



## Darwin Initiative: Final 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)

### Darwin Project Information

Project reference	23-010
Project title	Piloting a model for protected area (buffer) zone management in Cambodia.
Host country(ies)	Cambodia: Siem Pang District, Stung Treng Province
Lead organisation	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
Project leader’s name	Coline Ganz
Project website/blog/Twitter	N/A
Report author(s) and date	Coline Ganz – 23 <sup>rd</sup> April 2019

### 1 Project Rationale

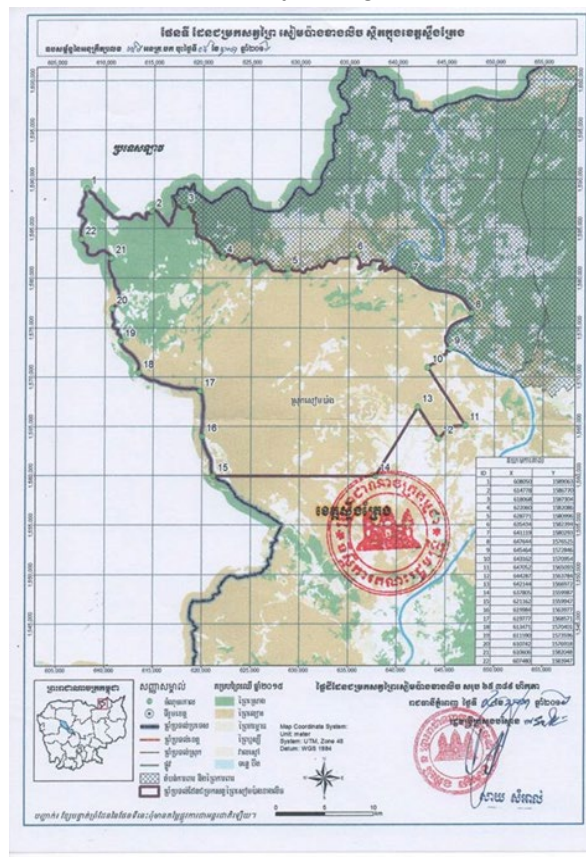
Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary (WSPWS) is one of largest remaining forest areas in northern Cambodia (Figures 1 and 2). This protected area contains globally significant populations of five Critically Endangered bird species, including Giant Ibis (Cambodia’s national bird), White-shouldered Ibis 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.

In Siem Pang District, it had been estimated that perhaps 38% of households faced some form of food security issue. Up to 97% of households farm rice. Communities have a reliance on exploiting natural resources and illegal logging to support their livelihoods. Their illegal activities are directed at the wildlife, forests and land within the protected area. Like most rural communities in Cambodia, these communities did not hold formal land title, which presented further insecurity.

Food insecurity and insecure tenure contributed to the paradigm of short-term, unsustainable exploitation resulting in piecemeal expansion and forest loss.

This project supported seven target villages of 6,630 people to participate in an integrated programme of sustainable forest management and livelihoods development, and it aimed to strengthen food security for four of these villages. It provided opportunities for rice field certification around the newly established WSPWS, which it is hoped helped reduce encroachment. It also provided 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 contributed to both species recovery and greater food security.



• Figure 1 Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary

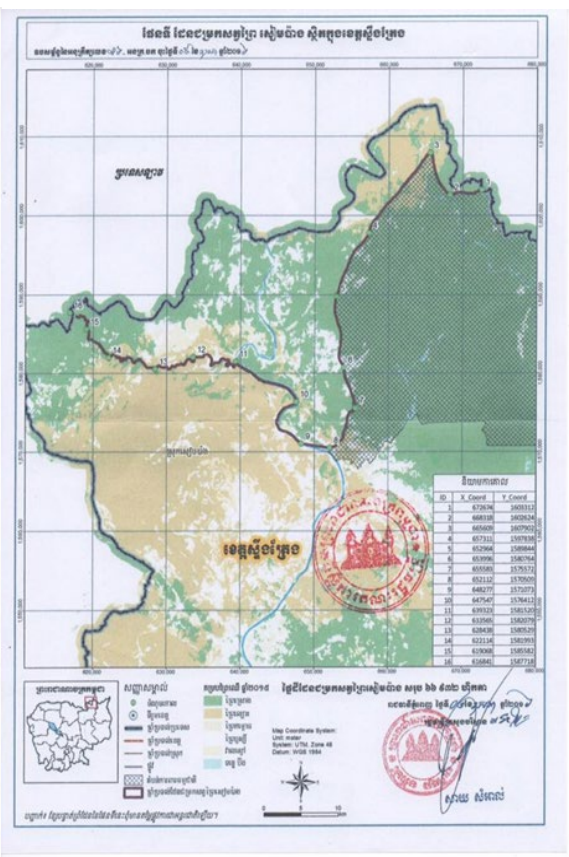


Figure 2 Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary

## 2 Project Partnerships

The main Darwin project partners were 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 established a working relationship with GDANCP, and their staff were integrated into the wider project team, including regular monthly meetings with them at provincial level. BirdLife 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 Western Siem Pang Site Manager), strongly supported the project as was reflected in the Farmers' Days (December 2017, January 2019) and the various Ibis Rice launch meetings (Output 4). Regular consultations and meetings were organised with Siem Pang District Governor and the Department of Environment (DoE) Director, as part of the quarterly Stakeholders Forum meetings (Output 1) and the provincial workshop for the dissemination of the policy brief (Output

6). They both supported BirdLife activities and were pleased with the outputs of the project. BirdLife worked hand in hand with the Stung Treng Department of Land Management to produce rice field maps in four villages for more than 400 households (Output 2). Zoning Working Group Committees were established made up of all key stakeholders at Provincial level and at national level (see list of members in WSPWS zoning process report in Annex 1). BirdLife provided technical support to the Committees for the promulgation of the WSPWS zoning plan (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 oversaw obtaining wildlife friendly, organic rice certification in Siem Pang District, which was granted to rice growers who joined the scheme by collectively signing conservation agreements (no encroachment, logging and no hunting). SMP acted as a key project partner, setting up the Ibis Rice scheme in the four villages of Khes Svay, Khes Kraom, Pong Kriel, and Nhang Sum and supported BirdLife in the activity of rice field mapping. A total of 202 households participated in the scheme, and 166 households sold 44 tonnes of rice to SMP. The collaboration between SMP and BirdLife culminated when, after only two years of implementation, Siem Pang Ibis rice was officially labelled as organic by ECOCERT/USDA in September 2018 (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. CRDT played an important role in providing training to Ibis Rice members in wildlife-friendly agricultural techniques and financial management, perfectly complementing SMP's interventions. CRDT also extended its training to three additional villages (for a total of 7 villages) to help improve their agricultural techniques. In total, in the space of three years, 1,131 people (791F) were trained by CRDT (Output 4).

Regular meetings were held between SMP, CRDT, and BirdLife throughout the three years of the project, and activities were carried out together in the field. Regarding the preparation of this report, both SMP and CRDT were consulted and provided inputs. The Ibis Rice scheme has met tremendous success in Siem Pang, with BirdLife and SMP committed to continuing to work together to strengthen and expand the scheme to more households. In early 2019, BirdLife signed a new grant agreement with SMP to extend the Ibis Rice scheme to a total of 350 households in the existing four villages with funding support from the MacArthur Foundation.

### 3 Project Achievements

#### 3.1 Outputs

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

No local consultation structures had been developed prior to the start of the project, which prevented constituents from having an arena to express their views and seek common solutions to their livelihood issues. Throughout the course of the project, we established seven Village Forums, a Stakeholder Forum, and an Ad-Hoc Committee. Each of the seven target villages now has a Village Forum (**indicator 1.a**) registered at Commune level. Yet as one can see in Table 1 below, women' participation remained limited in 2016. This was due to two factors: firstly members of the Village Forum committees are normally the village chief and deputy who are elected and are almost always men; secondly, in the target villages, women have the highest levels of illiteracy and are thus not often invited to be part of such institutional structures.

**Table 1** Number of VF members per village in 2016

N°	Village Name	Total Members	Number of women
1	Khes Kraom	5	02
2	Khes Svay	5	02

3	Pong Kriel	5	01
4	Nhang Sum	5	02
5	Pha Bang	5	01
6	Lakay	5	03
7	Kham Phouk	3	01
	Total	33	12

It is important to have equal gender representation, but ensuring women participation proved challenging. To achieve this, project staff took time to invite women directly at their homes and explain to them about the importance of their participation in the VF as the representatives of the village women's voices. It also proved necessary to encourage husbands to agree to their wives taking part in the VF. The VF meeting agendas included a space for women to raise their opinions on issues in the village (health, education, work), to help encourage them to raise issues in public and dare to speak during the meetings. Furthermore, the space enabled the men to express their interest in women's participation which helped the women and men to feel equal and work smoothly together.

**Table 2 New VF members list in 2018**

N°	Name	Sex	Position	Village
1	Mr. Sor Yan	M	President/Village Chief	Lakay
2	Mrs. Sek Mon	F	Deputy village chief/VF	Lakay
3	Mrs. Siv Maly	F	Member	Lakay
4	Mrs. Ngin Savy	F	Member	Lakay
5	Mrs. Soy Dany	F	Member	Lakay
6	Mrs. Sourt Sunthaly	F	President/Village chief	Pha Bang
7	Mr. Man Bourkeo	M	Deputy village chief/VF	Pha Bang
8	Mrs. En Somchay	F	Member	Pha Bang
9	Mrs. Pean Damdy	F	Member	Pha Bang
10	Mr. Khong Say	M	Member	Pha Bang
11	Mr. La Thorn	M	President/Village Chief	Nhang Sum
12	Mrs. Thav Bony	F	Deputy village chief/VF	Nhang Sum
13	Mrs. Lin Throngdam	F	Member	Nhang Sum
14	Mrs. Thorng Fun	F	Member	Nhang Sum
15	Mr. Sa Som	M	Member	Nhang Sum
16	Mr. Chan Pov	M	President/village chief	Pong Kriel
17	Mr. Mork Thoak	M	Deputy village chief/VF	Pong Kriel
18	Mr. Keo Leur	M	Member	Pong Kriel
19	Mrs. Tem Teang	F	Member	Pong Kriel
20	Mr. Da Phem	M	Member	Pong Kriel
21	Mr. Vong Phoung	M	President/village chief	Khes Kraom
22	Mr. Tun Ream	M	Deputy village chief/VF	Khes Kraom

23	Mrs. Yao Noy	F	Member	Khes Kraom
24	Mrs. Sok Loem	F	Member	Khes Kraom
25	Mrs. Pov Mith	F	Member	Khes Kraom
26	Mr. Oul Hun	M	President/village chief	Khes Svay
27	Mr. Kham Tey	M	Deputy village chief/Vf	Khes Svay
28	Mrs. Mai Nary	F	Member	Khes Svay
29	Mrs. Nou Chanthy	F	Member	Khes Svay
30	Mrs. Buth Sao	F	Member	Khes Svay
31	Mr. Hom Bun	M	President/village chief	Kham Phouk
32	Mr. Sum Souben	M	Deputy village chief/VF	Kham Phouk
33	Mrs. Prom Rany	F	Member	Kham Phouk
Total	33 members	F:18		

With support from the project, the Village Forum members gathered and met quarterly to raise the villagers' concerns and problems for discussion and to find solutions; to support villagers in preparing the annual Commune Investment Plan (CIP) with the integration of conservation actions; to raise awareness amongst the community of sustainable forest management; and to support farmers in negotiating commodities prices. Please see in Annexes 2-4 the Village Forum by-laws, the by-laws signed in Pong Kriel village and meeting minutes.

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, which entailed the following: the Forum members are nominated representatives from each of the 7 villages, provincial government, civil society and business enterprises. Stakeholders Forum meetings were conducted every quarter (**indicator 1.b**), and their purpose was to strengthen relationships between key Siem Pang stakeholders (government and local communities) by inviting them to attend regular meetings and exchange information about common issues and threats to WSPWS; key stakeholders can raise issues and ask for feedback and support. Challenges to the integrity of the Wildlife Sanctuary and suggestions from BL, government and local communities can be raised to find common solutions. Please see in Annexes 5-7 the Stakeholder Forum protocol and an example of meeting minutes. A meeting was held with the Deputy Provincial Governor and key provincial department directors on 8th February 2017 to discuss the establishment of a provincial committee to support the wildlife friendly rice scheme in and around WSPWS. The Stung Treng Provincial Governor signed Decision No: 005/17SSR to create the "Provincial Ad Hoc Committee to Facilitate the Wildlife Friendly Rice Scheme at Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary" (available on request) on 14th February 2017; the committee members are the 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 WSP Site Manager.

Furthermore, as part of the WSPWS zoning process, consultation meetings were conducted in 10 villages surrounding the sanctuary (**indicator 1.c**). The objective for these consultations was to provide comprehensive information to the local communities on the zoning process of WSPWS. These villages surround the Sanctuary and will be directly impacted by the zoning. It is crucial that they understand the necessity and purpose of the zoning so that they support its implementation. Likewise, it was important for the zoning sub-working group to collect feedback from the communities to ensure the zonation would protect the Sanctuary and its resources while not negatively affecting the livelihoods of local people. The consultation process in each village was the same: the zoning sub-working group, technically supported by BirdLife would provide presentations on the meeting purpose, the definition of the protected area law, and the importance of Wildlife Sanctuaries. Then participants were invited to help the group draw a sketch map of the zoning of WSPWS encompassing the four zones; taking into account the areas used

by the local communities, places where the wildlife is most often observed, etc. while the village chief and their deputy would be requested to provide data on the village such as the total population, the main subsistence activities, etc. Finally, participants would provide feedback and suggestions on the sketch map and the zoning process, and these were recorded. The village consultation meetings started on 24th March 2018 and finished on the 30th April 2018. In the ten villages, the zoning sub-working group interviewed a total of 548 (295F) participants. Participants' feedback is available in Annex 1 WSPWS zoning process report.

**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 Wildlife Sanctuary.*

Local people in Western Siem Pang do not enjoy ownership of the land where they live and cultivate their crops. Initially the project aimed to provide land titles to the participating villagers but this could not be done as the national Government has put the process on hold – the Government announced in March 2019 that they plan to provide land titles to people in Cambodia by 2021. Hence the issue was discussed with the Darwin Secretariat and a decision was taken to change Output 2 from seeking land titles to preparing rice field maps. These maps have two purposes: helping the Ibis Rice scheme team monitoring the use of land by Ibis Rice participants; and providing rice field ownership to villagers as the maps are drawn by the Department of Land Management and registered at provincial level.

The collaboration between the Department of Land Management and BirdLife was fruitful and as a result, 719 rice field parcels belonging to 488 households in the four villages of Khes Svay, Khes Kraom, Pong Kriel, and Nhang Sum were mapped and registered at provincial level. Participants were provided with the official map and can use it as proof of a soft land recognition at provincial level (**indicators 2.a and 2.b**). Please find an example of a rice field map in Annex 8.

BirdLife initiated conservation agreements with 7 village chiefs in 2 communes: Prek Meas and Thmor Keo. The conservation agreements ensured that each village chief supports BirdLife interventions in their villages, provides assistance to project beneficiaries, and most importantly abides by the protected area law by committing not to conduct any illegal activities and raise awareness about the importance of the protected area to their fellow villagers. Through the conservation agreements, beneficiaries joined collectively conservation activities to protect the community forest, water birds and other biodiversity (**indicator 2.c**). Please see in Annex 9 the template of the conservation agreement signed by Lakay village (annex 10).

**Output 3** - *Zoning plan of Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary is developed in consultation with local communities.*

The project originally planned to support the development of WSPWS management plan, but with approval from the Darwin Secretariat, it was decided to focus on the production of a WSPWS zoning plan. This is the most important document to have endorsed by high level Government for the official protection of WSPWS.

Between March 2018 and March 2019, BirdLife supported the Ministry of Environment (MoE) of Cambodia to conduct the zoning of WSPWS. BirdLife also worked closely with the Department of Environment (DoE) of Stung Treng Province. A series of consultation meetings and workshops took place throughout this period, which aimed to involve all stakeholders. These events raised awareness on the zoning process and collecting inputs at each level. The DoE produced an initial zoning map which was presented and assessed at national level during the second part of 2018. This map was the foundation on which the official zoning map was created.

The Provincial Zoning Working Group officially met for the first time on March 16th 2018 at the Department of Environment in Stung Treng. Participants were invited to comment on the zonation process and the workplan for the following 10 months. While they approved the steps and workplan for the zoning, they requested the establishment of a sub-working group which would lead the awareness raising in local villages on protected area laws, zoning guidelines and process (**indicator 3.a**).

Subsequently, consultations about the zoning plan were conducted in 10 villages, and workshops were lead at district and provincial level. On 13<sup>th</sup> November 2018, the official WSPWS zoning

map was approved by the Stung Treng provincial governor (**indicator 3.b**). Please find detailed information in Annex 1 WSPWS zoning process report.

**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.**

Prior to the project, villagers in the four target villages of Khes Svay, Khes Kraom, Pong Kriel, and Nhang Sum would regularly face food shortages and did not benefit from year round food security. Interventions successfully supported these villagers in improving their knowledge in sustainable food production and ensured year round access to rice resources.

Throughout the course of the project, 1,131 people (791F) improved their knowledge on wildlife-friendly agricultural practices (**indicator 4.a**). They received training in organic supplement fertilizer, pest management, transplanting and sowing of rice, and rice post-harvest handling. Please see Annexes 11-12 on CRDT's reports of activities.

Alongside the training sessions, we provided free access to bi-annual vaccinations for cattle and buffalos. Over the course of the three years of the project, a total of 551 households in seven villages had their animals vaccinated against Foot and Mouth disease and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and attended husbandry training to improve the care provided to the animals. A total of 800 cows and 1,500 buffalos (out of a total population of 2,209 buffalos) have been vaccinated since 2016 (**indicator 4.c**). Please see the three years vaccination report in Annex 13 for more information.

Ten *trapeangs* were deepened (to enhance their water retention capacity and as a breeding site for fish and frogs) between Y1 and Y3 (**indicator 4.d**), involving 250 local villagers 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.b**). A training event on sustainable land management was also conducted with 51 participants (17F). In the past, BirdLife used to involve women in the *trapeangs* digging activity, but for this round of digging 10 *trapeangs*, women did not take part in the actual digging. When they joined in the past, some male participants complained that they completed less work (according to their ability), yet earned the same daily income. Moreover, male participants indicated that women couldn't join this activity alone, because sleeping on site is sometimes necessary as well as spending long hours working with the men. The female participants would therefore need their husbands to accompany them during the digging, yet the agreed criterion is that only one person per household could take part. As a result, women supported this activity by organising the logistics, preparing the food for the workers, and taking care of their houses and families while their husbands were working at the *trapeang* sites. An annual survey on local villagers' attitudes towards *trapeangs* was conducted and highlighted that the perception of villagers is that fish stocks in dug *Trapeangs* has increased compared with *Trapeangs* that have not been dug (**indicator 4.e**). Out of 103 respondents, 87 stated that the fish population increased. Also, the monitoring report on deepened *trapeangs* showed that the deepened *trapeangs* seem to be able to carry more water when looking at the increased volume storing water. However, climate change events could be the main factor explaining this change. In terms of attractiveness as food source, the sample of deepened *trapeangs* shows not only critically endangered bird species such as the White-shouldered Ibis and Giant Ibis, but also domestic animals. Please see in Annexes 14-16 the minutes of the sustainable land management training, an example of a *trapeang* digging contract, and the *trapeangs* attitudes survey reports, and in Annex 39 the Summary report on deepened *trapeangs* monitoring.

As a first step in the rice planting process, BirdLife and SMP distributed 1,528 kg of rice seeds to 43 families of Village Marketing Network members in Khes Svay village in Y2. The seed was loaned to the farmers at 0% interest. 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 bought the rice at 10% above market price. Since 2017, the Ibis Rice scheme was expanded to three other villages: Khes Kraom, Pong Kriel, and Nhang Sum. In Y3, 202 households took part in the Ibis Rice scheme, of which 166 households sold 44,000kg of rice to SMP. Y3 was a crucial year for Ibis Rice in WSP as the scheme was inspected by the organic certification entity ECOCERT/USDA which, after review of rice production processes, determined

that WSP rice met the criteria to be labelled organic. This was a surprise as we are only two years into Ibis rice production but it is due to the remoteness of WSP, the limited use of pesticides in the villages, and the use of traditional varieties of rice seeds by the villagers. As a result, the four villages were certified organic in September 2018 (**indicator 4.f**) and SMP purchased their 44,000kg of rice at a 20% premium price (**indicator 4.g**). Please see in Annexes 17-19 an example of a sales agreement, the organic certification audit report, and SMP 2018 annual report.

**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.*

Forest cover change reports were produced in 2017 and 2018, which showed that the overall reduction in forest cover in the protected areas between 2010-2018 was 2.10 % of total forest in 2010 (119,643.17 ha). The loss of forest cover was attributed to three drivers, namely encroachment by local communities and the army, road construction and army base requests for a social land concession. The community encroachment was the initial driver of forest loss, as the local people encroached and cleared land for village settlements and agriculture. Communities in this case, included soldiers' families and incoming families from Siem Pang town or other provinces, looking for places to establish new settlements. In 2017, the Government of Cambodia decided to increase its army presence along the border with Laos (north of WSPWS) to secure its borders. Since then, the army has been building a new road and supporting the soldiers to clear land and establish settlements for them and their families. The new road has also attracted incoming people interested in grabbing land and creating rice fields or orchards. This was an unexpected development, which has led to a larger area being converted within the boundary of WSPWS (**indicator 5.a**). Furthermore, in 2017 the total area converted to rice fields in WSPWS amounted to 959.29ha, while in 2018 it reached 1,356.83ha. The impact of changes should be addressed by the government, Department of Environment, BirdLife and local authorities through regular monitoring and enforcement of protected area laws. Analyses are needed in the future of new land clearance and expansion, using satellite imagery to monitor forest cover quarterly and yearly to find deforestation hot spot areas, to provide information on new land clearance, encroachment and expansion to rangers and patrol teams. Please see in Annexes 20-21 the 2017 and 2018 forest cover change reports.

The increase in encroachment was not caused by the community members who took part in the project. Regarding the Ibis Rice scheme, only four of the 202 households who joined the scheme broke the rules and encroached land outside their designated rice fields. In total, these households encroached 9.4ha which represents 2.46% of the total surface of the Ibis Rice scheme rice fields' mapped (**indicator 5.b**). A total of 719 rice field parcels belonging to 488 households in the four villages of Khes Svay, Khes Kraom, Pong Kriel, and Nhang Sum were mapped and registered at provincial level. Please see in Annex 22 the list of rule breakers.

**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.*

BirdLife conducted Participatory Learning Assessments (PLA) in 2016 at 7 villages surrounding WSPWS. In Y3, BirdLife conducted the second PLA with the beneficiaries who were involved with the project. The PLA workshops took place from November 26th until December 10th 2018 in the seven villages of Khes Svay, Khes Kraom, Pong Kriel, Kham Phouk from Prek Meas Commune, and Pha Bang, Lakay, Nhang Sum from Thmor Keo Commune. The BirdLife Livelihoods team travelled to all the target villages and conducted half-day meetings with a total of 303 villagers; this is a fraction of the total number of direct beneficiaries BirdLife supported throughout the three years of the project, **2,845 people (1,516F)**, but it gives us a good representation of people's perceptions and how they have changed. Overall, the participants declared that they were satisfied with the interventions, and requested the continuation of all of them.

Some activities such as the rice field mapping were a wide success and very well received, but the most vibrant example to showcase the benefits of the project's interventions was the Ibis Rice scheme. The data collected showed that participants were not only extremely satisfied with the scheme, but they were also able to display the technical knowledge learnt and had an acute understanding of the skills, techniques and requirements of the activity. From testimonies collected, participants understood the link between the Ibis Rice scheme and the requirement for



forest protection. An increasing number of people wanted to join the scheme, most had a positive opinion of it, and were willing to follow the rules. The scheme provided the perfect combination of access to food security and income generation, with technical topics that matter greatly to local people. Other interventions such as the provision of bi-annual vaccinations and husbandry training have to be reviewed and improved to become more impactful if they are to be continued. Throughout the survey in the seven target villages, the local people expressed their concern that natural resources have been decreasing rapidly because of a lack of management and protection (for instance, areas deforested by social land concessions). People used to obtain their food and income from the forest's resources, and their livelihoods depended on it. Unfortunately, they felt that nowadays, in comparison to the previous decade, the forest's resources have decreased rapidly, and therefore the benefits previously obtained from the forest, have declined remarkably (**indicator 6.a**). Please see more detailed information in Annex 23 Participatory Learning Assessment report.

BirdLife published in November 2018 a policy brief entitled 'A model for sustainable protected area management in Cambodia' (Annex 24), and organized on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2019 a provincial workshop to disseminate the policy brief and seek feedback from the audience. 53 people (5F) took part in the workshop and provided comments on the achievements of the three-year Darwin project and the content of the policy brief (see Annex 25 for the minutes of the workshop) (**indicator 6.b**). In March 2019, the policy brief was shared by email with 40 national level Government and civil society representatives, with no request for changes to the policy brief (Annexes 35-36). The policy brief was subsequently shared on the following online platforms: BirdLife International website (101 views); Twitter (6,330 Twitter impressions); BirdLife Cambodia Facebook page (128 likes and 35 shares); LinkedIn (234 views) (**indicator 6.d**).

BirdLife Asia Division management delegation from Singapore visited Cambodia in January 2019 and we presented the achievements of the Darwin project to them. This led to the preparation of two proposals to support the continuation of the project activities in WSP, one of them a [successful proposal to the British Bird Fair](#) for a new three-year project which will start in January 2020 (**indicator 6.c**).

[The Capacity for Conservation](#) website is a collaborative online platform providing tools and a forum for practitioners to strengthen their organisational development. The monitoring and evaluation framework created as part of the Darwin project was shared on this website to help other practitioners to run their conservation projects more effectively (**indicator 6.e**). Please see Annex 26 for the screenshot of the publication.

### 3.2 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.*

The BirdLife team conducted key informant interviews, village profiles, and women's group discussions in June 2018, and went on to conduct a household questionnaire survey in the seven villages from 10<sup>th</sup> December 2018 to 27<sup>th</sup> January 2019 to build our Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). The PRA's objective was to assess what changes took place in the food security and wellbeing of the local people as a result of our project. More specifically, by comparing the results with our 2014 and 2016 baselines, the survey aimed to monitor whether there had been an increase in food security in four target villages (5,052 people); it found that there had been 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 2018 (**indicator 0.1**).

The PRA report (Annex 27) highlighted that in the seven target villages, villagers mostly depend on rice growing and collecting natural resources nearby. 90% of villagers are growing rice for consumption and sell it when they need money to spend on medicine or social events. Wild plants such as orchid, bamboo, Malva nut, root medicine, honey and other edible plants are collected for daily consumption. Survey results showed that in terms of food security, about 80% of respondents from villages where BirdLife has been providing more support and implementing the Ibis rice scheme, had enough food for one year. In comparison, only about 55% of respondents

from the other three villages had enough food throughout one year. As a result, in the four target villages where the Ibis Rice scheme was implemented, the percentage of households with sufficient food for less than five months of the year has on average reduced from 38% to 20%.

Quarterly meetings were organised for the Village Forums and Stakeholders Forum allowing the key WSPWS stakeholders to better understand one another and strengthen their relationships. The local communities expressed their views regarding the WSPWS zoning process and were informed of the consequences of this process on their daily lives (**indicator 0.2**). Please see in Annexes 1/4/6 the minutes of meetings and the zoning process report.

A species census conducted between 2016 and 2019 showed that the White-shouldered Ibis population has increased by 48 individuals (18%) against the 2016 baseline. Surveys also detected an increase in the number of Giant Ibis nests from 9 nests in 2016 to 16 nests in 2018. The three mean counts of the three Critically Endangered vultures' species increased from 75 birds in 2016 to 78 birds in 2018. We are therefore very excited to report that the populations of the five Critically Endangered species within WSPWS are experiencing a slight increase compared to the baseline year of 2016 (**indicator 0.3**). Please see in Annex 28 the 2016-2019 species census results.

The numbers of White-shouldered Ibis counted at Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary are the highest nationally. In 2015, 491 birds, 272 in 2016, 404 in 2017 and 320 were counted in 2018. From these figures it is impossible to determine the overall population trend because large numbers of birds arrive at roosts in the gathering gloom of an evening, which makes counting difficult. White-shouldered Ibis also vary their choice of roost nightly. Thirdly, observer bias doubtless makes a difference. Despite observers following a protocol, individual abilities vary. Overall, it is likely that the ability of observers to detect ibis has increased over time. In 2018 a record count of 16 Giant Ibis nests were found of which 12 nests fledged 16 chicks. It is impossible to determine whether the increase in nests found reflects a population increase or simply increased observer effort or ability. If our baseline survey estimated a population of 50 in 2016, this compares with 24 adults and 16 young, a total of 40 birds confirmed in 2018. Clearly not all nests are found as this is a notoriously difficult nest to locate, given that the species shuns man, nesting in remote locations, during the rainy season. According to the 2018 census, 121 vultures were recorded nationally of which 84 (70%) were recorded at Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary. Although nationally vultures continue to decline in number and range size, Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary remains the most important site for vultures in Cambodia. The increases in Giant Ibis nests found and vultures counted may be accounted for by better detection rates as a result of observers having accumulated more experience over time, or for other unknown reasons.

### **3.3 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 protected area management in Cambodia.*

In the future, the Sanctuary may be managed sustainably if the zoning is implemented and enforced. The consultation structures established for the local communities and authorities will enable them to meet regularly and raise their voices for the betterment of the Sanctuary and to gain an improved understanding of the significance of the management of the Sanctuary. The experimental digging of *trapeangs* and standardised monitoring are informing us on how biodiversity responds to habitat management and how this can be improved. The work of the Darwin project to introduce Ibis Rice to 202 households who sold 44 tonnes of rice, provide training in sustainable agriculture to 1,131 people, and the digging of 10 *trapeangs* is increasing food security in the seven target villages, and providing potential access to income generation thanks to the 20% premium price paid as part of the Ibis Rice scheme. The provision of rice field maps to 488 households is a key step to provide local communities with a feeling of ownership and to improve their wellbeing. Overall, the project directly supported a total number of 2,845 people. Aiming at disseminating the fruitful achievements of this three years project, BirdLife produced a policy brief (Annex 24) and shared it with other conservation actors in Cambodia and national government representatives. The lessons learned about the sustainable management

of a protected area in Cambodia during the Darwin project can serve as a model for others in the country.

## 4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

### 4.1 Contribution to Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

In recognition of the importance of contributing to the SDGs for sustainable impacts on poverty alleviation and development, this project has supported and enhanced the livelihoods of 5,052 people through the Ibis Rice Scheme and sustainable protected area management, in a region of Cambodia where typically only 38% of households had sufficient food for only five months of the year. By the end of the project, in the four target villages where the Ibis Rice scheme was implemented, the percentage of households with sufficient food for less than five months of the year has on average reduced from 38% to 20%.

The project has contributed directly to the following Goals:

- 1: No poverty. The project has worked with poor rural communities to improve their engagement with decision-making processes through the establishment of seven Village Forums where all members of the community have the chance to be heard.
- 2: End Hunger. Throughout the course of the project, 1,131 people (791F) improved their knowledge on wildlife-friendly agricultural practices and are now able to produce food throughout the year.
- 5: Gender equality. Women are involved in the Village Forums, giving them an opportunity to voice their opinions. The project has also worked hard to involve women in activities where they were traditionally excluded. For example while the men dug the *trapeangs*, this activity was fully supported by the women who ran the logistics behind the activity.
- 8: Sustainable Economic Growth. The Ibis Rice Scheme has exceeded expectations; certified organic within the lifetime of the project and already generating an income for the communities involved.
- 12: Responsible consumption and production. Signed conservation agreements by seven villages are supporting the sustainable use and management of natural resources following an agreed sustainable protected forest management policy.
- 15: Life on Land. This project has set the groundwork for the sustainable management of forest within WSPWS. Five key critically endangered bird species are showing a reversal in decline or at least that their decline has been halted.

### 4.2 Project support to the Conventions or Treaties (CBD, CITES, Nagoya Protocol, ITPGRFA)

The project aimed 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 was made towards Target 12 as WSPWS has globally significant populations of five Critically Endangered species at high risk of extinction. The project aimed to stabilise their populations within WSBWS by the end of Y3 and hence improve their conservation status. As mentioned in our census, the data showed that the numbers of White-shouldered Ibis counted at Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary are the highest nationally. In 2015, 491 birds, 272 in 2016, 404 in 2017 and 320 were counted in 2018. In 2018 a record count of 16 Giant Ibis nests were found of which 12 nests fledged 16 chicks. According to the 2018 census, 121 vultures were recorded nationally of which 84 (70%) were recorded at Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary. Although nationally vultures continue to decline in number and range size, Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary remains the most important site for vultures in Cambodia. The increases in Giant Ibis nests found and vultures counted may be accounted for by better detection rates as a result of observers having accumulated more experience over time, or for other unknown reasons.

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

In Y3, the project contributed to Target 19 by producing and disseminating a policy brief communicating 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 communication was targeted at provincial and national decision makers, international conservation professionals and the wider scientific community.

Similarly, the project contributed to goal 4 of the Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity: promoting sustainable use of forest biodiversity. The project produced a policy brief demonstrating how protected area management structures have been applied in WSPWS to ensure equitable access to ecosystem services for local stakeholders. (Policy brief in Annex 24)

### **4.3 Project support to poverty alleviation**

Poverty alleviation in the villages around WSPWS was pivotal to the project, which aimed to help secure the traditional land-use rights and customary practices of 5,052 rural people. The Village Forums, established during Y1 as local consultation structures, became increasingly engaged in the project activities. 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. Rice seed was loaned to the farmers at 0% interest, and by December 2018, 166 households in four villages sold 44 tonnes of rice to SMP at a 20% premium price. The scheme will be expanded in 2019 to reach a total of 350 participating households in four villages, through funding support from the MacArthur Foundation.

The project also worked at improving food security for the most vulnerable rural poor by deepening *trapeangs*, to improve water retention in the wetlands thereby prolonging access to fish and frog stocks. Training was provided to the target villages in sustainable agricultural practices, and topics covered included animal husbandry, composting, pest management, and financial management. Over the three years of implementation, the project vaccinated a total of 800 cows and 1,500 buffalos.

The project had a direct impact on food security and the deepening of *trapeangs* allowed better access to water for villagers. The project has enabled the villagers to maintain healthy cattle herds through the husbandry training sessions and bi-annual vaccination campaigns. The provision of official rice-field map certificates provided villagers with a feeling of ownership and increased sense of security. Other well-being criteria were harder to meet as people do not have access to electricity where they live, nor schools for their children to reach further education, and toilets are virtually non-existent in the villages.

### **4.4 Gender equality**

The project applied social safeguard principles in accordance with BirdLife's social assessment framework, and met all relevant legal obligations, following ethical principles of respect for persons, beneficence and justice. Partner organisation staff involved in the project undertook training such as "Rights Based Approach to Development" and these values were applied throughout the project.

The project followed a participatory approach, promoting gender equality. A gender representation outline document (Annex 29) was produced to ensure gender issues were fully integrated into the project. It sought 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 the project span indicated that this target was achieved as 53% of women joined BirdLife activities (Annex 40 Beneficiaries data 2016-2019). This ensured that the traditional knowledge and perspectives of both women and men was reflected in the project's planning and implementation. What proved more difficult was the inclusion of women as Government representatives. As a result, most Stakeholders Forum meetings – with mostly Government representation – and the zoning working group were only attended by men. BirdLife Cambodia continue to collaborate with the Government and lobby for more female representation but this is a slow process and for now, in Stung Treng province 90% of Government representatives are men.

#### 4.5 Programme indicators

- **Did the project lead to greater representation of local poor people in management structures of biodiversity?**

Village Forums established by the project gave people from the target villages the opportunity to learn and share ideas about the management of the wildlife sanctuary. Representatives from the Village Forums would join the Stakeholders Forum meetings every quarter, affording them the opportunity to discuss issues related to the wildlife sanctuary with representatives from the district and provincial Government.

- **Were any management plans for biodiversity developed and were these formally accepted?**

A WSPWS zoning sub-decree was developed during the course of the project. It was recognised at provincial level by the Stung Treng governor and supported by a national zoning working group headed by members of the Ministry of Environment.

- **Were they participatory in nature or were they 'top-down'? How well represented are the local poor including women, in any proposed management structures?**

We followed the official zoning guidelines established by the Ministry of Environment, which require consultation at all levels of society. Communities' consultations were conducted in 10 villages surrounding WSPWS, please see more details in the zoning process report in Annex 1.

- **How did the project positively influence household (HH) income and how many HHs saw an increase?**

All the 166 participants of the Ibis Rice scheme were able to sell their rice to SMP and received a payment 20% above the current market price. This allowed these households to increase their annual income. 250 farmers involved in the digging of the 10 *trapeangs* in Y2 also received payment for their service, contributing to their annual income.

- **How much did their HH income increase (e.g. x% above baseline, x% above national average)? How was this measured?**

Villagers live by subsistence farming supplemented with the collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), therefore it is not possible to measure increases in HH income in the normal way. In general, villagers have no need of money and in those instances when a household member becomes unwell, or there is a flood/drought, people will be forced to borrow money from their family, neighbours, or money lenders.

However, the *trapeangs* have improved year round food availability and the 166 HH directly involved in the rice scheme benefitted from a 20% premium price (in 2018 it was 1,350Riels/kg of rice) when they sold their rice to SMP in Y3. This means that for a household who sold 800kg of rice to SMP they received 1,080,000Riels (\$270).

#### 4.6 Transfer of knowledge

The project produced and disseminated a policy brief titled 'A model for sustainable protected area management in Cambodia' based on the lessons learnt through the implementation of the Darwin project these past three years. This policy brief was presented at a provincial level workshop in Western Siem Pang in January 2019 attended by 53 people (5F), mostly provincial, district, and commune level Government representatives. People were invited to provide comments (see Annex 25 for the workshop minutes) and feedback on the policy brief. The policy brief was then shared by email to a further 40 national level Government representatives and their comments and feedback collected.

#### 4.7 Capacity building

One of BirdLife International Cambodia Programme, Mr. Chea Sophea (Cambodian national) has shown a formidable increase in his performance as he has demonstrated more leadership skills and provided a significant support on the creation of the Ibis rice scheme compliance system. The Cambodia office provided him with an important salary raise.

## 5 Sustainability and Legacy

The project achievements which are the most likely to endure are: the Ibis Rice scheme, WSPWS zoning, the rice field maps, and the deepened *trapeangs*. The zoning (a), rice field maps (b), and deepened *trapeangs* (c) are one-off interventions that offer a long-lasting impact. Thanks to these, the wildlife sanctuary is better protected and we can make use of an official sub-decree to ensure no one is trespassing (a); more than 500 households have clarity on their rice fields, which reduces conflicts with their neighbours, and have ownership over these (b), people from target villages and wildlife will have access to water and fish from *trapeangs* for longer period of times, helping their food security.

The Village Forum and Stakeholder groups formed will continue to meet regularly and raise their voice to local authorities through schemes such as the yearly Commune Investment Plan, without needing our technical support.

SMP have developed a close partnership with the project and the Ibis Rice scheme. They are committed and very interested in investing their time in WSPWS and in continuing to purchase the rice from the villagers here. The Ibis Rice brand is expanding and now that they are exporting to Asia and Europe, they always need more rice production. The expansion to WSPWS is an opportunity for them.

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, Bird Fair 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.

## 6 Lessons learned

- The analysis of trends and changes linked to the outputs and outcomes are crucial factors to assess the progress of project activities. The monitoring framework should be created within the first year of any new project, and carefully followed.
- 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 payments for anyone to take part in an activity such as workshops or trainings. 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.

### 6.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Major changes in project design:

- Changes in project logframe following comments in ARY1 review and conclusions from the mid-term review in February 2018. Based on comments from Darwin and following the arrival of a new project leader, we decided to revise the project logframe. Most are minor changes providing clearer indicators and assumptions. The most significant changes included: Reframing the Outcome statement to better fit the project vision; Indicator 0.1 and Output 4 about food security targeted only 4 villages instead of 7 originally; Output 2 statement was rephrased to fit the project target; Output 2 – production of rice field maps was done for 450 households instead of 800 households; Output 3 was changed from the endorsement of a management plan for WSPWS to the endorsement of the zoning plan ; Output 4 – the indicator 4.e for the monitoring of

*trapeangs* was changed; Output 6 – indicator 6.f there was no production of a scientific paper. (Annexes 37-38)

- Change in Project Leader. Ms. Coline Ganz replaced Mr. Jonathan Eames in January 2018.
- Change in budget lines. In the budget section for partner organisations, we re-allocated both the “Service for land tenure registration” and “Publications” into “Conferences, workshops, and seminars”.
- Change in project impact statement and title. The original impact statement was “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 (SFM) in Cambodia”; and the title was “Implementing a model for sustainable forest management in Cambodia”. It was changed to, impact statement: “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 protected area management in Cambodia”; title: “Piloting a model for protected area (buffer) zone management in Cambodia.”

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 then had a **Monitoring Framework** (Annex 30), which helped better define the project’s targets and how we aimed to reach these. Furthermore, it was a tool of particular importance for the implementation team to be able to track their progress and know what kind of measurements they needed 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 had an **individual workplan template** (Annex 31). This document helped the team have an understanding of their tasks and the goals they planned to reach within a year. The annual workplan was linked to monthly workplans and reporting mechanisms. If the Monitoring Framework assessed progress at output level, workplans showed completion rates of activities. Supporting the workplans, a **timeline** was created for the remainder of the project (Annex 32).

A **Risks and Assumptions Mitigation Measures** document (Annex 33) was also created at the same time. It helped to review all the risks and assumptions associated with the project, and enunciated measures put in place within the project to mitigate these risks.

Lastly, in an attempt to better monitor the number of beneficiaries for the project and the level of support they received from the project, we created a **Beneficiaries Database**. This Database allowed us to know how many people we supported, avoid duplication, and assess the type of support they received from us (type of training, incentives, etc.). Please see the Database prototype in Annex 34.

At the end of the project, the team conducted a participatory Learning Assessment with the target villages’ beneficiaries and a household participatory rural appraisal. These assessments allowed us to analyse trends towards the achievement of the project’s outcomes, and are summarized in the reports in Annexes 23 and 27.

## 6.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

All issues raised in annual report reviews have been responded to and accepted by Darwin. There are no outstanding issues. Reviews have been discussed and answered to with partners.

## 7 Darwin identity

Darwin Initiative support was acknowledged (using the Darwin logo) at workshops and meetings held by the project. This support was 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.

## 8 Finance and administration

If all receipts have not yet been received, please provide indicative figures and clearly mark them as Draft. The Actual claim form will be taken as the final accounting for funds.

### 8.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			100%	
Consultancy costs			106%	
Overhead Costs			102%	
Travel and subsistence			105%	
Operating Costs			95%	
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)			100%	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>100%</b>	

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Jonathan Eames - Senior Technical Advisor	
Vorsak Bou – Program Manager	
Coline Ganz – Project Leader	
Dina Yam – Community Outreach Officer	
Alyny Nara Nou – Community liaison Officer	
Bophal Neak – Finance Officer	
Samath Sin – Project Accountant	
Land registration support/GIS officer	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Monthly fuel and maintenance	
Inflation	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



## 8.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
MacArthur Foundation	
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	
US Fish and Wildlife Service	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
Bird Fair	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## 8.3 Value for Money

### How we worked out the budget

- Staff, national travel and partner costs were based on existing rates, partner quotes and known costs in Cambodia.
- Workshop costs were based on BirdLife's experience of organising similar events, in Western Siem Pang.
- Inflation included as 3.0% annually.

### How we provided value for money

- Most of the key project staff were already employed by BirdLife and we had already been collaborating for more than three years with project partners. Therefore project start-up costs were minimised.
- The design of this project was such that the indicators used to measure progress were done via already existing tools developed by the livelihoods team in 2018. This cost-effective approach required a minimum of project fund investment in monitoring activities, enabling a high percentage of funds to be used to directly implement project activities, maximising on-the-ground impact.
- Wherever significant purchases were required, the project adopted standard financial practice of getting at least three quotes from reputable suppliers.

## Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> 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 protected area management in Cambodia</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></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 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><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p><b>1. Local consultation structures established at village and district level, equitably representing the views of constituents</b></p>	<p>1.a Seven Village Forums established with equal representation of women and men (50% women, 50% men)</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>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</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.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>1.c.1 Forum minutes, zoning plan</p>	<p>participate in decision making about WSPWS</p>
<p><b>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</b></p>	<p>2.a By the end of Y2, three village land-use maps are complete.</p> <p>2.b By the end of Y3, 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>

			Villagers voluntarily report infringements
<b>3. Zoning plan of Western Siem Pang WS is developed in consultation with local communities</b>	<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 zoning in Village and Stakeholder Forums</p>
<b>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.</b>	<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.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, 2 and 3.</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</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 10% income premium on rice sales.</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>purchasing the Ibis rice produced in the villages even after project end</p>
<p><b>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.</b></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.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>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>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>
<p><b>6. Increased awareness of the links between biodiversity and human-wellbeing and support for mainstreaming participatory forest management into sustainable protected forest management policy.</b></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 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</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>

	and accessed more than 100 times by conservation professionals		
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**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 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p><b>Impact:</b></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 protected area management in Cambodia</p>		<p>In the future, the Sanctuary may be managed sustainably if zoning is implemented and enforced. Local communities and authorities also had 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, was working towards increased food security throughout villages and creates potential access to income generation. The provision of rice field maps was a key step to provide local communities with a feeling of ownership and thus improve their wellbeing. Aiming at disseminating the fruitful achievements of this three years project, BirdLife produced a policy brief (Annex 24) and shared it with other conservation actors in Cambodia and national government representatives. The lessons learned about the sustainable management of a protected area in Cambodia during the Darwin project can serve as a model for others in the country.</p>
<p><b>Outcome</b> - 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 Endangered species within WSPWS by end of Y3</p>	<p>BirdLife team conducted key informant interviews, villages' profiles, and women's group discussions in June 2018, and went on to conduct households' questionnaires in the seven villages from 10th December 2018 to 27th January 2019 to build our Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). This participatory rural appraisal's objective was to assess what changes took place in the food security and wellbeing of people, as a result of the project. More specifically, in comparing to our 2014 and 2016 baselines, if there was an increase in 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 2018 (<b>indicator 0.1</b>). The PRA report (Annex 27) highlighted that in the four target villages where the Ibis Rice scheme was implemented, the percentage of households with sufficient food for less than five months of the year has on average reduced from 38% to 20%.</p> <p>Quarterly meetings were organised for Village Forums and Stakeholders Forums allowing key WSPWS stakeholders to better understand one another and strengthen their relationship. Local communities voiced their requests as part of the WSPWS zoning process and were informed of the consequences</p>

		<p>on their daily lives (<b>indicator 0.2</b>). Please see in Annexes 1/4/6 the minutes of meetings and the zoning process report.</p> <p>The census data showed that the numbers of White-shouldered Ibis counted at Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary are the highest nationally. In 2015, 491 birds, 272 in 2016, 404 in 2017 and 320 were counted in 2018. In 2018 a record count of 16 Giant Ibis nests were found of which 12 nests fledged 16 chicks. According to the 2018 census, 121 vultures were recorded nationally of which 84 (70%) were recorded at Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary. Although nationally vultures continue to decline in number and range size, Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary remains the most important site for vultures in Cambodia. The increases in Giant Ibis nests found and vultures counted may be accounted for by better detection rates as a result of observers having accumulated more experience over time, or for other unknown reasons (<b>indicator 0.3</b>). Please see in Annex 28 the 2016-2019 species census.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b> 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 Seven Village Forums were established and more women were engaged. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annexes 2-4.</p> <p>1.b WSPWS Stakeholder Forum was established and participants are meeting quarterly. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annexes 5-7.</p> <p>1.c Communities and community representatives were consulted during the zoning process as described in the zoning process report. 488 households received rice field maps. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annex 1.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1. Meetings to establish village forums in 7 target villages</p>		<p>Activity completed in Y1. Eleven village meetings organized in the project's seven target villages in and around WSP Wildlife Sanctuary during Y1, to discuss the process to establish a forum in each village.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2. Elect Village Forum representatives with equal representation of women and men and endorsement of forum institutional regulations by communities</p>		<p>Completed. Please see Village Forum by-laws and information on membership in Annexes 2-4.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3. Establishment of Western Siem Pang Stakeholder Forum including representatives from all target villages, local civil society, private interests and government</p>		<p>Completed. Please see Stakeholders Forum by-laws and information on membership in Annexes 5-7.</p>

<p>Activity 1.4. Quarterly meetings for each Village Forums and the Stakeholders Forum where key information is collected to support the zoning process</p>	<p>Completed. Meetings conducted every quarter, please see an example of meeting minutes in Annexes 4/6.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b> 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>	<p>2.a By the end of Y2, three village land-use maps are complete.</p> <p>2.b By the end of Y3, 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 maps completed in Y2. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annex 8.</p> <p>2.b Rice field maps were provided to 488 households in a total of four villages. Maps were registered at provincial level. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annex 8.</p> <p>2.c Seven villages endorsed the conservation agreements. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annexes 9-10.</p>
<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</p>	<p>Completed. A land-use mapping launch event took place in Nhang Sum village in Y2 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.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. Mapping of land claims</p>	<p>Completed. 488 households now have rice field maps registered at provincial level.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3. Meetings to develop land-use plans, incorporating land claims and conservation agreements</p>	<p>Completed. Please see in Annexes 8/10 an example of a rice field map and a conservation agreement.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4. Meetings held between villagers and commune chief to endorse land-use plans.</p>	<p>Completed. Same as above.</p>
<p>Activity 2.5. Meetings held between village forums representatives and provincial department of land management to register land claims.</p>	<p>Completed. All maps were registered at provincial level and shape files were shared with BirdLife.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.</b> Zoning plan of Western Siem Pang WS is developed in consultation with local communities</p>	<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</p> <p>3.a Zoning workplan was endorsed. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annex 1.</p> <p>3.b Meetings participants from all levels endorsed the zoning plan at the provincial workshop on zoning. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annex 1.</p>

	stakeholder forum, and the Zoning Working Group by end of Y3	
Activity 3.1. Consultation meetings		Completed. Consultation meetings were conducted in 10 villages surrounding WSPWS and consultation workshops were led at district and provincial level. Please see in Annex 1 the zoning process report.
Activity 3.2. Meetings to agree sustainable use regulations		Completed. Series of meetings were conducted with stakeholders and the provincial and national zoning working groups. Please see in Annex 1 the zoning process report.
Activity 3.3. Draft zoning plan endorsement by all stakeholders		Completed. Zoning map officially endorsed by all stakeholders up to the Ministry of Environment. Please see the official endorsement in Annex 1a.
<b>Output 4.</b> 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 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.a A total of 1,131 beneficiaries (791F) benefited from training in sustainable agriculture. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annexes 11-12.</p> <p>4.b A training on sustainable <i>Trapeang</i> management was conducted and two reports on <i>trapeangs</i> attitudes showed that people increased their knowledge on <i>trapeang</i> management during the project. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annexes 14-16.</p> <p>4.c A total of 551 households took part in the vaccination and husbandry training with 68% of the buffalo population vaccinated. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annex 13.</p> <p>4.d 10 <i>Trapeangs</i> were dug by 250 people. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annexes 14-16.</p> <p>4.e Survey was conducted as part of the 2018 <i>trapeangs</i> attitude report and results showed that 84.5% of respondents perceived the fish population increased in the <i>trapeangs</i>. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annexes 14-16.</p> <p>4.f In Y3, four villages were certified by ECOCERT/USDA as organic rice producers. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annex 18.</p> <p>4.g 202 households took part in the wildlife friendly rice scheme and 166 households sold 44 tonnes of rice, gaining a 20% income premium on rice sales. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annexes 17-19.</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>	
Activity 4.1. Cattle vaccinations and animal husbandry training provided to at least 300 households	Completed. A total of 183 households (86F) were trained and 551 households had their cattle vaccinated between Y1-Y3.	
Activity 4.2. Sustainable land management training and digging of 10 Trapeangs	Completed. Sustainable land management training was provided to 51 participants (17F) and 10 <i>trapeangs</i> were dug.	
Activity 4.3. Target villages informed about the requirements for wildlife-friendly, organic rice certification	Completed. 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 these three villages learnt from the farmers’ experiences in Khes Svay village.	
Activity 4.4. Training sessions for at least 1000 people in wildlife friendly agricultural techniques	Completed. A total of 1,131 people were trained by CRDT in wildlife friendly agricultural practices.	
Activity 4.5. Study tour exchange visit for villagers from Siem Pang to learn about wildlife friendly rice production in Preah Vihear.	<p>Completed. 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>	
Activity 4.6. Processing of wildlife-friendly, organic rice certification in at least two villages.	Completed. Four villages were certified as organic rice producers.	

<p>Activity 4.7. At least two 200 households selling wildlife-friendly rice to SMP at a 10% premium price</p>	<p>Completed. 202 households took part in the wildlife friendly rice scheme and 166 households sold 44 tonnes of rice, gaining a 20% income premium on rice sales.</p>	
<p><b>Output 5.</b> 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>5.a The 2018 forest cover change report showed that in 2017 the total area converted to rice fields in WSPWS amounted to 959.29ha, while in 2018 it reached 1,356.83ha.</p> <p>5.b Rice fields of 488 households mapped throughout the duration of the project. Only 4 of the 166 participants in the Ibis rice scheme encroached 9.4ha in 2018, representing 2.46% of the total area. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annex 22.</p>
<p>Activity 5.1. Ground truth mapping of all existing rice fields in four target villages.</p>	<p>Completed. 719 rice field parcels belonging to 488 households in four villages were mapped as part of this project.</p>	
<p>Activity 5.2. Map production and remote sensing study to assess forest encroachment</p>	<p>Completed. Yearly forest cover change reports were produced assessing forest encroachment. Please see the reports in Annexes 20-21.</p>	
<p><b>Output 6.</b> 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 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</p>	<p>6.a Participatory Learning Assessment report shows that target communities have greater awareness and commitment to sustainable forest management. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annex 23.</p> <p>6.b See minutes of provincial workshop conducted on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2019 and example of policy brief disseminated to national level Government representatives in Annexes 24-25.</p> <p>6.c Delegation from the BirdLife Asia regional office in Singapore visited Cambodia and we presented the achievements of the Darwin project to them. This led to the production of two funding proposals to support the continuation of activities in WSP.</p> <p>6.d Policy brief was shared on the following platforms: BirdLife International website (101 views); Twitter (6,330 Twitter impressions); BirdLife Cambodia Facebook page (128 likes and 35 shares); LinkedIn (234 views).</p> <p>6.e The monitoring and evaluation framework created as part of the Darwin project was shared on Capacity for Conservation website to help other practitioners to manage their conservation projects more effectively.</p>

	<p>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		Completed. Workshops were conducted at the beginning and end of project. Results are summarized in the Participatory Learning Assessment report in Annex 23.
Activity 6.2. Drafting of policy brief		Completed. Policy brief titled 'A model for sustainable protected area management in Cambodia' was published. Please see document in Annex 24.
Activity 6.3. Review by government counterparts		Completed. Government counterparts were invited to review and provided feedback during the provincial workshop and when the policy brief was shared with them by email.
Activity 6.4. Provincial workshop and policy brief dissemination		Completed. Provincial workshop to disseminate the policy brief took place on 17 <sup>th</sup> January 2019 in Siem Pang town, with 53 participants (5F).
Activity 6.5. Posting of project case study on BirdLife and capacity for conservation websites		Completed. Policy brief was shared on the following platforms: BirdLife International website (101 views); Twitter (6,330 Twitter impressions); BirdLife Cambodia Facebook page (128 likes and 35 shares); LinkedIn (234 views). The monitoring and evaluation framework created as part of the Darwin project was shared on Capacity for Conservation website to help other practitioners to manage their conservation projects more effectively.
Activity 6.6. Presentation to BirdLife Asia Partnership		Completed. Delegation from BirdLife Asia regional office in Singapore visited Cambodia and we presented the achievements of the Darwin project to them. This led to the production of two proposals to support the continuity of activities in WSPWS.

## Annex 3 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Title or Focus	Language	Comments
Training Measures							
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	0					
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	0					
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	0					
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	0					
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	0					
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	0					
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	0					
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	0					
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification (e.g., not categories 1-4 above)	0					
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	1,131	Khmer	791F	Sustainable agriculture practices	Khmer	
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification						
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials)						
Research Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Title	Language	Comments/ Weblink if available



9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (ies)						Participatory process?
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.						
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	0					
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	0					Location?
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	1			Beneficiaries database	English/Khmer	
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	0					
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	0					
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	0					

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	1			Dissemination of policy brief and three-year achievements of Darwin project	Khmer	Workshop minutes in Annex 25.

<b>Dissemination Measures</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Language</b>	<b>Comments</b>
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	0					

<b>Physical Measures</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Comments</b>
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)		
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established		
22	Number of permanent field plots established		Please describe

<b>Financial Measures</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Language</b>	<b>Comments</b>
23	Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	GBP 259,319					

## Annex 4 Aichi Targets

	Aichi Target	Tick if applicable to your project
1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	
2	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	X
3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	
4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	X
5	The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	X
6	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	X
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	
9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	
10	The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	
11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	X
12	The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	X
13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	

14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	X
15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	
16	The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	
17	Each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
18	The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	
19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	X
20	The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	

## Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc)
Policy Brief*	A model for sustainable protected area management in Cambodia, Robin Loveridge, 2018	UK	UK	Male		

## Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

<b>Ref No</b>	23-010
<b>Project Title</b>	Piloting a model for protected area (buffer) zone management in Cambodia.
<b>Project Leader Details</b>	
Name	Ganz Coline
Role within Darwin Project	Project Leader, team management, budget oversight, M&E
Address	
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
<b>Partner 1</b>	
Name	Nick Spencer
Organisation	Sansom Mlup Prey
Role within Darwin Project	Direct implementation of Ibis rice scheme
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
<b>Partner 2 etc.</b>	
Name	Or Channy
Organisation	Cambodian Rural Development Team
Role within Darwin Project	Provision of training in sustainable agriculture practices
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	

## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	