

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Culture and Environment Preservation Association
Project Title:	Sustainable Natural Capital Management through Improving Biodiversity Conservation in Stung Treng Ramsar Site, Cambodia.
Grant Number:	CEPF-110383
Hotspot:	Indo-Burma III
Strategic Direction:	4 Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority key biodiversity areas
Grant Amount:	\$100,000.00
Project Dates:	July 01, 2020 - June 30, 2022
Date of Report:	August 30, 2022

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

- CFI management committee is an active play role and responsible for CFI management and fishery resources conservation through patrolling, awareness raising, learning, and sharing workshops for more effective conservation activities in broodstock zone protection.
- CFI network both district and the provincial level was active sharing information and challenges/concerns related to fishery resources management to other members CFIs and government officials to take action and strengthen the collaboration.
- Local authority: commune council and district administration active participation from the beginning of the project till the project ended through a co-management workshop on fishery resources management in ST Ramsar site, joint to support the CFI through enabling environment on the related legal aspect as the broodstock zone identification, illegal cases intervention at the community level.
- Police has involved in law enforcement activities by joining the patrolling activities in the CFI in collaboration with CFiMC, FiAC, and Rangers to disseminate the law instrument to other CFI members or fishers to follow or comply with.
- Stung Treng Department of Environment (DoE): Rangers are the staff under the supervision of DoE in line with MoE had a good role to manage and protect in the protected area, particularly the broodstock zone in Ramsar site through strengthening law enforcement activities including patrolling and law dissemination to the villagers or community members. They join several trainings provided by the project to improve collaboration in the zone.
- Fishery Administration Cantonments are the technical experts on fishery and biodiversity conservation and management support to the proposed project through lobbying other government officials at the provincial levels including district and provincial governors, member of parliament who has power and influent in supporting the broodstock zone establishment i

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>By 2025, self-management (financially, institutional, sustainable) of at least 17 CFIs in STG Ramsar site enhanced, compared with a 2020 baseline.</p>	<p>By 2025, self-management (financially, institutional, sustainable) of at least 17 CFIs in STG Ramsar site enhanced, compared with a 2020 baseline: 11 out of 17 Cfis have equipped with the capacity and capital to manage the sustainable financing mechanism toward self-financing and management, they have regular income to support the Cfi patrolling activities in the community fishing area. The sustainable financing mechanisms are including Cfi credit scheme, Mini-trust fund, Saving groups, charity boxes, and membership fee contributions. On another hand, 5 Cfis with only membership fee contribution support are currently strong and active in collaboration and participation in the fishery resources management in their community fishing areas as well as in the Stung Treng Ramsar site. However, only one CFI who is limited in connection due to its location is isolated and has no phone access to be communicated for collaboration.</p>
<p>By 2030, resilience (Perception survey of 100 local people, fish habitat, flooded forest, how the community cope with flooding) of eco-system services in STG Ramsar site enhanced, compared with a 2020 baseline.</p>	<p>By 2030, resilience (Perception survey of 100 local people, fish habitat, flooded forest, how the community copes with flooding) of eco-system services in STG Ramsar site enhanced, compared with a 2020 baseline: According to the sharing workshop on the broodstock zone management in Ramsar site, the community fishery management committee has reported that the fish habitats are more improved due to the participation from its members by not fishing in the conservation area and the community fishers complied well with the fishery law during the closed fishing season. Many fishers are satisfied with the intervention of broodstock zone development and management which was much contributed to the protection of breeding and flooded forests. However, during the project implementation period, the flooding situation was not worse and most of them are able to cope with the situation of flooding.</p>
<p>By 2025, improved food security in terms of fish protein with at least 100 people in 17 CFIs, compared with a 2020 baseline.</p>	<p>By 2025, improved food security in terms of fish protein with at least 100 people in 17 CFIs, compared with a 2020 baseline: The project supported Fish catch monitoring in 3CFIs (Thmey, Koh Kei, and Orun) in 2021, and one report the fish catch monitoring was completed, the total fish species found based on the report was 87 fish</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	species with total fish caught 97,145 heads equal to 8,374.86 kg. In average daily catch was 23.26kg per day in among 15 fishers, so the daily catch on average for each fisher was 1.55Kg per day equal to 565.75kg per year per household. This annual catch is increased compared to the existing data of fish catch in 2019 which was 374kg per year per household.
By 2025, the extent of flooded forest and other habitats for breeding fish within the 14,600 hectare Stung Treng Ramsar Site, and populations of breeding fish species are stable or increased, compared with a 2020 baseline	By 2025, the extent of flooded forest and other habitats for breeding fish within the 14,600-hectare Stung Treng Ramsar Site, and populations of breeding fish species are stable or increased, compared with a 2020 baseline: Broodstock zone is one of the mechanisms that is much contributed in improving fish stock or protecting the breeding fish and reduces numbers of illegal fishing activities, particularly the floating gillnet during the closed fishing season from May to September every year. According to the report from Fishery Administration Cantonment (FiAC) which initiated this action in 2020, approximately more than 7,000 tons of broodfish were protected from fishing by allowing them to safely migrate to the spawning grounds to be reproductive in nature.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
50% of selected youth groups are functioning in performance their knowledge and skill to CFI members in the 4 communes of Stung Treng Ramsar site by December, 2021, compared with a 2020 baseline.	By December 2021, 70% of selected youth are active in the youth networks to share information related to natural resources management with CFI members in the 4 communes of Stung Treng Ramsar site, compared with a 2020 baseline: Four youth groups in Stung Treng Ramsar site were selected to build the capacity in natural resource management to have knowledge and skill. They are active participants in sharing concerns of fishery resources management and they join to produce dissemination materials including videos to share among community members, parents, and relatives to push more participation through given conservation messages for change in practice for fishery utilization.
80% of community fishery members to be active participation through membership fee payment for biodiversity conservation and management in CFIs in Stung Treng Ramsar site by May, 2022, compared with a 2020 baseline.	By May 2021, according to the Cfi annual assembly reports in 2020 and 2021 was shown that 80% of the community members in 17 Cfis in Stung Treng Ramsar site supported and contributed as membership fee for biodiversity conservation and fishery management, moreover, they complied well with the rules and regulation of communities by

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	using limited fishing gears during the closed fishing season.
Two broodstock zones in Stung Treng Ramsar site established and functioned by December, 2021, compared with a 2020 baseline.	By May 2021, Two broodstock zones in Stung Treng Ramsar site were established and functioned, compared with a 2020 baseline.
60% of CFiMC in 17 CFis are functioning in institutional management and law enforcement by May 2022, compared with a 2020 baseline.	By May 2022, 80% of Cfi management committee (CFiMC) were active participants and functioned through regular patrolling in their fishing area, joining the patrolling team in broodstock zones, joint fishery law campaign, dissemination of rules of broodstock zones management to fishers, and collaboration with rangers and FiAC to crack down the number of illegal cases in Stung Treng Ramsar site.
70% of the key stakeholders participated in the trainings are active in conservation activities in Stung Treng Ramsar site by May 2022, compared with a 2020 baseline.	By May 2022, 80% of the participants are actively involved in law enforcement activities including patrolling, dissemination, meeting, and workshop on fishery resources management. For instant, in the co-management workshop, the key stakeholders reported on the collaboration activities that they made with other communities, and they provided feedback on the gap between collaboration and joint patrolling to crack down numbers of illegal cases.
Three functioning platforms (CFi network, STNA, and STWG-F) are active in sharing information and concerns related to fishery resources conservation and management in Stung Treng Ramsar site to the government for better responses by 2022, compared with a 2020 baseline.	<p>By 2022, Three functioning platforms (CFi network, STNA, and STWG-F) are active in sharing information and concerns related to fishery resources conservation and management in Stung Treng Ramsar site to the government for better responses, compared with a 2020 baseline.</p> <p>9 times of CFi network meetings were held to share information about the fishery resources management and concerns at Stung Treng Ramsar site. The issues raised were coordinated to solve by the CFi network and some proposed more action to the competent authorities to get the solution. The PCFi led the campaign fishery law for improving the awareness of community members to participate in the closed fishing season by not deploy the floating gillnet in the broodstock zone.</p> <p>Four times of STNA meetings were conducted under support from the project, it was shared the lessons learned from the project with other NGOs, and gathered participation. The STNA also shared the concerns and challenges related to the Hydropower development project on the mainstream of the Mekong River and other land issues for discussion and take action for seeking responses from the government.</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	STWG-F was held with participation from NGOs who are working on fishery sectors to share progress and sharing action plans.

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

None

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

4 youth groups in NRM were formed with 44/33F in Ramsar site. They were provided training on ecosystem services, the pros and cons of conservation, and how they can contribute to their communities. 95% of them well understood and took part in the conservation through other events including Mekong Fish Voice Campaign which was participated by 99/11F and led by community activist youth at ST Ramsar site. Youth were provided coaching on how to perform for producing the educated stories for community members to improve the awareness of community fishery management at Ramsar site, as the result, two stories were produced and posted on the Facebook page of CEPA. So far, 5.6k views and 9.4k reach for "My Community Patrolling Team" and 805 views and 909 reach for "Zero illegal fishing Community.

17 Cfis in Ramsar site conducted the awareness raising campaign to improve the understanding on the conservation concept and its benefits to their livelihood. The audience participating in the campaign was 1,389 including 430 females. During the campaign, the rangers met directly with 35 fishers in 15 camps and 20 boats at Ramsar site to disseminate on the conservation activities for fishers to follow and comply with, particularly during the closed fishing season.

The 17 times participatory analysis workshop on household benefits from fishery resources in each community was held at 17CFis and attended by 326 participants/164 females as the community fishery management committee and its members from 17 CFis in ST Ramsar site. The result, the total expense for fish consumption per household was 56.13USD per month, equal to 673.65USD per year per household, so the total expense for fish consumption within 17 villages was 94,176.82 USD per village per year. At least 56.13 USD was spent for fish consumption per month free of charge from the ecosystem services provided by the fishery resources that are available in communities, however, if the fishery resources are no longer exist or lost, the communities need more income sources to modify the above expenses for daily livelihood. Through these critical analyses on the benefit of fishery resources (pros and cons) to community livelihood, the CFiMCs and members have better understanding of biodiversity conservation and are committed to conserving the biodiversity and fishery resources, Strengthening the good collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, Regularly patrol in CFi area, Aware communities on Fishery law, CPA law and other related documents, Keep report to the relevant stakeholders for seeking any intervention.

Two annual assemblies were organized for 17 Cfis in ST Ramsar site to improve the participation and ownership of CFi members to support the fishery resources management in ST Ramsar site. As the result, 80% of the community members in 17 Cfis supported and contributed membership fee to the fishery management, moreover, they complied well with the rules and regulations of communities by using limited fishing gear during the closed fishing season. The total of resource mobilization from 17 Cfis was 30,223USD including contribution fee from members and non-members USD758, CFi credit USD 2,662, Mini trust Fund USD2,356, Commune Council USD90, Eco-tourism USD195, Donation box USD150., DOE USD322.00, FiA and CEPA USD23,640.00, and Fish trader USD50.

- Fish catch monitoring was conducted in 3 CFIs (Thmey, Koh Kei, and Orun) in 2021, one report the fish catch monitoring was completed, the total fish species found based on the report was 87 fish species with total fish caught 97,145 heads equal to 8,374.86 kg. In average daily catch was 23.26kg per day in among of 15 fishers, so the daily catch in average for each fisher was 1.55Kg.
- Two broodstock zones was set up with two endorsement letters from DoE and District Authority to recognize the four zones for protecting the breeding fish. The rules or procedures, schedule for standby team, complaint mechanism for broodstock protection zone were established to ensure the effective compliance of the rules is applied for transparency and accountability to the community members. The two-boat posts were completel installed and moved to the broodstock protect zones to be used. The project produced 225 signboard, 20 billboards and 20 banners about the conservation of fish, flooded forest, fish habitats and biodiversity for livelihoods, and 200 copies of procedure for broodstock.
- The result from the broodstock zone management was disseminated through the workshop on broodstock zone conservation and management with 116 participants including 21 women to share good practice, challenges and future plan in broodstock zone management in Ramsar site. Key result finding during the broodstock zone management took place was, that the number of electrofishing was dramatically declined by 70% to 80% while the floating gillnets deploying were 100% declined in the broodstock zone.
- Training on Effective patrolling method organized to 22/2F as CFI management committee to improve the collaboration effort and methods in patrolling activities. The participants applied and produced fruitful results as the following: based on the community report, 960 patrolling times, 170 cases were found, 105 cases cracked down, 2,109/373F of fishers fishing using legal fishing gears, 18 agreements were made, the illegal fishing equipment confiscated including 5 boats, 15 machines, 12 Electro-fishing gears, 14 Batteries, 103 Fishing net=2440m.
- sustainable financing mechanism in place in CFI strengthened to contribute to sustainable fishery management in local communities. As the result, 09 CFI credit and 9 Mini-Trust Fund were strengthened. 09 CFI credit had a total income of USD2,662 and 09 MTF had a total interest income of USD2,356. 402/245F are members of 9 CFI credit and saving groups in 17 CFIs in Ramsar site have improved knowledge and skills in credit operation and management. 9 MTFs provided training on the financial report process of withdrawal.
- A diagnostic study to better understand the reasons for limited coordination among key stakeholders for fisheries conservation in the Ramsar Site, and to formulate solutions based upon facts. The study shows that the problems of limited coronation among key stakeholders are limitation of manpower and financial source of each site, mandatory conflict and/or competition of managing and administering coverage area or standing point for controlling, unclear legal framework or driven guideline. Co-management workshop is a key approach for improving coordination and working way among key stakeholders in ST Ramsar site.
- The number of training to key stakeholders including, FiAC, rangers, CFiMC to improve the collaborative management of fishery resources in Ramsar site, four topics were provided, such as Lesson 1 – Effective collaborative management, Lesson 2 – Effective communication and conflict Lesson 3 – Lobby and Advocacy, Lesson 4 – Leadership and Management. After the training, the participants improved capacity and communication led to good collaboration in the fishery management in Ramsar site through active joint patrolling activities.
- Four times of co-management workshops were completed with participants from key stakeholders including FiAC, rangers, CfiMC, police, commune council, and district administration to have clear roles and responsibilities of each actor involved in the fishery resources management and conservation in Ramsar site. key stakeholders had good

collaboration and enabling working environment toward effective co-management on fishery resources management in Ramsar site. Lessons learned and challenges were shared among the participants for taking joint action to for improving fishery resources management.

Five-time of district CFi network meetings and four times of provincial CFi networks were conducted with participation fr

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
6.0	Stakeholder capacity strengthen for improving collaborative management the fishery resources in Ramsar site.	6.1	A report of the study developed including solutions.	A diagnostic study report to better understand the reasons for limited coordination among key stakeholders for fisheries conservation in the Ramsar Site, and to formulate solutions based upon facts produced and distributed among Cfi members and key stakeholders for improving coordination and management of fishery resources in Stung Treng Ramsar site.
1.0	Youth engagement for active sharing concept of conservation to the target communities through public performance.	1.1	ToR, Criteria, Structure, Objectives of the groups, List of the Youth groups	ToR, Criteria, Structure, Objectives of the groups, List of the Youth groups produced.
1.0	Youth engagement for active sharing concept of conservation to the target communities through public performance.	1.2	1 training reports, Training manuals, Pre-post test	1 training report, Training manuals, and Pre-post test produced and shared with participants.
1.0	Youth engagement for active sharing concept of conservation to the target communities through public performance.	1.3	1 Report on the Mekong Fish Voice Campaign	1 Report on the Mekong Fish Voice Campaign was documented and 2 videos of youth performances in fishery resources management was produced and distributed.
2.0	Participation and Ownership of CFI members improvement to support conservation and CFI management in Stung Treng Ramsar site.	2.1	1 report of the 17 awareness raising campaign, list of participation. Conservation quotes from community	1 report of the 17 awareness raising campaign, list of participants, Conservation quotes from community, activities' photo about awareness raising campaign on Fishery Law in 17 CFI in Ramsar, 2 District (Borey O'Svay Sen Chey and Stung Treng), 4

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				Commune (Preah Romkel, O'Svay, Koh Sneng, and Samaki).
2.0	Participation and Ownership of CFi members improvement to support conservation and CFi management in Stung Treng Ramsar site.	2.2	1 Report of the workshop	1 report of participatory analysis workshop on household benefit from fishery resources in each community produced
2.0	Participation and Ownership of CFi members improvement to support conservation and CFi management in Stung Treng Ramsar site.	2.3	2 Report of Cfi annual assembly, CFi Annual action and budget plan, Report on the contribution of membership fee collected	2 Report of Cfi annual assembly, CFi Annual action and budget plan, Report on the contribution of membership fee collected
3.0	Brood-stock zone in Ramsar site designated for conservation and management by all key stakeholders in Stung Treng.	3.1	1 Report of fish catch monitoring in 2021 documented	1 Report of fish catch monitoring in 2021 documented
3.0	Brood-stock zone in Ramsar site designated for conservation and management by all key stakeholders in Stung Treng.	3.2	2 Endorsed letters from DoE and local authorities to recognize the 2 zones of broodstock	2 Endorsed letters from DoE and local authorities to recognize the 2 zones of broodstock
3.0	Brood-stock zone in Ramsar site designated for conservation and management by all key	3.3	1 Report of the workshop	1 report of dissemination workshop on broodstock zones conservation and management.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	stakeholders in Stung Treng.			
3.0	Brood-stock zone in Ramsar site designated for conservation and management by all key stakeholders in Stung Treng.	3.4	Photos of 2 floating standby posts	Photo of two floating standby posts for regular standby patrolling in close-season fishing was completely installed and they were moved to the broodstock protect zones to be used for the standby team in early of May 2021.
3.0	Brood-stock zone in Ramsar site designated for conservation and management by all key stakeholders in Stung Treng.	3.5	20 banners, 510 signboards, 20 billboards, 200 copies of procedure for broodstock zone establishment and one video of broodstock zone establishment processes.	The project team has produced 225 signboards, 20 billboards, and 20 banners about the conservation of fish, flooded forest, fish habitats, and biodiversity for livelihoods, and 200 copies of the procedure for broodstock protection zone establishment and one video of broodstock protection zone development process for distributing to 17 Cfis in Ramsar site and at the standby posts of broodstock protection zones. All materials have been installed in public places and in the key habitats of fishery conservation zones including community conservation deep pools, and broodstock protection zones.
4.0	The capacity of CFiMC strengthening for active participation in biodiversity conservation and Cfi management.	4.1	2 reports of training, list of participants and pre & post test of the trainings. 2 training manuals documented	2 reports of training, list of participants, and pre & post-test of the training. 2 training manuals were documented, and training certificates were printed and provided to participants.
4.0	The capacity of CFiMC strengthening for active participation in biodiversity	4.2	5 Combined quarterly report of patrolling documented	5 Combined quarterly report of patrolling documented

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	conservation and Cfi management.			
5.0	Mechanism for generate income (credit, saving) strengthen	5.1	Benefit sharing record	Benefit sharing for credit scheme recorded.
5.0	Mechanism for generate income (credit, saving) strengthen	5.2	5 Reports of coaching	7 Reports of coaching to strengthen Cfi MTF, credit scheme effective mechanism for improving member income and contribute to conservation activities.
6.0	Stakeholder capacity strengthen for improving collaborative management the fishery resources in Ramsar site.	6.2	2 report of trainings, pre&post tests, list of trainees, and 4 training manual documented	2 reports of training, pre&post tests, a list of trainees, and 4 training manuals documented
6.0	Stakeholder capacity strengthen for improving collaborative management the fishery resources in Ramsar site.	6.3	4 progress reports of the co-management, joint work plan	4 progress reports of the co-management, joint work plan
7.0	Network strengthen for sharing lesson in fishery resources and Cfi management in the Ramsar site	7.1	6 quarterly reports of the Cfi network meetings.	11 quarterly reports of the Cfi network meetings at district and province.
7.0	Network strengthen for sharing lesson in fishery resources and Cfi management in the Ramsar site	7.2	8 reports of the STNA meetings, list of participants	8 reports of the STNA meetings, list of participants.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
7.0	Network strengthen for sharing lesson in fishery resources and CFI management in the Ramsar site	7.3	2 case studies on the good practice of the CFI management, 1 case study on effective broodstock zone management, 10 photos I-stand, One video on community perspective on the fishery management in Ramsar site.	2 case studies on the good practice of CFI management, 1 case study on effective broodstock zone management, 10 photos I-stand, One video on community perspective on the fishery management in Ramsar site.
7.0	Network strengthen for sharing lesson in fishery resources and CFI management in the Ramsar site	7.4	1 reports of the workshop produced and documented	1 report of the workshop was produced and documented including action photo and participant list.
1.0	Youth engagement for active sharing concept of conservation to the target communities through public performance.	1.4	2 Progress Report with 10 times (Y1=3times, Y2=7times) of coaching youth to perform the show.	2 Progress Report with 10 times (Y1=3times, Y2=7times) of coaching youth to perform the show.
1.0	Youth engagement for active sharing concept of conservation to the target communities through public performance.	1.5	3 of stories produced	Two of the case studies produced, Two educated videos for improving participation in fishery management have been produced.

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:

There are 2 case studies, 2 videos produced and distributed for raising awareness in public through Facebook, sharing and learning workshops, and related events in Stung Treng province and national platform.

1. Case Study on Fishers satisfied with broodstock protection zone in Stung Treng Ramsar site, Cambodia.
2. Case study on Conserving fisheries through the development of broodstock protection zones in Stung Treng Ramsar Site.
3. Video of story performance by youth activists about My community Patrolling Team.
4. Video of story performance by youth activist about Zero Illegal fishing community.

5. Video about Effective Broodstock Zone Management in Stung Treng Ramsar site.
6. Video about community perspective on fishery management in Stung Treng Ramsar site.

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
5.2	Number of domestic civil society organizations that demonstrate improvements in organizational capacity.	1	At least 1 domestic CSO (CEPA) demonstrates improvements in organizational capacity.	1	CEPA is the lead of the STNA which is currently much improved in coordination with other CFI NGOs, CFI Network and STWG-F in Stung Treng.
5.1	Number of civil society networks that enable collective responses to priority and emerging threats.	1	At least 1 civil society network (network of CFI, NGOs, and sub-Technical Working Group on Fishery in Stung Treng province) enables collective responses to priority and emerging threats.	4	1- CFI network platform 2- Stung Treng NGOs Alliance (STNA) 3- Stung Treng Sub-Technical Working Group on Fishery 4- Mekong Women Network on fishery
3.2	Number of priority sites where community forests, community fisheries and/or community-managed protected areas are piloted or replicated	1	Community forests, community fisheries and/or community-managed protected areas piloted, amplified and/or made more sustainable within at least 1 priority site (Mekong River from Kratie to Lao PDR)	1	Mekong River from Kratie to Lao PDR

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
3.3	Number of priority sites with co-management mechanisms that enable community participation in management of formal protected areas	1	Co-management mechanisms that enable community participation in zoning, management and governance of formal protected areas developed for at least 1 priority site (Stung Treng Ramsar Site within Mekong River from Kratie to Lao PDR KBA)	1	Four times of co-management workshops were conducted for improving fishery resources management in Stung Treng Ramsar site.
1	Number of civil society organizations, including domestic organizations, that actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.	1	One civil society organization (CEPA) actively participates in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile	1	CEPA became the leader of the fishery sector in Stung Treng.
2	Number of alliances and networks formed among civil society actors to avoid duplication of effort and maximize impact in support of the CEPF ecosystem profile.	1	At least 1 network formed among civil society actors to avoid duplication of effort and maximize impact in support of the CEPF ecosystem profile (Network of CFi, NGOs, and sub-Technical Working Group on Fishery in	1	Mekong Woman Network on Fishery was established for providing space for women to share lessons, concerns, challenges, and any support for fishery resources management and livelihood improvement.

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
			Stung Treng province)		
3	Number of key biodiversity areas targeted by CEPF grants that have new or strengthened protection and management.	1	At least 1 KBA targeted by the grant (Mekong River from Kratie to Lao PDR) with strengthened protection and management	1	Stung Treng Ramsar Site

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
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*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
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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
Kbal Koh Han broodstock zone	13.703142	106.018695	752	A broodstock zone was established to protect fish stocks from fine-mesh gill nets and electrofishing during the closed season
Anlong Thmor Kambor broodstock zone	13.741399	105.97484	329	A broodstock zone was established to protect fish stocks from fine-mesh gill nets and electrofishing during the closed season

Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
75	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One-day training on eco-system services, pros and cons of conservation was attended by 20 youth as males and 20 youth as females who are from 4 communes in Stung Treng Ramsar site. - One-day training on effective patrolling methods to familiarize the patrolling members with

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
		<p>planning and conducting safe and effective patrols. The training was attended by 20 men and 2 women who are CFiMs from 17CFis in Stung Treng Ramsar site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on Effective Collaborative Management, Leadership and Management, Lobby and Advocacy & effective communication, and conflict transformation provided to 35 men and 2 women from key stakeholders to improve capacity in collaborative management on fishery resources management in Stung Treng Ramsar site.

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits

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			
17 Cfis; Krala Peas ,Koh Chheu Teal Thum, Koh Chheu Teal Touch, Koh Kantheay, Koh Keuy, Koh Sneng, Koh Sralau, Koh Hib, Koh Pnov, Ou Svay, Veun Sien, Ou Run, Anglong Thmar Bang, Phum Thmei, Anlong Koh Kang, Thmor Takuk, Koh Langor, Krala Peas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cambodia	6511	6157

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

- 17 Cfis; Krala Peas ,Koh Chheu Teal Thum, Koh Chheu Teal Touch, Koh Kantheay, Koh Keuy, Koh Sneng, Koh Sralau, Koh Hib, Koh Pnov, Ou Svay, Veun Sien, Ou Run, Anglong Thmar Bang, Phum Thmei, Anlong Koh Kang, Thmor Takuk, Koh Langor, Krala Peas.: Fishery Resources benefit from conservation

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
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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
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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?
Mini-Trust Fund	To generate basic sustainable income for CBNRM groups through the bank/MFI interest to support the implementation of the community management plan and build social and	2020	The Mini-Trust Fund is defined as the matching or single funding from donors, government institutions, private sectors, charity to fill the financial gaps of CBNRM groups. It is advisable that at least USD 5,000 be the initial preferable capital for the startup of each and withdraw interest.	Cambodia	Supported an existing mechanism	The fund is deposited in a local bank/MFIs and the interest of the fund withdraws every month or quarter to support the implementation of the approved community management plan.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/ Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
	ecological resilience.					
Credit Scheme	CFi credit scheme to support the CFiMP implementation aims toward strengthening the CFi institutional and encouraging participation in the sustainable manner of CFiMP implementation.	2019	CFi credit scheme is a main financial resource for individual members can borrow to invest in livelihood activities and it is considered as a concrete revenue to support the CFi to operate its CFiMP. It is a kind of incentive where CFi members fully participate in CFi management activities.	Cambodia	Supported an existing mechanism	The project strengthened credit scheme operation and coaching for benefit sharing to members of credit and supported CFiMP implementation.

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
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LESSONS LEARNED

" Zero floating gillnet through broodstock zones development with inclusive participation and collaboration from stakeholders in Stung Treng Ramsar site"

The CEPA has been granted by CEPF to implement a project called "Sustainable Natural Capital Management through Improving Biodiversity Conservation Efforts in Stung Treng Ramsar Site" which was last for two-year period from July 2020 to June 2022. The project worked with 17 CFIs in 4 communes, 2 districts in the Stung Trang Ramsar site by improving the engagement of youth and CFI members, improving the capacity of CFIMC and the key stakeholder for effective CFI management, and strengthening networking and collaborative management in the broodstock zones and CFI management areas for improving fish stock and effective law enforcement in Stung Treng province. With these interventions, 14,600 hectares of Stung Treng Ramsar site are conserved with sustainable management; endangered fish species, breeding fish, fish habitats, and flooded forest. The project has been implemented in several activities in collaboration with Fishery Administration Cantonment (CFIAC) and Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) or rangers, local authorities including the commune council, and district administration. The following key activities were provided support such as:

- Engage youth and Cfi members in conservation activities and Cfi management through build the capacity of CFI members and youth, and motivating them to participate in the conservation.
- Support the implementation of the CFI management plan in 17 Cfis including patrolling, annual assembly, broodstock zone conservation, dissemination CFI legal documents, related fishery laws, CFI institutional strengthening, resources mobilization (membership fee, non-membership fee, sharing from enterprise group, saving, credit, Commune Investment Plan (CIP) and Commune Investment Fund (CIF))
- Strengthen CFI credit and Save effective mechanism to support the Cfi self-financing
- Build the capacity of key stakeholders in effective collaboration and management of the fishery resources in the Ramsar site
- Support co-management workshop for engaging all key stakeholders working together for effective collaboration and law enforcement
- Support CFI network at the district and provincial level
- Support NGO alliance "STNA"

Through the many efforts and interventions, the project has gained a good lesson learned from the project implementation particularly on the effective broodstock zone management in Stung Treng Ramsar site which is led to Zero illegal floating gillnets through broodstock zones development with inclusive participation and collaboration from stakeholders in Stung Treng Ramsar site.

Broodstock zone is one of the mechanisms that is much contributed in improving fish stock or protecting the breeding fish and reduces numbers of illegal fishing activities, particularly the floating gillnetw during the closed fishing season from May to September every year. According to the report from Fishery Administration Cantonment (FiAC) which initiated this action in 2020, in approximately more than 7,000 tons of broodfish were protected from fishing by allowing them to safely migrate to the spawning grounds to be reproductive in nature.

A story from Koh Sneng village, a fisher was satisfied with the broodstock protection zone in Stung Treng Ramsar site, Cambodia. Mr. Sok Daeng, a member of patrolling team in Koh Sneng community fishery which is one of 17 CFIs in Stung Treng Ramsar site which located in Koh Sneng village, Koh Sneng commune, Borei Osvay Senchey, Stung Treng Province, Cambodia. He and his wife, Vann Sonith have three daughters, they have diversified income to support their daily life including fishing, pig raising, chicken raising, local wine production and rice farming.

The 42-year-old man, Daeng has had much experience in fishing for 10 years by using the large-scale of gillnet to catch fish, particularly in the closed fishing season. His main income was from fishing only, he stayed on the river more than on the mainland, especially from May till August every year. He normally caught fish from at least 20 Kg to 100 Kg per day by using floating gillnet in the closed fishing season. He also mentioned about the number of fishing boats that normally caught fish by using fishing gear like him were approximately 100 fishing boats a day in this area.

Daeng said "I was fishing by using floating gillnet for 10 years to catch fish during the closed fishing season, I could catch fish from 20 kg to 100kg per day during the closed fishing season especially from May to August, not only me that could catch fish with a large amount but many other fishers, around 100 fishing boats every year that came to catch fish in this area"

In 2019, the fishery resources became declining from year to year while illegal fishing became more increasing, particularly electro-fishing. Moreover, he was introduced and disseminated by people from the community fishery management committee about the fishery resources status and how to protect those resources for their new generation, so Daeng has decided to drop his floating gillnet and joined with the patrolling team to help the community in dissemination and cracking down the illegal fishing.

"I joined with patrolling team of Koh Sneng Community fishery in 2019 since I found that many fishery resources have been declined by overfishing and illegal fishing, particularly in closed fishing season and I wanted to protect fish for my new generation too" Said by Daeng.

In 2021, Daeng is an active member of the patrolling team in Koh Sneng Community Fishery Management Committee (CFIMC). He joint force with other community fishery management committees, Rangers from the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) and Fishery Administration Cantonment (FiAC) from the Provincial Department of Forestry and Fishery (PDAFF), and Local police to standby in one of the patrolling posts for broodstock protection zone management in Ramsar site for five months (May- September) during the closed fishing season which is supported by Sustainable Natural Capital Management through improving biodiversity conservation efforts in Stung Trang Ramsar site, Cambodia (SNCM-IBCE-STG-RAMSAR-CAM) funded by CEPF.

"This year, I joint the standby team in the Broodstock protection zone in Ramsar site which participated with other CFis, Rangers, FiAC, and local police. I standby her for five months from May to September during the closed fishing season". He added.

Besides of joining the fishery conservation and management, Daeng still goes fishing every day for daily food consumption and sells to other villagers. This year, 2021 during the closed fishing season, he found that more fish were easy to catch even using family fishing gear and the number of cases of electrofishing was 95% declined, and 100% of floating gillnets declined compared to the previous years without the standby team to protect the broodstock zone. Other fishers who normally use family fishing, they feel satisfied with the project that protects the brood fish during the fishing season which is much benefited to their family fishing.

"Currently, I still do fishing but family fishing gears, like gillnet, fish traps and cash net to catch fish for daily life, this year during the closed fishing season, I caught fish quite better than last year as I could catch more fish by fishing traps or gillnet. Similarly, other fishers found the same thing as me. Based on my observation, 95% of illegal fishing was declined while the floating gillnets cases dropped to Zero or 100% declined of floating gillnets cases since the broodstock protection zone took place, most of the fisher is satisfied with the effort and initiatives."

Many efforts have been taken with good collaboration among the community fishery management committee, CFi members, local authority, FiAC, and PDoE to work together for improving the effectiveness of the law enforcement in the area. The CFi has been strongly

supported by the commune council and well collaborated with stakeholders including Cfi nearby, PDoE (Rangers), Police officers and FiAC which leads to reduce the number of illegal fishing from year to year.

This year (2021), the numbers of illegal fishing by using floating gillnets in the broodstock zone during the closed fishing season are 100% declined based on the patrolling and observation activities reported by the community fishery. This is because of other factors including good coordination of the CFi, patrolling standby posts in the broodstock zone, Commune Council supported high commitment of Community Fishery Management Committee (CFiMC), CFIMP implementation, CFi members participation, and other CFis nearby collaboration. "This year, through my observation and patrolling team reported that there was no any illegal fishing cases that happened using floating gillnets during the closed fishing season in two broodstock zones in Ramsar site. It is because of participation from our CFi members, other CFis, commune council, rangers, FiAC and especially from our CFiMC who have a good relationship with those stakeholders" Said by Mr. Chuon Chhorn, deputy director of Stung Treng Ramsar site.

The commune council in Koh Sneng also agreed that the broodstock zone development in Stung Treng Ramsar site is an effective mechanism that reduces the number of illegal cases, particularly floating gillnets and electro-fishing with strong collaboration from key stakeholders and built more confidence to the community fishery members to support the initiative. "I know that the broodstock zone management this year was running very well, the fishers appreciated these efforts with all participation from key stakeholders including FiAC, Rangers, CFiMC to protect broodfish in the closed fishing season. The CFi members in Koh Sneng are satisfied that the broodstock zone management has done such a good job with transparency and reduced the numbers of illegal fishing, particularly the floating gillnet cases declined 100%" Sai by the Commune Councilor, Mr. Duong Lien.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Successes

1. The Number of illegal cases reduced to 80% particularly electrofishing: According to the report from CFi the status of illegal fishing dramatically declined by 80% of electrofishing during the closed fishing season, this number decreased due to the fishing restriction from the standby team at the broodstock zones in Ramsar site.
2. Floating gilling on large scale was 100% declined due to the participation from local fishers who have complied with the rules and fishery law through the number of campaigns and youth participation in outreach activities from home and local authority participation.
3. Co-management workshop is one of the mechanisms to Improve collaboration in fishery management in Ramsar site as it is the platform that brings issues related to fishery resources management to put on the table for discussion and seeking more support and solution from the competent authorities.
4. Two broodstock zones in Stung Treng Ramsar site were established and functioned, and community fishers appreciated on what has been done with transparency and restriction in broodstock zone management in Stung Treng Ramsar site. The community fishers felt satisfied with the project intervention to protect the breeding fish during the closed fishing season, so they could even catch more fish by using the legal fishing gear in the community.
5. Sustainable financing mechanisms such Mini-Trust Fund and Credit Scheme are in place in the community and function a key important role in contributing to implementing the management plan of Cfi and improve the livelihood of CFi members.

6. Three functioning platforms (CFi network, STNA, and STWG-F) are active in sharing information and concerns related to fishery resources conservation and management in Stung Treng Ramsar site to the government for better responses.

Challenges

1- The pandemic of Covid-19 affected the project implementation: The outbreak of Covid-19 truly affected the project implementation according to the Royal Government of Cambodia had issued measures to prevent the outbreak of Covid-19 such as banning crowded meetings, suspending cross-provincial travel, issuing curfews, banning gathering people or traveling from 8 pm to 5 am. All of these factors have had a significant impact on the implementation of project activities. However, CEPA staffs still keep good collaboration and closely work with local authorities (village chief, communes chief, and district governor) to ensure that the implementation of the project achieves its goals. It also ensures that the measures imposed by the Royal Government and Ministry of Health through other mechanisms are observed. That includes switching to online meetings or training between project staff and donor or technical staff in Phnom Penh, reducing the number of participants and adherence to health rules, and making good collaboration with local authorities, especially the village chief, commune chief, and district governor. Overall, the project is keeping on track following the original plan set in the project agreement, even though the project implementation activities have been affected by the pandemic of Covid-19.

2- Poachers are gathering as large groups during the cracking down activities of the conservation team: Numbers of poachers formed in large groups and networks to operate the illegal fishing activities in the Stung Treng Ramsar site, particularly during the open fishing season. The patrolling team was challenged with them in danger as they used speed boats with technology to catch fish in a group of 3 or 5 boats or 6 to 10 people surrounding the patrolling team. In some cases, boats of the patrolling teams were destroyed or sunk by the poachers.

3- The fifth mandate of the Commune Council Election was taken place during this period while the activities of the project were implemented normally from January to April, however from May to June, some activities with meeting or gathering more people were postponed due to the promotional campaign for the commune council election. However, this is not to affect project activities. During the commune election, 2 CFiMC were promoted to stand for the election, however, 2 of them won the election. One of them become Commune Chief (Koh Sampeay Commune) and 1 another became commune councilors in Koh Seng.

4-On hydropower dam development, although the RGC declared to postpone the dam construction on the Cambodia Mekong River until 2030, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) has allowed a private company to conduct an environmental and social impact assessment for the estimated 900-1400 Megawatts Stung Treng hydropower dam project, the feasibility study for Stung Treng hydropower dam was conducted in January 2022 in 2 villages: Thmey and Koh Korden. Consultation on the draft report was conducted in the province with the participation of only one representative from 22 CFis in the Stung Treng Ramsar site. A brief study report shows that the project will address land impacts for only 160 families identified as being affected by the dam construction. A representative CFi network who participated in the consultation disseminated this finding to members of CFi network and CFi, and youth activists. CEPA engages with the NGO networks - River Coalition in Cambodia and Save the Mekong - and build awareness raising to CFi members especially youth on FPIC, Water Governance, etc., and collect information on affected families, families' profile, and communities' profiles for the lobby and advocacy.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

In the process of brood stock zone development, the project took some key action to mitigate environmental or social safeguard issues by having prior consultation with key stakeholders and community fishery members at Ramsar site, three events have added an agenda for consultation and dissemination on two brood stock zone development in Ramsar site in the existing activity plan of the project including kick-off project on Sustainable Natural Capital Management through Improving Biodiversity Conservation Efforts in Stung Treng Ramsar Site, Co-management workshop on fishery management in Ramsar site, and Annual assembly of 17 community fishery in Ramsar site.

The project is planning to develop two brood stock zone in Ramsar site to be restricted fishing activities surrounding the zones from May to September 2021, so the key stakeholders and impacted community members as fishers involved in this activity will be prior informed and consulted since 2020 for mitigating the environmental or social safeguards issues in the sites proposed. The report contributed to the two activities which were proposed from the Process Framework for Involuntary Restrictions including Meeting with local authorities (commune council and district administration) on the broodstock zone processes and Meeting with CFI members nearby the broodstock zone establishment for informing and responding to their concerns.

In 2021, the project has done several activities to support the process of broodstock zone development and management through taking action to mitigate environmental or social safeguard issues in the target communities of the project. The actions have been implemented with participation from community fishery members/fishers, community fishery management committee, officials of the provincial department of environment/rangers, fishery administration cantonment, local police, commune councils, and district administration. The following actions were implemented including meetings to develop rules, procedures, or regulations for protecting the zones with participation from all stakeholders, CFI members, and affected fishers, Endorse the rules, procedures, or regulation of broodstock zone management by the Commune council or district governor, and Sharing information on the complaint mechanism and posted on the community information boards for any urgent needs, Monthly meetings with fishers or CFI members to share information on the broodstock zone management and update progress to stakeholders

In 2022, The project supported some other activities to contribute to reducing social and environmental safeguards for communities such activities: Support Cfi Network at Borey O'Svay Sen Chey District, Organizing co-management workshop to have clear roles and responsibilities of each actor involved in the fishery resources management and conservation through an agreed action plan, and Dissemination on Fishery law

1) Meeting with local authorities (commune council and district administration) on the broodstock zone processes: the meeting was conducted on October 20, 2020, during the co-management workshop on fishery management in Ramsar site with participation from 52/9F participants including local police, commune council, district governors, rangers of DoE, FiAC village chief and Community fishery in Ramsar site. One agenda on the broodstock zone development in Ramsar site was added in order to get more inputs and collaboration support during the process of the development process, two-zone will be set up and led by DoE with participation from local police, Cfi, rangers, and FiAC to be rotated standby. The participants appreciated this initiative and strong support to set up two-zone in Kambor and Chamthom village, however, they also suggested that the project should have meetings with fishers or community members who are near the brood stock zone to understand the purpose of the initiative and join hand with the project implementation. There should be prior dissemination by CFI management committee, Rangers, and FiAC on this restriction from May to September which was complied with the Prakas for the close fishing season issued by Stung Treng Provincial governor and FiA for announcing the close fishing season.

2) Meeting with CFI members nearby the broodstock zone establishment for informing and responding to their concerns: in the occasion of the annual assembly of 17 CFIs in

Ramsar site, the activity of environmental or social safeguard issues consultation and dissemination were conducted in four Cfis including Koh Hib, Koh Kei, Cham Thom and Koh Sneng on 18, 20, 23 and 25 of December 2020 respectively With 158/ 85F participants. During the meeting, the project team disseminated and consulted on the broodstock zone development in the fishing area of those Cfis, the majority of them felt delighted with this project, however, they requested to the competent authority and communities who carry out this task have to be transparent, accountabilities with them as community members in the restriction period. The community members were happy to join in this action. Protection zone management to avoid internal and external conflict and to build trust, confidence, accountabilities, and transparency with CFI members or fishers. The rules were drafted and discussed among the standby team members and key stakeholders with 25 people including 1 woman from the standby team from May 3-4, 2021 with two teams in Koh Sneng and Kambor/Chamthom Cfis. The final rules were stated on objective, the scope of work, standby team, structure, roles, and responsibilities.

3) Endorse the rules, procedure, or regulation of broodstock zone management by the Commune council or district governor: the finalized rules of the standby team were endorsed by the commune council of Koh Sneng, then make copies for sharing with other fishers, Cfi members and standby team to monitor and comply accordingly. The notification Letter on the broodstock zone conservation and management was signed by the Provincial Governor, District Governor (Borey O'Svay SenChey), and DoE Director and publicly disseminated to local communities and stakeholders to join hands in fishery resources conservation in the closing season.

4) Sharing information on the complaint mechanism and posting on the community information boards for any urgent needs: set up the complaint mechanism for broodstock zone with good orientation to CFiMC from May 3-4, 2021 with 25 people including 01 woman. Five billboards (1 m x 1.20 m for each) with information on contact details from CEPA team, IUCN, and donors have been installed in the two broodstock protection zones and at the public place of Koh Sneng and Chamthom village on May 21, 2021. During this period, CEPA has not received any complaints from fishermen, CFI members, and stakeholders.

5) Monthly meetings with fishers or CFI members to share information on the broodstock zone management and update progress to stakeholders: from May to June 2021, the standby team at the broodstock protection zones conducted regular patrolling at least two times a day surrounding the broodstock zones to observe the activities of fishing of Cfi members or fishers. The team also met with the fisher to share more information about broodstock zone management and some rules of fishing to be implemented within the zone, particularly the encouragement of using family fishing gear during the closed fishing season. The progress update on the broodstock protection zone status was also included to be informed the fishers to be aware and join more action for improving law enforcement in the zones during the season. As the result, 84 fishermen's boats with 163 fishers get informed about the broodstock protection zone management and its progress. Some fishers felt delighted to see and hear about the progress, they also found that illegal fishing activities have dramatically declined since the broodstock protection set up and functioning.

6) Support to conduct annual assembly of CFis: 1123/695 F member of 17 CFI jointed annual assembly in 17 CFis that organized from 27-31/Dec/21. The participants improved their understanding of the achievement of CFI in 2021 including the challenges in patrolling and key solutions raised, 80% of activities in the management plan implemented, and all 17 CFis received a percentage of contribution from other sources (membership fee, MTF, Credit scheme, saving group, CBET, ...) in the total amount of \$7,975.00 for management and biodiversity conservation and 17 CFI management in Stung Treng Ramsar site. All members join to develop the annual action plan and budget plan for 2022 respectfully to 3-year management plan of CFI.

7) A dissemination workshop on broodstock zones conservation and management: the dissemination workshop on broodstock zone conservation and management was conducted with 116 participants, 21 females, who are the provincial governor, district governor, the provincial department of environment, the provincial department of agriculture, Chair and deputy of Ramsar head office, Stung Treng fishery administration cantonment, commune councilor, police commune, community fishery network representative and 17 CFIMCs in Ramsar site. This workshop was chaired by Mr. Chea Thavrith Deputy Provincial governor of Stung Treng province. The workshop was conducted for a hold one day, actively participating with a fruitful result below:

- Through the great result of the broodstock conservation zone, the participants in the workshop suggested having these conservation zone and operation teams for the next year later.
- 17 Cfi committees and all key stakeholders acknowledge the main result of this broodstock zone
- 90% of illegal fish by floating nets and 80% to 85% of using electrofishing gears were decreased through broodstock conservation team daily records.
- Through this broodstock zone operation, the collaboration among key stakeholders and community fishery committees is much better.
- Good collaboration and Strong commitment from Local authorities, District governors, Provincial Department of Environment, Provincial Department of Agriculture, community fishery committees, and members on fishery conservation.
- One agreed action has been produced for the next quarter.

8) Organize a co-management workshop to have clear roles and responsibilities of each actor to involve in the fishery resources management and conservation through an agreed action plan: through co-management workshop organized on December 23, 2021, 53 people/11 Females from all key stakeholders working in Ramsar site including DoE/Rangers, FiAC, District authorities, Commune Police, Commune council, village chiefs, and CFIMC and CFi network to have clear roles and responsibilities of each actor to involve in the fishery resources management and conservation through sharing challenges and solution then set up agreed action plan for collaboration in fishery resources conservation in next quarter.

9) Set up two zones of broodstock conservation and management: standby patrol team with 33 people did such as a great job by patrolling regularly with providing regular outreach activities to the fishers and checking whether the fishers have complied with the law of fishery or protected area, particularly in closed fishing season from July-September 2021. As the result of the broodstock zone operation for 5 months, many fishers are satisfied with the proposed project as they see more effectiveness in controlling the protected zones with active participation from fishers, community fishery management committee, local authority, rangers, and fishery administration cantonment. The number of illegal case have been reduced up to 80% based on the report from fishers and the patrolling standby team on the broodstock protection zone. Based on the observation, the status of the broodstock protection in both zones has been well functioning and operating with participation from fishers and CFi members. Following the experience in broodstock zone management, the key stakeholders have much closely involved in all processes of the management, particularly during the closed fishing season. They are happy to support this project even after the project ended, they still stand by in the zone which is managed and led by rangers.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

CEPF program should support the intervention as follows:

1. The project should support livelihood activities to the affected target communities who basically rely on the fishery resources while the restriction of the fishing activities has been applied: The project has not yet proposed the livelihood activities to respond to the needs of the community members to replace from fishing activities to another alternative livelihood during the closed fishing season from May to September. Fishers as the target beneficiaries also request more support for improving the community economy through providing skills and capital for applying chicken or pig raising for income generation and reducing the burden on fishing activities.
2. Broodstock zone management should be supported for the whole year round to reduce the number of illegal fishing: The broodstock zone management was supported for only 5 months from May to September while the other 7 months were also important to be applied. The broodstock zone management process is an effective approach that brings all key stakeholders to be in one place on standby and observe the activities of illegal fishing, it is the way that can block or cut off the connection of poachers to move from one to another to do illegal fishing and the standby post can control the movement of poachers through random check on the fish caught by the fishers and charged in some cases with illegal fish are found. From the experience of this project, some poachers have given up illegal fishing for a while during the restriction period. So if the broodstock zone management is supported for a whole year round, it is more effective and reduced more and more illegal cases at Stung Treng Ramsar site.
3. The project should be provided technical support to the Zoning of all proposed broodstock zone to have a clear boundary of each broodstock zone by installing flag signs, signboards, or billboards. The boundaries with detailed UTM should be identified and a map of each zone should be produced and recognized by key stakeholders including FiAC, DoE, and Local Authorities to make use of effective ways to protect the broodfish during the closed fishing season.
4. The experience from the broodstock zone management during the closed fishing season should be applied in other key habitats of fish species such as giant stingray, giant barb, and Irrawaddy dolphin which are out of the Ramsar site, but from Kratie border to Laos PDR border.
5. Scaling up the Co-management approach to the provincial level for improving participation for effective fishery management in Stung Treng province and linking to other national platforms for sharing good lessons learned or practiced with other partners and communities.
6. Community Fish Stall-led business for community sustainability: It is the fresh fish business that is led by the community itself for generating income and promoting legal fishing gears at the community level through buying legal fish from fishers. The income from the business will contribute to daily operations and partly support the community fishery management plan implementation.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	
Breakdown of Additional Funding	

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.

CEPA, Email: cepa@cepa-cambodia.org Website: <http://www.cepa-cambodia.org>