

An aerial photograph of a river winding through a dense, forested valley. The scene is captured during the golden hour, with a warm, hazy light from the sun low on the horizon, creating a soft glow over the landscape. The river reflects the light, and the surrounding hills and valleys are covered in thick green forest. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

ANNUAL REPORT 2020 WWF-CAMBODIA

TABLE OF CONTENT

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY DIRECTOR	5	PUBLIC SECTOR ENGAGEMENT	37
KEY MOMENTS	6	Collective Land Titling for indigenous people (IPs) in the Mekong Flooded Forest Landscape	38
MEKONG FLOODED FOREST LANDSCAPE	8	On-going support for Mondulkiri's spatial planning process	39
EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE	10	BIODIVERSITY RESEARCH AND MONITORING	41
OUR THEMATIC PROGRAMMES THEME	12	Target species in the Mekong Flooded Forest Landscape	42
PROTECTED AREAS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT	15	Endangered Eld's deer spotted for the first time in five years	44
Law enforcement supports long-term conservation of protected areas in the Mekong Flooded Forest	16	Target species in the Eastern Plains Landscape	46
Strict law enforcement is needed to save endangered fish	17	COVID-19 pandemic delays project to collar elephants	48
Rigorous law enforcement efforts aim to conserve wildlife in the Eastern Plains Landscape	18	Innovative technology is enlisted for animal surveys	49
Artificial intelligence improves law enforcement results in the Eastern Plains Landscape	19	AWARENESS RAISING AND ADVOCACY	50
USAID-funded Wildlife Sanctuary Support Programme supports protected areas in the Eastern Plains Landscape	20	Outreach activity in the Mekong Flooded Forest Landscape	52
WWF praises government approval of Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary management zones	21	Outreach activity in the Eastern Plains Landscape	53
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	23	Kratie celebrates its dolphins	54
WWF-Cambodia engages with the community in the Mekong Flooded Forest Landscape	24	MoE and WWF raise public awareness through Global Tiger Day	55
The PaFF Programme	25	Earth Hour goes digital	56
PaFF activity: Empowering local women	26	World Health Day provides an opportunity to call for the closure of wildlife markets	58
WWF-Cambodia engages with Community Protected Areas in the Eastern Plains Landscape	27	Launch of One WWF to widen audience reach and enhance advocacy	59
A positive start for the wild bee project	28	Renewable energy has a bright, but challenging, future	60
Promoting the sustainable production of black pepper	29	Plea for snares to be banned	61
'Leading the Change' for more sustainable NTFP livelihoods	29	MEET OUR TEAM	62
PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT	31	MEET OUR CHAMPIONS	64
Addressing the issue of power generation	32	FINANCIAL STATEMENT	68
WWF praises government's 10-year suspension on building hydropower dams on the mainstem of the Mekong River	34		
Towards a sustainable natural rubber supply chain in the Eastern Plains Landscape	35		

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY DIRECTOR



Once again I must start by praising the staff of WWF-Cambodia for another outstanding year: from protecting key habitats, conserving endangered species, to working fruitfully with partners and local communities, to forming powerful networks, to achieving successful results at the ground level and from advocacy and awareness raising activities - we have a significant number of triumphs to celebrate.

Of course we could not do this alone – and I must use this opportunity to first acknowledge and thank our many partners and donors. We could not have been as successful without their strong support – financial and technical - and active participation. From the highest level of government to the commune chiefs, people have joined in our activities, appreciating the beauty and fragility of Cambodia’s flora and fauna and acknowledging that action is needed to preserve our country’s rich and precious natural heritage.

This has been a strange year – little did we know at the start of FY20 how different the world would be at the end of the 12 months. The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the way countries operate in ways that we could not have imagined. But it has drawn out some vital truths that we will have to acknowledge as we move ahead. A tiny but nasty virus has brought the world to a standstill – spreading within months across the entire globe. Country borders have proved no match to this threat and we have realized that it is only by linking up – in the distribution of personal protective equipment for health workers, in providing lessons from experience to each other and by working in close partnership to find a vaccine – that we can fight back. For this reason, the WWF has launched a global campaign advocating a ‘One Health’ approach linking the wellbeing of people and animals – and their shared environment. The rapid spread of the zoonotic COVID-19 virus was almost certainly sparked by humans coming into close contact with infected animals. Rapid urbanization and industrialization have disturbed wildlife habitats leading to a risky human-animal-ecosystem interface: the One Health approach recognizes the interdependence between human, animal and environmental health.

Consequently, WWF-Cambodia will continue to underline the dependence of humans on our environment, to advocate for sustainability in the way we use nature, to fight for the maintenance of protected areas where endangered species of all kinds can thrive, and to advocate for recognition of the importance of maintaining a balance.

The successes we have achieved in this difficult year are to be savoured. But our COVID-19 experiences show that we still have much to do and will need to widen and deepen our partnerships, locally and internationally, to achieve our future goals.


Seng Teak,

Published in February 2021 by WWF-Cambodia – Department of Communications, Advocacy, Knowledge Management.
Any reproduction in full or in part must mention the title and credit the above-mentioned publisher as the copyright owner.

Written by Dr. Jan Taylor, Consultant,
designed by Nova Cambodia

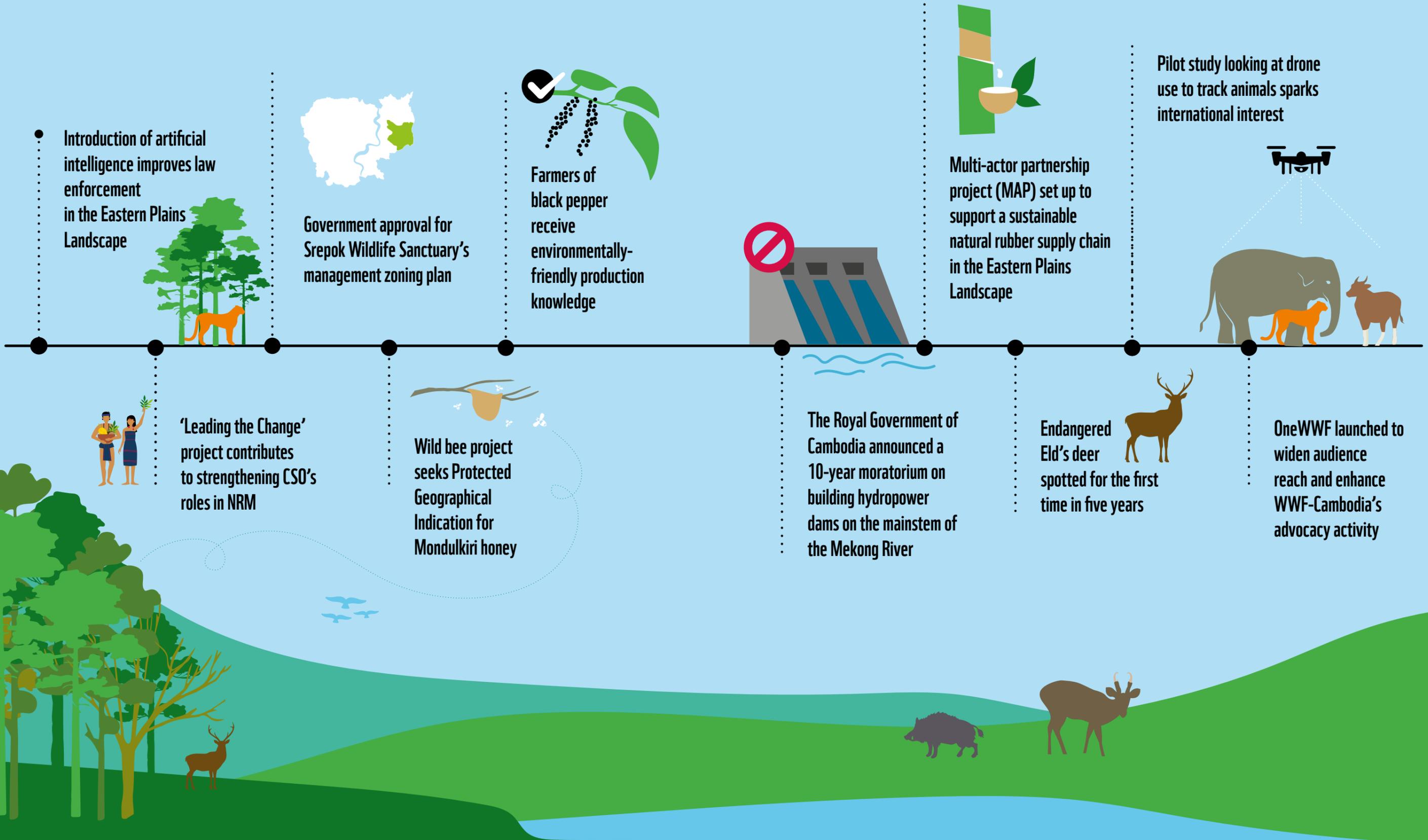
Front cover photo:
© Thou Sothean / WWF-Cambodia

© 2020 WWF-Cambodia. All rights reserved

WWF is one of the world’s largest and most experienced independent conservation organizations, with over 5 million supporters and a global Network active in more than 100 countries.

WWF’s mission is to stop the degradation of the planet’s natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by: conserving the world’s biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable, and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

KEY MOMENTS



Introduction of artificial intelligence improves law enforcement in the Eastern Plains Landscape



Government approval for Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary's management zoning plan



Farmers of black pepper receive environmentally-friendly production knowledge

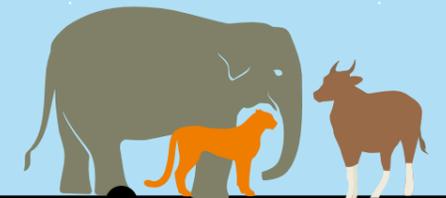


Multi-actor partnership project (MAP) set up to support a sustainable natural rubber supply chain in the Eastern Plains Landscape



The Royal Government of Cambodia announced a 10-year moratorium on building hydropower dams on the mainstem of the Mekong River

Pilot study looking at drone use to track animals sparks international interest



OneWWF launched to widen audience reach and enhance WWF-Cambodia's advocacy activity

'Leading the Change' project contributes to strengthening CSO's roles in NRM



Wild bee project seeks Protected Geographical Indication for Mondulkiri honey



Endangered Eld's deer spotted for the first time in five years



MEKONG FLOODED FOREST LANDSCAPE

AT LEAST

11

LARGE MAMMAL SPECIES

56

AMPHIBIAN AND REPTILE SPECIES

683

PLANT SPECIES

218

BIRD SPECIES

223

NATIVE FISH SPECIES

The lower Mekong River remains critically important for local livelihoods, culture and biodiversity although this river is no longer free-flowing since at least a couple of hydropower dams have been built and operated on the mainstream in Laos. A portion of the Mekong River in Cambodia remains free-flowing and home for species such as the hog deer – rediscovered by WWF-Cambodia in 2006 - Eld's deer, silvered leaf monkey, white-shouldered ibis, the woolly-necked stork, and Cantor's giant softshell turtle. The Mekong spans 4,763 km and is rivalled only by the Amazon in terms of fish biodiversity, providing a habitat for such species as the Mekong giant catfish and the giant freshwater stingray (exceeding 20 kg when fully grown). In total, surveys conducted during 2006-2007 suggest that at least 11 large mammal species, 56 species of amphibians and reptiles, 683 species of plants, 218 of birds and 223 of native fish make their home here.

WWF-Cambodia's Mekong Flooded Forest Landscape embraces a key 180 km stretch from the provinces of Kratie and Stung Treng up to the border with Lao PDR, covering an area of about 27,000 km². This forms a unique ecoregion where the last remaining population of Irrawaddy dolphin can be found. WWF-Cambodia has been working since 2005 to conserve this iconic creature.

Humans are also suffering from the declining quality of the Mekong River: for instance, fish stocks are diminishing and there is a lack of water for irrigation. Furthermore, sand mining to meet the needs of the construction boom has been altering the river's sediment flows, changing the shape of the river bed and causing widespread erosion...all this taking place in the context of climate change, and a population with little capacity to adapt.

WWF-Cambodia works with a mix of indigenous minorities and local communities with a historic presence in this landscape, who are subject to the threats described above and play an important role in the conservation of the landscape.

© Adam Oswell / WWF-Cambodia

OUR NEXT STEPS

Promote the registration and functionalities of the community forestry and fisheries, and indigenous collective land titling

Strengthen management efforts including law enforcement and biodiversity monitoring and research in the Sambo and Prek Prasab Wildlife Sanctuaries

Raise fund to support implementation of the Cambodian Mekong Dolphin Conservation Project

Escalate the patrolling and law enforcement, and research and monitoring of the Irrawaddy dolphin

Promote community awareness outreach towards community behavior change in natural resource management

Promote decentralized solar energy deployment to enhance community livelihoods and landscape conservation

Strengthen the implementation of the social and environmental framework and risk registration

Continue to support and finalization of the Commune Land Use Planning (CLUP)

EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE

28,100 KM²

TOTAL AREA OF THE EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE COVERING SIX PROTECTED AREAS

6,000 KM²

COMBINED TOTAL AREA OF SREPOK AND PHNOM PRICH WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES SUPPORTED BY WWF-CAMBODIA

30,000 PEOPLE

INCLUDING 8,000 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE SUPPORTED WITH SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME

The Eastern Plains Landscape is part of the Lower Mekong Dry Forest, one of the largest contiguous deciduous dipterocarp forests (DDFs) remaining in Southeast Asia. At its core are located the Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary (SWS) and the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS), harbouring a large diversity of habitats and endangered species. Covering 28,100 km², the Eastern Plains Landscape includes six protected areas. Just 50 years ago, large herbivores such as banteng, Asian elephant and Eld's deer were plentiful, as were Indochinese tigers and leopards: the lushness of the area was often compared to the savannas of East Africa. But the troubled decades that followed, habitat destruction and hunting greatly reduced animal numbers and diversity.

Numbers remain critically low, especially those of large herbivores and their predators. Two decades ago, WWF-Cambodia started to address this decline, working in the SWS – from 2000 - and PPWS – from 2003 - under the management of Cambodia's Ministry of Environment. These two wildlife sanctuaries cover almost 6,000 km². The programme started modestly, but now provides agriculture and livelihoods based on non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for more than 30,000 people, including 8,000 indigenous people. Success is based on two pillars: working with communities in and around the sanctuaries; and supporting local wildlife governance through enhanced management and law enforcement.

But the EPL forests remain under great pressure as a result of commercial land clearance, agricultural expansion and the illegal trade in luxury wood as well as in wildlife and wildlife parts. Hence a joint project was launched in 2013 by WWF-Cambodia in collaboration with NTFP-EP, My Village and RECOFTC. This envisaged that, by the end of this year (2020), activities would have secured the natural heritage and biodiversity of the EPL, and ensured a protected habitat and the provision of environmental services and sustainable livelihoods across more than 1.6 million ha.

© Thou Sothean / WWF-Cambodia

OUR NEXT STEPS

Advocate for the approval on Wildlife Recovery Zone (WRZ)

Promote and support the provincial spatial planning,

Promote and support on the certificate of Protected Geographic Indicator (PGI) standard of Mondulkiri wild honey.

Launch Multi-Actor Platform (MAP) for rubber sector in Mondulkiri

Develop a sustainable financing module to support the protected areas

Strengthen management of protected areas and protection of wildlife

Provide capacity building to rangers through appropriate training

Improve SMART data quality collection by using SMART mobile

Strengthen the implementation of the social and environmental framework and risk registration

OUR THEMATIC PROGRAMMES

WWF-CAMBODIA CONCENTRATES ITS ACTIVITY ON TWO LANDSCAPES - THE MEKONG FLOODED FOREST (MFF) AND THE EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE (EPL) - WHICH ARE OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE AND ARE PARTICULARLY RICH IN FLORA AND FAUNA. BUT THEY ARE FACING A VARIETY OF THREATS.

© Gerry Ryan / WWF-Cambodia



IT ALSO FOCUSES ON FIVE THEMES

01 Protected Areas and Law Enforcement

02 Community Engagement

03 Public Sector Engagement

04 Private Sector Engagement

05 Wildlife Research and Monitoring

Activities that reflect these themes are tailored to the specific needs of each of the two landscapes.



THEME: PROTECTED AREAS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

If 'protected' areas are to be properly 'protected' they need to be monitored and guarded: law breakers need to be caught and punished. Since proper protection of an area and its precious natural resources are in the best interests of the local communities, they are the people best placed to enforce the law. But they need proper training and incentives.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORTS LONG-TERM CONSERVATION OF PROTECTED AREAS IN THE MEKONG FLOODED FOREST

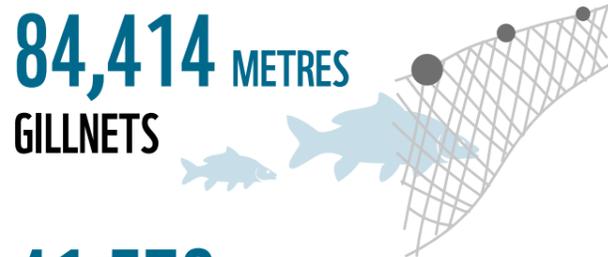
In the Mekong Flooded Forest Landscape, WWF-Cambodia activity focuses on protecting the resources within a 180 km stretch of the Mekong River in the provinces of Kratie and Stung Treng. This is conducted under the management of the Fisheries Administration. The MFF landscape also includes the two protected areas of the Prek Prasab and Sambour Wildlife Sanctuaries, which are under the management of the Ministry of Environment.

All 72 river guards of the 16 outposts from the Kratie and Stung Treng Fisheries Administration Cantonments of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, with the support of the WWF, spent 3,229 patrol days along the Mekong River during the period covered by this report. They confiscated 84,414 metres of gillnets and 41,579 metres of illegal hook long-line with 14,328 hooks.

The law enforcement team of eight rangers from the Ministry of Environment and 77 community members spent 1,514 patrol days in the Prek Prasab and Sambour Wildlife Sanctuaries. They intervened in 157 cases of illegal land forestland encroachment and 129 cases of illegal logging. In the process, they confiscated 375 snares/traps, 40 chainsaws, seven homemade guns and 402 illegal fencing poles. A total of 98 perpetrators were given guidance, 40 given warning letters and 58 were given education to persuade them to change their behaviour.

Capacity Development for Community Patrolling Members (CPMs), and for rangers from the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE), covered Basic Field Craft and Law

Enforcement for 83 CPMs and six rangers. Other topics included First Aid, Patrol Tactics, Map Reading, Forestry Law and Park Protected Area Law. The roles and responsibilities of CPMs, government agencies and local authorities was a further training topic, all designed to promote the protection of Community Forestry sites and natural resources in the protected areas.



STRICT LAW ENFORCEMENT IS NEEDED TO SAVE ENDANGERED FISH

WWF-Cambodia has joined with the Fisheries Administration to appeal for fishermen, fish buyers and middlemen to adhere to the legislation relating to illegal fishing and the trade in endangered fish along the Mekong River. This follows a report from the WWF, the Kratie and Stung Treng Fisheries Administration Cantonments, and river guards showing an increase of 26% in the use of gillnets: 84,414 metres were confiscated in 2020 compared with 66,922 metres in 2019. There has also been an increase in the use of floating/fixed nets, long-line hooks, electrofishing, and fishing with poison in and around conservation zones in the Anlong Chheuteal area close to the border between Cambodia and Lao PDR. These practices are all prohibited by law.

The key recommendations from a rapid assessment cover such topics as conducting outreach and awareness activities to educate the people involved, to further investigate electrofishing activities and to clearly identify the illegal fish trade supply chain.

OUR NEXT STEPS

Free Prior Informed and Consent (FPIC) process is applied to safeguard the local communities

The Provincial Working Group for Protected Area is created by the Ministry of Environment and functional

The boundary and significant hotspots of Sambo and Prek Prasob Wildlife Sanctuaries are visualized with signs and billboards about protection of wildlife and forests

The Management Plan of Mekong Fisheries Biodiversity Management and Conservation Zone (MFBMCZ) approved and implemented by the Fisheries Administration

Number of illegal activities in Sambo and Prek Prasob Wildlife Sanctuaries decrease by 50% compared to a baseline data in 2017

Networks of informants are established for the conservation of the Irrawaddy dolphin

Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework (ESSF) is integrated for protected area management

72 riverguards are well trained and equipped with necessary skills and patrolling equipment

At least 15-20 patrolling days/month conducted by 16 riverguard outposts including at least 10 days led by the Chief of riverguards

RIGOROUS LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS AIM TO CONSERVE WILDLIFE IN THE EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE

WWF-Cambodia works closely with the government and its ministries at all levels to support the management of protected areas, to build capacity for law enforcement rangers and provide the necessary patrol equipment. In total – including both of its landscapes – the WWF equips 109 government, community and research rangers, as well as river guards who regularly patrol their areas.

In the Eastern Plains Landscape, the WWF's efforts are concentrated on the two protected areas of Srepok and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuaries, jointly covering almost 6,000 km² of biodiversity-significant areas. As a result of law enforcement efforts in 2020, with support from WWF-Cambodia, the law enforcement team, with assistance from 588 community protected area patrol members, were

assigned to protect the Wildlife Sanctuaries and surrounding community protected areas. They patrolled for a total of 4,160 days and 2,960 nights, covering a distance of 120,337 kilometres. In the process, the team removed 4,774 snares, confiscated 302 chainsaws, and sent 42 perpetrators to court.

In addition to the forest patrol in the protected areas, the Mobile Enforcement Unit in Monduliri province, with WWF support, has been combating natural resource crimes outside of the protected areas. In 2020, the Unit team conducted 182 patrol days and 55 patrol nights covering a distance of 15,631.22 km. At the same time, spot-checks were conducted at markets, restaurants, resorts and road blocks in Monduliri. During the 12-month period, the team educated 300 perpetrators, and 13 were also sent to the Provincial Department of the Environment and to court for further action.

As a result of patrolling activity over the past year in Srepok and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuaries, combined with the efforts of the Mobile Law Enforcement Unit, the law enforcement team were able to rescue 109 wild animals from illegal snaring and poaching.



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IMPROVES LAW ENFORCEMENT RESULTS IN THE EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE

Monitoring and catching wildlife poachers in the act can be difficult. Consequently, members of the law enforcement teams in the WWF-supported Eastern Plains Landscape have embarked on a more strategic approach using camera-equipped aerial drones, functioning with image-processing software, to support its anti-poaching efforts.

The Protection Assistant for Wildlife Security (PAWS) software has also been brought into use as a new weapon in the battle against poachers: PAWS predictive AI software crunches massive amounts of data to suggest the most effective patrol routes. It is therefore more accurate than human intuition alone. This has been introduced to law enforcement efforts in both Wildlife Sanctuaries and, as a result, this AI assistance has greatly helped protected areas managers to identify forest and wildlife crime hotspots. Poaching risk maps and patrol routes generated by PAWS have been assisting the government's protected areas rangers in more informed patrol strategies such as roadblocks, ambushes, reconnaissance, deterrent patrols and route clearance patrols, among other activities. There have since been successful crackdowns on 402 cases of illegal logging, 251 of illegal hunting and 48 of illegal fishing.



OUR NEXT STEPS

- Strengthen management of protected areas and protection of wildlife
- Increased collaboration from authorities in the governance of Srepok and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuaries
- Enhanced capacity of park rangers and the Mobile Enforcement Unit (MEU) in tackling forest crimes inside and outside the protected areas
- New technologies including the use of drone deployed to detect and curb forest crimes
- Maintain a minimum of 16 days and 12 nights per month of joint patrols between community rangers and MoE rangers in Srepok and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuaries
- Maintain a minimum of 12 days and 6 nights per month of MEU's patrols
- Coordinate at least 192 days per year of joint patrols by MoE rangers, community rangers and "Community Protected Area (CPA) patrolling teams
- Monitor and detect to reduce illegal entry into conservation and core zones of PAs by drone detected
- Loggers and hunters living inside and around protected areas identified, recorded and reported by CPA members are engaged in conservation through livelihoods programme

USAID-FUNDED WILDLIFE SANCTUARY SUPPORT PROGRAMME SUPPORTS PROTECTED AREAS IN THE EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE

The USAID-funded Wildlife Sanctuary Support Programme (USAID WSSP) seeks to conserve forests and biodiversity, and to promote inclusive, sustainable management of SWS and PPWS and their extended landscapes in Cambodia's EPL.

More specifically, the aim is to strengthen implementation and enforcement of formal processes for sustainable landscape management and biodiversity conservation in the target area. The Programme also supports Cambodia's goals and international commitments for adaptation and mitigation to a changing climate, and will help to conserve Cambodia's rich biodiversity. The participation of local communities and other stakeholders in forest management decisions will be improved under the Programme, and capacity building for communities and officials of sub-national and national authorities will also be extended.

So far, it has been estimated that the Programme has avoided the production of 247,660 metric tons of CO². This calculation is produced annually using the online tool USAID AFOLU Carbon Calculator.

A deeper comprehension about sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation has also been achieved: the Programme provided a series of training sessions and workshops for a total of 1,653 people (650 females), to give them a better understanding of law enforcement, the prohibition of bushmeat consumption and sale, land use planning, and livelihood improvements that were compatible with conservation.

Additionally, the Programme has enabled 74 people (including three females) to apply improved conservation law enforcement practices through joint patrols, meetings for managers of protected areas, and ranger meetings.



WWF PRAISES GOVERNMENT APPROVAL OF SWS MANAGEMENT ZONES

WWF-Cambodia has praised the decision of the Cambodian government to approve the management zones of Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary (SWS) in Mondulkiri. It has been seen as a critical move for the protection of biodiversity and indigenous communities.

A government sub-decree, issued in February, recognizes the zoning plan, which includes a clear demarcation between different types of land use: core zones; conservation zones; sustainable use zones; and community zones. It will ensure effective protection against environmental crimes, such as wildlife poaching, forest destruction and illegal land encroachment. As such, it promotes strong participation from local people who appreciate the need to conserve the country's rich biological diversity.

The Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary covers 372,971 hectares and was once home to tigers: it has been identified by the government as a priority site for the tiger reintroduction programme. Moreover, it is of social and cultural importance for the indigenous communities who live there.

'The approval of these management zones will allow rangers to effectively implement the Protected Areas Law and to stop any illegal land encroachment inside the Wildlife Sanctuary,' said Mr. Teak Seng, the Country Director of WWF-Cambodia. 'More importantly, it's a cornerstone for securing an inviolate area for the tiger reintroduction programme. We will work closely with the responsible government agencies to ensure the zoning plan is strictly implemented, enforced and monitored.'



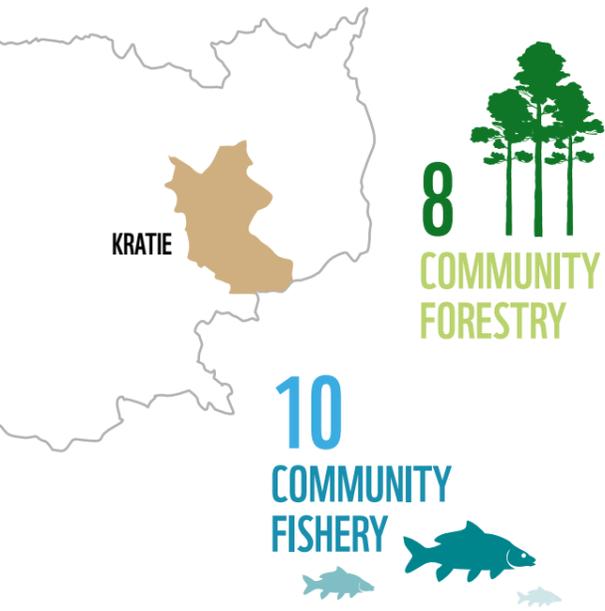


THEME: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

To help local people to learn how to manage their natural resources sustainably, it is vital to engage them in programme activity. Over the years, WWF-Cambodia has deepened its efforts to focus on local communities: it has reacted to an understanding that the community itself is best placed to look after its environment. Given the tools and the knowledge, local communities can adopt more sustainable forms of livelihoods that offer a better standard of living without diminishing their natural resources.

WWF-CAMBODIA ENGAGES WITH THE COMMUNITY IN THE MEKONG FLOODED FOREST LANDSCAPE

In Kratie province, WWF-Cambodia has been supporting eight Community Forestry and ten Community Fishery initiatives to manage their natural resources, and they are now developing management plans. In addition, members of 22 households from Community Fisheries in Khsach Leav, Koh Khnhaer, and Punchea villages along the Mekong River in Sambour Wildlife Sanctuary, have participated in, and benefited from the establishment of community-based eco-tourism (CBET) development.



- The total numbers of both Rattan Processing and Collecting Group members have increased by 36% - from 28 to 38 people - during the past year providing alternative livelihood opportunities.
- WWF-Cambodia has initiated a new approach to promote community awareness about dolphins and biodiversity conservation by establishing Village Conservation Trainers (VCTs) in each target village adjacent to the conservation areas. The idea is to promote community-led conservation through the VCT disseminating environment protection messages to their community members.
- Representatives from marginalized groups were invited to share their concerns about water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services during challenging times. WWF-Cambodia, in conjunction with WaterAid, and a dedicated radio programme, provided an opportunity for people affected to have their voices heard by decision-makers. This initiative reached a total of 17,720 people (7,098 females).



THE PAFF PROGRAMME

The Partnership Programme to Support Forestry and Fishery Communities (PaFF), now in its second phase (2017 to 2021), has been working to help local communities to increase their income and improve their resilience to economic and natural shocks. It does this through encouraging the people to engage in sustainable, community-based approaches to livelihoods that protect their ecosystems and reduce the pressure on their communal natural resources.

The four partner organisations are the WWF-Cambodia, the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), the Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP) and the Culture and Environment Preservation Association (CEPA). The main activities in this second phase have achieved the following results:

- Fifty-six Community Fisheries (CFis) signed CFI agreements with the Fisheries Administration, covering an area of 34,397 ha and involving 20,352 members. Fifty-three CFis secured approval for their CFI management plans (CFiMPs).
- A total of 153 Community Forestry (CF) initiatives signed CF agreements with the Forestry Administration Cantonments, covering an area of 18,160 ha and involving 19,398 (9,548 females) members of CFs.
- Fifteen Community-based Enterprise (CBE) groups, supported by WWF, (seven involving chicken raising, one fish raising, four cow raising, one Koh Dambong CBET, and two rattan collection groups) were established in early 2019.
- Capacity development activities involved 633 households. Enterprises included honey collection, chopsticks made

56 COMMUNITY FISHERIES

COVERING AN AREA
34,397 HA

MEMBERS
20,352

153 COMMUNITY FORESTRY

COVERING AN AREA
18,160 HA

MEMBERS
19,398

from the talipot palm (known as traing in the Khmer language), community-based eco-tourism and fish sauce processing.

- At the national level, the Environmental and Natural Resource Code is still being reviewed by the MoE and other relevant ministries, as are revisions to the Forestry and Protected Area Laws. The PaFF team was involved in a number of discussions on revisions to the Fisheries Law. As a result, around 80% of recommended revisions were accepted by the FiA to be included in the revised version.

Based on previous results and experience, the PaFF team is now looking into ways to improve and track progress, to deal with Illegal fishing activities that take place at night, and to identify and support self-financing mechanisms to fund activities set out in management plans.

OUR NEXT STEPS

16 Community-Based Organizations (CBO's) including six Community Forestries (CF's) and 10 Community Fisheries (CFi's) implement their management plans

Community Fishery Network function as a mechanism for addressing the communities' fishery issues

Six CBOs including three CF's and three CFi's effectively manage small grants for building their capacities

Three indigenous villages obtain legal land titles issued by the government

A five-year community livelihood development strategy for the Mekong Flooded Forest Landscape developed

Community-Based Enterprises (CBE's) increase the sale volume of their products

A report of behaviour change assessment is produced

45 Village Conservation Trainers (VCT) improve the understanding of biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural resource management

PAFF ACTIVITY: EMPOWERING LOCAL WOMEN

Ensuring that women have the opportunity to develop their confidence and leadership capabilities is a further PaFF objective. For example, back in 2014, the Community Forestry (CF) credit scheme was introduced to help communities to generate income from loan interest so that they could use the money to support their natural resource management plans. The Khsach Leav CF credit group, based in the province's Sambo district, started theirs in 2018, and their chief is Mrs Choup Saroeurn who has overseen the successful development of the credit fund. Starting with seed fund of just USD 1,000, in December 2019 capital had increased to USD 2,170, from which interest of USD 19.35 is earned each month. This goes to the fund supporting the sustainable management of the CF's natural resources.

Another example can be found at Samros Koh Han, based in Stung Treng province. This has a community-based ecotourism (CBET) community covering a unique biodiversity-rich landscape in the middle of the Mekong River's Ramsar site

Chief of the CBET committee is Mrs. Bun Samphan who coordinates with local authorities about guest visits, ensures accurate records, facilitates group meetings and joins commune council meetings to update them on CBET progress. And Samros Koh Han has prospered: CBET group membership has risen from 27 in 2017 to 43 in 2019, while income from CBET services has grown from USD 1,879 to USD 3,394 over the same period.



Mrs. Bun Samphan presenting about the management of Samros Koh Han CBET to visiting guests.



Mrs. Choup Saroeurn filling loan documents for her community members of the CF credit scheme. Note: the photo was taken before the COVID-19 outbreak.

WWF-CAMBODIA ENGAGES WITH COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREAS IN THE EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE

WWF-Cambodia has been supporting local people to take control of their Community Protected Areas, and has encouraged women to take on more management roles.

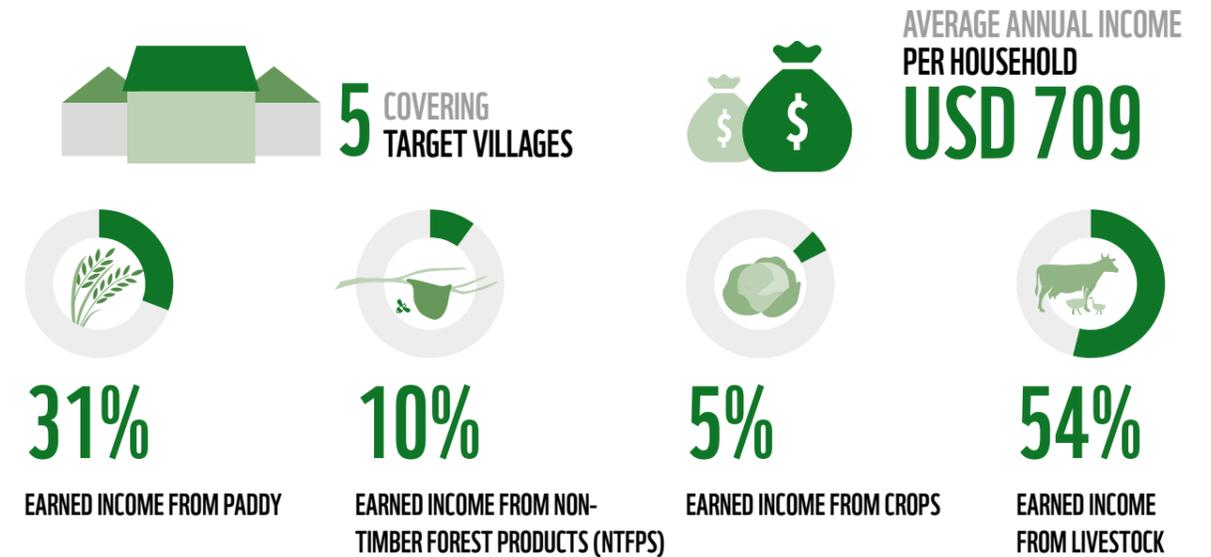
For example, the Ministry of Environment signed agreements with 16 Community Protected Areas (CPAs) to officially offer them community access rights to use natural resources. While women took on more roles in CPA management committees in 18 CPAs, increasing their representation to an average of 24%, compared with 16% in 2016. At the same time, their participation numbers in the 18 CPAs reached 41%.

As part of efforts to promote sustainable natural resource management, the Conservation Compatible Agriculture Practices guidelines were finalized. These will provide guidance for field officers and farmers to follow when they apply sustainable agricultural practices to improve outputs and reduce pressure on natural resources in conservation areas.

And the Cambodian Rural Development Team – WWF-Cambodia's local NGO partner - completed a livelihoods baseline survey covering five target villages. This revealed that 31% of respondents earned income from paddy, 5% from other crops, 10% from non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and 54% from livestock including cows, buffalos, pigs and chickens. The average annual income per household was around USD 709.

As a further example, almost people 5,500 people received environmental awareness information to build their capacity to understand the importance of natural resource management for their lives and livelihoods, as well as the conservation of biodiversity.

COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS BASELINE SURVEY



OUR NEXT STEPS

Management plans and agreements of three CPA's are officially approved by the MoE.

CPA and NGO Capacity Need Assessment is developed and integrated into capacity development plan.

The CPA Assembly is organized to increase their ownership and management.

More villages inside Srepok and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuaries are included into the community livelihoods programme.

A roadmap to improve Mondulkiri Forest Venture (MFV) is developed to support better value chain of the communities' NTFP products.

Legal aid service and capacity building of constructive advocacy provided to communities.

A policy supporting better governance and community interest is developed through legal-based, technical, comprehensive and participatory approach.

A POSITIVE START FOR THE WILD BEE PROJECT

On 31 October 2019, WWF-Cambodia started a year-long project to support and develop beekeeping and honey production in Mondulakiri. The aim was to introduce local beekeepers to new techniques and to help them to produce and sell more honey. There was a focus on piloting increased honey production through, for instance, adapting ‘rafter beekeeping’ – a method to attract the giant honey bee (*apis dorsata*) that prefers to build its nest in the open: the construction of rafters can help to achieve this. In addition, local flower plants are being developed for bee forage, and exchange visits to beekeepers in other parts of Cambodia have been supported.

To help with marketing the honey, a Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) for wild honey from Mondulakiri has been sought from the Ministry of Commerce, and Khmer Organic Cooperation, a Phnom Penh-based company, have agreed to buy between 700 and 900 kilograms of honey products this year at a price of USD 15.5 per kilogram.



© Mondulakiri Forest Venture / WWF-Cambodia



“Mondulakiri wild honey is closely associated with the culture of our indigenous people -Bunoung. Currently, the collection of wild honey helps increase the income of the communities living adjacent to protected areas in Mondulakiri province. The project ensures the sustainability of wild honey collection as it contributes directly to biodiversity conservation.”

Mr. Seang Sothea
Livelihood Development and Private Sector Manager

PROMOTING THE SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION OF BLACK PEPPER

To help farmers to capitalise on black pepper production, 61 were selected to receive environmentally friendly pepper production equipment. This included 7,520 living pole saplings, 6,820 pepper seedlings and 61 rolls of water hose. The farmers lived in, and were members of, Krang Ropuk, Trapeang Kaerm, Pu Chrey and Tou Lung Community Protected Areas. Their training on sustainable black pepper production was provided by four national consultants who taught them about: 1) the ecological requirements for growing black pepper; 2) black pepper varieties and multiplication techniques; 3) black pepper cultivation using living poles; 4) pest and disease management; and 5) harvesting, processing and storing.

Sustainable black pepper production techniques are being pioneered in Cambodia and are expected to be shared with other pepper growers in the country. The technique of growing black pepper using living poles represents an adaptation to climate change: the growers use less water which leads to lower costs and labour, and they achieve

sustainable production which will produce more income and thus help to alleviate poverty. Many producers have shown interest in this new approach and it is hoped they will adopt the use of living poles: these can produce black pepper that can be continually harvested for 30 years.



© Leng Samrech / WWF-Cambodia

‘LEADING THE CHANGE’ FOR MORE SUSTAINABLE NTFP LIVELIHOODS

WWF-Cambodia’s ‘Leading the Change’ project has also been contributing to sustainable forest management. It covers 36,652 ha (19,362 ha in the Eastern Plains Landscape, 8,454 ha in the Mekong Flooded Forest Landscape, and 8,836 ha in the coastal provinces). A total of 21 Community Based Organisations received direct support from the project and its partners to maintain areas of sustainable production.

This has been part of an initiative to develop sustainable livelihoods, particularly relating to the production of rattan and bamboo, in conjunction with Community Based

Organizations (CBOs). They have been supported to train local people in product design and business planning to maximize the potential benefits of sustainable resource management. For example, 17 members from three CBOs received a series of training sessions in incense stick processing, and, as a result, 18 families have come together to form an incense stick producer group. This will enable them to reach a volume that can be used in negotiations with incense stick buyers outside of their communities. Furthermore, 12 CBOs have built their capacity to manage the grant budget and are now able to produce financial reports that comply with WWF financial policies. Six have developed operation manuals that had been endorsed by the commune authorities.

Despite the challenges of COVID-19, the income from rattan and bamboo products has remained important for the community’s livelihoods, with 10 CBOs earning USD 80,596 during the period from January to June 2020. The large number of rattan rings produced in May and June demonstrated the CBOs’ capacity to diversify their products to adapt to the market situation: there was a boost in demand for rattan rings from fitness clubs, especially those with steam facilities to which rattan rings are resistant.

The COVID-19 pandemic, which prompted an increase in the numbers of malva nut collectors in the forests, meant that trees were cut down. Fortunately, there was less felling of trees inside the communities covered by this project compared with the areas outside, but, as a precaution, forest patrols will be prioritized for the next-year grant agreement.



© Chey Koulang / WWF-Cambodia



THEME: PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

Spatial planning requires that areas are planned taking into account the needs of all inhabitants – so that whole areas can function with proper interaction from all participants, fairly and effectively. This also includes the private sector. These companies are vital in supporting the development of Cambodia, providing income and employment, but it is important that they do so in a way that does not damage the environment or the people who live there.

ADDRESSING THE ISSUE OF POWER GENERATION



KEEPING THE LOWER MEKONG RIVER FREE-FLOWING IN CAMBODIA AND VIETNAM

With the government's declaration of a 10-year moratorium on the building of the Sambor and Stung Treng dams, a major step was taken to protect communities who depend on the river for their livelihoods, food security and income generation. It was also significant in helping to conserve globally significant biodiversity, ecosystem health, and flagship species of high conservation value - for instance, the Irrawaddy dolphins and significant number of migratory fish species.

In late May, the campaign secured the placement of a Khmer and English language opinion piece ('op-ed') in local media outlets. This was developed in partnership with our partners Energy Lab and H&M in reaction to the recent approval of several large-scale, coal-fired power plants in Cambodia to meet the ever-growing energy needs. The message in the 'op-ed' focused on the future climate targets that large global brands must meet by 2030 and the risk of Cambodia losing ground as a competitive location for business if the energy supply comes from climate intensive sources of energy. The op-ed also emphasized the opportunities that more sustainable sources of electricity offer in terms of lower power costs, cleaner air and water and better jobs in the sector in higher numbers.

SOLAR ENERGY ENGAGEMENT

Following the serious drought and hot season of 2019, when the country experienced rolling power black-outs, a number of grid-connected solar farm projects were approved. These projects are now under construction and more projects are under development. Contact has been made with a UK-based solar start-up that is interested in Cambodia as a market. Other companies will also be engaged. The Solar Energy Investment Forum that WWF-Cambodia organized in partnership with the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), UNDP and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in 2019 played a significant role in kickstarting solar energy development in the country.



Photo source: FreshNews



Photo source: FreshNews



RENEWABLE ENERGY TOOLKIT

A cost-benefit analysis of solar vs. hydropower was funded by the WWF Innovation platform, and is focused on building a toolkit of items that will be useful for campaigns or projects working on the associated promotion.



NETWORK INITIATIVES

WWF-Cambodia's Sambor team has continued to be actively engaged with the Freshwater Dolphin Initiative and Free flowing Rivers Initiative by sharing information, formulating fundraising approaches, and coordinating policy appeals. Additionally, the REPowering Asia Initiative has been informally engaged to improve understanding about the effects of coal-fired power plants on the global temperature rise, and to promote the transition to renewable sources of energy. In June 2020, a formal application was submitted to the REpowering Asia Initiative Steering Committee to seek approval for Cambodia to be added to the group of Southeast Asian countries covered by the initiative.



“Avoiding the twin risks of coal and hydropower in Cambodia requires a solutions-based approach – by providing concrete and more sustainable alternatives. This will involve collaborating with solar and wind energy developers, and like-minded organizations to create an enabling policy framework, change mindsets and develop a pipeline of projects that will lead Cambodia into a more sustainable and low carbon development path.”

Mr. Rafael Guevara Senga
Sustainable Energy Lead, WWF-Cambodia

OUR NEXT STEPS

Create an enabling policy framework for accelerated uptake of non-hydro renewables.

Accelerate the deployment of large scale non-hydro renewables and boost the engagement with private solar and wind energy developers.

Integrate decentralized solar power solutions into landscape conservation work to improve community livelihoods and forest protection.

Run advocacy campaign to change the mindset of decision makers and the general public on the economic, social and environmental implications of power generation.

Promote the rooftop solar solutions for the garment sector.



© Adam Oswell / WWF-Cambodia

WWF PRAISES GOVERNMENT'S 10-YEAR SUSPENSION ON BUILDING HYDROPOWER DAMS ON THE MAINSTEM OF THE MEKONG RIVER

WWF-Cambodia issued a statement earlier this year praising the Cambodian government's decision to suspend hydropower dam development on the mainstem of the Mekong River for 10 years. It was the subject of WWF advocacy based largely on the negative effects these dams would have on the livelihoods of people living alongside the Mekong River and the rich biodiversity that depends on it.

Mr. Teak Seng, the Country Director of WWF-Cambodia, said that the WWF 'stands ready to work with the government to support the development of system-wide

sustainable energy plans that promote clean and renewable energy alternatives, contributing to the country's energy goals without damming Cambodia's remaining free-flowing rivers'.

He added that the government had made the best decision for both people and nature, and were instead pursuing other energy sources, such as solar and wind, to meet the Kingdom's power demands.

Mr. Marc Goichot, the WWF Freshwater Lead for Asia Pacific, commented that: 'The science clearly shows that those dams would significantly reduce wild fisheries and block sediment flows, speeding up the sinking and shrinking of the delta...Cambodia's correct decision is an example for other countries, recognizing that free-flowing rivers provide invaluable benefits for people and countless wild species that depend on them.'

TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RUBBER SUPPLY CHAIN IN THE EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE

Rubber plantations are a major driver of deforestation in Southeast Asia. Between 2000 and 2016, the EPL is estimated to have lost 14% of its natural forest, half of which was the result of plantations, such as rubber.

To find a solution to this, the WWF Greater Mekong Programme has forged a multi-actor partnership (MAP) involving Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand to promote a sustainable, fairer, and more transparent natural rubber

supply chain. Most importantly, through collaboration and engagement with different rubber value chain operators in a well-functioning multi-actor partnership, the hope is to develop a collective vision that provides the best income and employment, without causing harm to natural resources. It also aims to ensure that the best and most efficient processes are used in collection and transportation, as well as in the value chain and in supporting market access.

The three-year BMZ-MAP project has financial support from the German Government's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through Welthungerhilfe. In Cambodia, the project has engaged with key stakeholders including relevant government institutions, the private sector, NGOs and rubber smallholders to promote the sustainable production of natural rubber and to improve the livelihoods of rubber smallholders. As of 2020, this project has provided capacity building and technical skill training through three workshops involving 103 rubber smallholders (10 women) directly benefiting 300 households and having an indirect effect on many others, including indigenous households in Pichreada, a district with 824 rubber smallholders planting rubber on a combined areas of 7,763 hectares.

In addition, the project's key partners, including WWF-Cambodia, the General Directorate of Rubber, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the Cambodia Rubber Research Institution (CRRI) collaboratively published a technical guidebook for Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in latex harvesting. They also provided three training sessions for 60 focal point people including rubber smallholders and rubber technical officials from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries from 20 provinces, as well as setting up nine rubber plantation field-demonstration sites in four Pichreada communes to give rubber smallholders hands-on experiences in sustainable rubber production.



© Siv Kong / WWF-Cambodia

OUR NEXT STEPS

Launch MAP platform for rubber sector in Mondulhiri.

Pilot field demonstration to transform sustainable rubber practices among the volunteered farmers.

Organize farmer groups and strengthen existing registered rubber smallholder cooperative in Mondulhiri's Pech Chreada district.

Develop sustainable natural rubber (SNR) principles, indicators, criteria and testing standards.

Mainstream agro-forestry concept to the rubber growers.

Identify and analyse regional and international platforms that benefits rubber growers at the upstream level.

Define possible funding channels to promote sustainable mining in the EPL.

ពិធីចុះហត្ថលេខា

អនុស្សរណៈនៃការយោគយល់គ្នា
ស្តីពី

កិច្ចសហការការងារកាំទ្រ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍអនុវិស័យកៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិ
ក្រសួងរដ្ឋបាលធនធានទឹក និងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ (ខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ) នៅតំបន់ប្រជាជនរស់នៅប្រកាសស្រែកៅស៊ូ (ខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ)



THEME: PUBLIC SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

Policy making and service delivery in the public domain require the involvement of the public sector. Policy making is no longer seen as a purely top-down process but rather as a negotiation among many interacting public and private representatives. WWF-Cambodia recognizes this by involving all relevant actors, including the public sector, in order to ensure coordinated, and thus effective, outcomes.



© Thou Sothean / WWF-Cambodia

COLLECTIVE LAND TITLING FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (IPS) IN THE MEKONG FLOODED FOREST LANDSCAPE

The Collective Land Titling initiative, launched by WWF-Cambodia and involving three indigenous people communities (IPCs) in the villages of Kampong Damrei, Kampong Khboun and Kaoh Ent Chey, has been progressing. They are now in the process of registering their communities at the Ministry of Interior (MoI). To date, the IPCs have developed their internal rules with participation from all members, and these have been endorsed by the commune chief. In addition, the by-laws of these three villages have been approved by the Ministry of Interior, and the Indigenous People's Community sub-decree was disseminated to all community members.

The project, designed to support such applications, works with different Ministries (the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), the Ministry of Interior (MoI), and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)), and, by the end of 2019, the three communities received their IP legal entity, which was endorsed by Ministry of Interior. This achievement was crucial as the provincial governor requires this document before collective land titling can be granted.

As of June 2020, the three CLTs had reached step five (the final step) in the land titling process. The Forests and Livelihood Organization had submitted all the relevant documents and the process is now awaiting the detailed re-demarcation from the MLMUPC as the final stage before the communities/CLTs receive approval of maps covering collective land titles

ON-GOING SUPPORT FOR MONDULKIRI'S SPATIAL PLANNING PROCESS

Spatial planning is essential for managing the use of the terrestrial environment and to regulate development and land use in the public interest. As the Prime Minister has confirmed, it is a critical component of the country's strategy for balancing economic development with conservation and long-term sustainable management of protected areas, while providing sustainable livelihoods for the local communities.

In January 2017 the Mondulkiri provincial government launched the provincial spatial planning process. In April 2018 step one had been completed. Step two reached its conclusion in late 2019. The process has been financially and technically supported by WWF-Cambodia and involves six steps: preparation and launch; situation analysis; envisioning the future; spatial development strategies; implementation, monitoring, evaluation and plan updating; and finalization.

WWF-Cambodia has been working in close collaboration with the Mondulkiri Provincial Governor's Office to coordinate the development of the Provincial Spatial Plan, ensuring that the process is fully participatory and that considerations relating to ecosystem services are mainstreamed. It will also, where necessary, build the technical capacities of provincial government members so that the plan can be processed and adopted in a timely fashion.

Capacity building to date has included a half-day training session for nine Core Working Group (CWG) members to train them in the Provincial Spatial Plan (PSP) process and implementation. Training topics focused on what the provincial land management plan covered, the steps and activities in the PSP process, the decision process for developing the PSP, and the related laws and regulations

in the provincial land management plan. A total of 14 participants (two females among them), included nine CWG members, one representative from WWF-Cambodia, and the four-strong consultant team members. Another three-day training session was conducted for 13 participants (among them one female) including eight CWG members, two officers from the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction (MLMUPC), and three members from the consultant team. This aimed to build the capacity of CWG members relating to fundamental GIS concepts and principles of use and how to create a map and vector data using QGIS. A further objective was to boost the understanding about editing tools in QGIS software, how to synchronize non-spatial data to spatial data, interpreting QGIS result, and QGIS practices.



© Thou Sothean / WWF-Cambodia

OUR NEXT STEPS

Provincial hotspot map of critical habitat for dolphin, hog deer, and priority bird produced and endorsed by the Provincial Governor.

Draft commune land use maps is produced and verified by stakeholders.

Future land use planning framework is drafted.

CIP maps (included land use planning framework) are finalized.

All information about community land use plan collected for the commune, district and province level databases.

Promote the process of provincial spatial planning in Mondulkiri and encourage clear land use planning for conservation, private sector investment and community use.

Support law enforcement operational trainings for the Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries for new regulations, Praka No. 240, and species/product identification.

Strengthen the transboundary work with Vietnam on issues of Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT).

OUR NEXT STEPS



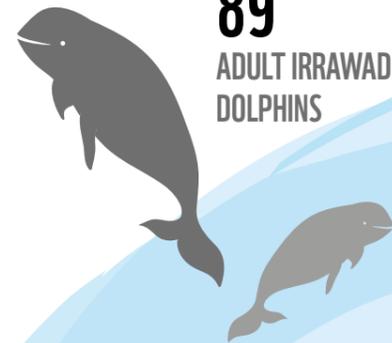
**THEME:
BIODIVERSITY RESEARCH
AND MONITORING**

Keeping a close eye on wildlife populations is vital if the world is to know which species are in trouble, why, and how this trend might be reversed.

IRRAWADDY DOLPHINS

It appears that the dolphin population has stabilized. Given persistent threats, recently exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, maintaining population numbers is considered a success. An estimated 89 adult Irrawaddy dolphins now live in the 190 km stretch of the mainstream Mekong River, between Kratie and the Khone Falls on the border with Lao PDR. During the months of February to April, the Research Team successfully completed three rounds of robust dolphin population data collection. All datasets of the dorsal fins for all dolphin recordings have been uploaded and have been reviewed for quality assurance and control purposes. Additionally all photo data were screened and identified, linking each individual in a manner that enables estimates of the population to be reached. These were entered into an Excel file for further analysis in July 2020.

89
ADULT IRRAWADDY
DOLPHINS



LESSER ADJUTANT

Seven community members were engaged in protecting the lesser adjutant nests, along with Community Forestry members, Community Patrolling Teams and rangers within SWS. As a result, there was a slight increase in the number of nests protected - from 42 to 45 in 2019 and 2020, respectively. The actual bird number was assessed to be a minimum of 86 individuals during the nesting season.

86
INDIVIDUALS



RIVER TERNS

There is an apparent positive trend in respect of river terns - 39 individuals in 2018, 45 individuals in 2019 and 64 individuals in 2020. This increase has been supported by 32 local community members who were engaged to protect river tern nests. Through the current protection efforts a significant increase was realised - from 29 nests to 47 nests between 2019 and 2020 - during breeding seasons along the sandbar in the central section of the Mekong. The number of unsuccessful nest hatchlings was nine in 2020 which is higher than the former breeding session (five nests in 2019). The causes of nest hatchling failures were from unfertilized eggs (three nests), predators (e.g rats and eagles, involving two nests), and floods and disturbance from domestic cattle (four nests).

47
NESTS



28
NESTS



WHITE SHOULDER IBIS

To protect this species, 54 community members were engaged in protecting their nests during this breeding season, with participation from Community Forestry (CFs) members and rangers from the Provincial Department of Environment within Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary (SWS) in Kratie and Stung Treng. As a result, the number of nests was slightly higher than it was during the former breeding season - 29 in 2020 and 28 nests in 2019.

TARGET SPECIES IN THE MEKONG FLOODED FOREST LANDSCAPE

INDOCHINESE HOG DEER

A rough estimate of hog deer density has put the figure at 14.8 individuals/km². This was the conclusion reached from camera trap surveys in 15 locations. This effort was a partnership between WWF's research team, Kratie FA Cantonment officials, PDoE rangers and CPTs in the northern part of PPWS in Kratie. The study has been jointly established by the Biodiversity Inventory for Conservation (BINCO) and the WWF using the Random Encountered Model (REM) approach for long-term monitoring of this endangered species.

14.8
INDIVIDUALS/KM²



VULTURES

Vulture 'restaurants' have a dual function - as a feeding programme and a means to estimate vulture numbers: and the news for the MFF Landscape has not been good. During the reporting period, the monthly and annual census suggests that there were no vulture visits to vulture 'restaurants'. This is a cause for concern given that there were 14 visits in 2017 and 14 in 2019 within the MFF landscape. Investigations are ongoing to determine the reason for the declining visits, although it is most likely a result of human disturbances and a regional decline in vulture populations.

Established by the Cambodian government and conservation NGOs (including WWF-Cambodia), vulture 'restaurants' particularly focus on critically endangered species of vultures - the red-headed vulture (*sarcogyps calvus*), the white-rumped vulture (*gyps bengalensis*) and the slender-billed vulture (*gyps tenuirostris*).

14.8
INDIVIDUALS/KM²





© MoE / PDoE / WWF-Cambodia



© MoE / PDoE / WWF-Cambodia

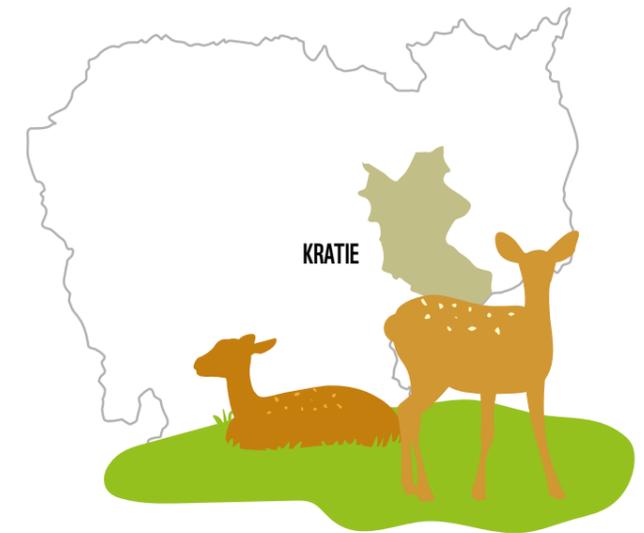


© MoE / PDoE / WWF-Cambodia

ENDANGERED ELD'S DEER SPOTTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FIVE YEARS

Camera traps, placed early last year in the WWF-supported Sambor Wildlife Sanctuary in Kratie, photographed four Eld's deer. It was the first time they had been seen in five years and brought great excitement to conservationists. The species is listed as 'endangered' in both Cambodia's Forestry Law and on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species.

In addition to the Eld's deer, photographs also captured red muntjac, wild pig, small Indian civet and palm civet as well as large bird species such as the endangered green peafowl and the vulnerable lesser adjutant.



OUR NEXT STEPS

Annual dolphin population survey is conducted.

Data on the birth and death of the Irrawaddy dolphin are available.

Finbase database of the Irrawaddy dolphin is finalized and functional.

The report of Hog deer population and density is available.

Number of Human-Wildlife Conflict incidents is monitored and a hotspot map is produced.

Guarded nests as well as the population of priority bird species (Giant ibis, river tern, white shouldered ibis and lesser adjutant) are monitored.

A collaboration within local and international academic institute on biological research is implemented.

TARGET SPECIES IN THE EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE

LINE TRANSECT SURVEY

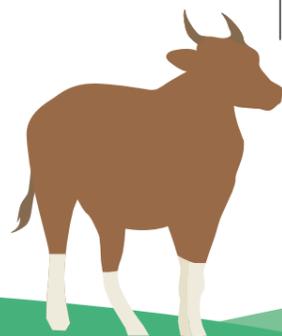
A distance-based line transect survey was completed as part of a long-term (2010-2020) monitoring programme of ungulates (which include tiger prey species), primates, and green peafowl. Overall, 116 lines (58 in Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS), and 58 in Sreypok (SWS)) were each walked eight times, leading to a total survey effort of 2,760.5 km walked (1,389.8 km in PPWS, and 1370.7 km in SWS). This represented 27,289 man hours and was the largest survey effort thus far in a decade-long monitoring programme. Full results are expected soon.

BANTENG

In comparison with the 2018 baseline, the estimated banteng density has declined by 14.49% in the SWS-core zone and 17.95% in PPWS. The current estimated population size is 371 individuals in SWS-core zone and 485 individuals in PPWS. The estimated banteng density had decreased by 14.49% in the SWS-core zone and 17.95% in PPWS in 2020 compared with the 2018 baseline. It should be noted, however, that with decreasing densities, confidence intervals become wider and thus it is more difficult to establish a statistically significant change. The current estimated population size of banteng is 371 in the SWS-core zone and 485 in the PPWS. This is still the largest banteng population globally in its native range (in other words, the area in which it is indigenous).

371
IN SWS

485
IN PPWS



RED MUNTJAC

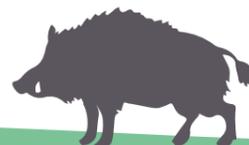
The estimated red muntjac density in 2020 was 32.2% lower compared with the 2018 estimate in the SWS core zone, and while this was significant, it is slightly lower than the decline between 2016 and 2018 (37.6%). In PPWS the red muntjac declined significantly between 2016 and 2018 (by 43.1%) but estimates in 2020 were very similar to those in 2018, with only a 1.04% decrease. The current red muntjac population is estimated to be 1,425 in the SWS core zone and 1,925 in PPWS. The estimated red muntjac density has declined by 32.2% in the SWS-core zone, and only 1.04% in PPWS, with a current estimated population size of 1,425 individuals in the SWS-core zone and 1,925 individuals in PPWS.

WILD PIG

The wild pig population has shown a fluctuating trend throughout a decade of monitoring, and, in 2020, the population appeared to 'dip' again. In the SWS-core zone, wild pig density has decreased by 34.30%, and by 54.63% in PPWS. The current estimated population size of wild pig is 2,169 in SWS core and 1,848 in PPWS.

2,169
IN SWS

1,848
IN PPWS



1,425
IN SWS

1,925
IN PPWS



VULTURES

As a core member of the Cambodian Vulture Working Group, WWF-Cambodia organized monthly vulture 'restaurants' and participated in the vulture census count in March and June. The highest census count in the EPL was four red-headed vultures, and numbers of this critically endangered species at the WWF 'restaurant' in the EPL have remained stable over the past three years. A juvenile was also observed during the first three months of 2020.

4 RED-HEADED
VULTURES,



OUR NEXT STEPS

Conduct first transboundary research project to provide insight into the movements of Asian elephants between Cambodia and Vietnam through non-invasive genotyping from wild elephant dung.

A detailed site assessment is developed to inform conservation strategies for Siamese crocodiles.

Conduct camera trapping in SWS/PPWS to reveal the remaining minimum numbers for the critically endangered Indochinese leopard as well as the distribution of Eld's deer.

Emerging instances of Human-Elephant Interactions in SWS will be recorded in detail, reported and developed into strategies.

A detailed human-wildlife conflict report covering all communities surrounding PPWS & SWS will be released.

Priority bird species (giant ibis, white shouldered ibis, red-headed vulture) are monitored.

A report on the status of yellow-cheeked crested gibbons in PPWS will be released.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC DELAYS PROJECT TO COLLAR ELEPHANTS

The team designated to collar Cambodian elephants conducted field surveys between January and March 2020. Expert veterinarians of the Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) played a major role in supporting the capacity building of this team, and, in 2019, joined field trips specifically to support collaring efforts. Unfortunately, the outbreak of COVID-19 complicated international travel which led to WTI's decision in February 2020 to cancel future trips.

An alternative partnership was then sought and successfully established with the aim to: (1) increase the chance that a consultant veterinarian would be available when elephants were encountered in suitable collaring terrain (which can be at short notice); and (2) provide alternative options if

one or more of the consultants are unavailable. Dr Zainal Zahari Zainuddin and Dr Mohamed Reza bin Mohamed Tarmizi of the Borneo Rhino Alliance (BORA), Malaysia, have many years of experience in chemical immobilization and translocation of multiple Asian elephants and other large mammal species. BORA veterinarians successfully supported two field trips attempting to collar elephants in February and March 2020. However, by mid-March, the COVID-19 outbreak had become more prevalent in Cambodia, and stricter travel regulations were imposed. This prevented any additional trips from taking place. A change request was submitted and accepted by the Darwin Initiative, but additional funding will be required to allow the project to continue during the next dry season (2021). An estimated budget for different plausible scenarios for the continuation of the project has been prepared, along with a concept note on Asian elephant conservation work including research.



INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY IS ENLISTED FOR ANIMAL SURVEYS

WWF-Cambodia has been researching the use of innovative technology to keep an eye on populations of endangered species.

- **SOUTHERN YELLOW-CHEEKED CRESTED GIBBON**

Density and population size estimates using advanced acoustic spatially explicit capture recapture (aSECR) models is pending based on further development of a specific package in R statistical software. This gibbon dataset is used as a case study to refine the models, and to fix bugs and errors, in collaboration with Dr. Ben Stevenson (from Auckland University, New Zealand). Although this partnership has been highly successful in improving the statistical tools for this type of innovative analysis, progress has been slow due to the demanding work load and conflicting priorities of the academic partner which were further exacerbated by additional workloads resulting from COVID-19. Although this collaboration has already led to new insights and additional statistical features that can be shared with the broader scientific community, the final results have not yet been obtained. By mid-September, the academic partner and the EPL Biodiversity Research and Monitoring Manager had scheduled a full-time three-day workshop, which has not yet been held, to finalize the software and obtain final results. It is hoped that the gibbon status report and dissemination will take place soon.



- **PILOT STUDY TO EXAMINE THE USE OF DRONES TO TRACK UNGULATES SPARKS INTERNATIONAL INTEREST**

An innovative pilot project was developed, in collaboration with Queensland University of Technology (QUT), using drones and thermal sensors to track wild ungulates. However, field work was delayed by the travel restrictions and quarantine measures imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. This meant that the drone engineers from QUT were unable to provide the capacity building and technical advice in-country as originally planned. The WWF has consequently been seeking new partners and the potential for a collaborative research project is currently being examined. The initial financial support from USAID for the drone pilot study has already generated significant international interest from leading research partners and has created the potential to progress the project so that drones can be used, for example, to collect data and thermal imagery relevant to biodiversity conservation.





AWARENESS RAISING AND ADVOCACY

To further its aims, WWF-Cambodia promotes engagement and dialogue with policy makers at all levels of government to advocate for policies that match its mission. It also responds to the need to educate and inform people in all walks of life about the need to conserve our environment and its flora and fauna. It therefore seeks all relevant ways to convey its messages and to persuade people to treasure the world around themselves.



© Jerome Laycock / WWF-Cambodia

OUTREACH ACTIVITY IN THE MEKONG FLOODED FOREST LANDSCAPE

In January and early February 2020 the Outreach team conducted activities to promote understanding about forestry law, bird nest protection and hog deer conservation. They did this through six night shows and a mini-campaign. A total of 507 people – villagers, students, representatives from local authorities and teachers - participated.

Educational materials were produced to create better awareness about the boundaries of the two protected areas and to promote ecotourism. The Awareness Outreach team has also been developing signboards and billboards to underline their messages.

Following the Clean-Up Day, organised to clear 1,000 meters of the Mekong River bank of rubbish, the WWF and its collaborating partners from the local authorities agreed to co-organize a monthly Clear-Up Day on Thursday of the 4th week of each month.

There was also a trip for representatives from the media to promote the beauty of the MFF landscape and its potential for eco-tourism.

Educational materials on forestry and fisheries conservation, waste management, hog deer and birds nest protection, produced and disseminated during the period covered by this report, included:

- 2,000 leaflets covering eight MFF projects
- 500 notebooks focusing on bird nest protection
- 700 notebooks detailing hog deer conservation

- 320 T-shirts for the Community Forest Management Committee and the Community Fishery Management Committee
- A hog deer mascot
- 250 signs promoting hog deer conservation
- 15 billboards promoting hog deer conservation and forestry law
- 17 billboards explaining the sub-decrees relating to Prek Prasab Wildlife Sanctuary and Sambor Wildlife Sanctuary.

The educational materials were also displayed at special events such as the Storytelling event of the Mekong Generation, organized by Youth Eco-Ambassador, and the Bird Festival and Nature Expo at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, where there were more than 1,000 participants.

A local radio channel was contracted to produce a radio programme focusing on hog deer and bird nest conservation, called 'One Hour for Nature'. The programme was aired twice a day, and representatives from the Provincial Department of Environment and Fisheries Administration were invited to take part as speakers. The programme also provided an opportunity for local communities to call in to raise their concerns and share their news.

Around 250 participants took part in a ritual Tree Ordination Ceremony, and capacity building relating to gender mainstreaming and improving the related roles, responsibilities, practices, and knowledge was supported by a gender mainstreaming assessment. In a busy year, the Outreach team also participated in the Consultation Workshop on the Results of Prey Lang Extended Landscape Assessment Study.

OUTREACH ACTIVITY IN THE EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE

The USAID Wildlife Sanctuary Support Programme (USAID WSSP), covered earlier in this report, is a major component of outreach activity in the EPL. For instance, the Programme continued to educate and build the capacity of target community members through a series of environmental education and outreach activities. Those have reached a total of 2,549 people (42% females) and a series of training activities delivered to a total of 2,934 people (54.56% females).

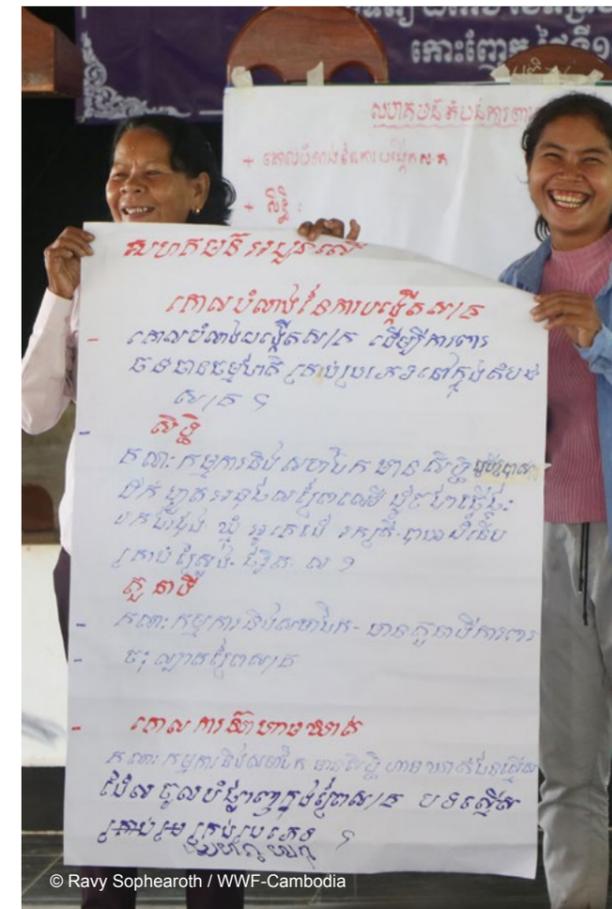
Gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment have been a further focus. The aim of this has been to promote an understanding of gender roles and gender equality, and to support women's participation and empowerment in community livelihoods development through agriculture practices that are compatible with conservation, and wild honey enterprise development and management activities.

During this reporting period, the Programme has also supported local environmental educators to disseminate

environmental awareness and training activities. These were supported by a dialogue event with CPA members, along with a presentation of conservation achievements in Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary. The event was presided over by His Excellency Say Samal, Minister of Environment, who had the opportunity to hear updates and discuss initiatives related to law enforcement, community-based natural resource management, and sustainable livelihood options. About 300 people attended the event.

Other initiatives included a farmer hotline: calls were made at least twice a week to 1,835 people within the general population, 99 people within the farmer groups, and 58 people within the enterprise groups. And there was also the dissemination of information about COVID-19 prevention.

During the April to June period, when the COVID-19 pandemic had restricted gatherings, the team still managed to carry out training sessions using mobile loud speakers in both PPWS and SWS, and were able to reach approximately 244 CPA members. These numbers were obtained through random interviews with about 30 people in each community a few hours after the event, asking them whether they had heard the message from the mobile loud speakers, and if so, what they learned.



© Ravy Sophearth / WWF-Cambodia



© Ravy Sophearth / WWF-Cambodia



© Ravy Sophearth / WWF-Cambodia

KRATIE CELEBRATES ITS DOLPHINS

Around 8,000 tourists and local people gathered in Kratie province on 24 October to celebrate the annual Dolphin Day. The event is organised by the WWF-Cambodia, in partnership with the provincial tourism department, and included concerts, exhibitions, a walking parade, a marathon, a bike race, tree planting and, of course, dolphin watching. This year's theme was 'Increase Dolphins, Increase Tourists, Increase Standards of Living'.

The Mekong dolphin is one of 58 endangered species listed in a government sub-decree and on the IUCN red list. It is seen as one of Cambodia's 'national living treasures' and has a major role in attracting tourists to Kratie and, consequently, in helping to boost the income of local people.

Dolphin Day is an opportunity to remind people about the fragility of these animals and the need to reduce practices that endanger them still further, including illegal fishing practices within dolphin conservation areas. As Mr. Teak Seng, the Country Director of WWF-Cambodia, commented, 'it represents an opportunity to re-commit ourselves to ensuring the survival of Cambodia's Mekong river dolphins by working together with government, partners, local communities and the private sector'.



© Sina Pha / WWF-Cambodia



© Sina Pha / WWF-Cambodia



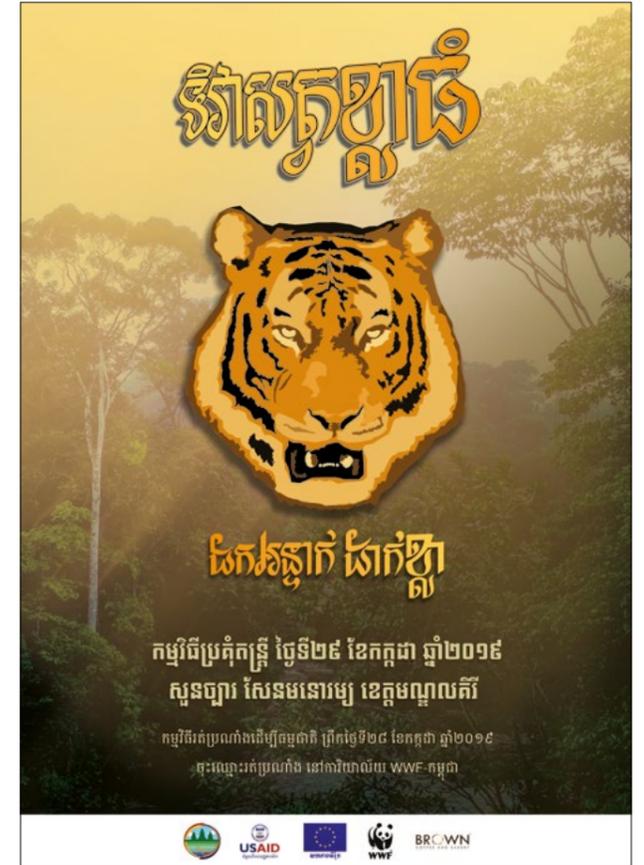
© Nou Chanveasna / WWF-Cambodia

MOE AND WWF RAISE PUBLIC AWARENESS THROUGH GLOBAL TIGER DAY

The rich biodiversity of Monduliri formed the backdrop for this year's Global Tiger Day, held on 28-29 July, 2019. The event, which featured a 5km 'Race for Tigers and Wildlife', as well as a mini concert, games, quizzes and an exhibition, was organized by WWF-Cambodia in partnership with the Ministry of Environment. Almost 1,000 people participated, and 151,000 saw the details on WWF-Cambodia's Facebook page.

Global Tiger Day aims to raise public awareness about the benefits that tigers bring to the world, and, on a more local basis, the value of wildlife and biodiversity in Monduliri province. It also sent out a message to deter people from bushmeat hunting and consumption, which have a negative impact on wildlife populations. Monduliri is home to 34 species of global significance. They include elephants, the world's largest population of banteng, the yellow cheeked crested gibbon, and the rare Indo-Chinese leopard. It has more than 334 bird species, at least 14 of which are globally threatened.

But what makes the location particularly relevant is that the last tiger in Cambodia was photographed in Monduliri in 2007 – and it has been pinpointed as a possible location for the Cambodian government's plans to reintroduce this endangered animal.



© Sina Pha / WWF-Cambodia



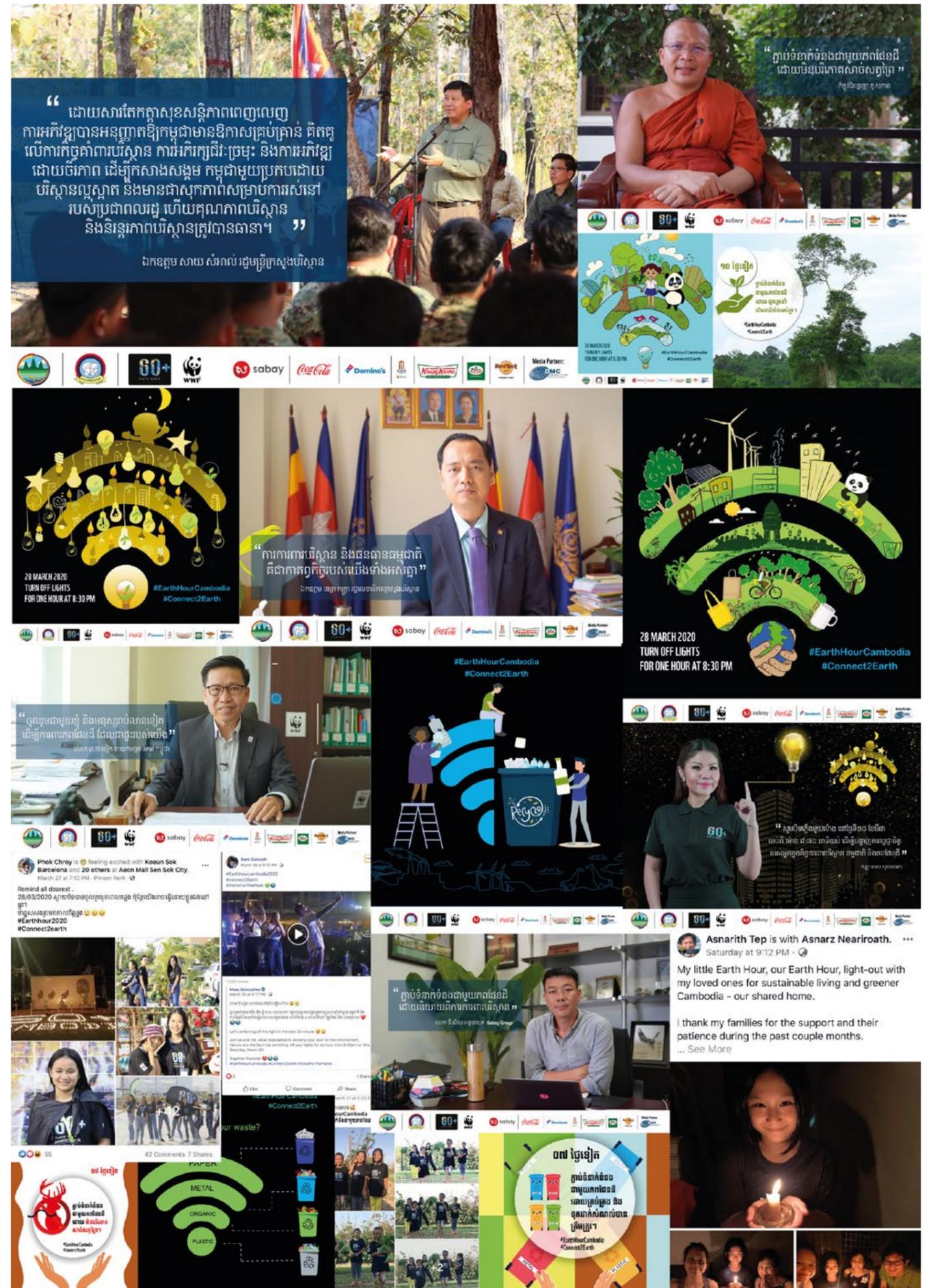
EARTH HOUR GOES DIGITAL

Restrictions around the COVID-19 pandemic meant that this year's Earth Hour was conducted completely online. Nevertheless, the event, which took place on 28 March, reached 1.7 million people and households in Cambodia who joined in for the symbolic 'lights out' action.

Earth Hour is important in drawing attention to critical issues, such as environmental degradation, green energy, the use of plastic and the need to move towards livelihoods that are more environmentally sustainable. Participants were urged to switch off their lights from 8.30 to 9.30 pm.

The event was conducted by the Ministry of Environment in partnership with the WWF-Cambodia, with the cooperation of Sabay digital company. It drew participation from the Youth Federations of Cambodia, as well as from major media outlets and celebrities, and from volunteers from the Department of Media and Communications of the Royal University of Phnom Penh. This wide participation underlined the message of global unity, and its power to affect positive change.

Earth Hour is a WWF initiative that started in Sydney, Australia, in 2007. It is now celebrated by millions of people in 180 countries worldwide.



WORLD HEALTH DAY PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY TO CALL FOR THE CLOSURE OF WILDLIFE MARKETS

As the world was in the early stages of grappling with the consequences of COVID-19, the advent of World Health Day on 7 April became an opportunity for the WWF to urge for the closure of Southeast Asia’s wildlife markets.

In Cambodia, Mr. Teak Seng, the Country Director of WWF-Cambodia, praised as ‘valient’ the enforcement efforts of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, adding that ‘in order to ensure that Cambodian people remain safe and healthy and that the next zoonotic outbreak does not start here, the trade in wild animals – especially mammals, birds and reptiles, which are at high risk of transmitting diseases to humans – must stop’.

Cambodian Environment Minister H.E. Mr. Say Samal, said that the government was already enforcing its ban on wildlife trade and that consumption had dropped on account of better living standards and people’s deeper understanding about the downsides of indulging in wildlife meat.

Not only is the wildlife trade a risk for human health, it is also the second-largest direct threat to biodiversity, after the first-placed ‘destruction of habitats’. According to last year’s

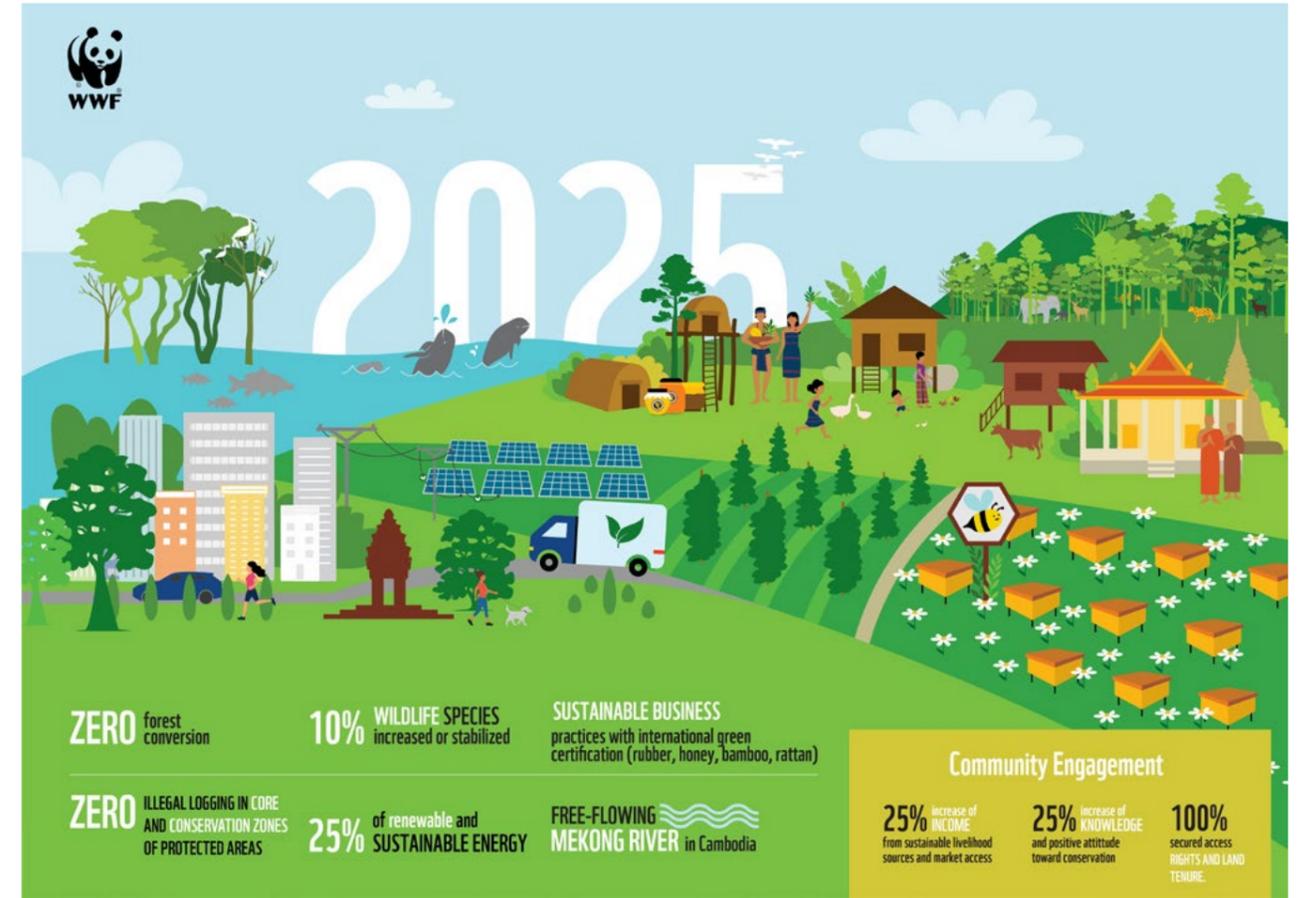


© Ravy Sophearoth / WWF-Cambodia

report from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services: ‘[A]round 1 million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction, many within decades, more than ever before in human history.’



© Lor Sokheurn / WWF-Cambodia



LAUNCH OF ONE WWF TO WIDEN AUDIENCE REACH AND ENHANCE ADVOCACY

At the end of 2019, WWF-Cambodia introduced OneWWF – knowledge-based advocacy, impact communications, designed to give communications greater impact and to bring people together. As a result, strategic priorities for advocacy and communications were developed in support of key conservation areas especially in respect of natural resource management and the preservation of globally significant populations of endangered animals.

WWF-Cambodia’s Communications, Advocacy and Knowledge Management Department contributed to the Five-Year Strategic Plan, covering 2021 to 2025, to develop strategic directions and the goals of communications and advocacy, which position the WWF as a Thought Leader for the conservation of biodiversity.

There have already been four visits from high-ranking government representatives, and one donor visit, all of which have been designed to deepen relationships with key stakeholders and funders. A media trip with participation

from senior, influential media representatives (described elsewhere in this report) had a similar aim. The WWF-Cambodia also issued a statement commending the government’s decision to suspend for 10 years the building of dams across the Mekong – which represented a huge success for the strenuous advocacy efforts they had mounted. The WWF’s statement, with stakeholders, on the possibilities for sustainable power generation – especially through sun and wind – also received significant media coverage.

These activities have been supported by increased efforts to reach out to all stakeholders, in the form of media news releases and updates, news of conservation successes, details of important upcoming events, and so on. In total, this has resulted in 177 media reviews that mentioned WWF-Cambodia, donors and key messages. This activity complemented the big events, mentioned below, which also reached a large audience and attracted many participants.

A Twitter account was introduced, too, which already has 103 followers, the WWF-Cambodia Facebook page now has 168,863 followers, while our Instagram presence has grown by 17%.



RENEWABLE ENERGY HAS A BRIGHT, BUT CHALLENGING, FUTURE

The determination of the Cambodian government to hold a ten-year moratorium on building dams across the Mekong River requires a corresponding focus on other forms of energy generation. To promote the opportunities open to Cambodia for the generation of renewable, sustainable energy, WWF-Cambodia has been working on the ground and in partnership with Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam to advance Cambodia's energy security. The Sustainable Energy Advocacy Team supports outreach and promotes alternative non-hydro renewable energy solutions. The ultimate goal is to preserve freshwater ecosystems, and achieve low carbon development in Cambodia.

As the national electricity grid struggles to meet ever-increasing demand, and as air quality, and the impact on the ecosystem, worsens, more attention than ever is focusing on less damaging and more sustainable forms of energy.

There are some positive signs, particularly relating to solar power. Since February, the pricing for industrial rooftop solar

has been brought largely in line with that of grid electricity. This should encourage more of Cambodia's highest energy users, including those in the garment industry, to install rooftop solar and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Cambodia could emulate countries, such as Vietnam, which is committed to 60% renewable energy in its grid by 2038: solar PV electricity is now cheaper than coal in most countries that have ended subsidies and wind-generated electricity will soon follow.

Planning to meet growing energy needs is never easy. As Cambodia's strong efforts to expand grid electricity across the country, and boost industrial development for better competitiveness, it is important to adopt cheaper and cleaner energy and renewables like solar and wind. Global improvements to renewable energy efficiency continue to outperform other technologies, and further highlight the short-sightedness of investing in coal in 2020. The impact on global climate, on the environment, and on future trade is clear. The world is giving up on coal and embracing renewable energy as the best solution to energy needs; and Cambodia has an opportunity to do this as well.

PLEA FOR SNARES TO BE BANNED

Linked to the dangers of the wildlife trade, WWF-Cambodia have issued a plea for the elimination of snares. Among many threats to the health of forests and animals, snaring remains one of the most significant: it is one of the cheapest hunting tools and is an indiscriminate killer of animals, from rabbits to large elephants. In Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary alone, around 3,000 snares are confiscated each year, and the WWF report *The Silence of Snares: Southeast Asia's Snaring Crisis* estimates that a massive 12.3 million snares are currently threatening wildlife in the protected areas of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam. These rudimentary traps, often made from wire or cable, increase close contact between humans and wildlife – hence the risk of zoonotic disease transmission – and are reckoned to be a major contributor to the extinction of tigers in the region. Other predators, such as Indochinese leopards, clouded leopards and dholes also suffer – either because they become trapped themselves, or because they lose their prey through snaring.



© Len nhor-PDoE / WWF-Cambodia

According to Mr. Teak Seng, the Country Director of WWF-Cambodia: 'Snares are the silent killers of wildlife in our forests, and they are devastating Cambodia's diverse and globally important wildlife populations.' He added: 'We ask hunters to stop the hunting, request consumers to immediately stop buying wildlife meat, and urge the Cambodian government to effectively crack-down on the bushmeat market and the possession of snares in protected areas.'



© PDoE / WWF-Cambodia



© Lor Sokhoeurn / WWF-Cambodia

MEET OUR TEAM



102
TOTAL STAFF



30%
ARE WOMEN



11
STUDENT INTERNS



40
YOUTH VOLUNTEERS

MEET OUR CHAMPIONS



I want to see communities to have high capacity to produce safe and qualified food for their household consumption and sale for extra income and thus helping them to have a proper living without having to depend so much on the natural resources.”

MS. PHA NEM

LIVELIHOODS AND ECOTOURISM OFFICER
WWF-CAMBODIA

10+ YEARS

EXPERIENCES IN COMMUNITY
LIVELIHOODS DEVELOPMENT

JUN 2008-MAY 2017

Worked with a diversity of teams and partners of local NGOs to provide local communities with sustainable alternative livelihoods by building their capacity in sustainable agricultural practices such as livestock raising, organ plantation, home gardening, integrated farming system, human nutrition, water and sanitation and family-scale business model development as well as supporting the local communities to form themselves into Self Help Groups (SHG).

06

LIVELIHOODS MODELS

Create livelihoods models to support local communities with better household income: 1/ Chicken production model, 2/ Fish model, 3/ “Cow bank” model, 4/ “Bafallo bank” model, 5/ Rattan harvesting and processing model, 6/ Vegetable model

35+

CAPACITY BUILDING SESSIONS

to local communities
on sustainable agricultural
practices.

JUN 2017

JOINT WWF-CAMBODIA

Working with partners to support local communities living adjacent to protected areas along the Mekong River with sustainable alternative livelihoods and ecotourism activities in the Mekong Flooded Forest Landscape by introducing sustainable agricultural models to community members and providing technical support to the development of community-based ecotourism and engaging them with the protection of natural resources including globally important species along the Mekong River such as the Irrawaddy dolphin, giant ibis, white shouldered ibis, river tern, greater and lesser adjutants, vultures and hog deer.

40+

COMMUNITY GROUPS

Form communities into chicken production groups, fish production groups, Cow Bank groups, Bafallo Bank groups, vegetable production groups, cow bank groups, Self Help Group (SHGs) and rattan and processing groups.

465

SUPPORTED HOUSEHOLDS

1,927

SUPPORTED COMMUNITY
MEMBERS INCLUDING
972 WOMEN



I am happy to work with the communities and support them to improve their livelihood situation in sustainable way and to strengthen their capacities to manage our natural resources.”

MS. SOUM SOKUNTHEA

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT OFFICER
WWF-CAMBODIA

6+ YEARS

EXPERIENCES IN
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS

May2014

Worked with a diversity of teams and partners of local NGOs to provide local communities with sustainable alternative livelihoods by building their capacity in sustainable agricultural practices such as livestock raising, organ plantation, home gardening, integrated farming system, human nutrition, water and sanitation and family-scale business model development as well as supporting the local communities

03

Bamboo Group Formed

To form 3 bamboo groups and support them in livelihood development plan, create by law to get recognize by Commune and local authority.

30+

CAPACITY BUILDING SESSIONS

to local communities on sustainable bamboo harvest,]strengthen community capacity in natural resources management, using SMART for the partol, etc.

May2014

JOINT WWF-CAMBODIA

Working to support local communities living adjacent to protected areas along the Eastern Plains Landscape with sustainable alternative livelihoods and strengthen their capacities in forest and natural resources management by providing technical support to the establishment of CCFs/CPAs by assist Community Engagement Team in establishing and training CCF/CPA committees/ Bamboo group committees in target villages.

09

Community Forest Transform to Community Protected Area

Assist tand coordination meetings with all key stakeholders, to ensure the smooth implementation to get officially signed agreement between CPA and the Ministry of Environment, which allow the CPA members to granted full legal rights to develop and implement sustainable natural resource management within their CPAs conforming to Cambodia’s law of protected areas.

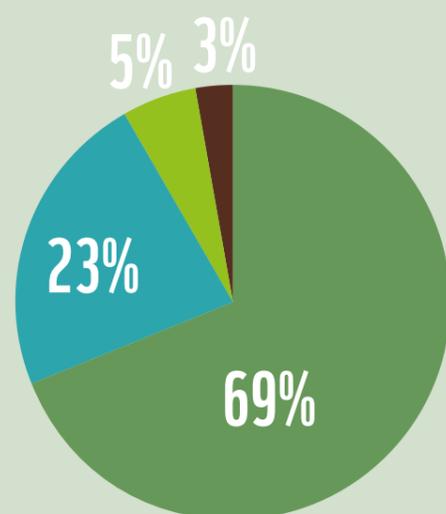
3,299

SUPPORTED HOUSEHOLDS

15,249

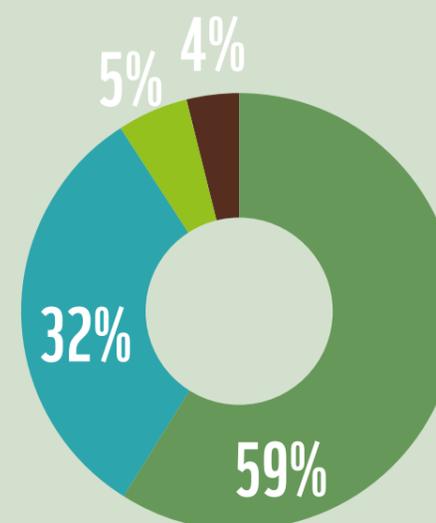
SUPPORTED COMMUNITY MEMBERS INCLUDING 6,372 WOMEN

FINANCIAL STATEMENT



FY20 TOTAL INCOME (US\$)

EPL	69%
MFF	23%
RATTAN	5%
OPERATION	3%
TOTAL	100%



FY20 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES (US\$)

EPL	59%
MFF	32%
RATTAN	5%
OPERATION	4%
TOTAL	100%

PARTNERS IN CONSERVATION

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 Ministry of Environment
 Minister of Interior
 Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
 General Directorate of Rubber (GDR)
 Cambodian Rubber Research Institute (CRRRI)

Government offices in Mondulhiri, Kratie, and Stung Treng:

- Provincial Administration Halls
- Provincial Departments of Environment
- Provincial Departments of Land Management, Urban Planning, Cadastral and Construction
- Provincial Departments of Tourism
- Forestry Administration Cantonment
- Fishery Administration Cantonment
- General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
- Royal University of Phnom Penh

LOCAL NGO PARTNERS

Forest and Livelihood Organization (FLO)
 Cambodian Youth Network (CYN)
 My Village (MVi)
 Culture and Environment and Preservation Association (CEPA)
 Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT)
 Community Legal Education Center (CLEC)
 Development and Partnership in Action (DPA)
 Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Organization (CIPO)
 NGO Forums
 Save Cambodia's Wildlife (SCW)
 Cambodia Institute for Research and Rural Development (CIRD)

PRIVATE SECTOR

IKEA South East Asia Trading Unit
 Mondulhiri Forest Venture
 Bopha Angkor Incense Handicraft
 Tiger Beer
 RMA Group
 CBM Corporation
 Socfin Cambodia
 D.T.C
 Khmer Organic Cooperative (KOC)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
 European Union (EU)
 Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation (SDC)
 Wildlife Alliance
 Conservation International
 Wildlife Conservation Society
 World Fish Center
 Aide au Développement Gembloux (ADG)
 Winrock International
 The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC)
 Non-timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP)
 IUCN
 Oxfam

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 Swedish Post Code Lottery
 Darwin Initiative
 Prince Bernhard Nature Fund
 Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
 Save the Children
 Nuremberg Zoo
 Yaqu Pacha



© Fletcher & Baylis / WWF-Cambodia

WWF-Cambodia in number

222,500ha

Total area of Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary in the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

372,971ha

Total area of Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary in the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

50,093ha

Total area of Sambo Wildlife Sanctuary in the Mekong Flooded Forests Landscape (MFF)

12,770ha

Total area of Prek Prasob Wildlife Sanctuary in the Mekong Flooded Forests Landscape (MFF)



Why we are here

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

wwf.org.kh