

Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species

Final Report

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference No.	14-046
Project title	Sustainable tourism supporting species conservation in the Srepok Wilderness, Cambodia
Country	Cambodia
UK Contractor	IIED
Partner Organisation (s)	WWF-UK
Darwin Grant Value	£172, 619
Start/End date	May 2005-March 2008
Project website	www.iied.org ; www.panda.org
Author(s), date	James MacGregor, Craig Bruce, Amy Maling, and Nick Cox 30 June 2008

2. Project Background/Rationale

- *Describe the location and circumstances of the project*

The project was located in Mondulkiri Province, Northeast Cambodia, which is part of an area known as the Eastern Plains. This landscape is dominated by a Dry Forests ecosystem that once covered a large area in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam, and is now almost entirely limited to North and Northeast Cambodia. The project focus was in the Srepok Wilderness Area (SWA) of Mondulkiri Protected Forest, a protected area that contains some of Southeast Asia's last significant populations of iconic animals such as Asian elephant, tiger, and gaur. WWF, in partnership with the Cambodian government and local communities began working in this protected area in 2003 with the aim of building Cambodian capacity and political support for management of a world-class biodiversity area to a world-class standard. Like all other protected areas and protected forests¹ in Cambodia, very little central government financing is allocated for even basic operational costs and therefore the conservation of this globally important biodiversity is dependent on unpredictable and unsustainable international financing sources.

- *What was the problem that the project aimed to address?*

A serious decline in species populations in the last few decades due to unsustainable harvesting and habitat loss has prompted urgent action from the Government, WWF, and other local partners to address this trend. In conjunction with IIED, these groups have identified high-value low-impact wildlife ecotourism as a means of securing the future of these species and their ecosystem through generating financing for conservation activities and

¹ The official Cambodian Protected Area system is under the management of the Ministry of Environment (MoE); however a number of other forest protected areas are under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) and are known as Protected Forests.

supporting local livelihoods as well as ensuring the financial sustainability of the protected area. The project was designed under the premise that the local communities that are currently dependent on the use of natural resources within the SWA are some of Cambodia's poorest. At the same time it was recognised that these communities also represent the best chance for genuine conservation of key species within the SWA – they know the species, the area and their own poverty alleviation needs. Because communities are unwittingly part of the problem; over-harvesting species and degrading the ecosystem within the SWA such that key species cannot persist, the project aimed to build awareness of communities and to create the conditions necessary to ensure that the costs to the community of avoiding harvesting and other environmentally damaging activities are at least balanced with the benefits they will receive from alternative sources.

- *Who identified the need for this project and what evidence is there for a demand for this work and a commitment from the local partner?*

This project was conceived out of existing partnerships with two key government agencies: The Ministry of Agriculture's Forestry Administration (FA), and The Ministry of Environment's Dept. of Nature Conservation and Protection (DNCP). WWF had existing MoUs with both agencies prior to this project; these MoUs provided the platform to define the scope of work within which this project has operated. As the project was implemented almost entirely in Monduliri Protected Forest (MPF), FA was the primary partner, however much of the work has provided tangible benefits to adjacent Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS), managed by DNCP (part of MoE). This project was one of three separately funded, but complementary projects operating in the SWA and fully supported by FA.

3. Project Summary

- *What were the purpose and objectives (or outputs) of the project? Please include the project logical framework as an appendix if this formed part of the original project proposal/schedule and report against it. If the logframe has been changed in the meantime, please indicate against which version you are reporting and include it with your report.*

The purpose of this project was to protect key threatened species in the Srepok Wilderness Area, and secure community access to benefits through sustainable wildlife tourism in the SWA in Cambodia. See Appendix III for a detailed summary of overall actual outputs against planned outputs, and Appendix I for original logframe.

- *Were the original objectives or operational plan modified during the project period? If significant changes were made, for what reason, and when were they approved by the Darwin Secretariat?*

No significant changes were made to either the objectives or operational plan.

- *Which of the Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) best describe the project?*

See table in Appendix II for project contribution to the articles under the CBD

- *Briefly discuss how successful the project was in terms of meeting its objectives. What objectives were not or only partly achieved, and have there been significant additional*

accomplishments?

In order to achieve the overall project goal, six key outputs were defined. Below is a summary of how each output was achieved:

Output 1 – Core protection zones, conservancies, co-management agreements

Activities undertaken to achieve this output surpassed initial project expectations by yielding far more useful information and community participation than was originally anticipated. In addition to the main activity of developing a management plan for MPF (including action planning on species monitoring and conservation), which was completed and submitted to government in June 2007, the Darwin funding provided crucially important additional support to enable significant expansion of the Community Extension Team (CET). The CET was then able to evolve into two distinct sub-teams – one for communities in and around Mondulkiri Protected Forest (MPF), and one for Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS). Furthermore, the project has been able to organize more mapping workshops than planned and therefore achieve increased community capacity building over a wider area in resource planning. Two extra 3D models were produced as a result of the success of the exercise undertaken to produce the first two models; communities and local government were very impressed with the approach and so there was significant demand for wider application of the methodology across the entire landscape, not just for MPF/SWA.

As a result of the 3D-model mapping, capacity building and awareness activities, communities requested the designation of community-managed forestry and fisheries areas within the protected areas. Despite the national legislation not specifically allowing for such community-managed areas (or 'conservancies') inside protected areas, nevertheless the government has approved these, and boundaries of two community protected forests in MPF - totalling 2,900 ha - have been demarcated, and a community association formed to develop use regulations and governance structure. The mapping exercises also informed the development of a comprehensive management plan for MPF, which is now under a lengthy review process by the Forestry Administration.

Output 2 – Biological data collected, analyzed, and with community participation in wildlife surveys

Conservation law enforcement has been a vital component of the project, as without it, future ecotourism would not be possible. Ranger patrolling is planned and monitored using MIST surveys and the information they supply forms the MIST monitoring database (see Appendix VI for an example of recent MIST report). Ten teams of community rangers, FA rangers, and police from 5 outposts continue to patrol the SWA. It is clear that better patrolling systems and more patrolling time have resulted in more discoveries, for example, a total of 33 illegal hunting, fishing, and logging activities were dealt with, and 60 animals were confiscated from poachers in the MPF during the period April 07, to September 07, and as the monitoring system is still in its early development, no significant conclusions can be surmised from this data suggesting either an improvement in enforcement, or an increase in illegal activities.

The focus of the project thus far has largely been on site protection, and it was the aim of the Darwin supported component to initiate the development of a more systematic approach to wildlife monitoring. MOMS is a part of this (see below) however MOMS is not designed to provide the level of detail nor is based on the scientific rigour that is required to provide accurate assessments and estimates of the size of wildlife populations. The project still requires further time to fully implement an acceptable and effective monitoring system, however this is well underway through the completed design of a tiger monitoring system (for the MPF, PPWS, and SBCA in collaboration with WCS). This system requires full time monitoring teams to deploy across the landscape, and follow pre-determined methodologies for observing tiger sign and that of tiger prey species plus other carnivores. There is a confirmed presence of a growing number of large mammal species in the MPF including the

repeat confirmation of tiger and wild water buffalo presence.

A relatively low level of camera trapping was done during the period of the project, mostly during dry seasons and with considerable success given the small number of cameras. However for such a large area, camera trapping at low densities can only really help to provide some confirmations of presence and create communications opportunities for the project. There were at least two occasions when camera trap photos were released in the international media (see photos below of tiger, leopard, and elephant).



Figure 1 – Camera trap pictures, 2005–2008

The development of a MOMS system - based on the successes and lessons learned in Namibia - has proven to be one of the main highlights of the project. Previous project reports have detailed the process of first assessing the potential for the introduction of an adapted version of Namibian MOMS in the Cambodian context, followed by the exposure to the system being implemented in community conservancies in Namibia, then training of other project personnel, design and development of materials, followed finally by further training of community rangers and initial implementation in MPF. The visit to Namibia perhaps turned out to be the crucial element, for without this firsthand insight into how such a system can be implemented on the ground, it would have been very difficult to build local enthusiasm to take what has been learned in Namibia and make it their own. MOMS is now being rolled out across the landscape in PPWS and it is the intention to adapt for other protected areas in Mondulkiri and beyond.

Figure 2 MOMs posters using in the SWA, 2007





Mondulkiri Protected Forest

Phase one: 2003 - 2005 - Activities and accomplishments



Protected area (PA) management

- South African biologist conducted reconnaissance for SWA establishment
- Funding secured until 2006 and Cooperation Agreement signed between government, private sector, and WWF
- 10 staff recruited, trained, and equipped
- Headquarters and three ranger outposts constructed and equipped

Law enforcement

- draft zones recommended
- ranger teams trained, equipped, and patrolling throughout SWA
- "no hunting contracts" signed by local hunters
- natural resource use and access regulations developed and enforced

Wildlife monitoring and surveys

- wildlife data recorded by camera traps and ranger patrols, and stored in central database
- transects established for biological monitoring

Community participation

- former hunters and poachers employed by the project as community rangers
- local elephants and rhinoceros herd and trained
- community meetings held to discuss resource-use issues and responsibilities



WWF Cambodia

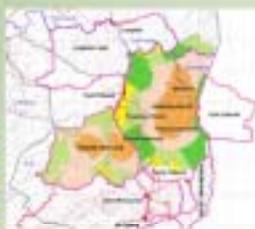


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Mondulkiri Protected Forest

Srepok Wilderness Area (SWA) Project - General Information



Establishment of Mondulkiri Protected Forest

The Mondulkiri Protected Forest for Conservation of Genetic Resources of Plants and Wildlife was proclaimed via Sub-decree No: 75 ANK-BK of the Royal Government of Cambodia on 30 July, 2002.

Size: 429,438ha

Objectives

- to protect and conserve all kinds of wild plant and animal species
- to maintain a balance of natural resources
- to conduct scientific and technical research
- to protect and preserve water sources
- to enhance education, extension, and community development
- to provide ecosystem services

Conservation values

- contains significant populations of important wildlife species, primarily birds and mammals
- contains habitat for globally significant wildlife species
- contains natural resources critical for local livelihoods
- protects a key watershed of the Mekong River Basin
- high potential for economic development through ecotourism



WWF Cambodia



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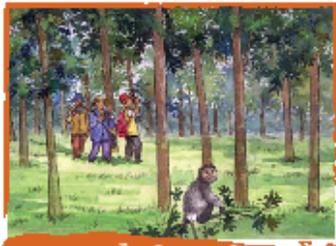
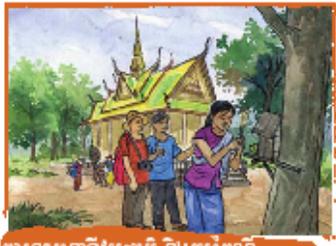
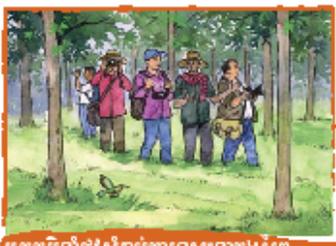
Figure 3 Ecotourism Awareness poster, SWA, 2008

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Output 3 – Capacity Building in Managing Biodiversity and Ecotourism

In addition to the exposure to the MOMS system, the visit to Namibia in 2006 also provided valuable learning opportunities for project staff to see high quality wildlife tourism in operation as well as share experiences with protected area personnel. Likewise, the Nepal visit in 2007 provided an opportunity for a wide range of stakeholders from Mondulkiri to observe tourism management in operation, to talk with local communities about how they are actively involved in tourism and the benefits they gain, as well as discuss approaches to law enforcement and prosecution procedures.

The training component of the project was focused on the following main areas:

- **Community Extension:**
 - Trainers training on Participatory 3-Dimensional Modelling (P3DM)
 - Trainers training on Environmental Education (at least 3 NGOs trained on how to facilitate and use the EE material.
 - Training on Forestry and Land Laws in 3 villages
 - Training on sustainable honey gathering and proper honey management
- **Protected Area Management and Law Enforcement:**
 - Annual protected area ranger training on patrolling and law enforcement, data management, and wildlife monitoring
- **Tourism:**
 - Ecotourism awareness raising for local government agencies and target communities (four meetings); one workshop held to consult on tourism feasibility study; training to members of established Wildlife Ecotourism Management Board (WEMB); training for community members in Dei Ei village in Pu Chrey commune where pilot tourism homestay has been set up.

Output 4 – Socio-economic Analysis

The socio-economics survey component of the project was designed to be the basis for which much of the community extension would be based, including the selection of target communities for pilot Ecotourism activities. The results of the surveys have provided comprehensive insights into the status of local communities in the three community clusters around the MPF.

Initial progress towards the tourism activities of this output were slightly slower than anticipated, reflecting the general lack of capacity in Cambodia for promoting and building capacity in ecotourism development, however, the tourism feasibility study was completed following local consultation and workshops, as well as the development of a Tourism Master Plan and economic feasibility study. In early 2008, the project team established a provincial-level Wildlife Ecotourism Management Board (WEMB), as well as the first pilot tourism homestay in Dei Ei village, Pu Chrey commune.

The original concept for the WEMB was that this body would be responsible for overall planning and guidance for ecotourism investment and activities in MPF only, however, in recognition of the political support for tourism at the provincial level, it was decided that this was also an appropriate level for a body to guide the initial development of sustainable tourism in protected areas, including MPF. Based on the social surveys, and on the work done to establish strong relationships with communities around the MPF, a site was selected to establish a pilot homestay site for tourists. WWF facilitated the purchase of a small area of land, and begin construction of a Khmer-style house to accommodate visitors (funded through co-funding from other sources). WWF has provided some initial training, and this will continue once the current Darwin-funded project has ended.

Output 5 –Ecotourism Planning

As described in previous reports, indicators for this output reflect the ambitious objective of securing private sector interest and investment in the MPF in the short term (see output 4). In hindsight, it would have been sensible to combine Output 5 into Output 4. The assumption about commitment of private sector still holds true, and furthermore it should be added that there needs to be ongoing efforts to build community and government awareness about tourism benefits and challenges. Nevertheless, the project maintained connections to the main private sector investor that has shown the greatest interest in the SWA so far, as well as building capacity of local stakeholders through visits to potential and existing tourism sites in the province, and in March 2008, the project organised a SWA mountain biking trip for international tour operators.

Output 6 – Project Communications

The project has created a significant number of opportunities for communicating project objectives, successes, and lessons learned during the last three years. Highlights include BBC World Service feature on tourism in Cambodia, and a National Geographic news piece and TV feature on the SWA, plus several other news articles in local and international press. See logframe in Appendix I for more details and Appendix VII for full listing of all non-Cambodian language media hits.

4. Scientific Research, Training, and Technical Assessment

4.1 Research

(i) Leopard, other carnivores, and small mammals – Dr. Nico Avenant, a mammologist from the National Museum of Bloemfontein in South Africa, worked with project staff to undertake a small mammal survey in the SWA/MPF in mid 2006. Dr Avenant developed a simple survey and monitoring methodology that can be repeated in the future to form part of the overall biodiversity monitoring for the MPF (and the rest of the landscape). At the end of December 2006, Julia Chase-Grey joined the project for two months to carry out a leopard monitoring feasibility study. Results showed that the MPF appears to have a relatively healthy leopard population; several camera trap photographs revealed leopards, and one included leopard cubs – the first time a photograph had shown a female leopard and cubs in Cambodia. Other parts of the study suggested that there could be interesting ecological dynamics if and when the project is successful in restoring other carnivore populations, especially tiger. The study also provided useful data for the design of the tiger monitoring system in early 2008.

(ii). Fire – Megan MacInnes, a research student from the University of East Anglia (UEA) in the UK, conducted a study on local community use of fire. Results confirmed the important role that fire plays in local community use of natural resources, particularly for stimulating growth of key NTFPs such as grasses, and for providing easier access to forest areas for collection of other NTFPs including resin and medicinal plants, and for hunting. The study also suggested that there is an important role for local communities to play in design and managing fire regimes where there is a need to monitor the impact of fire on the natural Dry Forests ecosystem.

(iii). MOMS – One of the key overall outputs of the project, the process to adapt and develop the MOMS system for the Cambodian context began with the completion of a feasibility study by Richard Diggle from the WWF-Life project (Namibia). The findings made several recommendations for a step-wise approach for adapting the Namibian MOMS system

to the MPF, and as previously reported, the project team then began a series of activities to learn from the Namibian experience, train local staff, and transfer the lessons learned to the MPF.

(iv). Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) – The project followed the recommendations and findings from the socio-economic surveys that suggested resin was the single most important NTFP for local community livelihoods with up to 50% of income at certain times of the year derived directly from resin collection. WWF staff conducted a study to map out all of the resin trees in the MPF (more than 3,000) including who owned the trees. Based on this assessment, the project developed a system for monitoring resin collection activity in MPF zones that would normally be off limits to communities (core zone and conservation zone). More recently, the project conducted a study into the potential for the sustainable harvest and marketing of wild forest honey. Subsequently, the project established two honey associations in two villages (Pu Chrey and Krang The – as well as resin associations), together with a honey marketing strategy that includes a strategy for value chain additions. Potential buyers are now in discussion with the associations, and there is also significant potential for certification from an international organic honey association, which would add further value to the product and contribute to improved livelihoods.

(v). Tourism feasibility – Several studies were conducted as part of the overall tourism feasibility for the SWA/MPF. An independent consultant provided the initial assessment through an overview paper of the current status and potential for a high quality ecotourism product in Cambodia. This was complemented by a Willingness To Pay (WTP) survey conducted by two M.Sc. research students from the University of Umea, Sweden. The project employed a tourism technical advisor to then initiate the development of a tourism action plan and to facilitate the establishment of the Wildlife Ecotourism Management Board (WEMB).

4.2 Training and capacity building activities

(i). South Africa wildlife management course

In June 2007, Keo Sopheak, the SWA Project Senior Officer, attended an intensive conservation course at The Nature College in South Africa. The course was designed specifically for Sopheak, and emphasized the practical aspects of protected area management, as well as containing a tourism component in the form of an extensive section on guides and guide training. The course was delivered on a one-to-one basis meaning Sopheak received maximum support throughout. Capacity building is an integral part of the success of the SWA project and Sopheak has been a leader on this project since its inception. Upon his return Sopheak set up a training schedule to insure that his new knowledge is being passed on to all the SWAP staff.

(ii). MOMS – study visit; community and government ranger training

In addition to the information already reported on the process for adapting the Namibian MOMS system to Cambodia, as part of that adaptation process the project team who visited Namibia designed a training programme with the rest of the project team to introduce the concepts and prepare staff for implementation. Specific training on use of the MOMS materials once they were designed was focused on two ranger outposts first, as a pilot, then rolled out to the other three ranger outposts in the MPF. Ongoing training is required to ensure the data is collected and recorded accurately and to check that community rangers are able to present and analyse the data to the standard required. Twenty community rangers are now involved in using the MOMS system in MPF.

(iii). Ranger training

Training courses have been conducted for Forestry Administration rangers, community rangers, and wildlife police at the beginning of each calendar year. The main purpose of the training courses was to develop capacity in wildlife observation and identification, navigation, law enforcement, and data collection in the field. Each participant was given a score for the level of competency, providing a means for assessing progress during refresher training courses. The number of rangers trained has increased from 16 trained during the first training conducted in January 2006, to more than 30 rangers in 2008.

(iv). Community training on 3D modelling, land use planning, NRM decision making (NRM committees), and Community benefits – NTFP development (honey)

Selection of community participants for all of these training activities was based on the socio-economic surveys and relationship building by the community extension team in the main target communities around MPF. Most community representatives nominated themselves for the training, indicating a high level of interest and support for project activities in general, and livelihood improvement activities in particular.

(v). Tourism – Nepal study visit: provincial training workshop

The Nepal study tour participants were selected from a range of mostly government (Provincial judge, Provincial police chief, Forestry Administration), plus community representatives (Bunong woman from Mondulkiri who is also CET member). Though focused on learning lessons from tourism operations in some of Nepal's most effective national parks (including Royal Chitwan), the visit was designed to introduce concepts on community development projects associated with tourism, as well as community participation in protected area management.

(vi). Camera trap methodology

A camera-trapping expert spent 5 days training 10 rangers in camera trap management techniques – including setting, monitoring, maintenance, and trouble shooting. This fed directly into the leopard research and will be part of the future tiger landscape monitoring programme.

(vii). English language training for MPF and other project staff

UK Project Trust volunteers have provided some English language development training for Khmer staff as a component of their work in Merouch.

5. Project Impacts

- What evidence is there that project achievements have led to the accomplishment of the project purpose? Has achievement of objectives/outputs resulted in other, unexpected impacts?

In addition to the details already provided in section 3 for each of the project outputs, the project purpose has been accomplished through the following:

Output 1 – Core protection zones, conservancies, co-management agreements

One of the key requirements for ensuring that globally important biodiversity, especially species, is protected in the MPF, is to have a comprehensive and implementable management plan. Though still under review, the management plan is now effectively in place and forms the basis for operational planning and day to day management activities, in particular by guiding ranger patrols and law enforcement efforts. The project was not able to establish baselines for wildlife species given the time required for such an activity, nevertheless data from ranger patrols indicate at worst no decline in key species, including tiger prey species (wild

cattle, deer, and pig) as well as key flagship species (tiger, elephant and wild water buffalo).

As a first step towards ensuring communities receive direct economic benefits from future tourism activities, the project has made significant progress in securing community access rights, and this paves the way for greater decision making by communities over sustainable use of forest resources, including tourism within designated community areas in the MPF.

Output 2 – Biological data collected, analyzed, and with community participation in wildlife surveys

The adaptation of MOMS from Namibia is perhaps the greatest success of the project. The original idea was to introduce and set up MOMS in the SWA/MPF by the end of the project, however this has been surpassed not only because all community rangers at all the MPF ranger stations are now implementing MOMS, but also because it is being adapted for PPWS, the adjoining PA in the landscape in Mondulkiri province. The system is now generating data and this has already been reviewed by one of the original designers of MOMS from Namibia.

The capacity of rangers to use the MIST system has also been improved and this has resulted in a higher level of accuracy of data recorded on wildlife observations, and law enforcement activities. In many ways, the project has also created a model for protected area management in Cambodia (and the region), through the adaptation of Southern Africa PA management experiences, including the methodologies for training rangers. This has led to a great deal of interest from other PA management projects in the country to follow a similar approach. This was not a main goal of the project when it was first designed but is clearly a positive impact.

Camera trapping activities have been very successful and have enabled the project to achieve the goal of confirming the presence (and identifying the key habitats) of key species such as tiger, leopard, and elephant.

Output 3 – Capacity Building in Managing Biodiversity and Ecotourism

Although there is significant overlap with the aims of this output with the other outputs, it is still clear that the project has followed through on the objectives related to capacity building of local institutions and communities. The training of communities and government agencies in Land Use Planning (and 3D modelling as one tool for LUP), has significantly contributed to other planning activities in the whole province – perhaps the main reason for this is the fact the 3D models provide a rather unique opportunity for discussions between and within government agencies and communities. Similarly, the project's contribution to building capacity for sustainable tourism development goes way beyond just the geographical scope of the MPF, for there is a major need for training and capacity improvements to plan and manage tourism at the provincial scale, not just one protected area.

Mondulkiri province is currently undergoing a development transformation, and with this change is increased pressure on forest resources, including the protected areas. Rubber plantations, roads, and mines are the key threats, though with greater awareness by government officials in particular about the importance of biodiversity, the project has almost certainly contributed to the effort to prevent some of the irreversible negative impacts of rapid development. One example is the recent success of the project in convincing the government to cancel an illegal 1,000 ha rubber plantation within the boundaries of MPF.

Outputs 4 and 5 – Socio-economic Analysis, Ecotourism Planning

As already reported, the socio-economic surveys have provided invaluable data to the project (and to a large number of other stakeholders) and was particularly necessary to enable the design and set up of the community protected forests, the WEMB, and the community honey and resin associations. The latter achievement was an unexpected result of the project, but one that has important positive implications for achieving future livelihoods improvement aims

in order to support the overall goal of forest conservation.

Output 6 – Project Communications

Reporting positive news about conservation and general environment issues in Cambodia is vitally important, both in the local and foreign language media. The government does not respond well to negative press or accusations of poor management. For this reason, whenever possible, WWF has created opportunities to highlight the positive progress made through government-supported interventions. In the case of the Eastern Plains Dry Forests landscape, of which the SWA/MPF is a core component, it is absolutely critical to continue highlighting the unique biodiversity values of the landscape and the importance of maintaining its integrity. To this end, the Darwin project has played an important role in enabling the communication of these messages internationally, but more importantly to Cambodians and the government.

- To what extent has the project achieved its purpose, i.e. how has it helped the host country to meet its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention (CBD), or what indication is there that it is likely to do so in the future? Information should be provided on plans, actions or policies by the host institution and government resulting directly from the project that building on new skills and research findings.

See Appendix II for summary of how the project has assisted Cambodia to meet its CBD obligations.

- If there were training or capacity building elements to the project, to what extent has this improved local capacity to further biodiversity work in the host country and what is the evidence for this? Where possible, please provide information on what each student / trainee is now doing (or what they expect to be doing in the longer term).

(i). PA management training for Keo Sopheak – FA Senior Project Officer

As well as on the job training through support from WWF's Technical Advisor to the SWA project, plus visits to Namibia and Nepal, Keo Sopheak's training in South Africa focused on PA and wildlife management and is central to his role as the senior government officer in charge of management and operations in the SWA/Mondulkiri Protected Forest.

(ii). Biodiversity MSc. Students

A small number of Cambodian M.Sc. students (on the Darwin-supported Biodiversity M.Sc. course at the Royal University of Phnom Penh) were given opportunities to participate in research projects in the Eastern Plains, and one of these students has recently begun a new a gibbon conservation project in Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary. In the future, the recent graduate will be working on a landscape-wide biodiversity monitoring system (including Mondulkiri Protected Forest).

(iii). Small mammals survey training

Several SWA rangers were part of these surveys (as well as a bird survey in December 2007), many of whom are now members of the biodiversity monitoring team set up with the main focus on tigers and tiger prey species. The previous surveys were undoubtedly important for identifying and training rangers with wildlife monitoring skills.

- **Discuss the impact of the project in terms of collaboration to date between UK and local partner. What impact has the project made on local collaboration such as improved links between Governmental and civil society groups?**

IIED has worked closely and successfully with WWF-Cambodia and other local partners. The project has leveraged success by ensuring we choose people to work with on research topics who can bring more than research to the project. The key areas of weakness in the SWA team

is on research methods and data collection, and many of the linkages made by IIED have provided this double-dividend of excellent and relevant research coupled with tangible capacity building of SWA team members. Over the three years durable relationships have been built between the following organisations and local people and partners:

- Project Trust volunteers – four volunteers from the UK over two years
- Durham University – large cat camera-trap specialist provided best practice and training
- DICE, University of Kent – benefit-sharing research and training in analysis
- University of East Anglia – research into fire, training for SWA staff on conducting surveys and
- Collaboration – Forestry Administration, Dept. of Tourism, Mondulkiri Provincial Government, conservation NGOs (WCS, CI,)
- IIED' s Director visited the SWA project and has made linkages across IIED's projects in collaboration with NGO Forum – a Cambodian umbrella organisation for local NGOs.

The project has worked hard on ensuring that linkages are upgraded between Cambodian provincial government and local civil society groups. The SWA project has secured funding for a WWF employee to work in the Provincial Governors' office to help ensure information flows between stakeholders and that decisions can be appropriately informed. This posting proved crucial in informing change and ensuring sustainability concerns are weighed against purely economic ones.

- **In terms of social impact, who has benefited from the project? Has the project had (or is likely to result in) an unexpected positive or negative impact on individuals or local communities? What are the indicators for this and how were they measured?**

The project has made significant progress in preparing communities for a higher level of participation in natural resource management decision-making processes. In particular, the project has successfully established community protected forest areas within the MPF which will provide access to forest resources for at least 200 households (more than 1,000 people). Furthermore, the development of a pilot ecotourism homestay project in Pu Chrey commune paves the way for direct economic benefits for at least one village (Dei Ei) of 75 households. In terms of direct employment opportunities, as of March 2008, at least 20 community members are employed full time as forest rangers in the SWA/MPF and receive a salary equal to government rangers. In total, the land use planning and NRM capacity building activities of the project have been focused in three community clusters where more than 15,000 people are exposed to training, awareness raising, and livelihood improvement opportunities.

6. Project Outputs

See Appendix III for quantified project outputs.

- **Explain differences in actual outputs against those in the agreed schedule, i.e. what outputs were not achieved or only partly achieved? Were additional outputs achieved?**

See Appendix III.

- **Complete table in Appendix IV of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Details will be recorded on the Darwin Monitoring Website database.**

See Appendix IV.

- **How has information relating to project outputs and outcomes been disseminated, and who was/is the target audience? Will this continue or develop after project completion and, if so, who will be responsible and bear the cost of further information dissemination?**

Information has been disseminated through the project newsletters and websites, and through meetings with NGO community in Phnom Penh. This will continue for foreseeable future and will be funded through ongoing and future project funds. The main target audiences are government ministries and line agencies, conservation and development NGOs, local communities, and the private sector.

7. Project Expenditure

++ Tabulate grant expenditure using the categories in the original application/schedule.

Current Year's Costs	2007/08 Grant	2006/7 Grant	2005/6 Grant	TOTAL
Staff costs				
Rent, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning				
Postage, telephone, stationery				
Travel and subsistence				
Printing				
Conferences, seminars etc				
Capital items				
Others (please specify – grant to WWF-cambodia)				
TOTAL				

- Highlight agreed changes to the budget.
- Explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget.

8. Project Operation and Partnerships

- **How many local partners worked on project activities and how does this differ from initial plans for partnerships? Who were the main partners and the most active partners, and what is their role in biodiversity issues? How were partners involved in project planning and implementation? Were plans modified significantly in response to local consultation?**

This project was conceived out of existing partnerships with two key government agencies: The Ministry of Agriculture's Forestry Administration (FA), and The Ministry of Environment's Dept. of Nature Conservation and Protection (DNCP). In addition, the project had significant buy-in from Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Tourism (MoT), "The Dry Forest Coalition" (DFC) - a multi-stakeholder forum established in January 2004 to support conservation of natural resources in the Cambodian Dry Forests, with members including the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) ministries and agencies, and international and national NGO partners, Mondulhiri provincial authorities and protection forest management board, Mondulhiri communities, Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary: and Cat Action Treasury (CAT). Plus

during the life of the project, the SWA team worked with NGO Forum, Nomad and other local agencies based in Sen Monorom and working in rural Mondulkiri.

The planning process for this project was collaborative with partners but crucially across the teams – ranger and community extension – working on this project. The project team held regular formal and informal meetings at the WWF offices in Sen Monorom and the Field Office at Merouch with external and internal project stakeholders.

The project team took its lead on where to work, what to work on and who to work with directly from the period of community consultation in 2006 as part of the socio-economic surveys and after extensive discussions with other local partners – primarily to ensure this project would not supplant work being conducted by other stakeholders and to complement where possible. Subsequent decisions on MOMs particularly were driven entirely by the needs/ wishes of the local communities.

For tourism, there are no local partners yet, but the project continues to cooperate/ collaborate with provincial and local government more closely now the WEMB has been approved by Provincial Governor.

- **During the project lifetime, what collaboration existed with similar projects (Darwin or other) elsewhere in the host country? Was there consultation with the host country Biodiversity Strategy (BS) Office?**

The project team had several meetings with FFI, which managed the other DI project in Cambodia at the time. We had a successful arrangement to provide placements for up to three of their students from the MSC course at Phnom Penh University at the SWA to work on specific projects.

- **How many international partners participated in project activities? Provide names of main international partners.**

The key partnership was with Habitat with whom the project team spent considerable time negotiating and developing proposals for investment in future tourism infrastructure in the SWA. In addition, the project has worked researchers from over ten academic institutions, with WWF-Namibia and the Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

- **To your knowledge, have the local partnerships been active after the end of the Darwin Project and what is the level of their participation with the local biodiversity strategy process and other local Government activities? Is more community participation needed and is there a role for the private sector?**

Even after the Darwin project, partnerships with local partners continued, e.g. the NTFP user groups formed are on going, improving partnership with the commune council, coordination with the Natural Resource Management and Livelihood committee in the communes. Several activities started during this project are still continuing and we are still encouraging more community participation to create a broader support base. More community participation is needed in implementing the MOMs. Now we have trained 23 community members who will be involved in MOMs. Other partners (local and international) have come in to work with the

project.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation, Lesson learning

- **Please explain your strategy for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and give an outline of results. How does this demonstrate the value of the project? E.g. what baseline information was collected (e.g. scientific, social, economic), milestones in the project design, and indicators to identify your achievements (at purpose and goal level).**

Baseline information collected were the socio-economic profile of the community, wildlife sightings, illegal activities, land uses, and vegetation cover. Several monitoring systems were in place such as MOMS, MIST, GIST, and income monitoring and community organizational capacity assessment.

The project team initiated a survey of all households in the zones neighbouring the SWA during 2006. This served a number of purposes, but mostly significantly enabled the SWA team to understand the baseline for the people and communities we wanted to work with and would have to steer away from unsustainable practices.

For tourism, through surveys baseline data is collected on the available cultural and natural resources in and around the villages adjacent to MPF. Data also included basic socio-economic data and skills of the villagers. Based on these data and examples from other Ecotourism sites, a list of indicators will soon be developed to measure social, economic and environmental impact of Ecotourism.

For Wildlife research, a Biodiversity Monitoring Technical Advisor was recently hired and a baseline schedule of work is now being developed.

- **What were the main problems and what steps were taken to overcome them?**

The main challenges faced in this project have a political and economic basis. Many decisions over land concessions are taken without due consultation with local stakeholders, neighbours, traditional landowners and the people living there. This creates a climate where money can trump environmental and social imperatives – especially for organisations looking to produce and export softwood timber and soy beans. A lot of time and effort has been expended ensuring that the project team maintains a watching brief over the political situation. In 2007, WWF reached an agreement with the Provincial Authorities to place a WWF-funded biodiversity expert in the Governor's Office to work both ways to help ensure transparency, such as that decisions are taken in ways that respect sustainability. This solution has proved to be not only an excellent way to keep information flowing, but also has shown all parties that there are far more points of consensual concern and long-term objectives.

- **During the project period, has there been an internal or external evaluation of the work or are there any plans for this?**

The WWF Greater Mekong programme has been evaluated twice during the project's timeline and recommendations made have been taken on board. For the SWA project, there have been few comments or recommendations to change practice. IIED has an internal structure of M&E and this is something that IIED's Director Camilla Toulmin helped to initiate during a visit to the SWA project in November 2007. With the project continuing, both IIED and WWF are

keenly aware of the need to ensure progress is persistent and informed by past experience, and we plan to find funding to bring in M&E experts to drive this aspect of the project in late-2008 [post-rains].

- **What are the key lessons to be drawn from the experience of this project? We would welcome your comments on any broader lessons for Darwin Initiative as a programme or practical lessons that could be valuable to other projects, as we would like to present this information on a website page.**
- Working collaboratively with government officials is as essential as working with local partners.
- Recognising that relying private sector partners to fulfil their obligations to the project can be exhausting.
- Recognising that project messages need to be tailored to the various different audiences – government, private sector, local communities, local partners.
- Finding ways of enabling local communities to tangibly drive project decision-making – as piloted here through the MOMs process – is a powerful motivator and a great way of building an inclusive project.
- Training is most efficiently executed through seeing the techniques in action and through peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges – our trips to Nepal and to Namibia proved this.
- Managing expectations is a key guiding principle for engaging with communities. Our socio-economic survey asked no questions about finances, nor raising the issue of future tourism potential. This principle has enabled the project to ensure expectations and attendant criticism directed at the project is managed.
- Developing and designing appropriate tools to communicate with local communities – often with illiterate members – has proved instrumental to this project’s successes. Our flip-chart has been copied by a number of other organisations and we are printing more.
- Understanding policy environment and ensuring that contact is made early on so they feel ownership – increases chance of pro-poor policy change.
- Communicating the project to the outside world through on-line news and broadcasts has proved invaluable in getting our message across to our partners.
- Capacity building of local partners and team members and government officials to increase communication and learning and impact.

10. Actions taken in response to annual report reviews (if applicable) -

- **Have you responded to issues raised in the reviews of your annual reports? Have you discussed the reviews with your collaborators? Briefly summarise what actions have been taken over the lifetime of the project as a result of recommendations from previous reviews (if applicable).**

The project has received two annual reviews – June 2006 and June 2007 – both largely positive. As a project team we have discussed the reviews and looked at how best to incorporate in our workplans and approach going forward. One comment that was particularly useful for the project team was to instill the principle of not raising expectations in the stakeholder groups surrounding the SWA. We have used this comment in presentations and resource packs for visiting researchers.

11. Darwin Identity

- **What effort has the project made to publicise the Darwin Initiative, e.g. where did the project use the Darwin Initiative logo, promote Darwin funding opportunities or projects? Was there evidence that Darwin Fellows or Darwin Scholars/Students used these titles?**

The Darwin Initiative logo has had broad coverage and appears on all publications, signs, t-shirts, 3D maps and information and training posters. In all press releases the project's funding has been referred to from Darwin Initiative. The project is reported as a case study in the IIED Annual Report 2008.

- **What is the understanding of Darwin Identity in the host country? Who, within the host country, is likely to be familiar with the Darwin Initiative and what evidence is there to show that people are aware of this project and the aims of the Darwin Initiative?**

There are two recent Darwin Initiative projects in Cambodia and it is our understanding that DI is seen as both a credible and an innovative donor in Cambodia.

- **Considering the project in the context of biodiversity conservation in the host country, did it form part of a larger programme or was it recognised as a distinct project with a clear identity?**

This project is recognised as being part of larger programmes of biodiversity conservation both in WWF and the larger conservation community. This project has provided the technical platform for many conservation organisations' monitoring systems and the roadmap into working on sustainable financing of conservation.

12. Leverage

- **During the lifetime of the project, what additional funds were attracted to biodiversity work associated with the project, including additional investment by partners?**

An significant amount of additional funds were raised for conservation work in Mondulhiri from several sources: A private donor from the US, together with WWF-US contributed more than USD1,500,000 for a three year programme on tiger and tiger prey monitoring across the landscape including the SWA/MPF. WWF Germany and WWF Sweden has also committed approximately 200,000 Euros for tiger conservation annually for the next three years. Total funding for WWF's conservation programme in the landscape is now close to USD1 million per year. Funding proposals recently submitted could bring in an additional USD5 million over the next four years – activities in these proposals includes building on the Darwin project achievements, particularly MOMS, land use planning, and protected area management/ wildlife monitoring and conservation.

- **What efforts were made by UK project staff to strengthen the capacity of partners to secure further funds for similar work in the host country and were attempts made to capture funds from international donors?**

The Darwin Initiative project team have worked together successfully on proposals for extra funding – with co-presentations at a meeting in Barcelona, June 2007 which leveraged an extra Euro 1 million. Currently, UK project staff at IIED are working with WWF-Cambodia on a proposal for the eastern Plains “ecotourism facilitation” which is being targeted at several donors. On the capacity angle, it is in the crafting of arguments using socio-economic analysis that IIED has had the largest impact on the proposal-writing of WWF-Cambodia.

13. Sustainability and Legacy

- **What project achievements are most likely to endure? What will happen to project staff and resources after the project ends? Are partners likely to keep in touch?**

Project activities are part of a long-term conservation strategy for the Eastern Plains landscape. Project achievements, including MOMS, community protected areas, and ranger patrolling will continue and expanded. As described above, significant fundraising efforts are providing funds to continue and upscale conservation activities in the landscape. The total number of project staff will increase. In terms of sustainable financing, in addition to tourism, WWF is now exploring opportunities for funding from voluntary forest carbon market payments and potential REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) payment mechanisms and looks likely to receive a large grant from the German government to pilot the approach in the Eastern Plains.

- **Have the project’s conclusions and outputs been widely applied? How could legacy have been improved?**

One significant element of this project’s legacy has been in the building of technical platforms for other conservation organisations to use, follow and adapt. Best practice in conservation is something new to Cambodia and the approaches piloted here, many adapted from African experience, are proving invaluable in ensuring common objectives are being pursued through common technologies. This was certainly hoped-for with this project, but the scale of interest from NGOs, the government and private sector within Cambodia, and increasingly the region, was unexpected. In the rolling-out of these adapted best-practice methodologies there are great opportunities for increasing the legacy of the DI funding. WWF and IIED intend to submit a proposal for furthering this element of the project’s work in the next funding round.

- **Are additional funds being sought to continue aspects of the project (funds from where and for which aspects)?**

USD1.5m secured for tiger and tiger prey monitoring programme from WWF-US and a private donor. USD1m being sought from the EU to continue and expand the MOMS and LUP activities across the landscape.

14. Value for money

- **Considering the costs and benefits of the project, how do you rate the project in terms of value for money and what evidence do you have to support these conclusions?**

This project has proved excellent value for money for the conservation community in Cambodia – providing needed thinking, approaches and adaptation of technical elements of conservation. From a strictly financial perspective, this project has enabled further funds to be leveraged from other donors. With IIED’s help, we have found efficient technical fixes and ways of working that have upgraded the percentage of throughput of funds to

Cambodia. Currently the SWA project is seen as one of the most important in WWF's global community of conservation initiatives. This would not have been possible if the funding had not been made available from Darwin Initiative. Importantly, this validates the project funding, and shows how funding can leverage genuine and sustainable change through technical fixes.

In sum, funding from the Darwin Initiative has provided the kernel of funding that by guiding the formation of the foundation for this project, has set it on a course to sustainability.

15. Appendix I: Project achievements compared to original project logframe

<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Measurable Indicators</i>	<i>Project Achievements April 2005-Mar 2008</i>	<i>Comments/Next steps (April 2008 and beyond)</i>
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity, • The sustainable use of its components, and • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose Threatened key species in the Srepok Wilderness Area protected, and community access to benefits through sustainable wildlife tourism secured in the SWA in Cambodia</p>	<p>Benefits to 3² communities from improved management of wildlife and other biodiversity ensured through establishment of clear benefit sharing and management framework by 2008</p>	<p>- All villages in three communes were involved in pilot activities - Technical reports from the field show greater community involvement and engagement with ranger and community ranger teams particularly through the MOMS system that is being implemented across the Eastern Plains in WWF sites</p>	<p>MOMS system to be rolled out further until it is truly owned by communities</p>
	<p>Wildlife tourism and community benefit-sharing policies developed and influenced by 2008</p>	<p>- SWA tourism plan is being formulated. Currently, a draft tourism feasibility is being linked with the ongoing socio-economic surveys - Two key government agencies expressed high-level political buy-in to the SWA/MPF-Eastern Plains</p>	<p>Further effort to engage meaningfully with the wider private sector in Cambodia is key, owing to the potential for co-development and the sector's expressed desire to be more keenly involved with community-based tourism development.</p>
	<p>Community empowerment ensuring foundations for sustainable tourism in place by 2008</p>	<p>- Community managed areas established - Community Based Organisations (CBOs) set up - Identification of three potential "community tourism champions" in each of the three communes in which the project works</p>	

² It was originally planned to work with five communities, however, stakeholders have decided that in order to maximize impact and ensure optimal community participation and buy-in, the project should initially focus on two communities (this then expanded to a third community cluster)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Project Achievements April 2005-Mar 2008	Comments/Next steps (April 2008 and beyond)
	Globally significant biodiversity restored to the extent that surveys clearly indicate higher numbers of gaur and Eld's deer, and at least constant numbers of elephant and tiger by 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project camera traps have proven very successful in confirming presence of key species including tiger, leopard, elephant - The Darwin project has helped to leverage significant extra funding support for a comprehensive tiger monitoring system for the whole Eastern Plains Landscape being developed in 2008 	Full scale roll-out of recently designed comprehensive tiger (and tiger prey) monitoring system for Mondulkiri province
Outputs			
1. Core protection zone and surrounding conservancies' boundaries established; co-management agreements endorsed by communities and local government	<i>At least 2 mapping workshops held by end yr 1, and zoning boundary maps and information signs produced and community conservancies established by middle yr 2;</i>	<p>Three 3 model map preparation trainings; 2 zoning workshops; Four 3-D model maps assembled. Models for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MPF and PPWS; 2. Krang Teh Commune (southern cluster) 3. Bu Chrey commune (southern cluster) 4. Nang Khi Loek (northern cluster) <p>Two Community Protected Forests demarcated in MPF (2,900ha); Gov't approved community request for community co-managed fishing and fish conservation area (two deep pools); Zoning boundary maps signs produced; extra signboards under development; General recommendations for species management included in the MPF Management Plan (June 2007);</p>	Follow on training for community managed areas;
2. Baseline biological data collated and analysed; Communities, Gov't institutions and CBOs participate in wildlife surveys	<i>Local version of MOMs monitoring system is set up for SWA; in addition to ongoing community, camera trapping, and field monitoring: at least 3 surveys conducted by end yr 2. At least 20 community members</i>	Feasibility report on MOMS adaptation for the SWA completed March 06 by project TA from Namibia; June 06 study visit to Namibia for key local project staff; MOMS review conducted by MOMS designer from Namibia in April 2008; MOMS now expanded to PPWS; Camera trapping ongoing since October	MOMS expansion across the landscape to other protected areas; Implementation of largest systematic tiger monitoring programme in Cambodia (if not within Indochina) and first

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Project Achievements April 2005-Mar 2008	Comments/Next steps (April 2008 and beyond)
	<i>trained by WWF/local community rangers in wildlife monitoring by end yr 2.</i>	05; Monthly, biannual and annual field survey progress reports; tiger monitoring system designed for landscape (Jan-March 08); Data on biodiversity in SWA has been inputted to MIST system and used for adaptive management of forest patrol systems; MIST is now operational in PPWS; Ranger training workshops in January 2006, 07, and 08 (average of 30 participants, plus other teams from other PAs in Cambodia);	scientifically rigorous wildlife data for MPF and PPWS;
3. Community institutions and Gov't capacities for biodiversity management and wildlife tourism improved	<i>Community Tourism Council established in yr1; At least 5 training courses organised by yr 3; Cambodian national studying Tourism M.Sc. in South Africa or UK by yr 2</i>	Wildlife Ecotourism Management Board (WEMB) structure approved (as CBO), and awaiting final provincial government approval – proposed provincial and community WEMB members visited tourism sites at end of FY08; Ministerial level tourism awareness visit to the SWA (Dec 05); Study tours to Namibia (June/July 2006), and Nepal (May/June 2007 - five government officials from FA, Forestry Cantonment, Provincial Police Commission, Provincial Court); Trainers training on Participatory 3-Dimensional Modelling (P3DM); Trainers training on Environmental Education (at least 3 NGOs trained on how to facilitate and use the EE materials; Training on Forestry and Land Laws in 3 villages; Training on sustainable honey gathering and proper honey collection management; Supported one CET member study tour in Philippines for exchange learning on Indigenous land management and land tenure, livelihood projects on NTFPs, community PA ecotourism and sustainable agriculture projects; senior SWA project officer attended bespoke training course in South Africa on wildlife and tourism management (considered to be more appropriate that specific tourism course in UK); two Cambodian students conducted B.Sc. research in	Final approval of WEMB; Continued training and capacity building for CBOs, especially honey and other NTFP Associations;

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Project Achievements April 2005-Mar 2008	Comments/Next steps (April 2008 and beyond)
		project sites	
4. Socio-economic status established; Tourism economic feasibility study completed; SWA Community Tourism Council established; SWA tourism plan developed and endorsed	<i>At least 3 socio-economic surveys by middle yr 1; SWA tourism feasibility study completed by end yr 1; Community Tourism Council established by yr 1; At least 2 workshops held, tourism plan endorsed by end yr 2;</i>	Socio-economic surveys conducted in three key communes in three community clusters neighbouring the MPF/SWA; Sample size of almost 500 households; Tourism feasibility study completed (including Willingness To Pay (WTP) survey) and also study on economic feasibility of tourism operations;	On pilot homestay established in Dei Ei village, Pu Chrey Commune; one additional pilot to be added in FY09, as well as initial development of a high-end tented safari-style camp; - Ecotourism Management Plan under revision by consultants for final approval
5. SWA tourism business development portfolio produced, and private sector agreements finalised	<i>At least 2 investor visits and workshops organised by end yr 1; Business portfolio produced and distributed to investors by end yr 2; Agreements by end yr 3</i>	Two investor visits to the SWA (June 05 and Dec 05); Extensive engagement with the private sector in Cambodia; tour operator visit in March 08;	Greater investor engagement is essential as the initial results from the tourism feasibility are developed. The project team are keen to zone multiple tourism uses to enhance potential community engagement/ involvement/ compensation for foregoing livelihoods.
6. Project successes communicated nationally and internationally	<i>Training materials including "training trainers" available yr1; locally-relevant versions of monitoring and conservancy establishment tools available yr2; Number of reports, articles, press releases, presentations given by yr 3</i>	Draft manual for Participatory 3-Dimensional Modelling (in Khmer language); Production of visual aids for environmental education and Ecotourism awareness in the community; Facilitators manual (print and video) produced and distributed to other NGOs in Cambodia; Film entitled: "The Making of a Protected Area" was produced and launched at a public screening in Phnom Penh; Produced several materials for campaign on protection of endangered wildlife (posters, t-shirts, field guides); Press releases in Dec 05 and Jan 06 widely disseminated in national and international media; BBC World Service radio programme (17/12/05) about the SWA/MPF; Project partner organisation websites	Darwin Initiative will continue to be recognised for support to achieving key project outputs;

<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Measurable Indicators</i>	<i>Project Achievements April 2005-Mar 2008</i>	<i>Comments/Next steps (April 2008 and beyond)</i>
		operational; SWA featured in national media in both Khmer and English; National Geographic news article in March 2008 (film screened in May 08); Article about the honey project in community featured in a regional newsletter of the Non-timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP): www.ntfp.org ; 6 reports submitted to Darwin (including this one)	

16. Appendix II - Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity		
Article No./Title	Project %	Description of project activity contribution towards articles
7. Identification and Monitoring	15	<i>Identification, monitoring, and support to mitigation of critical threats to biodiversity, e.g. illegal hunting.</i>
8. In-situ Conservation	40	<i>Development a management plan for Mondulkiri Protected Forest including species recovery plans; development of a community-based system for monitoring wildlife and natural resources; ranger patrolling and law enforcement; socio-economic surveys and research into community use of biodiversity.</i>
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	10	<i>Private sector-government partnership opportunities explored as part of tourism planning; MOMS system created to enable community involvement in management of biodiversity; social surveys have informed planning to ensure local use needs accounted for.</i>
11. Incentive Measures	10	<i>The MOMS model has been adapted from its use in Southern Africa for the Cambodian context as first step to giving direct management responsibility to local communities; ecotourism planning has resulted in readiness to begin pilot tourism activities in local community</i>
12. Research and Training	15	<i>Several ranger trainings given; land use planning and mapping training; PA management and tourism training (in Cambodia, Namibia, South Africa, and Nepal); project has leveraged new funding for tiger landscape monitoring programme; research conducted on: community fire use (UEA), leopards Univ. of Durham), small mammals (Cape University), resin trees (WWF)</i>
13. Public Education and Awareness	5	<i>Project resources were leveraged to support the development of a set of comprehensive environmental education flipcharts for use in local communities and schools; Several international news stories and press releases were produced during the project, as well as international radio coverage and local newspaper exposure, all explaining the importance of and promoting biodiversity conservation.</i>
17. Exchange of Information	5	Regular informal meetings between project partners, and contributions to round table discussions, workshops, and seminars on the Darwin project approaches and lessons learned.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

17. Appendix III Outputs

Please quantify and briefly describe all project outputs using the coding and format of the Darwin Initiative Standard Output Measures.

Code	Total to date (reduce box)	Detail (←expand box)
Training Outputs		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	(1) FA Senior Project Officer in SWA/MPF: Certificate in Wildlife Management from The Nature College, South Africa
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	(2) Cambodian Biodiversity M.Sc students
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	(8) Survey monitoring training in SWA/MPF
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(i.e not categories 1-4 above)	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (i.e not categories 1-5 above)	(100) 40 government rangers on wildlife monitoring; 20 community rangers; 40 community members and government officials on LUP and 3D modelling
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	(16) Ranger training; NRM training; NTFP management training; MOMS training
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	(4) MOMS materials; environmental education flip charts; ranger training syllabus; camera trap training materials
Research Outputs		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	38 weeks
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	(1) MPF Management Plan
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	(2) MOMS materials including data recording sheets; MIST forms;
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	(1) <i>Submitted</i> (Cambodian Journal of Natural History)

Code	Total to date (reduce box)	Detail (←expand box)
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	(1) WWF Database maintained – data shared with key government ministries and line agencies
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	

Dissemination Outputs		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	(5) including at Darwin Initiative organised workshops and conservation meetings.
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	(9) Cambodia Daily, Phnom Penh Post, local language newspapers. See Appendix VII
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	(5) See Appendix VII
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	(12) WWF Cambodia quarterly newsletters
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	150+ (organisations and individuals)
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	3-part series (Wildlife documentary)
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	(1) IIED has spoken on Radio 5
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	(1) BBC World Service Programme on Tourism in SWA
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	(many) Rangers, technical team, SWA team and WWF Country office team exposure through local radio
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	(2) IIED has spoken on LBC
Physical Outputs		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	GBP 10,000 (camera traps, computers, plus other field monitoring/ PA management equipment)
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	(1) Wildlife Ecotourism Management Board (WEMB)
22	Number of permanent field plots established	(5) Wildlife monitoring line transects
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	>GBP 750,000 from private sector investors and the Cambodian government co-investment

18. Appendix IV: Publications

Provide full details of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Details will be recorded on the Darwin Monitoring Website Publications Database that is currently being compiled.

Mark (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Manual	Community-based wildlife monitoring system; Richard Diggle, 2006	WWF Cambodia; Phnom Penh	1) WWF Cambodia office house n.54, street 352, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh; 2) the WWF Cambodia website by the end of July 08: panda.org/Cambodia (under Publications)	
Book*	Discovery River Trail, 2008	WWF-Cambodia, Phnom Penh	1) WWF Cambodia office house n.54, street 352, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh; 2) the WWF Cambodia website by the end of July 08: panda.org/Cambodia (under Publications)	
Manual	Mist specialist – technical report; Sandrine Pantel; 2007	WWF Cambodia; Phnom Penh	1) WWF Cambodia office house n.54, street 352, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh; 2) the WWF Cambodia website by the end of July 08: panda.org/Cambodia (under Publications)	
Manual	Eco-tourism feasibility study; Sharee Bauld; 2007	WWF Cambodia; Phnom Penh	1) WWF Cambodia office house n.54, street 352, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh; 2) the WWF Cambodia website by the end of July 08: panda.org/Cambodia (under Publications)	

Journal	Eco-tourism and PA management in Nepal; WWF Srepok Wilderness Area Project Team; 2007	WWF Cambodia; Phnom Penh	1) WWF Cambodia office house n.54, street 352, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh; 2) the WWF Cambodia website by the end of July 08: panda.org/Cambodia (under Publications)	
Guide booklet	Srepok river discovery trail; WWF Cambodia; 2007	WWF Cambodia; Phnom Penh	1) WWF Cambodia office house n.54, street 352, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh; 2) the WWF Cambodia website by the end of July 08: panda.org/Cambodia (under Publications)	
Manual	Burning issue: Phnong use of fire as a natural resource management tool; Megan McInnes; 2007	WWF Cambodia; Phnom Penh	1) WWF Cambodia office house n.54, street 352, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh; 2) the WWF Cambodia website by the end of July 08: panda.org/Cambodia (under Publications)	
Poster	Honey poster; WWF Cambodia; 2008	WWF Cambodia; Phnom Penh	1) WWF Cambodia office house n.54, street 352, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh; 2) the WWF Cambodia website by the end of July 08: panda.org/Cambodia (under Publications)	
Poster	Resin poster; WWF Cambodia; 2008	WWF Cambodia; Phnom Penh	1) WWF Cambodia office house n.54, street 352, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh; 2) the WWF Cambodia website by the end of July 08: panda.org/Cambodia (under Publications)	
Poster	Endangered species poster; WWF Cambodia; 2008	WWF Cambodia; Phnom Penh	1) WWF Cambodia office house n.54, street 352, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh; 2) the WWF Cambodia website by the end of July 08: panda.org/Cambodia (under Publications)	

Poster	Rare species poster; WWF Cambodia; 2008	WWF Cambodia; Phnom Penh	1) WWF Cambodia office house n.54, street 352, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh; 2) the WWF Cambodia website by the end of July 08: panda.org/Cambodia (under Publications)	
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19. Appendix V: Darwin Contacts

To assist us with future evaluation work and feedback on your report, please provide contact details below.

Project Title	
Ref. No.	14-046
UK Leader Details	James MacGregor
Name	
Role within Darwin Project	Leader, UK
Address	Environmental Economics Programme, IIED, 3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H 0DD
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Other UK Contact (if relevant)	
Name	
Role within Darwin Project	
Address	
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	WWF Cambodia
Organisation	International Conservation NGO
Role within Darwin Project	Country level project implementation
Address	54, Street 352, Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, PO Box: 2467
Fax	
Email	
Partner 2 (if relevant)	
Name	
Organisation	
Role within Darwin Project	
Address	
Fax	
Email	

Appendix VI: MIST Report from SWA for January 2008

Ranger Report

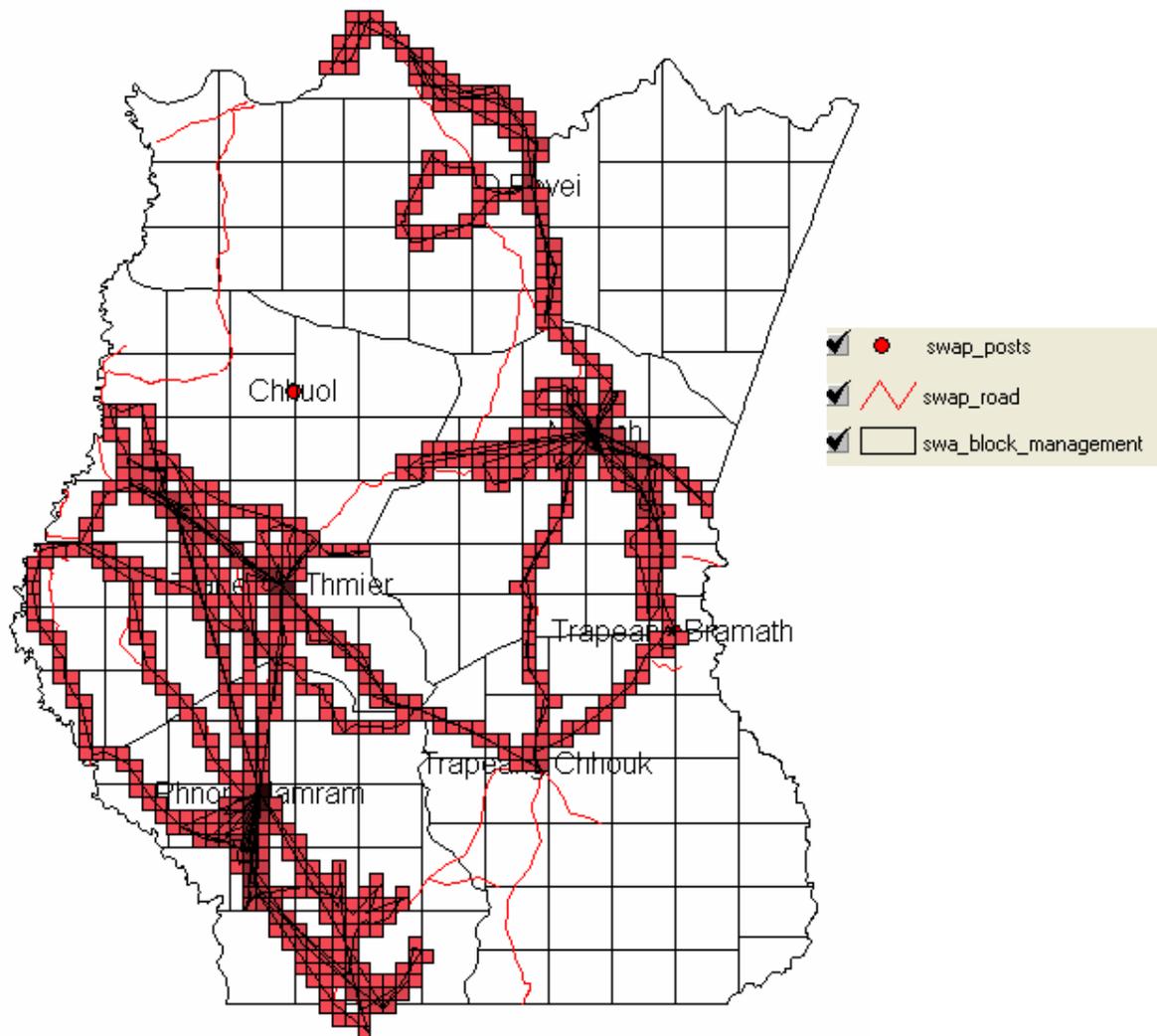
Mondulkiri Protected Forest, Srepok Wilderness Area Project

Month: January 2008

I. Ranger Activity

Number of Patrols	44	Average Days on Patrol	1.43
Patrol Days	63	Average Nights on Patrol	0.43
Patrol Nights	19	Average Patrol Size	3
Total Distance(km) Patrolled	1224.000366	Average Patrol Distance(km)	27.82

II. Ranger Patrol during the month of January 2008



Appendix VII: Media exposure for the Srepok Project

Spotted and snapped: first photos of leopard with young in Cambodia
www.iied.org/mediaroom/releases/070410cats.html

Calves, cubs and conservation: pictures of effective management
<http://www.iied.org/mediaroom/releases/070615elephant.html>

First ever photos of leopard with cub in Cambodia
<http://news.mongabay.com/2007/0505-leopard.html>

Premières photos de léopard avec l'animal au Cambodge
<http://it.mongabay.com/news/2007/0505-leopard.html>

Primeiramente - sempre fotos do leopardo com o cub em Cambodia
<http://pt.mongabay.com/news/2007/0505-leopard.html>

Primeras fotos del leopardo con el cub en Camboya
<http://es.mongabay.com/news/2007/0505-leopard.html>

10-Apr-07 NewScientist.com - story on leopards (not online anymore)

28-May-07 LBC interview with James MacGregor

30-May-07 Radio 5 Live interview with James MacGregor

13-Jun-07 BBC Online (used the baby elephant photo)

Tigers, Elephants Returning to War-Torn Cambodia Forest
http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2008/05/080527-cambodia-wildlife_2.html

Former hunters help save Srepok wildlife
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/20080417509/National-news/Former-hunters-help-save-Srepok-wildlife.html>

Cambodian media [from WWF]:

About or Title	Journalist	Date
Photo camera trapping leopard in the eastern plains	National: Cambodia Daily, Globe Magazine International website news agencies: see attached file	May 2007: starting date with the media release about the leopard.
Launch of the WWF's Mondulkiri Protected Forest (MPF) documentary film, which featured successful protected area management approach to the MPF	National: Cambodia Daily, Apsara TV and Cambodge Soir	June 2007
Natural resource, wildlife conservation and environmental issues in Cambodia: WWF Country Director guest speaker	TVK, Equity program	August 2007
Rare species found in the eastern plains of Cambodia	National: Cambodia Weekly	May 2008
Cambodian wildlife returns to the eastern plains	International: National Geographic (web) News	May 2008

Wild of the dry forests in Cambodia	Published by the Invest in Cambodia Magazine, written by WWF Cambodia	2008
Former hunter helps save Srepok wildlife	National: Phnom Penh Post	May 2008