CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd.
Project Title:	Inundated Forest Conservation through Wetland Restoration and Disease Reduction in Northeast Cambodia
Grant Number:	CEPF-112516
Hotspot:	Indo-Burma III
Strategic Direction:	6 Demonstrate scalable approaches for integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into development planning in the priority corridors
Grant Amount:	$62,903.05
Project Dates:	September 01, 2021 - June 30, 2022
Date of Report:	October 01, 2022

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The project was originally contracted to BirdLife International who implemented the project until hand-over to Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd. Rising Phoenix signed a new contract with CEPF on 1 September 2021 to continue the implementation of this project, with an end date of 30 June 2022.

Rising Phoenix collaborated with local technicians, so-called "village vets" to implement cattle and buffalo vaccinations at selected villages surrounding SPWS. In addition, Rising Phoenix contracted local community members in the manual restoration of trapeangs in SPWS.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
At least five trapeangs are restored annually by 2030.	At least five additional trapeangs were restored in 2022. Rising Phoenix has secured additional funding to restore eight trapeangs in 2023 and 2024. Rising Phoenix is committed to continuing its trapeang restoration work.
Seven villages in the project area benefit from no further cases of foot and mouth disease or haemorrhagic septicaemia amongst their livestock by 2030.	Rising Phoenix has secured additional funding to continue community cattle and buffalo vaccinations into 2023 and 2024. Rising Phoenix is committed to

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	continue providing community cattle and buffalo vaccinations at Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary.
The number of documented hunting cases is reduced by 2030.	Rising Phoenix has increased its law enforcement capacity in 2022, through the recruitment of additional law enforcement personnel as part of the Siem Pang PATROL programme. Rising Phoenix has also secured additional funding to recruit 20 scouts to support law enforcement patrols and snare removal within SPWS. Rising Phoenix is committed to continue efforts in tackling hunting cases within SPWS.
The Giant Ibis and White-shouldered Ibis populations increase by 2030.	With the planned continued restoration of trapeangs, law enforcement patrols and regular monitoring of the Ibis species, the enabling conditions will be in place for the SPWS population of Ibis to increase by 2030. Although the declining trend at White-shouldered Ibis roost counts is a concern. Rising Phoenix is pursuing the designation of a local protected area and considering fencing of the largest roost site.
The Eld's deer, banteng and gaur populations increase by 2030.	Rising Phoenix has increased its law enforcement capacity in 2022, through the recruitment of additional law enforcement personnel as part of the Siem Pang PATROL programme. Rising Phoenix has also secured additional funding to recruit 20 scouts to support law enforcement patrols and snare removal within SPWS. It is hoped this will reduce the hunting pressure and provide enabling conditions for the population of Eld's deer, Banteng and Gaur to increase. A standardised population survey for Eld's deer has been implemented, which could be replicated to effectively monitor population change in Eld's deer. Although no systematic survey has been completed to estimate the current population of Gaur and Banteng in SPWS.
A re-wilding plan for Eld's deer, banteng and gaur is developed, funded and implemented by 2030.	Steps have been taken to develop a rewilding plan for Banteng in SPWS. A feasibility study is also under production for the construction of a boundary fence at SPWS. This would be a key step in reducing hunting pressure allowing the Eld's deer, banteng and gaur population to recover.
Trapeang management protocols are replicated at other protected areas in the landscape by 2030.	Rising Phoenix has produced a protocol of trapeang restoration. A study tour to SPWS is planned for the December 2022, which would showcase the trapeang restoration work of Rising Phoenix to conservation practitioners in Cambodia.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
By project end the Giant Ibis and White-shouldered Ibis populations at Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary remain stable compared with the 2019 baseline.	Breeding data for both White-shouldered Ibis and Giant Ibis suggests the populations at Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary are stable. The population trend for White-shouldered Ibis counted at roosts in Siem Pang district suggests a long-term decline.
By project end a paper, describing a protocol for trapeang management, will be prepared and submitted to the Cambodian Journal of Natural History.	Not completed during the project but scheduled for 2023.
By project end the number of documented cases of Eld's deer hunting in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary is reduced by 50%	No cases of Eld's deer hunting were documented during the project.
By project end there are no reported cases of banteng and gaur hunting.	There was one documented case of Gaur hunting during the project and no reported cases of Banteng hunting.
By project end three hundred and fifty families benefit from increased fish and frog protein from a network of 20 restored trapeangs.	A maximum of 355 families benefited from the restoration of 25 trapeangs, comprising 290 households who benefited with a cash income of US$ 172 each, which could be used for purchasing animal protein, and 65 households who benefited directly from increased fish and frog protein.
By project end seven hundred families from the seven participating villages benefit from no notified cases of foot and mouth disease or haemorrhagic septicaemia amongst their livestock.	A maximum of 1,012 households from seven villages benefited from livestock vaccination.
By project end there is no decrease in the Eld's deer population based on 2019 baseline survey.	The baseline figure of ten Eld's deer were recorded during the 2019 survey. The minimum number of unique individual Eld's deer recorded during the 2021 rapid survey was 14, and in 2022 it was 46 which was the second highest minimum individual count since 2015). However, he results of this survey should not be taken as an indicator of either the population size or trend. The results of Rachel Ladd PhD study indicate a population of 270 individuals (95% CI: 169-435) or 70% of the Cambodian total, indicating that the population is larger than previously thought. In conclusion there is no evidence for a decrease in the Eld's deer population based on the 2019 baseline.

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

A new disease Blackleg Clostridium chauvoei affecting cattle emerged in Siem Pang District during project implementation. It mainly effects young animals and was recorded in 2021 and 2022, with a total of 110 cases being reported with 56 of those cases resulting in the animal dying. Those animals which recover from the disease are stunted and do not increase in size and weight as compared to healthy animals. Rising Phoenix will consider including vaccinations for this disease in future cattle vaccination drives. Its transmissibility to wild bovids remains unknown.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

1. Three hundred and fifty families benefit from increased fish and frog protein from a network of 20 newly restored trapeangs.

The restoration of 25 trapeangs exceeded the project target. Twenty trapeangs were restored in 2021 and five in 2022. A total of 290 villagers supported manual trapeang restoration (236 villagers in 2021, 54 villagers in 2022). Assuming each of these people was from a different family and each person excavated only one traepang we can assume that 290 households benefited with a cash income of US$ 172 per household.

What was harder to calculate was the number of households benefiting from fish and frogs from the restored trapeangs. The project implemented a trapeang fish and frog baseline survey at the start of the project, and an end of project survey in June 2022 when a total of 65 villagers were surveyed from 4 villages (Khes Svay, Khes Kraom, Pong Kriel, and Nhang Sum). All those participating in the end of project survey had earlier participated in trapeang restoration work. Each participant was asked the same 18 questions as in the baseline survey. The report concluded that trapeangs remain popular fishing locations and that fish and frog availability increased after restoration, with an average of 0.28 kg increase of fish and frogs per villager, per trapeang, per visit compared to the baseline. Assuming the 65 survey participants were from difference households and an increase in fish and frog catch was reported, we can conclude that there was a net benefit to 65 households.

Survey participants also reported that all restored trapeangs were reported used by domestic cattle and buffalos. However it was not possible to quantify the number of households benefiting as a result.

In conclusion, a maximum of 355 families benefited from the restoration of 25 trapeangs, comprising 290 households who benefited with a cash income of US$ 172 each, which could be used for purchasing animal protein, and 65 households who benefited directly from increased fish and frog protein.

2. Seven hundred families in seven participating villages benefit from no notified cases of foot and mouth disease or haemorrhagic septicaemia.

During the project we vaccinated 8,581 cattle and buffalo against foot and mouth disease and haemorrhagic septicaemia across seven villages surrounding Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary. Based on our data, 1,012 households was the maximum number benefiting from livestock vaccination. During the project we conducted four cattle and buffalo vaccination drives at seven villages. The average number of households participating at each drive was 253. We only recorded total number of households participating in each vaccination drive, and an unknown number of households will have participated in more than one vaccination drive. Effort across the seven participating villages was also not even, for example the last vaccination in December 2021 was focused on Khes Svay, Khes Kraom, Pong Kriel and Khamphouk because of their proximity to Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary.

However, there were minor outbreaks of both diseases during the project. In 2019, there was 12 cases of foot and mouth disease and four cattle deaths. From 2020 to 2022 there were four reported cases, all in 2020 and zero cattle deaths. There were 25 notified cases of haemorrhagic septicaemia during the project. Of which there were 27 cases in 2019, 14 cases in 2020, two cases in 2021 and 19 cases in 2022. The number of deaths also declined, except in 2022 where deaths occurred in the three villages in Thmar Keo

commune, comprising Phabang, Lakay and Nhang Sum, where there were no vaccinations. Although we cannot claim causal relationship it suggests vaccinations prevent mortality. We did not vaccinate in December 2021 at the three villages in question as we trialled a new approach using purpose built corrals

3 The Giant Ibis and White-shouldered Ibis populations remain stable compared with the 2019 baseline.

Regular biodiversity patrols were implemented throughout the project. Nest searching and monitoring was implemented seasonally for Giant ibis (rainy season) and White-shouldered ibis (dry season), in addition to roost counting for White-shouldered ibis during the rainy season.

The 2019 baseline figure was 48 White-shouldered Ibis fledged from 29 nests. In 2020 41 White-shouldered Ibis fledged from 24 nests. In 2021, 53 White-shouldered Ibis fledged from 31 nests making it the most successful year on record. However, in 2022 61 White-shouldered Ibis fledged from 28 nests exceeding the 2021 record and making 2022 the most successful breeding season for White-shouldered Ibis in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary since monitoring started in 2012. Although the 2020 data did not exceed the baseline, overall data suggest the White-shouldered Ibis breeding population may be stable.

The 2019 baseline figure was 11 Giant Ibis fledged from 11 nests. In 2020, 10 Giant Ibis fledged from seven nests. In 2021, 17 Giant Ibis nests, the largest number ever found fledged 14 young. This was the largest number of nests ever found in a single year. As Giant Ibis is a rainy season breeder the project ended before the 2022 nesting season began. There are a minimum of 53 mature Giant Ibises (26 pairs) occurring in SPWS, although the actual population could be larger. The long-term data trend suggests Giant Ibis populations may be stable in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary.

The 2019 baseline roost count was 344 White-shouldered Ibis. In 2020 it was 385 and in 2021 373. So the baseline was exceeded during the project. However, the long-term trend from 2013 shows a decline.
The roost at Toul Bosphiev remains the largest known White-shouldered Ibis roost in the world with a maximum count of 347 birds in 2015. However, this roost site lies outside the wildlife sanctuary and without formal protection, although an increasing number of measures are in place.

4 The number of documented cases of Eld's deer hunting is reduced by 50%

At Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, all Eld’s deer records are collated in the monthly biodiversity reports and there is an annual survey conducted over Khmer New Year in mid-April. During the project a PhD student from Queensland University undertook a study to determine population size, distribution and identify threats to Eld’s deer. Throughout the project regular law enforcement patrols were implemented. No cases of Eld’s deer hunting were documented during the project. The last case of Eld’s deer hunting was 27 July 2019.

5 There are no reported cases of banteng and gaur hunting during the project

One case of Gaur hunting was reported on 5 June 2021 at Khamphourk by the Royal Gendarmerie when gaur body parts weighting 70 kgs were confiscated. No cases of Banteng hunting were recorded during the project.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Three hundred and fifty families benefit from increased fish and frog protein from a network of 20 newly restored trapeangs	1.1	20 trapeangs restored, as demonstrated by maps, photos (before and after) and records of basic environmental parameters (e.g. number of months with standing water).	A total of 25 trapeangs were restored.
1.0	Three hundred and fifty families benefit from increased fish and frog protein from a network of 20 newly restored trapeangs	1.2	Report on baseline village survey on fish and frog availability in trapeangs.	Completed and submitted
1.0	Three hundred and fifty families benefit from increased fish and frog protein from a network of 20 newly restored trapeangs	1.3	End of project village survey on availability of frogs and fish at trapeangs	An end of project village survey on fish and frog availability at trapeangs was implemented in June 2022, and the report on the survey results was shared with CEPF.
1.0	Three hundred and fifty families benefit from increased fish and frog protein from a network of 20 newly restored trapeangs	1.4	Paper on trapeang management submitted to Cambodian Journal of Natural History	Not completed but planned for 2023.
1.0	Three hundred and fifty families benefit from increased fish and frog protein from a network of	1.5	Report on study visit by conservation practitioners from protected areas in the same landscape.	The study tour to Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary for conservation practitioners, has been postponed to December 2022. The study tour will also cover project outputs from both

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	20 newly restored trapeangs			CEPF 112517 and CEPF 110291 projects. The study tour will also include a national workshop on IBIS rice and will be funded through CEPF 112517 project and additional funding from the Darwin Initiative.
1.0	Three hundred and fifty families benefit from increased fish and frog protein from a network of 20 newly restored trapeangs	1.6	Compliance with CEPF Social and Environmental Safeguards monitored and reported to CEPF	The environmental management plan produced previously by BirdLife international for the project, has been followed within the project reporting period. A safeguarding report for has been produced and submitted for the reporting period.
2.0	Seven hundred families in seven participating villages benefit from no notified cases of foot and mouth disease or haemorrhagic septicaemia.	2.1	Records of buffalo and cattle vaccinations	Vaccination reports were shared with CEPF.
2.0	Seven hundred families in seven participating villages benefit from no notified cases of foot and mouth disease or haemorrhagic septicaemia.	2.2	Baseline village survey on foot and mouth disease and hemorrhagic septicemia.	Report on baseline village survey completed by BirdLife International.
2.0	Seven hundred families in seven participating villages benefit from no notified cases of foot and mouth disease or haemorrhagic septicaemia.	2.3	Final village survey report on foot and mouth disease and hemorrhagic septicemia.	The final survey on foot and mouth disease and hemorrhagic septicaemia was implemented in April and May 2022. The report on the survey and findings was shared with CEPF.
3.0	The Giant Ibis and White-shouldered Ibis	3.1	Revised trapeang monitoring protocol	The trapeang management/monitoring protocol was revised in February 2022 before

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	populations remain stable compared with the 2019 baseline.			2022 trapeang restoration commenced. The revised protocol was shared with CEPF.
3.0	The Giant Ibis and White-shouldered Ibis populations remain stable compared with the 2019 baseline.	3.2	Report on ibis breeding success.	A report on the ibis breeding success was shared with CEPF.
3.0	The Giant Ibis and White-shouldered Ibis populations remain stable compared with the 2019 baseline.	3.3	Monthly biodiversity reports	Monthly Biodiversity reports were produced for the whole period of the project, and shared with CEPF.
4.0	The number of documented cases of Eld's deer hunting is reduced by 50%.	4.1	Monthly enforcement reports	Monthly law enforcement reports were produced for the whole period of the project, and shared with CEPF.
5.0	There are no reported cases of banteng and gaur hunting during the project.	5.1	Monthly enforcement reports	Monthly law enforcement reports were produced for the whole period of the project, and shared with CEPF.

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:
One paper was published during the project, Eang S., Vann V. and Eames, J.C. (2021) A second population assessment of the Critically Endangered giant ibis Thaumatibis gigantea in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, Cambodia. Cambodian Journal of Natural History, 2021, 12–20.

The project revised the trapeang restoration and monitoring protocol.

A film entitled Livelihoods and Biodiversity: A Conservation Contract, which features the vaccination programme was produced by local documentary filmmaker Nick Wood.

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
1.1	Number of priority species with long-term conservation programs sustained until 2025.	3	Long-term conservation programs for core populations of at least 3 priority species (Eld's deer, giant ibis and white-shouldered ibis) sustained until 2025.	3	Conservation programmes for the Eld's Deer, giant ibis and white-shouldered ibis have continued over the project, and will continue after the project.
3.2	Number of priority sites where community forests, community fisheries and/or community-managed protected areas are piloted, amplified and/or made more sustainable.	1	Community forests, community fisheries and/or community-managed protected areas piloted, amplified and/or made more sustainable within at least 1 priority site (Western Siem Pang KBA).	1	Community vaccinations have been implemented at Western Siem Pang KBA four times over the life of the project
4.2	Number of priority corridors with demonstration projects for ecological restoration developed.	1	Demonstration project for ecological restoration developed in at least 1 priority corridor (Mekong River and Major Tributaries).	1	25 trapeangs have been restored in SPWS over the life of the project. With a revised trapeang restoration and monitoring protocol produced.

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion

*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
Western Siem Pang	KHM40		132,321

Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention

Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
315	17	Cash income for restoration of trapeangs

Benefits to Communities

View the **characteristics** column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the **benefits** column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	**Community Characteristics**							**Type of Benefit**								**Country**	**Number of Males Benefitting**	**Number of Females Benefitting**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**	**g**	**h**	**i**			

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the **topics** column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	**Name of Law**	**Scope**	**Topics**														
			A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**	**K**	**L**	**M**	**N**	**O**	**P**

"Other" Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment

Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted

Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose

Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/ Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?

Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Thaumatibis	gigantea	Giant Ibis	CR	Species monitoring, species habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Stable
Pseudibis	davisoni	Black Ibis	CR	Species monitoring, species habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Stable
Rucervus	eldii	Brow-antlered Deer	EN	Species monitoring, species habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown
Bos	gaurus	Indian Bison	VU	Species habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown
Bos	javanicus	Tembadau	EN	Species habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown

LESSONS LEARNED

Past experience showed that vaccination drives held at farmers houses had a high risk of accident due to the animals reacting negatively to the injections and farmers not properly building crush crate's at their homes. To overcome this issue, we piloted a new method for implementing vaccinations. We built a corral for a village centred vaccination in Khes Svay Village as a pilot method. This is a new method which needs farmers to bring their animals to the corral location and the "village veterinarians" were waiting over there to provide vaccination to the animal. This new set up made the vaccination and ear tagging process far safer for the animals and vets. Although it did result in a reduction of overall cattle and buffalo that we vaccinated from the village.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

The study tour to Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary for conservation practitioners, has been postponed to December 2022. The study tour which has been planned for December 2022 will also cover project outputs from both CEPF 112517 and CEPF110291 projects. The study tour will also include a national workshop on IBIS rice and will be funded through CEPF 112517 project and matched funding from the Darwin Initiative.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

A project launch workshop combined was held on the 16 June 2020 at the Siem Pang District Hall. This meeting was attended by the Stung Treng Provincial Governor, Siem Pang District Governor, Head of the Provincial Department of Environment, Prek Meas and Thmor Keo Commune Chief, Khes Svay, Khes Krom, Pong Kriel, Nhang Sum, Lakay, Phabang and Khampouk Village chiefs, as well as representatives from different law enforcement agencies.

A grievance mechanism was produced for the project, in three languages Khmer, English and Laos. A poster for each language was printed and distributed across seven villages, in three communes. A total of 26 locations. Also, a letter box was set up at the three commune halls to provide an additional method for stakeholders to express any grievances, recommendations or suggestions. No written grievances, recommendations or suggestions were received during the project. Regular stakeholder and village forums were held quarterly throughout the project, and no grievances were received.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The conservationgrants.force.com portal is restrictive for offline collaboration in the development of proposals or grant reports. If a word template could be provided for the progress report or Letter of Inquiry, this would make offline collaboration a lot easier and save time. As currently I make my own word document from the online portal, and use this for collaborative proposal or report writing.

Once a report is completed or a proposal is submitted, a pdf of the application can be downloaded for internal records. This pdf format is a little limited, and difficulties arise

when try to copy text from the pdf back to a word document. If the format of the pdf copy of the online submission could be a better layout this would be appreciated.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	$129,884.00
Breakdown of Additional Funding	BirdLife contributed US$ 81,884 towards component 4. (monitoring of White-shouldered Ibis and Giant Ibis populations). Rising Phoenix contributed US$ 48,000 towards components 5 an 6. These two components relate to a 50% reduced in Eld's deer hunting and no reported cases of Banteng and Gaur hunting.

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

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