



CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name	My Village Organization (MVi)
Project Title	Empowering Indigenous Women's Networks and Youths in Natural Resource Management and the Impacts of Hydropower Dams
CEPF Grant or Number	CEPF-095 (IUCN Ref.) / CEPF-110087 (CEPF Ref.)
Date of Report	14 November 2019

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction: 8

Grant Amount: US\$ 20,000

Project Dates: 1 September 2018 to 30 September 2019

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project

- **Ministry of interior (Mol):** According to Indigenous Communal Land Titling (ICLT) in Kiribas ler and Kiribas Krom on step to do the assessment and request the approval on their entity with Mol so MVi worked with Mol to conduct the village congress to do the ICLT by-law assessment and requesting for approval for recognition on ICLT entity.
- **Local authorities (village, commune, district, provincial):** Project activities have been integrated into commune investment plan (CIP) for getting supporting from local authorities. For example: community patrolling activities have been participated from commune council and policy for cracking down the illegal activities.
- **Stung Treng Fishery Administration Cantonment (FiAC):** MVi collaborated with FiAC on fishery resource protection activities both conservation and solving the illegal fishery activities and also facilitate the activities in term of community fishery establishment process for CFi recognition and provide the awareness raising to community members on fishery law and related to fishery policy.
- **Stung Treng Forestry Administration Cantonment (FAC):** MVi collaborated with FAC on forestry resource protection activities both conservation and solving the illegal logging and land encroachment in community forestry and also facilitate the activities in term of community forestry establishment process for CF recognition and provide the awareness raising to community members on forestry law and related to forestry policy.
- **The NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGOF)** is a membership organization for local and international NGOs based in Cambodia. It exists for information sharing, debate and advocacy

on priority issues affecting Cambodia's development. It represents NGO views to decision-makers on issues such as development policy, gender, environmental protection and land rights.

- **American Foreign Service Committee (AFSC)** is International NGO that support learning opportunities for local non-governmental organization partners and government officials, and collaborates with various organizations on exchange programs dealing with conflicts related to the environment, foreign investment, civil society building and other peace efforts. In this, MVi collaborated to conduct the research on gender effected by Lower Sesan II Hydropower dam in Kbal Romeas and Srea Sronuk.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Sixteen Indigenous Women Network (IWN) and Sixteen Indigenous Youths Mobility (IYM) are supporting natural resource protection and deal with impact of Hydropower Development project in Sesan, Sekong, Srea Pok, Mekong Rivers under this project. Within the reporting period, sixteen IWNs and sixteen IYMs built their capacities on leadership, management, community issues analysis, planning and gender mainstreaming into natural resource management. For IWN and IYM functioning, two meeting were conducted to define the roles and responsibilities as well as the financial management guidelines of the groups. Moreover, IWN and IYM were supported to identify the community issues relevant to development plan and integrate into commune investment plan (CIP).

The project intervention positively affected the improvement of community leaders and members. The capacities of community leaders increased. They had confidence and dared to talk and negotiate with other stakeholders.

Stronger power and collective voice of communities have created space for engagement between community and authorities to address the different issues identified by the communities. As a result, the issues that were addressed provided many benefits for local people. Active conservation of local communities through project implementation could serve forests, fishery and land resources and the communities have received benefits for their livelihoods and incomes as shown in the results. Children and poor people have received benefits from NTFPs as result of conservation and management activities of local communities. Children could be supported to go to school as communities have alternative livelihoods income. Eight youths are able to apply a community information collection tool. This resulted in 11 illegal logging cases in Takung community forestry (CF) being documented and submitted the cases for local authorities and the Stung Treng Forestry Administration Cantonment in order to be addressed.

IYM's voices have influenced decision-makers in fishery protection and impact of Hydropower development project.

Examples of this successful collaboration include:

- The seizure and destruction of 350 meters of illegal fishing nets by Siem Pang district authorities in collaboration with indigenous youth mobility (IYM) in O'Chay village.
- The repair of 12 kilometres of access road to the community in Kbal Romeas Chas village, the building of a new school and a health post, provision of two big ponds and the resuming of the indigenous communal land titling agreement that was interrupted after the dam was built (all in the framework of the needs identified by communities under the Lower Sesan II dam project).

Communities have increased their income through NTFP collection (Somrorng and Kuy – both Khmer words) especially in Nhang Shum and Chrob village. People in Nhang Shum village earned income from Somrorng crops for USD 500 per week in each family during June 2019 and 251 members of Takung CF collected Kuy and Chong Som crops for sale and they generated income from USD 4-5 per day from April to early of May 2019. Youths and Women activities have contributed for NTFP increased income. Communities patrolling were done in every month by good collaboration with local authorities, village security and commune police. A forestry law dissemination meeting was provided to local people by CBOs in collaboration with STG FAC. Forestry conservation activities w integrated into CIP.

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
<p>Sixteen Indigenous women's networks (IWN) and sixteen indigenous youth networks (IYM) are empowered to protect natural resources, and deal with the impacts of hydropower development on their communities and livelihoods.</p>	<p>Sixteen IWNs and sixteen IYMs have achieved a leadership role in communities to protect natural resources. Thirty-two indigenous women and thirty-two indigenous youths from 21 community-based organizations in 21 villages, seven communes and three districts of MVi's target area in Stung Treng province formed as Indigenous Women Network (IWN) and Indigenous Youths Mobility (IYM) groups. IWN and IYM are provincial-based women and youths network established to mobilize women and youth members to participate in natural management and deal with the impact of hydropower development on their communities and livelihoods. IWN and IYM provide opportunities for indigenous women and youths to share experiences and learn from each other to strengthen the voice from grassroots to regional level for sustainable of natural resources management.</p> <p>Women and youth's capacities have increased. 32 women and 32 youth leaders increased their knowledge. 16 Village Development Plan (VDPs) were integrated into commune investment plan (CIP) through facilitation by women and youth focal points.</p> <p>The confidence and participation of 16 IWM and 16 IYM's have been stronger and more active in natural resources management and to deal with the impact of Hydropower development projects (seen through their active participation in public events to raise issues related to water resource management). For example, in Kbal Romeas community that affected by Lower Sesan II</p>

	<p>operational dam, five women and eight youths have played important role to negotiate with provincial authorities to claim security for their land. In the 16 villages in Stung Treng of the project intervention area, women and youths have played crucial roles to engage in local planning process to raise issues, concerns and priority needs related to natural resource management.</p> <p>In addition, there is an increased joint effort between community, fishery administration officials and local authorities to protect the fishery resources and participate in conservation activities. For instance, in Tun Sorng village, Siem Bok commune, Siem Bok district, community led by women and youths collaborated with local authorities to conduct co-patrolling at least two times per month. It was observed women and youths have been able to use social media to provide feedback to local authorities about illegal fishing, water shortages, hygiene and sanitation.</p>
--	--

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

- Four families in New Kbal Romeas village did not receive the agreed farmland from the government (based on the compensation policy each family should get five hectares of farmland). MVi will support the four families to raise their issues in the provincial public forum on 12 December 2019 and engage IYM and IWN in sub-national and national network.
- The request of seventy-four families who have refused compensation in Srea Kor village to live at their preference places is pending. The community representatives of Sre Kor village will be supported to raise their request in the provincial public forum on 12 December 2019. MVi will collaborate with NGO forum on Cambodia (NGOF) and NGOs partner in Stung Treng province to conduct a fact finding mission in early of October 2019. The results will be brought to the attention of the Stung Treng provincial governor.
- People who moved to new villages including Srea Sronuk, Kbal Romeas, Srea Kor I and II, now have no real occupation and no restoration activities even though the restoration of livelihood at new sites was mentioned in the LS2 compensation policy. The community representatives of Sre Sranouk village will be supported to raise this issue in the provincial public forum on 2 December 2019. MVi has discussed with NGOF to prioritize this issue. The decision from the discussion was that MVi will collect more information and document the issue. The consultation with stakeholders will be organized in collaboration between MVi, NGOFs and other CSOs in December 2019.

- Barriers to efficient fishing patrolling were identified. Illegal fishery occurred at night. Due to small and slow boats it was hard to catch illegal fishers at night. This situation has occurred in Sesan, Siem Bok, Siem Pang district. To address this issue, IWN/IYM have discussed with STG FiAC to request the use of a fast boat by the community committee when they are patrolling. Through technical working group on fishery sector in August 2019 it was confirmed by STG FiAC chief that 50 fast boats will be distributed to CFi for patrolling. In next time, community committee and members will get a fast boat for patrolling. MVi will support IWN/IYM to organize an event to disseminate information and guidelines on the illegal fishing gear collection. Then, MVi will support IWN/IYM to discuss with police and community how to conduct visits to collect illegal fishing gear directly from households and organize a provincial public forum on fishery in November 2019 to identify the illegal fishermen.

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

- Provincial platforms and district platforms have been created to engage CSOs and government officials. At first technical working groups at provincial and district level were formed. These were integrated additional roles in order to be involved in forest resource management and land resource conflict resolution. At the provincial level, members of the technical working group consisted of provincial governors, CSO representative and department of agriculture. The technical working group focuses on the resolution of forest issues and disputes. Another platform (through provincial public forms) was created in Stung Treng province in July 2019 to engage provincial authorities and CSOs and to provide an opportunity for CSOs to raise and address community issues with the authorities. This forum also had the participation of the media group and community representative including CFMC, CLMC, CFiMC...etc.
- There were fewer restrictions from government on CSOs activities than expected. Last year, CSOs needed to request permission from provincial governors for activities implemented by CBOs or CSOs, even though the Ministry of Interior had stipulated that CSOs simply need to keep informed authorities of their project activities implementation. Following CSOs complaints to the Ministry of Interior and additional clarifications on the polices, in the second semester of the reporting period, CSOs were no longer required to request permission from provincial authorities for any of their activities. Additionally, some events that were organized by CSOs without permission from provincial governors were interrupted by the police. The situation improved and although the police still attended the events and requested to see participants' documents, they did not interrupt the implementation of project activities.
- Social media platforms have been created and used to engage government officials and CBOs, IYM, IWN, NGOs partners in Stung Treng Province for sharing information in relation to natural resource management. 47 citizens have used social media. Social media appear to have a more powerful impact to communicate concerns and issues on natural resource management (NRM) to authorities and police.

PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables
--

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

Objective 1: Indigenous women's networks and indigenous youth networks have strengthened institutional capacity.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
<p>Activity 1.1: Organize a 1-day provincial-level meeting to develop roles and responsibilities of indigenous women's network and indigenous youth networks.</p>	<p>Meeting held with IWN and IYM, with at least 14 participants (including seven women).</p> <p>Meeting minutes, showing the agreed roles and responsibilities of IYM and IWN.</p>	<p>Within the reporting period, a one day meeting to develop roles and responsibilities of IWN and IYM was conducted at provincial level on 6th December 2018 with 18 participants (10 Females, eight youths) attended. The agenda was focused on context of youths and women participation for social development and principles for promoting the women and youths. Youths and women issues brainstorming, group discussion on IYM and IWN improvement and roles and responsibilities. As a result of the meeting, the roles and responsibilities of IYM and IWN were reviewed and documented for additional dissemination to all community members.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2: Organize a 1-day provincial-level meeting to develop financial guidelines for the indigenous women's network and indigenous youth network.</p>	<p>Meeting held with IWN and IYM, with at least 14 participants (including seven women), and minutes prepared.</p> <p>Financial guidelines developed.</p>	<p>A one day meeting to develop financial guideline of IWN and IYM was conducted at provincial level on 10th January 2019 with 20 participants (10 Females, 10 youths) attending. The agenda was focused on sharing experience from IYM and IWN for fund requesting and expenditure, and liquidation. Modeling of fund expenditure, and develop financial guideline to comply with CBOs financial guideline. As results, financial guidelines of IYM and IWN were developed and applied for IYM and IWN requesting to implement activities.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3: Support Indigenous Women's Network and Youth Network for indigenous land, forest resource and fishery community legalization, by conducting two village-level meetings.</p>	<p>Two meetings conducted to support the process of indigenous peoples' collective land legalization through the recognition of "indigenous entity" status by the Ministry of Interior (Mol) and subsequently application for indigenous people land registration from the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUC).</p> <p>Each meeting will include at least 80 participants (50 women), including Mol, relevant provincial departments of Stung Treng</p>	<p>Two village congress to check and make the approval on Indigenous Communal Land Titling (ICLT) by-law and committee members were conducted in Kiribas ler with 124 participant (56 females, 32 youths, 4 people with disabilities (PWD)) and in Kiribas Krom village with 115 participants (65 females, 24 youths, two PWD) totally 239 participants (121 females, 56 youths, six PWD) including Mol, MRD, Stung Treng provincial governor representative, Siem pang district vice governor, village chief, police, soldier, and PDE in May 2019. As a result, legal documents for registering the entity from Ministry of Interior (Mol) were submitted to Stung Treng provincial governor for endorsement and then will be sent to Mol for approval.</p>

	<p>province, local authorities, IP members and committee.</p> <p>First meeting conducted and minutes prepared.</p> <p>Second meeting conducted and minutes prepared.</p>	
--	--	--

Objective 2: Indigenous women's networks and indigenous youth networks have strengthened capacity in terms of leadership, management, gender, situational analysis, planning, and natural resources management.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
<p>Activity 2.1: Organize five 1-day training courses for CBO committee members at the provincial level, on topics of leadership, management, gender, situational analysis, and planning.</p>	<p>First training course held, with at least 14 participants from 14 CBOs (including seven women), and short summary report prepared.</p> <p>Second training course held, with at least 14 participants (including seven women), and short summary report prepared.</p> <p>Third training course held, with at least 14 participants (including seven women), and short summary report prepared.</p> <p>Fourth training course held, with at least 14 participants (including seven women) and short summary report prepared.</p> <p>Fifth training course held, with at least 14 participants (including seven women) and short summary report prepared.</p>	<p>Within the reporting period, 5 training courses on leadership, management, gender, situational analysis and planning were conducted in November 2018, December 2018, January 2019 and February 2019 with total of 65 participants (33 females, 25 youths) at MVi Stung Treng office. As a result, on average, 80% of participants improved their knowledge of the contents based on pre-test and post-test assessments and 60% of participants can apply their knowledge to train further their CBOs members.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2: Support indigenous women's networks and indigenous youth networks to analyze issues relating to fisheries and the impact of hydropower dam development, and develop community plans</p>	<p>Issues identified and documented in 16 communities. Workplans to address issues identified developed by indigenous women and youth groups in 16 communities.</p>	<p>Two three-days meetings to identify and document (gather) community issues were held in six villages including Siem Bok, Sdoa, Talat, Srea Kor, Kbal Romeas and Krobeichrum villages in September and November 2018 with a total of 48 participants (21 females, 12 youths, 3 people with disabilities).</p> <p>Six community plans integrated into commune investment plan (CIP).</p>

	Issues identified integrated in Commune Investment Plans (CIPs).	
--	--	--

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

- **Community Tool:** A community tool was developed by consultation and capacity building purposes to IYM and IWN. One consultation meeting was held in February 2019 to develop the tool. The meeting was focused on how to collect the community information and the different steps involved in the information collection process. After the tool was developed, one capacity building training on community issues analysis was provided to community leaders and then a community plan for identifying the community issues was done.

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.

- Developing a social media and linking through them with stakeholders and local authorities can build good relationships and quick intervention.
- Explanation of the benefits of the local community and local authorities to commune chief, it can bring commune council to allocate commune fund to contribute with NGOs and community.
- Inclusion of focal persons in community research tool and manual development could increase confidence of those same leaders to carry out activities with effective results.
- Monitoring and coaching to IYM and IWN on roles and responsibilities and issues analysis have made IYM and IWN more confident in negotiating with local authorities and other stakeholders.
- Inclusion of communities plan into commune investment plan (CIP) is important to have strong support from those stakeholders.

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.

Within report period, youth and women group have been structured from grassroots to provincial level. At grassroots level, two youths and women focal persons were selected in each village,

youths and women groups were composed of one youth and one-woman focal person per each village. IWN and IYM at provincial level had seven committee members each. In order for IYM and IWN to be well connected during the project, social media platforms were developed by creating groups on “Telegram” and “Messenger”.

Sixteen IYM/IWN have their own rules and regulation. To manage their group well, with support from partners, IWN/IYM have developed and have their own internal rules and regulation. This also states the roles and responsibilities of the committee and of the network members.

IYM/IWN have their own financial system. With support from MVi and CBOs, IYM/IWN have their financial guidelines. It is helpful for them to plan budget, monitor budget and audit budget. Additionally, it helps develop trust from partners including MVi.

Sixteen IYM/IWN have their own plans and capacity to request fund from partners. Among IYM/IWN focal person, 70% of IYM/IWN focal person have capacities to develop their plan. Every year, each IYM/IWN has their own plan under supervision from CBOs and they also request budget for support from MVi.

IYM has connection from villages to villages, commune to commune. IYM is also linked to the national level (through Mekong Youths Ambassador). This approach enables communities to bring their issues at grassroots level to the attention of the national level.

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.

Please include here a narrative report of how your project applied the actions listed in the Social Assessment document that was prepared at the beginning of the project.

In compliance with CEPF safeguards and the Social Assessment prepared at the beginning of the project, MVi implemented the activities listed below:

- Co-ordinated with STG FiAC to conduct dissemination to community people to stop fishing in fish breeding season in May 2019. MVi joined quarterly technical meeting group on fishery to update the progress of fishery sector in Stung Treng province, fishery issues and join action to address the fishery issues. Example: on 28 October 2019 MVi and NGOs partner in Stung Treng will join action with STG FiAC to organize the provincial public forum to disseminate the fishery law and identify the illegal fishermen.
- Coaching on the mainstreaming of gender and people with disabilities in IWN and IYM and CBO committee was conducted in March and May 2019 to avoid the migration and promote their involvement in community development and natural resource management.
- In June 2019 MVi collaborated with NGOF and AFSC to conduct the research on gender affected by Lower Sesan II Hydropower dam in Kbal Romeas and Srea Sronuk. The results will be used for developing the plan for addressing the women issues and engage into commune investment plan (CIP).

- During the reporting period, two reflection workshop at provincial level were held to address the safeguard in January 2019 and July 2019. These meetings were attended by a total of 93 participants including local authorities, stakeholders, IYM, IWN, and CBOs. Fishery, forestry and land issues were raised for consultation and seeking solutions. Plans were produced among stakeholders and community to address the NRM issues discussed.

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\$ 95,279

b. Type of funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
East- West Management Institute, Inc. (EWMI)	<i>A - Project Co-Financing</i>	\$ 17,219	All these donors are granting to MVi for the project base funding which MVi allocated for both Indirect cost and Direct Costs and it contributed to a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project
Forum Syd ("FS")_ Margaret A. Cargill Foundation	<i>A - Project Co-Financing</i>	\$14,600	
Forum Syd ("FS")_SIDA	<i>A - Project Co-Financing</i>	\$52,235	
Oxfam Australia ("OAU")	<i>A - Project Co-Financing</i>	\$11,225	

* 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.

Even if in the short period of this project, IYM/IWN have produced many achievements and addressed many community issues, they are still in need of more funding and technical support from partners to guarantee the sustainability of their communities' natural resources.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

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

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

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

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

Indicator	Narrative
Biodiversity area management	MVi is supporting 08 deep pools conservation in 09 villages including Nhang Shum, Khan Makfoeng, O'Chay, Sam Khouy, Srea Tapan, Sdoa, Svay Rieng, and Kbal Romeas for fishery resource protection area. The number of community fish catch and biodiversity were done to monitor on fishery resource. One more, 08 deep pools conservation have been endorsed from local authorities and recognized from Fishery Administration Cantonment (FiAC).
Protect area	One community forestry (CF) establishment process has been successfully completed during the project period. Now this CF has agreement between FAC and community that allows the forestry management to be done by the community. Five indigenous communal land titling (ICLT) were supported for IP land registration. Romport ICLT is waiting for the certificate and two ICLT (Teak Team and O'Chay) are on process to have the land officially measured by the Stung Treng Provincial Department of Land Management Urban and Construction (PDLMUC). Two more ICLT (Kiribas ler and Kiribas Krom) are in process and currently their entity needs to be recognized by the Ministry of Interior (Mol).

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
O’Chay Indigenous Communal Land Titling (KMH39 Virachey)	458.19 hectares	PP
Teak Team Indigenous Communal Land Titling (KMH39 Virachey)	646.78 hectares	PP
O’Chay deep pool conservation (KMH26 Sekong River)	5.58 hectares	FP
Nhang Sum deep pool conservation (KMH26 Sekong River)	5.98 hectares	FP
Sdoa deep pool conservation (KMH26 Sekong River)	39.92 hectares	FP
Samkhoy deep pool conservation (KMH27 Sesan River)	3 hectares	FP
Svay Rieng deep pool conservation (KMH27 Sesan River)	9 hectares	FP
Kbal Romeas deep pool conservation (KMH31 Sre Pok River)	6.32 hectares	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
ICLTs (indigenous communal land titling)	2200ha	651952 659766	1570115 1563786	Collaborate with Provincial Department of Land Management Urban and Construction (PDLMUC) for indigenous People (IP) land registration.
Community forestry	1073.8ha	639515	1483401	Working with FAC to complete the step of CF establishment for CF recognition.
Deep pool conservation	71.3ha	658774 648017 653348 626281 612169 664652	1489688 1575476 1568787 1511904 1497487 1514330	Working with FiAC to complete the step of deep pool conservation establishment for deep pool recognition.

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

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

*** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the

Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

17. Beneficiaries

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

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

# of men benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*
32	33

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

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

# of men benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*
195	195

**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*
195	195

**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
Chrob	x		x					X	x	x	x				x	x	878	955
Kbal Romeas			X					X	X	X		X	X	X	X		345	289
Srea Sronuk			X					X	X	X		X	X	X			317	310
Krabiechrum								X						X			645	622
Khsach Thmey								X		X				X			720	684
Svay Rieng								X						X	X		894	500

Romport			X						X				X	X	X		176	166
Kralapos									X						X		693	201
Talat									X								233	221
Sdao I									X		X				X	X	1422	453
Sdao II									X		X				X	X	259	445
Samkhouy	X								X	X	X	x			X	X	321	357
Srea Tapan			x						x		x				x	x	270	307
Siem Bok			X						X					X	X	X	383	407
Turn Song			X						X					X	X		190	196
Nhang Shum									X		X				X	X	511	501
Khan Makfoeng			x						x		x				x	X	53	57
O'Chay			X						X		X		X	X	X	X	476	516
Teak Team			X						X		X		X	x	X		195	243
Kiribas Ler			x						X		X		X	X	X		217	183
Kiribas Krom			X						x		x		x	x	x		347	331

*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).

The geographic coordinate of community does not have.

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
Chrob	638936	1483784
Kbal Romeas	661515	1492274
Krobeichrom	665727	1498701
Srea Sronuk	655141	1486178
Sdoa I	619297	1504521
Sdoall	619002	1504117
Krolapos (Sub-village of Svay Rieng village)	666630	1515022

Ksach Thmei	662510	1511234
Romport	674921	1517965
Svay Rieng	666630	1515022
Talat	674885	1523327
Sam Khouy	613396	1496975
Siem Bok	600533	1467899
Turn Song	600243	1470143
Kiribaskrom	654703	1564533
Kiribasler	659288	1565008
O'Chay	654360	1568231
Teak Team	654772	1564973
Ngang Shum	649473	1570247

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

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

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

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1	Fishery law		X							X									
2	Sub-degree of CFI management		X							X									
3	Environment code		X			x	x				x	x		x	x				X
4	EIA Law		x				x		x		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	Fishery law	Not finalized	Increased of fishery resource and effective of fishery resource protection.	Supported IYM/IWN to participate in consultation workshop to provide the inputs.
2	Sub-degree of CFI management	Not finalized	Increased of fishery resource and effective of fishery resource protection.	Supported IYM/IWN to participate in consultation workshop to provide the inputs.

3	Environment code	Not finalized	Improved of natural resource management.	Supported IYM/IWN to participate in consultation workshop to provide the inputs.
4	EIA Law	Not finalized	Improved of natural resource management.	Supported IYM/IWN to participate in consultation workshop to provide the inputs.

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	M & E system created	MVi M and E system was created to support the project implementation and report writing. <i>NOTE – This was the only best management practice to be actually created under the grant. The others were applied to the grant activities but not created during the grant period.</i>
2	Program meeting with team	Program team meeting has been conducted to reflect of methodology and approach of project implementation and develop the plan.
3	Six months and annual workshop for CBOs	CBOs reflection workshop was conducted to share good practice between each other, capacity building on MVi policies and relevant laws, request responding comments from community issues from local authorities and stakeholders and plan development.
4	MVi six months and annual reflection workshop	MVi staff reflection workshop was conducted every six months and annually to share the project progress, challenges, and good practice of each program, update on MVi policies and memo, present on budget monitoring, develop and review the program plan and team building.
5	Field monitoring and coaching	MVi has plan to conduct field monitoring and coaching every two months to spot check on project progress and challenges, identify the needs for community improvement.
8	External audit	MVi hires the audit firm, audit firm which following the International Standards on Auditing (ISA), under selecting and approving by our BOD and donor to conduct the annual global auditing and project auditing. This is to ensure that MVi internal control/financial management is functioning, accurate, compliance and following with Cambodia financial standard for NGOs. For Year 2018, MVi got the audit report with no finding point/ recommendation.
9	Internal audit	MVi has an internal audit team led by the Treasurer of the Board of Directors (BOD) and this is conducted once per year. Beside this mechanism, our finance team always conducts the spot checks and field monitoring to ensure that all funds are used effectively and transparently.

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	Indigenous Women Network (IWN)	2011 <i>(but additional networks created in 2018-2019 by the project)</i>	Cambodia	To mobilize women members for participating in NRM and build the capacities to women and promote the women roles in community development.
2	Indigenous Youths Mobility (IYM)	2011 <i>(but additional networks created in 2018-2019 by the project)</i>	Cambodia	To mobilize youth members for participating in NRM and build the capacities to youths and promote the youth roles in community development.

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: Mr. Por Narith
Organization: My Village (MVi)
Mailing address: Mondulkiri province
Telephone number: (+855)12 371003
E-mail address: myvillage@mvicambodia.org