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USAID GREENING PREY LANG

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT FY21

JANUARY-MARCH 2021

APRIL 2021

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Tetra Tech.

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development by Tetra Tech, through USAID Contract No. 72044218C00001, USAID Greening Prey Lang Activity.

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Cover Photo: Members of a joint patrol between park rangers and Sre Veal CPA members in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary, Preah Vihear province. Credit: USAID Greening Prey Lang.

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April 2021

Date original report submitted to USAID:	April 30, 2021
Date comments received from USAID:	May 7, 2021
Date revised report submitted to USAID:	May 10, 2021
Date report approved by USAID:	May 11, 2021

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Agriculture Cooperative
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	Action for Development
APS	Annual Program Statement
BCC	Biodiversity Conservation Corridor
Beng Per	Beng Per Wildlife Sanctuary
BFCA	Bengal Florican Conservation Area
CCWC	Commune Council for Women and Children
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDPS	Community Development for Peace and Sustainability
CEDAC	The Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture
CEMIS	Cambodian Environment Management Information System
CEO	Collect Earth Online
CF	Community Forest
CFi	Community Fisheries
Chhaeb	Chhaeb Wildlife Sanctuary
CI	Conservation International
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CNM	National Center for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control
CNWG	Cambodia NTFP Working Group
COP	Chief of Party
CPA	Community Protected Area
CRDB	Cambodia Rehabilitation and Development Board
CRDT	Cambodian Rural Development Team
CYN	Cambodia Youth Network
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DDL	Development Data Library
DIS	Development Information Solution
DPA	Development and Partnership in Action
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
EWMI	East West Management Institute
FA	Forestry Administration
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
FiA	Fisheries Administration
FLO	Forest Livelihood Organization
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FRL	Forest Reference Level
FWUC	Farmer Water User Community
FY	Fiscal Year
GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
GDEKI	General Department of Environmental Knowledge and Information
GDLC	General Department of Local Community
GERES	Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GFC	Global Forest Change
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GPL	Greening Prey Lang
GPS	Global Positioning System
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ISAC	Innovations for Social Accountability in Cambodia

JCM	Joint Crediting Mechanism
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
Kulen Promtep	Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
Mitsui	Mitsui & Co., Ltd.
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MRS	Mobile Ranger Station
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
North Tonle Sap	North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NTFP-EP	Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme
OFO	Our Future Organization
OPKC	Organization to Promote Kuy Culture
OSU	Oregon State University
PA	Protected Area
PAMP	Protected Area Monitoring Platform
PDAFF	Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
PDLMUPC	Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction
PDoE	Provincial Department of Environment
PDoRD	Provincial Department of Rural Development
PDoT	Provincial Department of Tourism
PDoWA	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs
PDWRM	Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
Phnom Tbaeng	Phnom Tbaeng Natural Heritage Park
Phnom Thnout	Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary
PKH	People of Knowledge of Highlanders
PLCN	Prey Lang Community Network
PLEL	Prey Lang Extended Landscape
PLR	Policy, Law, and Regulation
PNKS	Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum
PPR	Performance Progress Report
Preah Roka	Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuary
Prey Lang	Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary
Q&A	Question and Answer
RECOFTC	The Center for People and Forests
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SMP	Sansom Mlup Prey
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRP	Sustainable Rice Platform
SWP	Sustainable Water Partnership

TEAMS	Training and Exchanges Automated Management System
ToT	Training of Trainer
UMD	University of Maryland
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WA	Wildlife Alliance
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WEA	Wild Earth Allies
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature
YEA	Young Eco Ambassador

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USAID Greening Prey Lang (GPL) is a five-year Activity that aims to promote resilient, low-emission development and inclusive, sustainable management in the Prey Lang Extended Landscape (PLEL). To achieve this goal, USAID GPL implements an integrated, landscape-level approach that addresses the direct threats to natural capital and their drivers. The Activity improves participation and evidence-based decision-making in Cambodia's management of its forests and biodiversity to lower greenhouse gas emissions, create economic opportunities for rural people, and mobilize investment in natural capital to reduce risks due to climate change vulnerabilities.

This is the USAID GPL Activity's fiscal year 2021 (FY21) second quarter report covering the period of January 1 to March 31, 2021. The second quarter of FY21 focused on implementing Year 3 Annual Work Plan activities, despite challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Biodiversity conservation and protected area activities in the second quarter included preparation for mid-year review of protected area annual adaptive management plans; data verification for Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (Kulen Promtep) Oddar Meanchey zoning, data collection for Kulen Promtep Siem Reap zoning, zoning process information dissemination for stakeholders in North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape (North Tonle Sap), data collection for North Tonle Sap zoning, boundary demarcation pole field verification for Stoung-Chi Kraeng Bengal Florican Conservation Area (BFCA) and Phnom Tbaeng Natural Heritage Park (Phnom Tbaeng), resin tree data collection orientation in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (Prey Lang), Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary (Phnom Thnout) zero (zoning) map consultation with Preah Vihear Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE), and data collection and consultation with local authorities and communities for Phnom Thnout zoning; ongoing support for community protected areas (CPAs) across the PLEL to build capacity, conduct participatory assessment, demarcate boundaries, develop by-laws, and conduct planning meetings; coaching/training for community forest (CF) and credit management, upstream watershed planning with Stung Chinit Watershed Management Committee, progress towards development of an Upstream Stung Chinit Environmental Degradation Working Group, support for farmer water user communities (FWUCs) for planning and awareness raising, support for a CF network quarterly meeting, development of CF annual operational and ecotourism development plans, and CF management area mapping, demarcation, and inventory; ongoing globally threatened and key bird species surveys, monthly vulture "restaurants", systematic and targeted camera traps surveys, collection of field observation data, and Asian elephant hotspot sampling and dung collection in Prey Lang, Chhaeb, and Preah Roka; and community awareness raising, including night show events on wildlife poisoning in Chhaeb, an exposure visit for youth and social media influencers, and a social media campaign to promote love of the forest.

Sustainable finance and livelihoods activities during the quarter included continued support for ecotourism development, including a familiarization trip for tour operators, networking to share experiences, an exposure visit for ecotourism communities, product development, facilities improvement, hospitality training, waste management, work planning, social media promotion, and guidelines development; community-based enterprise development, including training on hospitality and resin harvesting, sustainable agriculture training on raising chickens and cyclical farming, and IBIS Rice agriculture practices demonstrations and a national strategic meeting; Northern Plains Landscape REDD+ Project Document development, including preparation for community consultations and planning for limited-scale forest carbon inventory; collecting and managing IBIS Rice purchase and member data, facilitating compliance meetings, and conducting land verification for IBIS Rice program farmers; a feasibility study based on farmer attitudes for Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) in target villages in North Tonle Sap and leveraging of close to US \$1 million to support expansion of SRP; and a study

tour on integrated farming, coaching on crop diversification, cashew market engagement, and trainings on climate-smart agriculture, and technical guidelines for specific crops.

Governance and law enforcement activities in the quarter included approval by PDoE of CPA by-laws, dissemination of adopted CPA by-laws among relevant communities, and adoption of a prakas establishing a CPA and by-laws for CPAs, ecotourism communities, CF recreational activity sites and credit groups; production of an updated PLEL Assessment report that incorporates feedback from Ministry of Environment (MoE); training for CPAs to build capacity to integrate natural resource management priorities into commune investment plans (CIPs); support to strengthen protected area law enforcement through management and planning, ranger, community, and joint patrols, and training and equipping of rangers and community members with technological tools and techniques necessary for effective law enforcement; and development of radar-based forest disturbance alerts system and alert verification components of the Protected Area Monitoring Platform (PAMP), establishing of a PAMP Command Center in Stung Treng, official launching the PAMP Command Center in Preah Vihear, training of PDoE on SMART Connect and Earth Ranger for PAMP, and producing a report on the analysis of the University of Maryland Global Forest Change dataset and its relevance and importance to Cambodia.

Management and communications activities this quarter included recruitment and orientation of new staff, updating the project procurement plan template, procurement of equipment for PAMP Command Centers and USAID GPL field offices, continuing development/revision of corporate agreements with hotels and guesthouses, and working with the auditor on a tax audit; staff refresher training on environmental screening and the activity management system and orientation for new staff on project monitoring and evaluation (M&E); grant proposal concept note review, selection for full application stage, full application review, and review of current grant progress reports and deliverables; ongoing M&E data collection, review, management, analysis, and reporting, indicator and training data submission, adaptive management of the M&E and activity management system, update of the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Plan and MEL Manual for new USAID indicators, data asset list development, and environmental impact screening of targeted activities; quarterly progress reflection and detailed activity work planning, project reflection and planning workshop to build collective vision and address challenges, and update of the project activity concept note template to ensure mainstreaming of Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) and climate change mitigation and adaptation in implementation of project activities; and implementation of the FY21 Communications and Outreach Plan, which included producing monthly bulletins, video clips, Facebook Live video, and visual stories for Exposure, as well as posting regularly to Facebook and facilitating a media visit to the PLEL.

Challenges

COVID-19 restrictions continue to cause delays of zoning activities as certain group meetings were not permitted. At the national and provincial levels, engagement on zoning continues to be delayed due implementation of the directive provided by the Prime Minister on July 3, 2020, to grant land titles to individuals who have been living in protected areas for long periods of time. Economic development activities focused on mining, power generation and economic land concessions continue to pose challenges to protected area management. USAID GPL continues to report to the MoE about economic development activities whose actions run counter to Cambodia's laws.

The secondary economic impacts of COVID-19 continue to impact rural livelihoods in Cambodia. There are no international tourists in Cambodia. This has impacted several sites in the PLEL whose focus was on international tourists. USAID GPL has been working closely with partners to pivot tourism products so that they cater to Cambodians. For many communities as well as private sector partners working on both ecotourism and other livelihoods options, a market systems-based approach has required significant discussion and training. This has impacted the roll-out of additional USAID GPL grants to

address the secondary impacts of COVID-19 through a market systems-based approach. For profit and not-for-profit organizations interested in the USAID GPL grants facility have gone through intensive co-creation processes with USAID GPL to ensure their applications reflect market-systems based requirements. This has resulted in longer than normal grant reviews.

Deforestation in Prey Lang other protected areas in the PLEL remains a significant challenge. The reasons for an increase in deforestation in Prey Lang and almost every other protected area in Cambodia are rooted in weak law enforcement and opaque governance systems. Prey Lang has seen a continued rise in deforestation as local communities and migrants clear forest for agriculture expansion and land speculation. Across all protected areas in the PLEL, but most notably in Prey Lang, selective illegal logging is also taking place. This is driven by strong local and national demand for wood for building materials and the laundering of illegally felled timber through the economic land concessions surrounding Prey Lang. These threats are exacerbated by inadequate law enforcement, poor coordination amongst local, provincial, and national government authorities, and the need for improved community and government relations.

Highlights

- Completed field data collection for zoning of targeted protected areas across the PLEL.
- Installed 1,070 CPA boundary signboards for 7 CPAs in Prey Lang to improve public recognition of boundaries for more effective protection in Preah Vihear.
- Obtained endorsement of 15-year CF management plans (2021-2035) for 4 CFs and annual operational plans (2021) for 18 CFs in Kampong Thom.
- Conducted “Forest is God” social media campaign with Cambodian celebrities and influencers to promote love of the forest on Valentine’s Day, reaching over 1.5 million people and garnering 70,000 likes, 2,300 shares, and more than 1,000 comments
- Facilitated media visit to the PLEL led by H.E. Neth Pheaktra, Secretary of State, MoE, to raise awareness of USAID GPL activities supporting livelihoods, protected area management, and law enforcement.
- Leveraged nearly US \$1 million in funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB) to support the expansion of SRP in North Tonle Sap.
- Initiated support for patrols by 16 community fisheries (CFis) in Kratie and Stung Treng to improve conservation of Cantor’s giant softshell turtle.
- Supported 2,828 community, ranger, and joint patrols across protected areas, CPAs, CFs, and CFis throughout the PLEL.
- Officially launched the PAMP Command Center at Preah Vihear PDoE and established the PAMP Command Center at Stung Treng PDoE.
- Produced a report for the Analysis of the University of Maryland Global Forest Change Dataset, which found the dataset to be both credible and useful to increase the scope and enhance the quality of forest monitoring conducted by MoE.
- Conducted a tour operator familiarization trip to sites in Kratie, Stung, Treng, and Preah Vihear to raise awareness of community-based ecotourism experiences throughout the PLEL.

I.0 INTRODUCTION

I.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The USAID Greening Prey Lang (GPL) Activity, which began on August 13, 2018, aims to improve and maintain the health of forest and freshwater ecosystems within and surrounding the Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (Prey Lang) by engaging civil society and public entities to work together to consolidate the conservation and sustainable management of the Prey Lang Extended Landscape (PLEL). The five-year Activity increases sustainable economic opportunities; supports the development of inclusive natural resource governance; and improves conservation efforts and land management for agriculture, forestry, and water while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing resilience to climate change.

The overall goal of the Activity is to promote resilient, low-emissions development through inclusive sustainable management of the PLEL. To achieve this, USAID GPL builds on the successes of prior investments in the PLEL and implements a landscape-level approach that focuses on three integrated and mutually reinforcing primary objectives:

- Improved biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health in the PLEL;
- Increased sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, community livelihoods, and natural capital reinvestment; and
- Strengthened inclusive and effective landscape governance.

The USAID GPL team accomplishes these objectives by working in partnership with beneficiaries who depend on ecological services such as clean air and water, biodiversity, and food; community-based organizations; the private sector; and the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and providing technical assistance for strengthening implementation and enforcement of formal processes for sustainable landscape management and biodiversity conservation. This Activity also supports Cambodia's goals and international commitments for climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation.

I.2 GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

The geographic focus of USAID GPL is the PLEL, which is a mosaic of land cover and land use types – protected areas, concessions, and communities – under severe threat from deforestation, wildlife trafficking, and impacts from climate change. The PLEL is situated across 8.8 million acres (3.5 million hectares) and six provinces (Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Stung Treng, Siem Reap, and Oddar Meanchey) in north-central Cambodia (Figure 1, Annex I) and includes natural protected areas (wildlife sanctuaries, natural heritage parks, protected landscapes, Ramsar sites, and multiple use protected areas), community protected areas (CPAs), community forests (CFs), community fisheries (CFis), and biodiversity conservation corridors (BCCs), as well as the catchment basins hydrologically connecting these areas to the Tonle Sap ecosystem.

I.3 AMPLIFICATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

Realizing the USAID GPL vision of resilient, low-emission development and inclusive, sustainable management of the PLEL requires both amplification and sustainability of Activity interventions to develop stakeholder ownership and mobilize resources. Key to this are participant-led and inclusive interventions and sustainable finance for activities during the life of the Activity and beyond.

USAID GPL fosters partnership between relevant government institutions and citizens living within the PLEL and facilitates an evidence-based engagement process in which the PLEL strategy is jointly defined and implemented among a diverse and representative set of key landscape-level stakeholders (government, private, and civil society) to guide the overall direction and, ultimately, the sustained success of the Activity. The implementation of crosscutting strategies via the Gender and Social

Inclusion (GESI) and Communications and Outreach plans ensures effective stakeholder engagement and enables sustained implementation across the PLEL.

The PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan guides the development of strategic partnerships and leverages sustainable, tangible investments in the PLEL throughout and beyond the term of the Activity. The PLEL Sustainable Finance Plan taps into streams from government, commercial and other private entities, climate change financing mechanisms, payment for ecosystem services (PES), and conservation trust funds. The USAID GPL team is establishing a variety of partnerships between government and the private sector, the Activity and the private sector, and citizens and government to leverage and sustain these investments.

I.4 COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

The USAID GPL team implements the Activity in collaboration with two major implementing partners, as well as a wide range of stakeholders at the national and landscape levels and across sectors, including donors, civil society organizations, and the private sector. USAID GPL coordinates with other relevant USAID activities and works in close partnership with national and subnational government entities.

I.4.1 IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION

The USAID GPL Activity is led by Tetra Tech with support from two major partners, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and Conservation International (CI). During the second quarter of fiscal year 2021 (FY21), USAID GPL continued the critical process of maintaining strong relationships with key government stakeholders at the national and subnational level. USAID GPL also continues to engage and collaborate with donor agencies, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, and the private sector. USAID GPL key specific stakeholders and categories of stakeholder groups at the subnational and national level from government, civil society, and the private sector identified to date are included in Table 1 in Annex II. Key USAID GPL counterpart and stakeholder collaboration included engagement in high level national and subnational meetings and key events, as outlined in Table 2 in Annex III, and communication with government counterparts, as outlined in Table 3 in Annex III.

I.4.2 COORDINATION WITH USAID ACTIVITIES

USAID GPL continued to collaborate with USAID activities at the national and provincial level across all aspects of implementation. USAID GPL coordinated across numerous USAID Cambodia projects and continued to work closely with USAID Cambodia Green Futures, SERVIR-Mekong, USAID Green Invest Asia, U.S. Forest Service, Sustainable Water Partnership (SWP), World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF), and WCS.

I.4.3 COORDINATION WITH OTHER PARTNER PROGRAMS

As reflected throughout this report, USAID GPL continued to coordinate activities with other partner programs at all levels of program implementation. Annex II highlights the key partner programs where coordination on ongoing activities occurred.

2.0 ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

When the pandemic began in March 2020, Tetra Tech released guidelines related to project office-level COVID-19 contingency planning for instituting precautionary measures to safeguard the well-being of USAID GPL staff (Annex XV). When the pandemic began to abate in Cambodia in May 2020, a second set of guidelines were released. Due to a community outbreak within Cambodia in November 2020, USAID GPL reverted to the policies outlined in the March 2020 guidelines until the middle of December 2020. On February 20, 2021, the RGC announced another community outbreak. This outbreak has been the most significant of the pandemic and is ongoing as of the writing of this report. Since the “February

20” community outbreak began, Cambodian authorities have gradually implemented more stringent health measures and restrictions on activities and movement to contain the outbreak. In response to this outbreak, the government issued the Law on COVID-19 Prevention Measures and the Sub-Decree on Health Measures to Curb the Spread of COVID-19 and Other Deadly Infectious Diseases. As of April 28, 2021, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Cambodia since the onset of the pandemic has reached 11,063 and there have been 82 COVID-19 related deaths¹.

During this period, USAID GPL provided regular updates to all staff via Telegram and email to provide clear guidance for minimizing risk for field activities, travel, and project offices. Requirements include strict COVID prevention measures and adherence to all government regulations. On March 18, 2021, USAID GPL officially issued updated guidelines to incorporate the new government regulations (Annex XV). The restrictions this quarter have meant that the Phnom Penh office operated at limited capacity, with many staff working from home. In addition, although field offices operated at normal levels, no inter-provincial travel was authorized from Phnom Penh. Activities were adapted or postponed as necessary, although support for patrol activities has been consistently maintained.

The narrative below discusses activities implemented during the second quarter of FY21. The quarterly performance indicator tracking table (Table 4) is in Annex IV, the quarterly work plan activity tracking table (Table 5) is in Annex V, and activities planned for next quarter (Table 8) are in Annex VI.

2.1 OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH IN PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE

USAID GPL is improving resilience, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem health in the PLEL by improving management systems for natural capital assets and supporting key stakeholders to develop, administer, implement, monitor, and enforce sustainable protected area management plans.

1.1 Support PDoE annual adaptive management planning for targeted PAs within the PLEL: In the Preah Vihear Landscape, USAID GPL conducted monthly meetings (January and February) with Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) to reflect on project implementation and plan upcoming activities, including preparing for the mid-year adaptive management plan reflection, which has been postponed to the third quarter due to the COVID outbreak.

1.2 Support zoning of targeted PAs across the PLEL: USAID GPL support for zoning, demarcation, management plan development, and state land registration for protected areas (PAs) in the PLEL this quarter included (1) conducting field verification of land use data with local authorities, park rangers, and PDoE in Oddar Meanchey for Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary (Kulen Promtep) zoning; (2) collecting land use data from PDoE in Siem Reap and district authorities for Kulen Promtep zoning; (3) disseminating information about the protected area zoning process and conducting land use data collection in villages around North Tonle Sap Protected Landscape (North Tonle Sap); (4) conducting field verification of existing boundary demarcation poles for Stoung-Chi Kraeng Bengal Florican Conservation Area (BFCA) in North Tonle Sap; (5) providing orientation for villagers and conducting data collection for resin tree site (block) survey and verification in Prey Lang Kampong Thom, Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng to inform zoning, develop conservation agreements, and ensure resin tapper communities maintain rights to resin resources; (6) conducting field verification of existing boundary demarcation poles, identifying the number and location for the remaining concrete poles needed to finish boundary demarcation, and monitoring installation in Phnom Tbaeng Natural Heritage Park (Phnom Tbaeng) of the 13 final poles; and (7) presenting the draft zero map and activity plan for zoning of Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary (Phnom Thnout) to Preah Vihear PDoE, conducting land use, geographic, and demographic data collection and verification with local authorities

¹ <https://kh.usembassy.gov/covid-19-information/>

and villages to inform zoning and demarcation, and conducting consultation with district authorities to raise awareness of the zoning and demarcation data collection process and assign a focal person from each district to participate.

This quarter marks completion of field data collection for zoning of target protected areas. Table 9 in Annex VII provides an overview of the status of the zoning and demarcation process for Chhaeb Wildlife Sanctuary (Chhaeb), Kulen Promtep, North Tonle Sap, Phnom Tbaeng, Phnom Thnout, Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuary (Preah Roka), and Prey Lang.

1.3 Support communities to develop new CPAs and strengthen existing CPAs across the PLEL: During the quarter, USAID GPL continued to support communities across the PLEL to develop new CPAs and strengthen existing CPAs. This process includes facilitating participatory assessment and consultation, CPA establishment (application), organization of CPA structure (management committees), boundary demarcation, by-law development (regulations), and management plan development, in addition to providing capacity building and supporting planning meetings to improve CPA management. USAID GPL is currently engaged with **56** CPAs in Beng Per Wildlife Sanctuary (Beng Per), Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, North Tonle Sap, Phnom Tbaeng, Preah Roka, and Prey Lang, as well as in the Northeast and Northwest BCCs. In addition, USAID GPL grantee NTFP-Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP) facilitated a stakeholder meeting with the Cheeb Kert CF to discuss the process of converting the CF to a CPA to attempt to mitigate issues of land encroachment and deforestation bordering the CF. A request for legalization support, endorsed by the CF management committee and local authorities, has been sent to MoE.

Annex VIII includes a matrix (Table 10) of the status of the development process for CPAs engaged with USAID GPL in the PLEL, a map (Figure 2) of these CPAs, and the type of development support provided to specific CPAs during this quarter (Table 11). In total, **46** CPAs in the PLEL have completed step 5 of 8 of the CPA guidelines².

1.4 Strengthen existing water user groups and CFs to support watershed management (Stung Chinit, Stung Sen): USAID GPL continued support this quarter to strengthen existing water user groups and CFs to support watershed management in Stung Chinit and Stung Sen watersheds. This included (1) supporting fire risk reduction strategies for CF reforestation; (2) coaching for CF management committee members on bookkeeping, report writing, and minute taking for **7** CFs; (3) meeting with the Stung Chinit Watershed Management Committee to plan upcoming USAID GPL support for the upstream watershed; (4) identifying members for the Upstream Stung Chinit Environmental Degradation Working Group in collaboration with SWP; (5) participating in a workshop to launch the Stung Chinit River Basin Strategic Action Plan; (6) supporting Okranhak farmer water user community (FWUC) meetings to determine water delivery fees, address canal maintenance issues, and disseminate information about water service fees and regulations to participating farmers; (7) collaborating with Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDWRM) to develop an annual work plan for Tang Krasang FWUC; and (8) developing and installing signboards for FWUCs to raise awareness of damaging and prohibited activities.

USAID GPL grantee RECOFTC made significant progress in the establishment process of target CFs in Kampong Thom. This included approval of 15-year CF management plans by Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (PDAFF) for **4** CFs and FA review for **1** CF. In addition, 2021 annual operational plans for **13** CFs were reviewed and updated, with endorsement from the commune council. Key updated activities include infrastructure development/rehabilitation, implementation of a CF credit scheme, twice-monthly forest patrols, and capacity building for CF committees. As part of

² Prakas on Guideline on Procedure and Process of Community Protected Area (CPA) Establishment, Ministry of Environment, 2017.

enterprise development, CF credit group by-laws were developed, and endorsed by the commune council, for 4 CFs, and training was provided on bookkeeping to build capacity for effective management of the CF credit scheme. In addition, 2 CFs identified recreational activities to market and developed by-laws, which have been endorsed by the commune council, to regulate the program. Other activities implemented during the quarter focus on CF management development, including verification of management blocks in the field and block demarcation for 1 CF, mapping of management blocks for 3 CFs, and forest inventory for 2 CFs. NTFP-EP also supported the CF network quarterly meeting in Kampong Thom, which included participants from 12 CFs and Kampong Thom Forestry Administration (FA) Cantonment.

Annex IX includes a matrix (Table 12) of the status of CF development and a map (Figure 3) of CFs supported by USAID GPL and grantees.

1.5 Conduct biodiversity research and monitoring across the PLEL: Ongoing biodiversity research and monitoring activities during the quarter included globally threatened and key bird species and nest surveys, monthly vulture restaurants, which include quarterly census data reported to the Cambodian Vulture Working Group, systematic camera traps surveys (Prey Lang, Chhaeb, Phnom Tbaeng, and Prey Roka), and collection of field observation data (via SMART) on bird and other fauna species sightings by PDoE rangers and biodiversity field researchers. This research provides an important understanding of species presence and trends in the landscape and informs adaptive conservation planning and protected area zoning, as well as the bird nest protection program (see Table 6 and Table 7 in Annex V for research results). Two of the four grids for the camera trap survey have been deployed, with data collected from approximately 30% of the deployed cameras.

Grantee Fauna and Flora International (FFI) conducted occurrence data sampling and dung collection in Prey Lang, Chhaeb, and Preah Roka as part of the Asian elephant survey in the PLEL. A total of 200 dung samples were transported to the genetics lab at Royal University of Phnom Penh for DNA analysis. Occurrence data will inform maps of the extent of occurrence and area of occupancy within these protected areas.

USAID GPL grantee Our Future Organization (OFO) continued an ongoing camera trap survey in Phnom Thnout as part of biodiversity monitoring. Due to challenges with the distance sampling method, including limitations due to safety and security and insufficient results to provide statistically significant data, cameras were removed from some areas and re-deployed using a targeted – as opposed to systematic – approach until a new distance sampling framework can be determined. With this targeted method, research is being conducted to determine minimum populations of banteng and sambar.

1.6 Raise community awareness about key thematic topics throughout the PLEL: USAID GPL support for community awareness raising during the quarter included night shows on wildlife poisoning in 2 villages in Preah Vihear, developing REDD+ awareness raising materials, coordinating an exposure trip to Preah Vihear for a youth group and social media influencers to promote ecotourism and conservation, and conducting the “Forest is God” social media campaign to promote love of the forest on Valentine’s Day. The Forest is God campaign reached over 1.5 million people, with 70,000 likes, 2,300 shares, and more than 1,000 comments

OBJECTIVE 1 CHALLENGES

COVID-19 restrictions continued to cause delays of zoning activities as certain group meetings were not permitted. At the national and provincial levels, engagement on zoning continues to be delayed due implementation of the directive provided by the Prime Minister on July 3, 2020, to grant land titles to individuals who have been living in protected areas for long periods of time. Economic development activities focused on mining, power generation and economic land concessions continue to pose

challenges to protected area management. USAID GPL continues to report to the RGC about economic development activities whose actions run counter to Cambodia's laws.

2.2 OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS, AND NATURAL CAPITAL REINVESTMENT

USAID GPL is increasing sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, community livelihoods, and natural capital reinvestment by establishing methods for stimulating the expansion of inclusive, conservation-friendly, climate-resilient, and low emission economic opportunities that result in reinvestment in the natural capital of the PLEL and broadening opportunities for increased sustainable economic models in natural resource management, including PES schemes.

2.2 Implement Livelihood Action Plan and grant facility for livelihoods development across the PLEL: USAID GPL continued to support livelihood development this quarter, implementing the Activity's Livelihood Action Plan and continuing implementation of the grant facility, with efforts focused on community-based enterprise development, including community-based ecotourism, sustainable community-based non-timber forest product (NTFP) enterprises, and climate- and conservation-friendly agriculture. Support for community-based ecotourism development across the PLEL included a familiarization trip with Ministry of Tourism (MoT), Ministry of Environment (MoE), and Provincial Department of Tourism (PDoT) for **17** private tour operators to visit ecotourism sites in Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng to raise awareness of the variety of tourism opportunities in Cambodia beyond the typical beach and archaeological sites.

Support for community-based ecotourism development in the Preah Vihear Landscape included (1) providing a remarks on the evolution of ecotourism in Cambodia and supporting **7** ecotourism communities to attend the Second National Tourism Forum in Siem Reap to discuss progress and share experiences with other communities and network with the private sector; (2) conducting an exposure visit for **6** ecotourism communities to Chambok community-based ecotourism site and BeTreed Adventures; (3) meeting with PDoE, local authorities, and **1** CPA to identify ecotourism services and price standards and developing rules and regulations for the ecotourism community; (4) supporting **1** CPA to improve facilities, including repairing stairs, building a small bridge, and cleaning rubbish; (5) conducting inventory of ecotourism equipment and supplies at **6** ecotourism sites; and (6) conducting a social media and photography training for **11** ecotourism communities and PDoEs and PDoTs from Kampong Thom, Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng. In addition, USAID GPL developed guidelines for community-based ecotourism for CPAs to help communities develop and improve their ecotourism sites. OFO developed and submitted to Preah Vihear PDoT a master plan for the ecotourism community in Phnom Thnout, which includes by-laws, a training needs assessment, site development plans, a marketing strategy, trail mapping, guidelines for low impact tours, and an environmental impacts matrix. In addition, minor trail improvements were made at the site.

Support for community-based ecotourism development in the Kampong Thom Landscape included (1); annual work plan development with Borey Ou Svay; (2) waste management planning and reflection with Koh Samseb; (3) quarterly work plan reflection with Phnom Chum Rok Sat, capacity building for using social media (Facebook) for ecotourism marketing, funding for labor costs for the community to build stairs to improve a trail up the mountain for visitors, and organizing trail cleanup and development; (4) quarterly work plan reflection with Reaksmeay Phoum Pir Kiri Boeung Kranhak, funding for labor costs for the community to build a floating trail and kiosks in the lake and improve the ancient temple trail; and (5) capacity building for food service for Sambour Prey Kok. NTFP-EP facilitated a site visit for two tour companies to Koh Han ecotourism community in Stung Treng, as well as stakeholder meetings for the community to strengthen management and environmental risk mitigation. USAID GPL grantee Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT) supported ecotourism community development through

training on food hygiene and preparation and developing tourist camping, which included awareness raising on minimizing environmental impacts and reducing risks, with **3** ecotourism communities in Stung Treng and Kratie.

OFO support for sustainable agriculture development in Phnom Thnout included ongoing outreach to recruit farmers to the conservation agreement program. To date, over **40** new applications have been received. In addition, OFO conducted rapid monitoring of **112** of the 127 farms that have already received cashew trees to assess tree growth and procured additional cashew trees for distribution in June or July. During the quarter, OFO completed both an end of season assessment of the agriculture program and an implementation plan for the next phase of the program.

NTPF-EP supported community-based enterprise development during the quarter by providing (1) refresher training on bookkeeping for **16** community-based enterprise groups in Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Stung Treng; (2) refresher training on entrepreneurship for **40** groups; (3) training on food and beverage services for **2** ecotourism communities; (4) and monitoring and coaching on financial records and management for **3** groups. NTPF-EP also conducted wild honey plot monitoring with honey groups in Preah Vihear to assess honey resource availability and sustainability against current practice and an orientation meeting with a new honey group to introduce concepts and develop an operational plan for the group. In addition, NTPF-EP hosted the Cambodia NTFP Working Group (CNWG) annual meeting to share progress, challenges, action plans, and best practices of NTFP supply chain and policy-technology transfer. USAID GPL provided training on sustainable resin harvesting techniques to resin groups in Stung Treng and a training on conducting resin tree inventory.

USAID GPL grantee Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP) continued implementation of the IBIS Rice program, conducting an exchange visit to demonstrate techniques for land levelling, seed production, and cover crops for farmers from Stung Treng. In addition, SMP conducted a strategy meeting to address the increased threat of chemical use in agriculture in Preah Vihear, a proposal for new land verification and recruitment for IBIS Rice in Preah Vihear, and new recruitment and incentive tactics.

2.3 REDD+ project development: During the quarter, the Northern Plains Landscape REDD+ project made progress towards a number of key milestones. After careful consideration of several possible options, the project start date was set as February 12, 2018, the date on which zoning activities in Kulen Promtep began. This decision allowed the forest carbon stock estimation, baseline modelling, and spatial analysis work to begin. In addition, the project area for the first monitoring period was defined as the area of four protected areas, Kulen Promtep, Phnom Tbaeng, Preah Roka, and Chhaeb, minus economic land concessions and social land concessions (considered “planned deforestation”).

The preparation for stakeholder and community consultations advanced with the completion of a draft consultation guide for communities. This guide will be used by field facilitators to undertake a free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) process with all **51** communities in the project area. The guide includes key components such as a defined grievance redress procedure, a description of the benefit sharing mechanism, and a description of project activities and potential risks. In addition, a consent form was developed outlining the key roles and responsibilities of the project proponent (MoE) and engaged communities. Communication materials were prepared, including a project flyer and three posters, to convey key messages related to the project, namely: (1) What is climate change? (2) What is REDD+?, and (3) Northern Plains Landscape REDD+ project activities and benefits.

Planning for a limited-scale forest carbon inventory began in February, leveraging the plot network from the original 2010 inventory. Standard operating procedures, referencing 2010 inventory procedures and National Forest Inventory procedures under development, and referencing forest strata as defined in the national forest reference level (FRL), have been completed as of March 31, and plans are in place to conduct virtual and field trainings in April 2021 and conduct formal measurements in May-June 2021.

2.5 Implement conservation enterprise monitoring system and compliance database throughout the PLEL: During the quarter, USAID GPL continued ongoing compliance database management, collecting and inputting IBIS Rice purchase data and data on rejoining and new member registration, facilitating compliance meetings and meetings to review land clearance maps in **11** villages in Preah Vihear, conducting land verification for new and rejoining members in **6** villages in Preah Vihear, and developing training materials on the compliance data collection process.

2.6 Support and expand existing conservation incentive payments programs: USAID GPL continued ongoing support for the bird nest protection program, with **16/3F** villagers protecting **11** threatened bird nests in January, **18/3F** villagers participating in protecting **11** nests in February, and **10/2F** villagers protecting **5** nests in March in Chhaeb and Kulen Promtep. In Prey Lang, **3/0F** villagers participated in protecting **4** nests during the quarter.

2.7 Promote expansion of Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP): In FY20, USAID GPL expanded SRP activities to farms around Baray-Chong Doung BFCA in North Tonle Sap, the second most important area for Bengal Florican in Cambodia. The purpose of the USAID GPL SRP activities is to develop, evaluate, and refine rice-farming methods that are beneficial to Bengal Florican, while also raising farmer income. USAID GPL's support has been critical to expanding SRP beyond pilot phase in Cambodia. This support has leveraged nearly US \$1 million in funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB), who will now support the expansion of SRP in the Baray and Taing Kouk districts starting in April 2021.

During the quarter, USAID GPL conducted a survey of farmer attitudes on cattle grazing, rotational farming, and other sustainable rice cultivation practices in North Tonle Sap to produce a feasibility study to inform expansion of the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) program in North Tonle Sap and developed training materials for promoting SRP in **45** target villages. SRP pilot villages will be selected based on geographic and conservation criteria and the results of the feasibility study. Two senior staff have been recruited by USAID GPL to work closely with SRP staff in Kampong Thom and Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM) to develop the final project work plan.

2.9 Strengthen existing agriculture cooperatives and provincial platform: USAID GPL continued support for **4** agriculture cooperatives (ACs) in Kampong Thom this quarter by (1) organizing a study tour for farmers to learn about integrated farming and crop diversification; (2) conducting trainings on climate change and climate-smart agriculture; (3) awareness raising on macro nutrients and pesticide use pursuant to Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) good agricultural practices guidelines and prospective cashew buyer quality requirements; (4) field coaching on crop diversification; (5) supporting meetings for cashew market engagement; and (6) collaborating with produce buyers to provide training for demonstration farms on technical guidelines for hot pepper and watermelon.

CRDT provided training of trainer (ToT) training on raising chickens and cyclical vegetable farming to lead farmers from **2** ACs in Kratie and training for AC members on leadership and communications skills, loan management, and bookkeeping and financial management. In addition, CRDT purchased farm supplies to support development of a cyclical demonstration farm.

OBJECTIVE 2 CHALLENGES

The secondary economic implications of COVID-19 continue to impact rural livelihoods in Cambodia. There are no international tourists in Cambodia. This has impacted several sites in the PLEL whose focus was on international tourists. USAID GPL has been working closely with partners to pivot tourism products so that they cater to Cambodians. For many communities as well as private sector partners working on both ecotourism and other livelihoods options, a market systems-based approach has required significant discussion and training. This has slowed implementation as the approach differs from what has occurred in the past. In particular, this has impacted the roll-out of additional USAID GPL

grants to address the secondary impacts of COVID-19 through a market systems-based approach. For-profit and not-for-profit organizations interested in the USAID GPL grants facility have gone through intensive co-creation processes with USAID GPL to ensure their applications reflect the market-systems based requirements. This has resulted in longer than normal grant reviews.

2.3 OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHENED INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE

USAID GPL is strengthening inclusive and effective governance of and within the PLEL by supporting the development of governance systems for sustainable management of natural resources that are functional, transparent, accountable, inclusive, and equitable for the targeted populations in the PLEL, including improved stakeholder understanding of both PLEL ecosystem services values and their own roles and responsibilities in implementing applicable governance mechanisms.

3.1 Support development and implementation of policies, laws, and regulations: This quarter, by-laws for **4** CPAs were approved by Stung Treng PDoE. In addition, a prakas recognizing **1** CPA was adopted, as were by-laws for **1** ecotourism community, **5** CPAs, **2** CF recreational activity sites, and **4** CF credit groups. USAID GPL also supported dissemination of approved CPA by-laws to **8** CPAs in Preah Vihear. USAID GPL supports ongoing implementation of community group by-laws throughout the PLEL.

3.2 PLEL Assessment dissemination and trainings (ToT): USAID GPL produced an updated PLEL Assessment report in Khmer in February 2021, addressing and incorporating feedback from General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), MoE. USAID GPL met with H.E. Sao Sopheap on February 24, 2021, to discuss the next step for the PLEL Assessment report, and H.E. Kim Nong, Director General of GDANCP, has been assigned to lead the effort to publish the report. After several meetings and four revisions, the report will be published by MoE with the support from USAID.

3.3 Support districts and communes to improve capacity for climate change mitigation and adaptation (Commune Investment Plans): USAID GPL provided training for committee members in **13** CPAs to build capacity to integrate CPA natural resource management priorities into commune investment plans (CIPs).

3.4 Support and strengthen protected area law enforcement in PLEL: USAID GPL continued to provide support to strengthen protected area law enforcement in the PLEL through law enforcement management and planning; implementation of patrols; and training and equipping of rangers and community members with technological tools and techniques necessary for effective law enforcement. Support for communities to engage in joint patrols in Phnom Thnout is supported by USAID GPL grantee OFO. In addition to supporting CPA and CF patrols, USAID GPL is now also supporting CFI patrols to improve conservation of Cantor's giant softshell turtle in Kratie and Stung Treng.

During the quarter, USAID GPL coordinated with CPAs and rangers to develop monthly joint patrol and CPA patrol plans, facilitated quarterly Prey Lang Preah Vihear Mobile Ranger Station (MRS) planning, and supported **13** law enforcement planning and reflection meetings (**6** CPA patrol planning monthly meetings, **4** monthly SMART ranger meetings, **1** joint patrol planning meeting, and **2** monthly CFI patrol meetings). In addition, USAID GPL supported Kratie and Preah Vihear PDoEs to rotate MRSs to newly identified strategic locations to prevent illegal logging and timber laundering. USAID GPL supported **2,071** ranger patrols, **308** CPA patrols, **9** CF patrols, **89** CFI patrols, **171** community patrols, and **180** joint patrols, engaging a total of **1,841** participants (**251F**). These patrol efforts yielded significant outcomes in identifying threats to forests and biodiversity in the targeted protected areas. A total of **740** new land clearance sites were identified (**629** sites by ranger patrols, **70** sites by CPA, CF, CFI, and community patrols, and **41** by joint patrols), along with an estimated **43** cubic meters and more than

3,462 pieces of illegal timber. Patrols confiscated **15** cubic meters and **530** pieces of illegal timber, **91** koyuns, **3** trucks, **4** cars, **14** motorbikes, **2** carts, **684** snares/traps, **192** cutting tools (**163** chainsaw, **17** machetes, **7** axes, **4** knives, **1** brush cutter), **34** hand-made guns, and **1** chain block. Patrols also destroyed **84** illegal camps, **43** illegal fishing tools, **15** electric fishing/hunting tools, **5** batteries, and **20** nets. The patrols identified **93** suspects, arrested **8** people, and wrote warnings to **5** people engaged in illegal activities. Patrols also intervened in **15** cases of forest fire to control the fire.

USAID GPL conducted trainings on the use of SMART Mobile and equipped patrols with smartphones for field data collection for **38** CPAs and CFs, as well as for joint patrol community volunteers in Siem Bouk commune and their counterparts at PDoE Stung Treng. These trained CPAs are expected to start using SMART Mobile for reporting their patrol activities and outcomes in April 2021. USAID GPL also conducted an exchange visit for **14** CPAs to share experiences and insights to improve CPA and joint patrols.

3.5 Support MoE to implement Cambodia's Protected Area Monitoring Platform (PAMP):

USAID GPL continued development of PAMP this quarter as part of MoE's Cambodia Environment Management Information System (CEMIS). The quarter saw the initial release of the radar-based forest disturbance alerts system by SERVIR-Mekong. Initial results are very promising, and a formal accuracy assessment plan is being developed by Oregon State University (OSU), who has partnered with SERVIR-Mekong to develop these radar-based alerts. The use of radar allows for the collection of disturbance information through cloud cover, permitting for wet season deforestation monitoring. Further work is necessary to properly calibrate the system. The accuracy assessment under design by OSU will provide the necessary parameters for this calibration. The first field trials for the radar-alerts will happen in the third quarter of FY21. Other development has been around the alert verification component of PAMP. This component was previously prototyped as the PAMP Satellite Observer using Google Earth Engine. While the prototype PAMP Satellite Observer tool provides the necessary information for alert validation, the overall platform was not intended as a long-term solution as it was developed using Google Earth Engine "widgets", which are proof of concept tools provided by Google that lack the features and stability required for ongoing operational use. Therefore, software development towards a sustainable satellite verification tool began this quarter through the piloting of the Collect Earth Online (CEO) platform. CEO is produced by a broad partnership spearheaded by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), USAID, and SERVIR-Mekong. In the third quarter, CEO for radar-based alerts will be implemented by USAID GPL conservation technology officers.

In this quarter, USAID GPL officially launched the PAMP Command Center at Preah Vihear PDoE, established a PAMP Command Center at Stung Treng PDoE, and conducted training for Preah Vihear and Stung Treng PDoE officers on SMART Connect and Earth Ranger components of PAMP. The Preah Vihear PAMP Command Center launch was attended by H.E. Neth Pheakra, Secretary of State and spokesperson for MoE, senior officials of MoE, H.E. Sou Serey, Deputy Governor of Preah Vihear, Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE, USAID representatives, USAID GPL Chief of Party (COP) and Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP), and the media.

USAID GPL also produced a report this quarter on the analysis of the University of Maryland Global Forest Change (UMD GFC) dataset and its relevance and importance to Cambodia. USAID GPL evaluated the UMD GFC to determine its accuracy, assess results, and make recommendations to the RGC on how to best utilize this information. The evaluation included a series of tests and analyses to illustrate the utility of the UMD GFC dataset as an important component of protected area monitoring tools. USAID GPL found that the UMD GFC is a credible and useful dataset, and it, and others like it, can increase the scope and enhance the quality of forest monitoring conducted by MoE. In addition, the UMD GFC data clearly demonstrates alarming trends in deforestation and forest fragmentation throughout Cambodia, with some of the highest rates occurring within the PLEL. Cambodia's forests are fragmenting at twice the rate of deforestation and this loss is accelerating. The few remaining large tracts

of intact forest in Cambodia are under extreme threat. The loss of these forests will have significant impacts on Indigenous peoples, species survival, food security, and ecological services that are vital to sustain Cambodia's growing economy.

OBJECTIVE 3 CHALLENGES

Deforestation in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary and other protected areas in the PLEL continues to be a significant challenge. The reasons for an increase in deforestation in Prey Lang and almost every other protected area in Cambodia during this period are manifold. Prey Lang has seen a continued rise in deforestation as local communities and migrants clear forest for agriculture expansion and land speculation. Across all protected areas, but most notably in Prey Lang, selective illegal logging is also taking place. Illegal logging is driven by strong local and national demand for wood for building materials, opportunistic illegal logging of luxury wood for international markets, and laundering of illegally felled timber through the economic land concessions surrounding Prey Lang. These threats are exacerbated by inadequate law enforcement, poor coordination amongst local, provincial, and national government authorities, and the need for improved community and government relations.

2.4 MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

2.4.1 ADMINISTRATION AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1 Implement administration and finance: During the quarter, USAID GPL recruited **9** new or replacement staff, providing orientation for staff brought on board (see Figures 4 – 6 in Annex X for updated USAID GPL office organizational charts). Eight (**8**) staff resigned, including the Policy Manager and Zoning and Sustainable Land Use Manager, whose position has been eliminated (a consultant will be hired to support zoning). Procurement included purchasing computer equipment and internet services for the PAMP Command Centers in each province and at MoE in Phnom Penh, staff life and health insurance, computer equipment for the landscape offices, and staff field materials, as well as organizing venues for activities. The procurement plan template for the next quarter was developed and orientation provided to staff on procurement policies and requisition forms. New corporate/service agreements were developed, and existing agreements renewed for hotels and guesthouses. The HR checklist was revised based on new guidelines from Tetra Tech Home Office. USAID GPL worked with tax auditors on the May 2019 to April 2020 audit. A few modifications for finance implementation were made based on tax auditor feedback regarding withholding tax. A number of memos such as for Covid-19 operations management and patrolling supplements were updated, with staff provided orientation.

4.2 Training and staff capacity building: As part of the ongoing staff capacity building program, USAID GPL provided (1) orientation for new staff on the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, M&E requirements and procedures, and use of the activity management system for planning and reporting; (2) refresher training on environmental screening for staff in Preah Vihear; and (3) refresher training on using the activity management system for staff in Kampong Thom.

4.3 Implement grant facility: Under (rolling basis) APS001 (Annual Program Statement), USAID GPL received **12** concept papers submitted from NGOs and private sector organizations this quarter. Seven (**7**) were selected to proceed to full applications, with **3** now in the pre-award process. These include Growway Partner, Irrigation Service Center, and SMP, which should be submitted to USAID for approval in May 2021. Under APS001 Extension, USAID GPL received **30** concept papers this quarter, with **8** selected to proceed to full applications. Seven (**7**) were successful in advancing to provide presentations to the selection committee, which will be done next quarter. Following this, the grants team will collate the outcome of the selection committee evaluation and submit the applications to the COP to determine which grants will proceed to pre-award. USAID GPL expects to have **8** to **10** new grants from this process.

USAID GPL currently has **6** active grants, with **2** in-kind grants recently closed out in December 2020. For current grantees, USAID GPL received performance progress reports (PPRs) and grant milestone deliverables for the period of January through March, which were reviewed by relevant technical managers, with feedback provided to improve reporting and activity implementation. Only two grantees fully completed their milestone deliverables for the period, SMP and FFI, while the remaining requested to move their deliverables to the next milestone. Five grantees also requested to move certain program activities for the period to future milestones. Most delays are related to cancellation of meetings, trainings, or workshops due COVID-19. USAID GPL has worked with grantees to move activities and reallocate the associated costs to upcoming milestones. Grant amendments were made to reflect the change in implementation schedule and milestone budgets.

4.4 Implement MEL reporting system and MEL Plan: Continued implementation of the monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) reporting system during the quarter included (1) ongoing activity and indicator data collection, review, analysis, and management, including supporting documentation and grantee reporting; (2) ongoing adaptive development of the online M&E database and activity management system to improve the efficiency of data analysis and reporting processes and to ensure key project data are properly recorded and documented; (3) preparing and submitting training participant data for FY21 to USAID Training and Exchanges Automated Management System (TEAMS); (4) updating the MEL Plan for new USAID indicators and to include a list of data assets that USAID GPL will submit to the Development Data Library (DDL); (5) developing the FY21 first quarter report for USAID; (6) updating the MEL Manual to reflect new indicators; (7) conducting data quality assessment (DQA) with landscape office biodiversity, law enforcement/conservation technology, and governance teams; (8) conducting environmental screening of proposed activities (e.g., ecotourism community trapeang restoration, toilet construction) in **7** communities in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear; (9) a field visit to monitor mitigation at Datavoek CPA; and (10) field monitoring of IBIS Rice households in **4** villages in Preah Vihear.

4.5 Develop detailed Quarterly Activity Work Plans: USAID GPL conducted a quarterly progress and work plan reflection meeting in January, and each month the landscape managers developed detailed monthly work plans and budgets. Due to the uncertainty of the COVID-19 situation, weekly work plans are now produced to help the team implement activities more effectively. In addition, activities have been adapted to updated COVID-19 guidelines, applying social distance, reducing participants, and conducting activities virtually.

This quarter, USAID GPL conducted a 2-day project implementation reflection workshop to adaptively address issues under each key project component, develop a collective vision for these components for the next 3 years, and provide the opportunity to build team cohesion to ensure effective project implementation for cross-cutting efforts. USAID GPL also revised the project activity concept note template to provide clear guidance for staff to ensure mainstreaming of GESI and climate change mitigation and adaptation in implementation of project activities.

2.4.2 COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

The USAID GPL Communications and Outreach Strategy 1) keeps the interested public informed about the USAID GPL Activity, 2) engages landscape-level stakeholders meaningfully in the development and realization of the PLEL vision, and 3) shares learning from PLEL implementation among the broader group of practitioners to improve policy and practice.

4.8 Implement Communication and Outreach Strategy: Activities during the quarter included (1) **3** monthly bulletins with a project snapshot; (2) **20** video clips (e.g., benefits of resin trees, promotion of the “Forest is God” social media campaign, celebration of International Forest Day, NTFPs on PNN TV’s mission of the week program); (3) **1** Facebook Live videos (International Women’s Day); and (4) **6** visual stories for Exposure. USAID GPL facilitated a media visit to the PLEL, led by H.E. Neth

Pheaktra, Secretary of State, MoE, to promote USAID GPL activities supporting livelihoods, protected area management, and law enforcement, which resulted in 66 published news articles and videos.

ANNEX II. KEY STAKEHOLDERS

TABLE I: USAID GPL KEY STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ³	Roles and Responsibilities
Government			
Provincial Governors / Deputy Governors	Subnational	Government provincial level	Play a role as General Commander to crackdown on all illegal activities, including logging, poaching, and other destruction to natural resource. In addition, both play a significant role for protected area (PA) management including supporting zoning, demarcation, management plans, and land registration of PAs in their province.
District Governors	Subnational	Government district and commune level	Engaged in land registration, land conflict resolution, community forests (CFs)/agriculture cooperatives (AC) official registration, forest patrolling, livelihood development, illegal logging arrests, coordination for resource mobilization, joint patrolling, and intervention for security mobilization. District Governors contribute to five-year district development plans and support commune planning and integration at a district level. District governors also protect and promote regulations regarding protected area land use or water management and raise awareness related to natural resource management (NRM).
Commune Councils	Subnational	Government district and commune level	Oversee all works related to zoning, land use planning, community protected area (CPA) establishment, livelihood activities, law enforcement, lead and facilitate Commune Development Plan/Commune Investment Plan (CDP/CIP) development, implement CDP/CIP and other projects, and raise awareness related to NRM and other environmental associated areas.
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	National	Government ministry	Responsible for improving climate change public awareness, mainstreaming climate change into subnational planning, and establishing and managing the national system of protected areas. MoE is also responsible for ensuring that negative impacts to the environment and natural resources are prevented and mitigated.

³ Donor agency, other USAID program, international NGO, international/inter-governmental organization, foreign government institution, government ministry, academic or research organization, private sector, government provincial level, government district and commune level, civil society organization or community group.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ³	Roles and Responsibilities
Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE)	Subnational	Government provincial level	Responsible for law enforcement related to protected areas, including taking poaching/illegal logging cases to court, forest patrols, and joint patrols with CPA members/other conservation organizations. PDoE produces curricular related to natural resource management, supports local communities, supports CPA establishment, and natural resource management in protected areas, and raises community/stakeholder awareness of protected area law.
General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), MoE	National	Government ministry	Responsible for managing protected areas and developing and overseeing the implementation of the National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan. GDANCPs role is to coordinate biodiversity conservation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources.
Department of Community Livelihood, General Department of Local Community (GDLC), MoE	National	Government ministry	Manages and coordinates local development and natural resource protection and supports communities to manage, protect, and preserve natural resources, biodiversity, and ecosystems in protected areas through sustainable livelihood production.
General Department of Environmental Knowledge and Information (GDEKI), MoE	National	Government ministry	Awareness raising, environmental education, and GIS.
Department of GIS, GDEKI, MoE	National	Government ministry	Collects geospatial data and is responsible for mapping in protected areas.
Department of Environmental Education, GDEKI, MoE	National	Government ministry	Supports education related to environmental and environmental issues to the public, encourages environmentally friendly activities, and coordinates with other institutions to strengthen cooperation and increase effectiveness of environmental education and outreach.
Department of Inspection and Law Enforcement, MoE	National	Government ministry	Provides legal training, monitors and inspects PDoE and field team(s), and produces legal documents as needed.
Ecotourism Department, Ministry of Tourism (MoT)	National	Government ministry	Supports community ecotourism.
Department of Tourism Policy, MoT	National	Government ministry	Works with other relevant ministries to implement National Ecotourism Policy.
Provincial Departments of Tourism (PDoT)	Subnational	Government provincial level	Manages tourism and ecotourism sites according to the National Tourism Policy and Tourism Law. Works with partners to implement an ecotourism strategy to

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ³	Roles and Responsibilities
			promote tourism and ecotourism products, promotes ecotourism products to key tourist markets, and supports ecotourism communities across the province. PDoT is also responsible for managing homestay, guesthouse, hotel, resort or bungalows according to standards also.
General Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF)	Both	Government ministry	Responsible for agronomy, monitoring of chemicals in agricultural production; and import and export of rice.
Forestry Administration (FA), MAFF	Both	Government provincial level	Oversees and regulates the management of state forests, identifies illegal activities related to forest and wildlife outside protected areas, technical support to Community Forest (CF) management and forest inventory to ensure sustainable use of the forest resources. Responsibilities also include the use and maintenance of national forest cover maps to monitor forest conditions, implementation of the National Forest Programme, research and monitoring of government forests, and overseeing forest carbon trades and forest management services.
Forestry Cantonment, FA, MAFF	Subnational	Government provincial level	Provides technical support to CF's and CF formation, promotes reforestation, supports the establishment of tree nurseries, investigates and suppresses various forms of forest destruction, conserves flora and fauna, promotes public education to demonstrate the importance of managing and protecting forests.
Fisheries Administration (FiA), MAFF	Both	Government ministry	Responsible for the management of the country's flooded/inundated forests and mangrove areas as well as the management, regulation, and promotion of the national fisheries sector.
Fisheries Cantonment, FiA, MAFF	Subnational	Government provincial level	Provides technical support to Community Fisheries (CFi) and CFi formation, fishery resource management and conservation in collaboration with NGOs, supports climate resilient fish raising/aquaculture, supports FiA to conduct scientific research on fisheries and aquaculture and document the findings, inspects and manages all activities of fishery resource exploitation and aquaculture.
Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry,	Subnational	Government provincial level	Provides technical support on the agricultural sector to farmers and Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs); supports

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ³	Roles and Responsibilities
and Fisheries (PDAFF), MAFF			climate resilience through technical support, climate resilient seeds, and trainings; provides guidance to farmer's groups to register as formal ACs; coordinates between private sector and ACs to conduct contract farming; supports access to low interest loans; and works with NGOs and development partners to implement climate and agricultural related projects.
Department of Legal Protection, Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)	National	Government ministry	Acts as a catalyst and advocate to encourage public institutions, civil society, and the private sector to integrate gender equality into their policies and programs. Responsible for the coordination and facilitation of gender mainstreaming across government.
Department of Economic Development, MoWA	National	Government ministry	Empowers women through economic means and key to achieving gender equality in Cambodia. Responsible for encouraging women to take part in economic activities and to contribute to national goals such as equitable economic development and participation of all stakeholders.
Department of Gender Equality/Gender Mainstreaming, MoWA	National	Government ministry	Responsible for developing and adopting gender mainstreaming in the government's policies, laws, plans, and programs, including strengthening institutional capacity and partnership with stakeholders for effective and sustainable development for all.
Provincial Department of Women's Affairs (PDoWA), MoWA	Subnational	Government provincial level	Works with commune council on commune issues that focus on women and children, mainstreams gender into projects of PDAFF and through CDP/CIP, improves household livelihoods through agricultural practices, and raises awareness of income generating activities and environmental protection for women.
National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD)/Ministry of Interior (Mol)	Both	Government ministry	NCDD works with all levels of government to achieve the common objective of establishing, promoting, and sustaining democratic development, including the implementation of decentralization.
Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)	Subnational	Government ministry	Responsible for governing land use, urban planning, construction projects; supports the resolution of land use conflicts; oversees zoning and land registration for variety of social and economic land

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ³	Roles and Responsibilities
			concessions, and Indigenous peoples, agricultural, and reforestation land.
Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction (PDLMUPC), MLMUPC	Subnational	Government provincial level	Plays a key role in legal land certification and registration, and zoning and land use planning; provides technical support for GPS mapping training; and plays an important role in land conflict resolutions.
Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	National	Government ministry	Prepares policies and proposes laws related to mining and energy in Cambodia.
Department of Mineral Exploration Management, MME	Subnational	Government ministry	Responsible for governing and regulating mining exploration.
Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	National	Government ministry	Oversees the coordination, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of rural development programs that benefit Cambodia's rural population.
Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDoRD) and District Technical Office, MoRD	Subnational	Government provincial level	Manage and monitor water supply, rural road construction, and operation and maintenance of road infrastructure; and coordinate and implement rural development projects related to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) projects in collaboration with relevant NGOs. PDoRDs are one stakeholder involved in evaluating Indigenous peoples claims to communal land ownership.
Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDWRM), (MoWRAM)	Both	Government ministry	MoWRAM works closely with the PDWRMs to collect meteorological data that is used to forecast, analyze, and report climate trends. They share relevant information for the early warning system to prevent, prepare, and respond to natural disasters. PDWRMs also provide technical assistant to Farmer Water User Communities (FWUCs) and support small scale water infrastructure projects.
Tonle Sap Authority, MoWRAM	Subnational	Government ministry	Support and educate local people about clean drinking water, and pilot water filter projects.
REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat	National	Secretariat	Responsible for operationalizing a national REDD+ program by mobilizing and coordinating technical and financial activities and support from government agencies, development partners, NGOs, and other stakeholders. Also, the primary contact point and coordination mechanism at operational level for REDD+ in Cambodia.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ³	Roles and Responsibilities
Cambodia Rehabilitation and Development Board (CRDB), Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC)	National	Government	CRDB is the focal point for coordinating across government ministries in the receiving and/or management of development assistance. CDC is the highest decision-making level of the government for private and public sector investment. It is chaired by the Prime Minister and composed of senior ministers from related government agencies.
National Center for Parasitology, Entomology, and Malaria Control (CNM)	National	Government	CNM has been implementing a strengthened and comprehensive malaria program in Cambodia since 2004. In coordination with the United Nations Office for Project Services, provided anti-malaria bed nets to USAID GPL for distribution to forest community patrol teams.
Donor agency or international/inter-governmental organization			
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	National	International/inter-governmental organization	Implements the Environmental Governance and Reform for Sustainable Development project, which has supported the development of the Environment and Natural Resources Code, as well as institutional organizational support for MoE.
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	National	Donor agency	Supports numerous development projects in Cambodia with which USAID GPL is coordinating, including the Sustainable Water Partnership (SWP) implemented by Winrock International, Forest and Natural Resource Management Program, U.S. Forest Service, and SERVIR-Mekong, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC).
World Bank	National	Donor agency	Implements the Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project. USAID GPL and the World Bank are coordinating to develop the decision support system, zoning, law enforcement, and the financial sustainability framework for the Prey Lang Extended Landscape and the Cardamom Mountains-Tonle Sap Landscape.
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	National	International/inter-governmental organization	UNOPS is a service provider, a technical advisor and an implementer of projects to support the UN and other partners provide peace, security, and humanitarian and development solutions. In coordination with the National Center for Parasitology, Entomology, and Malaria Control, provided anti-malaria bed nets to USAID GPL for distribution to forest community patrol teams.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ³	Roles and Responsibilities
International NGO			
The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC)	Both	International NGO	Main focus in Cambodia is to help local communities and the government establish legal CF sites countrywide and ensure their long-term economic viability.
Conservation International (CI)	Both	International NGO	Strategy in Cambodia is to secure the most important ecosystems in the country that are critical for maintaining water flows, forest cover, and biodiversity that benefit the wellbeing of millions of people. CI helps catalyze largescale ecosystem conservation in partnership with government and NGO partners across the region. Partner with Tetra Tech and WCS to implement USAID Greening Prey Lang.
Danmission	Both	International NGO	Works to strengthen people's abilities to become self-sufficient and alleviate poverty.
East West Management Institute (EWMI)	National	International NGO	Provides funding support for strengthening rule of law in Cambodia
Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités (GERES)	Both	International NGO	In Cambodia, GERES focuses on facilitating access to sustainable biomass energy, including sustainable biomass sourcing, efficient charcoal, improved cookstoves, and support of micro-entrepreneurs and manufacturing sector. USAID GPL is collaborating with GERES to support the development of sustainable wood fuel value chains for Cambodia's garment industry
Fauna & Flora International (FFI)	Both	International NGO	Strengthening biodiversity conservation while building good governance and alleviating poverty in Cambodia through community engagement and empowerment, food security, and biodiversity monitoring and research with the aim of conserving critical forest and marine habitat and protecting flagship species of global importance such as Siamese crocodiles and Asian elephants.
Live & Learn Cambodia	National	International NGO	Focuses on environmental education. Educates, mobilizes communities, and facilitates supportive partnerships in order to foster a greater understanding of sustainability.
Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP)	Subnational	International NGO	A collaborative network of over 60 NGOs and community-based organizations working with forest-based communities to strengthen their capacity in the sustainable management of natural resources in the Philippines, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and Cambodia.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ³	Roles and Responsibilities
Wildlife Alliance (WA)	Both	International NGO	Supports an official pilot project of nested REDD+ within the National REDD+ program in Cambodia, the Southern Cardamoms REDD+ project, with technical development by Wildlife Works Carbon.
Wild Earth Allies (WEA)	Both	International NGO	USAID GPL is coordinating with WEA for biodiversity data sharing and surveys in the PLEL.
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Both	International NGO	Mission in Cambodia is the save wildlife and wild places through science, conservation, and education. Partner with Tetra Tech and CI to implement USAID Greening Prey Lang.
World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF)	Both	International NGO	Mission in Cambodia is to ensure strong participation and support from all people to conserve the country's rich biological diversity; through encouragement of sustainable use of natural resources, promotes new opportunities for the benefit of all people, enhancing local livelihoods and contributing to poverty reduction. Works in Lower Mekong Dry Forests and Mekong River ecoregions. USAID GPL, including partners Conservation International and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), and WWF are pursuing a Green Climate Fund grant that includes developing national capacity for nested REDD+ and establishing a nested REDD+ project for the Northern Plains landscape within the PLEL.
Other USAID program			
USAID Green Invest Asia	National	Other USAID program	Mission is to catalyze private finance for sustainable agriculture and forest landscapes. USAID Green Invest Asia identifies and develops promising climate smart business deals with solid profit potential for investors, engaging with financial institutions and investors to link them to pipeline opportunities and bridge financial and technical gaps necessary to overcome barriers to investment in businesses that are environmentally and socially responsible.
Sustainable Water Partnership (SWP)		Other USAID program	SWP is a cooperative agreement that supports USAID thought leadership, innovation, and action in global water security by integrating water security issues into Mission programming through relevant, Mission-specific initiatives. In 2017, SWP began a stakeholder-driven water security improvement process in

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ³	Roles and Responsibilities
			Cambodia, focusing on Stung Chinit river watershed. USAID GPL and SWP are coordinating to support the Stung Chinit River Basin Management Committee.
SERVIR-Mekong	National	Other USAID Program	SERVIR-Mekong works in partnership with leading regional organizations to help the five countries in the Lower Mekong Region use information provided by Earth observing satellites and geospatial technologies to manage climate risks. USAID GPL is coordinating with SERVIR-Mekong to develop a PA remote sensing deforestation alerts system that will be combined with a SMART Connect field data collection system as a decision support system for PA management.
Innovations for Social Accountability in Cambodia (ISAC)	Both	Other USAID Program	Innovations for Social Accountability in Cambodia is a five-year (2019-2024) USAID-funded project, implemented by FHI 360 with its partners, DAI Global and Internews, to support demand side social accountability activities through grantees in 51 Sangkats in seven municipalities of six provinces.
USAID Cambodia Green Future	Both	Other USAID Program	The USAID Cambodia Green Future Activity works with partners and stakeholders at all levels to promote positive actions for environment in Cambodia.
Civil society organization or community group			
Action for Development (AFD) Agriculture Cooperatives (recognized by PDAFF)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Works in partnership with communities to strengthen knowledge on natural resource management, biodiversity, and improve livelihoods. Works with communities to establish groups to promote savings, potable water, honey, and home gardens, and supports ACs to implement climate-smart agriculture practices.
Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Provides sustainable livelihood development through community organization, business growth and environmental protection.
Cambodia Youth Network (CYN)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Provides skills-sharing and knowledge-building opportunities to youth groups, members, and activists, as well as building networks in order to put youth issues on

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ³	Roles and Responsibilities
			political agendas; organizes and mobilizes youth to participate in the promotion and protection of human rights, youth's interest, and natural resource rights in Cambodia.
Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC)	Subnational	Government district and commune level	Advocates for women's and children's participation in community development and natural resource management through CIP, supports capacity development through PDoWA and Provincial Departments of Education, Youth, and Sport.
Community Fisheries (CFi)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	CFis are responsible for protecting wetlands and fisheries within CFi boundaries, inform FiA of illegal activities, play a significant role in patrolling, demarcation of CFi boundary, revenue generation for CFi management, and ensure sustainable use of natural resources.
Community Forest (CF)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Manage CFs, sell timber from CFs, plant trees in deforested areas, and inform FA of illegal activities within the CF. CFs play a significant role in patrolling, demarcation of boundaries, fire protection, and revenue generation for CF management, such as buying honey from CF members, supporting savings groups and rice loan programs to CF members, and annual congress meetings; their role is also to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.
Community Development for Peace and Sustainability (CDPS)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Coordinate and support members in advocacy, defend natural resource rights, share knowledge, promote peace building and community awareness of natural resource issues (mining, fishery, forest, land, water), climate change, good governance and community development.
Community Protected Area (CPA)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	CPAs support forest patrolling with PDoE rangers; bird or other wildlife monitoring; tree planting in deforested areas, inform PDoE of illegal activities; and raise awareness of environmental issues among community members.
Development and Partnership in Action (DPA)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Empowers and supports poor and vulnerable Cambodians, especially in rural areas, and actively contribute to an enabling environment for sustainable and equitable development.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ³	Roles and Responsibilities
Ecotourism Groups	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Provision of tourism services such as local transport, lodging, food, and guides production and marketing of local products to tourists such as fruit, honey, handicrafts, snacks, cold drinks; and provision of tourism activities such as tree planting, nature trails, boat rides, etc.
Farmer Water User Communities (FWUC)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Support operation and maintenance of irrigation schemes, particularly secondary and tertiary canals.
Forest Livelihood Organization (FLO)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Improves livelihoods of local people through strengthening of local community's bargaining position and decision-making power in the context of sustainable natural resource management and socio-economic development.
Land Tenure Security Committees	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Addresses land tenure security issues.
Media for Education and Development in Action (MEDIA One)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Fosters positive social change by providing critically needed information and education through innovative media, cutting-edge technology, and direct community engagement
Monks, Tribal Leaders, and Other Individual Influencers	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promote local community issues and provide leadership.
Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) Community Groups	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promote local community members to effectively and equitably participate in NTFP livelihood activities including through improving collection of NTFP; identify markets and negotiate prices; improve practices, technology, and access to capital and inputs; support value-added processing, and marketing, generally with assistance from NGOs.
Organization to Promote Kuy Culture (OPKC)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promotes economic, social, and cultural rights and sustainable development programming, with natural resource management, Indigenous peoples' identity and cultural rights, and sustainable development programs.
Our Future Organization (OFO)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Empowering communities for a sustainable future through education and livelihoods development; and supporting activities that protect the environment and natural resources that are impacted by these communities.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ³	Roles and Responsibilities
Other Livelihood Groups (e.g., Savings Groups, Resin Associations, Chicken-Raising Groups, Home Gardening Groups)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promote local community members to effectively and equitably participate in livelihood activities.
People of Knowledge of Highlanders (PKH)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Works with community representatives to empower the vulnerable and Indigenous people to ensure their meaningful participation in development. Works to sustain environment and natural resources through culturally appropriate practices and to strengthen quality of education.
Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum (PNKS)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Works with people with disabilities and vulnerable people, to support community drivers of change.
Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN)	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	PLCN emerged in 2007 from the groups and communities that advocate for government to stop illegal logging in Prey Lang Area. PLCN is working to save the Prey Lang forest from illegal logging and industrial agriculture, patrolling the forest and recording illegal logging activities, and monitoring reports which are powerful for policy makers and the general public.
Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Promotes and markets wildlife friendly products grown or crafted in the communities located in all categories of land protected for their biodiversity value in Cambodia. Its work links wildlife conservation to improving livelihoods of villagers limited by the constraints of living in a remote area with little opportunity to expand operations and limited market access
Women, Youth, and Indigenous Groups	Subnational	Civil society organization or community group	Promote Indigenous communities and women and youth to effectively and equitably participate in decision making.
Young Eco Ambassador (YEA)	Both	Civil society organization or community group	Group of Earth-loving individuals who are dedicated to raising awareness of and implementing solutions to environmental issues.
Private Sector or academic/research organization			
Academic Research Institutions	Both	Academic or research organization	Research issues relevant to PLEL, including biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health; sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, community livelihoods, and natural capital reinvestment; and inclusive and effective landscape governance.

Key Stakeholder	Geographic Level	Stakeholder Type ³	Roles and Responsibilities
Amru Rice	Both	Private sector	A large private company who works with communities inside and outside of protected areas for organic rice, seeds, etc.
The Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC)	Both	Private sector	CEDAC envisions a Cambodian society where small farming households enjoy good living conditions and strong cooperation, with the right and power to determine their own destinies, as well as play an important role in supplying healthy food for the whole society.
Grandis Timber Co., Ltd.	Both	Private sector	The mission of Grandis Timber is commercial reforestation to develop sustainable high value timber and other agricultural assets in Cambodia, which are appealing to international institutional investors.
IBIS Rice Conservation Co., Ltd.	Both	Private sector	IBIS Rice is an ambitious, not-for-profit conservation enterprise working with Cambodian farmers to produce world-class, organic jasmine rice while standing guard for Mother Nature in a region whose biodiversity is a magnet for poachers and loggers.

ANNEX III. KEY COUNTERPART AND STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION

TABLE 2: HIGH LEVEL MEETINGS AND KEY EVENTS

Institution(s)	Type	Date	Description
USAID, MoE, and Media	Site Visit	January 29 – February 2, 2021	Site visit to assess the progress of USAID GPL project implementation for livelihoods, protected area management, and law enforcement in the field. Joint visit by MoE, led by H.E. Neth Pheaktra, and media. Visit to SRP in Kampong Thom, BeTreed Adventures ecotourism site in Phnom Thnout, official PAMP Command Center launch at PDoE Preah Vihear, joint patrol community members in Phnom Tbaeng, and MRS and joint patrol members in Prey Lang Preah Vihear.
Royal Academy of Cambodia	Meeting	February 4, 2021	Meeting to learn about Techo Sen Russey Treb Cambodian Royal Academy National Park and discuss opportunities for collaboration.
FA	Meeting + Online	February 4, 2021	Discussion on the collaboration on law enforcement in Prey Lang Kampong Thom.
PDoE and Kratie Deputy Provincial Governor	Meeting	February 18, 2021	Kratie provincial zoning working group meeting to discuss the status of zoning data collection and upcoming activities. In addition, the strategy for resin tree data collection was also discussed and it was agreed there should be community consultation.
MoE	Meeting	February 23, 2021	Update and discussion of USAID GPL project progress in collaboration with MoE. Plenary discussion addressed: PLEL Assessment report, zoning and demarcation, Think Biotech and law enforcement, observation on collaboration with the 4 PDoEs, Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN), Global Forest Change report 2019, USAID support on Natural Resource and Environmental Code.
Royal Academy of Cambodia	Online Meeting	March 24, 2021	Discuss opportunities for collaboration between Techo Sen Russey Treb Cambodian Royal Academy National Park and USAID GPL.

Communications with Key Government Counterparts

During the second quarter of FY21, USAID GPL sent 95 letters to key government counterparts providing information or requesting their support.

TABLE 3: KEY COUNTERPART COMMUNICATION

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
January 4, 2021	Request to meet the director or representative about the plan to install camera traps in Prey Lang in Kampong Thom.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 4, 2021	Request for cooperation with the department of community of Kampong Thom PDoE and provide a SMART Mobile training to five CPAs in Kampong Thom on January 6, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 4, 2021	Request for cooperation with the department of community of Kratie PDoE and provide a SMART Mobile training to four CPAs in Kratie on January 6, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 4, 2021	Request for two PDoE rangers to join in the installing of camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 4, 2021	Letter to inform PDoE of intent to check camera traps in Prey Lang in Kampong Thom by four USAID GPL biodiversity staff.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 5, 2021	Request to the director or representative to join the field visit on January 13, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 6, 2021	Request to meet with the director or representative to install camera traps in Prey Lang in Stung Treng.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 6, 2021	Request to meet with the director or representative to install camera traps in Prey Lang in Kratie.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
January 6, 2021	Request to appoint one official from Stung Treng PDoE to prepare and provide the SMART Mobile training to a CPA in Siem Bouk commune in Stung Treng January 9, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 8, 2021	Request for discussion with the director and deputy director responsible for (1) plan for data collection and zoning and demarcation in Phnom Thnout; (2) plan for camera traps in Chhaeb and Preah Roka; and (3) plan for patrol for department management.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 8, 2021	Invitation for four PDoE rangers to join and install camera traps in Chhaeb.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 11, 2021	Request to the director to prepare for patrol activities in Prey Lang under the responsibility of the director.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 11, 2021	Request to appoint Mr. Sao Ben Anlong Chrey council, Mrs. Ken Lorn, member of Anlong Chrey, Mrs. Chhun Sithol, Kirisoksan CPA, and Mr. Seak Sean, Secretary of Anlong Chrey CPA to join in the environmental impact evaluation and FPIC process for minerals operation.	Chief of Commune Council	Anlong Chrey Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 11, 2021	Request to appoint Mr. Korng Rambo, Head of P'av CPA, Mr. Mao Nov, Head of Toal CPA, and Mr. Chhin Bunthoeun, Head of Anlong Phe CPA to join in the environmental impact evaluation and FPIC process for minerals operation.	Chief of Commune Council	Anlong Phe Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
January 11, 2021	Request to appoint Mr. So Phy, village chief of Kampong Domrei, Mr. Hul Vet, Sub-village in Anchey, Mrs. San Vansen, Head of Khos Anchey, Mr. Sa Khoy, Head of Kampong Kboeung, Mr. Kok Veasna, head of Kampong Domrei, Mr. Vorn Chiroun, village chief of Boeung Char, Mr. Om Klouk, Head of Boeung Char, and Mr. Tha Nan, Deputy village in Boeung Char to join in the environmental impact evaluation and FPIC process for minerals operation.	Chief of Commune Council	Boeng Char Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 11, 2021	Request to appoint Mr. Long Sochea, village chief in Krang, Mr. Sor Vat, Head of Srae Pring CF, and Mr. Mom Mey, Head of Korng Meas CPA to join in the environmental impact evaluation and FPIC process for minerals operation.	Chief of Commune Council	Sochet Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Request to the director to appoint the director or deputy director or deputy chief of Local Community Development Office and director or deputy director of Prey Lang to join and facilitate and lead on the announcement of terms and condition of eight communities in Prey Lang.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the chief of commune or one representative to join and discuss waste management in Pon Chea, Khos Nhae, and Khach Leav villages.	Chief of Commune Council	Ou Krieng Commune Council	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the director or one representative to join the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom from January 19-21, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the director or one representative to join the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom from January 19-21, 2021.	Director of PDoT	Kratie PDoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the director or one representative to join the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom from January 19-21, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the director or one representative to join the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom from January 19-21, 2021.	Director of PDoT	Kampong Thom PDoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the director or one representative to join the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom from January 19-21, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the director or one representative to the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom from January 19-21, 2021.	Director of PDoT	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for the director or one representative to join the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom from January 19-21, 2021.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Invitation for officials to join in the plowing, weeding, and lighting around the plantation.	Director of FA	Kampong Thom FA	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Letter to inform of the intent to check camera traps in Prey Lang in Stung Treng area by four USAID GPL biodiversity staff.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE rangers to check camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 12, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE rangers to check camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
January 15, 2021	Response to the letter from MoE requesting to borrow camera traps (5 camera traps and 5 master key locks).	Director of Conservation Department, Northern Tonle Sap	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 15, 2021	Invitation for to H.E. to join in the study tour and promotion about community ecotourism, IBIS Rice, biodiversity conservation and natural resources in Preah Vihear.	H.E. Neth Pheaktra, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 15, 2021	Invitation for to H.E. to appoint the Director General of GDANCP and Director of the Department of Inspection and Law Enforcement to join in the study tour lead by H.E. Neth Pheaktra and reporters from January 29-13, 2021 in Preah Vihear.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 15, 2021	Invitation for to two PDoE ranger to join and install the camera trap in Prey Lang	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 15, 2021	Request to the director or one representative to join in the Facebook content and video training in Kampong Thom.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 15, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE ranger to check camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 18, 2021	Notice to all relevant stakeholders about USAID GPL biodiversity field researchers.	N/A	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 18, 2021	Request to the director to support and allow the biodiversity researchers to collaborate with PDoE rangers in Prey Lang in Preah Vihear.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
January 18, 2021	Response to the request of an approval of sign for ecotourism communities byf USAID GPL.	Director of PDoT	Preah Vihear PDoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 18, 2021	Request to the director to appoint Mr. Phouk Panha, Deputy Director of the Heritage Area Department for two people and Mr. Hean Sereypheap, Deputy Director of Geographic Information Department to join and lead in the field verification on 53 poles in the Phnom Tbaeng.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 18, 2021	Request to the director to approve the technical team to prepare for SMART Mobile training for 7 CPA patrols in Chhaeb and Kulen Promtep.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 20, 2021	Submission by USAID GPL of FY20 annual report.	H.E. Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 20, 2021	Request to the director to approve (1) prepare for the media, MoE, and USAID visit to Phnom THnout, Prasat Bakan, Prey Veng ecotourism community in Kulen Promtep, and Tangyou ecotourism community in Phnom Tbaeng, and (2) , invite H.E. Sou Serey to join in the trip.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 20, 2021	Invitation for the official responsible for zoning and demarcation to join and collect data related to zoning and demarcation in Prey Lang.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 21, 2021	Request to appoint official from department of local community to join in the technical training on sustainable resin harvesting.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
January 22, 2021	Request to lead youth group of 17 people to visit Preah Vihear Province and to photograph the sunrise using a drone in order to promote the tourism potential of the temple to the people of Cambodia, which can increase the number of tourists to the area.	H.E. Kong Puthika, Director General of National Authority of Preah Vihear	MoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 25, 2021	Request to the director to approve on the technical team to prepare SMART Mobile training for 6 CPAs in Phnom Tbaeng and Kulen Promtep.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 25, 2021	Request to the director to appoint PDoE ranger(s) to stand by with community(ies) in Prey Lang from January 25, 2021, to March 31, 2021.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 25, 2021	Response to the request to use camera traps for capturing human activities and biodiversity in Prey Lang in Preah Vihear.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 25, 2021	Request to the director to appoint the relevant official to lead the zoning and pole demarcation and data collection at Phnom Thnout, including the research study in two villages.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 29, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE rangers to install the camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 29, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE rangers to install the camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
January 29, 2021	Request to appoint two PDoE rangers to install the camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
February 1, 2021	Invitation to the official responsible for zoning and demarcation for two people to join the dissemination meeting on zoning and data collection in North Tonle Sap, Siem Reap.	Director of PDoE	Siem Reap PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 2, 2021	Invitation for one official from the department of local community development in Stung Treng PDoE to join SMART Mobile training for five CPAs, Stung Treng.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 3, 2021	Request for cooperation with the department of local community development of Kampong Thom PDoE to prepare and provide SMART Mobile training CPAs in North Tonle Sap.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 4, 2021	Invitation for the director and head of the department of local community development to join the review of data collection and discussion of the process of resin tree counting for zoning and demarcation in Prey Lang.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 4, 2021	Invitation for the director and head of department of local community development to join the review of data collection and discussion of the process of resin tree counting for zoning and demarcation in Prey Lang.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 4, 2021	Request to appoint one person from the department of local community development to join the resin tree counting program.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
February 4, 2021	Invitation for one PDoE ranger to join the exchange of camera traps and download of patrol data from the station in Prey Lang, Stung Treng.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 8, 2021	Request to the director to appoint PDoE ranger(s) to participate in a consultation meeting for land use verification and draft mapping for IBIS Rice in Kulen Promtep and Preah Roka.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 8, 2021	Request to appoint the director or deputy director of local community development and deputy director of Prey Lang to (1) join and facilitate and lead the meeting with CPAs for zoning and (2) zoning verification with CPAs in Prey Lang, Preah Vihear.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 8, 2021	Request to the director to allow the GPL technical team to prepare for the SMART Mobile training for four CPAs in Prey Lang, Preah Vihear.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 9, 2021	Request to install Protected Area Monitoring Platform (PAMP) Command Center at Stung Treng PDoE.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 9, 2021	Request to install Protected Area Monitoring Platform (PAMP) Command Center at Kampong Thom PDoE.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 10, 2021	Invitation for two PDoE rangers to join camera trap installation.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 11, 2021	Request to the director to appoint one PDoE ranger to join in the installation of camera traps in Prey Lang.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 11, 2021	Request to the director to appoint one PDoE ranger to join in the installation of camera trap. in Phnom Tbaeng.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
February 12, 2021	Request to the director to appoint the head of knowledge and information to join in the dissemination of information on wildlife pollution prevention.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 15, 2021	Submission of the updated PLEL Assessment report to MoE.	H.E. Kim Nong, General Director of GDANCP and USAID GPL Steering Group (Telegram)	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 16, 2021	Request to the director to appoint the head of Prey Lang and head of community development to join in the review of data collection and data dissemination and discuss resin trees counting for zoning in Prey Lang.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 18, 2021	Request for one official to participate in a video recording program to promote tourism products for Khos Semseb ecotourism community.	Director of PDoE	Kratie PDoT	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 19, 2021	Request to the director to appoint Mr. Phouk Phana, deputy of heritage sites, and Mr. Hean Sereypheap, deputy of GIS, to join and lead the field verification for 33 demarcation poles at Phnom Tbaeng.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 22, 2021	Invitation for the director or two resin tree community members to join in a meeting to share experiences with resin tapper communities in Prey Lang.	Director of PDoE	Mondulkiri PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 24, 2021	Invitation for the director of Prey Lang to join in resin tree identification work planning for zoning and demarcation.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
February 24, 2021	Invitation for the director of Prey Lang to in resin tree identification work planning for zoning and demarcation.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 24, 2021	Invitation for the director of Prey Lang to join in resin tree identification work planning for zoning and demarcation.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 26, 2021	Request to Her Excellency to appoint one speaker to join in a social media live show on women's engagement in natural resources conservation.	Her Excellency Mom Thany, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
February 26, 2021	Request to the director to appoint Mrs. Chhin Pathavdy, PDoE ranger, to join as a speaker in a social media live on women's engagement in natural resources conservation.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 1, 2021	Invitation for the representative from Prey Lang to join a meeting on resin tree data collection planning.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 1, 2021	Invitation for the representative from Prey Lang to join in the meeting of resin trees discussion plan and teach the owner and resin tree location	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 1, 2021	Invitation for the representative from Prey Lang and one PDoE ranger to join a meeting on resin tree data collection planning.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 2, 2021	Invitation for two PDoE rangers to join the exchange of camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 2, 2021	Invitation for two PDoE rangers to join the exchange of camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
March 2, 2021	Invitation for two PDoE rangers to join the exchange of camera traps.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 3, 2021	Request to the director to appoint one PDoE ranger from Preah Roka to join verification of new land clearance.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 3, 2021	Request to the director to appoint 4 PDoE rangers to join in the installation of camera traps in Chhaeb and Preah Roka.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 3, 2021	Request to the director to appoint one PDoE ranger to join in the installation of camera traps in Prey Lang.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 4, 2021	Request to appoint Mr. Chhun Chheng, deputy director, and one head of local community development to lead an outreach meeting on zoning and demarcation and data collection in Phnom Thnout, Preah Vihear.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 4, 2021	Request to the director to appoint the head of local community development or deputy of Prey Lang to (1) join and coordinate a zoning and demarcation meeting with CPAs and (2) attend zoning verification with CPAs in Prey Lang, Preah Vihear.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 9, 2021	Submission of USAID GPL annual report for FY21.	H.E Sao Sopheap, Secretary of State	MoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 9, 2021	Invitation for the head of Prey Lang or a PDoE ranger to join in identifying resin tree locations.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 11, 2021	Request to the director to discuss the work plan and rotate PDoE station in Prey Lang. Request to appoint the director or deputy director of Prey Lang to join in a consultation meeting.	Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	

Date	Description	Recipient	Institution(s)	Status
March 17, 2021	Request to the director to appoint (1) Mr. You Kimlong, head of local community development; (2) Mr. Soun Samay, deputy head of local community development; (3) Mr. Yan Bunseoung, head of Chhaeb; and (4) Mr. Chhay Kiroth, deputy of Kulen Promtep to cooperate on land verification for farmers and new farmer membership applications for IBIS Rice.	Mr. Song Chansocheat, Director of PDoE	Preah Vihear PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 18, 2021	Invitation for the head of Prey Lang or a PDoE ranger to check the result of resin tree inventory.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 18, 2021	Invitation for the head of Prey Lang or a PDoE ranger to check the result of resin tree inventory.	Director of PDoE	Stung Treng PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient
March 18, 2021	Invitation for the head of Prey Lang or a PDoE ranger to check the result of resin tree inventory.	Director of PDoE	Kampong Thom PDoE	Acknowledged receipt by intended recipient

ANNEX IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TRACKING TABLE

TABLE 4: QUARTERLY⁴ PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TRACKING TABLE

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	Actual Q2	FY21 Cumulative	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
Goal: To promote resilient, low-emission development and inclusive, sustainable management of the Prey Lang Extended Landscape								
1.0	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved NRM as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-2/Outcome)	Hectares	Terrestrial-Freshwater / Coastal-Marine; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	1,076,885	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data analysis will be conducted at end of FY21; therefore, the actual number for this indicator will be reported in the annual report for FY21.
Objective 1: Improved biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health in Prey Lang Extended Landscape (Conservation)								
1.1	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-1/Outcome)	Hectares	Terrestrial-Freshwater / Coastal-Marine; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	550,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data analysis will be conducted at end of FY21; therefore, the actual number for this indicator will be reported in the annual report for FY21.
1.2	GHG emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, or avoided through sustainable landscapes activities supported by USG assistance (EG.13-6/Outcome)	Metric tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e)	None	3,577,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data analysis will be conducted at end of FY21; therefore, the actual number for this indicator will be reported in the annual report for FY21.

⁴ Includes data for performance indicators that are required to be reported quarterly.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	Actual Q2	FY21 Cumulative	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
1.3	Number of hectares under improved natural resource management, safeguards, or sustainable business practices as a result of USG assistance (EG.10-IPS-1/Outcome)	Hectares	Natural Resource Management / Sustainable Practices / Safeguards	14,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data analysis will be conducted at end of FY21; therefore, the actual number for this indicator will be reported in the annual report for FY21.
1.4	Number of hectares under improved management expected to reduce GHG emissions as a result of USG assistance (EG.13-8/Outcome)	Hectares	Protection / Restoration / Management; Forest / Non-Forest	1,076,885	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data analysis will be conducted at end of FY21; therefore, the actual number for this indicator will be reported in the annual report for FY21.
Objective 2: Increased sustainable and equitable economic opportunities, community livelihoods, and natural capital reinvestment (Communities)								
2.1	Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-3 /Outcome)	People	Male / Female; Age Group; Ethnic Group; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	110,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data analysis will be conducted at end of FY21; therefore, the actual number for this indicator will be reported in the annual report for FY21.
2.2	Amount of investment mobilized (in U.S.\$) for sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance (EG.13-4 /Outcome)	US Dollar	Public / Private; International / Domestic	825,000	929,763.36 (Public: 926,029, Private: 3,734.36) (International: 0, Domestic: 929,763.36)	932,936.11 (Public: 926,029, Private: 6,907.11) (International: 0, Domestic: 932,936.11)	113%	Additional funding mobilized during Q2 include the following: - \$926,029.00 mobilized by USAID GPL partner WCS from MoWRAM through contracted agreement signed on March 9, 2021, to support the implementation of "Irrigated Agricultural Improvement Project". The

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	Actual Q2	FY21 Cumulative	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
								<p>overall goal of this assignment is to support planned intensification of existing rice cultivation while preventing project-induced conversion of existing grassland to rice cultivation, leading to stabilization of populations of the three critically endangered bird species. Such actions have the potential to conserve a third of the Cambodian population of Bengal Florican, a major contribution to the global survival of the species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$195 is the 2020 annual income mobilized by Phnom Chumrok Sat ecotourism community. This income had been allocated for supporting sustainable landscape related activities carried out by community members. - \$1,412.75 is the 2020 annual income mobilized by Reaksmey Phoum Pir Kiri Boeng Kranhak ecotourism community. This income had been allocated for supporting sustainable landscape related activities

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	Actual Q2	FY21 Cumulative	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
								<p>by carried out by community members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$304.62 is in-kind contribution mobilized by Reaksmey Phoum Pir Kiri Boeng Kranhak ecotourism community from its members to support construction of floating trail across the lake into forest areas of ecotourism site. USAID GPL provided \$200 to cover some materials and labor costs to support this activity. - \$629.72 is the in-kind contribution mobilized by Phnom Chumrok Sat from its members to support the construction of walking trail within the ecotourism site. USAID GPL provided \$425.5 to cover some materials and labor costs to support this activity. - \$1,192.27 is the water usage fee collected by Okranhak FWUC from farmers over the first quarter of 2021. This fee will be allocated to support sustainable use of irrigation system for agricultural practices.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	Actual Q2	FY21 Cumulative	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
2.3	Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities (EG.13-5 /Outcome)	People	Male / Female; Age Group; Ethnic Group	110,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data analysis will be conducted at end of FY21; therefore, the actual number for this indicator will be reported in the annual report for FY21.
2.4	Amount mobilized (in U.S.\$) for climate change adaptation as supported by USG assistance (EG.11-4 /Outcome)	US Dollar	Public / Private; International / Domestic	135,000	929,763.36 (Public: 926,029, Private: 3,734.36) (International: 0, Domestic: 929,763.36)	932,936.11 (Public: 926,029, Private: 6,907.11) (International: 0, Domestic: 932,936.11)	691%	This indicator is over 10% achieved compared to annual target as funding mobilized for indicator 2.2. also applies to indicator 2.4.
2.5	Number of enterprises implementing sustainable practices or safeguards as supported by USG assistance (EG.13-IPS-2/Output)	Enterprise	Sustainable Practices / Safeguards	85	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data analysis will be conducted at end of FY21; therefore, the actual number for this indicator will be reported in the annual report for FY21.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	Actual Q2	FY21 Cumulative	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
Objective 3: Strengthened inclusive and effective landscape governance (Governance)								
3.1	Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-6 /Outcome)	People	Male / Female; Age Group; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	2,500	1,841 (Male: 1,590, Female: 251) Age ⁵ : (15-29: 552, 30+: 1,289) (Wildlife Trafficking: 1,734, Illegal Logging: 1,734, Illegal Fishing: 107 ⁶)	2,547 (Male: 2,174, Female: 373) Age: (15-29: 764, 30+: 1,783) (Wildlife Trafficking: 2,440, Illegal Logging: 2,440, Illegal Fishing: 107)	102%	Law enforcement activities include monthly patrol planning, community patrols (CPA, CF, CFi, commune/village volunteer), ranger patrols, joint patrols, and land verification activities. Individuals participating in these law enforcement activities in this quarter include: - 1,618/250F community members from CPAs, CFs, CFi, and other communities - 222/1F rangers and local authorities - 1/0F monks
3.2	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address sustainable landscape issues as supported by USG assistance. (EG.13-2 /Output)	Institutions	National / Subnational / Other (National = Ministry Subnational = Provincial, District or Commune Other = NGO, Private Sector)	114	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data analysis will be conducted at end of FY21; therefore, the actual number for this indicator will be reported in the annual report for FY21.

⁵ Age group for this indicator is reported based on the proportionate number of individuals in each age group determined from individuals for whom this information has been collected (indicators 3.1, 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7) and are reported for the fiscal year. A total of 3,547 people have age information collected, with 6 (<1%) under 15, 1,050 (30%) between 15 and 29, and 2,491 (70%) 30 and older. Therefore, of the 1,841 people reported in Q2 for this indicator, 0 are reported under 15 (0%), 552 (30%) are reported between 15 and 29, and 1,289 (70%) are reported 30 and over. This proportionate calculation is also applied under FY21 cumulative.

⁶ These are members from CFis who participated in CFi patrol activities.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	Actual Q2	FY21 Cumulative	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
3.3	Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (EG.II-6 /Outcome)	People	Male / Female; Age Group	6,000	782 (Male: 584, Female: 198) Age ⁷ : (15-29: 235, 30+: 547)	1,816 (Male: 1,188, Female: 628) Age: (15-29: 545, 30+: 1,271)	30%	<p>People using climate change information reported in Q2 for this indicator include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals that participated in consultations on policy/by-laws (26/7F) - Individuals that participated in patrol planning activities (202/29F) - Individuals that participated in improved agriculture activities (90/44F) - Individuals that participated in work plan development activities (188/23F). - Individuals that participated in climate change training (30/7F). - Individuals that participated as members of FWUCs (147/69F). - Individuals that provided information in response to research/assessment activities (46/F10). - Individuals that engaged in land verification activities (53/9F).

⁷ Age group for this indicator is reported based on the proportionate number of individuals in each age group determined from individuals for whom this information has been collected (indicators 3.1, 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7) and are report for the fiscal year. A total of 3,547 people have age information collected, with 6 (<1%) under 15, 1,050 (30%) between 15 and 29, and 2,491 (70%) 30 and older. Therefore, of the 782 people reported for this indicator, 0 are reported under 15 (0%), 235 (30%) are reported between 15 and 29, and 547 (70%) are reported 30 and over. This proportionate calculation is also applied under FY21 cumulative.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	Actual Q2	FY21 Cumulative	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
3.4	Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (EG.11-2 /Output)	Institutions	National / Subnational / Other (National = Ministry Subnational = Provincial, District or Commune Other = NGO, Private Sector)	114	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data analysis will be conducted at end of FY21; therefore, the actual number for this indicator will be reported in the annual report for FY21.
3.5	Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance (EG.13-1 /Output)	People	Male / Female; Age Group	2,000	867 (Male: 627, Female: 240) Age ⁸ : (15-29: 260, 30+: 607)	1,687 (Male: 1,059, Female: 628) Age: (15-29: 506, 30+: 1,181)	84%	Of all individuals reported for this quarter: - 246/36F CPA committees and members were trained on technology tool deployment (how to use SMART Mobile for reporting patrol data) - 155/40F CPA committees and members were trained on guidelines on how to integrate sustainable landscape activities in CIPs. - 90/44F farmers and members of ACs were trained on cyclical farm practices, and demonstration farm training on cropping techniques.

⁸ Age group for this indicator is reported based on the proportionate number of individuals in each age group determined from individuals for whom this information has been collected (indicators 3.1, 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7), and are report for the fiscal year. A total of 3,547 people have age information collected, with 6 (<1%) under 15, 1,050 (30%) between 15 and 29, and 2,491 (70%) 30 and older. Therefore, of the 867 people reported for this indicator, 0 (0%) are reported under 15, 260 (30%) are reported between 15 and 29, and 607 (70%) are reported 30 and over. This proportionate calculation is also applied under FY21 cumulative.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	Actual Q2	FY21 Cumulative	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 136/66F ecotourism community and CF committees and members were training on business management such as training for ecotourism community committees and members on how to prepare and manage food and beverage services, camping services for visitors, and training for CF credit committees on financial management and bookkeeping. - 90/26F committees and members from different community-based organizations (CPA, ecotourism community, ACs, honey groups, other enterprises) on report writing, bookkeeping and financial management. - 30/7F AC members were trained on climate change and how to adapt their agriculture activities to adapt. - 83/9F resin group members were trained on sustainable resin harvesting technique. - 37/12F ecotourism community committees and members were trained on Facebook page/content

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	Actual Q2	FY21 Cumulative	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
								development, photo and video skills.
3.6	Number of laws, policies, or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/or other environmental themes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-5 /Output)	Policy, law, or regulation	Proposed / Adopted / Implemented; Regional or International / National / Subnational; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	55	70 (Prakas: 4, Agreement: 30, By-law: 32, Decision: 4) (Proposed: 0, Adopted: 18, Implemented: 52) (Wildlife trafficking: 70, Illegal logging and associated trade: 70) (Regional or International: 0, National: 4, Sub-national: 66)	70 (Prakas: 4, Agreement: 30, By-law: 32, Decision: 4) (Proposed: 0, Adopted: 18, Implemented: 52) (Wildlife trafficking: 70, Illegal logging and associated trade: 70) (Regional or International: 0, National: 4, Sub-national: 66)	127%	USAID GPL achieved more than 10% of its annual PLRs target for FY21 by the end of this quarter. This is due to continued implementation of various PLRs from the past years, especially joint patrol agreements between rangers from different wildlife sanctuaries and CPAs, which are eligible to be continuously counted as implemented. Among the 70 PLRs reported, 11 PLRs are newly reported for this quarter, while the remaining PLRs are continuously reported as they are being implemented through FY21. These 11 new PLRs are all community-based organization by-laws, which include: 1) By-law for Chak Angrae CPA 2) By-law for Datavoek CPA 3) By-law for Prey Toap CPA 4) By-law for Tangyou CPA 5) By-Law for Damnak Korkoh CPA 6) By-law of CF credit scheme for Ou Saom CF

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	Actual Q2	FY21 Cumulative	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
								7) By-law for recreational activity management of Prey Kbal Bei CF 8) By-law for recreational activity management of Phnom Daek Chambok Hos CF 9) By-law of CF credit scheme for Koh Ker Reach Chamreun CF 10) By-law of CF credit scheme for Phnom Pich Borey CF 11) By-law of CF Credit Scheme for Srey Yol
3.7	Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-4/Output)	People	Male / Female; Age Group; Wildlife Trafficking / Illegal Logging / Illegal Fishing	2000	2,000	867 (Male: 627, Female: 240) Age ⁹ : (15-29: 260, 30+: 607) (Wildlife Trafficking: 867, Illegal Logging: 867 Illegal Fishing: 0)	1,687 (Male: 1,059, Female: 628) Age: (15- 29: 506, 30+: 1,181) (Wildlife Trafficking: 867, Illegal Logging: 867 Illegal Fishing: 0)	Detailed information of people receiving training in this quarter is noted under the narrative progress for indicator 3.5 as results of these two indicators (3.5 and 3.7) are reported interchangeably.

⁹ Age group for this indicator is reported based on the proportionate number of individuals in each age group determined from individuals for whom this information has been collected (indicators 3.1, 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7), and are report for the fiscal year. A total of 3,547 people have age information collected, with 6 (<1%) under 15, 1,050 (30%) between 15 and 29, and 2,491 (70%) 30 and older. Therefore, of the 867 people reported for this indicator, 0 (0%) are reported under 15, 260 (30%) are reported between 15 and 29, and 607 (70%) are reported 30 and over. This proportionate calculation is also applied under FY21 cumulative.

Indicator Code	Performance Indicator	Unit	Disaggregates	FY21 Target	Actual Q2	FY21 Cumulative	FY21 Achieved %	Narrative Progress
3.8	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing sustainable landscapes formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance (EG.13-3/Output)	Laws, Policies, Regulations	Proposed / Adopted / Implemented; Regional or International / National / Subnational	55	70 (Prakas: 4, Agreement: 30, By-law: 32, Decision: 4) (Proposed: 0, Adopted: 18, Implemented: 52) (Regional or International: 0, National: 4, Sub-national: 66)	70 (Prakas: 4, Agreement: 30, By-law: 32, Decision: 4) (Proposed: 0, Adopted: 18, Implemented: 52) (Regional or International: 0, National: 4, Sub-national: 66)	127%	Detailed information of these PLRs is noted under the narrative progress for indicator 3.6 as result of these two indicators (3.6 and 3.8) are reported interchangeably.
Crosscutting								
4.1	Number of communications, outreach, and knowledge products (Custom /Output)	Product	Type of product	35	29 (Video: 18, Visual Story: 7, Monthly bulletin: 3, Facebook Live: 1)	49 (Video: 30, Visual Story: 7, Monthly bulletin: 6, Facebook live:4, Other 2)	140%	USAID GPL achieved more than 10% of its annual target by end of this quarter. This significant overreaching was due to the implementation of a social media campaign "Forest is God" which required producing many short videos capturing key message from celebrities and influencers for posting on social media.

ANNEX V. ACTIVITY TRACKING TABLE AND RESEARCH RESULTS

TABLE 5: QUARTERLY WORK PLAN ACTIVITY TRACKING TABLE

Intervention	Status
OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH IN PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE	
1.1 Support PDoE annual adaptive management planning for targeted PAs within the PLEL	Ongoing: Meetings to prepare for mid-year review scheduled for the third quarter (FY21).
1.2 Support zoning and demarcation of targeted PAs within the PLEL	Ongoing: Data verification for Kulen Promtep Oddar Meanchey zoning; data collection for Kulen Promtep Siem Reap zoning; zoning process information dissemination for North Tonle Sap; data collection for North Tonle Sap zoning; boundary demarcation pole field verification for Stoung-Chi Kraeng BFCA and Phnom Tbaeng; resin tree data collection orientation in Prey Lang; Phnom Thnout zero map consultation with Preah Vihear PDoE; and data collection and consultation with local authorities and communities for Phnom Thnout zoning. Completed field data collection for zoning for target protected areas.
1.3 Support communities to develop new CPAs and strengthen existing CPAs across the PLEL	Ongoing: Supported CPAs across the PLEL to build capacity, conduct participatory assessment, demarcate boundaries, develop by-laws, and conduct planning meetings.
1.4 Strengthen existing water user groups and CFs to support watershed management (Stung Chinit, Stung Sen)	Ongoing: Conducted coaching/training for CF and credit management, coordinated for upstream watershed planning with Stung Chinit Watershed Management Committee; collaborated with SWP to develop an Upstream Stung Chinit Environmental Degradation Working Group; supported Okranhak FWUC meetings; collaborated with PDWRM to develop Tang Krasang FWUC annual plan; developed FWUC awareness raising signboards; supported CF network quarterly meeting; developed annual operational plans for CFs and ecotourism development plans; and conducted CF management area mapping, demarcation, and inventory.
1.5 Conduct biodiversity research and monitoring across the PLEL	Ongoing: Conducted ongoing globally threatened and key bird species and nest surveys, monthly vulture restaurants, systematic camera traps surveys (Prey Lang, Chhaeb, Phnom Tbaeng, and Prey Roka), targeted camera trap survey in Phnom Thnout, and collection of field observation data. Conducted Asian elephant

Intervention	Status
	occurrence sampling and dung collection in Prey Lang, Chhaeb, and Preah Roka.
1.6 Raise community awareness about key thematic topics throughout the PLEL	Ongoing: Conducted night show events on wildlife poisoning in Chhaeb and a “Forest is God” social media campaign. Coordinated exposure visit for youth/social media influencers to promote ecotourism and conservation.
OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS, AND NATURAL CAPITAL REINVESTMENT	
2.2 Implement Livelihood Action Plan and grant facility for livelihoods development across the PLEL	Ongoing: Continued support for ecotourism development (familiarization trip for tour operators, networking to share experiences, exposure visit for ecotourism communities, product development, facilities maintenance and improvement, hospitality training, waste management, work and master planning, social media promotion, guidelines development), community-based enterprise development (training on hospitality, resin harvesting), sustainable agriculture (training on raising chickens and cyclical farming, recruitment for conservation agreement program), and IBIS Rice implementation (agriculture practices demonstrations, strategic meeting).
2.3 REDD+ project development	Ongoing: Northern Plains Landscape REDD+ Project Document development (preparation for community consultations, planning for limited-scale forest carbon inventory).
2.5 Implement conservation enterprise monitoring system and compliance database throughout the PLEL	Ongoing: Collected and managed IBIS Rice purchase and member data, facilitated compliance meetings, and conducted land verification for IBIS Rice program farmers.
2.6 Support and expand existing conservation incentive payments programs	Ongoing: Provided payment for villagers to monitor bird nests in Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, and Prey Lang.
2.7 Promote expansion of Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP)	Ongoing: Conducted feasibility study based on farmer attitudes for SRP in target villages in North Tonle Sap and developed training materials. Based on USAID GPL support for SRP, leveraged nearly US \$1 million in funding from ADB to support SRP expansion.
2.9 Strengthen existing agriculture cooperatives and provincial platform	Ongoing: Conducted study tour on integrated farming; provided coaching on crop diversification and trainings on climate-smart agriculture, fertilizers/pesticides, and technical guidelines for hot pepper and watermelon; supported cashew market engagement; procured materials for cyclical farming demonstration farm.

Intervention	Status
OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHENED INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE	
3.1 Support development and implementation of policies, laws, and regulations	Ongoing: Supported dissemination of approved CPA by-laws, approval by PDoE and adoption of CPA by-laws, adoption of CPA establishment prakas, and adoption of ecotourism community, CF recreation activity sites, and CF credit group by-laws.
3.2 PLEL Assessment dissemination and trainings (ToT)	Ongoing: Produced a final PLEL Assessment report, addressing and incorporating feedback from MoE.
3.3 Support districts and communes to improve capacity for climate change mitigation and adaptation (Commune Investment Plans)	Ongoing: Provided training for CPA committees to build capacity to integrate CPA natural resource management priorities into CIPs.
3.4 Support and strengthen protected area law enforcement in PLEL	Ongoing: Provided support to strengthen protected area law enforcement through management and planning; ranger, community, and joint patrols; and training and equipping of rangers and community members with technological tools and techniques necessary for effective law enforcement. Supported MRS rotation in Kratie and Preah Vihear. Initiated CFi patrol support.
3.5 Support MoE to implement Cambodia's Protected Area Monitoring Platform (PAMP)	Ongoing: Developed radar-based forest disturbance alerts system and alert verification components of PAMP, officially launched first PAMP Command Center (Preah Vihear), established PAMP Command Center in Stung Treng, conducted training on SMART Connect and Earth Ranger for PAMP, and produced a report on the Global Forest Change analysis.
3.6 Facilitate inter-provincial forums to promote participatory and informed management of the PLEL	Ongoing: This intervention has experienced delays due to COVID-19. Future forums will focus on zoning and law enforcement to improve efficiencies.
MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS	
4.1 Implement Administration and Finance	Ongoing: Recruited new staff and provided orientation/training, developed procurement plan, conducted procurement for PAMP Command Centers and USAID GPL field offices, established or revised corporate agreements with hotels and guesthouses, revised HR checklist, and worked with auditor on tax audits. Updated memos and provided staff orientation.
4.2 Training and staff capacity building	Ongoing: Provided staff refresher training on environmental screening and the activity management system and orientation for new staff on project M&E.
4.3 Implement grant facility	Ongoing: Reviewed concept notes, selected for full application stage, and received and reviewed full applications. Expected to have

Intervention	Status
	8 to 10 new grants online next quarter. Reviewed grant deliverables and PPRs. Some grantee activities and milestone deliverables were postponed due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Submitted file to memo on close out of in-kind grants to MoE and Kampong Thom provincial government.
4.4 Implement MEL reporting system and MEL Plan	Ongoing: Continued M&E data collection, review, management, analysis, and reporting; submitted indicator and training data; adaptively managed the M&E and activity management system; updated MEL Plan; developed DDL data asset list; updated MEL Manual; and conducted environmental impact screening of targeted activities.
4.5 Develop detailed quarterly activity work plans	Ongoing: Conducted quarterly progress reflection and developed detailed monthly activity work plans based on the annual work plan. Transitioned to weekly work planning and adapted activity implementation procedures during COVID-19 outbreak. Conducted 2-day project reflection and planning workshop to build collective vision and address issues. Revised activity concept note template for mainstreaming GESI and climate change.
4.6 Annual Review and Pause-and-Reflect Session	Scheduled for Q3.
4.7 Develop Annual Work Plan	Scheduled for Q4.
4.8 Implement Communication and Outreach Strategy	Ongoing: Implementation of the FY21 Communications and Outreach Plan included (1) 3 monthly bulletins; (2) 20 video clips; (3) 1 Facebook Live video; and (4) 6 visual stories for Exposure. Facilitated media visit to PEL to promote activities supporting livelihoods, protected area management, and law enforcement, which resulted in 66 published new articles and videos.

Biodiversity Research Results

Second quarter globally threatened and key bird species and nest surveys, vulture restaurants, camera trap surveys, and field observations of bird and other wildlife species sightings by PDoE rangers and biodiversity field researchers collected via SMART in Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, Preah Roka, Phnom Tbaeng, and Prey Lang resulted in identifying the bird and mammal species outlined below in Table 6 and Table 7, respectively.

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF BIRDS IDENTIFIED (OBSERVED/SIGN)

Bird Species	Chhaeb	Kulen Promtep	Preah Roka	Phnom Tbaeng	Prey Lang	Total
Alexandrine Parakeet	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian Openbill	0	0	0	0	2	52
Bengal Florican	0	30	0	0	0	35
Black Kite	24	43	57	1	5	131
Black-headed Ibis	2	1	0	0	1	4
Black-necked Stork	8	6	0	0	0	14
Black-shoulder Kite	27	22	41	0	6	96
Bronze-winged Jacana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle Egret	35	429	55	20	0	539
Changeable Hawk Eagle	8	0	15	0	0	23
Chinese Francolin	0	15	0	2	0	17
Chinese Pond Heron	0	0	2	0	0	5
Cinereous Vulture	1	0	0	0	0	1
Comb Duck	0	0	0	0	1	22
Coral-billed Ground Cuckoo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cormorant spp.	3	0	0	2	0	5
Cotton Pygmy-goose	0	16	0	0	0	16
Crested Serpent Eagle	112	33	47	24	0	216
Darter	0	5	0	0	0	5
Garganey	0	0	0	0	0	2552
Giant Ibis	53	64	4	0	0	121
Great Cormorant	0	1	0	0	0	1
Great Hornbill	8	0	0	2	43	53
Great Slaty Woodpecker	144	108	33	0	0	285
Greater Adjutant	5	4	0	0	0	9
Greater Coucal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Egret	10	0	0	0	0	10
Greater Spotted Eagle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green Peafowl	4	15	4	11	6	40
Green Pigeon	0	0	0	0	2	4
Grey Heron	4	0	1	0	0	30
Grey-headed Fish Eagle	14	38	7	2	0	61
Imperial Eagle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Cormorant	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bird Species	Chhaeb	Kulen Promtep	Preah Roka	Phnom Tbaeng	Prey Lang	Total
Indian spotted Eagle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intermediate Egret	42	0	5	0	0	2791
Javan Pond Heron	7	22	0	3	0	32
Lesser Adjutant	101	365	65	0	5	536
Lesser Coucal	0	2	0	0	0	2
Lesser Fish Eagle	0	9	0	0	0	9
Lesser Whistling Duck	4	244	154	10	0	502
Little Cormorant	0	26	4	11	0	41
Little Egret	0	0	0	0	0	1020
Masked Finfoot	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milky Stork	0	0	3	0	0	3
Nordmann's Greenshank	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oriental Bay Owl	0	2	1	0	0	3
Oriental Honey-buzzard	2	0	0	0	0	2
Oriental Pied Hornbill	49	113	45	59	37	308
Painted Stork	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pale-capped Pigeon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palla's Fish Eagle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peregrine Falcon	0	0	2	0	0	2
Purple Heron	0	0	0	0	0	26
Red Junglefowl	3	64	140	59	6	272
Red-headed Vulture	16	0	0	0	0	16
Rufous-winged Buzzard	0	7	1	0	0	8
Sarus Crane	1	16	0	2	0	26
Shikra	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siamese Fireback	8	0	36	0	0	44
Slender-billed Vulture	3	0	0	0	0	3
Spot-billed Duck	0	0	0	0	0	100
Waterhen/ White-breasted waterhen	0	10	0	0	0	10
White-rumped Falcon	0	4	0	0	0	4
White-rumped Vulture	18	0	0	0	0	18
White-shouldered Ibis	0	11	8	3	0	22
White-winged Duck	0	8	0	0	0	8
Woolly-necked Stork	58	97	24	0	10	189
Yellow Bittern	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	774	1830	754	211	124	10,344

A total of **54** bird species were observed during the quarter, a slight increase from the last quarter. Numbers of individuals observed increased between the first and second quarters of FY21 from **2,801** to **10,344**, possibly due to expanding to include Prey Lang.

TABLE 7: NUMBER OF MAMMALS IDENTIFIED (OBSERVED/SIGN)

Mammal Species	Chhaeb	Kulen Promtep	Preah Roka	Phnom Tbaeng	Prey Lang	Total
Asian Elephant	30	0	15	0	53	98
Banteng	52	12	12	0	21	97
Bear Spp.	0	0	0	1	1	2
Black Giant Squirrel	11	8	29	0	1	49
Civet spp.	0	0	0	1	129	142
Crab-eating Mongoose	0	2	1	0	0	3
Dhole	0	0	0	0	4	5
Domestic Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Dog	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douc Langur	0	0	0	0	42	42
Eld's Deer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing Cat	0	0	0	0	3	7
Gaur	2	0	3	0	2	7
Giant Flying Squirrels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Golden Jackal	6	0	0	0	0	6
Hog Badger	0	0	1	0	0	1
Large Flying-Fox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large-spotted Civet	4	0	0	0	54	58
Leopard	0	0	0	0	3	3
Lesser Mousedeer	0	0	1	2	5	8
Long-tailed Macaque	34	53	70	82	60	299
Mammal Spp.	0	0	0	0	1	4
Otter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Owston's Civet	1	0	0	0	0	1
Palm Civet	7	2	0	0	0	9
Pig-tailed Macaque	0	0	33	1	5	39
Pileated Gibbon	24	0	20	23	48	115
Pygmy Loris	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Muntjac	27	15	9	3	8	63
Sambar	6	0	3	6	17	35
Silvered Langur	16	0	0	21	16	53
Small Asian Mongoose	6	2	0	0	0	8
Small Flying Squirrel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stump-tailed Macaque	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunda pangolin	0	0	0	1	0	1
Variable Squirrel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Pig	100	37	25	9	161	364
Yellow-cheeked Gibbon	0	0	0	0	5	5
Yellow-throated Marten	5	0	0	0	0	5
Total	331	131	222	150	639	1,529

A total of **29** mammal species were identified during the quarter, a very slight increase from the last quarter. Numbers of individuals observed decreased slightly between the first and second quarters of FY21 from **1,877 to 1,529**.

ANNEX VI. DESCRIPTION OF NEXT QUARTER ACTIVITIES

TABLE 8: ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER

Activity	Description
OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH IN PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE	
1.1 Support PDoE annual adaptive management planning for targeted PAs within the PLEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct mid-year work plan review meetings for Preah Vihear, Kratie, Kampong Thom, and Stung Treng to reflect on work plan implementation within the last six months, modifying activities as needed for improvement, and review REDD+ topics. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, USAID GPL will conduct an internal, online review based on questionnaires and will share results with PDoE.
1.2 Support zoning of targeted PAs across the PLEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digitize data and draft map for Prey Lang zoning with provincial technical working groups, conduct field verification, and address data gaps. Prepare and present zoning data collection results for Prey Lang to Preah Vihear and Stung Treng provincial technical working groups. Review existing biodiversity data with stakeholders. Conduct resin tree inventories for Prey Lang zoning in Preah Vihear. Conduct field verification for Prey Lang zoning with Kampong Thom, Kratie, and Preah Vihear provincial technical working groups. Conduct commune and district consultations on draft map of Prey Lang zoning for Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Kratie, and Kampong Thom. Review draft zoning map for Prey Lang with provincial technical working groups. Conduct meeting with Kampong Thom provincial technical working group to review the draft zoning map for Prey Lang (3rd meeting) and North Tonle Sap. Collect land use data for Kulen Promtep zoning in Siem Reap. Conduct consultation to finalize zoning map for Kulen Promtep in Oddar Meanchey and Siem Reap. Support zoning report preparation for Kulen Promtep Oddar Meanchey and Siem Reap. Support MoE to organize a national consultation meeting on Kulen Promtep zoning. Support zoning report preparation for Kulen Promtep for MoE to submit to Council of Ministers. Conduct final field monitoring for boundary demarcation pole installation at Phnom Tbaeng. Conduct stakeholder consultation and data collection for Phnom Thnout zoning. Conduct stakeholder consultation for Chhaeb and Preah Roka zoning. Support zoning report preparation for Chhaeb and Preah Roka. Support MoE to organize a national consultation.
1.3 Support communities to develop new CPAs and strengthen existing CPAs across the PLEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to provide ongoing support across the PLEL for CPA establishment (consultation, establishment, organization, boundary demarcation, by-laws development, management plans), as well as CPA strengthening and capacity development through trainings, exchange visits, and technical support. Support Kampong Thom and Stung Treng CPA Network quarterly coordination meetings. Conduct assessment of five CPAs in Beng Per for support needs and outline work plan.
1.4 Strengthen existing water user groups and CFs to support watershed management (Stung Chinit, Stung Sen)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to provide ongoing support for CF strengthening and capacity development through direct technical support and grantee interventions. Support 7 CFs in Stung Chinit watershed by providing capacity building for CF members on management plan development/improvement, forestry law, patrolling, silviculture, solid waste management and pollution control and supporting monthly CF patrols.

Activity	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue assessment of small-scale rubber business development in the upstream watershed of Stung Chinit. Continue support for Okranhak and Tang Krasang FWUCs (quarterly meetings, agriculture capacity building, administration and financial management development, exposure visit, awareness raising on water pollution, network dialogue, coordination with PDAFF and PDWRM).
1.5 Conduct biodiversity research and monitoring across the PLEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue ongoing bird surveys across the PLEL, including bird nest surveys for the bird nest protection program. Includes vulture restaurants in Chhaeb, Great Horbill and Green Peafowl surveys in Prey Lang, Sarus Crane census in Chhaeb and Kulen Promtep, and population distribution monitoring census for Bengal Florican in North Tonle Sap. Conduct monthly biodiversity SMART data collection in Chhaeb, Phnom Tbaeng, Preah Roka, and Prey Lang. Continue systematic camera trap surveys in Prey Lang, Chhaeb, Phnom Thnout, and Preah Roka. Conduct training on key bird species identification and habitat management for target communities in North Tonle Sap. Develop key species report. Disseminate results of PLEL biodiversity research to media. Conduct stakeholder consultation on captive breeding of key wildlife species. Conduct wildlife handling and husbandry training for rangers as part of the wildlife rescue and release program. Continue ongoing emergency disaster management for wildlife poisoning incidents. FFI will establish basic extent of occurrence, extract DNA from dung samples and conduct genetic analyses, model species habitat suitability and range, and conduct connectivity analysis for the Asian elephant genetic survey in Chhaeb, Preah Roka, and Prey Lang. OFO will continue placing camera traps in targeted areas to focus on key species and counting of individuals (banteng, sambar), collecting and processing images, working with a consultant to conduct analysis of targeted approach results to contribute to a final report, and assessing the feasibility of using distance sampling over the wet season.
1.6 Raise community awareness about key thematic topics throughout the PLEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct community awareness raising meetings on biodiversity conservation and climate change in Prey Lang. Organize community awareness raising events across North Tonle Sap, including youth bird watching, football match to promote Bengal Florican conservation, and conduct awareness raising on globally threatened bird species. Materials will also be developed such as t-shirts and signboards. Install mini-billboards to identify protected areas and CPAs in Kampong Thom Landscape. Exposure visit for youth and social media influencers to promote ecotourism in the PLEL (Cellcard campaign).
OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS, AND NATURAL CAPITAL REINVESTMENT	
2.2 Implement Livelihood Action Plan and grant facility for livelihoods development across the PLEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support IBIS Rice parcel mapping in Preah Vihear and Stung Treng. Support resin groups in Stung Treng province to improve market linkages, build capacity on business management and sustainable harvesting, and continue process for resin tree inventory/mapping.

Activity	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess potential for establishing new resin groups in Preah Vihear province and support resin tree inventory/mapping. • Continue engagement with Cellcard for national social media campaign on ecotourism using tourism content kids developed by USAID GPL for ecotourism communities in the PLEL and organize exposure trips for contest winners and vloggers/bloggers. • Support ecotourism development at Sambour Prey Kok, Borey Ou Svay, Phnom Chum Rok Sat, Koh Samseb, and Reaksmey Phoum Pir Kiri Boeng Kranhak, including study tours; facilities improvements and development; awareness raising of biodiversity conservation, waste management, and COVID-19 protection; business and annual work planning; ecotourism product mapping and social media outreach for marketing; value chain linkage; capacity development for guiding, hospitality, and business management; and facilities/equipment improvement (e.g., tents, kayaks, signboards, trash binds). • Conduct training for community bird guides in North Tonle Sap BFCAs. • Support ecotourism communities in Preah Vihear province by facilitating monthly committee meetings and quarterly/annual meetings with PDoE and tour agencies, providing guiding and hospitality trainings, developing marketing and awareness raising materials, working with PDoE and PDoT to determine services and pricing, designing and printing signboards, improving facilities. • Continue ongoing agriculture development in ecotourism communities in Preah Vihear province. • NTFP-EP will conduct ecotourism community site visits for product development and market linkage, an assembly between buyers and harvesters, meetings with ecotourism communities to raise awareness on waste management, training for CNWG members on sustainable NTFP management, meetings to promote networking between community-based enterprises and provincial CF program coordination committees, training to improve knowledge of disaster risk reduction, and meetings to improve management of tourist impacts on aquatic species and habitat. • SMP will facilitate rice quality check, distribute farmer diaries, conduct ToT training on farmer diaries, and establish pilot compost site. • OFO will develop guidelines for conducting low impact tours and conduct survey of agriculture applications received by households.
2.3 REDD+ project development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend quarterly REDD+ meeting to support Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary JCM REDD+ Phase I and continue ongoing support for expansion into Phase 2. • Conduct development of the Northern Plains REDD+ Project Document, including general project information and community components (finalizing the theory of change, financial modeling, project management structure, benefit sharing mechanism, project footprint, grievance redress procedure, and REDD+ consultation materials; printing maps and posters/flyers and procuring equipment/materials for village consultations; training GPL staff to provide FPIC consultation; organizing a workshop for FPIC; and initiating community consultation and consent process), project climate components (demonstrating additionality, finalizing historic classifications,

Activity	Description
	<p>conducting forest inventory and non-permanence analysis, and completing baseline spatial modeling), and contracting a validator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek carbon developers for the Phnom Thnout REDD+ project with OFO.
2.5 Implement conservation enterprise monitoring system and compliance database throughout the PLEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Microsoft Access compliance system database for payment for ecosystem services, including ecotourism payments, households participating in the IBIS Rice program, bird nest protection program household earnings, as well as law enforcement data and non-compliance tracking. • Conduct village compliance meetings and field land verification. • Develop annual compliance status report for SMP.
2.6 Support and expand existing conservation incentive payments programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to implement bird nest protection program in Prey Lang. • Continue to implement bird nest protection program and trapeang protection payment program in Preah Vihear protected areas. • Continue expansion of bird nest protection program in North Tonle Sap. • Develop preliminary maps of habitat hotspots for key bird species in Prey Lang.
2.7 Promote expansion of Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update questionnaire for survey on farmer attitudes to rotational farming and other sustainable rice cultivation practices. • Develop survey methodology and train enumerators to conduct the survey. • Conduct survey on farmer attitudes and prepare report of the survey. • Develop stakeholder meeting methodology for facilitating meetings with farmers and rice millers. • Conduct village extension meetings in target communities on SRP principles and the market value link to conservation concepts. • Recruit farmers interested in the SRP program and develop SRP piloting design. • Conduct rice millers meeting and propose SRP farming contract to be implemented. • Conduct paddy field registration process. • Produce SRP farmer diary and train farmers how to conduct recording. • Conduct baseline survey on SRP indicators and develop intervention strategy for upgrading SRP standard requirement scores. • Produce strategy for sustainable rice production.
2.9 Strengthen existing agriculture cooperatives and provincial platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with selected ACs to build capacity on financial management. • Facilitate exposure visit to successful businesses and market linkage. • Provide agriculture input materials to potential key farmers for demonstration farms to improve crop production and post harvesting to meet market requirements. • Support AC network/business forum to resolve challenges collaboratively. • Support AC committee members to join local trade fair for new market linkage opportunities. • AC annual assembly.

Activity	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRDT will conduct coaching and follow up with lead farmers to identify results and issues, produce educational signboards, and provide technical support to lead farmers to select 100 members.
OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHENED INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE	
3.1 Support development and implementation of policies, laws, and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue ongoing support for the development of CPA by-laws and other community group regulations. Continue ongoing support of national REDD+ policy development. Produce national assessment of nested REDD+ projects. Participate in the development of the FRL allocation methodology for nested REDD+ projects. Develop standardized joint patrol agreement in consultation with MoE and other stakeholders. Develop SMART User Manual for rangers and community members .. Continue to support the development of PAMP/SMART technical working group terms of reference.
3.2 PLEL Assessment dissemination and trainings (ToT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement train the trainer trainings for climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, based on PLEL Assessment findings, and gender mainstreaming, for PDoE, local authorities and communities, and provincial-level NCDD. Conduct train the trainer trainings on facilitation skills, leadership and management, and report writing for PDoE..
3.3 Support districts and communes to improve capacity for climate change mitigation and adaptation (Commune Investment Plans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support CPAs and CFs to participate in commune meetings. Support CPAs and CFs to identify natural resource management issues/solutions and budgets for CIP/CDP integration plan and follow up on CIP implementation.
3.4 Support and strengthen protected area law enforcement in PLEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop work plan to support PDoE to reclaim illegally cleared forestland in Kampong Thom and Kratie. Support law enforcement planning for CPAs and PDoEs for ranger, CPA, and joint patrols. Provide technical and material support and equipment for ranger, CPA, CF, CFi, and joint patrols, including monitoring and evaluation to improve efforts. Provide training for CPA patrol members on patrol techniques, using SMART Mobile for field data collection, and using smartphones for communication. Support training on first aid for rangers and CPA patrol members. Install MRS in Prey Lang. Provide training on collecting information on and reporting illegal activities for CPAs in Preah Vihear. Conduct forest protection monitoring (“forest walk”) with rangers and CPA patrol teams in Kulen Promtep and Preah Roka. Provide training for rangers and local authorities on process court cases to support improved outcomes for Prey Lang. Support training on the Protected Area Law and Code of Criminal Procedures for rangers. Implement a law enforcement exchange program.

Activity	Description
3.5 Support MoE to implement Cambodia's Protected Area Monitoring Platform (PAMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop PAMP guidelines. • Work with MoE and PDoE to launch SMART Connect. • Continue ongoing support for establishment of a PAMP Command Centers at PDoE offices in Kampong Thom and Kratie and at MoE Department of Inspection and Law Enforcement. • Support MoE to establish PAMP/SMART technical working group. • Organize national-level PAMP workshop and consultation meeting on protected area data model for SMART. • Provide training on SMART Connect and Earth Ranger (PAMP) for government counterparts. • Building capacity of rangers on basics of SMART Mobile and SMART Connect. • Work with SERVIR-Mekong testing prototype radar-based deforestation alerts. • Join MoE, UNDP, and Royal University Phnom Penh testing and improving accuracy of draft land cover maps produced by SERVIR-Mekong. • Field testing deforestation alert response and management procedures and SMART Connect data sync process.
3.6 Facilitate inter-provincial forums to promote participatory and informed management of the PLEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based upon need a forum may be held focused on zoning and law enforcement.
MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS	
4.1 Implement Administration and Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document all project memos in one report (English and Khmer) for easier access. • Support patrolling supplement activities including making sure the patrolling team and field team clearly understand policies and guidelines, patrol implementation, and timely payments. • Conduct field spot check to identify and address challenges and ensure current practices are transparent and accountable. • Recruit and provide induction for new and replacement staff. • Provide staff training on safety and security manual and update hospital and emergency contact list. • Continue to work with the tax auditor for the audit. • Conduct annual asset physical count and report. • Continue to procure corporate agreements with guest houses and hotels for field travel. • Logistics and procurement for transportation, venues, and equipment.
4.2 Training and staff capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct orientation training for new staff on M&E and activity reporting. • Conduct refresher training and orient new staff on Security Manual and Corporate Code of Conduct. • Implement refresher training on policies and processes. • Provide M&E training for Kampong Thom staff. • Staff capacity building on project management analysis skills. • Study exchange tour for biodiversity field researchers. • Training for staff on photography for social media and reporting (“how to take good pictures”).

Activity	Description
4.3 Implement grant facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APS001 on a rolling-basis: review full applications and negotiate with selected applicants. Submit grant packages for approval. • APS001 Extension: review full applications from selected applicants, conduct pre-award assessments and negotiations. • Receive and review PPRs, deliverables, and requests for payment and make milestone payments. • Review requests for modification. • Prepare for SMP close out.
4.4 Implement MEL reporting system and MEL Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing activity and indicator data collection, review, analysis, and management, including supporting documentation. • Prepare and submit training participant data to USAID TEAMS. • Develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for performance indicator data collection and analysis. • Provide ongoing adaptive development of the online M&E database and activity management system. • Conduct a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) assessment on joint patrols. • Conduct field monitoring visit and data verification to monitor project activity implementation and assess relevant data quality. • Provide refresher training to landscape staff on results-based reporting and MEL indicators. • Monitor and track key milestones for CPA, CF, and CFi development and performance. • Support reviewing grantees' progress report and monitor grantees' activities implementation. • Develop FY21 third quarter report to USAID.
4.5 Develop detailed Quarterly Activity Work Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop detailed monthly work plans and budgets for the landscape offices during FY21 Q3 and detailed quarterly activity work plans for FY21 Q4.
4.6 Annual Review and Pause-and-Reflect Session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct annual review and pause-and-reflect session with key staff across the project.
4.7 Develop Annual Work Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual work planning will occur in the fourth quarter.
4.8 Implement Communication and Outreach Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue ongoing activity to implement Communications and Outreach Strategy and FY21 Communications and Outreach Plan. • Maintain promotional tools and develop communications and outreach products on an ongoing basis. • Conduct social media competition. • Continue ongoing activity to develop and disseminate a USAID GPL monthly bulletin. • Continue ongoing activity to develop USAID GPL content for Exposure.co. • Support youth debate in PLEL and Phnom Penh.

ANNEX VII. PROTECTED AREAS

TABLE 9: STATUS¹⁰ OF PROTECTED AREA ZONING AND DEMARCATION SUPPORTED BY USAID GPL¹¹

Step	Activities	Prey Lang	Date	Kulen Promtep	Date	Preah Roka	Date	Chhaeb	Date	Phnom Thnout	Date	North Tonle Sap	Date	Phnom Tbaeng	Date
I	Zoning and demarcation workshop	√	Sep-19	√	Sep-19	√	Sep-19	√	Sep-19	√	Sep-19	√	Sep-19	√	Sep-19
	Form national zoning working groups	√	Mar-20	√	Mar-20	√	Mar-20	√	Mar-20	√	Mar-20	√	Mar-20	√	Mar-20
	Form provincial zoning working groups	√	May-20	√	Jul-20	√	May-20	√	May-20	√	Mar-20	√	Jun-20	√	Jun-20
II	Methodology and plan approved by provincial zoning working groups	√	Jul-20	√	Sep-20	√	May-20	√	May-20	√	Sep-20	√	Sep-20	√	Sep-20
	Develop dissemination and data collection materials	√	Aug-20	√	Aug-20	√	Aug-20	√	Aug-20	√	Aug-20	√	Aug-20	√	Aug-20

¹⁰ Key: √ Completed X Not Yet Started % Partially Completed N/A USAID GPL Not Supporting

¹¹ Steps in the zoning and demarcation process: (I) Working group identification (national and provincial zoning technical working groups); (II) methodology (select methodology and point person, collect new/existing data, set requirements, share results); (III) preliminary study (outreach and awareness raising); (IV) data collection and resource assessment; and (V) finalization of zoning identification and approval for zones. A detailed description of these steps are described in the Zoning Guidelines for Protected Areas in Cambodia, 2017, pages 9-10.

Step	Activities	Prey Lang	Date	Kulen Promtep	Date	Preah Roka	Date	Chhaeb	Date	Phnom Thnout	Date	North Tonle Sap	Date	Phnom Tbaeng	Date
III	Disseminate information on zoning process	√	Jan-21	%	May-21	%	May-21	√	Mar-21	%	Jun-21	%	Jun-21	X	Oct-21
IV	Collect socio-economic data	√	Jan-21	%	May-21	%	May-21	√	Mar-21	%	Jun-21	%	Jun-21	X	Oct-21
	Collect land use data	% ¹²	Jan-21	%	May-21	%	May-21	√	Mar-21	X	Jun-21	%	Jun-21	X	Oct-21
	Collect resource use data	%	Jun-21	%	May-21	%	May-21	√	Mar-21	X	Jun-21	%	Jun-21	X	Oct-21
	Collect biodiversity data	%	Jun-21	%	May-21	%	May-21	√	Mar-21	%	Jun-21	%	Jun-21	X	Nov-21

¹² USAID GPL has completed primary data collection and is waiting to receive secondary data from Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction (PDLMUPC) for each province.

Step	Activities	Prey Lang	Date	Kulen Promtep	Date	Preah Roka	Date	Chhaeb	Date	Phnom Thnout	Date	North Tonle Sap	Date	Phnom Tbaeng	Date
	Digitize data	%	May-21	%	Apr-21	%	May-21	%	May-21	X	Jul-21	%	Jul-21	X	Nov-21
	Provincial zoning working group / stakeholder workshop	%	May-21	X	May-21	X	Jun-21	X	Jun-21	X	Aug-21	X	Jul-21	X	Dec-21
	Draft zoning map	%	Apr-21	%	May-21	X	Jun-21	X	Jun-21	X	Aug-21	%	Jul-21	X	Dec-21
	District/commune consultation on draft map	X	Jul-21	X	May-21	X	Jun-21	X	Jun-21	X	Sep-21	X	Aug-21	X	Jan-22
	Demarcation	X	N/A	%	N/A	X	N/A	X	N/A	X	N/A	X	N/A	√ ¹³	Apr-21
	Draft map endorsed by district/commune	X	Aug-21	%	May-21	X	Jul-21	X	Jul-21	X	Oct-21	X	Sep-21	X	Jan-22
V	Final draft maps approved by MoE/GDANCP	X	Sep-21	X	Jun-21	X	Aug-21	X	Aug-21	X	Oct-21	X	Sep-21	X	Feb-22
	National consultation on draft zoning report	X	Oct-21	X	Aug-21	X	Oct-21	X	Oct-21	X	Dec-21	X	Oct-21	X	Mar-22

¹³ GPL supported the installation of 13 poles at Phnom Tbaeng to finalize boundary demarcation.

Step	Activities	Prey Lang	Date	Kulen Promtep	Date	Preah Roka	Date	Chhaeb	Date	Phnom Thnout	Date	North Tonle Sap	Date	Phnom Tbaeng	Date
	Final zoning report submitted	X	Nov-21	X	Sep-21	X	Nov-21	X	Nov-21	X	Jan-22	X	Nov-21	X	Apr-22
	Final zoning report approved	X	Dec-21	X	Nov-21	X	Dec-21	X	Dec-21	X	Jan-22	X	Dec-21	X	Apr-22

ANNEX VIII. COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREAS

TABLE 10: STATUS OF COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREAS SUPPORTED BY USAID GPL

No.	CPA Name	Location				Protected Area	Accreditation Date	Steps of CPA Establishment ¹⁴								Mgt. Plan Appr.	
		Village	Commune	District	Province			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	A Phlaonh Phnomdei	Char	Kantuot	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√	√					
2	Akphivoat Prey Veng	Prey Veng	Srayang	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Feb-12	√	√	√	√	√					
3	Angkor Ent	Boeng Char	Boeng Char	Sambour	Kratie	BCC	2-Apr-19	√	√	√	√	√					
4	Anlong Chrey	Anlong Chrey	Anlong Chrey	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√	√						
5	Anlong Phe	Anlong Phe	Anlong Phe	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√	√	√					
6	Bangkan Senchey	Bangkan	Rieb Roy	Rovieng	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	9-May-19	√	√	√	√						
7	Baray ¹⁵	Krasaing Chey, Baray Touch, Baray Thum, Thnal Thmei, Thnal Cheat, Svay, Chi Aok, Samraong, Ou Suosdei, Chakto louk, Pou Pir, Banak	Baray	Baray	Kampong Thom	North Tonle Sap (Baray BFCA)	N/A	√									
8	Baray Kham Keut	Kham Keut	Kampong Sralau Muoy	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	10-Oct-17	√	√	√	√	√					

¹⁴ Step 1: Participatory Assessment and Consultation, Step 2: CPA Establishment Application, Step 3: Organization of CPA Structure, Step 4: CPA Boundary Demarcation, Step 5: CPA By-law Development, Step 6: CPA Management Plan and Development, Step 7: Development of CPA Management Agreement, and Step 8: Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism.

¹⁵ Baray is a CFI in the process of being converted to a CPA.

No.	CPA Name	Location					Accreditation Date	Steps of CPA Establishment ¹⁴								Mgt. Plan Appr.	
		Village	Commune	District	Province	Protected Area		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
9	Boeng Totoel	Kouk K'aek	Sambour	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom		17-Jun-10	√	√								
10	Chak Angrae	Bak Kam	Chhean Mukh	Tbaeng Mean Chey	Preah Vihear	Phnom Tbaeng	25-Nov-19	√	√	√	√						
11	Chaom Mrech (Sala Visai)	Tralaek and Andas	Sala Visai	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom	BCC/Beng Per	8-May-03	√	√	√	√	√					
12	Choam Ta Meun	Choam Srae	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Mar-12	√	√	√	√	√					
13	Choam Thlork	Dang Tuek, Krang Daeum, Ngon, Rovieng, Sralau, Svay, Veal Pring Leu	Ngan	Sandan	Kampong Thom	Beng Per	23-Jul-10	√	√	√	√						
14	Damnak Korkoh	Krayea Tboundg, Anlong Chour, Bos Thom, Baray	Krayea	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom	North Tonle Sap (Trea Samaki BFCA)	N/A	√	√	√	√						
15	Datavoek	Moha Phal	Chhean Mukh	Tbaeng Mean Chey	Preah Vihear	Phnom Tbaeng	25-Nov-19	√	√	√	√						
16	Kampong Domrey	Kampong Damrey	Boeng Char	Sambour	Kratie	BCC	2-Apr-19	√	√	√	√	√					
17	Kampong Khbeoung	Koah Dambang	Boeng Char	Sambour	Kratie	BCC	2-Apr-19	√	√	√	√	√					
18	Kantuot	Kantuot	Kantuot	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√	√					
19	Kbal Dounkrey	Boeng	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom	BCC	17-Jan-19	√	√	√	√	√					
20	Kiri Sok San	Kiri Sok San	Anlong Chrey	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√	√	√					
21	Koah Entchey	Kampong Roteh	Boeng Char	Sambour	Kratie	BCC	2-Apr-19	√	√	√	√	√					
22	Koki Prohaong	Sre Veal Lech and Sampoar Touch	Dang Kambet	Sandan	Kampong Thom	BCC/Beng Per	23-Jul-10	√	√	√	√	√					

No.	CPA Name	Location					Accreditation Date	Steps of CPA Establishment ¹⁴								Mgt. Plan Appr.	
		Village	Commune	District	Province	Protected Area		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
23	Kong Meas	Krang	Sochet	Sandan	Kampong Thom	BCC	17-Jan-19	√	√	√	√	√					
24	Ou Chenh Chean	Trapeang Pring	Sakream	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom	Beng Per	17-Jun-10	√	√								
25	Ou Domdek ¹⁶	Mreak Kor	Toul Kreul	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom	North Tonle Sap (Tuol Kreul Phan Nheum BFCA)	N/A	√		√		√					
26	Ou Panha	Kien Teak	Sakream	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom	Beng Per	17-Jun-10	√	√								
27	Ph'av	Ph'av	Anlong Phe	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√	√	√					
28	Phnom Chroap Trey Ksant	Chrach, Chamraeun, and Phlaoch	Chrach	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√		√					
29	Phnom L'ang	Pakdevoat, Pramoul Phdom, and Damnak Trach	Chrach	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√		√					
30	Phoum Peuk	Peuk	Putrea	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	9-May-19	√	√	√		√					
31	Prasat Chheu Teal Kaong	Thmea	Thmea	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√		√					
32	Prasat Phnom Kreal	Phneak Roluek	Thmea	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√		√					
33	Prey Andoung Dang Phlet	Dang Phlet	Chhaeb Pir	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	20-Nov-18	√	√	√	√	√					
34	Prey Chheu Phleung	Kaong Yaong	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√	√					
35	Prey Kamraeng	Slaeng Toul and Srae	Rieb Roy	Rovieng	Preah Vihear	BCC	9-May-19	√	√	√		√					

¹⁶ Ou Domdek is a CF in the process of being converted to a CPA.

No.	CPA Name	Location					Accreditation Date	Steps of CPA Establishment ¹⁴								Mgt. Plan Appr.	
		Village	Commune	District	Province	Protected Area		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
36	Prey Kdar	Kampenh	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√	√					
37	Prey Phdao	Tel	Srayang	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Mar-12	√	√	√	√	√					
38	Prey Pir L'veng	Kampong Sangkae	Kampong Sralau Muoy	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	10-Oct-17	√	√	√	√	√					
39	Prey Thmor Koul	Okak	Pou	Tbaeng Mean Chey	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	2-Apr-13	√	√	√	√	√					
40	Prey Toap	Krala Peas	Pring Thum	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Preah Roka	15-Sep-19	√	√	√	√						
41	Rohal Svay	Thnal Baek	Thmei	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	N/A	√	√								
42	Rolum Thma	Damnak Kantuot	Thmei	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	N/A	√	√								
43	Rolum Tuek Khmao Tuek Sar	Reaksmei	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Mar-12	√	√	√	√	√					
44	Sambo Akphivoat	Sambo	Srayang	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Feb-12	√	√	√	√	√					
45	Sangkae Thom	Stueng Saen Monourom	Thmei	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	N/A	√	√								
46	Skor Krouch	Danghet, Krasang, Prasat Andaet, Prey Kokir	Sandan and Ngan	Sandan	Kampong Thom	Beng Per	23-Jul-10	√	√	√	√	√					
47	Srae Veal	Srae Veal	Thmea	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear	Prey Lang	5-Mar-19	√	√	√	√						
48	Sraong Aphlaonh	Yeang	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	9-Dec-16	√	√	√	√	√					
49	Takok Tanun	Pongro	Thmei	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	N/A	√	√								
50	Tangyou	Sedthkakech	Chhean Mukh	Tbaeng Mean Chey	Preah Vihear	Phnom Tbaeng	16-Sep-19	√	√	√	√						

No.	CPA Name	Location				Protected Area	Accreditation Date	Steps of CPA Establishment ¹⁴								Mgt. Plan Appr.	
		Village	Commune	District	Province			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
51	Tmat Paeuy Thoeurn-krasang	Tmat Paeuy	Pring Thum	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	11-May-04	√	√	√	√	√					
52	Toal	Toal	Anlong Phe	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng	Prey Lang	8-Jan-19	√	√	√	√	√					
53	Trapeang Phong	Suong	Kampong Sralau Muoy	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	10-Oct-17	√	√	√	√	√					
54	Trapeang Svay	Dan	Thmei	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	N/A	√	√								
55	Tumnob Or Ta Kaek	Antil	Yeang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	28-Mar-12	√	√	√	√	√					
56	Veal Tachroy	Travkeat	Thmei	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear	Kulen Promtep	N/A	√	√								

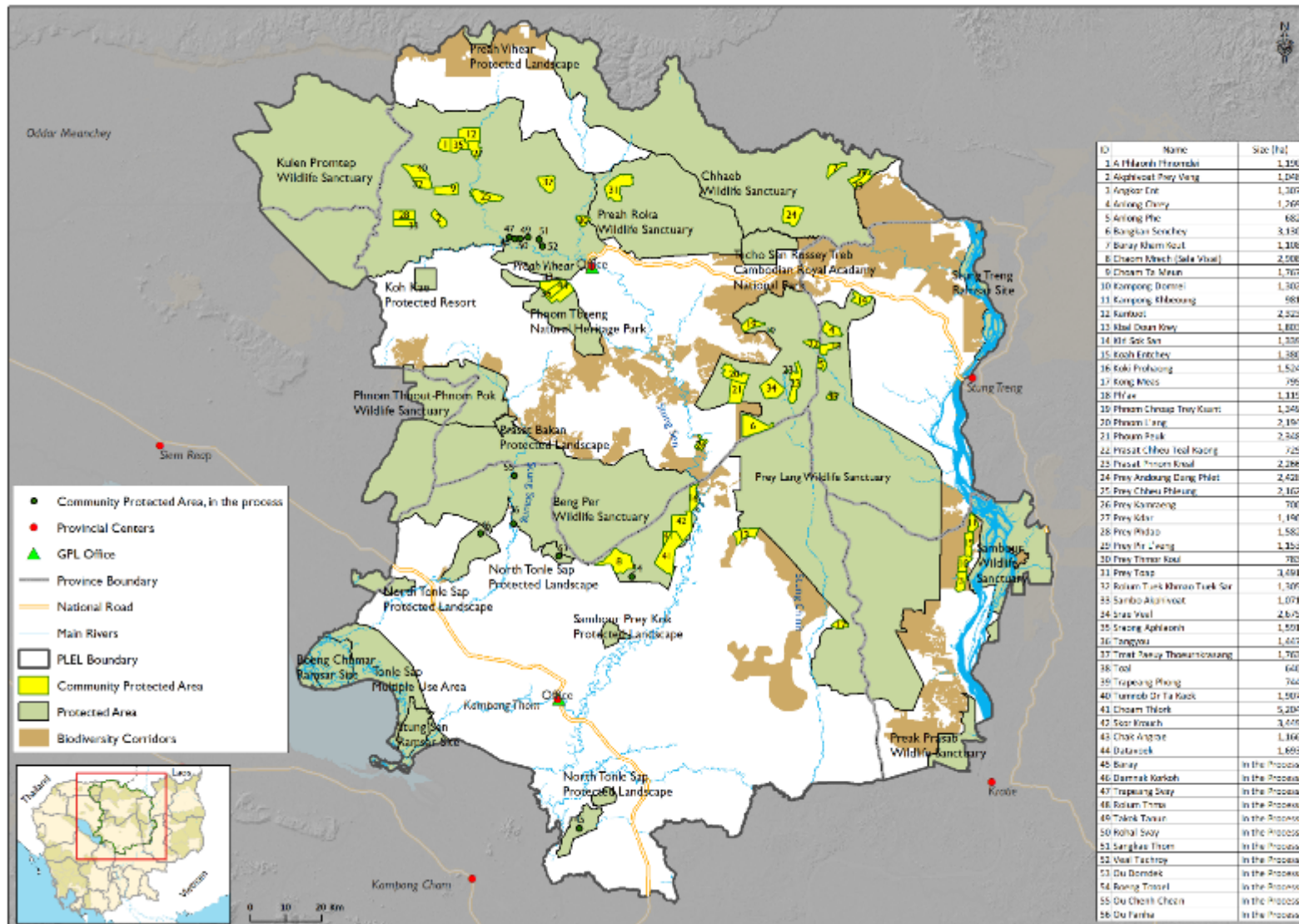


Figure 2: Prey Lang Extended Landscape community protected areas (CPAs) supported by USAID GPL (CPAs that are in the process of being recognized by MoE are noted as “in the process”)

TABLE II: USAID GPL SUPPORT FOR CPA DEVELOPMENT

Activity	CPAs	Province
Capacity development	Damnak Korkoh, Choam Thlork, Kong Meas, Kbal Dounkrey, Skor Krouch, Skor Krouch, and Koki Prohoang CPAs	Kampong Thom
	Koh Entchey, Kampong Damrey, and Angkor Ent CPAs	Kratie
	Kiri Sok San, Toal, Ph'av, Anlong Chrey, and Anlong Phe CPAs	Stung Treng
Participatory Assessment and Consultation, Establishment, Organization (Step I, II, III)	Boeng Totoel, Ou Panha, and Ou Chenh Chean CPAs	Kampong Thom
Boundary demarcation (Step IV) ¹⁷	Koki Prohaong CPA	Kampong Thom
	Prey Thmor Koul, Prey Phdao, A Phlaonh Phnomdei, Prey Andoung Dang Phlet, Datavoek, Chak Angrae, Tangyou, Prey Toap, Prasat Chheu Teal Kaong, Prasat, Phnom Kreal, Bangkan Senchey, Prey Kamraeng, Phoum Peuk, Prey Chheu Phleung, Akphivoat, Rolum Tuek Khmao, Tmat Paeuy Thoeurnkrasang, Prey Kdar, Phnom L'ang, Phnom Chroap Trey Ksant, and Srae Veal CPAs	Preah Vihear
By-laws (Step V)	Damnak Korkoh CPA	Kampong Thom
	Bangkan Senchey, Phnom Chroap Trey Ksant, Phnom L'ang, Phoum Peuk, Prasat Chheu Teal Kaong, Prey Kamraeng, and Srae Veal CPAs	Preah Vihear
	Anlong Phe, Kiri Sok San, Ph'av, and Toal CPAs	Stung Treng
CPA monthly meetings (6)	Phnom L'ang, Bangkan Senchey, Phoum Peuk, Prey Kanraeng, Prey Andoung Dang Phlet, and Prey Pir L'veng CPAs	Preah Vihear
CPA annual meetings (1)	Tangyou CPA	Preah Vihear

¹⁷ This includes identification and approval by PDoE of 509 pole locations for 13 CPAs in Preah Vihear and installation of 1,070 CPA boundary signboards for 7 CPAs in Prey Lang Preah Vihear.

ANNEX IX. COMMUNITY FORESTS

TABLE 12: STATUS OF COMMUNITY FORESTS SUPPORTED BY USAID GPL

No.	CF Name	Location				Accreditation Date	Steps of CF Establishment ¹⁸											
		Village	Commune	District	Province		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bos Yeay Nheb ¹⁹	Khmak	Sala Visai	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
2	Chheu Teal Preus	Rumdeng	Chamkar Leu	Thala Barivat	Stung Treng			√	√	√	√	√						
3	Chrab Phnom Dambouk ¹⁹	Khyang	Khyang	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
4	Koh Ker Reach Chamreun ¹⁹	Kaoh Ker	Srayang	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear			√	√	√	√	√	√	√			√	
5	Kunapheap Community Forestry ¹⁹	Kunakpheap Muoy	Chhaeb Pir	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	29-Dec-20		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
6	L'bos Srol	Rang Khnay	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom	20-Aug-10		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
7	Ou Das Sko	Sam Aong	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom	20-Aug-10		√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
8	Ou Doun Sao ¹⁹	Tnaot Chuor, Boeng Khvaek	Sraeung	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			√
9	Ou Khla Dek ¹⁹	Bos Veang	Sala Visai	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
10	Ou Saom ¹⁹	Sala Visai	Sala Visai	Prasat Ballangk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	

¹⁸ Step 0: Identification of potential CF areas, Step 1: CF establishment, Step 2: Information gathering, Step 3: Establishment of community forestry management structure, Step 4: Preparation of internal by-laws of CF management committee/board of directors/commune council, Step 5: Demarcation of community forest boundaries and mapping, Step 6: Preparation of CF regulations, Step 7: Preparation and approval of the CF agreement, Step 8: Preparation of the CF Management Plan, Step 9: Enterprise development, Step 10: Implementation of CF Management Plan, and Step 11: Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out in close collaboration with the National Forest Programme Monitoring and Reporting.

¹⁹ Supported under the grant to RECOFTC.

No.	CF Name	Location				Accreditation Date	Steps of CF Establishment ¹⁸											
		Village	Commune	District	Province		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	Phnom Daek Chambok Hoh ¹⁹	Phnum Daek	Romoneiy	Rovieng	Preah Vihear			√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√		
12	Phnom Pich Borey ¹⁹	Pnov	Phnum Penh	Kuleaen	Preah Vihear			√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√		
13	Phnom Preah Ent Trung ¹⁹	Meun Reach	Khyang	Chey Saen	Preah Vihear			√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
14	Pra ¹⁹	Kunakpheap Pir	Chhaeb Pir	Chhaeb	Preah Vihear	29-Dec-20		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
15	Prasat Toek Khmao	Tonsaong Thleak	Kampong Cham	Sambour	Kratie			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
16	Preah Sophea ¹⁹	Chramas	Sambour	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
17	Prey Banteay ¹⁹	Tang Krasau	Tang Krasau	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
18	Prey Cheung Phum ¹⁹	Choam Thnanh	Ti Pou	Santuk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
19	Prey Hong Chomtith	Trapeang Tralach	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom	20-Aug-10		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
20	Prey Hum ¹⁹	Damrei Slab	Damrei Slab	Kampong Svay	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
21	Prey Kbal Bei ¹⁹	Kbal Bei	Ti Pou	Santuk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
22	Prey Kbal Ou Kranhak ¹⁹	Tboung Tuek	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
23	Prey Khum Sochet	Pou Roung, Pren, Ansa, Trayang	Sochet	Sandan	Kampong Thom	19-Nov-08		√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
24	Prey Ou Bosleav	Ronteah	Tum Ring	Sandan	Kampong Thom	20-Aug-10		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
25	Prey Ou Kranhoung	Choam Svay	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom	20-Aug-10		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
26	Prey Roung Khnong ¹⁹	Beng	Sraeung	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
27	Prey Srae Pring	Srae Pring	Sochet	Sandan	Kampong Thom	20-Aug-10		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	

No.	CF Name	Location			Accreditation Date	Steps of CF Establishment ¹⁸													
		Village	Commune	District		Province	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
28	Prey Tatey ¹⁹	Kanti	Mean Rith	Sandan	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
29	Prey Tayong ¹⁹	Chhuk Rumduol	Ti Pou	Santuk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
30	Prey Tboundg Damrey ¹⁹	Chong Da	Tboundg Krapeu	Santuk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
31	Prey Trapeang Sandan ¹⁹	Trapeang Trom	Ti Pou	Santuk	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
32	Samaki	Ton Soang	Siem Bouk	Siem Bouk	Stung Treng														
33	Samaki Trapeang Tontuem ¹⁹	Trapeang Tontuem	Romtum	Rovieng	Preah Vihear			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
34	Sambo ¹⁹	Sambour	Sambour	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
35	Srey Yol ¹⁹	Trapeang Chruk	Sambour	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
36	Trapeang L'peak ¹⁹	Nipech ka	Nipech	Kampong Svay	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
37	Trapeang Prey ¹⁹	Trapeang Sala	Chhuk	Prasat Sambour	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
38	Trapeang Rong ¹⁹	Prey Tob, Koun Tnaot, Trapeang Areaks	Chey,Chey	Kampong Svay	Kampong Thom			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

ANNEX X. ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS

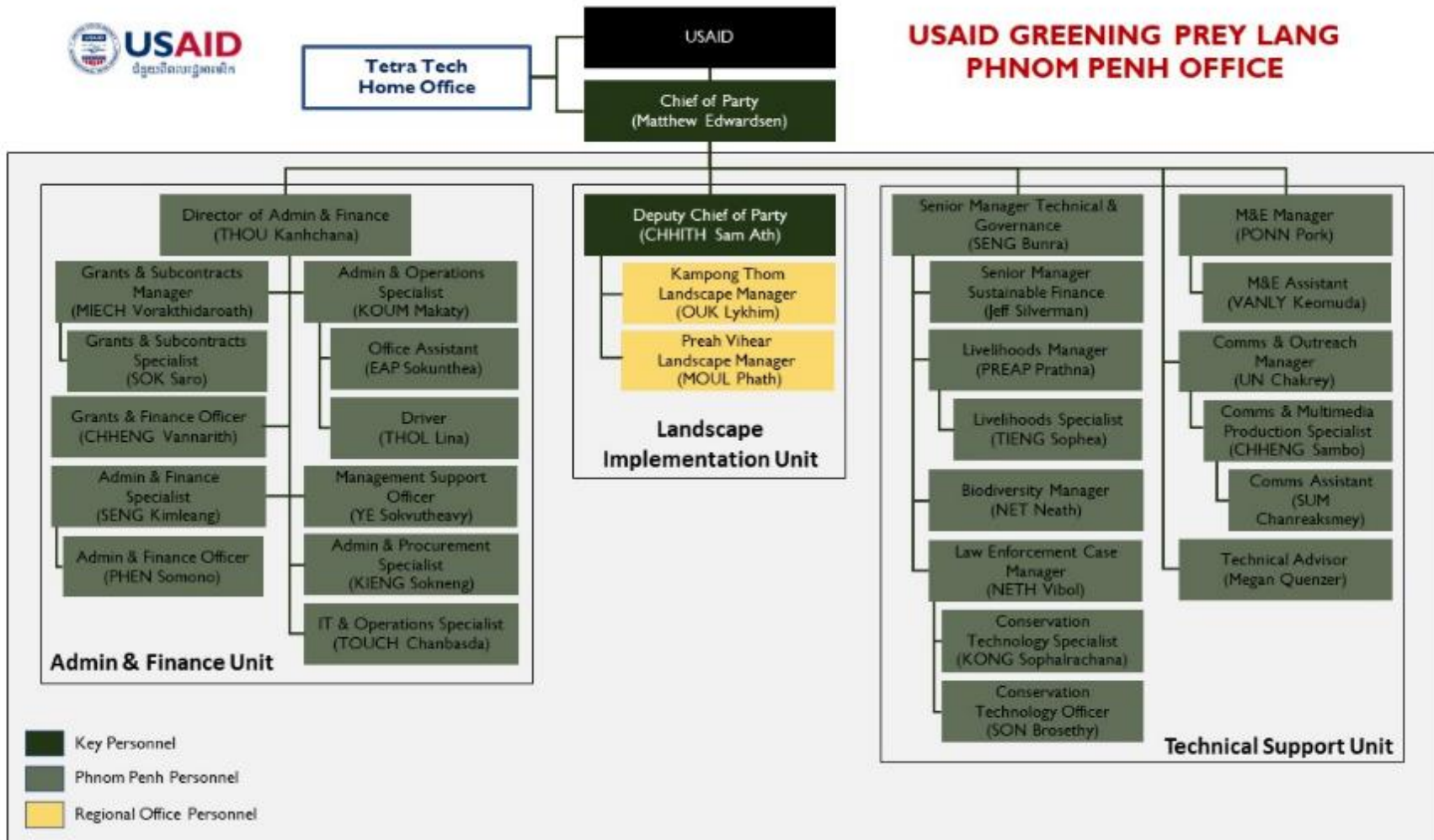


Figure 4: Phnom Penh Office organization chart

USAID GREENING PREY LANG KAMPONG THOM LANDSCAPE OFFICE

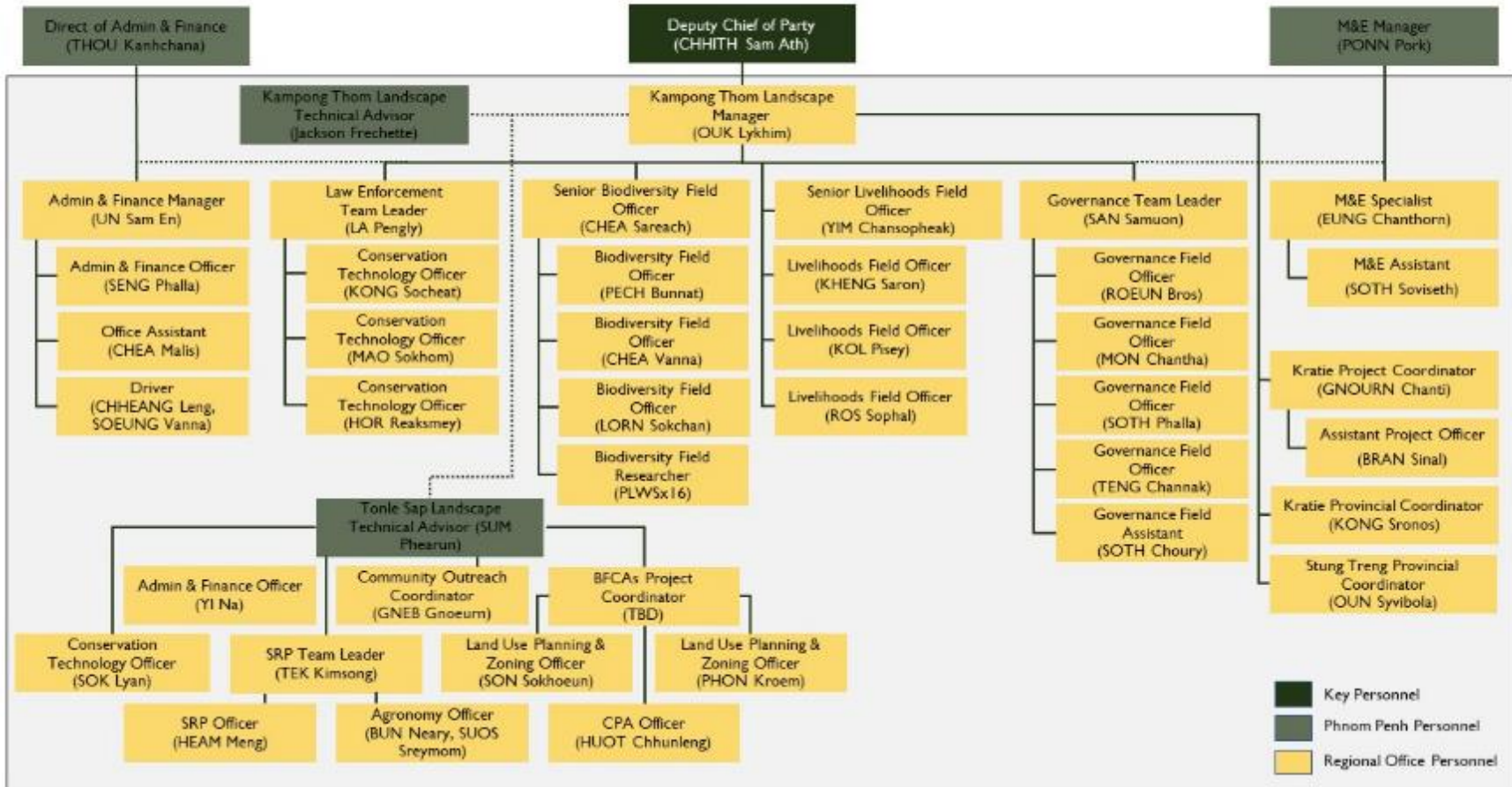


Figure 5: Kampong Thom Landscape Office organization chart



USAID GREENING PREY LANG PREAH VIHEAR LANDSCAPE OFFICE

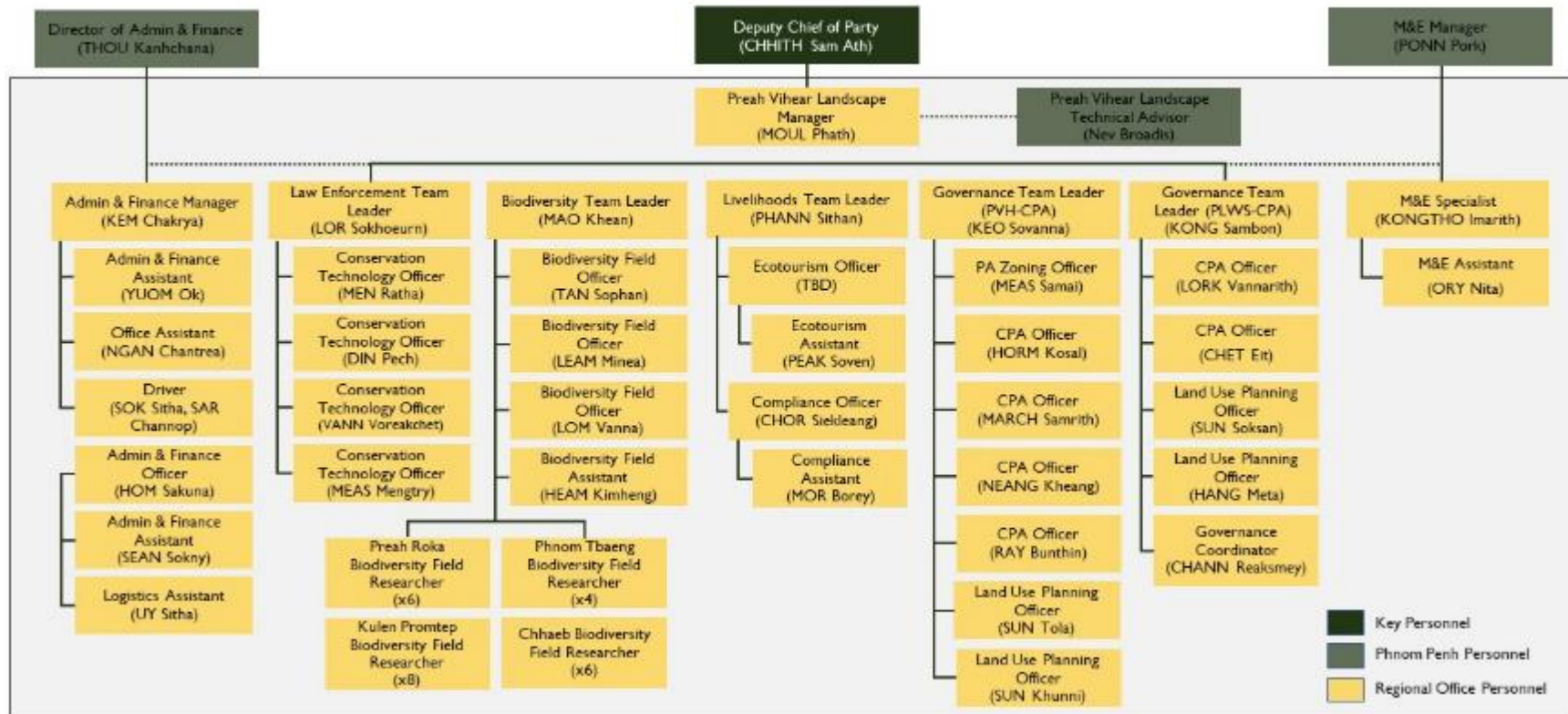


Figure 6: Preah Vihear Landscape Office organization chart

ANNEX XI. UPCOMING PUBLIC EVENTS

TABLE 13: UPCOMING PUBLIC EVENTS²⁰

Event Title	Type of Event	Nature of Involvement	Date	Participation	
Earth Day	Social media campaign	Organize	April 22, 2021	X	USAID
				X	Government
					Press
World Environment Day	Social media campaign	Organize	June 5, 2021	X	USAID
				X	Government
					Press

²⁰ Public events are contingent on the status of the COVID-19 pandemic.

ANNEX XII. ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS

TABLE 14: LIST OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED THIS QUARTER

Document Name	File Type	Date Submitted
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin December 28-January 1, 2021	DOC	01/04/2021
USAID GPL Law Enforcement Evaluation	PDF	01/06/2021
USAID GPL Analysis of the University of Maryland Global Forest Change Datasets	PDF	01/06/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin January 4-8, 2021	DOC	01/11/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin January 11-15, 2021	DOC	01/18/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin January 18-22, 2021	DOC	01/25/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin January 25-29, 2021	DOC	02/01/2021
USAID Greening Prey Lang First Quarter Report FY21	PDF	02/03/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin February 1-5, 2021	DOC	02/08/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin February 8-12, 2021	DOC	02/15/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin February 15-19, 2021	DOC	02/22/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin February 22-26, 2021	DOC	03/01/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin March 1-5, 2021	DOC	03/08/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin March 8-12, 2021	DOC	03/15/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin March 15-19, 2021	DOC	03/22/2021

Document Name	File Type	Date Submitted
USAID GPL Mel Plan Update March 2021	DOC	03/25/2021
USAID GPL Weekly Bulletin March 22-29, 2021	DOC	03/29/2021

ANNEX XIII. ELECTRONIC DATASETS

TABLE 15: LIST OF ELECTRONIC DATASETS SUBMITTED THIS QUARTER

Dataset	File Type	Date Submitted
USAID Greening Prey Lang FY21 first quarter participant training data	USAID TEAMS input	03/10/2021

ANNEX XIV. ACTIVITY VISUAL STORIES

MOBILE RANGER STATION AND THE JOINT PATROL FOUND THE DECLINE IN ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES



Visual Stories Photo 1: Mobile Ranger Station installed at a hotspot area in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary.

Situated in the heart of the forest in the northern plains of Preah Vihear province, Cambodia, is something that looks like a small, abandoned cottage, but it is not a house. Looking closer, it is a tent. The question arises, why is it here? Is it for leisure where people go camping? Suddenly, a group of local community people can be seen making their breakfast. Meeting one of them, it is revealed that this is a Mobile Ranger Station. All the people here are preparing to go on a joint law enforcement patrol in the forest.

Mobile Ranger Stations have been deployed as basecamps for ranger patrols and joint patrols between communities and government rangers. They are installed in a hotspot area where illegal activities frequently occur.

USAID Greening Prey Lang initiated the strategy of using Mobile Ranger Stations with support from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Provincial Administrations in Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Kratie, and Stung Treng provinces, along with the Prey Lang Community Network and private investment companies that include [Thy Nga Development and Investment Co., Ltd.](#) and [Think Biotech Co., Ltd.](#)



Visual Stories Photo 2: Forest ranger and CPA members take a group photo to record the completion of a joint patrol.

The approach was designed with participation from community protected areas (CPAs) and rangers. CPA members meet rangers at the Mobile Ranger Station, conducting joint patrols for five days at a time. The patrolling plan calls for the different CPAs to take turns joining the patrols throughout the month.



Visual Stories Photo 3: Hean Den, middle, using SMART Mobile on a mobile phone to record patrol observation data.

Hean Den, 68, is a deputy of Sre Veal CPA. He, along with nine other local community members and rangers, are fulfilling their five-day patrol duties for the joint mission in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary.

“In the past when walking through the forest you saw lots of wildlife. These areas had a high density of forest and rich biodiversity. However, they are now under immense pressure,” says Hean Den. *“Both joint patrols and Mobile Ranger Stations enable everyone to work together. These measures will help prevent illegal logging, hunting, land clearing, and other unsustainable uses of natural resources.”*

Hean Den adds that before having Mobile Ranger Stations, not all CPAs were able to conduct regular community patrolling. The abundance of natural resources was in decline due to lack of protection. By collaborating with rangers and local authorities and using Mobile Ranger Stations, CPAs are better able to perform their job. Better protection and sustainable management of their resources results in benefits for communities while also benefiting biodiversity conservation.



Visual Stories Photo 4: A joint patrol with a forest ranger and CPA members in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary.



Visual Stories Photo 5: Ouch San, a Cambodian ranger in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary.

Cambodia has a limited number of forest rangers. Currently there are only 1,200 to patrol 7.3 million hectares of protected areas nationwide. With one ranger for every 10,000 hectares of forest, this is far below the global standards which recommend 10 rangers per 10,000 hectares.

Ouch San, a forest ranger in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary who takes part in the joint patrol with Hean Den’s CPA, says “Despite some challenges, more participation by CPAs will contribute to strengthening of law enforcement in and around the sanctuary and the conservation outcomes because levels of trust increase.



Visual Stories Photo 6: Ouch San using a walkie talkie to communicate with CPA members during a patrol.

“Since we started using Mobile Ranger Stations, we work very closely with CPA members, which expands our capacity to reduce forest crimes. Rangers alone cannot protect our natural resource; we need cooperation from communities. If we don’t do it now, everything will be gone very soon. As a result of joint patrols using Mobile Ranger Stations that can be deployed to illegal activity hotspots, illegal activities in the forests have declined.”



Visual Stories Photo 7: A patrol reflection meeting with USAID Greening Prey Lang, rangers, and CPA members at the Mobile Ranger Station.



Visual Stories Photo 8: Joint patrol members investigating illegal timber milling.

Ouch San hopes the use of Mobile Ranger Stations can be expanded to other areas to improve and increase enforcement throughout the forests. “Having a Mobile Ranger Station closer to their activities will scare illegal loggers and hunters,” Ouch San added.

Ouch San and Hean Den are two of the many dedicated rangers and CPA members who have participated in law enforcement capacity training provided by USAID GPL to enable them to use SMART Mobile to record patrol observation data.

SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCERS AND YOUTH: PROMOTING ECOTOURISM AND NATURAL HERITAGE SITES



Visual Stories Photo 9: Tmat Paeuy Thoeurnkrasang ecotourism community tour guides brought the youth group to see Giant Ibis and White-Shouldered Ibis, two critically endangered bird species.

Roosters crowing loudly – a great early wakeup call! It is 4 o'clock in the morning. The lights in all rooms are on and everyone is preparing to go to the forest, gathering flashlights, boots, hats, backpacks, and water. Although everyone still looks sleepy, they can't wait to see amazing Cambodian birds in the wild during the three-day exposure trip.

USAID Greening Prey Lang and [Cellcard](#) collaborated to conduct a trip for young Cambodian influencers, teachers, students, and private company staff to visit a community ecotourism site in the remotest corner of Cambodia – the home of endangered Cambodian birds – and learn about the architecture and cultural heritage of Preah Vihear and Sambour Prey Kok temples. The goal of the exposure trip was to raise awareness of forest conservation in Cambodia among fans of social media influencers and the public and promote the love of nature.



Visual Stories Photo 10: Youth group participants arrive at Sambour Prey Kok temple in Kampong Thom.

In the past, reaching mass audiences relied on TV, radio, and newspapers. Today, the power of social media influencers and other young social media users can be



Visual Stories Photo 11: Lay Bunleng uses binoculars to see White-Shouldered Ibis.

harnessed to impact large numbers of people. Rainnee Dara and Lay Bunleng, young social media influencers in Cambodia, were amongst the participants of the exposure trip. Each had previously been involved in various important events, but neither had ever promoted conservation through ecotourism.

"I have been to lots of places for work and with family. I can honestly say that what I've seen on this exposure trip is not the usual experience. It is gorgeous!" said Lay Bunleng. *"It has been so amazing to see White-*



Visual Stories Photo 12: Rainne Dara enjoys the trip.

Shouldered Ibis and to experience remote cultural heritage sites. I am so excited and committed to sharing the knowledge of this important bird species and its conservation as well as the incredible temples with my followers.”

Lay Bunleng feels strongly that forests should be preserved as important habitat for wildlife, which also benefits communities through ecotourism income from local and international tourists.

Rainnee Dara agrees, feeling regret for the loss of forests and the wildlife and traditional livelihoods dependent upon them. To see endangered birds that still remain, Dara points out that observers must keep very quiet and approach slowly, using binoculars to spot birds in their natural habitat.

“This was my first time to wake up very early in the morning and walk through the forest to see birds. I had heard about Giant Ibis and White-Shouldered Ibis and thought they might look the same as other birds. But these birds look wonderful, and I can’t believe people hunt them for short term benefit,” said Rainnee Dara.



Visual Stories Photo 13: Participants learn about the Tmat Paeuy Thoeurnkrasang ecotourism site and conservation work.

COVID-19 has brought international tourism in Cambodia to a



Visual Stories Photo 14: Ms. Soeurn Sokhen, youth group participant.

standstill. Despite this, the exposure trip participants have committed to promoting the wonderful natural and cultural experiences in Cambodia through social media, among friends and peers, and with family members to increase local tourism.

“We were born in Cambodia, so if we fail to visit our own country’s legacies, the abundant natural beauty and all of Cambodia’s brilliant temples, we will miss the chance to experience our stunning natural history and learn more about our Khmer ancestors’ masterpieces,” says Ms. Soeurn Sokhen, one of the other young trip participants. *“Increasing visits from local and international tourists*

will improve the local livelihoods and encourage communities to help preserve our cultural heritage, forests, and wildlife for future generations.”



Visual Stories Photo 15: Cambodian tour guides explain the history of Preah Vihear and Sambour Prey Kok temples.

USAID GPL has been working with the government of Cambodia through support for Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Tourism to develop a tourism circuit across the Prey Lang Extended Landscape to increase sustainable and equitable economic opportunities and improve community livelihoods.



Visual Stories Photo 16: Preah Vihear temple.



Visual Stories Photo 17: Sambour Prey Kok temple.

INTERVIEW WITH EXPERT: HORN SOKCHANLINDA, FOUNDER OF SOLO LANDSCAPE



Visual Stories Photo 18: Horn Sokchanlinda, Co-Founder of Solo Landscapes.

As a scholar, a private institution staff member, and a traveler, Horn Sokchanlinda – known as Vanda – likes travelling to various natural places to feel connected to nature. Although he earned his master’s degree in business management from a private university in Cambodia, Vanda didn’t take a job using his academic background. Instead, Vanda is private tour operator and a co-founder of Solo Landscapes. Established in 2019, Solo Landscapes is an adventure tour company in Cambodia, providing tours to reconnect people with nature and rural communities. Vanda shares what makes his job meaningful for him and important for Cambodia.

TOURISM PERSPECTIVE

How did you become interested in ecotourism?

Ever since I was young, I’ve loved trekking in the forest, climbing mountains, seeing wildlife, and learning more about local communities’ cultural activities. I feel like living in the city I’m in a comfort zone, and I think that by going out to different places, I can gain more knowledge and new experiences. The way I see things is that natural tourism provides a unique challenge for everyone. It fosters a love of Cambodia’s rich biodiversity, forests, and wildlife and promotes the idea that supporting local livelihoods improvement benefits conservation.



Visual Stories Photo 19: Solo Landscapes tour to Khnang Phsa, located where the three provinces of Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, and Posat meet.

If you were to share one thing to make tourists more eager to travel to a natural or cultural ecotourism site, what would it be?



Visual Stories Photo 20: Tourists like taking and sharing photos.

Based on my own experience, I find that photos and video are great for getting people interested. For example, taking photos of a beautiful landscape or video of a community engaging in a cultural activity. People love sharing their experiences through social media. If you ask me how to get people engaged, it’s through these means, When people share their experiences on social media through photos and video, they engage others who then become more eager to visit those same amazing places.

How does ecotourism help to improve community livelihoods and promote biodiversity and natural resource conservation?

Ecotourism improves local community livelihoods by bringing in additional income, which provides an economic incentive for communities to protect forest, wildlife, and cultural resources. This conservation in turn encourages increased tourism marketing from private tour operators, reinforcing the benefits for communities and conservation.



Visual Stories Photo 21: Local and international tourists visiting an ecotourism site in Cambodia.

PREY LANG EXTENDED LANDSCAPE TOURISM ITINERARY

You have experienced USAID Greening Prey Lang's tourism itinerary for the Prey Lang Extended Landscape. What impressed you most?

It's a wonderful itinerary visiting sites across the four provinces of Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Kratie, and Stung Treng. The sites selected are in very natural areas, but their development didn't damage the natural environment or disturb wildlife habitat as can often be done when a tourist attractions are built. The itinerary includes travel to destinations with amazing rivers, forests, mountain ranges, waterfalls, and cultural heritage as the primary attractions. The local communities visited seem very committed to preserving these invaluable natural and cultural resources.



Visual Stories Photo 22: Tour operators joined the familiarization trip to visit USAID Greening Prey Lang's tourism itinerary across the Prey Lang Extended Landscape.

What steps would you suggest to promote ecotourism across the Prey Lang Extended Landscape?

All potential tourism areas within the Prey Lang Extended Landscape should be identified with an increased focus on ecotourism, and market linkages should be developed between the private sector, provincial departments of tourism, and communities. Promoting ecotourism products, services, and capacity building for local communities are also needed to address challenges. More importantly, each ecotourism site should create the necessary social media presence to promote their site to a mass audience. Each provincial department of tourism should regularly advertise these local ecotourism sites to spread information to tourists.

What is your next business plan to promote the Prey Lang Extended Landscape tourism itinerary to your customers?

Solo Landscapes is preparing to include all possible ecotourism sites in tour packages. Currently, Solo Landscapes uses Facebook and Instagram as the main channels to advertise tour packages. Tourists can book a trip with Solo Landscapes by submit a registration form available online. Solo Landscapes is planning to develop a website and smartphone app to promote its tour packages and raise awareness

about significant information related to ecotourism and conservation in Cambodia. Moreover, Solo Landscapes will require all tourists to buy a Tourism Passport Book and engage local ecotourism sites to put their stamp in it. This will help build confidence and encourage tourists to support local community members to preserve the remaining forests and wildlife in Cambodia.

USAID GREENING PREY LANG: WHAT WE DO

USAID Greening Prey Lang is also working with provincial departments of tourism and environment across the Prey Lang Extended Landscape to support ecotourism committees and members to produce new itineraries for ecotourism. In support of this, USAID GPL organized a familiarization trip to bring local and international tour operators to explore the landscape and develop the market linkages.

USAID Greening Prey Lang has also developed content for tour providers utilizing temple videos and shared a “tourism kit” with selected ecotourism providers. An online tourism adventure to Phnom Thnout-Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary conducted in partnership with Airbnb is an example of support provided to the tourism sector in Cambodia during the Covid-19 pandemic. The online experience included zip lining, hiking to ancient temples, viewing wildlife, and spending the night in a luxurious treehouse. In early 2021, USAID Greening Prey Lang partnered with [Cellcard](#) to launch a national campaign to promote domestic tourism in Cambodia.



Visual Stories Photo 23: Tourist relaxing on a beach at Koh Samseb ecotourism community.

ANNEX XV. USAID GREENING PREY LANG COVID-19 POLICIES



Memorandum

Ref: USAID GPL I-005
To: All USAID Greening Prey Lang (USAID GPL) Staff
From: Matthew Edwardsen, Chief of Party, USAID GPL
Subject: COVID-19 Operations and Management Policy
Date: 16 March 2020



To ensure the safety of USAID GPL staff and beneficiaries the following operations and management policies related to the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak in Cambodia are effective until further notice.

COVID-19 GPL Phnom Penh, Kampong Thom, and Preah Vihear Office Policies

- Staff are not permitted to come to the office if they are experiencing any symptoms of respiratory illness. This includes coughing, sneezing, runny nose, fever, sore throat, or a headache. Staff should seek medical attention if they are experiencing any of these symptoms and inform their supervisor. Staff are only permitted to return to the office once they have been free of any symptoms for a minimum of 24 hours.
- Staff are required to practice social distancing at all times. Staff should maintain a minimum distance of 1.5 meters from other individuals.
- Staff are permitted to work from home following consultation with their supervisor. Staff working from home must adhere to an approved home-based work schedule.
- Only USAID GPL staff and approved guards are permitted to enter USAID GPL offices. No vendors, beneficiaries, partners, etc. are allowed to enter a USAID GPL office.
- Under no circumstances are employees allowed to have their children, spouses, or any other family members come to any USAID GPL office.

COVID-19 Meeting, Workshop, Training, and Site Visit Policies

- Effective March 17, 2020 all USAID GPL field activities are suspended unless approved on a case by case basis by the COP.
- Social distancing is required at all meetings, workshops, trainings, and site visits. The minimum distance that should be maintained is 1.5 meter.
- Whenever possible meetings, workshops, trainings, and site visits should be conducted virtually.

COVID 19 Travel Polices

- Staff are not permitted to use taxis, tuk-tuks, or any other means of public transportation for work related activities.
- Only USAID GPL motobikes or vehicles may be used for work related activities.
- Staff returning to Cambodia from any foreign country are required to self-isolate for a period of 14 days before returning to the office or meeting with any USAID GPL beneficiary.
- If staff do not feel comfortable traveling for any work related activities they should inform their supervisor and accommodations will be made.

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Memorandum

Ref: USAID GPL I-006
To: All USAID Greening Prey Lang (USAID GPL) Staff
From: Matthew Edwardsen, Chief of Party, USAID GPL *Matthew Edwardsen*
Subject: COVID-19 Gradual Restart of USAID GPL Activities
Date: 8 May 2020

Due to the progress made in Cambodia on combatting COVID-19 USAID GPL will gradually restart project field activities. The gradual restart will be guided by the following principles and will be executed with extreme caution. Participation by USAID GPL staff in office and field activities remains voluntary.

COVID-19 Gradual Restart Office Policies

- Staff are not permitted to come to the office if they are experiencing any symptoms of respiratory illness. This includes coughing, sneezing, runny nose, fever, sore throat, or a headache. Staff should seek medical attention if they are experiencing any of these symptoms and inform their supervisor. Staff are only permitted to return to the office once they have been free of any symptoms for a minimum of 24 hours.
- Staff are required to practice social distancing at all times. Staff should maintain a minimum distance of 2.0 meters from other individuals.
- Each USAID GPL office will establish a staffing density plan to ensure adequate social distancing is taking place within each office. This plan will require certain staff to work from home to ensure adequate social distancing of staff in the office.
- Staff are permitted to work from home following consultation with their supervisor. Staff working from home must adhere to an approved home-based work schedule.
- Only USAID GPL staff and approved guards are permitted to enter USAID GPL offices. No vendors, beneficiaries, partners, etc. are allowed to enter a USAID GPL office unless prior authorization is provided by the Chief of Party.
- Under no circumstances are employees allowed to have their children, spouse, or any other family members come to any USAID GPL office.

COVID-19 Gradual Restart Meeting, Workshop, Training, and Site Visit Policies

- No workshops or trainings may be held with communities unless written authorization is provided by the Ministry of Environment.
- Attendance at any function by USAID GPL staff requires social distancing. The minimum social distance that should be maintained is 2.0 meter.
- Whenever possible meetings, workshops, trainings, and site visits should be conducted virtually.

COVID 19 Gradual Restart Travel Policies

- Staff are not permitted to use taxis, tuk-tuks, or any other means of public transportation for work related activities. USAID GPL will provide chartered transportation to and from field offices for all staff.
- Staff returning to Cambodia from any foreign country are required to self-isolate for a period of 14 days before returning to the office or meeting with any USAID GPL beneficiary.
- If staff do not feel comfortable traveling for any work related activities they should inform their supervisor and accommodations will be made.

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Memorandum

Ref: USAID GPL I-005
To: All USAID Greening Prey Lang (GPL) Staff
From: Matthew Edwardsen, Chief of Party, USAID GPL
Subject: COVID-19 Operation and Management Policy
Date: 18 March 2021 (Revision #1)



To ensure the safety of USAID GPL staff and beneficiaries the following mandatory operations and management policies related to the COVID-19 pandemic are effective until further notice. Adherence to these policies is mandatory for all USAID GPL staff.

USAID GPL staff must also adhere to all Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) COVID-19 laws and regulations. Special consideration must be paid to the requirements outlined in Sub-Decree 37 *Health Measures to Curb the Spread of COVID-19 and Other Deadly Infections Diseases* dated 12 March 2021.

The requirements set forth in this memorandum are effective until further notice.

COVID-19 Office Policies

- Staff are not permitted to come to the office if they are experiencing any symptoms of respiratory illness. This includes coughing, sneezing, runny nose, fever, sore throat, or headache. Staff should seek medical attention if they are experiencing any of these symptoms and inform their supervisor. Staff are only permitted to return to the office once they have been free of any symptoms for a minimum of 24 hours and have visited a doctor to receive a professional diagnosis.
- Staff must immediately report any possible direct and indirect contact with active COVID-19 cases to their supervisor and competent RGC health officials. Staff are required to follow all RGC directives related to testing, treatment, and quarantine.
- Staff must submit to temperature screening before entering a USAID GPL office.
- Face masks must be worn by all staff at all times while in the office.
- Staff must practice social distancing at all times. Staff must maintain a minimum distance of 1.5 meters from their co-workers at all times.
- Hand Sanitizer dispensers must be placed in prominent locations around the USAID GPL offices.
- USAID GPL offices must be well ventilated. Windows and doors must remain open and fans should be used to ensure adequate ventilation.
- Pursuant to guidelines provided by the RGC, USAID GPL staff should not participate wedding ceremonies, parties, or religious gathering. USAID GPL staff should also refrain from any other location where risk of COVID-19 transmission is heightened.
- Staff should avoid the Three C's. Those are Crowded Places, Close Contact Settings, and Confined and Enclosed Spaces.
- Only USAID GPL staff and approved guards are permitted to enter USAID GPL offices. No vendors, beneficiaries, partners, etc. are allowed to enter a USAID GPL office.
- Under no circumstances are USAID GPL staff allowed to have their children, spouses, or any other family members come to any USAID GPL office.

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COVID-19 Meetings, Workshops, Trainings, and Field Activities Policies

- Only essential external meetings, trainings, workshops and field activities are permitted and must have the correct approvals for participants based on recent provincial notifications from provincial governors or local authorities
- Any participant in a GPL sponsored activity must certify on the sign in sheet that *s/he is not suspected of having COVID-19, has not been in direct or indirect contact with COVID-19 patient, and is not person under quarantine requirement*. Activity organizers must specifically ask these questions to all participants before any activity begins. If a participant will not answer or answers positively to any of these points they will not be allowed to participate in the event.
- All activities must follow the following COVID-19 precautionary measures:
 - Face masks must be worn at all times
 - Social distancing of 1.5 meters must be maintained at all times
 - Refreshments and meals must be provided in shifts to avoid crowding
 - Hand washing and/or hand sanitizer must be available
 - Temperature screening must be conducted for all internal activities
- Whenever possible meetings, workshops, trainings, and site visits should be conducted virtually.

COVID-19 Travel Policies

- Staff are encouraged to use their own vehicles and/or motorbikes when commuting to/from work.
- Staff are not permitted to use taxis, rented vehicles, tuk-tuks, or any other means of public transportation for work related travel.
- USAID GPL staff travelling in vehicles must ensure sufficient ventilation. All vehicle occupants must wear face masks. Vehicles may transport a maximum of four occupants inclusive of the driver. Passengers must maintain strict hygiene compliance. This includes no eating or drinking in vehicles and covering coughs and sneezes with elbow/arm.
- Personal vehicle use for work-related travel will be permitted on case by case basis. Prior approval by the Chief of Party is required. Reimbursement will be based on the existing USAID GPL travel allowance rates. USAID GPL will not be liable or responsible for direct, indirect, incidental, punitive, or consequential damages caused to personal vehicles used during work-related travel.
- Only USAID GPL motorbikes or vehicles may be used for work activities. Only one person is permitted per motorbike with the exception of Community Biodiversity Researches in Preah Vihear.
- If staff do not feel comfortable traveling for any work related activities they should inform their supervisor and accommodations will be made.

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