

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Save Cambodia's Wildlife
Project Title:	Community Empowerment for Biodiversity Conservation along Seasan and Srepok Rivers of Mekong Basin
Date of Report:	August 30, 2013
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Acronym

3SPN	3S Rivers Protection Network
CC	Commune Councils
CDP	Commune Development Plan
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
CIP	Commune Investment Program/Plan
DIW	District Integration Workshop
NRM	Natural Resource Management
RCC	Rivers Coalition in Cambodia
SCW	Save Cambodia's Wildlife

CEPF Region: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction: 3: engage key actors in reconciling biodiversity conservation and development objectives, with a particular emphasis on the Mekong River and its tributaries.

Grant Amount: \$108,330

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

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

SCW has coordinated the meetings with 3SPN, Fishery Administration and Lumphath Wildlife Sanctuary to develop quarterly action plan of 3S community network and trainings on participatory approach of community biodiversity conservation such as natural resource management, Fishery Law, commune investment program (CIP) and good governance and advocacy.

Linked affected communities to RCC for Peace Walk in Kampongcham Province to against the dam project in Mekong mainstream.

Conservation Impacts

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

As a conservation organization, SCW has implemented its project in the area along the main tributaries of the Mekong rivers, where is called the Sesan and Srepok rivers. SCW has built up and strengthen capacity of local communities to let them aware of biodiversity conservation, good governance and advocacy, resource rights in order to empower them for natural resource protection. The community know how to conserve their resource and know how to claim their rights to government officer and local authorities to get response to their needs, for instance 5 cases of illegal fishing between 2012 and 2013 by villagers to commune councils and local Fishery Admiration. Environmental and biodiversity conservation of local community's action plan has been integrated into 3S community quarterly plan. Moreover, Local communities have raised their concerns about hydropower dam construction around their communities, as well as upstream, in form of written letters sent to different government institutions/ministries, including the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, the Parliament, and the Chinese Embassy. Furthermore, local communities have also raised their concerns about the negative impacts of hydropower dam in the forum in which they participated.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

1. 3S community capacity increased

The 3S community members in the targeted areas are more involved in the advocacy with the government on natural resources. Those members have recognized by the local authorities for their active works in the communities. The 3S members from different areas work hand in hand in protecting the community resources and members are increasingly recognized by local communities for their active roles in supporting community members. At the same time the capacity of 3S members are increased through their direct interaction with local and sub-national authorities through the provincial, district and commune meetings. The 3S members could talk more convenient than before to sub-national and commune authorities. 3S members are increasingly coordinating their member directly and they increase their roles and responsibilities over the management and leadership. As issues occurred related to biodiversity conservation and development projects especially dams, 3S members have urged to private sectors and local authorities to take action for solution. Furthermore, they have written documents expressing their concerns of the impacts of development projects on their community have been submitted to the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, the Chinese Embassy, and the Parliament.

2. Increased cooperation with government line agencies

What we have seen project implementation, the 3S community members have started working in a better cooperation with local and sub-national authorities reporting illegal activities in their communities. Furthermore, local communities started engaging in work and budget plans to protect natural resources in their communities and integrate their plan into commune investment plan. In the meantime, local communities also started to express their concerns about the impact of proposed development projects (hydropower dam) within or close to their communities. The 3S community have joined the regular basis meeting with commune council to share and express their concerns related to dam and biodiversity issues in the area.

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

The serious negative impacts from dam constructions and other forms of development process to natural resources, more especially the endangered species and living conditions of local communities along the 3S region are minimized.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

The capacity of villagers and stakeholders has been changed. They know how to advocate regarding to hydropower dam construction and other development projects. Actually, the villagers used their rights to ask for response from government line agencies and local authorities based on their needs. For example: Local communities have raised their concerns about hydropower dam construction around their communities, as well as upstream, in form of written letters sent to different government institutions/ministries, including the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, the Parliament, and the Chinese Embassy. Furthermore, local communities have also raised their concerns about the negative impacts of hydropower dam in the forum in which they participated. The government line agencies and local authorities understand and respect to the affected communities' rights through trainings, meetings, workshops, forums and other social events and open for affected communities to integrate their own plan into commune investment plan (CIP).

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

The local communities and actors concerned are engaged to the dam constructions and development process such as land use and natural resources extraction which will be contributed to the sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity along the Sesan and Srepok Rivers.

- The knowledge on importance of riverine ecosystem/biodiversity and endangered species are mainstreamed to the local communities and stakeholders;
- The local communities engaged to the consultations on process of (i) dam constructions; and (ii) other form of developments;
- Living condition of local communities and riverine ecosystem of the 3S region is part of EIA's report of dam constructions and other form of development;
- The 3S region network are well known and recognized by local, provincial and national level;

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

Short-term Impact	Impact results
The knowledge on importance of riverine ecosystem/biodiversity and endangered species are mainstreamed to the local communities and stakeholders	Communities active in participation in biodiversity conservation in term of their knowledge improvement through raising awareness such as meetings, trainings, workshops, forums and other social events. 3S network communities self-organized their work plan then integrated with commune investment plan/district investment plan.
The local communities engaged to the consultations on process of (i) dam constructions; and (ii) other form of developments;	Local communities have raised their concerns about hydropower dam construction around their communities, as well as upstream, in form of written letters sent to different government institutions/ministries, including the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, the Parliament, and the Chinese Embassy. Furthermore, local communities have also raised their concerns about the negative impacts of hydropower dam in the forum in which they participated.

Living condition of local communities and riverine ecosystem of the 3S region is part of EIA's report of dam constructions and other form of development;	N/A
Riverine ecosystem and biodiversity considerations integrated into Commune Development Plans (CDP) in at least 5 communes;	The capacity of villagers and stakeholders has been improved. This improvement can be seen through good cooperation between villagers and local authorities.
The 3S region network are well known and recognized by local, provincial and national level;	The 3S community network is known by local authorities through other platform such as work plan integration into commune investment plan/ workshop, other campaigns like 3S celebration. Local authorities open for 3S community to join monthly meeting of commune council in order to hear their voice about the natural resource issues in the area.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: The project implementation in different areas. These below are conservation:

- Totally, 336 hectares were strengthened on biodiversity conservation along the Srepok River:
 - 310 hectares of forests used area and forest land around the village, such as Thmey (50hec.), Deylou (20 hec.), Lumphath (20 hec.), O'kan (20 hec.), Sre chhouk (50 hec.) and Samkha village (50 hec.) in Chey Otdom commune, Lumphath district; and Neangdei (40 hec.), Srepok Touch (30 hec.), and Srepok Thom village (30 hec.) in Sereymongkul commune, Kounmom district.
 - 26 hectares for the conservation ponds in Srepok River, including Thmey (12 hec.), Deilou (2 hec.) and Samkhar village (2 hec.) in Chey Otdom commune, Lumphath district and Neangdei (2 hec.) and Srepokthom village (8 hec.) in Sereymongkul commune, Kounmom district.
- Totally, 283 hectares were strengthened on biodiversity conservation along the Sesan River:
 - 270 hectares are forests used area and forest land around the village such as Talove commune (70 hec.), Andoungmeas district and Taveng Kroum (100 hec.) and Taveng Leu commune (100 hec.), Taveng district.
 - 13 hectares for the conservation ponds in Sesan River such as Talov commune (3 hec.), Taveng Kroum commune (5 hec.) and Taveng Leu commune (5 hec.).

Species Conserved:

N/A

Corridors Created:

N/A

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

With collaboration among SCW and 3SPN have coordinated local communities and 3S community network with training on the benefit of the riverine ecosystems, natural recourses, impact of losing natural recourses, concept of worldwide environmental situation, wildlife endangered species, Fishery Law, and community rights-based approach, commune investment program and other related laws. The training have conducted in different places at commune and village levels, it was about 1,008 participants (360 women). The participants for training were local communities, district focal persons, village chief, and commune councils.

In awareness and advocacy campaign SCW and 3SPN have produced newsletter in 2,200 copies which was called "Living River". The newsletter were disseminated to local communities and stakeholders. This newsletter was raising awareness of local communities on the impact of hydropower development projects, hydropower dam project information, wildlife endangered species were printed and shared at publicity to the local community, partners and stakeholders.

The meeting have been conducted in at all by SCW and 3SPN. The impact, concerns and needs were raised up in the meeting such as illegal fishing, wildlife hunting, economic land concession, flood, forest clearing, illness and information related to day development from all levels, locally and internationally. Approximately 2,426 participants (796 women), including district focal persons, commune councils, village chiefs, community fisheries, villagers, and other stakeholders. In each meeting has brought up the general agenda such as report, sharing information and planning. As a result important biodiversity and natural resources along the rivers were destroyed by hydropower dam development and other development issues. Moreover, some information related to dam impacts shared during the meetings such as health situation, water level and water quality. In the meeting, communities had complained to local authorities for responsibility. In addition, those information published in quarterly newsletter and have shared to all partners and relevant stakeholders, for example the communities have shared case of Koh Peak village, which Chinese group came to drill their land without inform them and did not have any support documents. In this case, the affected communities were unhappy with Chinese group because this groups were forced them out from their village in term of they did not have any support documents. Furthermore, affected communities showed their willing not to have dam along rivers.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

N/A

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:

Local communities and other concerned stakeholders in 6 communes along the Sesan and Srepok Rivers engaged in natural resources conservation, with specific focus on ecosystem services and endangered species.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

1.1 Project orientation workshops

SCW has conducted six inception workshops in six target communes. Two representatives from each village of 37 target villages were invited to the workshop. The workshops were aimed to orient about the project to target group such as 3S network communities, local authorities, and government line agencies.

As a result of each workshop, participants had awarded about the project and support. In addition during each workshop, participants were involved actively in discussion and they appreciated with this new initiated project. During the group discussion we could learn that the illegal fishing activities are being occurred such as bomb, electro fishing gears, pollution and arrow trap fishing gears. Moreover through the result of discussion demonstrated that the fisheries resources are declining and level of water has been remarkably changed. The villagers very satisfied to this project because they raised up that the villagers will give up most activities related to natural resource destroying and be thinking on biodiversity conservation.

1.2 Commune training workshops on biodiversity conservation

Fourteen training workshops of community's awareness were conducted at the district and commune levels on biodiversity conservation such as the benefit of the riverine ecosystems, natural recourses, impact of losing natural recourses, concept of worldwide environmental situation, wildlife endangered species, Fishery Law, and community rights-based approach, commune investment program and other related laws. Totally 271 participants (76 women) attended the training. The trainings were designed for approximately 15 key persons, who include villagers, commune councils (CC), teachers and monks, wildlife sanctuary officers and 3S network communities.

Depending on the pre-test and post-test we saw that the knowledge on environmental concept, natural resources, fishery law were increasing. Most participants have replicated their knowledge related to the biodiversity conservation and good governance and advocacy to other community members.

1.3 Riverine ecosystem services and endangered species

Twenty four quarterly meetings were conducted at district and commune levels. The project staffs have facilitated the 3S community network in all target communes to conduct meetings aiming to review and develop the quarterly action plan. Totally 245 people (58 women), including district focal persons, village chiefs, commune councils and district elders people in target areas attended the meetings at district level. The purpose of the meetings were to review the result of previous quarterly action plan implementation, share knowledge and lesson learnt, and to develop action plan for next quarter which is focused on riverine ecosystem services, impacts of losing the natural resources such as forest, fish, wildlife, natural medicine plants and endanger species conservation. As a result the quarterly action plans had developed and implemented by the 3S network community.

1.4 Six 3S Networks and 6 Commune Councils are facilitated on the implementation process of QAP

The outcome of training, the target group have self-prepared plan, then have implemented their plan with

technical support from SCW staff. These below are activities implemented by community themselves.

Commune	Activity implementation
Sereymongkul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once a month regular patrolling along Srypok River in Konmom district. The participants for patrolling, including community fisheries members, commune councils and commune police officers in Sereymongkul commune, Konmom district • Disseminated fishery law and hydropower dam development plan such as Lower Sesan 2 and Srepok 3 to villagers.
Talav	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once a month of regular patrolling along Sesan River in Andoungmeas district. • Disseminated fishery law and hydropower dam such as Lower Sesan 2 and Srepok 3 to villagers.
CheyOtdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three times per month regular patrolling along Srepok River in Lumphath district, • Collaborated with local authorities and police to stop the illegal fishing activity • Disseminated fishery law and hydropower dam development plan such Lower Sesan 2 and Srepok 3 to villagers.
SreAngkrong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once a month regular patrolling along Srepok River in SreAngkrong commune, Kounmom district, • Collaborated with local authorities and police to stop the illegal fishing activity and • Disseminated fishery law and hydropower dam development plan such Lower Sesan 2 and Srepok 3 to villagers.
Tavengleu and Tavengkroum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once a month of regular patrolling along Sesan River in Taveng district and • Disseminated fishery law and hydropower dam such as Lower Sesan 2 and Srepok 3 to villagers.

1.5 Provincial Forums

SCW have conducted two provincial forums is called as “Exchange Workshop on Community Participation in Biodiversity Conservation along Sesan and Srepok Rivers”, with 92 participants (15 women), including commune chiefs, village chiefs, district focal persons, 3S network communities, affected communities from Sesan and Srepok Rivers and NGOs network.

The forum was aiming at:

1. Promote communities’ awareness on biodiversity conservation and wildlife endangered species protection;
2. Give opportunities to local communities to share and exchange experiences on biodiversity conservation and wildlife endangered species to key stakeholders;
3. Give opportunity to local communities to raise up their concerns from other development forms in the area; and
4. Determine any potential solutions to be taken to minimize their concerns.

As a result, the affected communities have shared lessons learned and some problems related to Yali hydropower dam and its impact like losing fish species, irregular river flow, floods for example in late 2009, losing of natural recourses and communities livelihood. Moreover the affected community have shared and raised their concerns related to economic land concession in the communities. The communities also raised up the impacts of economic land concession granted by government to their livelihood like the communities could not find the non-timber forest products and villager’s domestic

animals could not go longer and villagers go out to find works outside. Government line agencies and stakeholders understood and positive response to the communities concerns. Furthermore this workshop brought more corporations between communities, government line agencies and local authorities.

1.6 Poster and 1200 newsletters

SCW has produced 1200 newsletters, which were on biodiversity conservation such as the livelihood current situation of people who are living along the Sesan and Srepok Rivers, the situation of natural recourses along the rivers, raising awareness of local communities on the impact of hydropower development projects, hydropower dam project information, wildlife endangered species were printed and shared at publicity to the local community, partners and stakeholders.

1.7 Baseline survey and final evaluations on communities' awareness

1.7.1 Baseline survey

SCW has conducted baseline survey in target area in order to measure the knowledge/community awareness of local people who are living along Sesan and Srepok Rivers (3S network communities) on biodiversity conservation and use the result to design the project implementation plan, methodology, timeframe and challenges. The result of survey showed the people livelihood in target area basically depending on natural resource in their community. It also demonstrated that natural resources will be threaten by different case in future by human being. Regarding to level of people awareness is really limited on natural resources and/or relevant law, which they depending on such as land law, forestry law, fishery law, protected area law, and other legal documents that most important in sustainable natural resources management. (To see the result, please see in annex1)

1.7.2 Evaluation report

SCW has hired a consultant to evaluate the final project. The consultant has prepared the completed project evaluation process and materials for data collection at field and partner meetings as required. The main task of the consultant was to produce a complete quality final evaluation report describing the precise outcomes of the project. (To see the result, please see in annex2)

1.8 Village training on biodiversity conservation

The village training on biodiversity conservation was designed for the local people especially the women and village elders who could not leave the village for long time. The training aimed to give opportunities to local people to raise up their concerns related to development projects along the Sesan and Srepok Rivers, to get more understanding and improve the knowledge of natural resources management such as definition of natural resources and ecosystem, type of natural resource and it's benefit, current situation of natural resources and cause of losing, impact of losing the natural resources and the solution strategy to reduce the impact.

The trainings were conducted in 15 villages with 492 participants (226 women) including village chiefs, women groups, commune councils, and village elders and 3S community representatives.

After the training, participants have got more understanding on natural resources management such as definition of natural resources and ecosystem, type of natural resource and it's benefit, current situation of natural resources and cause of losing, impact of losing the natural resources and participants are able to analyze and determine the platform to raising up the concerns.

Component 2 Planned:

Dialogue between local communities and national and local level actors in government, private sector and civil society concerning dam developments on the Srepok and Sesan Rivers facilitated by 3SPN.

Component 2 Actual at Completion:**2.1 Good governance and advocacy training workshops**

Fourteen training workshops were conducted on good governance and advocacy at the district and commune levels of community's awareness on biodiversity conservation such as the benefit of the riverine ecosystems, natural recourses, impact of losing natural recourses, concept of worldwide environmental situation, wildlife endangered species, Fishery Law, community basic rights, commune investment program and other related laws. Totally 271 participants (76 women) attended the training. The trainings were designed for approximately 15 key persons, including villagers, commune councils (CC), teachers and monks, wildlife sanctuary officers and 3S network communities.

As a result, participants have understood on good governance and advocacy tools. This we can see their knowledge improve because communities have been applied in order to response from local authorizes to the needs of the communities, for example the communities file a complaint about river bank erosion, economic land concession in Chey Otdom, Sre Angkrong and Serey Mongkul communes and hydropower dam projects. Furthermore, communities joined hand together as a network to advocate on those issues. The communities know how to deal with local authorities, government line agencies, civil societies and media in term of biodiversity and development issues.

2.2 Monthly meetings organized aiming to bring a smooth coordination and promote the information sharing among the 3S Networks

Seventy five monthly meetings have been organized for the 3S community network by 3SPN at district level of 4 target districts. The meetings aimed to share, raise awareness on smooth coordination and the information sharing among the 3S networks through discussion/meetings of 3S network communities and local authorities or stakeholders. The impact, concerns and needs will be raise up in the meeting such as illegal fishing, wildlife hunting, economic land concession, flood, forest clearing, illness and information related to day development from all levels, locally and internationally. Approximately 15 people attended each monthly meeting with totally 1,548 participants (527 women), including district focal persons, commune councils, village chiefs, community fisheries, villagers, and other stakeholders. In each meeting has brought up the general agenda such as report, sharing information and planning. As a result important biodiversity and natural resources along the rivers were destroyed by hydropower dam development and other development issues. Moreover, some information related to dam impacts shared during the meetings such as health situation, water level and water quality. In the meeting, communities had complained to local authorities for responsibility. In addition, those information published in quarterly newsletter and have shared to all partners and relevant stakeholders, for example the communities have shared case of Koh Peak village, which Chinese group came to drill their land without inform them and did not have any support documents. In this case, the affected communities were unhappy with Chinese group because this groups were forced them out from their village in term of they did not have any support documents. Furthermore, affected communities showed their willing not to have dam along rivers.

2.3 The good governance and advocacy action is integrated to Quarterly Action Plans of 3S Networks

Twenty quarterly meetings were conducted with 878 participants (269 women); 3SPN project staffs have facilitated 3S network communities to setup its quarterly action plan. The quarterly meeting was reviewed reflected the 3S network communities quarterly action plan and result of activities implementation and achievement, analysis the weakness and challenges. These meetings were included 3S network

communities, village chiefs, commune councils and NGOs stakeholder. 3S network communities reported to the group discussion about the illegal activities and concerns to get back the solution with the quarterly action plan development.

In addition, 3SPN has facilitated to organize three 3S celebrations in order to provide opportunities to affected communities to share and raise up their concerns to government, companies and donors in order to help them for better solution. The celebration were organized 1). On 19 May, 2011 in Pong commune, Vensai district, 2). On 23 May, 2012 in Sereymongkul commune, Kounmom district and 3). on 25 March, 2013 in Chey otdom commune, Lumphath district, Ratanakiri province with participation from affected people by hydropower dam from the areas along the Sesan, Srepok and Sekong Rivers about 1,100 people (400 women), who came from Stung Treng, Mondulkiri, Tolesap area, and Ratanakiri.

2.4 Key concerns arising from project activities raised by 3SPN at four relevant national-level meetings.

Regarding to issues related to hydropower dam projects/constructions raised by project staffs especially Lower Sesan 2 dam and the communities did not receive fully information from the dam company and local authorities including resettlement procedure, compensation guideline.

Furthermore RCC members gave recommendations on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report of Lower Sesan 2 Dam. Those issues has been raised by 3SPN at national-level meetings, for example national consultation workshop on Lower Sesan II hydro-power dam, it was conducted by the River Coalition of Cambodia (RCC). An estimated about 147 participants (44 women) attended this important national workshop, including community representatives from affected areas of Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri , Stung Treng, around Tole Sap, Mekong, and coastal areas.

2.5 Meetings with international stakeholders-Vietnam River Network & Save the Mekong

The Regional Meeting of 'Save the Mekong' coalition was held in Cambodia in August 2011 at three different places, Phnom Penh, Ratanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces. The meeting aimed to share information and take action together to find best solution for affected communities in the 3S area and Xayabouri on the upstream of the Mekong Rivers. There were totally 42 participants (13 women) from Mekong countries with including participants from India, Philippines, Australia and America. The meeting is also provided participants an opportunity to share and learn experiences from each country, especially how to advocate on dam development. It was not only the consultation workshop taken place, but it also conducted field visit to the significant area where impact from proposed dam (Sesan and Srepok river including Team Leu village in Vernsai district, and Thmey village in Lumphat district, Ratanakiri province, and Srekor village, Srekor commune and Phluk village in Phluk commune Stung Treng Province), in order to find out more understanding on the Lower Sesan II dam project.

2.6 Publication, newsletters and case study posed SCW&3SPN websites

1,000 copies of newsletters is called "Living River" were printed and disseminated to 3S network communities and stakeholders about the livelihood along Sesan and Srepok River in Ratakiri province. The newsletters 800 copies were in Khmer version and 200 copies were in English version.

Component 3 Planned:

Project coordinated effectively and in line with CEPF policies.

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

3.1 SCW has coordinated exchange visit to Lao PDR with participant from 3 Representatives of 3S Networks and 2 project staff (1 3SPN &1 SCW) were joined Exchange Visit to Lao PDR.

The exchange visit was aiming at:

- see the real situation of hydropower dam development,
- see the real situation of biodiversity conservation and natural resource management in Nam Ngeum and Nam Theurn Rivers,
- learn about compensation and resettlement plan and
- learn about lessons learned on raising up their concerns to minimize the negative impacts from dam construction.

As the result, participants understood the concept of hydropower dam development, private sector and government responsibility; and local communities advocacy involvement to against the development projects. Moreover affected communities got experiences and understandings the process of biodiversity conservation.

3.2 Minutes of monthly meetings between SCW and 3SPN to monitor implementation of the sub-grant, ensure coordination among the different project components, and agree joint strategies for responding to concerns raised by communities.

Twenty three monthly partner meetings were conducted within project staffs. The meeting aimed to monitor the implementation of sub-grant and set up the joint strategies among project's components in responding to community's concerns. Moreover, we have discussed how to encourage community to integrate community quarterly action plan.

3.3 Safeguard issues are regularly monitored by the project team

The project team has regularly monitored and followed up the project activities. During the field monitoring, project team asked and consulted with 3S network focal points about project's activities and interventions. We have noted that people satisfy with the project. The project activities do not have adverse impact on the environment and local community.

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

N/A

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

SCW and 3SPN have used newsletter to circulate information about related issues in the 3S regions such as dam development and other forms development projects. The newsletter were widened through the target areas to local communities and stakeholders.

Group discussion among villagers and commune councils have enforced villagers' ability to speak up for their concern to government line agencies and local authorities. The community approach were applied in order to build solidarity, loyalty, empowerment of local communities.

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)

Joining together with one or two partners for starting stage, this is a crucial one, where we should consider. This rational means partnership would bring multiple expertise and experience which will eventually bring fruitful results to grassroots. The joint proposal between SCW and 3SPN reflect on a result above, while the SCW bring expertise and NRM and environmental education and 3SPN has had a concrete ground knowledge in protected area and good relation with project target group.

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

- In order to solve the commune's concerns and problems occurred during project implementation on the time manner and more effectively, the extraordinary meeting between SCW and 3SPN is very important.
- Meetings have been using as a platform for 3S community network to raise their concerns related to negative impact from the development projects especially hydropower dam project.
- To conserve natural resources, it is vital for affected communities to integrate their plan into commune investment program (CIP), commune development plan (CDP) and district integration workshop (DIW). In addition, networking with relevant stakeholders are crucial needs.
- To be succeeded in biodiversity conservation, alternative livelihood should be part of the project implementation, as most target beneficiaries are minority people, they need supports to fulfill their family consumptions.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

N/A

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
SCW	In-Kind Contribute	\$24,667	From main application SCW, the cost share has been calculated by % for some of overhead costs and support staffs who will be working and contribute to the project implementation.
3SPN	In-Kind Contribute	\$5,712	From sub-grantee 3SPN, the cost share has been calculated by % for some of overhead cost.

***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.

The project has strengthened local communities and built collaboration with local authorities as well as government line agencies in conserving the natural resource along both Sesan and Srepok rivers. Local authorities gained more knowledge on environmental and resource protection. They has capability to set up advocacy action by themselves, for example local communities had complained about impacts of Yali hydropower dam, which affect to their livelihood, health and natural resource like decreasing of fishery resources, irregular river water level, and poor quality of river water. This information has been combined and documented. Moreover, we had shared this issue in partners meeting and highlighted in quarterly newsletter.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

N/A

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

SCW has conducted the training, monitoring, meeting and workshop with local communities in order to keep track progressive project. There were some problems keep happening such as illegal fishing within/surround community areas. In the regards, communities have more increased their patrol to ensure that no illegal action in the community. In the collaboration among communities and local authorities, they need more technical training support from the implementers such as resource rights, natural resource management, good governance and advocacy. Although they got kinds of those training, but they still needed.

The important activity is monthly meeting with commune council that can be aware to local authorities about impact information by dams, including health situation, irregular water level, river water quality and river bank land slide which had complained by villagers. In the meeting, communities have also complained about illegal activities in their areas such as illegal fishery, wildlife hunting and economic land concession.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Provide any additional comments you feel have not been captured in the previous sections of this report.

On March 18, 2011, 3S network meeting in Andoung Meas district. The meeting aimed to develop a joint statement to government on Lower Sesan II hydro-power dam construction. The statement was focused on negative impact of hydro-power dam, alternative choices instead of hydro-power dam, if possible, reduce the dam size and suitable compensation.

The 9th celebration of 3SPN was conducted on 19th of May, 2011. This celebration was important for:

- Giving an opportunity to communities to raise up importance of the rivers for the people who are living along them.

- Meeting and sharing living experiences of the negative impact from the hydro-power dam development at the upstream.
- Strengthening the collaboration between the communities, local authorities and other stakeholders.
- Gaining more understanding the development plans in the Mekong region and disseminate the negative impact from the hydro-power dam development through the national and international media.

It was conducted annually with technical supported from 3SPN and facilitated by focal persons of 3S networks which were included 3S network members, local communities, local authorities and relevant NGOs working in the same areas were invited. Approximately 300 people (120 women) attended this event. The 9th celebration was taken place in Phung Village, Pong Commune, Veunsai District, Ratanakiri province.

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

SCW has produced regular basis newsletter and has been sent throughout online of SCW' s website and publication to local communities, NGOs and government line agencies.

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*****



Performance Tracking Report Addendum				
CEPF Global Targets				
July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2013				
Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant. Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.				
Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2012 to May 30, 2013. (Attach annexes if necessary)
Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from 1 July, 2012 to 30 May, 2013 (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	No	No	No	Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	No	No	No	Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes	336	336	Totally 336 hectares strengthened on biodiversity conservation which include 310 hectares are forests used area and forest land around the village such as: - Thmey (50hec.), Deylou (20 hec.), Lumphath (20 hec.), O'kan (20 hec.), Sre chhouk (50 hec.) and Samkha village (50 hec.) in Chey Otdom commune, Lumphath district -Neangdei (40 hec.), Srepok Touch (30 hec.), and Srepok Thom village (30 hec.) in Sereymongkul commune, Kounmom district

				<p>-26 hectares for the conservation ponds in Srepok River such as Thmey (12 hec.), Deilou (2 hec.) and Samkhar village (2 hec.) in Chey Otdom commune, Lumphath district and Neangdei (2 hec.) and Srepokthom village (8 hec.) in Sereymongkul commune, Kounmom district.</p> <p>- 7 dissemination meetings were conducted to villager chiefs and villagers in 6 villages such as Thmey, Lumphath, O'Kan, and Samkha village in Chey Otdom commune, Lumphath district and Srepok Touch and Srepok Thom village in Sereymongkul commune, Kounmom district on biodiversity conservation, wildlife endangered species, riverine ecosystem, communities' rights and commune investment plan with approximately 100 people (65 female) were attended the meeting.</p> <p>- And 2 workshops were conducted for 3 communes, Chey Otdom commune in Lumphath district and Sereymongkul and Sre Angkroing commune in Kounmom district with 48 participants (20 female), 12 village chiefs, 6 district focal persons of 3S network, 20 village focal persons, 6 community fishery and 6 elders.</p>
<p>4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.</p>	Yes	283	283	<p>Totally 283 hectares strengthen on biodiversity conservation which include 270 hectares are forests used area and forest land around the village such as Talove commune (70 hec.), Andoungmeas district and Taveng Kroum (100 hec.) and Taveng Leu commune (100 hec.), Taveng district and 13 hectares for the conservation ponds in Sesan River such as Talov commune (3 hec.), Taveng Kroum commune (5 hec.) and Taveng Leu commune (5 hec.).</p> <p>- 2 workshops and were conducted at district level for 3 commune such as Tavlov, Tavengkroum and Taveng Leu on biodiversity conservation, wildlife endangered species, riverine ecosystem, communities' rights and commune investment plan with 39 participants (5 female) to 4 district focal persons, 20 village chiefs, 5 people from community fishery, and 10 district elders and 5 dissemination meetings were conducted one in Taveng Leu commune, and four villages in Taveng kroum commune, Taveng district for the village chiefs, with approximately 100 participation.</p> <p>Four 3S network communities, 1), Samakom Viwatphum (CBO,) in Chey Otdom commune, Lumphath distric, 2), Kounmom 3S network in Kounmom district, 3), Taveng 3S network in Taveng district and 4),</p>

				Andoungmeas 3S network in Andoungmeas district.
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	Yes	329	329	<p>Totally 329 (109 female) beneficiaries were benefited from project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources which include 69 people (26 female),</p> <p>1), Andoungmeas district: 14 people (5 female),</p> <p>2), Kounmom district: 25 people (12 female),</p> <p>3), Taveng district: 12 people (3 female) and</p> <p>4), Lumphath district: 18 people (6 female) ,</p> <p>are the direct beneficiaries and 260 people (83 female) are the indirect beneficiaries,</p> <p>1), Andoungmeas district: 30 people (10 female),</p> <p>2), Kounmom district: 59 people (20 female),</p> <p>3), Taveng district: 71 people (13 female)</p> <p>;and</p> <p>4), Lumphath district: 100 people (30 female). As the result of promoted the sustainable use of natural resources there are two accrued tangible socioeconomic such as non-timber forest product (NTFP) and fishery.</p> <p>Approximately 100 beneficiaries are the fishermen and farmers, most fishermen raised up that since recently 2010 there were fish increasing along the rivers and they could also caught more fishes since 2011 and 2012 especially in Sesan River and more villagers who are living along the two rivers can catch more fish for food and sell to the outsider. So most fishermen could earn more money through fishing and local communities get easier to find meat/fish near their house or short distance.</p> <p>For non-timber forest product, approximately 50 beneficiaries are the hunter and villagers who collect not-timber forest products from the forest in the village used area. They went into the forest to collect rattans, wild vegetables, tree oils and some other medicine plants for household consumption and sell to the outsider for any income.</p>

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table

Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics								Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit													
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Increased Income due to:														
								sustainable natural resources management	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services	due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural	More secure access to water resources	improved tenure in rural or other natural resource	due to titling, reduction of collateral requirements disasters (fires, landslides, flooding,	More secure sources of energy	increased access to public services, such as education, health, or transportation	traditional knowledge for environmental	decision-making due to strengthened civil society and	Other		
Samakom Viwatphum (CBO in Lumphath district)	X	X	X	X				X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Andoungmeas 3S network (Andoungmeas district)	X	X	X	X				X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Kounmom 3S network (Kounmom district)	X	X	X	X				X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Taveng 3S network (Taveng district)	X	X	X	X				X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Total	Xs	Xs	Xs	Xs				Xs		Xs		Xs	Xs	Xs	Xs	Xs	Xs	Xs				
If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:																						