

CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	POH KAO des Tigres et des Hommes
Project Title:	“Wildlife – Human friendly landscape in North-East Cambodia”
Date of Report:	28 of February 2011
Report Author and Contact Information	Mrs Veronique Audibert-Pestel, program manager audibert@pohkao.org HP (855) 17 56 37 39

CEPF Region: ASIA - Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot / Indochina Region – Cambodia.

Strategic Direction: 1. Safeguard priority globally threatened species in Indochina by mitigating major threats.

Grant Amount: US\$ 19,998

Project Dates: 26/10/09 – 27/10/10 (+ 3 months extension 27/01/2011)

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

POH KAO is partnering with CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL who is itself partnering with the FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION OF CAMBODIA.

POH KAO is financially independent and has its own donors. The partnership is only a synergy of experience and capacity to preserve this unique area of biodiversity and create a PA.

We have decided to join our skills to design a global project, which is currently underway at the site (July 2009 / June 2012) with the goal to create a new protected area of 55 000 ha. Our global project is untitled « *Towards long-term conservation and management of a key biodiversity area in the Lower Mekong; integrating protection, community engagement and wildlife monitoring*»; also called the “*Veun Sai Forests Project*”.

POH KAO has designed and is leading the community engagement component of the Global Project called “Wildlife – Human friendly landscape in North-East Cambodia”, CI leads scientific researches and FA, law enforcement. Each party has separate work, activities and budget.

Conservation Impacts

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

The Wildlife – Human friendly landscape in North-East Cambodia Project links directly to CEPF Strategic Direction 1. It helped to conserve 5 priority bird species: Giant Ibis *Pseudibis gigantea* and White-shouldered Ibis *P. davisoni*, and Lesser Adjutants *L. javanicus*, White-winged Duck *Cairinia scutata* and Sarus Crane *Grus Antigone*, Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus*.

Additionally, community conservation support have helped us protect populations of at least a further 8 priority species including Clouded Leopard *Neofelis nebulosa*, Marbled Cat *Pardofelis marmorata*, Fishing cat *Prionailurus viverrinus*, Asian Golden Cat *Catopuma*

temminckii, Red-shanked douc langur *Pygathriix nemeus*, a new taxon of gibbon, *Nomascus annamensis*, an incredibly rare event, Eld's Deer *Cervus eldii*, Asian Elephant *Elephas maximus*, Asian Black Bear *Ursus thibetanus*.

POH KAO has been active with the 5 ethnics communities villages impacting the 55 000 ha of this area ensuring that local livelihoods have been improved through agriculture, capacity increased and awareness on forest and wildlife protection disseminated. This project has therefore also work towards CEPF Investment Priority 2.1. We have increased local management capacity by engaging communities and local authorities here to conservation agreements. This has increased the Forestry Administration capacity of enforcement staff to effect conservation and improves the sustainability of conservation efforts.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project against the expected results detailed in the approved proposal.

The two targets listed below are those detailed in the original proposal. We comment on the success POH KAO has had in achieving these goals in the table below.

The number of ethnic communities participating in community engagement activities in 2010/11 was 4 with one Agreement for Forest & Wildlife Protection (AFWP) renewed with the pilot village (70% of villagers are engaged) and 3 AFWP negotiated and to be signed in a few days by additional villages, local authorities and the Forestry Administration representative. As a result of this project an increased participation by communities in protection with a total of 1.523 villagers engaged, 4 Natural Resources Management Committees democratically elected. Opportunity cost for the pilot village went up by \$8,000 dollars and for the 3 others villages by \$10,000.

Performance Reporting

ACTIVITIES UNDER OBJECTIVE 1 - Improve the livelihoods of communities impacting the site to mitigate biodiversity loss.
 a) Renew one-year Agreement on Wildlife and Forest Resources Protection (AWFRP) with I Tub pilot village
 b) Socio-economic assessments of communities potentially impacting the site.
 c) Negotiate one-year Agreement for Forest/Wildlife Conservation with additional communities.

ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	DIFFICULTIES	RESULTS
a) Renew one-year Agreement on Wildlife and Forest Resources Protection (AWFRP) with I Tub pilot village	→ Signature of the AWFRP on 21 May 2010 → Implementation of agricultural activities according the AFWC: <i>Animal Heath</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 trainings for 2 Village Animal Health Workers • 88 households (hh) trained on how to raise cattle (ppt presentation, large screen) • 42 hh received de-worming drug and vaccination • 11 buffalos + 1 cow de-wormed by VAHW • 8 buffaloes, 4 pigs vaccinated against HS and SF • Creation of a vetshop <i>Chicken raising</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39 hh trained on techniques 2 times • Provision of incentives to built 39 chicken pens • Supplies 156 hens, 39 roosters, + medical kit <i>Fish raising</i>	Rainy season longer than usual, villagers stayed far at chamkar, not easy to contact Tension between villagers and FA rangers and CI staff	Chicken production: +123%

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 hh trained on techniques 2 times • Provision of incentives to dig 17 ponds • Supplies 3000 local fingerlings + 4,5 kg food/hh <p><i>Home gardens</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 hh trained on techniques 2 times • Provision of incentives to built 21 home gardens • Supplies 11 varieties of seeds to 21 hh + 22 additional hh • Supply of hoes, buckets to each 21 hh • Creation of a agri-shop • Provision of fascicule in khmer 	<p>Lack of water csq, high mortality (90%) of local fish Pangasius, compare to invasive species</p> <p>Lack of water (well dried in Feb)</p>	<p>Fish Production:0</p> <p>Vegetable production: average benefit for seller: \$19 /month. Average auto consumption per family: 18kg</p> <p>Agri shop: average benefit for seller: \$9,5/month</p>
b) Socio-economic assessments of communities potentially impacting the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 hh interviewed • Report on Economic value of legal and illegal use of natural resources by local communities in the Veun Sai project ; • Socio Economic Assessments in 4 ethnics villages in Ratanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces) • Conception of agricultural program 	No difficulties	List of agricultural activities according the expertise's and presented to NRMC as base of negotiation for the opportunity cost of the agreements
c) Negotiate one-year Agreement on Wildlife and Forest Resources Protection with 4 selected communities.	<p>Meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations of FA-CI-PK project , PK component and Agreement to the Provincial Governor, district Governor of Veun Sai and Siem pang Provinces and Communes councils • Monthly meeting with commune chiefs • 2 project presentations (ppt large screen) per villages • Election of 3 NRM Committees • Negotiation of agri activities with NRMC • Signature in 2 weeks of 3 Agreements on Wildlife and Forest Resources Protection with NRMC, district governors, commune chiefs and FA representative • Provision of 11 varieties of seeds to 3 NRMC to manage distribution to villagers • Provision of an allowance to 3 NRMC president (local coordination) 	<p>Remote area, difficulties to understand the National Forestry Law and threat of degraded forest for their future</p> <p>Pressure from Veun Sai traders to not cooperation with the project</p> <p>Signature of the agreement delayed with Backae village 50% of villagers willing to engage into the project, and 50% including the</p>	<p>Request authorization from FA manager to sign Agreements</p> <p>Ceremonies of signature of Agreements organized in the 4 villages</p> <p>Implementation of agricultural activities</p> <p>Continue negotiation with Backae</p>

		village chief involved in luxury wood trading . Strong support from traders. Threats on our staff	
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ACTIVITIES under Objective 2			
<i>Awareness on forest/wildlife protection among communities, local authorities and schoolchildren</i>			
ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	DIFFICULTIES	Results
d) Disseminate awareness among 5 communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 night shows in the 5 villages, screening documentaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cambodia Natural Heritage, - Wildlife Mobil Unit, - Forest Stewards - Cartoon Jungle Cubs (Walt Disney) - Cartoon Bambi (Walt Disney) • Distribution to Committees + key village leaders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cl's 4 posters on forest/wildlife conservation. - Copies of the Forestry Law • Exchange visit WCS Project Preah Vihear (Tmat Boeye). Workshop participants: WCS-NRM committee, 10 members of Poh Kao NRM committees • Field trip to deforested areas in RTK province with 10 members of Poh Kao NRM committees • Salary to the pilot village coordinator 	Successful	<p>NRMC and villagers very participative for forest protection, community patrols set up in June on their request</p> <p>One Giant Ibis and Lesser Adjutant transferred to our team to be released morning after the first night show</p>
e) Disseminate awareness among commune authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution to Commune council authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 posters on forest/wildlife conservation. - Copies of the Forestry Law book • 	Few local authorities staff involved in illegal activities trade	Strong support from Commune authorities
f) Disseminate awareness on forest wildlife protection among schoolchildren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued in the pilot village (lessons on wildlife species, questions answers on wildlife threats storybooks, drawing wildlife. Provision of equipments (methodology of teaching, books, notebooks, color pens, wildlife toys, iron. Boxes etc) In addition, home gardening taught to children, support with incentives, seeds, books. • Recruitment of schoolteachers in the 3 additional villages, equipment provided 	Successful	<p>Average of 40 schoolchildren trained per week</p> <p>Pilot home garden for children (30kg of veg shared)</p>

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: 55 000 ha

Species Conserved: Giant Ibis *Pseudibis gigantea* and White-shouldered Ibis *P. davisoni*, and Lesser Adjutants *L. javanicus*, White-winged Duck *Cairinia scutata* and Sarus Crane *Grus Antigone*, Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus*. Clouded Leopard *Neofelis nebulosa*, Marbled Cat

Pardofelis marmorata, Fishing cat *Prionailurus viverrinus*, Asian Golden Cat *Catopuma temminckii*, Red-shanked douc langur *Pygathriix nemaeus*, a new taxon of gibbon, *Nomascus annamensis*, an incredibly rare évent, Eld's Deer *Cervus eldii*, Asian Elephant *Elephas maximus*, Asian Black Bear *Ursus thibetanus*.

Corridors Created: n/a

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

Success of the project on awareness on forest and wildlife protection and Engagement of communities in forest protection and

1. First introduction to ethnic minorities and local authorities living in this remote forest area of the concept of biodiversity value, forest and wildlife conservation, and the exceptional heritage that this area represent at national, regional, and international level. Series of screenings spread out regularly presented on large screens of project presentation and its pertinence for conservation of an hotspot as a tool for development, night shows with documentaries on forest protection and endangered wildlife, cartoons have target 1500 persons impacting directly the site, including children and teenagers. At weekly level, education program on forest protection targets an average of 200 schoolchildren.
2. Numbers of villagers engaged in wildlife and forest protection is of 70 % in the target villages impacting the 55 000ha, Agreements on Wildlife and Forest Resources Protection are signed by their representatives, local authorities and the Forestry Administration.
3. No hunting infractions have been reported by the FA.
4. Encourage local people to adopt new and legal agricultural activities: trainings on animal production, incentives and provision of chicken and seeds have allowed villagers to start a sustainable production; these activities have been extremely successful in term of food security and income.
5. Improvement of animal health through village animal health worker and vaccination campaign at the pilot village have secured animal capital and saved sources of incomes. By decreasing mortality of domestic animal (chicken, pigs, cattle)

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Negative unexpected impact on work plan activities implementation:

1. An issue that has arisen is that the project has faced difficulties in coordination and implementation of awareness and engagement component activities due to unusual long rainy season (villagers not at villages for meetings, trainings as they stayed at their upland rice fields, rice field open in forest area), consequently a difficult access to villages through the forest and later a drought (no water access: empty wells and streams) that have stop home gardening activities.
2. Lack of communication with partners CI and FA personal to coordinate respective activities: confiscations of luxury wood before community meetings, use of Poh Kao local coordinator in the pilot village as informant and involved him in law enforcement operation. CI and FA staff from the camp base use of NRMC committees elected by villagers to represent them as informants are driving confusion amongst villagers, especially in the pilot village where they refused to play the role of traitors. Poh Kao has calmed down the situation of rebellion against CI FA through numerous meetings organized with local authorities, key persons and committees' members.

Positive unexpected impacts

1. A Giant Ibis and a Sarus crane were given by community member's following the first awareness campaign (night show with documentaries). The birds were stored at house for food. The giant ibis injured by a snare was transferred to CI staff at the camp base and died 5 days later. The Sarus crane was healthy and released where it was trapped in forest pond area and flew north.
2. The schoolteacher of the pilot village requested to start home gardening training and demo for schoolchildren. The school home garden is the largest of the village and produced 30 kg each 3 month.

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)

Socio economics studies and the pilot year project conducted in the pilot village were essential to ensure that activities proposed benefit for poor community members and then mitigate biodiversity loss through provision of protein and food security.

Sustainability of this project is an important issue and we have been working to address this. Agricultural techniques adopted by villagers thought extensive monitoring and follow up allowed beneficiaries to manage their production of animals and vegetables, and so to generate a sustainable source of income that ensure long-term sustainability.

Socio economic study and expertise's and legal and illegal sources of incomes, conducted during the grant period were also essential to ensure that activities to be proposed to NRMC committees reflected a global situation of the site and specific situation of each villages.

Another aspect of the project design that contributed to its success is that expatriate staff was working on the field with communities.

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

This year of the project granted by CEPF has been very successful and works well. We are confident that this is a system which could be applied in other areas.

Currently the project is running until June 2012.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

No

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Mac Arthur Fond. (US)	A	49 740 US\$ (for the 3 years of project)	Secured and signed 2009
Fondation Ensemble (Fr)	A	Average 42 000 US\$ (for the 3 years of project)	30 000 euros Secured and signed 2009
Programme Man and Nature (Fr)	B	Average 135 000 US\$ (for 2 years of project)	108 099 euros Secured and signed 2010

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

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF 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 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.

Improving livelihood for communities and especially raising auto consumption security creates a prior strong base for further steps of a second phase program to be designed. Those results create the possibility of new project goals in villages as increasing consequently incomes from legal activities and bring tools and knowledge for sustainability and autonomy of the project among villagers: objectives such as increasing capacity building and communities management to let them improve their economical capacity on local market, find other market channels, developing school education for agri and local economical activities, etc...

This project is successful and presents more opportunities for long-term sustainability. With our Partner CI we start currently an ecotourism project and to set up communities rangers patrols.

The global project is an integrated approach to secure this key biodiversity area's unique wildlife and forest. In 2011-12 activities related to gazettal of the site as a protected forest will be submit for Protected Forest Status.

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.

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

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, 2010 to June 30, 2011. (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.	N/A			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?	N/A			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.	N/A			
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	N/A			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	N/A			

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:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance.	Other	
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services										
I-Tub village (Lao)			X				X						X	X							X	
Kang Nuok village (Kavet)			X				X						X	X							X	
Talae village (Kavet)			X				X						X	X							X	
Kapin village (Kavet)			X				x						x	x							x	
Total																						

If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:

Additional Comments/Recommendations

No

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.

Please include your full contact details below:

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