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# Mid-Term Review Report on The SCALE-UP Program “Support Conservation and Livelihood Empowerment”



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## Abbreviations

CF	Community Forestry
CPA	Community Protected Area
CYN	Cambodian Youth Network
CLUP	Commune Land Use Planning
CFCM	Community Forestry Committee Member
CBE	Community Based Enterprise
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CPT	Community Patrol Team
DGD	Directorate-General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DoE	Department of Environment
EDI	Enterprise Development Institute
ELC	Economic Land Concession
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FA	Forestry Administration
FLO	Forest and Livelihood Organization
HHs	Households
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
ICLT	Indigenous Community Land Titling
KII	Key Informant Interview
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MTR	Midterm Review
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
NTFP-EP	Non-Timber Forest Product-Exchange Program (Organization)
PA	Protected Area
PCFPCC	Provincial Community Forestry Program Coordination Committee
SCALE-UP	Support Conservation And Livelihood Empowerment-Up
SLA	Sustainable Livelihood Approach
WWF-BE	WWF- Belgium
MFF	Mekong Flooded Forest

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## Executive Summary

The Scale Up program is a 5-year DGD funded program (2017–2021) being implemented in the Mekong Flooded Forest Landscape, Cambodia. The program aims to contribute to rural development and to food, nutritional and economic security of vulnerable rural populations, improve knowledge and implementation of human rights and labour rights and support social economy, and improve environmental protection and climate change resilience. Its specific objective is “By the end of 2021, men and women in local communities residing along the Mekong River in Kratie province achieve land security, enabling livelihood improvement, sustainable forest management and biodiversity protection”. The program is funded by WWF-Belgium, led and implemented by WWF-Cambodia with Forest and Livelihood Organization (FLO) and Cambodian Youth Network (CYN).

Scale Up program is on its midterm of implementation and required to conduct MTR to determine its performance in the last two years. EDI was commissioned to conduct the MTR and provide recommendations based on the findings and results of the review. The objective of the MTR includes: (i) assess the extent to which certain activities implemented so far have led to achieving actual results, and taking into consideration the meaningful engagement of different targeted stakeholders; (ii) serve as a way to assess the effectiveness of certain key actions within the SCALE-UP program, and ultimately help the partners to improve their work; (iii) transversal thematic: gender, governance of communities to secure their tenure in natural resource management; and (iv) the implementing partners, WWF-Cambodia, FLO, CYN and WWF-BE will use the results of the evaluation to strengthen and improve project deliveries pursuant to the ultimate goals of the project. To achieve these objectives, EDI implemented the following activities, literature review; selection of site and stakeholders for interview; development of tools; data collection; data analysis and presentation of the result and recommendation of the MTR to WWF-Cambodia and partners.

The findings were presented according to five DAC criteria with high focus on the effectiveness of the Community Forestry (CF) and Indigenous Collective Land Title (ICLT) support.

On relevance, conservation is still the priority of the government on their policies that includes the SDG (indicator 14&15), in the Rectangular Strategy and the new NSDP and a priority for donors and the implementing non-government organization on their technical and financial support. Forest conservation is still highly important as a source of food and nutrition, livelihood, social and cultural development for the community in the Mekong Region. However crosscutting themes such as gender, climate change and dam infrastructure were fully mainstreamed during the period of implementation.

In terms of effectiveness of the SCALE-Up program, the consultant focused its analysis on the effectiveness of the support to the CF, ICLT and living conditions of the communities in the target areas.

The CF and ICLT have been a platform for the target communities to bring their needs and issues to the government. The CF and ICLT have served as institution that built the capacity and knowledge of the leaders and community members in the village. The CF committee and ICLT leaders with capacity have led the forest conservation and their community institutions development. The CF and ICLT activities have motivated the CF and indigenous community's members to participate and join activities on conservation. With the CF committee and ICLT leaders, the cooperation between community and the government have been strengthened and more development in the village have been implemented. The CF received equipment and materials for patrolling activities have motivated the CF in conducting their patrolling activities. The CF network and multi-level network provide a platform to enhance and strengthen the capacity of the CF committee and institution. The activities of CF and ICLT have increased the biodiversity in the protected areas. The protected forest has continued to serve the cultural and spiritual

ceremonial place for the CF and indigenous communities in the target areas. The indigenous communities felt more secured of their land and existence after they received their ICLT from MLMUPC. The ICLT motivation to protect and conserve their land has benefitted indigenous communities economically, socially and culturally.

CF, ICLT and PA are government initiative to empower the people to manage their natural resources. The CFs, ICLTs and PAs have been institutionalized to be used as a toll a venue to inform and increase awareness of the communities and relevant stakeholders. The CF and ICLT institution provided a chance for the committee members and ICLT leaders to learn and increase their knowledge on how they are going to develop a sustain their forest and natural resources. The protection and conservation of the forest have changed and improved the living condition of the communities because of the increase of biodiversity and NTFPs in the forest area. Gender empowerment in the project implementation is not yet fully implemented or mainstreamed in the project implementation.

Challenges include the difficulties of patrolling the large area of the CF forest protected area; most of the CF members and ICLT members are poor; threats to the security of the patrol team; Encroachment and land grabbing in the CF areas; accessibility of the CF forest area from the village is an issue; poaching and illegal logging; limited human and financial resources of CF and ICLT; no investment from the CF or government; illegal loggers and hunters live in the village; power, money and network of illegal loggers; lack of CF infrastructure; limited awareness of local communities that are not member of the CF and ICLT.

Efficiency was analyzed based on the following: Donor – delayed release of fund in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of implementation. Implementing agencies/partners – delayed release of fund to the beneficiaries; and lack of immersion with the community. Community level – delays in receiving of support causes death of chicken because of wrong timing; limited resources of the community to efficiently implement patrolling activities; and the lack of cooperation among the different NGOs the village to work together resulted in inefficient implementation to achieve of results and impact.

Impact/outcomes are not yet fully realized at this time because of the short period of implementation. However there are some short term impacts documented; regular patrolling of the different teams in the area; improving biodiversity; increased awareness of many people; maps and clear boundaries were demarcated; developing trust and cooperation among government authorities and communities; active participation of the government authorities; and NGOs motivation of all stakeholders.

Sustainability is seen in the development and implementation of Commune Land Use Planning (CLUP); motivation of CFMC, ranges, and ICLTs; development of the management plan for CF; implementation of the CBE and continuous capacity and awareness raising with all the stakeholders in the target areas.

Finally, recommendations have been outlined as follows:

- Support the completion of the CF management plan according to the context of the CF
- Strengthened the system of patrolling activities
- Support the infrastructure of the CF in the CF area
- Explore the CF source of financial support
- Continue to support the ICLT registration and land titling
- Awareness and team building of the CF, ICLT and PA rangers
- Support paralegal training
- Continue to mainstream gender

# 1. Background

Scale Up is a 5-year DGD funded program (2017-2021), implementing in the Mekong Flooded Forest Landscape, Cambodia by WWF-Cambodia, Forest and Livelihood Organization (FLO) and Cambodian Youth Network (CYN) for 2019-2021. The project is leading by WWF-Belgium and implemented by WWF-Cambodia. This is the first program funded by the DGD (the Belgian Development Cooperation). The program aims to contribute to rural development and to food, nutritional and economic security of vulnerable rural populations, improve knowledge and implementation of Human Rights and Labour rights and support social economy, and improve environmental protection and climate change resilience.

WWF- Cambodia is on its midterm implementation and required carrying out midterm review (MTR) to evaluate program performance. The Enterprise Development Institute (EDI) was commissioned to provide said services to respond on the midterm objectives. EDI is locally registered consulting firm specialized in Strategic Plan development, Program/project evaluation and especially in enterprise/livelihoods development in Cambodia.

**Specific objective:** By the end of 2021, men and women in local communities residing along the Mekong River in Kratie province achieve land security, enabling livelihood improvement, sustainable forest management and biodiversity protection.

- **Result 1:** By the end of 2021, 2 Commune Land Use Plans (CLUP) along the Mekong in the Kratie province, with support from relevant national and provincial authorities, are developed together with the local communities, civil society and the private sector.
- **Result 2:** By the end of 2021, local communities benefit from their sustainable management of 2 high biodiversity value conservation areas and 13 community-managed areas (10 Community Forestry and 3 Indigenous Collective Land Titles).
- **Result 3:** By the end of 2021, men and women in the local communities in and around community forests have increased their engagement in sustainable livelihoods activities (SLA: ecotourism, NTFPs, agriculture).
- **Result 4:** By the end of 2021, Local communities are empowered through a strong CF network, a provincial environmental multi-stakeholder network, an implemented gender mainstreaming plan and collective advocacy efforts for sustainable forest management and land-use plan.

Scale Up is implementing to support specific target group:

- ✓ 8 community forestry
- ✓ 3 Indigenous Communities for collective land titling
- ✓ 2 commune land use planning
- ✓ 2 PAs, Sambour and Prek Prasap Wildlife Sanctuaries (Designations of protected areas, protected area management including law enforcement, demarcation and zoning)
- ✓ Alternative livelihood development (eco-tourism and agriculture). This livelihood intervention links with conservation, which the primary beneficiaries are people who actively involved in conservation activities.

## 2. Evaluation Protocol

### 2.1. Rational

This midterm review was part of the overall purpose to understand WWF's commitment in achieving its goal and impacts as stated in the project document, 2019-2021. This was also a good practice for the organizational culture that serves the purpose and adoption of learning that will improve the remaining implementation of the project. The recommendations and suggested solutions from this

MTR will help to improve the overall performances of WWF's staff and increase more participation of the project beneficiaries.

## 2.2. Objectives

The objectives of the MTR are:

- To assess the extent to which certain activities implemented so far have led to achieving actual results, and taking into consideration the meaningful engagement of different targeted stakeholders (communities, governmental bodies, value chain actors/private sector, CSOs, Local NGOs...)
- It will serve as a way to assess the effectiveness of certain key actions within the SCALE-UP program, and ultimately help the partners to improve their work.
- Transversal thematic: gender, governance of communities to secure their tenure in natural resource management.
- The implementing partners, WWF-Cambodia, FLO, CYN and WWF-BE will use the results of the evaluation to strengthen and improve project deliveries pursuant to the ultimate goals of the project.

MTR will help to answer the overall questions such as:

1. What is effectiveness of the Community Forestry (CFs) and Indigenous Collective Land Titles (ICLTs) status on the empowerment of the men and women of the communities?
2. Are the CFs and ICLTs effective for the communities to protect and use their land?
3. Does the project help the communities to improve their living condition?
4. How is gender empowerment embedded in the project implementation?

## 2.3. Methodology

### 2.3.1. Literature/Desk review

The consultants reviewed all the relevant documents provided by WWF and partners. This helped them to understand about the project and served as the basis in the preparation of the inception report and tools. The reviewed documents are as follows:

- Program Proposal, 2017-2021 (Sep 2016)
- Progress report of Scale Up for the following period:
  - ✓ Jan-Jun 2019
  - ✓ Jul- Dec 2018,
  - ✓ Jan-Jun 2018,
  - ✓ Jul-Dec 2017,
  - ✓ Jan-Jun 2017
- Assessment reports (e.g. Gender assessment, Ecotourism, Census report on Hog-Deer, Endangered birds species survey etc.,)
- Project Logframe (Results outcomes) of Scale Up
- Data sheet of Scale Up target area in Kratie province
- Other relevant documents/ case study report made by WWF Cambodia and or Partner NGOs

### 2.3.2. Selected site and stakeholders for visit and interviews

After review of the project documents and reports, the consultant team discussed with WWF-Cambodia and partners about the selection of the target areas to be visited and people to be met. The consultant team and WWF-Cambodia agreed the tools to be applied are KIIs and FGDs with its direct beneficiaries. Since the MTR is mainly focused on the review of the performance of the project it disregards a HH survey that aims to determine the impact of the project. After the



consultation meeting with WWF team in Phnom Penh (during Exchange Seminar, from (9-13 Sep 2019), EDI team has determined the target villages for the visit during the MTR as follows:

- a) **Communities' beneficiaries:** who are engaged in or benefited from various activities/inputs of the program. They are the Indigenous Communities who received CLT and other livelihoods benefits, CF members and Bird nest conservation, Hog-Deer conservation and other agriculture activities that involved numbers of families. There were also (as reported) families who received technical support on chicken raising, cattle raising, vegetable production and other forms of sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, EDI conducted FGDs with selected men and women in the local communities in and around community forestry in the target areas to assess their engagement in the project target results as indicated in the project framework.
- b) **Stakeholders:** stakeholders and collaborators/partners for this project including: FLO, CYN (who replaced CCD), Provincial Department of Land Management (involved in CLUP and CLT), Provincial Dept of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries/FA (involved in CF establishment and strengthening), and Provincial Dept of Environment (involved in PA, Protected Mekong Landscape) and other who consider to collaborator or counterpart in this project.

### 2.3.3. Data collection tools and data analysis

The consultant team directly went to the identified communities (after discussion and arrangement with WWF-Cambodia) for the data collection through a set of questionnaire for KII and FGD based on allocated timeframe. Different tools for collecting both qualitative and quantitative data were used in relation to type of beneficiaries or community groups including Indigenous Peoples to assess gender mainstreaming, economic/livelihood's empowerment, CF site area management etc., and other social impact assessment were used to make sure that overall accurate information will be analyzed. The review and analysis have followed the DAC's criteria in assessing the project relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

### 2.3.4. Consultative meeting with WWF and Partners

A consultative meeting with WWF-Cambodia and NGO partners was organized in this process (e.g. inception meeting at Tonle Bassac 2 in order to understand the project progresses, roles of each partners and to collect comments, feedbacks prior to start of the field visit of EDI team.

## 3. Findings and discussions

### 3.1. Relevance

The forest and wildlife provides food, medicine and income to our people. It also serves as a praying and ceremonial place for people who seek help and guidance from God. These are some of the reasons why it is very important for us to protect and keep our forest intact for us, our children and the next generation survival (ICLTs and CF committee members). The government established a provincial committee to discuss the conservation and protection of the forest and natural resources because it brings income to the people and the government. Ecotourism has been continued to become popular in the province because of the well-known freshwater dolphin and tourists seek for more places to visit, thus protecting our forest can provide additional ecotourism opportunities. As tourists increase, more people can get benefits, by means including souvenirs sales, and as guides to the tourists (Deputy Director Governor). The Ministry of Environment continues to explore areas to be declared as wildlife sanctuaries to protect the remaining forest and biodiversity in the province, as a good example is the collaboration of SCALE-UP program with all stakeholders for us to establish additional two wildlife sanctuaries or protected areas in Sambour and Prek Prasap under sub-decree 128 and 129 respectively. These areas need to be continuously protected through the collaboration of all stakeholders because of its importance for the conservation of the remaining forest and wildlife in the province (DoE Officer). We are working in a landscape approach, we believe that conservation of critical habitats will eventually benefit the

whole ecosystem of other provinces and the country as a whole (SCALE-UP staff). Based on the sharing of different stakeholders conservation and community development in the target areas are still very relevant to the priorities of the government, the communities benefiting from the conservation of the forest and wildlife in the area, and the SCALE-UP project goals and objectives.

Some CF committees have only 2 women out of 11 members and others CFs all the committee members are men. FLO doesn't have women on their staff working in the project. WWF-Cambodia in Kratie has 34 staff with only 7 women. On the other hand, most of the beneficiaries involved in the sustainable livelihood alternatives were women. Some reasons mentioned for limited involvement of women with the implementing agencies are, only few women are interested to apply in the position posted and women prefer to work in the urban areas than working as social workers at the rural or remote areas.

### 3.2. Effectiveness

#### **Effectiveness of the Community Forestry (CFs) and Indigenous Collective Land Titles (ICLTs) status on the empowerment of the men and women of the communities**

##### 3.2.1. Community Forestry

The re-activation of the CF as institution has provided the target communities a voice to bring out their needs and issues to the government authorities. The supported 8 CFs were previously on the processes of registration and without government or NGOs support the CFs were not able to register and institutionalize their organization. In the last 2 years of the SCALE-UP program, WWF and partners supported the reactivation and registration of the 8 CFs and finally institutionalized these CFs. This reactivation has brought the re-election of the CF committee to lead the development of the CF and the conservation of the forest and natural resources. Through the CF committee, the CF members brought out their issues on land encroachment, illegal logging, decreasing biodiversity, and poaching of endangered species in their forest areas. They also voice out their needs for patrolling activities such as GPS, rain coats, flashlights, uniforms and fuel for their transportation. Women brought their needs for the improvement of their livelihoods, especially that most of the CF members are poor. Women also brought out their issues that when their husband joins the patrolling activities their source of income and food for the household were affected. In conclusion, the institutionalization of the CF has provided a venue for the communities to bring their socio-economic and environment and natural resources issues and needs to the relevant government authorities.

The CF and ICLT served as institutions that build the capacity and knowledge of the leaders and community members in the village. CF and ICLT members increased their knowledge and understanding about forest conservation, their benefits in protecting the forest and their responsibilities in conservation and management of the forest and natural resources. The CF committee has participated in conducting forest inventory, zoning, plotting, mapping and tree counting in the CF conservation area. The CF members were part of the hog-deer and bird nest research and conservation activities. The CF committee and Indigenous leaders have enhanced and increased their leadership capacity through their exposure in the different meetings, workshops and events inside and outside their villages.

CF committee and ICLT leaders are leading activities on forest conservation and their community institution development. The reactivation of the CF as institution and re-election of the CF committee members have encouraged the CF members to reactivate their membership and participate with the different activities in the village including patrolling and livelihood activities. The presence of the institutions and leaders for CF and ICLT made the community members to cooperate and report illegal activities happening in their forest when they collect NTFPs in the forest area. The people are now more confident reporting illegal activities because of their trust to the leaders they have selected to represent them both at the local and national levels. With CF committee and ICLT leaders' representation and cooperation with the project and the local

government, more CF members and indigenous communities are getting benefits both financial and technical support for both conservation and livelihood development activities.

The development of CF management plan provided a clear plan and development for the CF and conservation. After the CFs was registered, the CF management plan has been developed based on the context and needs of the CF management and conservation of the forest and natural resources. The management plan becomes more realistic to the needs of the CFs members for the protection and conservation of the forest and the natural resources. Two of the developed management plans have been presented to the commune council meeting to be considered to include in the CDP/CIP for future budget support. This approach could support the CF management plan in particular the patrolling activities in the CF conservation area.

### **The CF and ICLT activities have motivated the CF and indigenous community members**

The reactivation of the CF and the support for the ICLT have motivated the CF members and indigenous community members in the villages to continue protecting and conserving their natural resources in particular the forest areas. The revival and registration of the CF and the recognition and released of the ICLT to the indigenous communities have provided courage to the communities to raise their needs and issues. The CF committee and indigenous community leader are bringing these needs and issues to the local and provincial government for recommendations and solutions. The CF and ICLT have provided venue for the village communities to always join the meeting, workshops, events and trainings relevant to conservation and livelihood activities.

The CF committee and ICLT leaders' cooperation with government have provided more development in the village. First, the facilitation of the project with CF and local government had resulted back the trust of the communities to the government mandates to protect them and support their basic needs especially the source of their livelihoods. The CF management plan and by-laws and sub-decree for the ICLT have been shared with the commune development plan with the priority of protection and conservation of the forest. Other developments including tourism have been promoted with both the CF and ICLT for the community to benefit from the tourist visiting their forest and other cultural sites in the area. As tourism increase other basic public services were improved including roads and other infrastructures that benefited the communities in the village.

The CF received equipment, materials and financial support for patrolling activities which made them motivated to implement conservation in the CF areas. The CF institution has become a mediator for the needs of the CF members and patrolling team. The CF received materials and equipment from the project for their patrolling activities. The CF considered this as most important and encouraging support to the community to conduct their patrol activities in the forest. The materials/equipment that project provided are; rain coats, cameras and GPS devises.

The CF network at the provincial level has served to increase awareness and strengthen the capacity of the CF committee and institution. The CF revival provides windows for the CF committee to be linked with other CFs in the provinces and other provinces. They learned from each other and shared their own experiences on CF management and conservation. The project has provided support including travel, food and accommodation every time the CF committee or representatives join activities outside their village, which motivated the CF members to join the events externally. Learning have been shared with the members and applied in the current activities of the CF members in protecting and conserving the forest and natural resources.

The initiatives of the CF and the ICLT communities have significantly increased the biodiversity in the protected areas. The regular patrolling activities of the CF conservation areas has resulted to increase of biodiversity including birds, hog-deer, bees, and other flora and fauna in the CFs area. The increase of NTFPs in the forest has provided additional food and income for the communities in the village. For example, the honey group can make at least 30,000USD, per year as income. Other medicinal herbs are now available according to the CF members interviewed. Most of the CF

members participated in the discussion during the FGD mentioned that an increase of NTFPs such as honey, rattan, resin and other forest medicine have improved in the last three years which provide food, medicine and income to the villagers.

The protected forest has served as cultural and spiritual ceremonial place for the indigenous communities and CF communities. Village communities have peace in their heart and mind that their forest are now being protected and conserved. According to them, the forest is very important to them for praying and seeking guidance from their Gods and ancestors. They said that conserving the forest provide them hope for the future of their children and the next generation.

### 3.2.2. Indigenous Community Land Title

The indigenous community received land title felt secured of their land and existence as indigenous communities in the target areas. One of the three indigenous community collective land title (ICLT) under the project support was awarded to the Indigenous community of Ou Kak Village. The indigenous communities were first recognized and registered in the Provincial Department of Rural Development (IPs identity) and Ministry of Interior (as part of legal entity), and then the Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (to provide collective land title) awarded the Community Land Title. This provides the Indigenous communities feeling of security on the land and forest they are using for swidden agriculture plot, buried plot and spiritual forest plot. They said that with the title they are holding now, they are now more confident to use and protect the forest because this is their responsibilities not only to the government but to their ancestors who transferred the responsibilities to them.

The ICLT motivation to protect and conserve their land has benefited indigenous communities economically and socially. Indigenous communities were benefitting from the NTFPs, collective forest, agri-land, and wildlife sanctuary. There are 39 families who are dependent on these resources. According to them, they felt that land is secured after they received the title signed by the government authorities. With the land title, they are more confident that they can use and sustain the main source of their food and medicine for their family members.

The recognition, registration and ICLT have been a mechanism that increased awareness of the indigenous communities on their rights. Three IP communities have developed their internal rules with participation from all of their members. These rules were endorsed by commune chief. The by-laws of the 3 indigenous communities were approved by the Ministry of Interior, and the sub-decree for the development of the ICLT was disseminated to all the indigenous community members.

#### **CFs and ICLTs effectiveness for the communities to protect and use their land**

The CFs and ICLTs are effective for the communities to protect the use their land on the following basis:

CF, ICLT and PA are government initiative to empower the people manage their natural resources. It is very effective because this is supported with policies providing rights to the communities to use, protect and conserve the forest and natural resources. With a clear policy, recognition and registration, the women and men in the target areas were given the rights of tenure on their land and natural resources that are providing benefits on their culture and socio-economic development. As an example, according to the ICLT indigenous communities they felt that they are now more secured on the use and protection of their forest which provide shelter, food, medicine and for spiritual and cultural ceremonies.

The CF, ICLT and PA has been institutionalized to be used as a tool and venue to inform and increase awareness of the communities and other relevant stakeholders in the use, conservation and sustainability of the forest and the natural resources in the country, specifically in the target areas. Through these institutions both the government and NGOs were able to facilitate the

communities to understand and increase their awareness about the goals of forest and natural resources conservation. For example, the CF committee and ICLT leaders are acting as coordinators for their members and communities to encourage participation in the different activities for protection and conservation of the forest and natural resources.

The CF and ICLT institution provided a chance for the committee members and ICLT leaders to learn and increase their knowledge on how they are going to develop and sustain their forest, biodiversity, natural resources and land in their area. With these institutions, the committee members and the leaders of the indigenous communities were delegated to represent the people in different forums that provide learning and good practices that can conserve and sustain the forest and natural resources.

### **The project helps the communities to improve their living condition**

The project has activated the sleeping institution of CF and the indigenous community for ICLT to execute activities on management, protection and conservation of the forest and natural resources. Forest and the natural resources have been the source of food, medicine, spiritual and livelihood of most of the communities in the target areas. The increased biodiversity in the forest have provided income to the people, for example, the increased production of wild honey has provided additional income for the communities involved in the collection and marketing of the said NTFPs. There are other NTFPs such as rattan, resin, bamboos and other medicinal herbs that have increased, which provided food and income to the communities. In terms of social aspect, the CF committee members and the indigenous communities increased their knowledge and skills in the conservation of their forest and natural resources. They become more assertive in protecting their land and forest from encroachment and illegal activities. They were empowered to fight for the sustainability of their resources from poachers and illegal loggers. The CF committee members and ICLT leaders were trained and increased their capacity and confidence in meeting the relevant government authorities and other stakeholders during the period of the project implementation. The cultural and spiritual sites were protected and now used by the communities, thanks to the support of the SCALE-UP program. Overall, the CF members and ICLT indigenous communities have improved their living condition during the project implementation. Although other communities in the village that are not members of the CFs or ICLTs were not directly getting benefit from the project, they also benefited in the improvement of the forest and natural resources, because they also collect NTFPs for their food and medicine.

### **Gender empowerment in the project implementation**

Gender empowerment is not yet fully implemented or mainstreamed in the project implementation for example there is no female working in the project implementation in the field. With the CF committee members, there are only 2 or 3 females out of 11 to 12 members of the CF committee. Although, there are more women involved in the livelihood activities.

### **Challenges**

- Large area of the CF forest protected area. The CF area range from 1,000 to more than 5,000 hectares, According to the CF committee and patrol team, there are only few members committed and joining the patrolling activities so they could not actually patrol the whole area with limited human and financial resources.
- Most of the CF members are poor including the members of the committee. When they conduct their patrolling activities they lost time and income for their family. Usually the wives blame them of joining the CF and patrolling activities and missing to provide food for the family.
- There are threats to the security of the patrol team. The CFMC members felt insecure every time they conduct patrol activities because they know that illegal loggers usually carry their weapons.
- Encroachment and land grabbing in the CF areas of some companies awarded with ELC and immigrants. In the previous years the CFMC encountered encroachment to CF areas by the ELC companies or the new immigrants (Cham people). They said sometimes they could not

easily stop them without the support of relevant authorities including the commune councils/authorities and the provincial government. Sometimes the new immigrants have their connections with government authorities and they have resources.

- Accessibility of the CF Forest area from the village is an issue. The distance of the forest area is very far where the villages are located. The ELC area is also located between the village and the CF area, sometime the company doesn't allow the CFMC patrol team to cross the ELC towards the CF area. The selection of CF conservation area is based on the critical forest areas in the village. Some CFs selected the conservation areas before the award of ELC to the company.
- Illegal logging at the CF area. According to the CF members, because of the large area of the CF forest sometimes they could not fully patrol and protect the area. Another issue they observed is, there are some people in the village that informing illegal loggers whenever the patrol team conducts their patrolling activities.
- Limited human and financial resources of the CF, ICLTs and the PA patrol team to conduct regular patrolling activities in the area. According to the CF committee, ICLTs and PA community there only around 20 people involved in patrolling activities to protect more than 5,000 hectares forest land. Sometimes only 5 people are available to patrol on the scheduled time because other members are busy on their own livelihood for their family.
- No investment from the CF or government allotted budget for conservation in particular patrolling activities. According to the CF their fund for patrolling usually coming from NGOs, they said only the PA rangers under PDoE are receiving fund from the government. The PDoE validated this and said they only provide allowance to six rangers for the new protected areas.
- Illegal loggers and wildlife hunters are living in the village. According to the CF some villagers are working with private individuals who pay them to do illegal logging and hunt wildlife for consumers. When the equipment was confiscated they take it back by paying or threatening the CFMC.
- Power, money and network of illegal loggers and hunters are a challenge for the poor CF members. According to the CFMC sometimes when they caught illegal loggers even with full of evidence they still lost because the person is supported with high ranking officers and they have money to pay in the court.
- Lack of CF infrastructures in the CF area. The CF areas don't have any infrastructure such as guardhouse/tower or meeting hall in the CF conservation area to show their presence in the area and to have a resting area during patrolling activities.
- Limited awareness of communities and local authorities about CLT and ICLTs rights to their land and forest. Relevant government authorities need to regularly conduct awareness raising about ICLT, CF, PA, hog-deer and bird nest conservation area to increase.
- The collective reserve forest in Ou Kak Village belongs to the Kuy's IPs ICLT and CF area. However, in 2018 the forest area has been declared as Protected Area under MoE and the collective reserve forest has been forbidden by the government rangers from any use or farming. The Ou Kak CF will be transformed into CPA and they will follow the CPA guidelines. Now the management is in conflict with the state and IPs farmers/ villagers. The community especially the indigenous communities are not happy on the new management of no use and activity in the forest. The community needs to ask permission from the provincial authority unlike before that they can be endorsed at the commune level authority for their use.

### 3.2.3. Sustainable Livelihood Development

Community- Based Enterprise (CBE) approach was supported to community to promote sustainable livelihood. Model CBE supported in the project area were Chicken Production Enterprise, Farmed Fish Production Enterprise, Community Based Ecotourism Enterprise, Vegetable Production Enterprise, and Honey Production Enterprise. Materials and technical capacity building were provided to the beneficiaries. Around 200 HHs were benefited from the different activities. Income of beneficiaries is ranging from 40 – 100 USD of those involved in chicken and vegetable growing. Honey has the highest sale of more than 30,000 USD for one

season in 2019. Water user group was also introduced to support pumping of water for farmers and earns more than 250 USD. Ecotourism was promoted with 159 visitors recorded mid of this year.

### Challenges

- Limited CBEs for livelihood approaches were implemented during the initial project implementation. According to the CFCM the SCALE-Up project provided livelihood activities to some of their members were on an individual basis. The selection of beneficiaries was based on some criteria such as capacity, interest, availability, and with some assets such as land. With the said criteria some CF poor families could not avail the proposed livelihoods. So far the concept of CBE is not yet fully implemented as planned.
- Provisions of technical and financial support for livelihood in the target areas are still limited. 4 out of 7 CF visited mentioned that they did receive any support for the development of their livelihoods. This discouraged some of the members to join the patrolling activities because they could not provide support to their families when they join the patrol team.
- Feasibility study or business plan for proposed CBEs were not conducted before the provision of livelihood activities with the beneficiaries. Most of the visited villages during the MTR have indicated failure of their chicken raising due to high mortality of the chicken. It is reported that the SCALE- Up project provided the chicken during the period of hot season (April-May). Another reason stated was most chicken provided were imported from outside the village and they need to adjust on the current environment at the village. Vegetable grower groups reported that their vegetables were damaged during the recent flood of the Mekong this year 2019.
- CF poor members have limited livelihood resources including, human, physical, and finance. Most of the CF members and ICLTs do not have enough resources to contribute for the proposed livelihood activities. Most of the beneficiaries of the livelihood are those with assets and capable of sharing their contribution to the proposed livelihood activities. A mechanism to encourage poor CF members and ICLTs should be a priority of the project on its remaining period of implementation. A CBE approach will eventually help reach those poor CF members and ICLTs.
- A lack of cooperation, transparency and trust of the members of a CBE/association/group can hinder development and sustainability. A Honey production group in Tonsoang Thleak village (Prasat Teuk Khmao CF) supported by the project is not functioning well if compared to the one supported and run by NTFP-EP honey production group. The issue of the honey production group supported by FLO is the mistrust between members of the group especially on their chairperson. According to the members, there were no record of buying and selling of honey, and there's no regular meeting organized with the group members.

### 3.2.4. CF Network and Advocacy

CF network has been established and attended a quarterly meeting organized by the Kratie Forestry Administration Cantonment. Key issues discussed were land encroachment inside community forests, illegal logging and weak coordination among authorities. The participants brought these issues to the committee of the Provincial Community Forestry Program Coordination Committee (PCFPCC) discussion and action plan were developed.

Around 800 people were educated on environment, forestry law, and birds and hog-deer conservation. Dissemination of information is conducted through the use public forum, workshops, night show, and mini-campaign. Education materials used to disseminate information include leaflets, notebooks, t-shirts, mascot, education signage, and billboards. The Youth Eco-ambassador organized Story telling event, which attended by more than 1,000 youths. Finally, the project contacted local radio station aired the "one hour for nature" discussing conservation issues and activities with the officers of PDoE and FA and giving communities to share their concerns.

## Challenges

- The rights-based approach is not yet fully functioning at the ground level. The CF and multi-stakeholder network were just established and functions of the members were not yet fully applied. Gender issues are not yet fully mainstreamed among the leaders, e.g. most of the CFCM members were men. Collective advocacy for sustainable forest management and land use plans are still limited in its application and practice.
- Participation of relevant stakeholders in CLUP development is still limited. The process of empowerment should consider the participation of all stakeholders in all stages/processes of the development. This may include forest inventory, zoning, mapping, development of the plan, consultation meetings etc. all members of the village should participate on the step by step process to ensure ownership and sustainability.
- Team building among stakeholders is still limited. Relevant stakeholders should work as a team for the development of their area. Organizing public forum with multi-stakeholder alone is not effective to advocate development of a land use plan in the area. It was also observed that it is not an effective mechanism in just promoting multi-stakeholder collaboration. Relevant stakeholders should develop among themselves team work, TRUST, close relationship, true empowerment, regular network meeting and mutual support among these different stakeholders.
- Law and policies implementation are still limited. According to CFCM members they arrested poachers/hunters and illegal loggers and filed cases in the court but until date the illegal poachers and loggers are still roaming around the village. The CFCM are demotivated because illegal poachers and loggers are not punished or penalized.
- Transfer of CF/ICLT under FA to PDoE CPA has been an issue at the local level. Conflict among stakeholders has been raised during the visit in the target areas. According to beneficiaries everybody were confused on the new sub-decree especially the local communities. According to them why do they need to divide the forest area into many types of management whereas, the purpose is to protect and conserve it for the future and benefits of the people. They even proposed that to make it more sustainable and beneficial to everybody, all stakeholders should work together as ONE and as a TEAM rather than providing and making rights to just a few.

### 3.3. Efficiency

The MTR does not include audit to compare the SCALE-Up project performance and outputs/outcomes produced compared with its consumption of resources. The MTR team just reviewed timing, staffing and participation of key stakeholders of the project. The analysis has been presented based on the key stakeholders of the project as follows:

#### 3.3.1. Donor

According to WWF-Belgium, they believe that the release of fund to WWF-Cambodia and partners are on time. However, they also acknowledged that there are few months delayed during the second year tranche because Belgium government as donor has to review the progress report for both technical and financial before approving the request fund of the implementing agencies.

#### 3.3.2. Implementing agencies/partners

Based on the response of the implementing agencies, they felt that the implementation of the project is efficient in terms of technical and financial support to the beneficiaries. According to them they spent the budget efficiently to achieve what is indicated in the targets and work plan for the implementation with end beneficiaries. However, they acknowledge that there was a delay of almost three months for the second year trench for implementation. They assumed that the cause of delay was maybe the review of their reports and processes of approval at many levels including the Belgium Departments and WWF-Belgium. Working system of staff is inefficient since there is no immersion at the ground level.



### 3.3.3. Government agencies

The government agencies felt that the implementation of the SCALE-Up project is very efficient. According to them WWF-Cambodia and its partners have fully cooperated with them to achieve its target goals and objectives. They acknowledge the importance of WWF-Cambodia and partners coordination with the local communities to participate in consultation meetings, workshops, events and other activities relevant to the conservation of the forests. They said that without the coordination of the NGOs it is impossible for the government authorities to complete the necessary documentation and processes of commune land use plan, CF, PA and ICLTs. According to the officer of MLUMP experience, usually land titling of the ICLT fails because before they can be finally get the title, the NGOs just end their intervention and no one can assist or facilitate the community especially on the necessary documents need to be submitted to relevant government agencies. Therefore, the cooperation of WWF-Cambodia and partners with relevant government authorities from the village level to the provincial up to the national level are considered to be very efficient.

### 3.3.4. Community Level

Based on the response of most of community beneficiaries visited, they considered efficiency of SCALE-Up at a medium to low level of efficiency. According to them most of the staff of SCALE-Up were very seldom to stay or immersed with them. The usual practice was to contact them to have meeting in the afternoon then after the meeting of 2 – 3 hours the staff has to leave them back in the town proper of the province. Some community beneficiaries of SLA also mentioned that the agreed release of financial, seeds and materials inputs were delayed for few months before they were able to provide these agreed inputs. According to CF patrol team released of fund for patrolling was delayed so the members of the patrol team have to use their own resources. Lack of resources of the community resulted to inefficiency on their patrolling activities.

According to community there was no proper or good coordination among the different NGOs working in the province. Based on their own perspective if there are synergies among the different NGOs working in the province or in the village a more effective and efficient conservation activities can be achieved.

## 3.4. Impact/Outcome

Impact of the SCALE-Up could not be realized at the midterm review, but the consultant identified some outcome of the Project as follows:

Regular patrolling (at least 4 times/month) reduced encroachment and illegal logging, The CF visited mentioned that they have to conduct patrolling activities at least 4 times a month. However when the PA has been established, more regular patrolling activities with the PDoE rangers were conducted. Thus, with regular patrolling activities, illegal logging and illegal hunting have been reduced.

Biodiversity in the area have been observed to improve. According to the CFs and ICLTs members they observed the increase of wild bears, monkeys, bantengs and gaurs in area. Some communities near the CF protect areas complain that the hog-deer are eating their crops, indicating there is already presence and increasing number of this hog-deer species.

Increase awareness of CF members about the importance of forest conservation. Based on consultation meetings, workshop and events, the awareness of the rural communities has increased. According to the CFCM more people in the rural areas have learned about the importance of conservation and what benefits they can avail here if it can keep intact or conserve. Benefits can be seen into three main components; economics – the forest conservation has increased NTFPs that increased the income of the communities. Social – understand the importance of their forest and protect this from encroachment and illegal activities. The community

gained tenure and sense of ownership of their land after availing the title and CF registration. They use this recognition from the government to resist the encroachment of new migrants including the company managing the ELC.

Maps, clear boundaries and demarcation reduced encroachment in the conservation areas. One example cited was the excavation between the CF area and Sopheak Development Company under ELC. The demarcation of the forest area has informed the communities about the CF, PAs and ICLT areas and they cooperate to protect and conserve these demarcated areas.

Developing trust and cooperation among government authorities and the communities in some of the target areas were slowly restored. According to the CF through the coordination and facilitation of the SCALE-UP, the solidarity and cooperation among them and between local authorities at the village, commune, district and provincial level have been slowly restored through the CF and multi-network meetings and cooperation.

Government authorities from the deputy governor down to the village chief in the target areas have been very active in cooperation with the SCALE-Up and with the community. The provincial governor has set up a committee to use as a platform to bring issues, concerns and needs of the different stakeholders for discussion and recommendations for appropriate solution.

The NGO has motivated the CFMC members to continue the protection and conservation of the forest area. According to the CFMC members they could not fully protected the forest without technical and financial support from the SCALE-Up.

### 3.5. Sustainability

The CLUP is still on its halfway to be recognized and formally established in the target communes. It may still a long process before finally adopted and implemented in the commune. The MLMUPC has seen the CLUP as a good mechanism to sustain the conservation area. However, this need to be consulted and disseminated to all relevant stakeholders especially the community for them to understand the purpose of each land use and what they can contribute in the different zones.

The CFMC, PA rangers and ICLTs leaders have been motivated to continue their activities on conservation as they understand that their work is for the betterment of their natural resources and future of their children and the next generation. However, the CF and ICLTs members are not yet fully convinced that they can sustain their activities including conservation and livelihood without the support of the NGOs. They said that there is no regular source of income for the CF to support patrolling activities and livelihood development of the CF members.

The CF management plan is considered to guide the CF management and development to its sustainability. However, this needs to be indoctrinated to every member of the CF. The same way with the ICLTs, ownership needs to transpire among the members of the said ICLTs. Without acknowledgement of tenure and ownership their initiative of conservation will not be sustained.

The SLA have been supported without feasibility study and business plan and provided into the beneficiaries individually. The plan of CBE is not yet fully implemented, which can preferably sustain the livelihood activities of the target beneficiaries. Therefore, at the current status, where chicken are dying, vegetables were flooded, and honey do not have proper management, these proposed livelihood are still far from its sustainability.

Dissemination of information on conservation has been very intensive however the most important values and attitude such as trust, cooperation and team work among the different stakeholders have been left behind. Without agreement of all stakeholders on one purpose and objective for conservation and socio-economic development in the area it will be very difficult to achieve sustainability.

## 4. Recommendations

### **Support the completion of the CF management plan according to the context of the CF in Cambodia**

The CF management plan is serving as the strategic frameworks that address the CF development as an institution and for the conservation of the forest and natural resources. After two years of the project implementation, only 2 of the 8 CF were able to complete their management plan and started to implement it. It is therefore recommended to put some efforts to support the 6 CF to complete their management plan as soon as possible. For the two CF, it is highly recommended that this management plan will be included in the Commune Development Plan (CDP) and Commune Investment Plan (CIP) to make sure that a certain amount of the commune budget can be allotted to support the implementation of the proposed CF management plan. It is also recommended that the CF committee and members should develop their annual workplan (AWP) based on their 5 years management plan. Detailed budget should be developed as a base for the AWP. Monitoring of progress and performance should be conducted at the midline and endline implementation of the AWP. Doing this will help the CF to measure their achievement and learn from their implementation that may guide them in their next AWP development.

### **Improve the system of patrolling activities**

One of the priority activities of the CF is to conduct regular patrolling activities in the CF areas. However the extensive area of the CF forest for conservation has reduced the effectiveness and efficiency of patrolling the whole area. Based on interview with the CF committee they could only conduct 4 – 6 patrolling activities every month which means they could not fully monitor or patrol their whole CF forest area. WWF has been implementing the SMART<sup>1</sup> tool in conducting patrolling activities in some of their project. It is therefore, recommended to apply this system in the CF patrolling activities. It is also important to innovate in the new technology in the market such as the use of drones. Using drones could reduce the time of the CF walking a long distance just to check if there is encroachment around the CF areas. Illegal logging could also be seen above and the team can directly move towards the activity area to arrest these illegal loggers.

### **Support infrastructure development in the CF area**

It is recommended at the local level to support infrastructures (guard house/tower, CF office etc.) in the CF conservation areas to be more visible at the same time there will be a resting area for the patrol team and education/ training center for other interest groups. The tower can be used as the flying area for the drone to have a regular monitoring of the wide CF areas.

### **Explore CF source of financial support**

SCALE-Up project should develop a mechanism that will sustain the fund of the patrol team (CF, ICLTs, CPA and rangers) implementing protection and conservation activities in the forest areas. An example of this is the income from ecotourism enterprise should allot a certain percentage for funding the patrol team. Both the provincial and local authorities should promote ecotourism activities to maintain the number of tourist visiting the province and the natural resources of the CF villages. The Deputy Governor is very positive on the ecotourism in the province because of the effective conservation of the natural resources, which attracts many tourists to visit these conservation areas. Scale-Up project should continue to promote CBE approach with the CFMC and CF members to ensure income and food for the family of the CF members who are devoting time in the protection and conservation of the forest. This will also motivate more villagers to join the CF and conduct their own initiatives to protect the forest from illegal activities. Once the CBE starts to gain income, it should introduce the sharing system of income for the development of the institution and conservation of the forest and the natural resources

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<sup>1</sup> Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool

### **Continue to support ICLT Registration and Land titling**

One of the Target ICLT registrations was successfully awarded to one of the indigenous village being supported. Another 2 ICLTs are still on the process of registration and titling. It is therefore recommended to priorities the land titling of the 2 ICLTs during the remaining period of project implementation. According to the officer of the DLUMP, it is very important that WWF and FLO are still around to facilitate the dissemination of information and gathering of data for the award of land title to the remaining 2 ICLTs target. The project is very important in coordinating the meeting of the government and the community because of the lost confidence of the people with the government. The project acting as the mediator helps a lot to achieve the objective of ICLT registration and titling.

### **Continue the CF and ICLT Livelihood Development**

Continue to promote the concept of the CBE approach to ensure profitable and sustainable livelihood at the village level. This concept will also encourage the poor to join and be part of the livelihood development in the area. Initially, the plan of the SCALE-UP program is to pilot livelihood activities with individual beneficiaries then scale up into an enterprise. It is therefore, recommended to start scaling up the successful beneficiaries into an enterprise to have economy of scale in their production and marketing. Research or feasibility study should be conducted and develop a business plan for the CBE to ensure sustainability and loss of investment of the communities. The project could review successful livelihood approach and good practices that are working in the previous project or NGOs including the on-going ecotourism, vegetable home gardening, rice banks, and cattle banks should be adopted. Adopt the NTFP-EP approach rather than creating new group of honey producers to avoid competition among the honey producers' groups in the village. If they work in a more collaborative way it may improve the quality and quantity needed in the market. The project should encourage cooperation among the communities and private sector in trading, processing, packaging, transporting, and marketing community products. This mechanism will maximize incomes and contributions of the local communities/villagers to the target CBE.

### **Support team building training**

Instead of conducting more awareness meeting and events the program should consider supporting team building among the leaders and members of CF, CPA, and ICLTs to be more efficient and effective in the protection and conservation of the forest and natural resources. It is recommended that there should be more efforts on team and trust building, close relationship, true empowerment, regular network meeting and mutual supports among network members. For some tools to use, the team can visit some of these sites. <https://www.who.int/cancer/modules/Team%20building.pdf>; or <https://workshopbank.com/team-building-workshops>

### **Support paralegal training**

Support the communities to file cases to people guilty of illegal activities and ensure that appropriate penalties should be imposed according to the grave of cases. Make sure that the case will not be fixed in the court without the knowledge of the communities who filed the complaint. For the staff and community to learn about their legal rights, it is important for them to understand about the law and use this to protect and conserve their natural resources. The CF committee should learn or attend a paralegal training to make sure they know their rights and obligation.

### **Continue to support Gender Mainstreaming**

Gender mainstreaming and gender empowerment should be accelerated for the rest of the project life cycle both with the implementing institutions and to the communities. Gender mainstreaming should start with the implementing institutions setting as an example then to the community. The project should encourage more women to participate in the CF committees and ICLT development.

## 5. Annexes

### 5.1. Tools and Questionnaire

#### Community questionnaire (FGD)

Group of Committee Name	
Facilitator's Name	
Place of meeting	
Date of meeting	

#### Relevance

1. Do you think your activities are important to the conservation of the forest, hog deer and bird nest? Why?
2. Do you think it is important having commune land use plan (CLUP) or CF or ICLT or PA in your village/area? Why? What is the benefit of this to you?
3. Do you think the SLA is important to you and the community? Why? Have you been involved in any of this SLA in your village? Is this useful and help you? How?
4. Do you think CF network and the environmental multi-stakeholder network important for you? Have you been informed or joined any meeting on these networks?

#### Effectiveness

5. Have you heard about the SCALE-UP program here in your village? What do you think about the implementation of the project? Have you been benefitted on its implementation? Have you been involved in any of the activities implemented? Can you tell us what your involvement in the project is?
6. Who among you is involved in the activities of CF/CLUP/ICLT/PA/SLA/Networks/ hog deer/bird nests implementation? What are the benefits being part of this activity? Please explain.
7. What are the constraints/challenges you faced during the implementation of your activity under CF/CLUP/ICLT/PA/SLA/Networks/hog deer/bird nests? Please explain.
8. Have you attended any consultation meeting in the last 2 years in any topic relevant to SCALE UP? What are these? Can you tell us what you can remember discussed during this consultation meeting? Are these important to you as part of this community? Why?
9. What important learning you can remember as part of the SCALE-UP program activities you are involved in? Can you elaborate further? What do you think needs to improve to be more beneficial to you?
10. Based on your idea and assessment how many or what percentage of the population in this village and commune directly or indirectly benefitted in the project activities and support? What are these? Please share with details.

#### Efficiency

11. Have you been part of the development of plans for any of the activities you have been involved? What is your involvement of development of plan and implementation?
12. Are agreed plans or support on your activities have been delivered on time or delayed? If delayed what are the reasons? How can this be improved in the project implementation?
13. In your patrolling activities, have you encountered any issues on supply, equipment, fuel etc. to make your patrolling activities effective?

#### Impact

14. What has changed in this village after the SCALE-UP program was implemented? Please enumerate and elaborate further.
15. What is the most significant changes in your life or household after involvement with the project activities?
16. Are there any changes in the environment and natural resources in the area?
17. In your own assessment what is the impact having CF/CLUP/ICLT/PA/SLA/Networks/ hog deer/bird nests in your village? What change have brought in your area and to your household and self?

#### Sustainability

18. Do you think your activities where you are involved in will continue even after WWF, FLO and CYN will stop their implementation? If yes, in what way? If no, what needs to be done to sustain it?
19. Are you ready to invest your time and money to continue the activities you're implementing now? In a percentage rate, how much you can spare both money and time for your current activities? Why?
20. What are your recommendations for the SCALE-UP program to be successful and provide better benefit to the communities in your area?

**KII questionnaire  
(Partners, local authorities and other relevant groups involved with the project)**

Interviewee Name	
Key Informant Name	
Place/Location for meeting	
Date of meeting	

**Relevance**

1. Do you think the activities of the project still relevant for the priorities and policies of the government and beneficiaries? Why do you think it's still relevant? Why not?
2. Do you think the implemented activities and current outputs are consistent with the target outcomes and overall objective of the project to date?
3. Do you think the project activities actually address the issues and needs of the communities in the target area? Please elaborate.

**Effectiveness**

4. Do you think the number of hectares of conservation areas under CF, Hog-Deer, Bird Nest, ICLT and bird nest achieved compared with the target of 37,266?
5. Do you think the communities felt that there are improvements on their land tenure? Can you provide some examples? What percent of the total household felt that their communal land will not be lost from them?

**Result 1 CLUP**

6. What is the status of the CLUP mapping in the commune? Did stakeholders attend any consultation meeting on the development of the CLUP? How many times and what types of consultation?
7. What are the factors that help you for the achievement of your outputs in your CLUP activities?
8. What are the gaps in achieving your target results in CLUP activities?
9. What are the challenges/constraints you faced in the implementation of the CLUP activities?

**Result 2 Hog-deer, bird nests, ICLT**

10. Are the hog deer and bird nest conservation areas have been mapped and approved by the provincial governor of Kratie?
11. How many CF have been registered from the target 4? How many of the 8 CF have now management plans?
12. How are the communities and members benefitting from the implementation of CF management plan?
13. At what level of recognition and registration are the three ICLTs now?
14. What are the factors that help you for the achievement of your outputs in the conservation of hog deer, bird nest, CFs and ICLT?
15. What are the gaps in your implementations of hog deer, bird nest, CFs and ICLT activities?
16. What are the challenges/constraints you faced in the implementation of the hog deer, bird nest, CFs and ICLT activities?

**Result 3 SLA**

17. How many HHs in the CFs, hog deer, bird nests and ICLT have been engaged in the different types of SLA?
18. What do you think the factors that help your achievements in the SLA activities?
19. What are the gaps in your implementations of SLA activities?
20. What are the challenges/constraints you faced in the implementation of the SLA activities?

**Result 4 Network**

21. What is the status of the LIVES report card? Is there any consultation of negotiation happened in the last 2 years?
22. What is the content of this LIVES report card? Where did they submit the report card? How do the local communities prioritise their concerns? Does the project have a system/mechanism to do prioritization?
23. What do you think are the factors that help your achievements within the Networks activities?
24. What are the factors that influence the non-achievement of your activities in the Networks?
25. What are the gaps in your implementations of the Networks activities?

26. What are the challenges/constraints you faced in the implementation of the Network activities?
27. Is gender been mainstreamed in all activities? If yes how? Please share documents such as attendance sheet and committee members in all institutions the project is working. If not mainstreamed, why?
28. Have been there activities towards dam impact within the target areas? If yes, what are those activities? If none why?

### **Efficiency**

29. Based on your organization assessment, do you think your organization achieved what you planned to achieve in the last two years?
30. Are there any delays of activities implementation? What are the reasons of delay? What solutions have been applied to put the activities on track?
31. In terms of cost, what percent of the budget benefits the community, including technical and capacity building support? Based on your rough estimate how many HH have been supported under your organization's activities?
32. Do you think the roles and responsibilities under your organization appropriate and been delivered properly? Is there any capacity building provided to the staff for the implementation of activities? Who provided this support if any?
33. How is your cooperation with partner organization? Are there any constraints/challenges you faced with your cooperation with the other partners NGOs? How these been resolved? What are your recommendations to avoid those challenges?
34. How is your cooperation with the different government authorities? Are there any constraints/challenges you faced with your cooperation with the government authorities? How these been resolved? What are your recommendations to avoid those challenges?

### **Impact**

35. Have you observed any development or changes within the environment and natural resources in your target areas in the last two years of implementation? What are these?
36. Have you observed any development or changes within the community/HH in your target areas in the last two years of implementation? What are these?
37. Is gender been mainstreamed during the project implementation? Please cite some examples.
38. Are other cross cutting issues (flood and drought/ child labour) addressed during the project implementation? Cite some examples
39. Do you think the project have contributed to the awareness of the communities on new practices, policies, (CF, ICLTs, CLUP, PA, SLA) relevant to conservation and local communities development? Provide some examples.
40. Do you think the SCALE-UP program assist the community needs to be heard and consider the development of new policies or revised policies that will benefit the communities in the target areas? What are these?

### **Sustainability**

41. Based on your assessment, will the benefits on CLUP, CF, Hog deer, bird nests, ICLT, and SLA continue after the project implementation? If yes, how this can be sustained? If no, why and how can be sustained?
42. Do the beneficiaries show interest and ownership of activities? What needs to be mainstreamed to continue their activities on conservation and protection?
43. Regarding the issues on the community conflict of interest in the CF, ICLT and PA, how did the project response on this issue? What are the best recommendations to address this conflict of interest?

## 5.2. List of participants attended in FGDs

**Total= 68 persons**

Place: Veal Kanseng, Kampong Damrey (commune office) 03/10/2019

No	Name	Sex	Role	Contact
1	Sum Suk Ry	M	CF member	
2	Aut Kulvet	M	CF member	088 9869691
3	Pol Sothear	F	CF cashier	0977344725
4	Hun Sreyroth	F	CF member	0978115058
5	Toung Rorn	M	Deputy Chief of CF	0973219267
6	Ou Vibo	M	CFMC member	0978189881
7	Thun Khumpheak	M	CFMC member	
8	Rin Tha	M	CFMC member	
9	Sum Saray	M	CFMC member	088 4407899

Place: Ou Preah Village (Ou Preah Pagoda) 04/10/2019

No	Name	Sex	Role	Contact
1	Chhoun Pharak	M	CF member	
2	Norn Thy	M	CF member	
3	Huk Thol	M	CF member	088 57 91 304
4	Chum Yeurn	M	CF member	
5	Dy Mean	M	CF member	
6	Seurn Rorn	M	CF member	
7	Hear Sam Eurn	M	Deputy Chief of CF	071 960653
8	Hear Veurn	M	CF patrol team member	
9	Hout Ngork	M	CF member	
10	Chun Sameurn	F	CF member	
11	Kheiv Dek	F	CF member	
12	Chhin Vin	M	CF patrol team member	
13	Chen Cheurn	M	CF patrol team member	
14	Preah Bin	M	CF member	
15	Hear Teurn	M	CF member	
16	Sek Norn	M	CF member	

Place: Ou Kok Village (Community Hall) 04/10/2019

No	Name	Sex	Role	Contact
1	Thoun Sanvong	M	Community's Secretary	
2	Moul Sok	M	Chief of Community	0713532228
3	Kreiv Leurn	M	Deputy Chief of Community	0116010988
4	Thoun Samin	M	Village Chief	
5	Kae Phay	M	Village assistant	
6	Kae Meng	M	CF patrol team member	
7	Thorn Siphot	M	Community member	097 82 11 854
8	Val Thirun	F	Community member	0887875831
9	Antert Kor	M	Community member	097 29 66 747
10	Hout Thy	M	Community member	
11	So Ma	M	Community member	
12	Nam Rung		Community member	
13	Moul Rat		Community member	

Place: Antchey Village: (Antchey Pagoda) 05/10/2019

No	Name	Sex	Role	Contact
1	Mork In	M	Chief of IP community	
2	Sorn Horb	M	Member of IP community	
3	Chit Chhin	M	Member of IP community	
4	Kong Toun	M	Member of IP community	
5	Kun Sok khea	M	Member of IP community	
6	Ngoun So	M	Deputy Chief of CF	0714773609



7	Khe Rap Nann	M	CF member	0974878885
8	Hul Bo	M	Chief of first sub-committee	088 9877788
9	Mao Chanty	F	CF member	
10	Sann Vansen	F	CF chief	0885728862

Place: Tonsong Thleak village (Vorn Trai House) 06/10/2019

No	Name	Sex	Role	Contact
1	Ya Smak	M	CF Chief	088 41 77 710
2	Phai Bun Leang	M	CF Deputy Chief	097 31 20 266
3	Vorn Trai	M	CF cashier	071 23 21 52
4	Chhun Tan	M	Chief of CF patrol team	088 34 18 599
5	Prum Den	M	Chief of CF patrol team	
6	Em Pov	M	Village chief	097 29 63 335
7	Hean Lai	M	CFMC member	
8	Sor Touch	F	CF patrol team member	0973525955
9	Ben Srey Neang	F	CF member	097 8368733
10	EK Sovanna	M	CF member	097 644 9998
11	Sum Chheur	M	CFMC member	0975220650
12	Khov Yi	F	Village Assistant	088 4889511

Place: Chrouy Banteay village, Prek Prasop, Kratie, 07/10/2019

No	Name of Participant	Sex	Position	Contact
1	Chhit Kim Orn	M	Chief of Patrol Team	0972962215
2	Mer Sakhorn	M	Chief of Patrol Team	0977848240
3	Thoun Chheng Lun	M	Chief of Patrol Team	0972195624
4	Khiev Bunchheun	M	Deputy of CPT	0978219752
5	Vann Klaing	M	Member of PT	0978851067
6	Ros Oeurn	M	Member of PT	0978426345
7	Leng Kimler	M	Member of PT	071994918
8	Pich Try	M	Member of PT	0886704561

### 5.3. Schedule of field work/visit to the sites

Date	Description of Activities	Place	Remark
11-13/Sep/19	- Literature reviews	PP	
01-05/Oct/19	- Meeting WWF, FLO and CYN and Provincial Government officers*	Kratie	
03/Oct/19	- Field visit to Veal Kansaeng village, Kampong Damrei commune (Chhlong district) to conduct Focus Group Discussion on CF	PP& Kratie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 to 5 pm</li> <li>- 12-15 participants, 60% CFMCs &amp; 40% CF members.</li> <li>- Venue: Commune meeting room</li> <li>- Tel: 088 4407899</li> </ul>
04/Oct/19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visit Ou Krieng village in Ou Krieng commune to conduct Focus Group Discussion on CF and Livelihood activities</li> <li>- Visit Ou Preah village in Ou Krieng commune to conduct Focus Group Discussion on CF (Phnom Ses) and Livelihood activities</li> <li>- Visit Ou Kak village in Ou Krieng commune (Sambour district) to conduct Focus Group Discussion on CF (Ou Kok) and livelihood activities</li> </ul>	Kratie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 8:30 to 11:30 am</li> <li>- 12-15 participants, 60% CFMCs &amp; 40% CF members.</li> <li>- Venue: Ou Preah pagoda</li> <li>- Tel: 071 9609653</li> <li>- 2:00 to 5:00 pm</li> <li>- 12-15 participants, 60% CFMCs &amp; 40% CF members.</li> <li>- Venue: Village meeting room</li> <li>- Tel: 071 3532223</li> </ul>
05/Oct/19 FLO	- Visit Kaoh Antchey village, Boeung Char commune (Sambour district) on CLT and livelihoods activities,	Kratie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2: 00 to 4: 30 am</li> <li>- 12-15 participants, 60% MCs &amp; 40% members.</li> <li>- Venue: SAIACHOARLEAN</li> <li>- Tel: 0977 982216</li> <li>- 9: 00 to 11:30 pm</li> <li>- 12-15 participants, 60% MCs &amp; 40% CF members.</li> <li>- Venue: WAT(PAGODA)</li> <li>- Tel: 0712458151</li> </ul>
06/Oct/19	- Visit Tonsaong Thleak village in Kampong Cham commune (Sambour district) on CF (Prasat Teokmoa) and Livelihoods activities	Kratie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1:00 to 4:00 pm</li> <li>- 12-15 participants, 60% CFMCs &amp; 40% CF members.</li> <li>- Venue: Village meeting room</li> <li>- Tel: 0312321152/0978470254</li> </ul>
07/Oct/19	- Visit Chrouy Banteay and La Eiet villages in Chrouy Banteay commune (Prek Prasab district) on Hog-Deer conservation and Livelihoods intervention activities	Kratie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 8:00 to 11:00 am</li> <li>- 15 participants (7 Community Petrol Team &amp; 8 livelihood team)</li> <li>- Venue: House of Vice Chief of Chrouy Banteay village</li> <li>- Tel: CPT: 097 2962215, LT: 097 7848230</li> </ul>
08/Oct/19	- Conclusion of the key findings and	Kratie	

	prepare for preliminary presentation to stakeholders		
09/Oct/19	- Preliminary findings presentation to WWF and NGO partners	Kratie	
10/Oct/19	- EDI team return back to Phnom Penh		
14/Oct/19	- First draft report	PP	
21/Oct/19	- Final MTR report to be submitted to WWF-Cambodia	PP	

\* **Note:** Government Officers, who work in collaboration with SCALE-UP project such as:

1. Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, PDAFF, (FA and Livestock raising activities)
2. Provincial Department of Environment, PDoE, (Protected Area management and Conservation)
3. Provincial Department of Tourism, PDoT, (who involved in ecotourism initiative)
4. Provincial Administration (PA)
5. Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, (PDLUPC)
6. Provincial Department of Rural Development, PDRD