

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	WWF Greater Mekong Cambodia Country Program
Project Title:	Conserving Freshwater Biodiversity And Critical Wetland Resources For Local Communities Along The Mekong River, Kratie And Stung Treng Provinces, Cambodia
Date of Report:	4 September 2013
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CEPF Region: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 2: Develop innovative, locally led approaches to site-based conservation at 28 key biodiversity areas. Sub-direction 2.1 is particularly relevant: “Establish innovative stakeholder-based conservation management and caretaking initiatives at 28 key biodiversity areas.”

Grant Amount: US\$423,253.93

Project Dates: 1 September, 2010 to 30 June, 2013

Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):

The Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT) and Community Economic Development (CED) have been instrumental in the implementation of the livelihood component as well as community engagement and conservation engagement. Good partnership been set-up and will be continued.

Conservation Impacts

Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

As stated in the project document, the strategy and actions have been implemented within the one of 28 CEPF Priority Sites: “Mekong from Kratie to Lao P.D.R” and in link to the Strategic Direction 2: Develop innovative, locally led approaches to site-based conservation at 28 key biodiversity areas.” Within this landscape and with all project implementation partners and others stakeholders, the project been able to secure that freshwater biodiversity conservation have been strengthened along the Mekong landscape under WWF Intervention. 81,634 ha of Mekong river design as protection zone by Dolphin Sub-Decree (dolphin protection focus) and 37265 ha of Mekong Flooded Forest (hot spots biodiversity) have been designed under protection status by the Prakas (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Fishery). The project has strengthened local capacity (local communities and local government agencies) and local engagement towards locally-led approaches to conservation. This included implementation of innovative approaches to alternative livelihood development .

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

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

1. Critical habitat and biodiversity will be conserved in the CEPF Priority Site: “Mekong from Kratie to Lao P.D.R”
2. Community capacity to sustainably manage natural resources, especially fisheries, forests, and wildlife will be developed and implemented.
3. Alternative livelihoods will be developed that contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources and poverty reduction in the project area.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

1. Critical habitat and biodiversity will be conserved in the CEPF Priority Site: “Mekong from Kratie to Lao P.D.R”

Today, the designation of the Mekong Flooded Forest as Conservation Area has been reached. In 2012, the Government has officially designating Dolphin Protection and Management Areas to protect the Critically Endangered Irrawaddy Dolphins. The sub-decree designates an area of 81,634 hectares where gillnet use and other activities harmful to dolphins will be banned. These 2 legal

frameworks are the foundation for the development of conservation and sustainable use of the resources within the landscape that will be supported by local and international organisations as well as government.

The fact that the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery as well as Ministry of Environment give signal that they will pay more attention and allocated more financial and technical support towards sustainable development and conservation of the Mekong Central Section is a positive sign.

2. Community capacity to sustainably manage natural resources, especially fisheries, forests, and wildlife will be developed and implemented.

From last assessment done by partner CRDT, the target communities felt more empowered to support conservation activities and 94% of local communities engaged expressed that they have more understanding of natural resource conservation. In concrete terms, in some communities, the time people spent fishing was reduced by 25%. This reduced some pressure on the fish resource. The major reasons were because most target communities were busy with CBOs' work (saving, vegetable, rice, and livestock productions) or cash crop productions. Another result of the establishment of the Community Fishery and having built the capacity of the communities with regards to sustainable freshwater resources are (1) the illegal fishing activities are more reduced, (2) the communities participation on sustainable use of fisheries resources based on CFI management improved, (3) The local authorities understand the progress of CFI and provide support for improving the livelihood of the villagers within their district and communes.

This awareness and conservation based livelihood work will be continued within the WWF SSK Landscape Programme (2015)

3. Alternative livelihoods will be developed that contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources and poverty reduction in the project area.

WWF and CRDT have been supporting to secure livelihood of local communities along Mekong Flooded Forest. As a result of their efforts, 30 community-based organization (CBO) were completely established. There were 507 direct beneficiaries included 383 women as group members and 2562 household members were considered as CRDT indirect beneficiary. The CBOs have clear by-laws and regulations, recognized by commune authorities. The CBOs have been managed and led by 98 executive committee members with 56 women. CRDT has supported many indigenous people in the target areas. There were 352 of 507 total beneficiaries are Kuy and Phnong people equal 69.43% and Khmer was 30.57%.

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

1. The Central Section, a 56-km stretch of the Mekong River between Kratie and Stung Treng towns, will be designated as a "Special Management Site" under a Deka (provincial regulation) and a Prakas (national declaration).
2. Site-based management activities, with the support and participation of local communities, will be implemented to protect critical habitat and biodiversity.
3. Protocols for monitoring the condition of the project site will be developed.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

1. The Central Section, a 56-km stretch of the Mekong River between Kratie and Stung Treng towns, will be designated as a "Special Management Site" under a Deka (provincial regulation) and a Prakas (national declaration).

Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen signed a sub-decree in August 2012 designating Dolphin Protection and Management Areas to protect the Critically Endangered Irrawaddy Dolphins. The sub-decree designates an area of 81,634 hectares where gillnet use and other activities harmful to dolphins will be banned. The sub-decree includes the 14,600 hectare Stung Treng Ramsar Site.

The designation of the Mekong Flooded Forest as Conservation Area has been reached: A Prakas n.126 Proko dated 23 April 2013 and signed by His Excellency Dr. Chan Sarun, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, officially designated a 56km remote section of the Mekong mainstream referred to as Mekong Flooded Forest as a management and conservation site for biodiversity and fisheries resources. The official designation of this area for management and conservation provides an opportunity for the recovery of many globally significant animal and plant species. In addition to this milestone, FIA confirmed that KfW officially agreed to fund activities in Tonle Sap as well as to Mekong Flooded Forest. FIA and WWF started to discuss on the first steps for the development of the MFF management plan that will be finalised and implemented with the support of the KfW project. The project objective is to support the implementation of the fisheries deep reform outlined in Sub-Decrees 35, 37 and 53 and later legal instruments at the three highest priority sites. Within the project sites the objective is to achieve:

- (a) Good management of the new Fisheries Conservation Area to ensure healthy fish stocks and an abundant harvest for local people.
- (b) Increased stakeholder engagement in management of Fisheries Conservation Areas and surrounding Community Fisheries, including regulations on how local people can access and benefit from fisheries and other natural resources.
- (c) Management plans for each Fisheries Conservation Area and adjacent Community Fisheries.
- (d) A baseline of data established against which future changes in status can be monitored.
- (e) Livelihood assistance to communities in floating villages adjacent to Fisheries Conservation Areas.

2. Site-based management activities, with the support and participation of local communities, will be implemented to protect critical habitat and biodiversity.

Because of the delay in having the Prakas signature for the MFF declaration, it has not been possible to develop a proper management plan. Meanwhile, WWF and partners have supported

- The establishment of 4 Communities Fishery (Koh Pdao, Ampil Teuk, Koh Chba, and Kampong Phnov), as well as the set-up (but not officially recognized, only O Krasang received some official approval) of 6 Community Forestry (O Krasang, Kampong Kboen, Kampong Damrei, Koh Entrachey, Angkor Ent, Puntachea)
- The protection (engaging local communities in bird nest protection) of several endangered bird species, including Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilus javanicus*, White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni*, and River Tern *Sterna aurantia*. Nest of the Red-headed vulture *Sarcogyps calvus*, the first recorded nest of this species in the Central Section of the Mekong. And recently, one nest of Giant Ibis (*Thaumatibis gigantea*) have been identified and protected. (details presented in annex 2)
- Within the MFF, and with support to CEPF and others support to WWF programme, the Kratie Fisheries Cantonment, Mekong Inspectorate, FiA, police, and military police have been able to some patrolling that lead to some stop illegal mining activities that are still a main threats to the Mekong ecosystem. In the meantime, Over 60 river guards in Cambodia were trained during the week of 20th May 2013, in the basics on how to patrol the dolphin pool to observe and prevent illegal activities that harm dolphins and fish. Guards were also trained on safety on the boats. There was a request from the patrol teams for further hands-on training on the use of patrol equipment to be done in smaller groups with more scenario-based incidents in order to practice the skills.

3. Protocols for monitoring the condition of the project site will be developed

Even the project has not been able to develop site biodiversity monitoring protocol, the project have been able to put in place protocol of bird nest guarding, guideline for community fishery development have been developed.

From project foundation, WWF been able to carried out baseline survey to assess the knowledge of local people on Mekong dolphin and bird species conservation in 18 villages along the Mekong River in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces. The report will be available by August 2013.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: Biodiversity conservation have been strengthened along the Mekong landscape under WWF Intervention. 81,634 ha of Mekong river design as protection zone by Dolphin Sub-Decree (dolphin protection focus) and 37265 ha of Mekong Flooded Forest (hot spots biodiversity) have been designed under protection status by the Prakas (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Fishery).

Species Conserved: Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilus javanicus*, White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni*, and River Tern *Sterna aurantia*. Red-headed vulture *Sarcogyps calvus*, White-rumped vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) and Giant Ibis (*Thaumatibis gigantea*). As well as Cantor's Giant Softshell Turtle (*Pelochelys cantorii*), Irrawady Dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*).

Corridors Created: N/A

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.

As stated above the main success have been the official proclamation of the Mekong Section that represent which supports the highest biodiversity values in the region, but also critical for community livelihoods development. Link to it is the engagement of the Fishery Administration (FIA) to allocate fund from KfW towards the development and implementation of proper management plan. Another aspect that can be highlighted is the successful partnership between WWF, CRDT and CED as well as with others organization like World Fish (WF), CEPA and others. This strong collaboration helped to have some long-term impacts on the livelihoods of the communities engaged.

With regards to challenge, as stated in previous report, one of the main challenges, have been on the rapid engagement and coordination between different national government institutions that have management responsibility in the landscape, such as Fishery Administration, Forestry Administration, Ministry of Environment, Dolphin Commission as well as Provincial authorities.

Other Main challenges encounter during the implementation have been (still be) to deal with the below threats that are directly affecting the biodiversity but also the communities

1- Illegal destructive fishing: the illegal use of explosives, electric fishing gears, and poisons, is a direct threat to dolphins and many other aquatic species.

2 - Hydropower development: major infrastructure developments directly within dolphin habitat areas will cause some or all of: loss of irreplaceable core habitats, direct mortalities, and degradation of habitats further afield.

- 3 - Development of Economic Land Concessions (ELCs) occurring along the river banks.
- 4- Sand and gravel dredging destroying key habitat around the dolphin and biodiversity areas (e.g bird nest).
- 5- Gold mining, involving both contamination from mercury amalgamation, and destruction of riparian or annually inundated habitat (with subsequent consequences for nearby aquatic habitats)

To respond to these threats in coming year, WWF, based on CEPF experience and within its SSK strategy and programme, will (a) engage local stakeholders (commune, district and provincial authorities, local NGOs and private initiatives) (with focus on ethnic minorities and gender inclusion) into practical actions where communities will gain economic and social benefits e.g. to markets as well as financial and technical support that will allow the communities to set-up and manage micro-enterprises and enhance food security, and (b) facilitate multi-stakeholders participation in spatial planning and sustainable socio-economic development planning. This planning process includes the valuation of ecosystem services and the support of sustainable natural resources management and biodiversity conservation, knowledge sharing on good practices around natural resource based livelihoods as well as local and national socio-economic development. Through this approach social, economic and environmental trade-offs will be analysed and used to improve decision making process that will ensure sustainability of the project outputs and (c) facilitate a multi-stakeholder dialogue and assessment tool designed to consider hydropower sustainability issues in the Mekong river basin context. This approach will promote sustainable alternatives to mainstream damming on some of the Mekong's tributaries, and advising on how they can be designed and operated to minimize their social and environmental impacts.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

One unexpected positive impact link to the bird nest protection work is the support from the Kratie FAC to reduce the size of an Economic Land Concession in O'Krieng by 10,000 hectares that will become a bird nest conservation area. The Forestry Administration is now working on a Prakas for the delineation of this conservation zone. This should have long-term benefits for wildlife and the local community. The excluded area is small relative to the amount of forest cover that will be destroyed by ELCs, but it is better than nothing and shows some recognition by the government and the community of the need to protect habitat.

Project Components

Project Components: Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.

Component 1 Planned:

Provincial and national support secured for the designation of the Central Section as a Special Management Site.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

WWF participated actively to local working group (Provincial Conservation Planning Unit) and national level (Fishery TWG) - This resulted to the following;

- (1) A Prakas n.126 Proko dated 23 April 2013 and signed by His Excellency Dr. Chan Sarun, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, officially designated a 56km remote section of the Mekong mainstream referred to as Mekong Flooded Forest as a management and conservation site for biodiversity and fisheries resources. The official designation of this area for management and conservation provides an opportunity for the recovery of many globally significant animal and plant species.
- (2) Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen signed a sub-decree in August 2012 designating Dolphin Protection and Management Areas to protect the Critically Endangered Irrawaddy Dolphins. The sub-decree designates an area of 81,634 hectares where gillnet use and other activities harmful to dolphins will be banned. The sub-decree includes the 14,600 hectare Stung Treng Ramsar Site
- (3) The study (supported by Oxfam, Danida and WWF) on Food & Nutrition security vulnerability to Dams on the Mekong has finally been approved by the Cambodian Government (technical report and policy brief been released). The report raises critical concerns about the impact that the Sambor and Stung Treng dams will have on nutrition security (notably that aquaculture would not offset the loss of fisheries, and the loss of micro-nutrients from fish would be important). A policy paper (in Khmer and English) is been published and discussed with Government, communities and NGOs.

Component 2 Planned:

Site-based management activities are implemented to protect habitat and target species.

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

The establishment of 4 Communities Fishery (Koh Pdao, Ampil Teuk, Koh Chba, and Kampong Phnov), as well as the set-up (but not officially recognized) of 6 Community Forestry (O Krasang, Kampong Kboen, Kampong Damrei, Koh Entrachey, Angkor Ent, Puntachea

The protection (engaging local communities in bird nest protection) of several endangered bird species, including Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilus javanicus*, White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni*, and River Tern *Sterna aurantia*. Nest of the Red-headed vulture *Sarcogyps calvus*, the first recorded nest of this species in the Central Section of the Mekong. And recently, one nest of Giant Ibis (*Thaumatibis gigantea*) have been identified and protected. (more details are presented in the Annex2)

Within the MFF, and with support to CEPF and others support to WWF programme, the Kratie Fisheries Cantonment, Mekong Inspectorate, FiA, police, and military police have been able to some patrolling that lead to some stop illegal mining activities that are still a main threats to the Mekong ecosystem. In the meantime, Over 60 river guards in Cambodia were trained during the week of 20th May 2013, in the basics on how to patrol the dolphin pool to observe and prevent illegal activities that harm dolphins and fish. Guards

were also trained on safety on the boats. There was a request from the patrol teams for further hands-on training on the use of patrol equipment to be done in smaller groups with more scenario-based incidents in order to practice the skills.

Overall impact of the bird nest community protection: 210 nest been protected and 159 successful nest survival
Final details report to be submitted later.

Component 3 Planned:

Community capacity to manage natural resources is developed.

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

Management plans for CFIs at Koh Pdao, Ampil Teuk, Koh Chba, and Kampong Phnov have been completed and approved by FIA. WWF is now supporting the CFIs in the implementation of the plan.

Based on CEPF and CCCA WWF, Kratie FAC and local communities have been able to reach the following: One CF (O Krosang) has completed the process for registration and Five CFs have reached step 6 (draft agreement) of the registration process. The proposals have been submitted to MAFF and we are waiting for the formal signing ceremony and issuing of the Prakas.

WWF and FAC engaged the local communities to carry out Forestry Resource Inventory baseline for two forest restoration sites in O Krosang (30 ha) and Punchea (20 ha). Communities Forestry Members have been trained in the inventory and analysis as well as the development of forest restoration plans (enrichment planting of evergreen tree species, home gardens, etc). The forest restoration plan will be supported by FAC and WWF in coming 2 years (support from CCCA and WWF SSK Programme).

From last assessment done by partner CRDT, the target communities felt more empowered to support conservation activities and 94% of local communities engaged expressed that they have more understanding of natural resource conservation. In concrete terms, in some communities, the time people spent fishing was reduced by 25%. This reduced some pressure on the fish resource. The major reasons were because most target communities were busy with CBOs' work (saving, vegetable, rice, and livestock productions) or cash crop productions. Another result of the establishment of the Community Fishery and having built the capacity of the communities with regards to sustainable freshwater resources are (1) the illegal fishing activities are more reduced, (2) the communities participation on sustainable use of fisheries resources based on CFI management improved, (3) The local authorities understand the progress of CFI and provide support for improving the livelihood of the villagers within their district and communes

Component 4 Planned:

Sustainable alternative livelihoods are developed that contribute to biodiversity protection and poverty reduction.

Component 4 Actual at Completion:

The project has established 7 CBOs that involved 148 members (100 women). Based on the project team observations and the CBOs reports, the time that engaged spent fishing has been reduced by 25% which fits the expected result. The major reasons were because most target communities were busy with CBOs' work (saving, vegetable, rice, and livestock production), cash crop productions, as well as decreased amount of fish in stock (river) which also needs taking into account. The time people in the target communities spent exploiting forest resources has been decreased by 69% which is significantly different and better than the expected result (25%). Cash crop production was also a main activity that reduced the time of communities to go to the forest.

Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

All 4 components have been implemented but because of the delays in reaching component 1, component 2 could not be properly achieved, especially also the Protocols for monitoring the condition of the project site. Meanwhile, WWF will continue to work on the component 2 within its SSK Programme and will look for additional funding to support these activities.

Please describe and submit (electronically if possible) any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

Awareness materials produced such as signboards (about prohibition of illegal mining, habitat of river tern, white-shouldered ibis and lesser adjutant), notebook, t-shirt and poster about prioritized bird species), any materials produced by the community fishery development project, sub-decrees, map of MFF and also Fi and CF maps

Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

The Project has been developed and formulated based on a series of wide stakeholders meeting and engagement. This helped all project actors to have clear common vision as well as better understanding on roles and responsibilities. Such inclusive preparation helped in the good implementation of the project. Meanwhile, another lesson learnt is perhaps to have been more realistic on achievements, especially when it engaged towards having conservation area and legal documents to be approved.

Project Implementation: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

Communication with local and national Government is key: Even progress (e.g MFF Declaration) have been made, the most challenging part of this project to date is still to secure the full cooperation as well as the coordination between government partners, especially national level partners - the Fishery Administration and the Forestry Administration and the Ministry of Environment. Communication of success and challenges (news, case study, film, etc) is an important element with regards to engagement of the government as well as others stakeholders.

WWF recognizes that carrying out effective patrolling and enforcement along the Mekong is a big and difficult task. There are thousands of kilometers of channels and thousands of islands that make patrolling this area very difficult. To respond to this challenge, Monthly meetings have been initiated between WWF and the Chairman of the Commission were conducted to discuss the implementation of patrol and enforcement activities including challenges and achievements. The mandate of the Fisheries Administration, Dolphin Commission and other Government agencies was also brought to the meeting to ensure each party's roles and responsibilities concerning conservation and protection of the Mekong River Irrawaddy Dolphins were well understood.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

For local people struggling to feed their families and make ends meet, conservation is not a high priority. For example, the new dolphin sub-decree that bans or severely restricts the use of gillnets may have significant negative impacts for fishermen who rely on gillnets. WWF and partners need to address that issue by developing more comprehensive and attractive alternative livelihoods for local people. A livelihood assessment study will be carry out in August/September 2013 that will lead to 5 years livelihood conservation based programme.

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of the CEPF investment in this project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
WWF	In-Kind	15,000	
CCCA (UNDP)	B	80,0000	2013-2014
BMZ	C	750,000	2012-2015

**Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:*

- A Project co-financing (Other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)*
- C Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.

Challenge of Illegal fishing, illegal mining activities

Engagement towards sustainability: WWF, Dolphin Commission (DC) and Fishery Administration as well as Ministry of Environment (national and provincial) carried out training and supported enforcement activities (equipment and fuel). A more integrated enforcement plan that will engaged all relevant stakeholders (FiA, DC, FA, Provincial Authorities) is now under development. Additional on field training as well as SMART training will be carry out in coming year

Challenge of the Medium-long term hydropower development:

Engagement towards sustainability: Damming the river could devastate the fisheries that provide 60 million people with their main source of protein, e.g The construction of the Stung Treng or Sambor dams will not only reduce yields of fish and other aquatic animals >182,000 tons, they will also have a significant detrimental impact on iron availability, impacting the least nutrient-secure rural populations (published report by the Ministry of Forestry and Fishery June 2013). Dams also will reduce the flow of sediment that helps make the Mekong Delta one of the world's most productive rice-producing regions. In Cambodia, the development of the proposed Stung Treng and Sambor hydropower dams could potentially lead to irreversibles changes in sedimentation patterns hydrology and ecological structures. Tributaries dams can have also damaging impacts to local communities and biodiversity; the Lower Sesan 2 dam, which was approved by the government in 2012, "is expected to have significant trans-boundary impacts in the Mekong River Basin. In 2012, a study published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences concluded that the dam will wipe out 9 percent of the Mekong Basin's fish biomass". Appropriate and enabling conditions are critical in order for local communities, government and other stakeholders to cope with the rapidly changing SSK landscape and potential significant socio-economic and environmental impacts. As of today, WWF (with Oxfam, Danida) supported FiA to study on Food & Nutrition security vulnerability to Dams on the Mekong. The technical and policy brief been produced and disseminate at the provincial and national level. The report raises critical concerns about the impact that the Sambor and Stung Treng dams will have on the biodiversity and nutrition security (notably that aquaculture would not offset the loss of fisheries, and the of loss micro-nutrients from fish would be important),

To build on CEPF foundation and ensure that biodiversity conservation will be embedded in the longer term landscape development, WWF approach will be pay attention to;

- (a) development and implementation of more integrated provincial and landscape enforcement action plan that is link to outreach and awareness community programme
- (b) Establish a framework for sustainable management and spatial planning (in link with National Green Growth Strategy and sustainable use of Natural Capital),
- (c) (c) Identify ecosystem services (mapping) and community revenue streams, identification and initiative of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) (e.g integration of bird nest protection into sustainable payment scheme)
- (d) (d) integrate strategies into provincial and landscape level Programme (Provincial 5 years socio-economic development plan),
- (e) (e) Engagement with local and national authorities, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and private sector to promote sustainable hydropower development approach for the Mekong river and
- (f) (f) Providing series of training to build capacity of the subnational and national government institution on land use management, sustainable hydropower, Environment impact assessment and green economy.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

Full and details report attached to this report

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

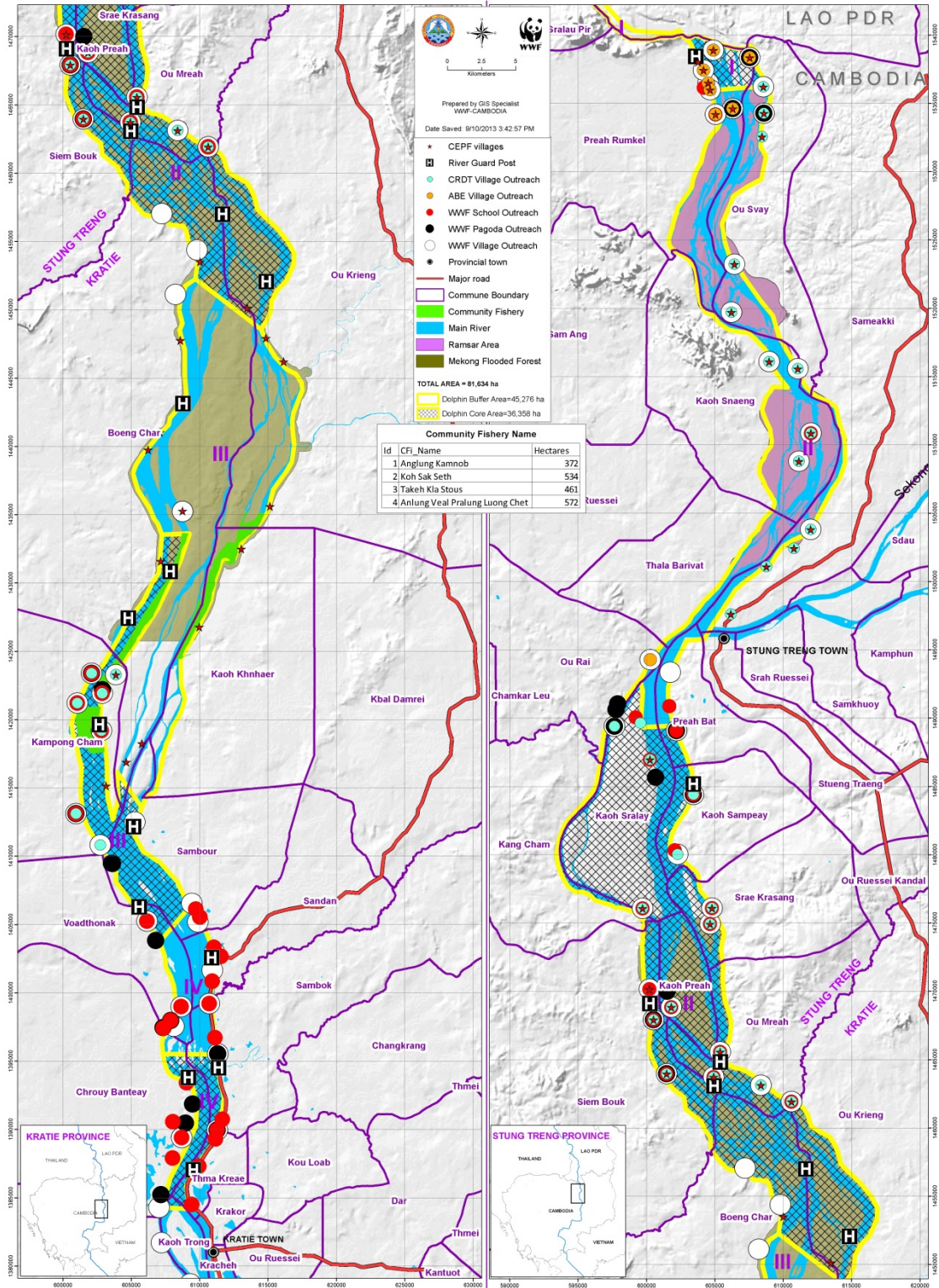
CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

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*****If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please complete the tables on the following pages*****

ANNEX 1- Maps with all CEPF project site WWF - CAMBODIA AND PARTNER'S OUTREACH LOCATION



ANNEX 2 – Overview of Bird Nest Protection Achievements

Lesser Adjutant: LA
 White-shouldered Ibis: WSI
 River Tern: RT
 Red-headed vulture: RHV
 White rumped vulture: WRV

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF NESTS (COLONIES FOR LA AND WRV) PROTECTED IN EACH YEAR AND OVERALL

Year	LA	WSI	RT	RHV	WRV	TOTAL
2009	2	6	-	-	-	8
2011	1	11	13	-	-	25
2012	3	22	23	1	0	49
2013	8	24	10	1	3	46
TOTAL	14	63	46	2	3	128

TABLE 2: NUMBER OF PROTECTED NESTS (COLONIES FOR LA AND WRV) THAT SUCCESSFULLY FLEDGED AT LEAST ONE BIRD FOR EACH SPECIES IN EACH YEAR AND OVERALL

Year	LA	WSI	RT	RHV	WRV	TOTAL
2009	2	4	-	-	-	6
2011	1	6	6	-	-	13
2012	3	15	10	1	0	29
2013	8	18	5	1	3	34
TOTAL	14	43	21	2	3	83

TABLE 3: NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL FLEDGLINGS FOR EACH SPECIES IN EACH YEAR AND OVERALL

Year	LA	WSI	RT	RHV	WRV	TOTAL
2009	14	7	-	-	-	21
2011	4	12	17	-	-	33
2012	62	32	22	2	0	118
2013	84	34	11	2	8	139
TOTAL	164	85	50	4	8	311