



CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name	Wild Cambodia (WCO)
Project Title	Providing Incentives for Conservation in the Tonal Sap Biosphere reserve (Stung Sen and Boeung Tonle Chhmar Core Zones) through Sustainable Livelihoods in Responsible Tourism
CEPF Grant or Number	CEPF-059 (IUCN Ref.) / SG73246 (CEPF Ref.)
Date of Report	August 30, 2017

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction: #4: Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority key biodiversity areas

Grant Amount: US\$ 19,824

Project Dates: 1st July 2016 - 30th August 2017

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project

The Ministry of Environment (MOE); has the legal mandate to manage and monitor the Stung Seng and Boeung Tonle Chhmar core zones.

WCO worked closely with MOE representatives from Phnom Penh and local MOE Rangers and the Provincial Department of Environment to ensure that they are engaged in every step of creating the tourism master plan for the sites.

- MOE department of 4 were consulted with on the work plan and activities
- MOE department of 3 were invited to and attended workshops
- Provincial Department of Environment where invited to and attended workshops
- Local rangers where part of the tourism working group
- Rangers in both PSD and BTC participated in meetings and led field surveys

Local Authorities;

WCO worked closely with authorities to ensure that they are engaged in every step of creating the tourism master plan for the sites.

- Local authorities were part of the tourism working group established for this work
- Local authorities attended workshops
- Local authorities participated in meetings and led field surveys

The local people, especially those living close to the sites and dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, are the key stakeholders for this project, as they will be the most affected by any change or development in the area. At this stage of the work local people were represented by village chiefs or other members of the local authorities. Much of the information gathered relevant to tourism activities in the area was collected from local people

Birdlife Cambodia (BLC); is the Ramsar representative for Cambodia.

- BLC provide funds towards the completion of this work
- BLC supported and advised WCO on bird-related issues
- BLC participated in meetings and workshops

Live and Learn; have been working closely with the Stung Seng people on education, and sanitation. WCO worked closely with L&L to learn from their experience in the area, ensure activities do not overlap each other, and cooperate for the benefit of the commune.

- L&L participated in meetings and workshops
- L&L supported and advised WCO in all habitat and bird-related issues to minimize and prevent potential negative impacts on the environment

The Fishery Administration; is responsible for enforcing the fisheries law, and eliminating illegal fishing practices in the core zones. WCO worked closely with the FiA to ensure that they are involved in every step of creating the tourism master plan for the sites.

- FiA participated in meetings and workshops

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Tourism Development Plan & Guideline:

A Tourism Guidelines for Development Plan was completed, the document provides a good base for tourism development in Boeung Chhmar and Phat Sanday Community. It is very important that tourism in both sites will be developed by design rather than default, hence these plan/guidelines is tools.

Community and stakeholders Empowerment:

The Plans and Guidelines were developed through active participation by local community's people, local authorities, tourism specialists, and tour operators to provide their inputs and feedbacks. It gave an open platform for discussion and idea sharing between the different partners.

Through several consultation meetings and workshop, communities and stakeholders have developed their vision, goals, strategies, and identified opportunities and challenge and impacts and mitigation for tourism development in their communities. In addition, a study tour was organized and training provided for community people and local authorities so that they can learn and get real experience from well-developed ecotourism site in Cambodia.

Field visit for stakeholders including tour operators, government officials and key NGOs partners to the target communities were organized so that they can provide their comment and feedback after they see the real situation and potential of the areas.

In the future this project may provide job and income opportunity for local communities and partners

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)

Description of the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)	Summary of actual progress towards this goal
Stung Seng and Boeung Tonle Chhmar are managed in a way that enables sustainable use of natural resources by those who are dependent on these resources, and allows for both the environment and people to meet their needs.	<p>A Tourism Guidelines for Development Plan was completed including basic impact assessment.</p> <p>This document was developed and agreed upon in a participatory process relevant partners participating in the process.</p>

4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its overall goal

In both sites partners welcomed the idea of responsible/sustainable tourism development. The protection of natural resources for the success of tourism development was brought up by all stakeholders including the community, and clear objectives for conservations were included in the development guideline plan.

A platform for discussion was created through the establishment of a tourism working group and through this platform partners have developed their mutual vision, goals, strategies, and identified opportunities for tourism development.

This and the produced Guidelines for Development document provides a solid base for Phase 2 of the project, the actual development.

Challenges:

- **Participation:** Especially in Boeung Chhmar site, as this is a very remote site and villages are spared out, and people in this area are busier with their livelihoods. In addition, there is an expectation that they will receive incentives from the project.
- **Travel to the site:** High expense for project implement in Boeung Chhmar on travel (fuel for boat and boat rental) and the food, as this site is very remote and they live on water.

5. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Over all things went as expected, we can say that working in Phat Sandy was easier over all because of access and higher participation.

PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables

6. Objectives (as stated in the small grant contract)

Objective 1: As a prerequisite for tourism development, tourism master plans for the two sites have been prepared through a participatory process involving key stakeholders, to ensure that development is done by design rather than by default, and to minimize and mitigate the potential negative impacts of tourism development.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
<p>Activity 1.1 Carry out field trips during both the rainy and dry seasons at each site in order to identify potential tourism areas and specific attractions both within and outside the core areas. These are likely to include home stays, trekking trails, kayaking routes, cultural activities, and points of interest.</p>	<p>At least four field trips completed. Potential tourism areas and specific attractions identified, and detailed in technical reporting.</p>	<p>Two field trips, field trip #1(20-21/09/16) and field trip #2 (29-30/11/16) were conducted in rainy season by project team with tourism specialist in order to assess potential tourism routes, tourism areas, attractions and activities in both sites - Boeung Tonle Chhmar and Phat Sanday (for detail see trip report).</p> <p>Two more field trips, field trip #3 (15-17/02/17) and field trip #4 (28-30/03/17), were conducted in dry season in order to assess potential tourism route, tourism area, attraction and activities in both sites - Boeung Tonle Chhmar and Phat Sanday (for detail see trip report).</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Hold at least eight meetings with representatives of local communities, local government departments, NGO's working in the areas, and tourism companies in order to discuss and agree on tourism development at the sites.</p>	<p>At least eight meetings with stakeholders held, to engage them in the tourism development process.</p>	<p>Project team conducted 12 consultative meetings with representatives of the communities in the project sites and key stakeholders including staff of Ministry of Environment and Fishery Administration (FiA) staff of NGOs working in the targeted area namely (IUCN, BirdLife Cambodia, FACT, Live & Learn Cambodia, The Learning Institute and Conservation International)</p> <p>The following key points were prepared and presented for discussion and consultation for inputs/feedback and comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Project history and activities 2) title and skeleton for tourism plan 3) Vision and Goals for tourism development 4) Proposed management model and structure 5) proposed benefit sharing mechanism

		6) potential tourism impact assessment and management
Activity 1.3: Organize at least three workshops and group discussions per site with representatives of local communities, local government departments, NGOs, and tourism companies, in order to mutually develop and agree the content of the tourism master plan.	First workshop/group discussion held at each site.	First workshop to discuss and mutually develop and agree the content of the tourism master plan was conducted: on 20/08/16 at ranger station in Phat Sanday participated by 14 local stakeholder including commune chief, villager chiefs, leader of community fishery, leader of community protected area, commune police, MoE 's rangers, FiA officials and small enterprises. and on 21/08/16 at ranger station in Boeung Chhmar participated by 13 local stakeholder including commune chief, villager chiefs, leader of community fishery, leader of community protected area, commune police, MoE 's rangers, FiA officials and small enterprises.
	Second workshop/group discussion held at each site.	Second workshop was conducted on 16/02/17 with 14 participants from PSD commune and on 17/02/17 with 11 participants from Boeung Chhmar community. The purposes of workshop are: 1) To update on work progress and challenges, discuss possible solution for those challenges; 2) Discuss and agree on document title: tourism master plan / tourism development plan etc., 3) Receive feedback on the plan skeleton provided, discuss and agree on the plan skeleton content; 4) To review, discuss and agree on vision, goal and objectives for tourism; 5) Present potential tourism areas, activities and sites, facility requirement and receive feedback from stakeholders; 6) To discuss possible tourism management models for each sites; 7) To discuss possible tourism benefit share structure.
	Third workshop/group discussion held at each.	Third workshop conducted: 10/07/2017: with 21 participants from PSD community. 11/07/2017: with 10 participants from BTC community. These workshops were conducted at Ranger Station in PSD in order to show the draft tourism development plan and received their comments from local tourism working group and relevant stakeholders.
	Stakeholders' input incorporated into tourism master plans	Project team have consolidated key inputs, comments, and feedbacks from local tourism working groups, tourism experts and tour operators through consultation meetings, workshops and site

		visits.
Activity 1.4: Conduct surveys to identify current tourism dynamics, common routes, and popular nearby sites, that can be linked to the target site.	Surveys conducted. Results captured in survey reports.	A visitor survey conducted with 60 international tourists through questionnaires in two main towns (Battambang & Kampong Chhnang) near the project sites. This survey was conducted in order to understand tourists' travel pattern, perception, satisfaction and expectation and motivation. This information will be useful for understand tourism market and for developing tourism marketing strategy.
Activity 1.5: Hold at least four consultation meetings with specialists and organize at least two site visits by specialists (including some from the tourism industry) in order to evaluate the potential positive and negative impacts of tourism development on the sites, conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA's), advise on desired product quality and tourism standards, and to support the development of wildlife/bird-watching regulations.	At least four consultation meetings and at least two site visits held with specialists.	A two day (29-30/11/16) site visit was organised for tourism specialist (Mr. Alexi) to both sites in order to seek his advices on tourism sites, attractions and activities, tourism product quality and standard.
	Potential positive and negative impacts of tourism development evaluated, and results published in ESIA's.	Project team conducted eight consultative meetings with local tourism working group and key stakeholders to assess potential positive and negative tourism impact and develop mitigations for the negative impacts.
	Input from specialists on desired product quality and tourism standards incorporated into tourism master plan.	Project team collected and incorporated inputs and feedbacks from tourism specialists into tourism plan. These inputs and feedbacks were collected through consultation and questionnaire.
	Input from specialists on wildlife/bird-watching regulations incorporated into tourism master plan.	Project team collected and incorporated inputs and feedbacks from tourism specialists into tourism plan. These inputs and feedbacks were collected through consultation and email.
Activity 1.6: Conduct desktop review and research in order to gather relevant background information and data, analyze the information and data, and conduct a market and commercial partner	Desktop review and research conducted. Results published in report.	Project team reviewed key relevant documents including plans and reports, policies and regulations for incorporate into tourism plan. As well as the websites of Ministry of Tourism and other main tourism website. All reviewed documents and accessed websites were listed in the tourism development plan documents.

analysis.		
Activity 1.7: Produce a DRAFT “Responsible Tourism Master Plan”, including a "Strategic Tourism Business Plan", and a "Tourism Management and Operational Plan", for each site. And share with stakeholders for review and comments.	Master plan for tourism development at each site submitted for stakeholders for review.	Draft tourism plan for each site were circulated both as soft and hard copies to local tourism working group, stakeholders for their review and comments. Furthermore, the drafts were also brought to discuss in detail through consolation workshop that organised and facilitated by project team in 10-11 July 2017 at Phat Sanday community.
Activity 1.8: Finalize “Responsible Tourism Master Plan”, including a "Strategic Tourism Business Plan", and a "Tourism Management and Operational Plan", for each site.	Master plan for tourism development at each site completed and submitted to stakeholders.	The final draft of tourism development plan Boeung Chhmar Ramsar site was completed and already submitted to stakeholders. Whereas, Final draft of tourism development for Phat Sanday is being completed by project team and plan to submitted by the end of September 2017.

Objective 2: Local communities are empowered, and are proud of and have a sense of ownership over the natural resources on which they depend, by being actively involved in the process of tourism development, being made aware of the potential positive and negative impacts of tourism development, and by being provided with tools and skills for self-management of responsible tourism.

Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 2.1 Establish a local tourism working group at each site, including representatives of the commune council, local police, local MOE, local FiA, and village chiefs. Their main role will be to lead the	Local tourism working groups established	On 20/09/16, a local tourism working group was established for Phat sanday with 11 members. On 21/09/16, a local tourism working group was established for Boeung Chhmar with 11 members. Local tourism working group for both sites, consist of representatives from commune council, local police, local MOE, local FiA, and village chiefs, Community Fishery (CFi) and Community Protected Area (CPA). These working group members were selected based on voluntary basis meaning no salary will be

<p>development of responsible tourism at each site, and they will be involved in implementing all project activities.</p>		<p>provided. Their main task will be to lead the development of responsible tourism at each site, and they will be involved in implementing all project activities: provide inputs related to tourism master plan, communicate with relevant stakeholders for financial and technical support, conduct aware raising in the community, select tourism committee, prepare by-law for tourism.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2 Empower members of the working groups by providing them with training on tourism concepts and the tourism development process, and organizing study tours/exchange visits to similar sites.</p>	<p>Two training events organized for each of the working groups.</p>	<p>First training on tourism concept and development process was delivered to 11 participant include tourism working group and stakeholders in Phat sanday on 20/09/16 and on 21/09/16 delivered to 11 participant in Boeung Chhmar.</p> <p>Second training on the positive and negative impacts of tourism development were conducted for 11 participants in Boeung Chhmar on 29/12/16 and for 8 participants in Phat Sanday on 30/12/16. By providing these basic trainings, local tourism working group would gain their understanding about tourism as well as increase their participation and provide more inputs to project development.</p>
	<p>One study tour/exchange visit organized for the two working groups.</p>	<p>A two day study tour (15-16 Oct, 2016) was organised for 10 local tourism working group members from Phat Sanday & Boueng Tonle Chhmar to visit a popular ecotourism site in Kampong Pluk in Siem Reap province.</p> <p>By organised this study tour, local tourism working group had a chance to see and learn a real tourism development, interact and ask questions about tourism development and management to local people in Kampong Pluk ecotourism site.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3: Conduct meetings with the working groups in order to increase their awareness and understanding about the potential social and environmental impacts of tourism development, and the importance of ESAs.</p>	<p>One meeting conducted per site about the potential social impacts of tourism development.</p>	<p>Project team conducted meeting on 29/11/16 with 11 participants from Boeung Chhmar and on 30/11/16 with 8 participants from Phat Sanday. By conducting this meeting, participants had a chance to discuss and learn about the potential positive and negative social impacts of tourism development including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - social problem (drug use, robbery, prostitution) - conflict of interest - cultural alteration - and more
	<p>One meeting conducted per site about the potential environmental</p>	<p>Project team conducted meeting on 29/11/16 with 11 participants from Boeung Chhmar and on 30/11/16 with 8 participants from Phat Sanday. By conducting this meeting, participants had a chance</p>

	impacts of tourism development.	to discuss and learn about the potential positive and negative environmental impacts of tourism development including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impact on wildlife habitat, flooded forest - increase forest fire - waste and water - and more
	One meeting conducted per site about the importance of ESIA's	Project team conducted meeting on 21-22/03/17 with 9 participants from Phat Sanday and on 29/03/17 with 10 participants from Boeung Chhmar. By participation in this meeting, participants were able to provide their inputs on potential tourism impact identification and its significance as well as mitigation. (as compiled in minute meeting)

Objective 3: Stung Seng and Boeung Tonle Chhmar are well known nationally as sites for responsible community-based tourism. Funds are available for continued tourism development at the sites.

Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 3.1: Organize familiarization trips to the sites for representatives of local tourism companies, and facilitate discussions between them and members of local communities.	At least two site visits organized.	A two days Familiarization (FAM) trip was organized for potential partner (Mr. Rob) from World of Difference (WOD) in Australia to visit Boeung Chhmar on 21/10/16 and visit Phat Sanday on 22/10/2016. Second Familiarization (FAM) trip was organised for representative of 5 Tour Companies to visit Boeung Chhmar and Phat Sanday for two days from 12 to 13 December 2016. Through these FAM trips, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project team was able to get the feedback from tour operators on the potential tourism site, attraction, activities and facilities. - the participated tour companies had a chance to see the new tourism destinations to combine with their tour itinerary. - local communities had a chance to meet and discuss with tour operators about possible support and collaboration for tourism development in the sites.
Activity 2.2: Establish a website and Facebook page for each site, including background	Website and Facebook page launched, and managed under the Wild Cambodia Booking and	In 3 rd workshop, Project team discuss with local community and key stakeholder on Website and Facebook page launched, and managed under the Wild Cambodia Booking and Information Support System (BISS).

information about the site, and contact details for local tourism working groups, and WCO.	Information Support System (BISS)	
Activity 3.3: Raise funds from international donors for purchasing equipment and developing tourism infrastructure.	At least three funding proposals submitted to suitable donors.	Project team had submitted proposal to different donors below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposal #01: Melbourne Rotary Club, Australia- small grant (US\$ 5000) (Win) - Proposal #02: CEPF's phase two- small grant (Failed) - Proposal #03: WFN, UK- small grant (Failed) - Proposal #04: UNDP- small grant (Pending) - Proposal #05: DAP (AU embassy) - small grant (Pending)

7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

There are two key products as the results of the projects:

- 1) Tourism development plan/guideline for Phat Sanday community
- 2) Tourism development plan/guideline for Boeung Chhmar community

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

8. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

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

- It is important to make sure that the same people participate from the beginning to end. This ensures maximum effectiveness of knowledge and skill transfer to participants and so they are able to provide relevant input and feedback for the design.
- It need time, energy and patient to work as such community development project in remote communities in order to improve their livelihood due to they have no or low education and their mind-set used to depends on relief and natural resources.
- Building trust, capacity and confident and giving some financial and materials to those target beneficiaries is the key to help them to improve their life for short and long period.

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

- For remote areas careful planning and significant notice in advance need to take place to ensure participation

- Implementing project activities in such remote and floating communities, more budget for travel must carefully considered because when travel by boat is costly.

Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

- It is our impression that overall both local people and authorities would like to participate in natural resource conservation efforts of their area. And sustainable income generated from this resources can boost this state of mind.

Sustainability / Replication

- 9. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.**

Building good relationship with relevant stakeholders, particularly local authorities and partner NGOs is really important and useful for effective project implementation and sustainability.

Safeguards

- 10. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.**

Environmental and Social [Safeguard](#): project team conducted Environmental and Social Impact assessment and mitigation with local community people and all stakeholders, and the results were compiled and elaborated into tourism development plans for both sites.

Civil Society Organizational Capacity [Tracking Tool](#): as required, Project team have completed template of tracking tool that provided by IUCN and submitted accordingly.

Gender Mainstreaming [Tracking Tool](#): As required, Project team have completed template of tracking tool that provided by IUCN and submitted accordingly.

Additional Funding

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

a. Total additional funding (US\$) 11,680

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
BirdLife International	B	USD 2,500	Contribution for tourism

Cambodia Programme			planning in Boeung Chhmar Ramsar site.
Rotary Club of Melbourne, Australia	B	USD 5,000	Purchase tourist boat for Phat Sanday community
Wild Cambodia Org.	A	USD 4,180.00	In-kind contribution

* Categorize the type of funding as:

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

Additional Comments/Recommendations

12. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

As phase 1 is completed we highly recommend that Phase 2; Implementation of responsible tourism of this project will take place as soon as possible.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF's portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF's aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

- 13. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project's contribution(s) to them.**

Indicator	Narrative
N/A	

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 14 to 21 below) that pertain to your project.

14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

Guidelines for Tourism Development can contribute to improve overall management of the Stung Sen and Boeung Tonle Chhmar by linking tourism development to conservation of protected areas. The correct implementation of tourism using this guideline can create a sense of ownership and responsibility for natural resources among local communities as well as providing direct financial incentives for conservation. Revenues from tourism can also support patrolling and conservation, rehabilitation projects.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled "protected areas" (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the "protected areas" indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
Stung Sen Core Area	6,355 ha	FP
Boeung Tonle Chhmar Core	14,560 ha including an approximate 4,000 of permanent lake	FP

* Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.

15. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**

* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled "KBA Management" may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
Stung Sen Core Area	6,355 ha	12°38'06"N	104°31'15"E	Incentive schemes in responsible tourism introduced. Enhance existing protection efforts. Harvesting guidelines

				introduced. Community conservation projects implemented
Boeung Tonle Chhmar Core	14,560 ha including an approximate 4,000 of permanent lake	12°48'20"N	104°16'55"E	Incentive schemes in responsible tourism introduced. Enhance existing protection efforts. Harvesting guidelines introduced. Community conservation projects implemented

* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.

**Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.

*** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women benefitting from formal training.

# of men benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*
27	2

*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also benefited from training in project management, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.

17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.

# of men benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*
5	3

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from increased income due to tourism, and 3 of these also benefited from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
32	5

**Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.*

18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)						Type of Benefit (mark with x)						# of Beneficiaries					
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Boeung Chhmar	x	x					x						x	x	x		50	30
Phat Sanday	x	x					x						x	x	x		60	40
Total																	110	70

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

Both communities are remote and floating, more than 90% of villagers rely on fishing.

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
Boeung Chhmar	12.818889	104.276389
Phat Sanday	12.733333	104.266666

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. “Policies” that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1	Tourism policy and regulation	x	x							x					x		x		
2	Tourism committee job description	x															x		

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1	Cambodia	03/29/2017	Tourism is developed by design. Support sustainable development. Reduction and mitigation of potential negative impacts. Enhancement of community protection	Participatory process, meeting with local working groups (local authorities, rangers local people)
2	Cambodia	03/22/2017	Support local people perform their duty. Good governance, transparency, accountability	Participatory process, meeting with local working groups (local authorities, rangers local people)

20. Best Management Practices

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1	For Phat Sanday – Stung Sen Collaborative management Relevant for future development of tourism in this area	The community is responsible for taking care of the tourism project. The community must collaborate with the MOE and FIA when tourism activities are conducted in areas under MOE and FIA. Tour operators and NGO's are also to be consulted when relevant.
2	For Boeung Tonle Chhmar Co-Management Relevant for future development of tourism in this area	MoE and the local people will manage tourism in the BTC together and will collaborate with relevant stakeholders, including the Fishery Administration, NGOs and the private sector to ensure a successful project.

21. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Local Tourism Working Group for Boeung Chhmar	2016	Boueng Chhmar, Cambodia	to promote tourism development in Boeung Chhmar community.
2	Local Tourism Working Group for Boeung Chhmar	2016	Phat Sanday, Cambodia	to promote tourism development in Phat Sanday community.

Part V. 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:

Name: Oran Shapira
Organization: Wild Cambodia Organization (WCO)
Mailing address: House # 3, Street 418, Toul Tompong, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Telephone number: 011648976
E-mail address: info@wildcambodia.org