



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	EIDPO030
Project Title	“Scaling-up sustainable conservation through ecotourism and community-based monitoring”
Country(ies)	Cambodia
UK Contract Holder Institution	IIED
Host country Partner Institution(s)	WWF-Cambodia
Other Partner Institution(s)	Forestry Administration, Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Ecotourism Management Board
Darwin Grant Value	£76,300
Start/End dates of Project	1 April 2009 - 31 March 2011
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	1 Apr 2009 to 31 March 2010 Annual Report 1
Project Leader Name	James MacGregor
Project website	http://www.iied.org/sustainable-markets/key-issues/environmental-economics/sustainable-tourism-srepok-wilderness-cambodi
Author(s) and main contributors, date	Amalia R. Maling and Olga van den Pol with Muyeye Chambwera and Kate Lee

1. Project Background

Within the vast protected area network in the Eastern Plains of Cambodia, WWF focuses its work on the two contiguous areas of Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and Mondulhiri Protected Forest.

Mondulhiri Protected Forest (MPF) was established in 2002, covers 373,000 ha of mainly dry deciduous forest with many seasonal watering holes and large rivers and is managed by the Forestry Administration (FA). WWF support to MPF strengthens park management capacity by providing ranger patrol infrastructure (out-posts, transportation, monitoring equipment), building staff capacity, supporting the development of a management plan, implementing an extensive community outreach program, and developing sustainable financing for the reserve and alternative livelihood opportunities through an eco-tourism mosaic.

Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS) was established in 1993, and is managed by the Ministry of Environment (MoE). However, the sanctuary did not have any staff until WWF support started in 2002. The wildlife sanctuary covers 222,000ha and is a mix of dry deciduous forest, semi evergreen forest and evergreen forest. WWF has supported management planning, community outreach and elephant conservation activities in the sanctuary and continues to support the protected area management.

As these two protected areas form the heart of the wider landscape, WWF in close consultation with local government and communities, supported the development of a zoning plan to identify core conservation areas, ensure connectivity and identify community use zones.

The management regimes applied across the landscape therefore do not hinder the livelihood development of local communities as they have access to their traditional natural resource harvest zones, whilst core areas of 'no-go zones', support the recovery of tigers and their prey. These core zones of the protected areas are the focus of current law enforcement action and anecdotal evidence already supports the idea that prey populations in these areas can recover and that tigers have the potential to following in their wake.

Between the core zones of the two protected areas a habitat corridor has been marked on the ground and is strictly protected to enable wildlife, especially tigers and elephants, to cross between the protected areas. This corridor stretches across a road on which new settlements and their associated forest conversion is rampant outside of the corridor. To decrease the pressure on the forest, an ecotourism pilot project has started to raise awareness about the value of the forest and its resources while creating an additional livelihood for local communities.

2. Project Partnerships

WWF is the lead partner for implementation of the Darwin project in Cambodia and is responsible for developing and maintaining working relationships with all government and community stakeholders, organising and delivering training and capacity building activities, ensuring project objectives are well understood by all stakeholders and communicated widely in Cambodia and the region, as well as day-to-day management of work plans and budgets.

WWF first began implementing projects in the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL) in 2002, and currently manages 14+ projects and supports 100+ staff. WWF jointly developed both the original Darwin project and this Post-Project with IIED.

The FA is the key government agency in the Eastern Plains responsible for management of state forest land outside of protected areas as well as having responsibility for managing the largest protected area in the landscape –MPF. FA has a long standing MoU with WWF, was and is closely involved in the overall design of conservation activities in the EPL including the initial Darwin Initiative project (as main recipient of capacity building and training activities), and is supportive of ongoing conservation in the landscape including the activities within the Post-

project. The FA wishes to expand MPF best practice to its staff in other protected areas in Cambodia.

Two successes the FA is keen to replicate are the team-building in the MPF and the low levels of conflict or illegal activity that are noted in the area owing to the project. On 1 December 2008 FA approved 87 sites (125,000 ha) in five provinces to be co-managed as Community Forests. The former FA Director – H.E Ty Sokhun, has expressed his support for the Post-Project.

MoE currently manage 22 of Cambodia's 27 protected areas including PPWS, one of two priority protected areas WWF supports in the EPL. WWF has a MoU with MoE on nature conservation and protected area management in Cambodia. MoE was one of main recipients of capacity building and training activities in original project and is more involved in the Post-project through training for community protected areas and capacity building for community tourism.

Under the Program of Works for Protected Area project (UNDP/GEF) and Cambodia Environment and Protected Area Management project (World Bank) the MoE aims to introduce a countrywide Management Information System (MIST) and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), two methods largely developed or adjusted for Cambodia. The MoE is also interested in extending eco-tourism planning in to areas under it's jurisdiction including PPWS.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Project activities were planned and implemented in line with the anticipated timeframe, with the exception of the implementation of the international study tour on ecotourism for provincial government staff and CBO leaders, GIS training and trainers training for CBO leaders, digitizing of the updates in 3D map models, and the expansion of ecotourism plan to PPWS. The reasons for the delay in the activities and the next steps are summarised below.

MOMS. In March 2010, WWF conducted a general meeting among the Management-Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS) team, composed of representatives from the 8 community based organizations (CBOs), being assisted by WWF, to follow up on the progress of implementation at the field level. The outputs of this meeting were a) accomplishment report from each MOMS member, b) sharing of lessons and problems they encountered in doing MOMS, c) suggestions to improve MOMS work in the future; and d) action plan for the next six months. The team will meet again after six month to review accomplishments. The meeting was also used to review again with the MOMS team the MOMS books as some members were new and some members required additional clarification on the use of the forms.

3D map. All information in four 3D model maps of community land use areas has been updated. At least 15 WWF staff (new and old), and 10 community members received training on making a participatory 3D model map, and basic use of a Geographical Information System (GIS). Digitizing the 3D model information in the GIS has been delayed due to the limited capacity of the Data Management staff. Following the basic GIS training, it was noted that additional practical training was required to reinforce what has been learnt, and it is therefore suggested to send the staff to a similar project within Southeast Asia to have practical training on digitizing. The additional training required by Data Management staff has delayed the target to train CBOs) on GIS. We plan to complete the community GIS in Year 2.

Environmental Education. Six teachers from three primary schools (Sre Huy, Ote, Khum Moyoel Leu) joined the annual assessment and planning workshop to review the eco club accomplishments in 2009 and to develop a work plan for 2010. While some schools were active in doing eco clubs one school (Ote) is lagging behind its targets. There has been limited guidance to this school compared to the others, due to difficulties in access. WWF staff will increase monitoring and offer more guidance to the school.

Capacity building. As part of the training skills program for project staff, a five-day training session was provided to 14 WWF staff on leadership and facilitation skills in March 2010. A pre-assessment of staff skills and awareness on leadership and facilitation skills indicated that most staff needed 'some' to 'strong' improvement. Also in March, 8 local educators from 4 CBOs received training on facilitating environmental education to the local community using the WWF Environmental Awareness module. To practice what they learned from the training they developed their three month work plan. This will be implemented with WWF guidance.

Community-based Ecotourism Training on tourism management for CBO's is postponed as it is necessary for the Department of Tourism (DoT) to complete their training on tourism management to DoT staff and district governors expected to be finished in June. Based on their tourism planning we will disseminate this to commune councils and CBO's.

As part of the business plan training, 8 members of the Ecotourism group in Dei Ey received financial management training in February. The financial training was linked to three tourism initiatives that are already in place: community homestay, weaving group and honey tours.

A benefit sharing model was developed for the community homestay in Dei Ey and has been implemented since November 2009 (see attached document *14-046_community benefit model.pdf*). The ecotourism group opened a bank account to deposit the tourism revenue from the guesthouse to a community fund while a separate fee goes into a conservation fund.

In March 2009, 10 young men from 2 communities around MPF were trained as local guides. Each person received a 6-day training and certification on the basic principles of guiding. The Cambodian Community Based Ecotourism Network (CCBEN), a network of NGOs and private sectors certified to follow guidelines and principles of responsible ecotourism, conducted this training. Follow-up training was completed in October and focused on practical training in the forest to learn more about how to guide tourists, how to set up a camp and timing the distance to hike. For 2010-2011 WWF plans to train 10 more guides from the PPWS area and conduct hospitality training to two communes (Laoka and Sre Thas) in PPWS.

In 2009 a study tour to a successful ecotourism project in Tmat Boaey, Northern Cambodia was organised for the managers of the two Ecotourism groups (Dei Ey and Koh Myil Leu). The focus on this trip was on accommodation management as the guesthouse there operates a similar system to the Dei Ey community homestay. An international study tour for the Wildlife Ecotourism Management Board (WEMB) members is already set out and planned for 2010. An organisation in Indonesia has a similar structure as the proposed WEMB and seems a successful example. The project needed sign off from Darwin Initiative to go to Indonesia rather than stay within the region.

WEMB. Since the DoT have an initiative to conduct tourism planning training with support from other organizations, at the provincial level, the proposed training by WWF has been postponed. Based on the result of the DOT training, we will develop training with a focus at the district and commune level and will build on the result of the provincial level training and planning. The development of an expanded ecotourism plan was cancelled after discussions identified that different government departments would manage ecotourism in the two protected areas separately. Individual eco-tourism plans will therefore be developed. During the next 12 months, WWF will assess the feasibility of expanding an ecotourism management plan for PPWS given the delayed implementation of the initiatives in MPF. The initial discussion was to first observe performance of the pilot initiatives in MPF before expanding to PPWS. Likewise, the operation of WEMB was temporarily stopped because FA is currently reorganizing its departments to include a section on Ecotourism. They would like to see the structure of this section before committing to support the operation of WEMB. Activity is limited to individually updating the WEMB members about the ecotourism activities in the Eastern Plains.

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

Local communities have capacity to monitor and sustainably use natural resources

Currently 18 local community members, from eight CBOS, are responsible for MOMS recoding in their respective communities. Based on the result of the initial assessment the team still have to improve on monitoring their resources. All eight CBOs reported patrolling in their respective community conservation areas, however the majority only conduct patrols 2 times every month compared to the agreed weekly patrolling/monitoring, this is due to a need for additional financial resources to support regular patrolling. WWF is working with the CBOs to help develop proposals to access commune development funds.

Three communes (Sre Thom, Nang Khi Loek, Chong Phlah) reported regular recording in the MOMS books, whilst the remaining community members had poor data entry due to limited understanding of the form, and a lack of forms and information sharing when new members joined the monitoring teams. The team suggested solutions to improve the monitoring and recording and included these in their semi-annual workplans. WWF staff has also identified the need to improve monitoring of the MOMS recording by the community.

Local government institutions have awareness and skills to plan, manage and share benefits for ecotourism development

Due to the delay by the DoT in completing the Tourism management planning, tourism awareness and skills are limited to the provincial DoT. It is expected that in the next few months the DoT will complete the training with a workshop to share the planning and benefits of ecotourism in Mondulkiri Province with other stakeholders.

Community-based ecotourism initiatives are managed by community associations

In November 2009 the community homestay was opened as a pilot initiative to support the community in Dei Ey and the community protected area nearby. In parallel with the homestay a weaving group was initiated to support the improvement and marketing of local handicrafts. The group received training on weaving and designing and were able to sell their products to the first tourists in the community homestay. Profits from the sale of the products are divided between the seller and the community fund (50:50). A third tourism initiative is the provision of honey tours. During the season of honey collection, March to May, tours are organised to the forest so tourists can see how the honey is collected and processed. Processing and marketing of the honey has been improved through technical assistance to the community honey group. The honey is sold in Sen Monorom and Phnom Penh, and branded to show that it supports community management of the resource.

Environmental education is integrated as extra curricula school-based activities and is embedded in local community associations

Three schools are participating with the project and provide environmental education as an extra curricula activity. Two schools reported conducting weekly activities related to environmental education including lectures about the environment or activities such as composting, waste collection, and gardening. WWF is in the process of signing a MoU with the Department of Education to promote the formation of eco clubs in three other schools. The draft MoU is now being reviewed by the Department.

Local community associations (1 Community Fishery and 3 CPAs) have been approached to encourage raising environmental awareness and received training in March 2010. It is anticipated that regular environmental activities will be incorporated in to work plans in the coming year.

Local experts in conservation are equipped with skills to transfer knowledge and expertise

Two trainings have been conducted so far for this objective - leadership training development and facilitation skills. Fourteen WWF staff joined the training (details of the results are in the annual report).

The training was conducted 2 months ago, so it is difficult to evaluate the improvement and transfer of skills in relation to their training yet. We will conduct an evaluation within the next 6 months.

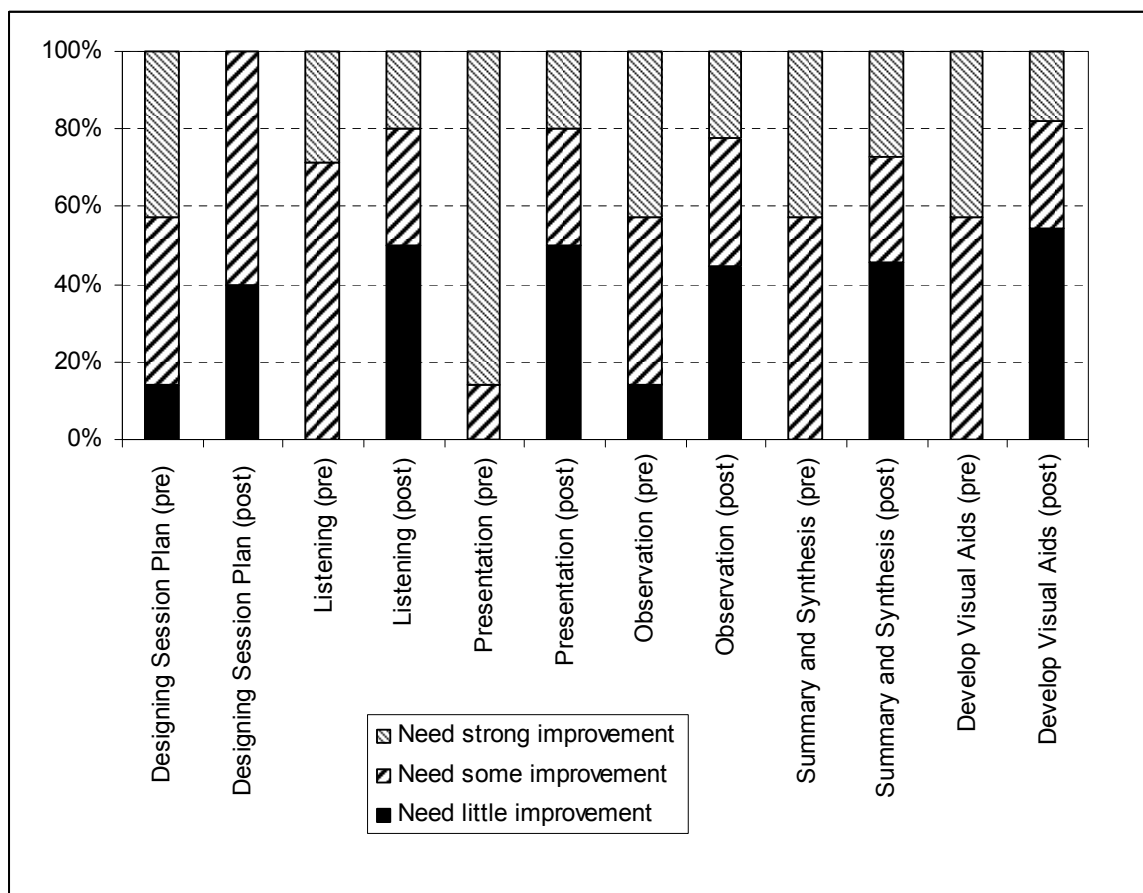
Figure 1 details the percentage of respondents ranking their training needs as requiring ‘little, some or strong improvement’. Following the training sessions, a higher percentage of respondents ranked themselves in the lower categories of training need (i.e. little or some improvement).

The trainer noted that “before the training no one claimed their confidence in listening, presentation, summarising and synthesis, and developing visual aids but a number of them showed more confidence afterwards”.

“After attending the leadership and facilitation course I realised I that I have to prepare the questions in advance” one participant noted.

Self-awareness of capacity limitations and acknowledging the need to receive training to improve performance and ability is considered a positive outcome of the leadership training.

Figure 1 Pre and Post Assessment Result on Facilitation (% of respondents)



3.3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	94		94	56	150
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	9		9	31	40
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	3		3	2	5
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	1		1	2	3
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	0		0	1	1
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	0		0	1	1
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0		0	2	2
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	0		0	1	1
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	0		0	1	1
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	3		3	3	6
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	1		1	1	2
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	1		1	1	2
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	?		?		2
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	2		2	2	4

16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)					500
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	1		1	1	1
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	?				1

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

As part of the business training module, the ecotourism group in Dei Ey acquired the knowledge and skills to manage the community homestay and its finances. This same ecotourism group significantly benefits from the tourists staying in the community homestay. Not only do they get an additional income through employment as a guide or cook, but the revenue from the tourism package goes to a community fund of which all CBO members benefit. The money from the conservation fee paid by the tourists goes to the protection of the community protected forest. Since the operation of the community homestay started in November 2009, there is no measurable effect yet between the ecotourism tours and the protection of species. Although we can say that there is increased commitment among CBO leaders to protect the forest as indicated by their willingness to communicate to local authorities illegal issues happening in their villages. The local authorities' willingness to project has improving continuously. There is now more willingness to coordinate with us and support the initiatives of the CBOs.

3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

A conservation fund has been set up as part of the community homestay initiative. Tourists visiting the community homestay pay a \$5 conservation fee to contribute to the protection of the habitat and biodiversity in the community protected forest. The conservation fund will be used by the community protected forest committee to support patrolling activities in their CPF area and other administration costs of the committee.

Money is deposited in the communities' bank account and is used following their financial system.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

The EPL team conducts an annual assessment and planning session to review all EPL project activities. The reviews identify the weaknesses, lessons learnt, facilitating and hindering factors in achieving planned activities. A team building report is produced at the end of the assessment, and if necessary changes to the workplan or timing of activities identified.

For specific project activities, e.g. environmental education (EE), we have annual meeting with all the schools involved in eco-clubs to assess the implementation of the EE project in their schools – this is detailed in the report.

In addition, we conduct periodic tests of eco-club members to assess their increase in knowledge and understanding of the environment. We have completed these tests in three schools and now completing baselines for the three further schools. Likewise, we have meetings with the MOMS team every six months to monitor and evaluate progress of MOMS and identify areas to be improved.

After completion of their trekking and stay at the homestay, tourists fill in an evaluation form. Based on this information and recommendations the community can improve their facilities and services of the community homestay. Some of the feedbacks were on lack of English speaking guide and the limited choice for food recipe. The visitors enjoyed the hiking and the hospitality of the community ecotourism group members.

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

None as of reporting period

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

None as of reporting period

7. Sustainability

The ecotourism group in Dei Ey takes more responsibility for the management of the community homestay and comes up with their own ideas to improve and implement tourism opportunities. This shows that they believe in the initiative of ecotourism to improve their livelihoods and protect the natural resources in their area. This feeling of ownerships leads toward a more sustainable outcome of the project.

The positive and direct contribution of ecotourism to community development through the community fund and preservation of the community protected forest, which is important for traditional collection and use of NTFPs and medicines, through a conservation fee builds community support and interest for the long-term sustainability of the initiative.

There are several mechanisms being put in place to ensure sustainability beyond project funding:

- a. MOU with the Department of Education - to encourage them to sustain environmental education in the 6 schools where we are working and expand to other schools. We plan to recommend to them to integrate environmental education as a regular part of the school curriculum but it is likely we need to show more success with the eco-clubs project to convince the department. Training local educators is another form to sustain environmental education in the villages.
- b. Some of the CBOs have livelihood projects (honey, resin, ecotourism), we encourage them to allocate funding for these activities in the future.
- c. The project as a whole is linked to other projects in the landscape. Some of these activities are partly funded by other projects and will continue to be until the CBOs are ready to take on more responsibility in implementing these activities.
- d. We are also integrating part of the CBO activities in the government planning processes. We are currently facilitating requests for financial support from the government (e.g. commune development fund) and building relationships between the CBOs and local authorities.

8. Dissemination

During a National forum on Ecotourism in July 2009, WWF shared the lessons learned from working with indigenous people in the field of ecotourism. The Forum was attended by the private sector (Tour operators) and other NGO's that develop community based (Eco) tourism.

9. Project Expenditure

Table 3 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application or annual grant offer letter)	Expenditure	Variance
Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc			
Office costs (eg postage, telephone, stationery)			
Travel and subsistence			
Printing			
Conferences, seminars, etc (KL Operating costs – as per financial report)			
Capital items/equipment (specify)			
Others (specify)			
Salaries (specify by individual)			
TOTAL			

10. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2009/10

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009- March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: <i>Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</i></p>		<p><i>With various project activities such as ecotourism, environmental education, and eco clubs, the project has earned the support of different stakeholders –including local communities, the Department of Tourism, Department of Education and teachers, who are becoming aware and involved in promoting conservation in the province. This is indicated by local community members becoming more active in reporting illegal activities to WWF and government protected area enforcement teams. Local community members also conduct their own patrolling activities within their villages.</i></p>	<p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p>
<p>Purpose: Improving the capacity of Cambodian government and communities to benefit from sustainable management of globally significant biodiversity including critical habitat and key species</p>	<p>Government staff and community members trained and implementing new skills and knowledge</p> <p>Tangible benefits to communities and relevant government agencies</p>	<p>7 Government staff and 7 WWF staff trained in leadership and facilitation skills. Around 50 community members skills capacity improved with training in local guiding, first aid, financial management, 3D model mapping,</p>	<p>Evaluation of the skills applied from the various training.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009- March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period
through community-based natural resource monitoring and sustainable wildlife tourism within the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL) in Northeast Cambodia.	Measurable conservation impact on key threatened species and associated critical habitat	business planning, MOMS and environmental education, and application of some learning. Ecotourism groups starting to earn income from tourism activities, after only six months since the start of operating the home-stay.	
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <p>1. Local communities have the capacity to monitor and sustainably use natural resources</p>	<p>1. a. At least 12 community members active in resource monitoring using MOMS</p> <p>1. b. At least one training on invasive species given to MOMS team</p> <p>1. c. All 3D models and maps updated and digitized</p> <p>1. d. Training in 3 communes on community GIS</p>	<p>1.a. 18 community members involved in monitoring using MOMS. Staff will monitor monthly submission of MOMS forms</p> <p>1.b. No training on invasive species yet. To be conducted for Rangers and MOMS team next year.</p> <p>1.c. All four 3D model maps in around MPF communities updated. Digitizing was delayed for next year after providing additional training to staff about digitizing probably in the Philippines</p> <p>1.d. GIS training for community delayed due to lack of skills in digitizing; to be conducted next year</p>	
<p>Review the initial implementation of MOMS at community level as basis for developing annual work plan for the MOMS team</p> <p>MOMS champions identified, trained and supported</p> <p>Train MOMS team on invasive species monitoring</p> <p>Update MOMS books to include additional natural resource use including NTFP</p> <p>Regular meeting among MOMS team to share learning</p> <p>Update information in all the 3D model maps produced in previous project</p> <p>Train Eastern Plains Landscape GIS staff on digitizing information from the 3D model maps</p>		<p>One general meeting to review MOMS implementation conducted. Will conduct another semi-annual meeting next year to follow improvements in MOMS implementation</p> <p>There are 18 MOMS member from 7communes. MOMS results will be reported during quarterly CBO meetings and be shared to commune council during annual investment planning.</p> <p>Training to be conducted during the next reporting period</p> <p>New form on NTFP collection developed</p> <p>Two meetings conducted in one year.</p> <p>All maps updated</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009- March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Train CBO members on community GIS</p> <p>Digitize baseline and updated information from the 3D model maps</p> <p>Develop a mechanism for regular feedback and processing of the monitoring results, and encourage integration into commune development planning processes</p>		<p>Basic training done – need to have more practical training on digitizing.</p> <p>Delayed. To be undertaken next year</p> <p>Delayed. To be carried out next year</p> <p>To be discussed and agreed in the commune annual planning in July.</p>	
<p>Output 2. Local Government institutions have awareness and skills to plan, manage, and share benefits for ecotourism development</p>	<p>2. a. At least 10 provincial government officers trained in provincial tourism planning and marketing</p> <p>2. b. Benefit sharing mechanism in place for 3 tourism enterprises (2 home-stays in communes, 1 eco-lodge inside protected area)</p> <p>2. c. Study tours to at least 2 ecotourism projects in the Greater Mekong region</p>	<p>2.a District governor and DoT staff trained on provincial tourism planning but this was not facilitated by the project as the BoT have similar initiative. The project plans to conduct training for the Commune council and chief of CBOs next year.</p> <p>2.b. Benefit sharing for community home-stay developed and awaiting approval from the FA Implement benefit sharing for Eco tent camp following agreement with FA.</p> <p>2.c. Study tour conducted to 1 project in Northern Cambodia. International study tour planned in rainy season 2010 for government officials from FA, Tourism and MoE, CBO chiefs and local tour operators.</p>	
<p>Training on community tourism management for commune council and community-based organizations (CBOs)</p> <p>Financial management training</p> <p>Facilitate set up of tourism initiatives</p> <p>Develop benefit sharing mechanism for community-based ecotourism initiative in Dei Ey and Krang Teh communes</p> <p>Conduct guide training</p> <p>Conduct training in hospitality, catering, hygiene</p>		<p>2.1. Not yet done. Train CBO members and commune council after the DoT training is completed.</p> <p>2.2. 8 CBO members trained on financial management</p> <p>2.3 Four tourism activities ongoing in Dei Ey (bike treks, forest treks, honey tours, cultural tours)</p> <p>2.4. Benefit sharing have been develop and agreed at community level but still awaiting FA's approval.</p> <p>2.5 10 local guides trained</p> <p>2.6 15 community members trained</p>	
<p>Output 3. Community- based ecotourism initiatives are managed</p>	<p>3. a. At least 2 Community association chiefs and 2 commune</p>	<p>3. a Still ongoing. To be carried out next year.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009- March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period
by community associations	<p>councils trained on tourism planning</p> <p>3. b. At least 2 Community-based organizations (CBOs) trained in financial management</p> <p>3. c. At least 3 tourism business initiatives piloted</p> <p>3. d. At least 20 people trained as guides</p>	<p>3. b) One CBO trained on financial Management. Follow up training for four other CBOs will be done in June to improve bookkeeping and train financial reporting.</p> <p>3. c) Weaving business and community managed accommodation set up in Dei Ey, honey and cultural tours conducted in Krangteh.</p> <p>4. d) 10 people trained as guides. 10 more guides planned in PPWS for next year</p>	
<p>Training on (Provincial) tourism planning for WEMB members (incl. tourism impact monitoring)</p> <p>Develop expanded ecotourism plan for Mondulkiri as part of Eastern Plains landscape</p> <p>Support operation of WEMB (quarterly meetings)</p> <p>Set up tourism infrastructure for PPWS</p> <p>Study tour to successful ecotourism project in the region to exchange information on best practices and lessons learned</p> <p>Attend network meetings and workshops in the region to increase knowledge and skills on ecotourism</p>		<p>3.1 Six provincial government officials trained on tourism planning. Disseminate to commune level for 2nd year</p> <p>3.2 Draft Ecotourism plan for MPF completed. Ecotourism plan for PPWS to be completed in 2010.</p> <p>3.3 Regular meetings held with DoT and FA and submission of monthly reports. Continue meetings and submission of reports. Hopefully initiative from FA to reactivate the WEMB.</p> <p>3.4 Feasibility study on tourism potential for PPWS.</p> <p>3.5 Study tour to successful ecotourism project in Northern Cambodia. International study tour planned for 2nd year</p> <p>3.6 Attended National Tourism Forum and tourism meetings with other community based ecotourism projects in Cambodia</p>	
<p>Output 4. Environmental education is integrated as extra-curricula school-based activities and is embedded in local community associations</p>	<p>4. a. At least 3 schools implement monthly environmental education activities</p> <p>4. b. Support to and expansion of national Eco-club network</p> <p>4. c. At least 3 environmental education centres (or corners) established and maintained in</p>	<p>4.a. 2 schools (Sre Huy, Khum Moyeul Leu) implement monthly environmental related activities. Involve students in the ongoing Wildlife Crime Campaign of WWF. They will be trained to stage a play in various villages. Supervise one school (O Te) to ensure implementation of monthly plan</p> <p>4.b Posters and other educational materials displayed in environmental corners of 2 schools. Expansion of eco clubs in 3 more schools</p> <p>4.c 8 local educators trained, at least three environmental corners</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009- March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period
	selected schools 4. d. Newly trained community educators implement environmental education activities in at least 5 villages	established. The performance of the trained educators will be monitored and additional follow up training provided. 4.d Implementation of community education activities will be monitored	
Develop and implement a monthly environmental education programme of activities (including maintenance of environmental information centres) for the eco clubs and schools involved Facilitate the development of environmental education work plans of the extension committees of the various CBOs/associations Monitoring of the action plans developed after environmental education activities Continue coaching and mentoring the trained local community educators and teachers on facilitation and training skills Provide support to and further expand the Eco-club network		4.1. Monthly environmental education activities implemented based on one year work plan 4.2. developed 3 months work-plan for local educators of the extension committees 4.3. ongoing 4.4. ongoing 4.5. Three new eco clubs formed and training the teachers on environmental education is ongoing.	
Output 5. Local experts in conservation are equipped with the skills to transfer knowledge and expertise	5. a. At least 5 project staff trained as facilitators and trainers 5. b. Training provided to least 5 CBOs	5.a. 14 staff trained. Monitor improvement of skills based among trained staff and local communities 5.b. 8 members from 4 CBOs trained	
Assess the training needs and capacity of the project staff in training skills Develop and implement training skills program for project staff Organize training workshops for local community educators and CBO officers		5.1. 14 staff trained on leadership and facilitating training 5.2. Conducted training needs assessment and implemented training for staff 5.3. Trained 8 local educators	

Annex 2

Annex 3 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal:</p> <p>Equitable economic prosperity and improved quality of life through sustainable use, protection and management of biological resources</p>	<p>Develop and implement recovery programs for all endangered vertebrate species</p> <p>Improve the implementation of CITES and minimize impacts of illegal trade on wildlife</p> <p>Develop eco-tourism opportunities involving local communities</p> <p>Develop community-based NRM programmes for forestry, fisheries, land use, protected areas, endangered species protection, ex situ conservation, wildlife management, and agriculture</p> <p>Implement legal, economic and other incentive measures promoting the contribution and participation of different stakeholders to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p> <p>N.B: All indicators from NBSAP</p>	<p>Number of recovery programmes in place</p> <p>Number of fines</p> <p>Number of community based eco-tourism projects</p> <p>Number of programmes established</p> <p>List of incentive measures in place</p>	
<p>Purpose:</p> <p>Improving the capacity of Cambodian government and communities to benefit from sustainable management of globally significant biodiversity including critical habitat and key species through community-</p>	<p>Government staff and community members trained and implementing new skills and knowledge</p> <p>Tangible benefits to communities and relevant government agencies</p> <p>Measurable conservation impact on key threatened species and associated critical habitat</p>	<p># of government staff and community members trained and actively participating</p>	<p>Solid political will at the national level for engaging communities and for maintaining at least minimum level of support to protected areas</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
based natural resource monitoring and sustainable wildlife tourism within the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL) in Northeast Cambodia.			
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <p>1. Local communities have the capacity to monitor and sustainably use natural resources</p>	<p>1. a. At least 12 community members active in resource monitoring using MOMS</p> <p>1. b. At least one training on invasive species given to MOMS team</p> <p>1. c. All 3D models and maps updated and digitized</p> <p>1. d. Training in 3 communes on community GIS</p>	<p>MOMS books</p> <p>Report on review sessions and meetings of MOMS teams</p> <p>Minutes of meetings with commune councils</p> <p>3D models and GIS maps</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>Commune development and investment plans</p> <p>Commune land use plans</p>	<p>Communes willing to support and actively participate in resource monitoring, land use planning activities, and self-regulated use of resources</p> <p>Political will at the provincial level for engaging communities and maintaining support in</p>
<p>2. Local Government institutions have awareness and skills to plan, manage, and share benefits for ecotourism development</p>	<p>2. a. At least 10 provincial government officers trained in provincial tourism planning and marketing</p> <p>2. b. Benefit sharing mechanism in place for 3 tourism enterprises (2 home-stays in communes, 1 eco-lodge inside protected area)</p> <p>2. c. Study tours to at least 2 ecotourism projects in the Greater Mekong region</p>	<p>Tourism Plan</p> <p>Benefit sharing mechanism regulations</p> <p>Tourism revenue financial report</p> <p>Training and study tour reports</p>	<p>Provincial authorities, communes, CBOs, NGOs, and private sector continue to support the operation of WEMB</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
3. Community- based ecotourism initiatives are managed by community associations	<p>3. a. At least 2 Community association chiefs and 2 commune councils trained on tourism planning</p> <p>3. b. At least 2 Community-based organizations (CBOs) trained in financial management</p> <p>3. c. At least 3 tourism business initiatives piloted</p> <p>3. d. At least 20 people trained as guides</p>	<p>Commune ecotourism plans within provincial ecotourism plan</p> <p>Training materials</p> <p>Benefit sharing agreements</p> <p>Business revenue reports</p> <p>Training handbook for guides</p>	Community is still willing to become involved in ecotourism development
4. Environmental education is integrated as extra-curricula school-based activities and is embedded in local community associations	<p>4. a. At least 3 schools implement monthly environmental education activities</p> <p>4. b. Support to and expansion of national Eco-club network</p> <p>4. c. At least 3 environmental education centres (or corners) established and maintained in selected schools</p> <p>4. d. Newly trained community educators implement environmental education activities in at least 5 villages</p>	<p>Environmental education modules for eco-clubs</p> <p>Eco-club charter and list of members</p> <p>Local community educators' work plans and reports</p>	<p>School teachers and community educators commit to continuing and expanding EE programmes</p> <p>Continued support from the department of education</p>
5. Local experts in conservation are equipped with the skills to transfer knowledge and expertise	<p>5. a. At least 5 project staff trained as facilitators and trainers</p> <p>5. b. Training provided to least 5 CBOs</p>	<p>TNA Report</p> <p>Training evaluation reports</p>	Staff continue to work with WWF after training

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Review the initial implementation of MOMs at community level as basis for developing annual work plan for the MOMS team</p> <p>MOMS champions identified, trained and supported</p> <p>Train MOMS team on invasive species monitoring</p> <p>Update MOMS books to include additional natural resource use including NTFP</p> <p>Regular meeting among MOMS team to share learning</p> <p>Update information in all the 3D model maps produced in previous project</p> <p>Train Eastern Plains Landscape GIS staff on digitizing information from the 3D model maps</p> <p>Train CBO members on community GIS</p> <p>Digitize baseline and updated information from the 3D model maps</p> <p>Develop a mechanism for regular feedback and processing of the monitoring results, and encourage integration into commune development planning processes</p>			
<p>Develop and implement a monthly environmental education programme of activities (including maintenance of environmental information centres) for the eco clubs and schools involved</p> <p>Facilitate the development of environmental education work plans of the extension committees of the various CBOs/associations</p> <p>Monitoring of the action plans developed after environmental education activities</p> <p>Continue coaching and mentoring the trained local community educators and teachers on facilitation and training skills</p> <p>Provide support to and further expand the Eco-club network</p>			
<p>Assess the training needs and capacity of the project staff in training skills</p> <p>Develop and implement training skills program for project staff</p> <p>Organize training workshops for local community educators and CBO officers</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Training on community tourism management for commune council and community-based organizations (CBOs)</p> <p>Financial management training</p> <p>Facilitate set up of tourism initiatives</p> <p>Develop benefit sharing mechanism for community-based ecotourism initiative in Dei Ey and Krang Teh communes</p> <p>Conduct guide training</p> <p>Conduct training in hospitality, catering, hygiene</p>			
<p>Training on (Provincial) tourism planning for WEMB members (incl. tourism impact monitoring)</p> <p>Develop expanded ecotourism plan for Mondulkiri as part of Eastern Plains landscape</p> <p>Support operation of WEMB (quarterly meetings)</p> <p>Set up tourism infrastructure for PPWS</p> <p>Study tour to successful ecotourism project in the region to exchange information on best practices and lessons learned</p> <p>Attend network meetings and workshops in the region to increase knowledge and skills on ecotourism</p>			
<p>Monitoring activities:</p> <p>Monitoring data produced through MOMS undertaken by communities in the Eastern Plains Landscape.</p> <p>Income generated directly for local communities from tourism and other natural resource-based initiatives.</p>			

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

This may include outputs of the project, but need not necessarily include all project documentation. For example, the abstract of a conference would be adequate, as would be a summary of a thesis rather than the full document. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

List of Annexes

Community benefit sharing model

Ecotourism Brochure promoting Eastern Plains and Dei Ey community home-stay and activities

Reports on the launch of the community home-stay in English and Khmer language national papers

Charts from MOMs ranger stations – Information flow diagram and mind mapping

Community hospitality tourism training report

Images – community extension work, community tourism training and ranger training

Further images of the camera trap pictures can be accessed here

<http://picasaweb.google.com/wwfcambodia/MayJun09WildlifeCameraTrapMonitoringInTheEasternPlains?authkey=Gv1sRgCKfPhernz5TCAQ&feat=email#5365927228560219890>

Media coverage of the return of the Siamese crocodile –p.10

Journal article covering case study carried out in project region by project partners

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	√
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please advise Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	√
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	√
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	