

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name	Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT)
Project Title	Strengthening the capacity of community-based institutions instrumental to the sustainable conservation of the few remaining seasonally inundated grasslands in the Lower Mekong Delta
CEPF Grant or Number	CEPF-097 (IUCN Ref.) / CEPF-110088 (CEPF Ref.)
Date of Report	30 October 2019

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction: 8

Grant Amount: US\$ 20,000

Project Dates: 1 November 2018 to 30 September 2019

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project

BirdLife International, Cambodia Programme (BirdLife). BirdLife supported the administrative facilitation of the project, and provided office space and in-country support for project staff. BirdLife has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Cambodian Ministry of Environment (MoE) and played an important role as the direct point of contact with the Cambodian Government. It also provided strategic advice on mechanisms for liaison with external stakeholders, and introduced project team members to a wide-ranging network of local people and organisations who have provided input to the project.

Chamroen Chiet Khmer (CCK). Although CCK was part of the original proposal for the project, due to internal issues, the organisation is no longer fully functional. For this reason, WWT worked with former CCK staff directly to deliver the relevant technical components and NatureLife Cambodia (see below) was engaged to support additional awareness raising activities under the project.

NatureLife Cambodia (NLC). NLC is a national conservation organisation specialising in communication and education activities. It was established with support from BirdLife and CEPF, and registered with the Ministry of Interior in February 2017. NLC has worked with WWT and its partners since its establishment, and has led a number of environmental awareness campaigns at the two project sites, including hosting the national celebration for World Migratory Waterbird

Day in 2018. NLC supported the environmental education and awareness programme and other community-related components of the project.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Anlung Pring (AP) and Boeung Prek Lapouv (BPL) Protected Landscapes are two of the last remaining seasonally inundated grasslands in the Cambodian Lower Mekong Delta. Home to a wealth of threatened species and providing ecosystem services to thousands of people, these sites must be supported with adequate biodiversity protection and mechanisms for long-term sustainable natural resource management.

This CEPF funded project has supported WWT and its partners to mainstream community-based management practices and promote conservation concerns among communities and government authorities at both sites. The project has built awareness of the opportunities presented through community-based natural resource management, and grown capacity for existing community institution members to benefit from financially sustainable systems that promote secure and resilient wise-use of natural resources.

At the end of this project, members of community fishery groups, ecotourism groups, and the wider community feel that they are able to affect change for their local environment and livelihoods. Communities have been heavily integrated into decision-making around the future of BPL, through zonation consultations, and AP, through the community-driven designation of the site as a Community Protected Area (CPA) and East-Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership Network Site. The involvement of governmental authorities, specifically different units of the Ministry of Environment and the provincial Governor Offices in Kampot and Takeo, has considerably increased support for the zonation of BPL, with community fishery groups represented through proposed transitions to CPA groups. The strong foundations of a community-based ecotourism venture, developed with previous CEPF support, have been built upon with marketing strategies leading to new sales agents and a business planning process.

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

Description of the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)	Summary of actual progress towards this goal
The protection of two seasonally-inundated wetlands provides tangible benefits to local people who feel empowered to effect local change to their environmental and social conditions.	<p>Local communities around AP and BPL are engaged with conservation efforts through community-based ecotourism, natural resource management and patrolling, and sustainable agriculture, securing improved or sustained monetary and non-monetary benefits from these natural systems. The entirety of Anlung Pring Protected Landscape has been designated as a Community Protected Area (CPA) to create long-term secure access rights for local communities. It has also been designated an East-Asian Australasian Partnership Flyway Site, after a joint application between NGOs and local community groups.</p> <p>Monthly patrolling by community monitoring groups (17 patrols per month at BPL and 11 patrols per month at AP) have recorded zero</p>

	<p>illegal extraction activities over the final two months of the project at either site, whilst community members continue to use natural resources under the current legal frameworks. There have been attempts at land encroachment at BPL through this project period, but these are being shown to be driven by external pressures from outside the local community and are being addressed through an ongoing zonation and new management system for the site.</p> <p>Like for like seasonal tourism figures at AP are reporting an increase in tourists of 16% from 2017 to 2019. These figures represent the high season numbers, recorded only four months into the project prior to some of the reviews and capacity building programmes. The project is currently in the off-season, so no current figures are available. The 2019/20 high season figures will offer us a better reflection of the success of this project.</p> <p>An end of project social survey has captured information on social perceptions of empowerment. 93% of local people reported a feeling that they could effect positive social change through engagement with conservation initiatives at the sites. This result includes existing community group members and the wider community, showing the positive empowering impact of the project beyond segments of the community most likely to engage with community activities.</p>
--	---

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

In the period between the original submission of the project proposal to CEPF and the grant being approved, the management of AP and BPL Protected Landscapes was transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to the Ministry of Environment (MoE). While this change had minimal impact on the communities living around AP, the communities around BPL had already formed Community Fisheries (CFis), which were legally able to operate inside MAFF Protected Areas, but not within MoE Protected Landscapes. Under the new system, community fishing groups would legally be able to operate inside the Protected Landscape, but only once areas within the Protected Landscaped had been zoned, and community use zones agreed. The zonation has been a very slow and contentious process, with a number of influential individuals seeing it as an opportunity to seize land for agriculture. This has created insecurity within the CFi groups, and created a challenge for the erection of the proposed fishing platform (as reported to the CEPF RIT previously). Government permission for the latter has now been granted (location and plans completed and endorsed), but engagement in fishery capacity building programmes was challenging during this period of insecurity. The community ranger groups have however continued to operate and are doing so very effectively. We are grateful to the CEPF RIT for permission to construct the fishery platform in the upcoming dry season – outside of the original project implementing period.

Through close collaboration between WWT, the MoE and BirdLife, zonation community consultations have been completed and draft maps presented to all government and civil society stakeholders. We have succeeded in securing the support of the Takeo provincial Governor Office

for the zonation plan, but it will take more time to obtain support at higher levels of the Cambodian administration.

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

One of the main positive developments during the project was the community-driven designation of AP Protected Landscape as Cambodia's first East Asian Australian Flyway Partnership Network (EAAFP) Site. This international recognition will help to raise awareness of the importance of AP, and has the potential to attract increased technical and financial support to conserve the site.

The communities around AP collaborated with the MoE to register the site as a Community Protected Area (CPA). This is a legal title for a number of ecosystems in Cambodia which will enable communities to implement participatory management measures and manage their natural resources. The registration was finalised on 3rd October 2019, at the very end of this CEPF project.

The project has played a major role in improving collaboration and communication between WWT and the provincial Governor Office in Takeo. In particular, the Deputy Governor responsible for natural resources has joined a number of our awareness raising campaigns and is showing strong support for the conservation of BPL. This strategic collaboration will support us in the longer term to deliver the priority conservation activities at BPL, such as zoning and law enforcement.

PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables

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

Objective 1: The number of incidents of illegal extraction of wetland resources at BPL has decreased by one third from the 2015 baseline		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 1.1: Hand-held electronic data collection systems developed. Initial training session given to rangers with ongoing monthly training support from WW Manager for Protected Wetlands.	20 community rangers using handheld data-collection systems and submitting electronic data to Manager for Protected Wetlands.	21 Rangers and members of Field Monitoring Teams (FMTs) received training from the Manager of Protected Wetlands on the use of SMART handheld data collection systems at AP and BPL. Data is collected electronically during all patrols, uploaded and reported upon monthly. Checks by specialist staff from BirdLife have confirmed high levels of key species identification skills by ranger teams at both sites. Ongoing support has been provided to the Rangers and FMTs by WWT and its partners, helping to improve patrolling and data management systems at the sites.
Activity 1.2: Build fishery patrolling station after consultation with community groups and site rangers.	Patrolling station established.	The patrolling station will be established in early 2020. A working group was established to follow the recommendations of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and a schedule was agreed for the construction of the patrolling station. Following identification of a prospective location, consultations were undertaken with the local community at Dei Leuk to inform them about the station and obtain their agreement for the construction. A design plan was

		<p>subsequently developed and sent to the MoE and district authorities for their formal approval.</p> <p>Unfortunately, this official approval process took considerably longer than expected, due in part to the protracted zonation process, and we missed the optimum period (dry season) for construction. We have identified skilled contractors and material suppliers and secured approval from CEPF to start construction in the next dry season (early 2020). A further update will be provided upon completion of the station.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3: Two training and two-way feedback sessions held for a total of at least 150 CFI members. These sessions will be led by the WWT Cambodia Country Coordinator and WWT Manager for Protected Wetlands to ensure CFI members understand the implications of the Ministry of Environment re-zoning of BPL and appropriate sustainable use rights are integrated into management planning.</p>	<p>150 Community Members have enhanced understanding of rights and draft zoning models have integrated sustainable use of fisheries for local people.</p>	<p>As reported in Section 4, during the period between proposal submission and grant approval, the management of Protected Landscapes such as AP and BPL was transferred from the MAFF to the MoE. As a result of this change, the CFIs' operation in BPL no longer had legal support and it was unclear how CFIs were entitled to operate under the new administrative arrangement. This uncertainty caused considerable delays in implementing this activity.</p> <p>WWT has continued to explore options related to: 1) maintaining the operation of CFIs inside and outside the boundaries of BPL; and 2) converting the CFIs to Community Protected Areas (CPAs). Negotiations with the MoE are ongoing. However, until final approval of the zonation at BPL, it is not possible to decide where CFIs can operate and where WWT can support them to register as CPAs.</p> <p>To facilitate the finalisation of the zonation process, 50 members of the former CFIs operating inside BPL were involved in BPL zonation consultation processes. In addition, a series of two-way training and idea sharing workshops were conducted in three villages - Kdol Chrum, Kampong Krasang, and Borei Cholesa - involving 40 members of the CFIs. These sessions focused on reintroducing the structure, functions and legislation of CFIs. The participants were also briefed about the structure and benefits of CPAs, following which people discussed their options to remain in CFIs or to join CPAs. The majority were in favour of operating under the CPA scheme.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4: Capacity building programme developed for improved management of the Kampong Krasang Waterway Rental Scheme. This will be a series of 4 workshops with the Kampong Krasang CFI group to address improve accountability systems and financial management of a scheme that should be delivering incentives to CFI members.</p>	<p>At least 50% of CFI members reporting that there are clear incentives to membership of CFI groups.</p>	<p>A series of on-site capacity building activities were conducted for the Kampong Krasang CFI, accompanied by a crackdown on illegal fishing practices. Training included three elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law and regulations around fisheries in Cambodia, alongside local bi-laws; 2. Legal frameworks and processes of Community Protected Areas; and 3. Methods of effective law enforcement. <p>With support from WWT, the CFI members met to agree on their patrolling plans for the coming year (2020). However, as reported above, it is likely that within the next year all CFIs will convert to CPAs.</p>
<p>Activity 1.5: Manager for Protected Wetlands works with Ranger teams to create</p>	<p>SMART tracking systems are collecting quality and reliable data on human use and biodiversity at BPL, and</p>	<p>Biodiversity use and habitat maps have been completed and incorporated into zonation planning. Invasive species (<i>Monochoria hastata</i>, <i>Mimosa pigra</i>, and <i>Impomea rubens</i>) have</p>

detailed maps of biodiversity and invasive species to feed into re-zoning of BPL.	improved data is informing the new Zonation Plan for BPL.	been mapped in the former core zone of BPL to identify areas for priority clearance under future management plans.
---	---	--

Objective 2: The number of international (high fee paying) and regional tourists visiting AP has increased by 50% compared to the same period in 2017/18, with at least 30% of all tourists engaging in other value-added community tourism options

Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
<p>Activity 2.1: Work alongside agents to develop packages and pricing that create enough of an incentive for agents to deliver high tourist volumes to the site whilst optimizing income for community funds.</p>	<p>CBET groups are receiving guests from at least five new agents (mix of international and local).</p>	<p>WWT has worked with a range of experts to improve the tourist packages offered by the community-based eco-tourism initiative (CBET) at AP and to increase tourist volumes to the site.</p> <p>We have negotiated with four different agencies to develop cooperation agreements with the CBET:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A partnership agreement with EXO Travel, the most reputable eco-friendly tour agency in Southeast Asia. The agreement will be signed following the finalisation of the CBET's new business model (see below), which will be undertaken in consultation with EXO Travel. EXO Travel have also agreed to provide periodic training to the tour guide at AP, and we may be able to access a grant from them to enable the CBET group to upgrade their operations to meet EXO Travel standards. - We are working closely with a social enterprise called "CamConscious Tourism", which developed the first Rural Homestay booking app for Cambodia. AP has been selected as one of their main promotional sites. Information about AP booking can be found on their website. - In March, we started liaising with Vana Adventure travel agency, which provides high-end birdwatching packages to its clients. We are working with Vana Adventure to develop a new tour package including AP, which will be sold in the upcoming tourism season. - We are also developing a partnership with a Swiss-based organisation called SwissContact. They are the main partner working with Kampot Province's Department of Tourism on the development of a tourism strategic vision for the province. They agreed to include AP in the future tourism development of the province as the top Rural Ecotourism site in the area. <p>We have commissioned a professional business consulting team, Sevea Consulting, to review the CBET group's current structure and operations, and propose a new business model (including site improvement, operation enhancement and strategised marketing) that extends CBET operations to year-round and attracts more tourists to the site. The consultant has shared some early results of the study, and the final report will be available by mid November 2019.</p> <p>In addition, a number of initiatives were undertaken to improve the marketing of the CBET initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CBET website was redesigned and updated to make it more visually appealing and user-friendly.

		<p>- The CBET TripAdvisor profile was updated and has now been formalised under the management of the project, with 100% of reviewers giving 5 stars at time of writing. Other CBET social media platforms including Facebook and Instagram are also being updated.</p> <p>- The CBET has now been included in Cambodia's rural tourism online booking network.</p> <p>- A promotional content package was produced for the CBET, including 100 high quality images of tourist attractions at the site, as well as a promotional video, which has been uploaded onto YouTube.</p> <p>Despite a reduction in the number of Sarus Cranes visiting AP during the dry season, the number of individual visitors to the ecotourism site has remained steady, and an increase has been recorded in the number of group visits by university and school students.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2: Six top-up training events are held throughout the year for the 17 members of the CBET to maintain capacity to deliver a quality product and build accountability into administrative systems.</p>	<p>CBET members are operating the tourism scheme independently for extended periods in the low season, and are reporting (through a survey) that they are more comfortable with general tourism operation.</p>	<p>Ongoing training activities for the CBET team have taken place throughout the project. These have included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - English language basics training for the CBET chief and accountant provided by an English Language intern. - On-going financial management training for the CBET accountant provided by WWT's Admin/Finance officer. - A refresher training course for the homestay operators (4 households) to improve their hospitality skills. - A refresher training course for 5 members of the CBET cooking team to improve food quality and hygiene standards. - 3 general training courses on teamwork, tourism management and conflict resolution for all CBET group members. <p>In addition, an educational visit was conducted for 4 members of the CBET team to the Chi Phat ecotourism site, one of the most successful ecotourism initiatives in Cambodia (see Activity 2.4 below).</p> <p>During consultations, the CBET members reported that they felt able to manage the CBET's general operations independently and with a high quality of service (as reflected in visitors' reviews on social media). However they expressed the need for further support on marketing if they are to move towards full financial independence.</p> <p>Following the findings of the review being undertaken by Sevea Consulting, WWT will support the CBET group to develop a comprehensive marketing strategy and to continue liaising with a range of agents to sustain and enhance their operations.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3: Embed environmental sustainability into all operations, including solar systems, filtered water re-fills, and recycling schemes.</p>	<p>Solar systems are installed at the CBET center.</p> <p>Recycling scheme is operating independently, with collectors visiting the</p>	<p>A number of measures were taken to embed sustainability into all CBET operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A solar system was purchased and installed in the CBET centre to meet the electricity demands of the site. - A water refilling system was introduced to encourage tourists to use their own bottles and reduce the use of plastic bottles.

	site regularly to buy recyclable products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Waste Management Protocol was developed for AP by NatureLife Cambodia and was communicated with community members through a number of training courses. - The waste collection point was relocated to improve the appearance of the site. - The CBET rules were updated to prohibit littering and smoking around the CBET building, helping to reduce pollution. - Improved toilets were constructed in collaboration with the Community Livelihood Department of the Ministry of Environment. <p>A recycling scheme has been developed, whereby independent waste collectors visit AP on a regular basis to buy recyclable cans and plastic bottles and then sell them to recycling companies.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4: Two local guides are given intensive training packages in customer service, Anlung Pring wetland biodiversity, CBET operations, upselling community products etc. This training will include a study tour to other successful CBET schemes in Cambodia, probably Chi Phat.</p>	<p>Guests are rating their 'guide experience' at an average of at least 4/5.</p>	<p>In addition to the general training provided to all CBET members, a specific training module was provided to the local guide to help him understand the requirements and code of conduct to welcome and manage the tourists.</p> <p>The WWT team provided a series of on-site trainings to the guide to ensure that his service is in line with high-end tour guiding standards. We also provided him with a bilingual book (Khmer and English) on Cambodia's biodiversity to improve his knowledge of the biodiversity of AP.</p> <p>The CBET guide took part in a 3-day bespoke training course offered by Cambodian Rural Development Team, a successful community tourism support NGO in Cambodia.</p> <p>As reported above, on 28-30th November 2018, CBET members including the local guide took part in a study tour to a successful community-based ecotourism initiative at Chi Phat in the Cardamom Mountains. During the visit the participants learnt how to improve their services and management to attract more tourists.</p> <p>At the time of writing, all reviewers on TripAdvisor had given 5 out of 5 marks, and on GoogleReviews AP had an overall rating of 4.9 out of 5.</p>

Objective 3: At least 90% of local people think that they can effect positive change		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
<p>Activity 3.1: Multi-media environmental education events, including films, presentations, and competitions, are held in ten villages around AP and BPL, clearly linking good natural resource management to improved ecosystem services and economic benefits.</p>	<p>Events are held with an average of at least 50 attendees per event.</p>	<p>A number of environmental education and awareness events have been held throughout the project, benefiting over 1000 people in total.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 2nd February, WWT/NLC hosted the national World Wetland Day celebrations at BPL, promoting the Ramsar Convention's 2019 theme (Wetland and Climate Change). The event was attended by over 150 participants including national and local authorities, local communities, and university and school students from around BPL. The event included speeches, role-plays, games and tree planting at the host school. The report is available here.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 10th May, World Migratory Birds Day was celebrated in Kamptot Province. More than 150 people including schoolchildren attended the event and participated in environment-themed activities. - On 31st May, an environmental festival was organised for schoolchildren at AP to celebrate Sarus Crane Conservation. Representatives of Kampong Trach Education Office, the Commune Hall, WWT and its partners, local NGO Mlub Baitong, and AP's CBET team participated in the event, joining 300 people from five local schools and communities. - On 1st August, WWT and BirdLife organised a celebration event in AP to announce the Protected Landscape's designation as Cambodia's first EAAFP Site. More than 100 schoolchildren celebrated the accession of AP to the EAAFP by performing role-plays and leading environmental question and answer sessions. - On 12th August, an environmental awareness raising event was held in Takeo Province Hall. The event was organised by the Deputy Provincial Governor and more than 300 schoolchildren took part. During the event the provincial authorities and NGOs (WWT and BirdLife) gave presentations on the importance of conserving wetland ecosystems for the livelihoods and well-being of local communities. - On 24th August, an awareness raising tour was organised for university students from Takeo Province to visit BPL. During the visit, which was accompanied by the Deputy Provincial Governor, students conducted tree planting and litter collection activities. They worked with local communities to promote the importance of the site within the province and the country as a whole.
<p>Activity 3.2: Teacher training program (including initial teacher training day and shadowing support through first time implementation) to support long-term delivery of schools environmental education program.</p>	<p>Teachers from twenty classes given training to deliver, and implement for the first time, WWT environmental education program in Cambodia.</p>	<p>Three meetings were held with local schools at AP to discuss the involvement of teachers in wetland CEPA activities. A joint plan to roll out the programme was developed in collaboration with WWT's partner, NLC.</p> <p>An educational textbook on environmental issues previously produced by NGO Mlub Baitong at AP was adapted for local schools at BPL.</p> <p>Teachers from 6 schools (18 classes in total) in AP and BPL received training on the environmental education programme. These teachers will be a part of our year-round educational plan at both sites.</p> <p>To promote environmental awareness within the teachers' community in BPL, a young teacher was chosen to be a "wetland ambassador" for the province. She will take part in awareness campaigns to motivate her peers to deliver environmental education in Takeo's schools.</p> <p>We have also supported the establishment of "Friends of Anlung Pring", a school group championing environmental issues. An education expert who volunteered with WWT in Cambodia has developed a comprehensive curriculum for the group, which will be translated into Khmer and shared with other NGOs as an educational resource. WWT and NLC staff have been trained on the curriculum.</p>

<p>Activity 3.3: Multi-stakeholder working groups functioning to contribute to Regional Plans and successfully defend the Protected Landscapes from other economic and political pressures.</p>	<p>Quarterly and additional ad-hoc working group meetings attended by all relevant government and civil society stakeholders.</p>	<p>All key stakeholders have met regularly to monitor current and emerging threats to the Protected Landscapes. WWT has been actively engaged in conservation and development decision-making platforms at the district and provincial levels.</p> <p>At BPL, one of the main threats is illegal fishing. WWT worked closely with the Department of Freshwater Wetlands Conservation (DFWC) to raise this issue at the highest level and continues to help coordinate and fund the multi-stakeholder illegal fishing crackdown committee. At WWTs instigation, the MoE has written to the Takeo Governor requesting him to take action on illegal fishing.</p> <p>At AP, large-scale shrimp farms and road developments pose a significant threat to the site. Following attempts by shrimp farm owners to establish an access road adjacent to AP's boundaries, WWT established a multi-stakeholder taskforce to review the threat. We succeeded in halting the activity by securing agreement for an EIA before further work was undertaken. A report on site investigations and a meeting with the Kampong Trach Deputy Governor was submitted to the MoE Minister. The Minister has agreed to: 1) draft a letter to the Kampong Trach Governor about shrimp farm development and laterite road construction; and 2) cooperate with the MoE's Department of Environmental Impact Assessment, Kampong Trach DoE, BirdLife and WWT to assess the proposed developments.</p> <p>WWT presented the conservation progress at AP in a meeting of the Kampong Trach District Development Committee in November 2018. The results of the meeting were used to develop district community development plans.</p>
<p>Activity 3.4: Community consultations in seven villages (as part of the Ministry of Environment's BPL re-zoning process) will be used as a platform to promote community rights and environmental awareness.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Environment re-zoning of BPL is informed by local communities and includes mechanisms for wise-use of natural resources.</p>	<p>Throughout the BPL zonation process, WWT and partners have worked alongside government and local communities to assess land use and ecosystem services in BPL, paying particular attention to the security of livelihoods and biodiversity habitat into the future.</p> <p>As part of this process, extensive community consultations were undertaken in November and December 2018, with 89% of all households within the boundary of BPL (296 households in Sangkum Meanchey village and 30 households in Dei Leuk village) directly engaging in agricultural boundary reviews and land tenure discussions.</p> <p>In addition, a further 35 people representing all 10 villages in the wider area participated in workshops to collect data on natural resource use from the protected wetland to ensure that appropriate rights to access resources are granted in any future management plans and changes to legal frameworks.</p>
<p>Activity 3.5: WWT project staff will encourage and support the CBET group to take forward their own 'micro-business concepts' to generate increase revenue for the organisation. Examples</p>	<p>Three independent community association 'micro-business concepts' supported and functioning by the end of project.</p>	<p>WWT staff have provided ongoing support and advice to the CBET team on diversifying their income streams.</p> <p>We have supported the group to expand the range of local products on sale to tourists at the CBET centre, which now includes rice wine, leperonia handicrafts and handmade scarves.</p> <p>WWT is in discussion with the NTFP-Exchange Programme Cambodia about marketing AP's products through their</p>

<p>include increasing the range of community-made gifts on sale at the CBET centre gift shop, and up-selling value-added tours to guests visiting to only see the cranes.</p>		<p>network. We expect an agreement to be finalised in the near future.</p> <p>We are also exploring the possibility of selling AP handicrafts through the network of shops at WWT's nine wetland visitor centres across the UK. The retail team in the UK are currently reviewing the export/import regulations, as well as marketing feasibility, and we anticipate that in 2020 AP will start supplying our UK shops with original community products.</p>
<p>Activity 3.6: Attitude survey of community members in the geographical areas of the project shows awareness of the need for sustainable resource use raised and that the project's interventions have created positive socio-economic change.</p>	<p>At least 90% of those surveyed report that they feel their actions can create positive environmental and social change</p>	<p>An attitude survey was conducted with local communities at the end of the project. The survey found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 93% of all respondents at AP and BPL (from within and outside of community groups) reported that they were aware of the benefits of community-based conservation work and felt that they could affect positive change for themselves and their environment. - More than 90% of the respondents were aware of the importance of wetlands for their lives. - 100% were aware of the problem of invasive species in the wetlands, and were able to rank the degree of threat from each invasive species, although more than 70% of respondents reported that they use these invasive species for different purposes (firewood, food, medicine, etc.). We are exploring the implications, and potential opportunities of this for future invasive species management work. <p>One challenge identified during this survey was the perceived effort that it would take to join community-based conservation groups. From discussions with existing members, we believe that this is a perception rather than an actual challenge, so we will work with the community groups to create a membership drive and awareness campaign.</p>

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

N/A

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

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

The zonation process at BPL took significantly longer than expected, which led to delays in the approval of permits for the fishery patrolling station construction. In future we will allow more time for such processes and communicate all related activities clearly to the Government well in advance to ensure that the necessary permissions can be obtained in good time.

Delays in the zonation process were partly caused by the political power dimensions underlying land ownership claims. Further investigation in this area will be undertaken in order to inform our future strategies on the BPL zonation.

A festival to celebrate the arrival of the migratory birds at the AP CBET site was cancelled due to lack of interest from tourists. The challenge of selling tickets provided some useful insights into tourism marketing requirements. For this event we decided to conduct promotional activities through our own media platforms, rather than involving external tour operators. For future events of this nature we will work with a reputable tour agency to tailor the event to the demands of the market.

Sustainability / Replication

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

The ecotourism analysis and marketing strategy development undertaken by expert consultants provides a strong foundation to develop a comprehensive business plan for the AP CBET. This is not only important for the improvement of ecotourism services in the dry season (when Sarus Cranes are at the site) but more importantly, it will help to maintain ecotourism operations during the rainy season, which was previously considered as off-season for AP.

The registration of AP as a CPA will ensure that communities have a stronger voice in managing their natural ecosystems. WWT is taking steps to ensure that the concept of CPA is well understood by the local communities, and that this structure will be used to bring greater protection measures for AP, while guaranteeing fairer opportunities for local communities to benefit from the site's ecosystem services.

The designation of AP as an EAAFP Site paves the way for the nomination of the Protected Landscape as a Ramsar Site. We are currently working with the MoE to prepare supporting documents for the nomination of the site in the coming year.

Safeguards

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

A Process Framework for Involuntary Restrictions, and an Environmental Impact Assessment & Environmental Management Plan were submitted to CEPF as a part of project's safeguarding measures. These have been followed throughout the project. The project builds upon a Vulnerability Assessment of BPL and extensive consultations with local and national government and with community groups (ensuring gender, socio-economic background and age were considered and represented) to develop the zonation plan. The plan is supported by the provincial government and is now open for comments by all interested stakeholders. This process (and grievance mechanism) is reported at Community Information Points throughout the site to ensure maximum awareness.

Additional Funding

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

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

US\$511,283, including US\$50,000 supporting this project and two large grants totaling US\$461,283, which were secured, in part, as a result of the CEPF investment.

b. Type of funding

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount (US\$)	Notes
Ocean Park Nature Conservation Fund	A	7,905	
Woodspring Trust	A	6,950	
European Outdoor Conservation Association (EOCA)	A	9,185	
Regional Ramsar Centre-East Asia	A	5,100	
Nagao Wetland Fund	A	15,419	
WWT in-kind support	A	5,441	
Darwin Initiative (UK Government)	B	411,483	A three-year project (Apr 19-Mar 22) to build on the work at AP/BPL, enhance their connectivity to a healthier wider wetland landscape, and promote more harmonised wetland management across the region.
Disney Conservation Fund	B	49,800	A two-year project (Oct 19-Sept 21) to support further research, environmental education and sustainable livelihoods activities at AP/BPL.

* Categorize the type of funding as:

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

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

N/A

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

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

Indicator	Narrative

Contribution to Global Indicators

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

14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

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

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

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

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
Kampong Trach - Cambodia	217	FP
Boeung Prek Lapouv - Cambodia	8,500	FP

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

15. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

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

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

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

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

16. Production landscape

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

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
Anlung Pring Protected Landscape	217	10.481096	104.524935	Improved patrolling and field monitoring.
Kampong Krasang Community Fishery	6,849	10.756396	105.060429	Increased patrolling and reduction of illegal fishing and off-season fishing.

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

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

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

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have

benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

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

# of men benefitting from formal training*	# of women benefitting from formal training*
70	75

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

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

# of men benefitting from increased income*	# of women benefitting from increased income*

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

17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined

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

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
70	75

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

18. Benefits to Communities

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

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries		
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Chress Village	X	X									X			X	X	X	100	100
Koh Chamkaar Village	X	X									X			X	X	X	75	75
Koh Tnoat Village	X	X									X			X	X	X	50	50
Takeo Town						X					X						100	100
Kdol Chrum Village	X	X						X			X		X		X	X	252	252

Kampong Krasang Village	X	X							X		X		X		X	X	83	83
Chey Chouk Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	88	88
Sangkum Meanchey Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	261	261
Thmor Bei Dum Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	159	159
Banteay Sluek Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	38	38
Dei Leuk Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	8	8
Daem Doung Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	178	178
Tropeang Tonle Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	116	116
Chroy Pon Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	102	102
Chumrum Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	305	305
Keo Kampleung Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	306	306
Banteay Thleay Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	418	418
Prolay Meas Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	262	262
Daem Chan Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	228	228
Daem Kroch Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	207	207
Chambok Em Village	X	X									X		X		X	X	469	469

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

18b. Geolocation of each community

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

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
Chress Village	10.494115	105.511191

Koh Chamkaar Village	10.481957	104.509888
Koh Tnoat Village	10.475330	104.548278
Takeo Town	10.99	104.78
Kdol Chrum Village	10.761515	105.065404
Kampong Krasang Village	10.790977	105.064273
Chey Chouk Village	10.691557	105.025530
Sangkum Meanchey Village	10.750583	105.055525
Thmor Bei Dum Village	10.735148	105.092332
Banteay Sluek Village	10.727583	105.043017
Dei Leuk Village	10.719319	105.022804
Daem Doung Village	10.705524	104.912799
Tropeang Tonle Village	10.730334	104.912503
Chroy Pon Village	10.729762	104.937996
Chumrum Village	10.767162	104.936151
Keo Kampleung Village	10.756518	104.959569
Banteay Thleay Village	10.740003	104.958811
Prolay Meas Village	10.723774	104.906389
Daem Chan Village	10.798328	104.952155
Daem Kroch Village	10.791315	104.949953
Chambok Em Village	10.793105	104.944735

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

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

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

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1	Anlung Pring Community Protected Area scheme	X					X	X		X			X		X	X	X		
2	Anlung Pring East Asian Australian Flyway Network Site			X			X	X								X			

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

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1	Cambodia	03/10/2019	Full management of AP will be transferred to the communities. In order to ensure that this transfer is successful, WWT will continue to work closely with the local communities to build their natural resources management capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Followed up establishment of AP as a CPA with communities as well as MoE. Provided technical input to MoE regarding establishment of CPA. Collaborated with MoE to develop structures and regulations of CPA.
2	International	07/05/2019	Higher recognition of AP as an important international wetland among communities and local authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributed to development of the EAAFP proposal, and worked with the EAAFP

			Possibility of future collaboration with other international organisations working on Sarus Crane Conservation.	Secretariat to edit and finalise the official document submitted by the Government of Cambodia.
--	--	--	---	---

20. Best Management Practices

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

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1	N/A	
2	N/A	

21. Networks & Partnerships

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

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	N/A			
2	N/A			

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

Name: Tomos Avent
Organization: Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT)
Mailing address: WWT Wetland Centre, Bowditch, Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, GL2 7BT, UK
Telephone number: +44 1453 891243
E-mail address: tomos.avent@wwt.org.uk