

## CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Chamroen Chiet Khmer (CCK)
<b>Project Title:</b>	Enabling continued protection of the Boeung Prek Lapouv and Anlung Pring Sarus Crane Reserves
<b>Date of Report:</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> November 2013
<b>Report Author and Contact Information:</b>	Mrs. Hem Sakhan Director of Chamroen Chiet Khmer Email: <a href="mailto:sakhan.ccktakeo@yahoo.com">sakhan.ccktakeo@yahoo.com</a> Tel: (855-12) 791 421

**CEPF Region:** Indo-Burma

**Strategic Direction:** The Conservation of non-breeding populations of Sarus Crane and its habitat in the Lower Mekong Delta, project links directly to CEPF investment strategy, CEPF strategic directions 1. **Safeguard priority globally threatened species in Indochina by mitigating major threats**, and under the CEPF investment priorities 1.1. **Identify and secure core populations of 67 globally threatened species from over-exploitation and illegal trade.**

**Grant Amount:** US\$ 20,000

**Project Dates:** 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2013

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

CCK had implemented this project in partnership with International NGOs comprising Wildfowl & Wetlands Truth (WWT), BirdLife International Cambodia Programme and the government's Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity (DWB) of Forestry Administration (FA). CCK had also collaborated with a number of other stakeholders such as local authorities, Takeo Fisheries Administration Cantonment of Fisheries Administration and Mlup Baitong, a local NGO working on community livelihood development linked Sarus Crane conservation at Anlung Pring Sarus Crane Reserve. CCK had shared experiences and knowledge, and learnt from each other during NGO project coordination committee meetings related to project activities undertaken in these Sarus Crane Reserves.

#### **Wildfowl & Wetlands Truth (WWT)**

WWT played a coordinating role and collaborated with CCK up to the end of June and has been actively seeking to secure further funds to continue their partnership's activities beyond June 2013.

#### **Birdlife International Cambodia Programme (BirdLife)**

BirdLife has a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (MAFF) and has collaborated closely with FA since 2003 to conserve seasonally inundated grassland habitats of Boeung Prek Lapouv Sarus Crane Reserve (BPL) and Anlung Pring Sarus Crane Reserve (AP) for an annual dry season non-breeding population of Sarus Crane in Cambodia. Under this project, BirdLife had acted as the main NGO liaison with FA and other government agencies, but they had not financially benefited from this project.

#### **Mlup Baitong (MB)**

MB had been responsible for the formation of community groups (self help savings groups and community based ecotourism groups). MB had also facilitated the development of ecotourism at the site and worked closely with local communities and individuals, especially on getting communities to organize themselves around a common goal (e.g. ecotourism). Their current project was running alongside that of WWT and ended in June 2013.

### **Forestry Administration (FA)**

FA is one government institution within MAFF and has cooperated with BirdLife to form Local Conservation Groups (LCGs) in BPL in Takeo province since 2003 and in AP in Kampot province since 2004. Within FA, the Department of Wildlife Biodiversity (DWB) works with the relevant government institutions both at the national and provincial levels as well as local authorities and involves direct management of these reserves with the LCGs.

### **Fisheries Administration (FiA)**

Takeo Fisheries Administration Cantonment of Fisheries Administration has provided staff to work in the BPL LCG since 2003. They are a key partner at this site.

## **Conservation Impacts**

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

This project had linked directly to CEPF strategic directions 1. *Safeguard priority globally threatened species in Indochina by mitigating major threats.* Therefore, the project had played a vital role in wetland conservation in the Lower Mekong Delta which forms part of one of the largest and continuous natural habitats remaining in the region and is home to an annual dry season non-breeding population of Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*) and other birds.

BPL was established by the Royal Government of Cambodia in 2007 as a Sarus Crane Reserve representing the largest such grassland remnant in the region covering 8,305 hectares in size. In the wet season the whole area is flooded from rising waters of the Mekong and drains to the Bassac River in the east at the onset of the dry season. This natural cycle of flooding and draining is only part of the story; a man-made drainage system created for farming and transport overlying a network of small, natural watercourses means that the site now drains too efficiently, impacting on wetland biodiversity in general and Sarus crane populations in particular. In the dry season, Sarus Cranes flock in large numbers to a small number of wetlands and at the time of their peak influx to BPL. To date 110 bird species have been recorded comprising five threatened species that are known to occur in BPL. The current maximum count of cranes was 225 individuals in 2013.

AP was created in 2011 by the Royal Government of Cambodia covering 217 hectares and holds 31% of the total regional population. The current maximum count of cranes was 342 individuals in 2013 which was the highest count since the start of conservation work in 2004. To date 90 bird species have been recorded in AP.

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

To maintain the relationships and support on the ground conservation activities at BPL and AP, CCK was agreed as the highest priority for funding to implement a seven-month CEPF project commencing from 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2013. This CEPF small grant fund allowed CCK to continue to fulfill two main objectives: 1) support patrols and biodiversity monitoring work implemented by LCGs at both sites and to support the Project Manager in his duties as overall coordinator and government liaison, including community fisheries project simultaneously implemented by CCK with CEPF funding in BPL terminating in the same period and 2) support the work of gathering data of up to date information on land ownership around AP for future conservation planning purposes by hiring a consultant to complete this task.

### **PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES:**

#### **1. Minimize risk of loss of BPL and AP natural habitat before long-term funding is secured**

##### **1.1 Continue current law enforcement and monitoring activities:**

The LCGs working in both BPL and AP have continued, from the previous projects, conducting monthly regular law enforcement patrols (including bird surveys, human activity monitoring and awareness raisings) and water level recordings. Number of days spent on LCG activities per month for all years since the start of the conservation work in BPL in August 2003 and in AP in March 2004 until the present time is not much different. To

be easily viewed in graphs with figures of the LCG's patrol days, dates from January 2010 until October 2013 are shown. There were no any conservation activities implemented in September 2010 due to lack of funding before WWT started the CEFP funded project in BPL and AP, Cambodia in October 2010.

### **Results achieved in BPL:**

82 regular law enforcement patrols and other additional activities were conducted by LCG in BPL during this project implementation from 1<sup>st</sup> April – 31<sup>st</sup> October 2013 in addition to activities undertaken by BirdLife's previous projects and WWT CEFP project for Cambodia from October 2010 until June 2013 (figure 1). All cases of illegal activities happening annually in BPL since the start of conservation work in 2003 until the present time have been recorded and those cases have been successfully prevented and stopped (figure 2). As results of law enforcement patrols during the currently terminated project, five cases of land encroachment in different pictures were found and successfully prevented by LCG in collaboration with other competent government agencies including:

- Two cases were found in May 2013. Sankum Meanchey villagers led by Mr. Vy Chhann marked land near the conservation core zone for ownership on an area about 50 ha happening at a location (UTM: 0503835-1189052) where some small homes and frames were demolished by a crackdown in April 2012 by a collaborative force. And another case, unknown villagers staked some wooded posts on an area on approximate 5 ha, LCG destroyed all those marks (UTM: 0501514-1187194).
- One case was encountered in July 2013. Unknown villagers staked some wooded posts on another area, LCG destroyed all those marks (UTM: 0502766-1189135).
- One case was discovered in August 2013. Mr. Sau Moeun and Mr. Sok Bin, Kdol Chrum villagers, cut grass in the wet season by using long knives dragged by motorboat in the purpose of land encroachment for dry season rice (UTM: 0505545-1188639). When the LCG encountered they immediately drove their motorboat away then LCG made a report to Borei Chulsa district authorities for intervention.
- One case was found in September 2013. The same two men committed land encroachment in August led other 6 Kdol Chrum villagers to grab land again at a location (UTM: 0503000-1188760). The LCG in collaboration with other fisheries officials in Sek Yum Fisheries Administration Triage submitted a report with names of Mr. Sau Moeun and other masterminds to Takeo provincial court for questioning and intervention.

54 bird species including three Globally Threatened and five Near Threatened species and monthly highest counts were recorded in BPL (Annex 2). According to LCG observation and monitoring, cranes had arrived in BPL for the last feeding season in November 2012 and departed BPL by end January 2013 as wetland conditions were very dry. The annual maximum crane count in 2013 was 225 individuals. To date 110 bird species have been recorded including five threatened species that are known to occur in BPL including Sarus Crane *Grus antigone*, Bengal Florican *Houbaropsis bengalensis*, Greater Adjutant *Leptoptilos dubius*, Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus* and Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor*. BPL is one of three key feeding sites for cranes in Cambodia during the non-breeding season and annual maximum counts from 2003 to 2013 were recorded (figure 3).

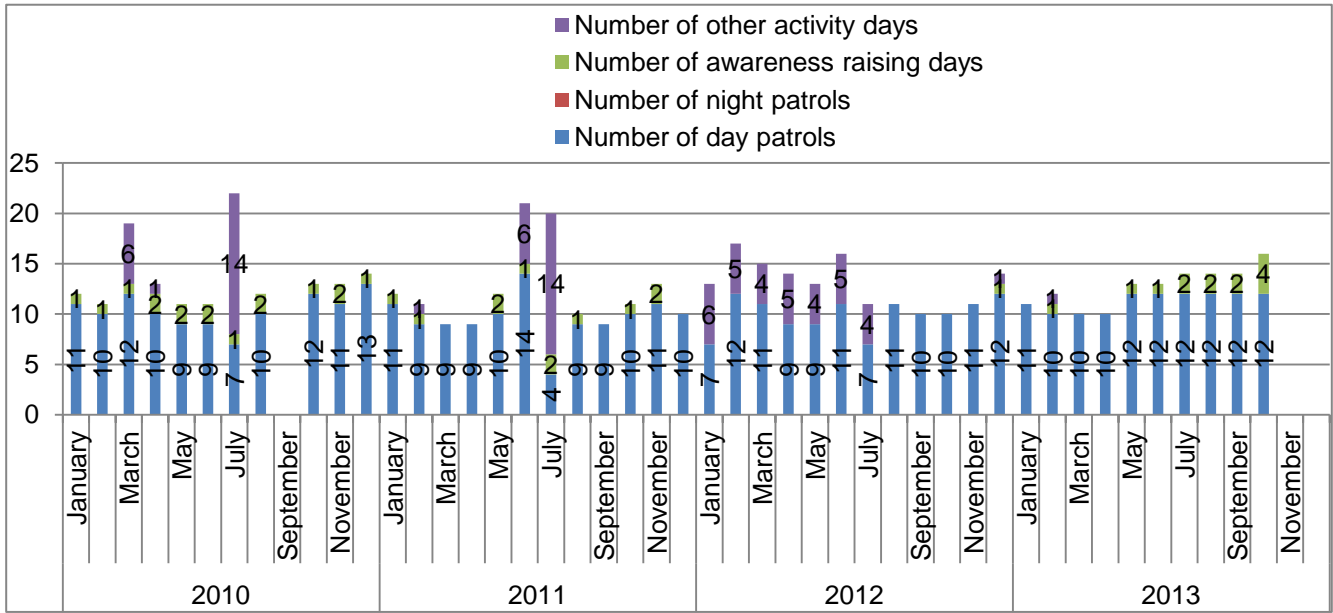


Figure 1: Graph showing number of days on LCG activities per month from Jan. 2010 to Oct. 2013 in BPL.

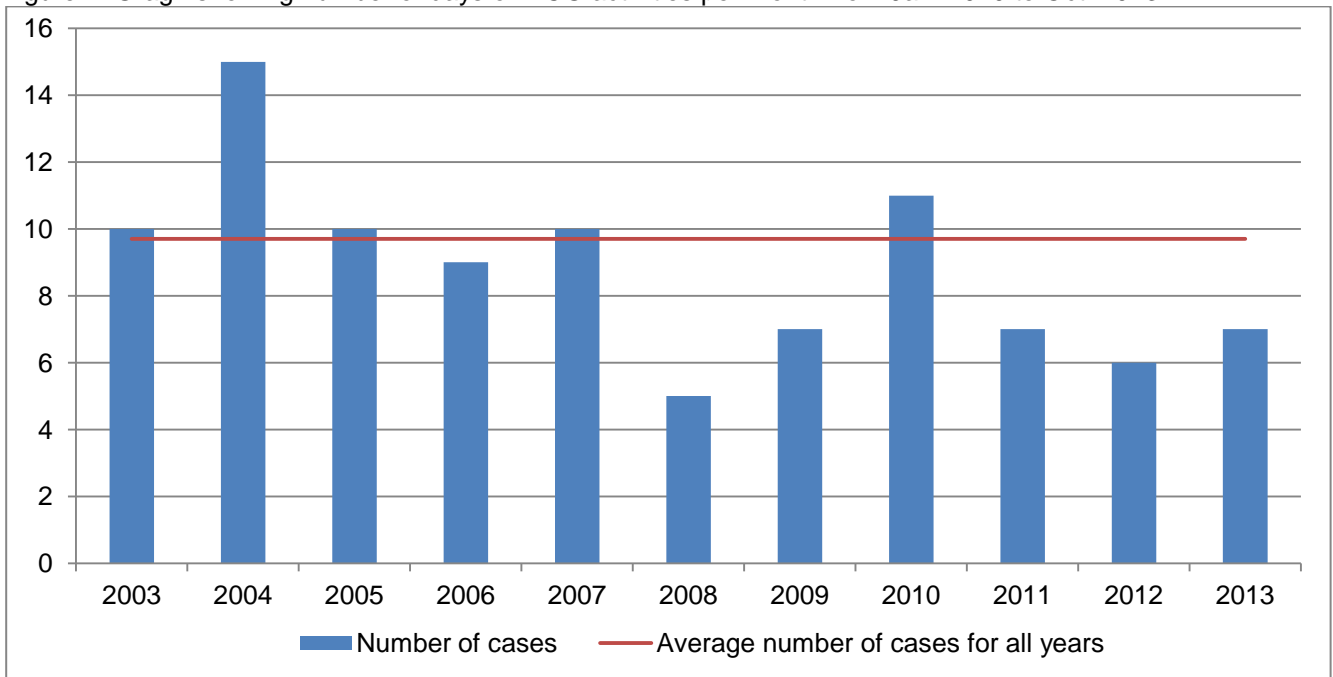


Figure 2: Graph showing illegal activities encountered in BPL per year.

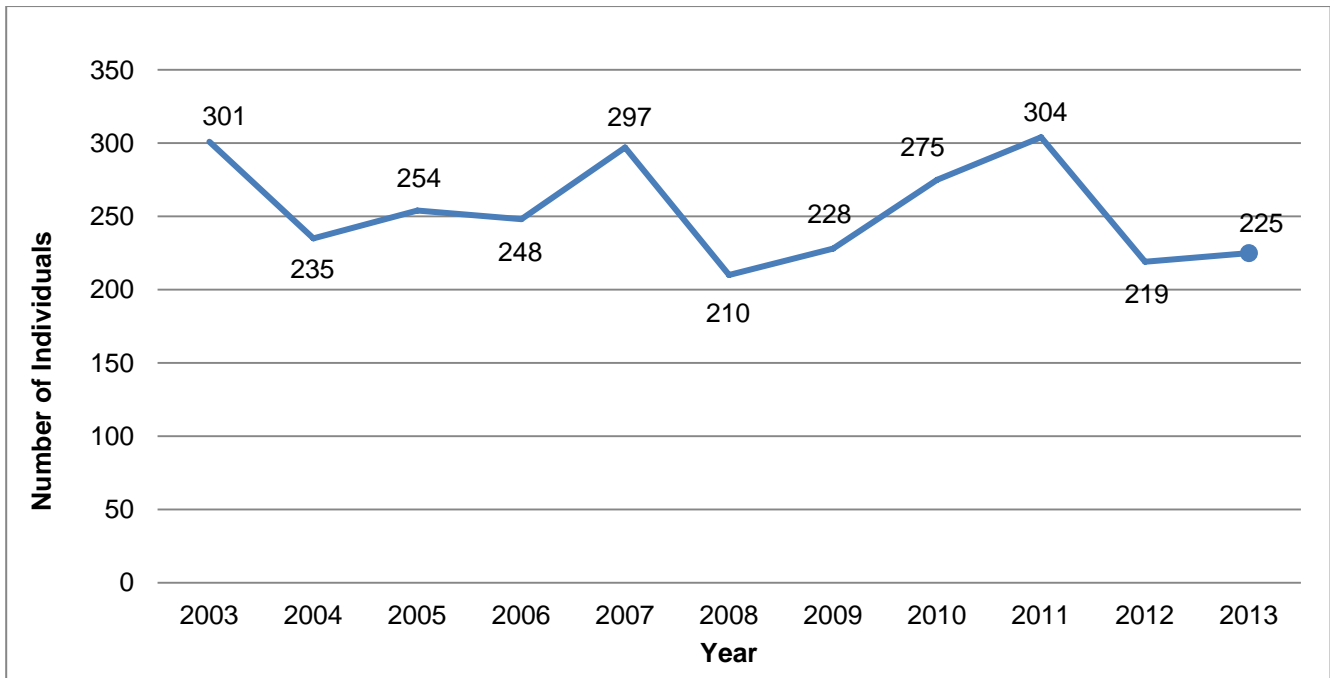


Figure 3: Graph showing annual maximum numbers of cranes in BPL from 2003 to 2013.

**Results achieved in AP:**

67 regular law enforcement patrols and other additional activities were conducted by LCG in AP during this seven-month project in addition to activities of BirdLife’s previous projects and WWT CEPF project for Cambodia from October 2010 to June 2013 (figure 4). There were no any illegal activities encountered either during the currently terminated project implementation or before this project in 2013. In the past, there were some cases of illegal activities happening annually at this site such as land encroachment and bird trappings (dove species and Common Myna). After the Royal Government of Cambodia declared to officially establish as a Sarus Crane Reserve by Prime Ministerial decree (sub-decree) in 2011 together with the government land registration undertaken around the reserve and the reserve itself, it seems that land encroachment and bird trappings have almost finished. All illegal activities, encountered by LCG in AP since the start of conservation work in 2004 until the present time, have been recorded (figure 5).

35 bird species including one Globally Vulnerable and one Near Threatened species and monthly highest counts were recorded in AP during this project (Annex 3). According to LCG observation and monitoring, cranes had arrived in AP for feeding in November 2012 as the same as BPL and stayed in the whole dry season until the end of May 2013 which is the starting month of their breeding season in the north. So cranes started migrating to the northern part of the country for breeding, but 6 cranes had been recorded on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2013 outside the reserve near the border with Vietnam (UTM: 0448093-1157588) after they all departed AP. The current maximum count was 342 cranes feeding in AP in 2013. To date 90 bird species have been recorded at the site. The Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*) is the only threatened bird species that uses AP on an annual basis. The maximum numbers of crane in AP have increased year on year since 2004, except for a slight drop in 2011 (figure 6).

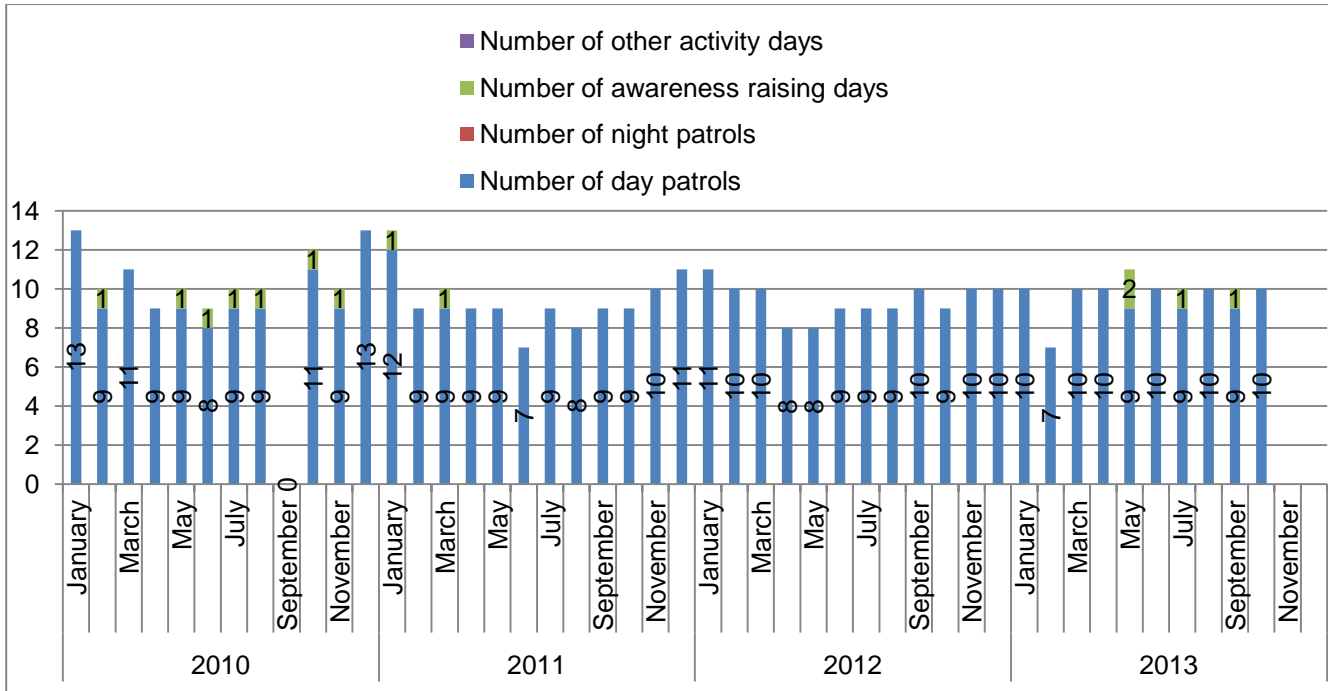


Figure 4: Graph showing number of days on LCG activities per month from Jan. 2010 until Oct. 2013 in AP.

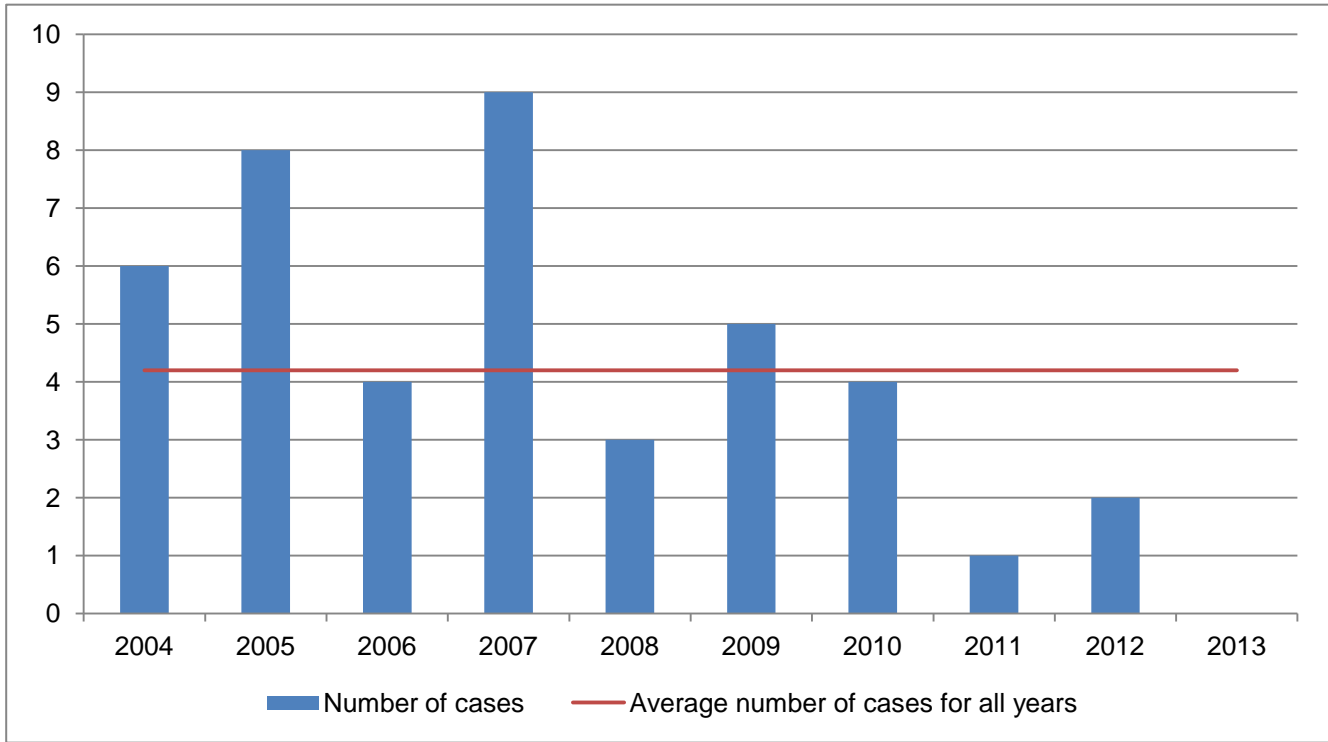


Figure 5: Graph showing illegal activities encountered in AP per year but no illegal activities discovered until October 2013.

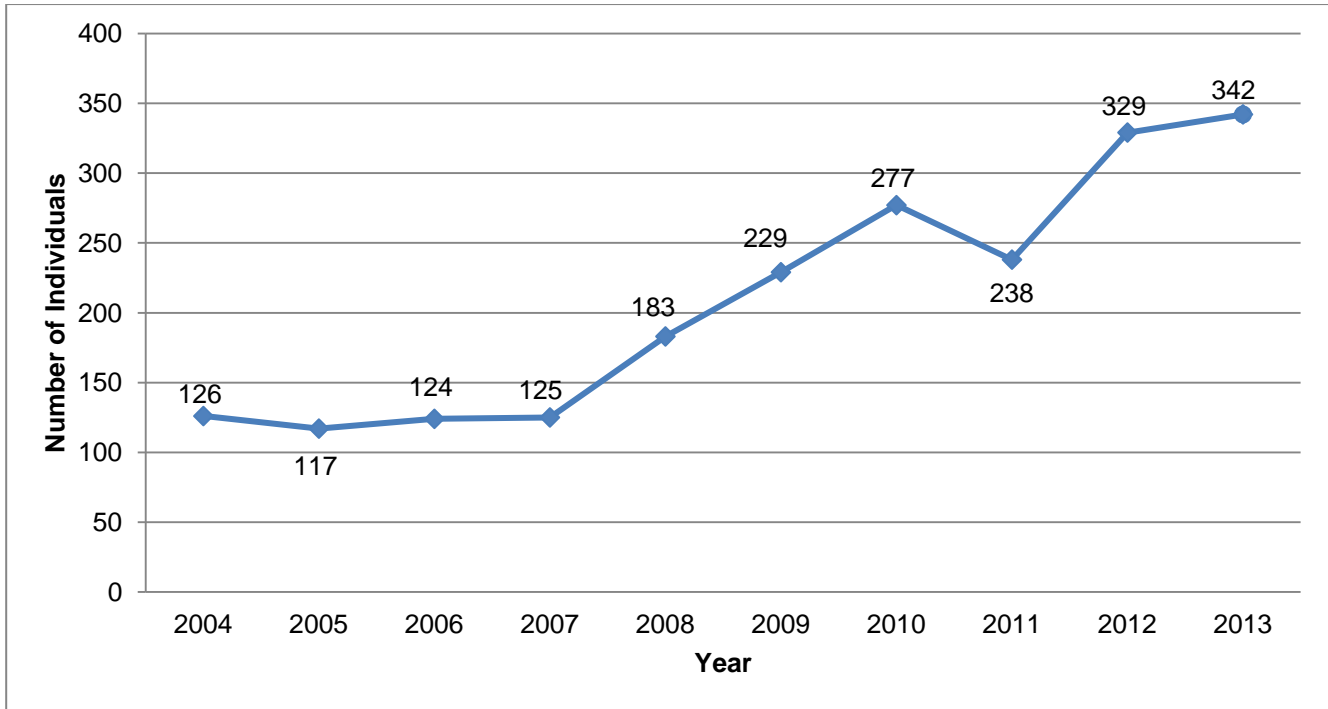


Figure 6: Graph showing annual maximum numbers of crane in AP from 2003 to 2013.

**1.2 Continue awareness raising activities with local communities:**

The LCGs had conducted awareness activities in meetings and during the law enforcement patrols when meeting local people in the field. The meanings used for awareness were conservation and protection of wildlife and biodiversity as well as relevant laws. Communities were allowed to ask questions and make comments. 171 local people in BPL and 330 local people in AP received awareness programme during the project implemented from April – October 2013. There were many awareness extension activities conducted during previous projects by LCGs and Project Manager with communities in communal meetings, schools and during law enforcement patrols in BPL (figure 9) and in AP (figure 10). This would help contribute to the reduction of illegal activities on biodiversity in these two sites.

**Community forums:**

According to the project proposal, CCK was agreed to use the same “GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING COMMUNITY FORUMS TO ASSESS INVOLUNTARY RESTRICTIONS” prepared together with WWT during the CEPF project titled “Establishing sustainable community fisheries and wetland management at Boeung Prek Lapouv Sarus Crane Reserve” which had run simultaneously with this project and required to have two separate community forums undertaken in order to assess community awareness and to obtain information on involuntary restrictions caused as a consequence. The forum was facilitated by CCK in BPL and facilitated by MB in AP with the following results:

**in AP**

On 18 June 2013 Mr. Heng Hoch – MB project officer and Seng Kim Hout, Project Manager, with the presence of Mr. Sum Phearun, CEPF-RIT officer in Cambodia who joined the trip for the project monitoring, conducted a community forum in Thmor Bek pagoda near AP. 22 local people from 3 different villages including Chres, Koh Chamkar and Koh Tnaot attended the event. Some of them represented community groups established by MB active at AP. When providing an opportunity to participants to voice issues and concerns regarding their daily livelihood activities in the reserve, they had raised only one issue which was related to development of some shrimp farms located adjacent outside the reserve. They said that this may cause the prevention of their cattle and daily livelihood activities from entering those shrimp farms and may cause water pollution in the future if modern technology is applied in those areas. This issue was not an involuntary restriction of the project

implementation. There were no reports of issues affecting local people's livelihoods caused by LCG's law enforcement in the reserve. After the forum Phearun and Kim Hout undertook the motorboat site visit in AP and found that some new shrimp farms were developed in the southeast of the reserve. As indicated by Prek Krues commune chief, there were 3 different shrimp farmers, who are Vietnamese national, had hired and developed those shrimp farms on an area of 30ha. And he added that it might not cause any water pollution in the reserve because they raised shrimps in natural method by just adding little feed and if raised shrimps could live and grow in such habitat condition, it would not cause any problem for natural shrimps or fish and other biodiversity both outside and in the reserve.



Figure 7: A community forum conducted in Thmor Bek pagoda near AP in collaboration with MB.



### In BPL

And on 19 June 2013 CCK organised a meeting in its Koh Andet district based office with Kampong Krosang Community Fishery which has been re-established to include more villages in Chey Chouk commune totalling 11 villages. The meeting was attended by 35 local people representing those villages, fisheries officials in Koh Andet and Borei Chulsa districts and Deputy Chief of Takeo Fisheries Administration Cantonment (Mr. Sau Kosal), LCG (Mr. Seng Vanna and Mr. Say Sayoeun), CEPF-RIT Cambodia Programme (Mr. Sum Phearum) and CCK staff. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce all Kampong Krosang CFI selected members and to inform them of their roles and responsibility in the future. Kim Hout took some times during the meeting to provide an opportunity for participants to bring up involuntary restrictions which may impact on their daily livelihood activities in BPL as a consequence caused by law enforcement implemented by LCG. They only raised one issue related to a mass numbers of egrets (thousands) stepping on their rice paddies located near the border with Vietnam (far south of the reserve) while they come and leave their roost in *Melaleuca* trees planted in Vietnam. They told that some parts of their rice paddies were destroyed by egrets stepping on. This is not involuntary restriction on the part of the project which was brought up as issue by the participants. However, Kim Hout told them that we could use any kind of materials or equipment to chase or frighten them away but not to poison or kill them. Local people used some rings and scarecrows to frighten egrets away but few days later those birds didn't be afraid of scarecrows any more. This issue should be considered to help farmers avoid from their rice destruction by birds although it is not involuntary restriction.



Figure 8: Meeting together with community forum conducted in Koh Andet district based CCK office near BPL.

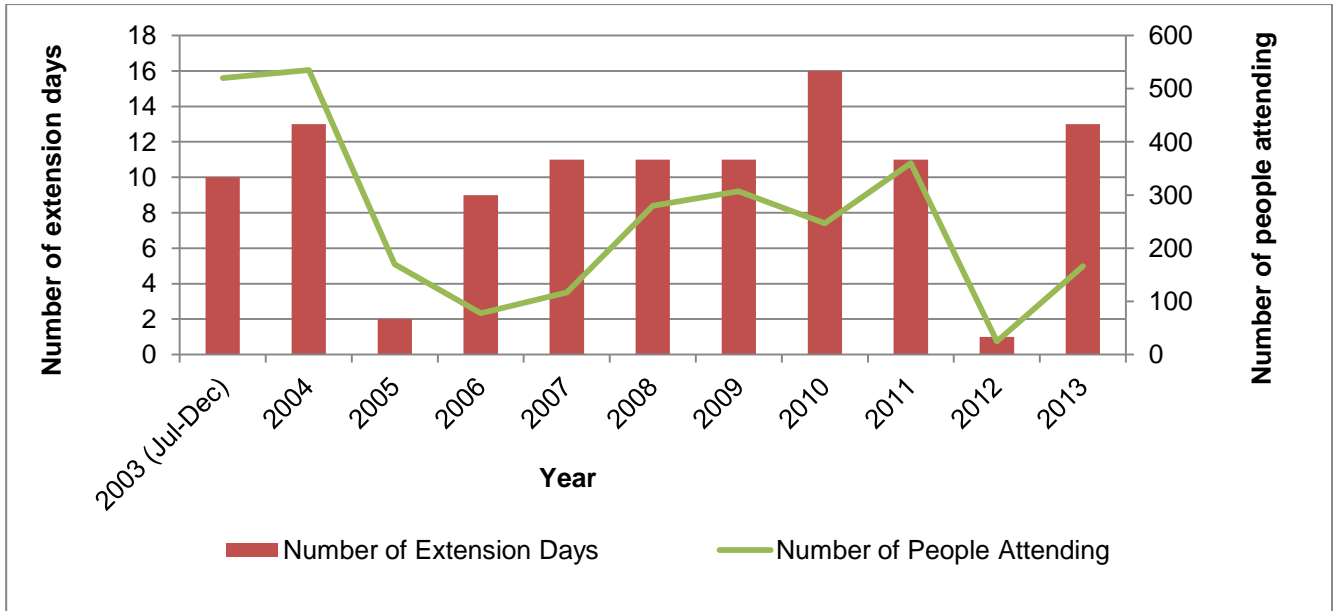


Figure 9: Graph showing number of extension days and local people attending awareness program conducted in BPL since the start of conservation work.

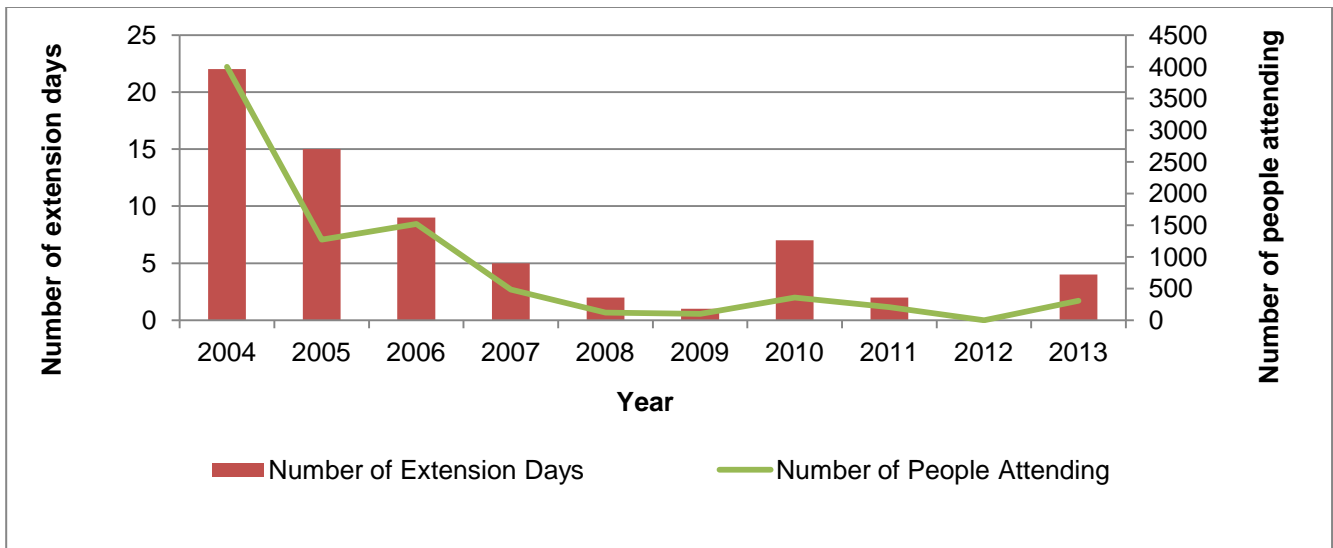


Figure 10: Graph showing number of extension days and local people attending awareness program conducted in AP since the start of conservation work in 2004.

## 2. Identify land ownership around AP

### 2.1 Research land titles and mapping around AP

The AP LCG and Project Manager had worked with Mr. DANH SARY, Deputy Director of Kampot Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral, to verify and update status of land ownership around AP and provide a detailed map of individual plots. As a result, current land ownership around AP was identified and individual land ownership plot map was produced covering on an area of 840 ha in total in two different communes comprising 4 villages such as Chres, Koh Chamkar, Koh Tnaot and Preah Trohing (detailed results can be found in Annex 1).

***Please provide the following information where relevant:***

**Hectares Protected:** 8,305 ha (BPL) in Takeo province and 217 ha (AP) in Kampot province

**Species Conserved:** eastern Sarus Crane and other globally threatened bird species

**Corridors Created:**

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

*Short-term impact objectives:*

The LCGs were still in place to continuously implement regular law enforcement patrols, environmental awareness and bird survey and monitoring activities in BPL and AP. And data of up to date information of land ownership around AP had been obtained for future conservation planning purposes. Other data related to bird monitoring, human disturbances, water levels and law enforcement patrols collected from these two reserves during the project had been entered into the data entry spreadsheets established by WWT CEPF project.

*Long-term impact objectives:*

The LCGs have had received several training courses since the previous projects implemented by BirdLife in collaboration FA including bird identification, survey and monitoring techniques; uses of compass, GPS, maps; data collecting methodology and report writing. Moreover, the LCGs had been trained by WWT CEPF project on expanded monitoring programme to better manage the sites and conserve wildlife and biodiversity, especially Sarus Crane. LCGs have also worked with local community groups established by CCK in BPL and by MB in AP and NGO partners regarding local people's livelihood improvement linked to wildlife and its habitat conservation and protection.

During implementation of these two CEPF projects, CCK had cooperated with WWT to seek funding from Darwin regarding community development (the first submitted application was approved) and facilitated the process of collaboration between BirdLife, FA and International and local NGOs to continue supporting the sites and seek long-term funding to contribute to some management actions set out in the 2014-2018 Management Plan (MP) produced by WWT CEPF project in intention of reducing pressure on natural resources in these key wetlands through supporting local livelihood activities.

***Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?***

This project had only seven months duration to continue conservation and protection of BPL and AP with limited fund. Replacement of short grass and open habitats with tall and thick vegetation rendering habitat unsuitable for cranes, the BPL LCG had burnt in the last dry season 5 plots where there were thick scrub, reeds and other tall vegetation developing near the crane feeding locations to create more suitable habitat for cranes and other species. The total burnt area was approximate 15 hectares including 2 hectares at UTM: 504138-1186117, 1 hectare at UTM: 504176-1186361, 2 hectares at UTM: 503018-1185458, 5 hectares at UTM: 502009-1187056 and 5 hectares at UTM: 501416-1186537. The burning result will be clearly known through monitoring in the next dry season early 2014 when cranes come for feeding.

## 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)***

Lessons learned during the project design process are as follows:

- The project was designed with participation from the relevant stakeholders such as staff of WWT, BirdLife and DWB to address the necessary issues to be done in achieving during this project period,
- Discussions were made with staff of WWT and BirdLife to prioritize issues for this project.

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

Some lessons learned obtained during this period implementation are as follows:

- CCK staff had learned lots of new things from the collaborative CEPF projects and obtained experiences from other NGO partners and consultants, especially on site conservation and management;
- Good collaboration between local and international NGOs and the relevant government agencies was made through stakeholder meetings and a formation of Community Fisheries in BPL;
- Community forums provide opportunity to local people to voice issues and comments relating to the conservation work and their daily livelihood activities within the reserves;
- LCG in BPL was threatened by offenders to fight back and insult, however, the LCGs got quick response of intervention from relevant government officers prevent such act from happening;
- Lack of funding was a serious issue for site conservation and management, failing to implement *Mimosa pigra* control before flooding season.

***Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:***

- The LCG approach can help to significantly reduce threats to biodiversity at the important sites for conservation. However, an active, mutually supportive relationship between LCGs and government enforcement agencies is critical to the success of the approach.
- Alternative livelihood activities can make a significant contribution to local stakeholders' motivation to support or participate in conservation objectives.
- LCG can make major contributions to raising environmental awareness and generating support for conservation in their communities. However, for their potential to be fully realized, LCG need to be provided with a considerable amount of training and a diverse information base.
- More collaborative activities between local, international NGOs and the relevant government agencies were made through NGO partner meetings.
- Although local stakeholders rapidly recognize the benefits that LCGs can provide and are robust in their support of them, LCGs are unlikely to become financially sustainable without considerable investments of time and resources.

## **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.***

The additional funding existed as in-kind contributions from CCK itself only during this project implementation at BPL and AP.

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Type of Funding*</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	In-kind contribution		CCK had simultaneously run two CEPF small grant projects which were started in different time and terminated at the same time on 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2013. The project titled "Establishing sustainable community fisheries and wetland management at Boeung Prek Lapouv Sarus Crane Reserve" was started on 1 <sup>st</sup> November 2012 in which CCK already shared US\$ 2,520 for office supplies and maintenance, transportation and office rental. That's why for this project, there was no in-kind contribution.

***\*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.***

CCK will remain partners with BirdLife and WWT to develop future projects with them and seek collaboration with other local and international conservation NGOs for long-term funding. However, there are some concerns about funding for management and conservation of these key wetlands after this project terminated.

***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.***

CCK had not been required to prepare any safeguard document for this project as CCK together with WWT had

already established a Process Framework for Involuntary Restrictions titled “GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING COMMUNITY FORUMS TO ASSESS INVOLUNTARY RESTRICTIONS” that may occur during another CCK’s CEPF project implementation titled “Establishing sustainable community fisheries and wetland management at Boeung Prek Lapouv Sarus Crane Reserve. The same guidelines had been proposed to be used for this project of which two separate community forums were held including one in AP with small amount of the budget covered by the project and the other in BPL covered by the community fisheries project (see outcomes of 1.2). The detailed report on the CEPF social safeguard for the two projects (community fisheries and continued projection of BPL & AP) implemented by CCK from November 2012 – October 2013 can be found in Annex 4.

## Performance Tracking Report Addendum

<b>CEPF Global Targets</b>				
<b>1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 – 31<sup>st</sup> October 2013</b>				
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.				
<b>Project Results</b>	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.	<b>Describe the principal results achieved from 1<sup>st</sup> April – 31<sup>st</sup> October 2013 (Attach annexes if necessary)</b>
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	Yes,	CCK staff were involved and provided some inputs to Management Plans of BPL & AP (2014-1018) produced by the previous WWT CEPF project.	Bird surveys, habitat monitoring, laws enforcement and awareness promotion were undertaken in the sites. Land ownership around AP was researched for future conservation planning purposes	<p>Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.</p> <p>1-Boeung Prek Lapouv Management and Conservation Area for Sarus Crane and Other Birds (BPL) with 8305ha was established by the Prime Ministerial Decree in 2007. Results achieved in this site include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>82 regular law enforcements were conducted and 54 bird species were recorded (see outcome 1.1 and annex 2),</li> <li>171 local people received awareness programme (see outcome 1.2).</li> </ul> <p>2-Anlung Pring Management and Conservation Area for Sarus Crane and Other Birds (AP) with 217ha was established by the Prime Ministerial Decree in 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>67 regular law enforcements were conducted and 35 bird species were recorded (see outcome 1.1 and annex 3),</li> <li>330 local people received awareness programme (see outcome 1.2),</li> <li>current land ownership around AP was identified and individual land ownership plot map was produced covering on an area of 840ha (see annex 1).</li> </ul>
2. How many hectares of new	No,			Please also include name of the protected area. If

and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?				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, it did on an area of 8305 ha in BPL and 217 ha in AP.	Through law enforcement and awareness		see Question 1
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No,			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	No,			

**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 source of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decisionmaking due to strengthened civil society and governance	Other
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Payment for environmental services									
<b>Total</b>																				

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



### ***Additional Comments/Recommendations***

- Continuous funding after October 2013 is necessarily needed to keep LCGs in place to conduct law enforcement patrols, wildlife and biodiversity monitoring and awareness raising activities as well as to implement other community activities related to local livelihood improvement linked to biodiversity conservation aspects.
- As raised in results, egret congregation stepped on local people's rice paddies in BPL and local people had used some kinks of equipment to frighten them away but birds didn't be afraid after few days. This needs more assistances and experiences from experts to meet such issue.
- Ecotourism initiatives at BPL should be considered to establish and at AP should be having more developments after Mlup Baitong had developed some infrastructures in there. This can help local people develop and generate income from this domain and may sustain the conservation work at both sites.

### ***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](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

**Please include your full contact details below:**

**Name:** Mrs. Hem Sakhan, Director of Chamroen Chiet Khmer

**Organization name:** Chamroen Chiet Khmer (CCK)

**Mailing address:** Chambok Aem Village, Rominh Commune, Koh Andeth District, Takeo Province

**Tel:** (855-12) 791 421

**Fax:**

**E-mail:** [sakhan.ccktakeo@yahoo.com](mailto:sakhan.ccktakeo@yahoo.com)

**ANNEX 1:**

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
NATION RELEIGION KING**

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**To** : - Mrs. Hem Sakhan, CCK Executive Director  
- Mr. Seng Kim Hout, Project Manager

**Subject** : Report on preparing up to date information on land ownership around Anlung Pring Sarus Crane Reserve, in Kampong Trach district, Kampot province.

**Appendixes** : A map and 4 tables of land ownership information.

As indicated in the above subject and appendixes, I would like to inform you that up to date data on land ownership around Anlung Pring Sarus Crane Reserve covers on the total area of 840.98ha which are related to 4 villages comprising:

1. Chres village in Boeung Sala Khang Tbound commune – there are 151 plots covering on the total area of 83.27ha (agricultural land equalling 82.47ha and settlement land equalling 0.8ha),
2. Koh Chamkar village in Boeung Sala Khang Tbound commune – there are 405 plots covering on the total area of 347.32ha (agricultural land equalling 329.62ha, settlement land equalling 6.81ha and one plot without landlord name and land type equalling 10.89ha),
3. Koh Tnaot village in Prek Krues commune – there are 186 plots covering on the total area of 387.81ha (agricultural land equalling 383.44ha and settlement land equalling 4.37ha),
4. Preah Trohing village in Prek Krues commune – there are 59 plots covering on the total area of 22.58ha (agricultural land equalling 19.25ha and settlement land equalling 3.33ha).

Each plot has information concerning plot code, landlord name, size, land use type and land titles as well as a map showing plot codes around the reserve. Whereas, information on land price of this researched area differ to land use types. According to communications with the two commune chiefs and some local people, lands which are shrimp farms and grasslands located in the south, southwest and southeast of the reserve currently cost USD6,000 – USD 7,000 per hectare and whereas lands which are rice paddies located in the east, west and the north cost USD 8,000 – USD 10,000 per hectare.

Reporter and signature,

DANH SARY  
Deputy Director,  
Kampot Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastre

*Note: This report is translated from Sary's Khmer report which can be found beneath.*

**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

**សូមគោរពជូន**

**លោកស្រី ហែម សាខន នាយិកាអង្គការចំរើនជាតិខ្មែរ**  
**លោក សេង គឹម ហ៊ុន ប្រធានគម្រោង**

**កម្មវត្ថុ** ៖ របាយការណ៍ ស្តីពី ការងារចុះសិក្សាស្រង់ទិន្នន័យដីប្រជាពលរដ្ឋស្ថិតនៅជុំវិញតំបន់អភិរក្សសត្វក្រៀលអន្លង់ព្រីង ក្នុងស្រុកកំពង់ត្រាច ខេត្តកំពត ។

**យោង** ៖ កិច្ចសន្យាការងារចុះថ្ងៃទី២៧ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ។

**ជូនភ្ជាប់** ៖ ផែនទីតំបន់សិក្សាចំនួន១ច្បាប់ និងតារាងព័ត៌មានក្បាលដីរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋចំនួន៤ច្បាប់ ។

តបតាមកម្មវត្ថុ យោង និងជូនភ្ជាប់ខាងលើ ខ្ញុំសូមអនុញ្ញាតជម្រាបជូនលោកស្រីនាយិកា និងលោកប្រធានគម្រោងជ្រាបថា ៖ ការចុះសិក្សាស្រង់ទិន្នន័យដីប្រជាពលរដ្ឋស្ថិតនៅជុំវិញតំបន់អភិរក្សសត្វក្រៀលអន្លង់ព្រីងនេះ គ្របដណ្តប់លើផ្ទៃដីសរុបចំនួន ៨៤០,៩៨ ហិកតា ពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងចំនួន៤ភូមិ រួមមាន ៖

១-ភូមិជ្រៃសៈ មានក្បាលដីចំនួន ១៥១ក្បាល ផ្ទៃដីសរុប ៨៣,២៧ ហិកតា (ដីកសិកម្មចំនួន ៨២,៤៧ ហិកតា និងដីលំនៅឋានចំនួន ០,៨ ហិកតា)

២-ភូមិកោះចំការ៖ មានក្បាលដីចំនួន ៤០៥ក្បាល ផ្ទៃដីសរុប ៣៤៧,៣២ ហិកតា (ដីកសិកម្មចំនួន ៣២៩,៦២ ហិកតា ដីលំនៅឋានចំនួន ៦,៨១ ហិកតា និងដីគ្មានឈ្មោះម្ចាស់និងប្រភេទ ១០,៨៩ ហិកតា)

៣-ភូមិកោះត្នោត៖ មានក្បាលដីចំនួន ១៨៦ក្បាល ផ្ទៃដីសរុប ៣៨៧,៨១ ហិកតា (ដីកសិកម្មចំនួន ៣៨៣,៤៤ ហិកតា និងដីលំនៅឋានចំនួន ៤,៣៧ ហិកតា)

៤-ភូមិព្រះទ្រហ្សាំង៖ មានក្បាលដីចំនួន ៥៩ក្បាល ផ្ទៃដីសរុប ២២,៥៨ ហិកតា (ដីកសិកម្មចំនួន ១៩,២៥ ហិកតា និងដីលំនៅឋានចំនួន ៣,៣៣ ហិកតា)។

ក្បាលដីនីមួយៗរួមមានព័ត៌មានដូចជា លេខក្បាលដី ឈ្មោះម្ចាស់ដី ទំហំដី ប្រភេទនៃការប្រើប្រាស់ដី ប័ណ្ណសម្គាល់កម្មសិទ្ធិ និងផែនទីបង្ហាញក្បាលដីនីមួយៗស្ថិតនៅជុំវិញតំបន់អភិរក្សសត្វក្រៀលអន្លង់ព្រីង ។ ចំណែកព័ត៌មានទាក់ទងនឹងតម្លៃដីវិញមានការប្រែប្រួលទៅតាមស្ថានភាពនៃការប្រើប្រាស់ដី ហើយបើតាមការសាកសួរតាមរយៈលោកមេឃុំ និងប្រជាពលរដ្ឋមួយចំនួនបង្ហាញថា បច្ចុប្បន្នដីដែលស្ថិតនៅប៉ែកខាងត្បូង ខាងត្បូងឈៀងខាងលិច និងខាងត្បូងឈៀងខាងកើតនៃតំបន់អភិរក្សសត្វក្រៀលអន្លង់ព្រីងដែលជាដីស្រែបង្កា និងដីបឹងវាលស្មៅមានតម្លៃពី៦០០០-៧០០០ដុល្លារសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកក្នុង១ហិកតា រីឯដីស្រែនៅប៉ែកខាងកើត ខាងលិច និងខាងជើងមានតម្លៃចាប់ពី ៨០០០-១០០០០ដុល្លារសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកក្នុង១ហិកតា ។

សេចក្តីដូចបានជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូមលោកស្រីនាយិកា និងលោកប្រធានគម្រោងជ្រាបជា របាយការណ៍ និង សូមលោក លោកស្រីមេត្តាទទួលនូវការគោរពរាប់អានអំពីខ្ញុំ ។

អ្នកធ្វើរបាយការណ៍  
  
សាវ័ញ្ច សាវ័



**APPENDIX 2: Table showing information on land ownership in Chres village**

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Chres Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
1	607	ជុំ រ៉ុក	1518	agriculture	2007
2	606	ជុំ ភាព	3154	agriculture	-
3	605	ពេជ្រ បូរមី	5987	agriculture	-
4	608	ជុំ ភាព	982	agriculture	-
5	599	មិន ស្គាល់	22235	agriculture	-
6	601	ជុំ ភេន	3085	agriculture	-
7	602	មាស សារិន	2253	agriculture	-
8	604	ពេជ្រ បូរមី	4585	agriculture	-
9	603	ជុំ តា	3360	agriculture	-
10	596	ពេជ្រ បូរមី	9016	agriculture	-
11	595	ស្វាយ បូរ	13404	agriculture	-
12	594	យ៉ង ស៊ុយ	12320	agriculture	-
13	571	ខឹម យន	1191	settlement	-
14	572	ខឹម យន	52853	agriculture	-
15	573	ខឹម ឆុន	8270	agriculture	-
16	570	ម៉ម បាំង	5093	agriculture	-
17	575	ម៉ម ប៉ោ	3661	agriculture	-
18	576	ម៉ម ប៊ុន	4483	agriculture	-
19	574	ម៉ម បាំង	6112	agriculture	-
20	568	អ៊ុន ភ្លុយ	12411	agriculture	-
21	561	យន់ ទុំ	21336	agriculture	-
22	563	ម៉ុច គៀន	2663	agriculture	-
23	569	ម៉ម ចេន	7468	agriculture	-
24	560	ចេវ ឡាន់	8110	agriculture	-
25	554	សែស ខន	2258	agriculture	-
26	553	ហៀន រី	1892	agriculture	-
27	552	ជួន សួន	2929	agriculture	-
28	551	ម៉ម ចេន	1845	agriculture	-
29	542	ខ្នង តា	14634	agriculture	-
30	550	យន់ ទុំ	3372	agriculture	-
31	556	អោម ខា	2573	agriculture	-
32	555	ចេវ ឡាន់	2141	agriculture	-
33	559	កង សៀន	5465	agriculture	-
34	558	យន់ សុខ	5205	agriculture	-
35	549	ម៉ុច ផ្លួច	6309	agriculture	-
36	548	សូ ពិទី	3886	agriculture	-
37	557	ម៉ម ចេន	13243	agriculture	-
38	564	សែស ខន	4280	agriculture	-
39	565	សៅ ស្វង	5474	agriculture	-
40	566	ប៊ុត សូភាន	2861	agriculture	-
41	579	មីន គាន	12021	agriculture	-
42	562	អ៊ុន ភ្លុយ	1633	agriculture	-
43	567	ម៉ម បាំង	8008	agriculture	-
44	578	ម៉ម តឹប	1416	agriculture	-
45	577	ម៉ម ចេន	11730	agriculture	-
46	580	ម៉ម តឹប	3506	agriculture	-
47	581	ចេវ ឡាន់	3390	agriculture	-

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Chres Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
48	526	ម៉ម ប្រុង	8702	agriculture	-
49	582	សូ ពីទី	3913	agriculture	-
50	525	ជួន ញុន	3508	agriculture	-
51	524	សែស សឹង	1164	agriculture	-
52	523	ខ្លុង តា	6716	agriculture	-
53	519	ម៉ម គន	3587	agriculture	-
54	518	ង៉ែត គន	658	agriculture	-
55	583	ប៉ោ ពេន	2388	agriculture	-
56	584	កង សៀន	4389	agriculture	-
57	585	ជួន ញុន	510	agriculture	-
58	586	កែវ ពៅ	2271	agriculture	-
59	588	គាត យ៉ុង	2958	agriculture	-
60	587	ម៉ុច គៀន	7089	agriculture	-
61	590	គាត យ៉ុង	4068	agriculture	-
62	589	ម៉ុច ផួច	1688	agriculture	-
63	593	កែវ ប្រញ	2535	agriculture	-
64	546	ម៉ុច ផួច	5463	agriculture	-
65	591	យុន គន្ធា	3542	agriculture	-
66	515	ម៉ុច ស៊ីណាត	4280	agriculture	-
67	592	យុន មាន	1997	agriculture	-
68	545	អ៊ុន ទិត្យ	3597	agriculture	-
69	505	ម៉ុច គៀន	6801	agriculture	-
70	514	ម៉ុច ផួច	7036	agriculture	-
71	517	សែត ខៀន	3713	agriculture	-
72	520	ង៉ែត គន	3290	agriculture	-
73	521	សែស ខន	9364	agriculture	-
74	512	សែត ខៀន	1598	agriculture	-
75	516	រួន រួន	3211	agriculture	-
76	513	ម៉ុច ស៊ីណាត	1734	agriculture	-
77	506	អ៊ុន ទិត្យ	3850	agriculture	-
78	507	ង៉ែត កាស	3492	agriculture	-
79	508	សួន ហ៊ាន	1835	agriculture	-
80	511	វ៉ែត ខន	11459	agriculture	-
81	509	កែវ ដេម	3540	agriculture	-
82	510	សួន ហ៊ាន	1203	agriculture	-
83	528	ង៉ែត កាស	7846	agriculture	-
84	527	សេង ប្រញ	1247	agriculture	-
85	522	ម៉ម ចេន	5682	agriculture	-
86	529	សួន ហ៊ាន	9254	agriculture	-
87	547	កែវ ថា	3740	agriculture	-
88	541	ប៊ុត ឡញ	6170	agriculture	-
89	387	ប៊ុត យ៉ា	1324	agriculture	-
90	389	ប្រាញ ច្រឹក	1302	agriculture	-
91	390	ប៊ុន យ៉ន	1595	agriculture	-
92	391	ញឹម ច្រែន	1456	agriculture	-
93	392	កេត ប្រុស	7829	agriculture	-
94	388	ប្រាញ ណង	6661	agriculture	-

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Chres Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
95	543	ញឹម ច្រែង	15718	agriculture	-
96	544	វ័ន ឆ្លាញ	5078	agriculture	-
97	495	ម៉ម ម៉ុល	2473	agriculture	-
98	504	ភិន ណាង	3855	agriculture	-
99	503	ង៉ែត គន	19863	agriculture	-
100	502	ស៊ិត យា	6356	agriculture	-
101	496	ស៊ិត លុច	5518	agriculture	-
102	431	សិត ចឹម	21512	agriculture	-
103	430	កែវ ដែម	7003	agriculture	-
104	432	ប្រាញ ចាន់	18395	agriculture	-
105	501	កែវ ទិត	3628	agriculture	-
106	497	គីត នាង	3748	agriculture	-
107	498	ហ៊ាន អ៊ី	3597	agriculture	-
108	535	សឹង ធន	7165	agriculture	-
109	500	អេង ម៉ាប់	4987	agriculture	-
110	499	ភិន ណាង	2406	agriculture	-
111	533	លេន សុភាន់	4178	agriculture	-
112	534	កែវ ទិត	1327	agriculture	-
113	531	សិត ចឹម	3853	agriculture	-
114	532	ប្រាញ ចាន់	5443	agriculture	-
115	536	ហ៊ាន អ៊ី	7013	agriculture	-
116	434	ប្រាញ ចាន់	1501	agriculture	-
117	435	សឹង ធន	7918	agriculture	-
118	433	ប្រាញ សៀម	8629	agriculture	-
119	446	សន សាមេន	2186	agriculture	-
120	445	សន សាមេន	2234	settlement	-
121	444	សន សាមេន	1425	agriculture	-
122	443	សៅ ស្ងួង	4036	agriculture	-
123	442	សៅ ស្ងួង	4888	agriculture	-
124	441	សឹង ទ្រី	10238	agriculture	-
125	436	ហ៊ាន អ៊ី	3262	agriculture	-
126	437	ស៊ឹម សង់	4806	agriculture	-
127	530	សៅ ស្ងួង	6343	agriculture	-
128	537	ភិន ណាង	1620	agriculture	-
129	538	ភិន ណាង	1533	agriculture	-
130	539	ហ៊ាន អ៊ី	1250	agriculture	-
131	438	យួន ក្រិត	7052	agriculture	-
132	439	ភិន ណាង	1283	agriculture	-
133	440	ស៊ឹម សង់	1622	agriculture	-
134	257	ភិន ណាង	2727	agriculture	-
135	378	យួន ក្រិត	3295	agriculture	-
136	540	មីក គាន	9700	agriculture	-
137	635	មីក គាន	1754	settlement	-
138	634	ហ៊ាន អ៊ី	786	settlement	-
139	633	មីន គាន	2644	agriculture	-
140	629	សឹង សាត	3845	agriculture	-
141	626	សំ តក់	3872	agriculture	-

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Chres Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
142	622	យេន យ៉ែន	6166	agriculture	-
143	623	សំ អិត	5576	agriculture	-
144	624	យេន យ៉ែន	4045	agriculture	-
145	625	បូ យឹម	3073	agriculture	-
146	628	ខេន ក្កល	2053	settlement	-
147	627	ខេន ក្កល	11213	agriculture	-
148	631	សឹង ធន	8040	agriculture	-
149	630	សៅ ស្វង	4505	agriculture	-
150	632	សឹង ថ្ងៃ	4934	agriculture	-
151	637	មីន គាន	2724	agriculture	2007
<b>Total area</b>			<b>832771</b>		
Agricultural land (including shrimp farms)			824753		
Settlement land			8018		



**APPENDIX 3: Table showing information on land ownership in Koh Chamkar village**

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Koh Chamkar Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
1	3622	អាម អេន	3263	agriculture	2009
2	3621	មិន ស្គាល់	497	agriculture	-
3	3620	យេន ធូ	1630	agriculture	-
4	3619	លួន បាន	1952	agriculture	-
5	3615	ខេង បេ	3957	agriculture	-
6	3614	សាម ស៊ីម៉ែន	4886	agriculture	-
7	3613	ពៅ ជឹម	3224	agriculture	-
8	3612	ញ៉ូ ញ៉ូន	5226	agriculture	-
9	3611	ទៀង រូច	4339	agriculture	-
10	4331	គន់ កុសល្យ	40557	agriculture	-
11	4598	តិច ផេង	61588	agriculture	-
12	2620	ឡាយ ហុង	67118	agriculture	-
13	3329	តាន់ ថៃ	150631	agriculture	-
14	3333	ង៉ាន់ ភិរុណ	332010	agriculture	-
15	3842	ប៉ាង បី	32387	agriculture	-
16	3838	អ៊ូ ដាវ	1639	settlement	-
17	3837	អ៊ូ ដាវ	33129	agriculture	-
18	3836	សំរិត ពៅ	458	agriculture	-
19	3835	សំរិត ពៅ	1246	settlement	-
20	3834	សំរិត ពៅ	14969	agriculture	-
21	3932	យៀន ជ្រូក	4990	agriculture	-
22	3921	ប៉ៅ ពេន	7375	agriculture	-
23	3920	តឹប ហៀន	7022	agriculture	-
24	3919	តឹប ហោន	5001	agriculture	-
25	3812	គង់ អែត	28075	agriculture	-
26	3811	គង់ អែត	1797	settlement	-
27	3813	អាង ញ៉ូ	6596	agriculture	-
28	3917	និន សិន	2878	agriculture	-
29	3918	តឹក គួយ	5885	agriculture	-
30	3916	ភា ខ្នា	4412	agriculture	-
31	3915	អាង អូច	3387	agriculture	-
32	3914	អាប ដន	3962	agriculture	-
33	3810	ខេង ហៀន	11418	agriculture	-
34	2633	ពៅ ជឹម	4427	agriculture	-
35	3632	ញ៉ាវ រឹង	7038	agriculture	-
36	3631	ទៀង រូច	2048	agriculture	-
37	3625	អៀម ជិន	13812	agriculture	-
38	3624	អាម អេន	2699	agriculture	-
39	3623	តឹក អ៊ុល	2182	agriculture	-
40	3626	អាង ទ្រីត	4191	agriculture	-
41	3627	ឡឹក កុសល	1765	agriculture	-
42	3628	អាង ខ្មៅ	6650	agriculture	-
43	3630	ភី ណាន	3679	agriculture	-
44	3629	វង់ វ៉ាន់	3893	agriculture	-
45	4539	សយ សុវត្ថិ	64855	agriculture	-
46	4540	គង់ អែត	65005	agriculture	-
47	4542	សាម ភាព	17459	agriculture	-

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Koh Chamkar Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
48	4541	ប៊ុត កប	27822	agriculture	-
49	1254	ចេង សុផេង	20240	agriculture	-
50	2393	ជឹម ហាយ	132153	agriculture	-
51	4334	ង៉ាន់ ភិណុណ	180639	agriculture	-
52	4318	គុង កុមារ	5202	agriculture	-
53	2729	អ៊ុក ដាមរី	249258	agriculture	-
54	4317	ម៉ុំ ឆ្មៃ	11357	agriculture	-
55	4316	អ៊ីង ស៊ាង	2656	agriculture	-
56	4315	តឹប មាន	4699	agriculture	-
57	4314	អ៊ាប ដន	2856	agriculture	-
58	4311	សំរិត ពៅ	10615	agriculture	-
59	4313	តឹក គួយ	2100	agriculture	-
60	4312	ប៉ៅ ពេន	12248	agriculture	-
61	4310	ជ្រុយ សាន	20321	agriculture	-
62	4309	គង់ អែត	14785	agriculture	-
63	4308	សាយ យាង	6679	agriculture	-
64	4298	ទូច ទុំ	8577	agriculture	-
65	4109	ម៉ក់ គឹមតាយ	7663	agriculture	-
66	3907	សំ តា	6191	agriculture	-
67	4108	ម៉ក់ វណ្ណី	11588	agriculture	-
68	3868	Anlung Pring Sarus Crane Reserve			-
69	4120	មិនស្កាល់	108885		-
70	648	កុល រុន	7322	agriculture	-
71	649	ណាំ វណ្ណៈ	2990	agriculture	-
72	662	ណុប រ៉ាត	3375	agriculture	-
73	661	ឡួច ឆ្នៀត	8962	agriculture	-
74	663	ជុំ ភា	1982	agriculture	-
75	664	មិនសគាល់	6563	agriculture	-
76	665	មូល ឯម	5965	agriculture	-
77	666	កៅ ខន	3987	agriculture	-
78	667	មូល អៀន	6832	agriculture	-
79	660	កុល គី	3758	agriculture	-
80	659	ឡួច ឆ្នៀត	6936	agriculture	-
81	650	ជុំ ភា	6253	agriculture	-
82	651	ចាន់ សុផល	3858	agriculture	-
83	658	យៅ ស៊ឹម	7714	agriculture	-
84	657	ណាំ វណ្ណី	11370	agriculture	-
85	656	ជៀវ យត	4722	agriculture	-
86	655	វេត ភឿន	8937	agriculture	-
87	654	កុល យ៉ុន	8524	agriculture	-
88	652	មេវីសាន	5046	agriculture	-
89	1106	អ៊ីង កន	5882	agriculture	-
90	4332	សុង គុន	21269	agriculture	-
91	1107	យៅ ស៊ឹម	3964	agriculture	-
92	1108	សៀន ជល្លី	2215	agriculture	-
93	1105	យៅ ស៊ុយ	14340	agriculture	-
94	653	ឡួង សារ៉ុម	6912	agriculture	-

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Koh Chamkar Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
95	1104	កុល ឃ្មុន	15686	agriculture	-
96	1109	ហើរ ធឿន	6064	agriculture	-
97	1112	ហើរ ធឿន	2584	agriculture	-
98	1113	កុល កន	3635	agriculture	-
99	1114	យោ ស៊ុយ	3397	agriculture	-
100	1115	កុល យន	22153	agriculture	-
101	1002	ជា សារិ	14251	agriculture	-
102	1001	ឡុង ចាន់	3264	agriculture	-
103	1003	ឡើវ ធឿន	1105	agriculture	-
104	1006	អ៊ុន ខែម	4116	agriculture	-
105	1116	ជឹម ហាយ	18859	agriculture	-
106	1007	តែម ងាប	2559	agriculture	-
107	1008	ប៉ាក ផន	16639	agriculture	-
108	1117	ញ៉ែម ឆែប	14860	agriculture	-
109	1118	ឡុង វណ្ណា	15380	agriculture	-
110	1119	ជា សារាំ	11815	agriculture	-
111	1120	មា ហុន	5771	agriculture	-
112	1121	គោង ស្រួល	2595	agriculture	-
113	1132	អំ ទន	3858	agriculture	-
114	1131	ហើរ ធឿន	6874	agriculture	-
115	1122	ចាន់ ណឹម	8847	agriculture	-
116	2137	ចាន់ ដោះ	9507	agriculture	-
117	2139	អំ វិទូ	8512	agriculture	-
118	2138	មា ទីវ	5183	agriculture	-
119	1674	កុំ ជ្រើន	14649	agriculture	-
120	2140	មៀន ទ្រៀង	2098	agriculture	-
121	2141	ម៉ុល ឆន	2059	agriculture	-
122	2142	គង់ យៀង	3957	agriculture	-
123	1123	ចាន់ ហាន	10258	agriculture	-
124	1130	ឡុង រ៉ន	5556	agriculture	-
125	1133	រី ធឿន	5961	agriculture	-
126	1135	អ៊ុក ចៀន	8643	agriculture	-
127	1009	មិន ស្គាល់	1781	agriculture	-
128	1010	អ៊ុង យឹម	3118	agriculture	-
129	1011	និន សិន	2293	settlement	-
130	1012	និន សិន	674	agriculture	-
131	1136	សៀន ធឿន	7813	agriculture	-
132	1013	នង ខួន	2448	agriculture	-
133	1015	និន សិន	254	agriculture	-
134	1014	ខាន់ ខែម	3610	agriculture	-
135	1016	សៀន ធឿន	574	agriculture	-
136	1017	អ៊ុង យឹម	2117	agriculture	-
137	1018	អ៊ុង យឹម	508	settlement	-
138	1019	ជ្រុន ថុង	231	agriculture	-
139	1137	ខាន់ ខែម	3744	agriculture	-
140	1138	នាក់ វិត	7582	agriculture	-
141	1020	ខាន់ ខៀន	5268	agriculture	-

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Koh Chamkar Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
142	1139	នង ខួន	11993	agriculture	-
143	1140	អយ ហៀន	4859	agriculture	-
144	1129	នង ខេន	13780	agriculture	-
145	1127	ជួង ជាត	3972	agriculture	-
146	1005	នាក់ រិត	1844	settlement	-
147	1597	អ៊ុង យឹម	4355	agriculture	-
148	1662	មិន ស្ពាល់	1998	agriculture	-
149	1600	នាក់ រិត	1468	agriculture	-
150	1599	មិន ស្ពាល់	1880	agriculture	-
151	1598	នង ខួន	7466	agriculture	-
152	1661	តាន់ គុលា	12250	agriculture	-
153	1663	ខាន់ ខែម	3129	agriculture	-
154	1665	គង់ យៀង	6495	agriculture	-
155	1128	អ៊ិន ខួ	4177	agriculture	-
156	1669	ភា ខ្នា	8639	agriculture	-
157	1126	អ៊ិន ក្លុយ	6571	agriculture	-
158	1124	អ៊ូ ខ្មៅ	3280	agriculture	-
159	1125	អ៊ុក កុង	2392	agriculture	-
160	1671	ខាន់ ខាវ	4097	agriculture	-
161	1670	រង្ស ហើយ	8497	agriculture	-
162	1680	អ៊ុយ ជុយ	4839	agriculture	-
163	1681	ថេង ថៃ	6297	agriculture	-
164	1667	អ៊ុក ចៀន	5360	agriculture	-
165	1666	ទៀង លន	5603	agriculture	-
166	1235	ទៀប ហួន	6238	agriculture	-
167	1672	អ៊ុក កុង	2122	agriculture	-
168	1673	ខាន់ ខៀន	8502	agriculture	-
169	1675	ខេង ហៀន	2739	agriculture	-
170	1676	គឹម សារៀន	6909	agriculture	-
171	1687	ម៉េង សុខងួន	1468	agriculture	-
172	1688	ចែម ស៊ីណាត	2229	agriculture	-
173	1686	សួស អត	13500	agriculture	-
174	1677	ខាន់ ខាវ	2062	agriculture	-
175	1678	សេស ភាព	7023	agriculture	-
176	1679	មិន ស្ពាល់	7080	agriculture	-
177	1684	អ៊ុន ខេង	3038	agriculture	-
178	1685	វ៉ា ក្លុយ	4683	agriculture	-
179	1689	ចែម ស៊ីផង	2170	agriculture	-
180	1690	អ៊ុន ចំរើន	8852	agriculture	-
181	1683	សិម នាន	4369	agriculture	-
182	1682	ទិត គង់	9211	agriculture	-
183	1668	ខាន់ ខែង	4705	agriculture	-
184	1658	រ៉ាន់ រូយ	9372	agriculture	-
185	1656	ស៊ឹម ជុន	7950	agriculture	-
186	1697	អ៊ុយ ជឹម	7877	agriculture	-
187	1695	តាំង ផេងហួង	54611	agriculture	-
188	1703	ហ៊ឹង គឹមថន	26105	agriculture	-

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Koh Chamkar Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
189	1657	អ៊ុក កុង	2700	agriculture	-
190	1655	អ៊ុក កយ	4152	agriculture	-
191	1653	ចាន់ សុគន្ធា	5071	agriculture	-
192	1699	សួស ធាត	5240	agriculture	-
193	1651	វ៉ាយ កួយ	5433	agriculture	-
194	1650	អ៊ុក ចៀន	3281	agriculture	-
195	1648	អ៊ុំ ជ្រាន	12724	agriculture	-
196	1654	អ៊ុំ ជ្រាន	2209	agriculture	-
197	1652	សួស ធាត	3429	agriculture	-
198	1649	អ៊ុន ខុន	1145	agriculture	-
199	1659	ខាន់ ខាវ	8194	agriculture	-
200	1613	វ៉ាន់ រូយ	12289	agriculture	-
201	1614	ខេង លេ	1904	agriculture	-
202	1601	ចាន់ ដោះ	2133	agriculture	-
203	1602	អ៊ុក ណាង	2040	agriculture	-
204	1603	ខាន់ ខៀន	4169	agriculture	-
205	1604	អ៊ុក កុង	3571	agriculture	-
206	1605	សិម ឆាន	2785	agriculture	-
207	1660	អ៊ុំ ជ្រើន	3352	agriculture	-
208	1606	អ៊ុន ខេង	1057	agriculture	-
209	1607	ខាន់ ខែន	3336	agriculture	-
210	1608	និន សិន	258	agriculture	-
211	1609	តិប យេន	3771	agriculture	-
212	1610	រូយ ថីយ	920	settlement	-
213	1611	រូយ ថីយ	2082	agriculture	-
214	1612	វ៉ាន់ រូយ	1392	settlement	-
215	1615	មៅ ហាន	6600	agriculture	-
216	1616	សួស ធាត	4544	agriculture	-
217	1452	សួស ធាត	2156	settlement	-
218	1617	ចាន់ ដោះ	1478	settlement	-
219	1618	ចាន់ ដោះ	1039	agriculture	-
220	1619	ង៉ក ណាង	5296	agriculture	-
221	1620	អ៊ុន ខុន	3681	agriculture	-
222	1621	អ៊ុំ ជ្រាន	1440	settlement	-
223	1622	អ៊ុក ចៀន	926	agriculture	-
224	1624	អ៊ុំ ជ្រាន	1176	agriculture	-
225	1623	អ៊ុន ខុន	3629	agriculture	-
226	1647	អ៊ុក ចៀន	10021	agriculture	-
227	1625	និន សិន	2247	agriculture	-
228	1627	អ៊ុយ ធីម	7883	agriculture	-
229	1626	អ៊ុច យេន	9821	agriculture	-
230	1645	ញ៉ែម ឆែប	12317	agriculture	-
231	1646	ញ៉ែម ឆែប	1882	settlement	-
232	1628	តិប យេន	1363	agriculture	-
233	1629	អ៊ាង ញ៉ូ	3217	agriculture	-
234	1631	ញ៉ែម ឆែប	2511	agriculture	-
235	1632	តិបយេន	1133	agriculture	-

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Koh Chamkar Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
236	1637	ស្ត្រីង រណ្តា	9677	agriculture	-
237	1644	តិប ជឿន	16612	agriculture	-
238	1701	សិម នាន	10280	agriculture	-
239	1702	អ៊ុន ខៀន	2980	agriculture	-
240	2265	ឈុន គី	7630	agriculture	-
241	4596	មិន ស្គាល់	15210	agriculture	-
242	4321	ខៀន បាវ៉ាន់	7467	agriculture	-
243	2224	ខេង ហៀន	8984	agriculture	-
244	1954	សិម នាន	797	agriculture	-
245	1953	អ៊ុន ខេង	1194	agriculture	-
246	1955	សិម នាន	1763	settlement	-
247	2519	ខេង ហៀន	1577	settlement	-
248	1956	សិម នាន	1774	agriculture	-
249	4320	ខេង បេ	4800	agriculture	-
250	2517	តិប អៀន	17942	agriculture	-
251	1948	ឈុន គី	14351	agriculture	-
252	1957	ឈុន គី	2027	settlement	-
253	1949	តិប ខាយ	7702	agriculture	-
254	1950	តិប ខាយ	1701	settlement	-
255	1951	អ៊ុយ ធីម	1564	settlement	-
256	1642	អ៊ុយ ធីម	7268	agriculture	-
257	1643	តិប យេន	4208	agriculture	-
258	1640	តិប យេន	1576	settlement	-
259	1639	អាង ទ្រីត	851	settlement	-
260	1638	អាង ទ្រីត	724	agriculture	-
261	1692	ស្ត្រីង ម៉ុស	4655	agriculture	-
262	1633	ឡាក់ អើត	2911	agriculture	-
263	1636	អាង ទ្រីត	4473	agriculture	-
264	1634	ស្ត្រីង ម៉ុស	2078	agriculture	-
265	1842	តិប យេន	2698	agriculture	-
266	1641	ភា ខ្នា	752	agriculture	-
267	1952	ភា ខ្នា	1864	settlement	-
268	1693	អាង មាស	6447	agriculture	-
269	1694	ឯក ណាង	5900	agriculture	-
270	1635	តិប ជឿន	1796	agriculture	-
271	1841	ស្ត្រីង ម៉ុស	1905	agriculture	-
272	1630	និន សិន	1992	agriculture	-
273	1839	ឡាក់ អើយ	5802	agriculture	-
274	1849	ឡាក់ អើត	516	settlement	-
275	1847	ញ៉ែម ញែប	760	agriculture	-
276	1848	ឡាក់ ឡើយ	2724	settlement	-
277	1846	ទៀវ សឹម	5205	agriculture	-
278	1845	តិប ខាយ	1613	agriculture	-
279	1844	តិប ជឿន	826	agriculture	-
280	1843	មិន ស្គាល់	12308	agriculture	-
281	1945	អ៊ុយ ធីម	191	agriculture	-
282	1944	ប៊ុត កប	1861	agriculture	-

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Koh Chamkar Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
283	1946	តឹក គួយ	1719	agriculture	-
284	1943	តឹក គួយ	1980	settlement	-
285	1947	តិប ជឿន	1807	agriculture	-
286	1942	អាំង ញ៉ូ	935	settlement	-
287	1941	អាំង គា	934	agriculture	-
288	1850	សាម អឿ	3934	agriculture	-
289	1851	អ៊ុយ ផ៊ុយ	1158	agriculture	-
290	1852	ម៉ក់ នីវណ្ណ	1739	agriculture	-
291	1856	យែម សុខុម	478	agriculture	-
292	1855	យែម សុខុម	863	settlement	-
293	1853	ញ៉ែម ឆែម	1424	agriculture	-
294	1664	គង់ ឃៀម	580	agriculture	-
295	1858	សាម ឃៀម	3685	agriculture	-
296	1857	សេង លី	2763	agriculture	-
297	1854	សែម ឡុន	798	agriculture	-
298	1865	មិនស្គាល់	1644	agriculture	-
299	1864	ឆាន់ ឌីម	843	agriculture	-
300	1863	អ៊ុត រី	1150	agriculture	-
301	1862	សេង លី	1089	settlement	-
302	1859	អ៊ុត រី	559	settlement	-
303	1860	កែប ធីម	1345	agriculture	-
304	1861	អៀន រត	2072	agriculture	-
305	1867	ម៉ុច ឆន	6265	agriculture	-
306	1870	ម៉ុច ឆន	2115	settlement	-
307	1871	ម៉ុច ឆន	1332	agriculture	-
308	1872	កែប ធីម	3425	settlement	-
309	1873	កែប ធីម	842	agriculture	-
310	1874	សាម ឃៀម	1262	agriculture	-
311	1875	សាម ឃៀម	1378	settlement	-
312	1869	សាម ឃៀម	7685	agriculture	-
313	1868	ឆាន់ ឌីម	4837	agriculture	-
314	1866	តឹក គួយ	7633	agriculture	-
315	1939	រង់ វ៉ាន់	11036	agriculture	-
316	1928	អៀម ជីន	3909	agriculture	-
317	1927	រង់ ខៀង	1269	settlement	-
318	1958	រង់ ខៀង	1388	agriculture	-
319	1926	អាំង ឃៀង	3873	agriculture	-
320	1930	ម៉ក់ នីវណ្ណ	8285	agriculture	-
321	1929	ម៉ក់ នីវណ្ណ	1007	settlement	-
322	1938	អាំង ឃៀង	3326	agriculture	-
323	1940	អាំង គា	4713	agriculture	-
324	1936	មិនស្គាល់	1219	agriculture	-
325	1937	តឹក គួយ	544	agriculture	-
326	1935	ខេង បេ	513	agriculture	-
327	1934	អ៊ុន ខេង	4248	agriculture	-
328	1933	ស្តើង ហាំ	4671	agriculture	-
329	1932	ប៊ុរ ពេន	350	agriculture	-

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Koh Chamkar Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
330	1931	តឹក គួយ	1015	agriculture	-
331	1924	អ៊ុយ ជីម	1064	agriculture	-
332	1925	សាម ភាព	540	agriculture	-
333	1923	ស្តើង ហាំ	3063	agriculture	-
334	2622	អាំង ក្រិល	728	agriculture	-
335	2625	ងួន ឆង់	9466	agriculture	-
336	4319	អាំង អូច	28681	agriculture	-
337	2624	ងួន ឆង់	2577	settlement	-
338	2621	ពៅ ជីម	3657	agriculture	-
339	2623	មិនស្គាល់	817	agriculture	-
340	2627	អាំង ក្រិល	1653	agriculture	-
341	2628	ពៅ ជីម	1227	settlement	-
342	2630	អ៊ុយ ជីម	5939	agriculture	-
343	2629	ងួន ឆង់	1323	agriculture	-
344	2626	មិនស្គាល់	675	agriculture	-
345	2631	មិនស្គាល់	734	agriculture	-
346	2632	យេន ថាន់	880	settlement	-
347	2636	ពៅ ជីម	476	agriculture	-
348	2637	អាំង ខ្មៅ	946	agriculture	-
349	2635	ងួន ឆង់	210	agriculture	-
350	2683	ហាប ខួយ	533	agriculture	-
351	2634	ជួន ចេក	508	agriculture	-
352	2640	តឹក យ៉ាង	3843	agriculture	-
353	2689	តឹក យើន	5425	agriculture	-
354	2688	យេន ចូ	5512	agriculture	-
355	2639	អិប អេន	4716	agriculture	-
356	2638	មិនស្គាល់	6500	agriculture	-
357	1922	ស្តើង រណ្តា	584	settlement	-
358	2685	ម៉ក វន	5440	agriculture	-
359	2641	អើ សុទ្ធ	1944	agriculture	-
360	2644	អិប អេន	1596	settlement	-
361	1919	ប៉ៅ ពេន	8376	agriculture	-
362	1921	ស្តើង ម៉ុស	730	settlement	-
363	1920	ប៉ៅ ពេន	993	settlement	-
364	2649	តឹប អឿន	8553	agriculture	-
365	2647	គ្រី ងាយ	2974	agriculture	-
366	2646	ម៉ក វន	1265	settlement	-
367	2645	ងួន រដ្ឋា	1624	settlement	-
368	2643	មិនស្គាល់	557	agriculture	-
369	2642	ងួន រដ្ឋា	4749	agriculture	-
370	2684	ជួន ភីក្ត	1846	agriculture	-
371	2683	ហាប ខួយ	13705	agriculture	-
372	2682	ទិត គង់	2331	settlement	-
373	2681	អាំង អូច	1036	agriculture	-
374	2679	អាំង អូច	995	settlement	-
375	2680	អិប ជន	1964	settlement	-
376	2678	អាំង អូច	590	agriculture	-



No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Koh Chamkar Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
377	2404	នឹង តាត់	3979	agriculture	-
378	2677	អិប ដន	6789	agriculture	-
379	2674	អិប អូច	3571	agriculture	-
380	2675	ស្ទឹង វណ្ណា	4229	agriculture	-
381	2676	មិនស្គាល់	457	agriculture	-
382	2669	យាប ខូច	3010	agriculture	-
383	2672	ស្ទឹង វណ្ណា	1393	agriculture	-
384	2671	យាប ខូច	484	settlement	-
385	2670	អិប អូច	1523	settlement	-
386	2668	ឈុន គី	3716	agriculture	-
387	2667	មិនស្គាល់	4851	agriculture	-
388	2686	ជួន ភីក្ត	546	agriculture	-
389	2666	ចំ សារិន	3693	agriculture	-
390	2662	ស្ទឹង ហាំ	869	agriculture	-
391	2663	ម៉ក វន	260	agriculture	-
392	2664	ត្រី ង៉យ	1081	agriculture	-
393	2665	មិនស្គាល់	1658	agriculture	-
394	2661	អិប អូច	7546	agriculture	-
395	2659	អើ សុទ្ធ	684	agriculture	-
396	2660	ស្ទឹង វណ្ណា	529	agriculture	-
397	2658	អិប ក្រិល	2137	agriculture	-
398	2657	ងួន ឆង់	4326	agriculture	-
399	2656	យឹម សាមី	6500	agriculture	-
400	2687	ស្ទឹង វណ្ណា	218	agriculture	-
401	3618	មិនស្គាល់	164	agriculture	-
402	3586	នឹង តាត់	1598	agriculture	-
403	3616	អ៊ីង សិាង	5770	agriculture	-
404	3617	នឹង តាត់	4379	agriculture	-
405	3588	ម៉ួន អិប	4999	agriculture	2009
<b>Total area</b>			<b>3473258</b>		
Agricultural land (including shrimp farms)			3296223		
Settlement land			68150		
No name and land type (plot code 69)			108885		

**APPENDIX 4: Table showing information on land ownership in Koh Tnaot village**

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Koh Tnaot Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
1	1178	គុំ សំអុល	151625	agriculture	2009
2	1128	ហ៊ាង គល់	2373	agriculture	-
3	1141	ស យេន	2526	settlement	-
4	1130	ឌុល វណ្ណា	2089	agriculture	-
5	1125	ឌុល វណ្ណា	2767	agriculture	-
6	1126	ហាយ ភាព	3524	agriculture	-
7	1114	ហិ ហាយ	2741	agriculture	-
8	1134	អេង ពិន	6270	agriculture	-
9	1120	អឿង ខ្នា	13649	agriculture	-
10	1121	អឿង ខ្នា	1224	settlement	-
11	1119	ឈិន អិន	1486	agriculture	-
12	1109	ឈិន អិន	10927	agriculture	-
13	1118	ឌុល វណ្ណា	2373	agriculture	-
14	1122	ស យេន	2267	agriculture	-
15	1133	ញ៉ែម ញន	3036	agriculture	-
16	1123	មិនស្គាល់ម្ចាស់	1474	agriculture	-
17	1132	ទួច វិត	2026	agriculture	-
18	1124	ឌុល វណ្ណា	2951	agriculture	-
19	1117	លីម ខា	3429	agriculture	-
20	1116	ឌុល វណ្ណា	2113	settlement	-
21	1115	មាស រ៉ាត់	2095	agriculture	-
22	1454	ឡុង សំ	14595	agriculture	-
23	1110	យឹម សុខឃៀន	3702	settlement	-
24	1112	ហិ ហាយ	2624	settlement	-
25	1111	ហិ ម៉ាប់	1392	settlement	-
26	1102	ហិ ហៀន	2334	settlement	-
27	1104	អើ ហិ	2307	agriculture	-
28	1103	អើ ហិ	2016	agriculture	-
29	1107	ហិ ស្រាយ	2957	settlement	-
30	1108	ហិ ស្រាយ	2015	agriculture	-
31	1105	អើ ហិ	3755	agriculture	-
32	1106	ហិ ស្រាយ	6032	agriculture	-
33	1101	ហិ ហៀន	13263	agriculture	-
34	1500	យឹ សុខឃៀន	8450	agriculture	-
35	1452	មួន ទៀម	11290	agriculture	-
36	1455	សាត សូវ	13012	agriculture	-
37	1456	សាត ស៊ី	8962	agriculture	-
38	1418	សែត រ៉ាង	4849	agriculture	-
39	1457	មួង ទៀម	7516	agriculture	-
40	1458	ឃៀន ញឹ	11147	agriculture	-
41	1394	សែត រៀន	1856	agriculture	-
42	1427	មៅ ឆាន	8577	agriculture	-
43	1460	នាក់ ភា	3454	agriculture	-
44	1448	មួន ទៀម	5336	agriculture	-
45	1052	ទេស អឿង	2090	settlement	-
46	1053	ទេស អឿង	2375	agriculture	-
47	1059	ឯម លី	1163	settlement	-

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Koh Tnaot Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
48	1065	ឈិន អ៊ិន	650	agriculture	-
49	1066	ឈិន អ៊ិន	1584	settlement	-
50	1051	ទេស អៀង	1613	agriculture	-
51	1064	ឯម លី	778	agriculture	-
52	1060	ស្លុត សាង	1491	agriculture	-
53	1063	ស្លុត សាង	675	agriculture	-
54	1061	ស្លុត សាង	1746	agriculture	-
55	1062	ងេន ខ្មៅ	1592	settlement	-
56	1076	ងេន ខ្មៅ	747	agriculture	-
57	1067	ហ៊ឹម ហោង	1017	agriculture	-
58	1068	ហ៊ឹម ហោង	875	settlement	-
59	1069	ហ៊ឹម ហោង	962	agriculture	-
60	1070	យន ប្រុស	604	agriculture	-
61	1073	សាន សុងឌី	1075	agriculture	-
62	1074	ស្តើង សុផល	2204	agriculture	-
63	1085	សាន សុងឌី	2150	settlement	-
64	1072	យឹម សុខឃៀន	3349	agriculture	-
65	1086	កោះ តាន់	3325	settlement	-
66	1087	ស្តើង សុផល	2891	settlement	-
67	1071	ឈិន អ៊ិន	8201	agriculture	-
68	1050	ឌុក ម៉ឺង	11869	agriculture	-
69	1407	តាង សុផាត	7334	agriculture	-
70	1408	ញ៉ែម ញន	2389	agriculture	-
71	1413	មាង មន	4347	agriculture	-
72	1414	ឈិន អ៊ិន	4117	agriculture	-
73	1415	លាវ ណុច	16737	agriculture	-
74	1459	ម៉ៅ ឆាន	18975	agriculture	-
75	1417	មិនស្គាល់ម្ចាស់	4172	agriculture	-
76	1416	មិនស្គាល់ម្ចាស់	2659	agriculture	-
77	1137	លីម ខា	3216	agriculture	-
78	1139	ហ៊ី ហាយ	1180	agriculture	-
79	1140	ឆយ ឈឿន	1754	agriculture	-
80	991	យឹម សុខឃៀន	3793	agriculture	-
81	1135	អេង ពិន	16992	agriculture	-
82	1136	អេង ពិន	1496	settlement	-
83	1055	ស យេន	4685	agriculture	-
84	994	ស សាមេត	579	agriculture	-
85	1113	រ៉ែន កប	9507	agriculture	-
86	584	អ៊ុន ខន	9230	agriculture	-
87	1054	ឡុង រ៉ែន	7698	agriculture	-
88	238	ស្លុត សាម៉ាក់	9101	agriculture	-
89	1436	កឹម កុសល	43376	agriculture	-
90	1498	យឹម សាមី	9184	agriculture	-
91	993	ហ៊ី ស្រាយ	1148	agriculture	-
92	1056	អេង ពិន	3198	agriculture	-
93	1079	ហ៊ឹម ហោង	2621	agriculture	-
94	1058	ឆយ ឈឿន	5438	agriculture	-

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Koh Tnaot Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
95	1057	ពក ដាត	6527	agriculture	-
96	1077	សូត្រ ឡាំង	3353	agriculture	-
97	1080	ប្រឹក ពក	1036	agriculture	-
98	1081	ប្រឹក ពក	1267	settlement	-
99	1082	សូត្រ សាង	2001	agriculture	-
100	998	ឆយ ឆាត់	5268	agriculture	-
101	1083	ស្តើង សុផល	20463	agriculture	-
102	1100	មិន ស្គាល់	33876	agriculture	-
103	1089	កោះ តាន់	6348	agriculture	-
104	1088	ប៉ុន ពក	14498	agriculture	-
105	1078	សូត្រ ឡាំង	1683	settlement	-
106	1129	ផែង ត្រក	2864	settlement	-
107	1425	មិន ស្គាល់	3756	agriculture	-
108	1426	ម៉ែន វ៉ាឌី	7116	agriculture	-
109	1419	ម៉ែន វ៉ាឌី	5106	agriculture	-
110	1420	មាស អេន	2938	agriculture	-
111	1421	មិន ស្គាល់	1714	agriculture	-
112	1424	មិន ស្គាល់	2694	agriculture	-
113	1423	យឹម សាមី	2458	agriculture	-
114	1422	យឹម សាមី	2910	agriculture	-
115	1409	គ្រី គិតហោង	8948	agriculture	-
116	1406	មិន ស្គាល់	1369	agriculture	-
117	1405	ហាំង គល់	1452	agriculture	-
118	1410	គ្រី គិតហោង	7338	agriculture	-
119	1412	ទេព សិន	6475	agriculture	-
120	1474	អ៊ុក ខន	19124	agriculture	-
121	1176	នុត គឹមសែន	9541	agriculture	-
122	1430	ឡុង រ៉ែន	14190	agriculture	-
123	1431	ឈេង សុវណ្ណា	14487	agriculture	-
124	992	ហិ ហៀន	865	agriculture	-
125	514	សំ ឡុយ	8869	agriculture	-
126	501	ចាប យេន	35454	agriculture	-
127	1441	ហឹយ ហោង	4995	agriculture	-
128	1440	នូវ ឡា	3881	agriculture	-
129	502	ហិ ហាយ	27869	agriculture	-
130	1429	ស យេន	23191	agriculture	-
131	1503	យី សុឃៀន	6999	agriculture	-
132	1504	ឡាំ ស៊ីណារុង	11099	agriculture	-
133	823	ថៃ ថេរាគន្ធី	181743	agriculture	-
134	1493	មិន ស្គាល់	255	agriculture	-
135	1177	សុង ហុង	17298	agriculture	-
136	1404	ញ៉ៃម ញន	14041	agriculture	-
137	1434	ពក ដាត	977	agriculture	-
138	1435	ខុល វណ្ណា	15047	agriculture	-
139	1432	យិន គឹមឈុន	18364	agriculture	-
140	1075	កោះ តាន់	1547	agriculture	-
141	1476	តន់ កុសល្យ	6233	agriculture	-

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Koh Tnaot Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
142	1472	លិន យឿន	11806	agriculture	-
143	1495	ផង រ៉ុ	695	settlement	-
144	1494	ស៊ិន រដ្ឋា	29744	agriculture	-
145	1473	អ៊ុក ជាន់ណា	13530	agriculture	-
146	971	សុខ សំអឿន	85900	agriculture	-
147	1131	ឡុង រ៉ែន	1231	settlement	-
148	1127	ហិ ហិយ	1051	agriculture	-
149	562	អ៊ឹម ស៊ីថុល	48577	agriculture	-
150	567	ប្រាក់ ថាអមិដា	22067	agriculture	-
151	1084	មិន ស្គាល់	814	agriculture	-
152	1491	ដាល ឌិន	478	agriculture	-
153	1505	ឡាំ ស៊ីណារុង	4075	agriculture	-
154	1411	ម៉ុក សាយសុវណ្ណា	50353	agriculture	-
155	1488	ញ៉ៃ ចន្ទា	1894	agriculture	-
156	1487	ថែន នន	4073	agriculture	-
157	1496	មិន ស្គាល់	1698	agriculture	-
158	1485	ដួរ នឿន	1813	agriculture	-
159	575	តាន ថៃ	296960	agriculture	-
160	982	ពៅ សុខ	101505	agriculture	-
161	1475	ពៅ ចំរើន	74610	agriculture	-
162	821	លន់ ច័ន្ទធាន	182752	agriculture	-
163	964	សៀ សុផល	47036	agriculture	-
164	1453	ម៉ាញ សុខ	16658	agriculture	-
165	1492	អឿង ខ្នា	6068	agriculture	-
166	1497	មិន ស្គាល់	6437	agriculture	-
167	1477	កឹម វិសាល	50891	agriculture	-
168	580	ប៉ុញ សច្ចៈ	123449	agriculture	-
169	582	អ៊ឹម ស៊ីណាត	15182	agriculture	-
170	1499	ឈឹត រណ្ណៈ	17513	agriculture	-
171	1501	មិន ស្គាល់	22261	agriculture	-
172	1438	សុត្រ ឡាំង	4173	agriculture	-
173	1437	ពេជ្រ ភិរុណ	12836	agriculture	-
174	566	លោ កេងផេង	22607	agriculture	-
175	968	កេត សោជាន់	51751	agriculture	-
176	113	ម៉ែន មុន្នី	10391	agriculture	-
177	591	ដាន់ ភិរុណ	806789	agriculture	-
178	574	តាន មុនីរណ្ណ	299775	agriculture	-
179	1439	វ៉ាយ អូយ	16362	agriculture	-
180	583	ឈៀវ ជឹម	4861	agriculture	-
181	590	យឹម សាមី	9426	agriculture	-
182	1502	យី សុខយឿន	1548	agriculture	-
183	1483	មិន ស្គាល់	64802	agriculture	-
184	1490	វ៉ាន់ អូយ	14570	agriculture	-
185	1484	មិន ស្គាល់	106860	agriculture	-
186	1433	ពក ជាត	6439	agriculture	-
<b>Total area</b>			<b>3878197</b>		
Agricultural land (including shrimp farms)			3834418		

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Koh Tnaot Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
		Settlement land	43779		

**APPENDIX 5: Table showing information on land ownership in Preah Trohing village**

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Preah Trohing Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
1	1352	ខែម ធុន	16808	agriculture	2008
2	1351	ប៉ុន មៅ	6956	agriculture	-
3	1367	ផេង រ៉ុ	2529	agriculture	-
4	1337	ប៉ុន ពក	1217	agriculture	-
5	1336	ប៉ុន អាន	4705	agriculture	-
6	1335	ប៉ុន អុល	1968	agriculture	-
7	1366	សេស ខយ	2253	agriculture	-
8	1353	ប៉ុន អុល	4040	agriculture	-
9	1393	ទិត ហៀន	4468	agriculture	-
10	1373	ខែម ធុន	2497	settlement	-
11	1377	ញ៉ែម ញន	2592	agriculture	-
12	1380	រ៉ែន កប	1972	agriculture	-
13	1354	បូ យ៉ែម	2777	agriculture	-
14	1374	លាវ ណុច	7609	agriculture	-
15	1379	ញ៉ែម ញន	9888	agriculture	-
16	1339	ឈន សួន	4981	agriculture	-
17	1340	ជិន ណុប	4859	agriculture	-
18	1350	បូ ច្រើប	5015	agriculture	-
19	1345	ទូច បូ	6328	agriculture	-
20	1347	ទូច រ៉ិត	5577	agriculture	-
21	1349	ជន ធឿន	5096	agriculture	-
22	1341	ពក ដែម	4621	agriculture	-
23	1334	ជន ធឿន	4449	agriculture	-
24	1333	យេន យ៉ែន	3256	agriculture	-
25	903	យេន យ៉ែន	3084	settlement	-
26	1390	យ៉ៀន គា	4535	agriculture	-
27	1342	សេង កួយ	4571	agriculture	-
28	1343	សេង កួយ	1895	settlement	-
29	1344	សេស ខយ	4993	agriculture	-
30	1346	ខយ លេខ	2171	agriculture	-
31	1348	ជិន ណុប	5578	agriculture	-
32	1355	គាវ ដែន	2195	agriculture	-
33	1391	អឹម អ៊ុ	3653	agriculture	-
34	1378	ញ៉ែម ញន	2171	settlement	-
35	1392	គាវ រី	4161	agriculture	-
36	1375	លាវ ណុច	1568	settlement	-
37	1389	ហ៊ាង គល់	2365	agriculture	-
38	1388	ង៉ែត យន	1209	agriculture	-
39	1384	ង៉ែត យន	6926	agriculture	-
40	1387	យន ប្រុស	463	agriculture	-
41	1386	យន ប្រុស	948	settlement	-
42	1385	ឈិន អិន	5391	agriculture	-
43	1381	ង៉ែត យន	1532	settlement	-
44	1424	តាង សុផាត	1690	settlement	-
45	1425	ផេង គ្រក	929	agriculture	-
46	1382	ង៉ែត យន	1895	settlement	-
47	1383	ឈិន អិន	1441	settlement	-

No.	Plot Code	Landlords in Preah Trohing Village in Khmer	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Type	Issued Year
48	1426	ប៊ូ យឹម	1511	settlement	-
49	1427	ឈិន អិន	1405	agriculture	-
50	1423	ហ៊ាង គល់	7809	agriculture	-
51	1415	ប៉ុន មៅ	4122	agriculture	-
52	1422	នូវ ឡា	3676	settlement	-
53	1421	ប៉ុន ពក	3930	settlement	-
54	1338	សួន តាំ	5425	agriculture	-
55	1416	ទួច បូ	3188	agriculture	-
56	1417	ទួច បូ	2626	settlement	-
57	1418	ប៊ូ យឹម	2928	settlement	-
58	1420	មាស រ៉ត់	4333	agriculture	-
59	1419	វ៉ែន កប	3081	agriculture	2008
<b>Total area</b>			<b>225861</b>		
Agricultural land (including shrimp farms)			192469		
Settlement land			33393		



**ANNEX 2: Table showing bird species and monthly highest numbers in BPL from April – October 2013**

No.	Species	2013						
		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
<b>Globally Threatened Species</b>								
1	Greater Adjutant			1				
2	Sarus Crane	10	<i>breeding in northern part of the country (the site flooded)</i>					
3	Lesser Adjutant			3	9			
<b>Globally Near Threatened Species</b>								
4	Asian Golden Weaver	16	14	17	16	18		
5	Black-headed Ibis	6	6	6	12	8	36	
6	Oriental Darter	11	19	12	15	17	25	24
7	Painted Stork	34			84	37	34	
8	Spot-billed Pelican					6	8	9
<b>Least Concern</b>								
9	Asian Openbill		230	120	708	100	34	85
10	Asian Pied Starling	10	9	8	8	10		
11	Baya Weaver	7	15	16	15	14	18	16
12	Black-crowned Night-heron	78	34	39	48	62		38
13	Black Drongo	19	16	17	19	25	7	34
14	Black-headed Munia	15	17	24	17	28	9	6
15	Black-shouldered Kite	65	79	85	55	36	15	42
16	Black-winged Stilt			12	12	18	24	
17	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	11	19	39	46	34	32	16
18	Cattle Egret		58		50	880	156	
19	Cinnamon Bittern		4	2	2		2	3
20	Common Kingfisher	2	1		4			2
21	Common Moorhen	2	6	2	2			
22	Common Myna	8	9	6	6			
23	Common Snipe				1			
24	Cotton Pygmy-goose					8	10	
25	Garganey	150	250					
26	Glossy Ibis					9	6	
27	Great Cormorant					8		
28	Great Egret							4
29	Greater Coucal	4		2	6	6	7	2
30	Grey Heron	16	16	6	9	16	10	18
31	Indian Cormorant					16	8	14
32	Indian Spot-billed Duck	24	20	24	25	38	21	38
33	Intermediate Egret	45	71	42	38	185	59	182
34	Javan Pond-heron	70	138	53	58	35		58
35	Lesser Whistling-duck	19	18	18	19	18	28	38
36	Little Cormorant	135	115	31	156	450	450	550
37	Little Egret					16	20	19
38	Little Grebe		2				2	2
39	Oriental Pratincole	52	55	78	104			
40	Oriental Reed Warbler			8	8	10	12	12
41	Pheasant-tailed Jacana					39	29	59
42	Pied Bushchat						2	6
43	Plantive Cuckoo	2	2	2	6	4	2	2
44	Purple Heron		5	4	5	9	8	6
45	Purple Swamphen				12	55	38	58
46	Red-wattled Lapwing	6	12	16	8			
47	Ruddy-breasted Crake	3	2	2				
48	Spotted Dove		10	8	11			8
49	Stork-billed Kingfisher				1		2	1
50	Streaked Weaver	15	11	14	18		15	9
51	Striated Grassbird	8	6	8	9			
52	Watercock	2	4	6	9	9	8	9

53	Yellow Bittern		4	2	6			2
54	Yellow-vented Bulbul		9		8		2	

**ANNEX 3: Table showing bird species and monthly highest numbers in AP from April – October 2013**

No.	Species	2013						
		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
<b>Globally Threatened Species</b>								
1	Sarus Crane	76	14	6				
<b>Globally Near Threatened Species</b>								
2	Black-headed Ibis					3	13	
<b>Least Concern</b>								
3	Barn Swallow	42	36	38	46	18	32	17
4	Barred Buttonquail	2	3	2	3	2	4	2
5	Black-collared Starling	4	4	8	18	6	5	6
6	Black-crowned Night-heron	4	4	4		2	3	8
7	Black Drongo	3	6	2	4	2	6	8
8	Black-shouldered Kite	2	2	2	1	2		
9	Black-winged Stilt	28	28	62	42	31	49	46
10	Cattle Egret	29	16	16	28	36	31	8
11	Common Greenshank	4	6	46	28		18	12
12	Common Kingfisher	4	4	4	3	3	4	
13	Common Myna	14	18	15	2	14	14	13
14	Common Sandpiper	31	31	27	21	28	22	19
15	Great Egret		34		24		38	
16	Grey Heron	6	2		4	4	4	4
17	Indian Spot-billed Duck	8		295	139	100	133	127
18	Indochinese Bushlark	8	8	8	8	8	5	14
19	Intermediate Egret	116		68	162	82		
20	Javan Pond-heron	284	138	286	186	218	239	196
21	Lesser Coucal	3	2	2		2	2	3
22	Little Cormorant	46	32	48	46	62	66	62
23	Little Egret	182	69		188	173	128	86
24	Little Grebe			3				
25	Little Heron	2	2	2		3	2	3
26	Oriental Pratincole	26			16			
27	Oriental Reed Warbler	2	2	3	2	3	11	8
28	Purple Heron	1	2	2		1	2	1
29	Red Collared-dove	38	64			19	47	48
30	Ruddy-breasted Crake			2		3		4
31	Spotted Dove	6	6	6	34		19	9
32	Watercock				4	5	6	9
33	White-breasted Waterhen						2	2
34	Yellow Bittern	2			6	6	8	8
35	Yellow-vented Bulbul	8		6		6	5	6

Reference: IUCN 2013. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2013.1. <[www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)>. Downloaded on **23 October 2013**.

## **ANNEX 4:**

### **REPORT ON THE CEPF SOCIAL SAFEGUARD, NOVEMBER 2012 - OCTOBER 2013**

The results of community forums of the two CEPF projects are combined as these projects implemented by CCK at the same time and were related.

**Projects titled:** “Establishing sustainable community fisheries and wetland management at Boeung Prek Lapouv Sarus Crane Reserve” and “Enabling continued protection of the Boeung Prek Lapouv and Anlung Pring Sarus Crane Reserves”

A condition to receiving a small grant from CEPF is that the project integrates checks and balances to ensure that any triggering of the CEPF safeguard policy to address impacts on local community's access and collection of fisheries and other wetland resources in the established community fisheries areas or local people feel their rights have been limited in any forms regarding law enforcement on only illegal activities restriction conducted by the Local Conservation Groups (LCGs). Cases have to be taken into consideration and ultimately adequately mitigated or otherwise resolved. That's why platform for local communities to voice any complaints has been organized for the project implementation.

For these two CEPF small grant projects, CCK was agreed to use the same “GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING COMMUNITY FORUMS TO ASSESS INVOLUNTARY RESTRICTIONS” prepared together with WWT during the project implementation titled “Establishing sustainable community fisheries and wetland management at Boeung Prek Lapouv Sarus Crane Reserve”. The two projects had been run simultaneously although they had been started in different time but ended at the same time. Quarterly intervals of community forums had been undertaken as indicated in the GUIDELINES. Therefore, four community forums were conducted for these two projects and results were integrated as one.

We followed guidelines by starting with general awareness on the projects, management and conservation of Sarus Crane Reserves and relevant laws during the community forums to assess community knowledge as well as their understanding and to obtain information on involuntary restrictions caused as a consequence. Four times of community forums were conducted including (1) by community fisheries project on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2012 in Kampong Krosang village, (2) by community fisheries project on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2013 in CCK office, (3) by continued protection project on 18<sup>th</sup> June in AP and 19<sup>th</sup> June 2013 in BPL and (4) by community fisheries project on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2013 in CCK office. The results of community forums showed that there were no any Issues that were related to CEPF social safeguard policy on involuntary restrictions caused as a consequence of project implementation in BPL and AP.

#### **At BPL on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2012 and 27<sup>th</sup> February 2013**

CCK staff and LCG members organised meetings to have rapid assessments with groups of wider stakeholders and during meetings community forums were used to provide platform for local people to voice their issues, comments and concerns regarding their livelihood activities in the reserves. These meetings were held on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2012 in Kampong Krosang village with 19 local people (5 women) and held on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2013 in CCK office with 25 participants from Takeo Fisheries Administration Cantonment, districts, communes, local authorities, armed forces, LCG and targeted villages including Borei Chulsa, Kampong Krosang, Kdol Chrum, Sangkum Meanchey, Banteay Sleu and Dei Leuk attending. Before CCK staff led the civil society group, Mr. Seng Vanna, LCG chief, promoted awareness to local people related to relevant laws in terms of prohibited activities such as unsustainable use of wetland resources, land clearance, wildlife hunting, illegal fishing... etc.

#### Issues brought up by local people during the two meetings:

- Fish yield has declined although the Royal Government of Cambodia abolished all fishing lots throughout the country and keep for local people fishing. Some reasons related to fish decline raised by local people included low floodwater and Illegal fishing practices (electro-fishing, fine net use, pumping wetland...) still happening in some places committed by outsiders both Khmer and Vietnamese nationals.
- Sometimes many domestic ducks from Vietnam were allowed by government officials at border post checkpoints to feed near BPL reserve which may cause the destruction of environment and disease transmission.
- Clean water for drinking in the dry season was insufficient in villages located in and around BPL reserve. This is caused by low floodwater, flow, pollution and acidity of soils which may lead to having many illnesses occurring to local people.
- Vulnerability to flooding, lack of dry land.
- Dry season rice farming, animal raising and current natural resource extraction is not enough to raise people out of poverty and overcome hunger.

### **At AP on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2013**

Mr. Heng Hoch – Mlup Baitong (MB) project officer and Seng Kim Hout, Project Manager, with the presence of Mr. Sum Phearun, CEPF-RIT officer in Cambodia who joined the trip for the project monitoring, organised a community forum in Thmor Bek pagoda near AP on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2013. 22 local people (from 3 different villages including Chres, Koh Chamkar and Koh Tnaot) attended the event. Some of them represented community groups established by MB active at AP. When providing an opportunity to participants to voice issues and concerns regarding their daily livelihood activities in the reserve, they had only raised one issue which was related to development of some shrimp farms located adjacent outside the reserve. They said that this may cause the prevention of their cattle and daily livelihood activities from entering those shrimp farms and may cause water pollution in the future if modern technology is applied in those areas. There were no reports on issues affecting local people's livelihoods caused by LCG's law enforcement in the reserve were brought up. *Shrimp farm development in AP brought up during the community forum, was not related to CEPF social safeguard policy on involuntary restrictions caused as a consequence of project implementation.*

### **At BPL on 19<sup>th</sup> June 2013**

On 19<sup>th</sup> June 2013 CCK organised a discussion meeting on community fisheries project in its Koh Andet district based office with Kampong Krosang community fisheries which need to be re-established by integrating other relevant villages in Chey Chouk commune, totalling 11 villages within two communes (Kampong Krosang and Chey Chouk). The meeting was attended by 35 local people representing those villages, fisheries officials in Koh Andet and Borei Chulsa districts and Deputy Chief of Takeo Fisheries Administration Cantonment (Mr. Sau Kosal), LCG (Mr. Seng Vanna and Mr. Say Sayoeun), CEPF-RIT Cambodia Programme (Mr. Sum Phearun) and CCK staff. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the project to all Kampong Krosang community fisheries selected members and to inform them of their roles and responsibility in the future. Kim Hout took some times during the meeting use as a community forum to provide participants platform to bring up involuntary restrictions which may impact on their daily livelihood activities in BPL as a consequence caused by law enforcement implemented by the LCG. Only one issue was raised during the forum related to a mass numbers of egrets (thousands) stepping on their rice paddies located near the border with Vietnam (far south of the reserve) while they come and leave their roost in *Melaleuca* trees planted in Vietnam. Villagers told that some parts of their rice paddies were destroyed by egrets stepping on. However, Kim Hout told them that we could use any kind of materials or equipment to chase or frighten birds away but not to poison or kill. Local people used some rings and scarecrows to frighten egrets away but those birds were scared only few days and later they didn't be afraid any more. *The issue brought up by local people during the forum related to their rice paddies destroyed by egrets should be considered to have it mitigated or resolved and was not related to CEPF social safeguard policy on involuntary restrictions caused as a consequence of project implementation.*

### **At BPL on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2013**

On 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2013 CCK organised one day training course on leadership under community fisheries project in its Koh Andet district based office in order to provide knowledge and understanding to all selected Kampong Krasang community fisheries members with 30 people attending. During the course CCK had also provided a platform for local people to voice their concerns or issues related to their daily livelihood activities in BPL. They didn't raise any problem or issue caused by LCG's law enforcement or restriction to the collection of wetland resources. However, they told that fish had increased this year as floodwater was high. Person using long-lined hooks is able to catch fish from 1-2 kg per night. And local people had seen LCG and other government competent officials who worked on prevention of use of illegal fishing gears. *No issues related to CEPF social safeguard policy on involuntary restrictions caused as a consequence of project implementation were brought up.*