



CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name	BirdLife International Cambodia Programme
Project Title	Handing Over BirdLife International's Mission to a Cambodian Non-Governmental Organization
CEPF Grant or Number	SG73275 / CEPF-055-2016
Date of Report	30 June 2018

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma Hotspot

Strategic Direction: 8 - Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels

Grant Amount: US\$ 20,000

Project Dates: 1 May 2016 to 31 October 2017 extended to 30 April 2018 (26 months)

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)

Ministry of Interior: This ministry is responsible for registering and managing civil society organizations in Cambodia. The project worked with their department to process the registration of a national NGO based on the requirements of the new NGO law.

Other Partners and Stakeholders: The project also involved or worked with: the Cambodia Vulture Working Group; Cambodia River Tern Conservation Working Group; Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust; Ministry of Environment; Cambodia Bird Guide Association; and Sam Veasna Center. The aim was to raise the profile of NatureLife Cambodia (NLC) and to build partners' confidence in the new organisation.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

BirdLife International is a global partnership organization, currently working in 121 countries. BirdLife International believes in the spirit of building national ownership and partnerships, and as such selects and builds the capacity of national non-governmental organizations (one per country) to be partners. In Cambodia, after directly engaging in the conservation sector and building local staff capacity for more

than 15 years, BirdLife International is looking to hand over its mission in Cambodia to a locally-established NGO. All 12 founding members of NLC share a strong conviction that BirdLife's mission can be implemented by Cambodians. Several workshops were organized with the participation of all founders and governing board candidates to develop and finalize the bylaw and management structure of NatureLife Cambodia, based on comments from the Ministry of Interior. The governing board was officially recruited and the executive committee was also formed in order to process NGO registration. On 1st March 2017, NatureLife Cambodia was officially established as a national biodiversity conservation NGO.

With technical support from the BirdLife International Cambodia Programme, NatureLife Cambodia developed a 10-year strategic programme and a strategic fundraising plan, to provide long-term direction for NLC in both programme implementation and fundraising. These long-term strategies will help to ensure the functioning of NLC's programmes after this project ends.

Fundraising proposals were developed and submitted to different donors. Five small grant proposals received funding and were used to support NLC's research activities and education awareness raising activities. From its establishment until June 2018, NLC raised around US\$30,000 from different sources of funding. More proposals will be developed and submitted to potential donors based on NLC's strategic fundraising plan to secure funding for the implementation of NLC's ten-year strategic programme. However, since NatureLife Cambodia is a new local conservation organization, it will require more time and effort to develop proposals, raise funds and implement conservation projects.

We have secured and implemented NLC projects based on NLC's ten-year strategic programme. These included research on migratory birds in Cambodia, the organization of the first Cambodia Bird Fair, the organization of the "welcome to the birds" education event, and awareness raising on wetland and bird conservation. Based on the recommendations of NLC's governing board meeting, NLC will prioritise conservation projects on migratory birds and education raising.

Through its participation in several workshops, meetings and events, NLC has raised its profile with the public and other conservation NGOs at both the national and regional level. NLC has become a core member of the Cambodia River Tern Working Group, which aims to prevent the extinction of the River Tern in Cambodia. NLC also organized vulture education workshops at Pannasastra University of Cambodia and the Royal University of Phnom Penh. In addition, NLC actively promoted the "bird fair" concept in Cambodia after participating in the Asian Bird Fair and learning from other institutions' experience. Through the organization of the 1st Cambodia Bird Fair, NLC gained recognition from other institutions and government organisations. We believe that, in the future, the Cambodia Bird Fair will not only promote bird conservation and bird watching ecotourism but also serve as a fundraising event to engage the public in supporting bird conservation in Cambodia. In addition to these achievements, NLC created a Facebook page, which is regularly updated: www.facebook.com/NatureLifeCambodia. A website and hosting service have also been developed and launched: <http://www.naturelifecambodia.org>

BirdLife has a long-term vision to recruit a partner in Cambodia. NLC will continue to receive support from BirdLife International beyond the project period, including capacity building, the implementation of a "health-check", fund-raising and programme development. NatureLife Cambodia will continue fundraising and implementing biodiversity conservation projects with the aim of fulfilling its own vision and mission of sustainability of natural resources and people and nature living in harmony.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)

Description of the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)	Summary of actual progress towards this goal
<p>The biodiversity conservation work of BirdLife International Cambodia Programme is successfully handed-over to a competent and fully operational Cambodian NGO which has only minimal needs for input from international expertise.</p>	<p>A national biodiversity conservation NGO, NatureLife Cambodia Organization (NLC), was established and developed its governing structures, ten-year strategic programme, five-year fundraising plan, and accounting system. NLC secured funding from the National Geographic Society and the Royal Society for the Protection of Nature to conduct migratory bird research at Koh Kapik Ramsar Site. It also received funding from CunXaoXin to organize the 1st Cambodia Bird Fair, aimed at promoting bird conservation to the public. In addition, NLC became a core member of the Cambodia River Tern Working Group. NLC's founder members firmly believe that, with our passion in nature and people, we will continue the vision and mission of BirdLife International as NLC develops its capacity and programmes.</p>

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

1. Successfully established NatureLife Cambodia Organization, a national biodiversity conservation NGOs with a clear vision and mission, governing structure, programme development strategy and accounting system.
2. Secured small grant funding to implement NLC's conservation and awareness raising projects.
3. NLC led the organization of the 1st Cambodia Bird Fair and became a member of the Cambodia Bird Fair committee.
4. NLC successfully established its governing boards. These are composed of experienced and well-known conservationists, who volunteer their time and are passionate about conserving Cambodia's biodiversity and building the capacity of young people.
5. Despite these achievements, NLC still continues to find it difficult to secure funding from donors. NLC's capacity and profile are still relatively limited, and donors may not yet confidence in the new organisation.
6. To date, NLC has received only verbal assurance from BirdLife that it will continue its capacity building assistance. Although a formal agreement is in process, it is still pending.
7. The long process of registering NLC with the Ministry of Interior led to delays in implementing other project activities, such as the development of the programme strategy, accounting system and fundraising plan.
8. NLC's human resources for fundraising and programme development are limited.

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

- NatureLife Cambodia is now officially registered as a Cambodian Conservation Non-Governmental Organization. Conservation proposals have been developed in line with NLC’s vision and mission. NatureLife Cambodia has successfully received funding from the National Geographic Society.
- The 1st Cambodia Bird Fair took place in Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. NLC was one of the leading organizers and fundraisers, and also became one of the founders. The Cambodia Bird Fair is an annual public awareness raising event on bird conservation.
- With the establishment of NLC, funding was secured to carry out research on migratory birds. NLC conducted a migratory shorebird survey at Koh Kapik Ramsar site and shared the research findings with the local authorities and policy makers, to enhance the conservation and management of the Ramsar site.
- Staff changes at BirdLife International have led to delays in drafting the agreement between BirdLife and NatureLife Cambodia on capacity building. However, NatureLife Cambodia is receiving capacity building support from the BirdLife Cambodia Programme.

PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables

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

List each objective and activity/deliverable from the small grant contract and describe the actual progress/results.

Objective 1:		
A new Cambodian conservation NGO has been fully established, and legally registered		
Activity description <i>List each activity as stated in the small grant contract</i>	Deliverable(s) <i>List the deliverable(s) for each activity</i>	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity <i>Describe actual progress/results for this activity</i>
Activity 1.1 Identify the founding core staff of the new NGO.	List of founding core staff	Several leading conservationists were invited to be founders of NatureLife Cambodia. The list of founders is attached as Annex 1.
Activity 1.2 Hold a workshop to develop the constitution and management structure of new NGO. This workshop will be attended by NGO founders and BirdLife Cambodia staff.	Workshop held. Constitution and management structure finalized.	A workshop was organized with the participation of all founders and governing board candidates. The main purpose of this workshop was to finalize the bylaw and management structure of NatureLife Cambodia based on comments from the Ministry of Interior, and to officially recruit the governing board. After active discussion, the bylaw was improved and endorsed by the founders. The governing board of NatureLife was officially formed with the following members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Srey Sunleang (Chair) - Mr. Tuy Serieyvathana (Vice Chair) - Mr. Bou Vorsak (Treasurer) - Mr. Robin Loveridge (Member)

		<p>Note: One additional governing board member (preferably a candidate from outside the conservation community) will be recruited. Currently, the governing board is looking for a suitable candidate.</p> <p>In addition to the governing board, the executive committee was formed in order to process NLF's NGO registration (as required by law), with the following members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Taing Porchhay (Chief Executive Officer) - Mr. Yav Net (Programme Manager) - Ms. Pal Holly (Admin/Finance Manager)
<p>Activity 1.3 Recruit a governing board and form the executive body of the new NGO</p>	<p>Governance board and executive body established.</p>	<p>On 5th Jan 2017, after the governing board was officially formed, the first board meeting was organized in order to request endorsement of the NGO registration process. Several executive committee meetings were organized to discuss the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening of a bank account for NatureLife Cambodia - Development of social media (Facebook page) - Development of a website - Development of project proposals - Updates on NLC progress <p>Regular meetings of the governing board were held in order to provide updates on NLC's progress and financial status and to obtain advice and guidance from members.</p> <p>One additional governing board member is currently being sought, ideally from the private sector.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4 Develop and submit an NGO establishment proposal to the Ministry of Interior.</p>	<p>All necessary documents submitted.</p>	<p>All required documents were compiled and submitted to the Ministry of Interior. The curriculum vitae of the governing board and chief executive officers were also submitted as annexes to this registration proposal.</p> <p>The Ministry of Interior officially recognized NatureLife Cambodia as a Cambodian NGO on 1st March 2017 (please see the certificate attached as Annex 2). Legally, it means that NatureLife Cambodia is now able to operate in Cambodia and to submit fundraising proposals to donors.</p> <p>After the bylaw and management structure of NatureLife Cambodia were recognized by the Ministry of Interior, the project translated the bylaw into English for non-Khmer speaking board members and donors.</p> <p>With the document and certificate of recognition from</p>

		the Ministry of Interior, NLC proceeded to open a Cambodian bank account in its name and to complete the setting up of an accounting system.
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Objective 2: The new national NGO is operational, and has the capacity to successfully implement biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement projects.		
Activity description <i>List each activity as stated in the small grant contract</i>	Deliverable(s) <i>List the deliverable(s) for each activity</i>	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity <i>Describe actual progress/results for this activity</i>
<p>Activity 2.1 Hold a workshop to develop a 10-year programme strategy for the new NGO. This workshop will be attended by board members, staff of the new NGO, and core staff of BirdLife Cambodia. The first draft of the programme strategy will already have been developed by key staff of the NGO. This workshop will be an opportunity to receive inputs from participants about the draft, before producing a final version.</p>	<p>Workshop held. Programme strategy finalized</p>	<p>NatureLife Cambodia was legally registered on 1st March 2017. This was later than expected, as the registration process was complicated and it took time to compile the required documentation. The delay in registration also led to a delay in organizing the workshop to develop the ten-year programme strategy.</p> <p>After completing the legal registration and forming the NatureLife Cambodia governing structure, three meetings and one workshop were organized to discuss, draft and finalize the NatureLife Cambodia ten-year programme strategy. The final version of the strategy in both English and Khmer is attached at Annex 3.</p> <p>NLF's progress reports were shared with the governing board and founder members during the workshops (see Annex 4).</p>
<p>Activity 2.2 Develop a hand-over strategy to guide the transition between the BirdLife Cambodia Programme, and the new NGO.</p>	<p>Hand-over strategy developed.</p>	<p>BirdLife provided a verbal agreement to continue supporting the capacity building of NLC during the transition period. However, a written agreement between BirdLife and NLC is still under development.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3 Develop and launch a website and social media presence for the new NGO.</p>	<p>Website and social media profiles launched and active.</p>	<p>The Facebook page of NatureLife Cambodia has been established and is being regularly updated with new postings: www.facebook.com/NatureLifeCambodia. A NatureLife Cambodia website and hosting service have also been developed and launched: http://www.naturelifecambodia.org</p> <p>Many other activities were undertaken to raise the profile</p>

		<p>of NatureLife Cambodia. These included the organization of vulture education workshops at Pannasastra University of Cambodia and the Royal University of Phnom Penh; NLF's participation in the Asian Bird Fair at Ulsan, which was attended by many well-known bird conservation organizations, societies, associations and clubs; and the development of a leaflet about NLC in both English and Khmer for distribution to relevant institutions (Annex 5).</p> <p>By organizing the 1st Cambodia Bird Fair, NLC was able to successfully raise its profile with the public and a wide range of international and national NGOs, including the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT); World Wildlife Fund (WWF); International Crane Foundation (ICF); Wildlife Alliance; Cambodia Rural Development Team; Mlup Baitong; and BirdLife partners in Asia such as the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand, Malaysia Nature Society, and the Biodiversity And Nature Conservation Association. Contacts were also established with: the Chinese Wild Bird Federation; Hong Kong Bird Watching Society; Field Ornithology Group of Sri Lanka; CunCaoXin Rural Environment Protection Association; Shenzhen Birdwatching Society; Hubei Birdwatching Society; Zhuhai Bird Watching Society; China Birdwatching Association; and Maoming Bird Watching Society.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4 Hold meetings with relevant government stakeholders, NGO networks, and donors to introduce the new NGO</p>	<p>At least 4 meetings held</p>	<p>Several unofficial meetings were conducted with government departments such as the Department of Freshwater Wetland Conservation, to introduce NatureLife Cambodia and seek co-operation in bird and wetland conservation. Meetings were also held with the General Department of Environmental Education and Information, Ministry of Environment and relevant NGOs (Cambodia Bird Guide Association and Sam Veasna Center) to introduce NatureLife Cambodia and to seek co-operation in organizing a public awareness event.</p> <p>The NatureLife executive committee also had an opportunity to participate in the Asian Bird Fair, Thailand Bird Fair, and other bird fairs in the region. By joining these events, NatureLife Cambodia's profile was raised and funds were secured from a Chinese donor to organize the first Cambodia Bird Fair.</p> <p>A meeting was also organized with the Head of Conservation and Development of the Wildfowl and Wetland Trust to explore the possibility of collaborating in the near future.</p>

		<p>Several exchange email exchanges and Skype meetings were held with BirdLife International’s Asia office in Singapore and BirdLife International’s Global office in Cambridge. As a result, the BirdLife office in Singapore provided an intern from Singapore to support NatureLife in developing its website and programme strategy. In addition, the BirdLife International global office in Cambridge provided support in securing funds from the Conservation Leadership Programme (CLP) to employ a Cambodian intern to help NatureLife develop its programme strategy and strengthen its membership.</p>
<p>Activity 2.5 Hold a workshop to develop a joint fund-raising strategy for the new NGO and BirdLife International Cambodia Programme. This workshop will be attended by key staff of new NGO and BirdLife Cambodia core staff</p>	<p>Workshop held. Joint fund-raising strategy developed.</p>	<p>A workshop to develop the fundraising strategy was organized with NLC board members, the NLC executive committee, NLC founders and the BirdLife international Cambodia Programme. The NLC executive presented NLC’s progress, financial status and fundraising results, and the NLC board provided advice, programmatic direction and guidance on identifying fundraising priorities for inclusion in the fundraising plan. Based on these inputs and the results of a SWOT analysis, and with the approval of the NLC governing board, it was decided that NLC will focus its fundraising priorities on the following: internal capacity building; the conservation of migratory birds; and education and awareness raising. Species research and site conservation were identified as secondary fundraising priorities. The NLC’s strategic fundraising plan is attached as Annex 6.</p>
<p>Activity 2.6 The new NGO develops proposals for project grant funding, and submits to relevant donors.</p>	<p>At least 3 project proposals submitted to donors.</p>	<p>At least 11 proposals were developed and submitted to different donors. Unfortunately, only five small grant proposals received funding. The National Geographic Society and the Royal Society for Protection of Nature supported a rapid survey of Spoon-billed sandpipers at the Koh Kaptic Ramsar site; CunXaoXin supported the organization of the 1st Cambodia Bird Fair; the National Geographic Society PhotoArk Challenge supported the organization of the “welcome to the birds” event at Boeung Preklapouv Protected Landscape; and the Ramsar Regional Center - East Asia supported a joint project with WWT entitled “Enhancing the Conservation and Wise Use of Anlung Pring Protected Landscape in Cambodia”. From its establishment up to June of 2018, NLC had raised some US\$ 30,000 from different sources of funding for NLC conservation projects.</p> <p>More proposals will be developed and submitted to potential donors, based on NLC’s fundraising strategy, in</p>

		order to secure funding for the implementation of NLC’s 10-year programme strategy.
<p>Activity 2.7 The new NGO recruits competent staff, and initiates implementation of a biodiversity conservation and/or livelihoods development project.</p>	<p>Core staff recruited. Grant secured. Conservation project initiated.</p>	<p>The executive committee was formed with the following core staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Taing Porchhay (Chief Executive Officer) - Mr. Yav Net (Programme Manager) - Ms. Pal Holly (Admin/Finance Manager) <p>In addition, a project assistant and intern were recruited.</p> <p>With funding support from the Conservation Leadership Programme, we were able to recruit Ms. Laing Lenghieng as Project Communication Officer (part-time intern) to help raise NatureLife’s profile and strengthen membership. Moreover, the BirdLife office in Singapore recruited an intern from Singapore to support NLC in preparing fundraising proposals, developing its website and using social media. NLC also secured funding for an intern/project assistant to support project implementation.</p> <p>We have secured funding for and implemented several projects based on NLC’s ten-year programme strategy. Activities have included: research on migratory birds in Cambodia; the organization of the Cambodia Bird Fair; organization of the “welcome to the birds” event; and awareness raising on wetland and bird conservation. Based on the guidance provided by NLC’s governing board, NLC will focus on migratory bird conservation projects and awareness raising. However, since NatureLife Cambodia is a new local conservation organization, it will require more time and effort to develop, raise funds for and implement conservation projects.</p>

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

The following supporting documents have been attached as annexes:

- Annex 1: List of NatureLife Cambodia’s board members and founder members
- Annex 2: NatureLife Cambodia’s registration certificate, issued by the Ministry on Interior
- Annex 3: NatureLife Cambodia’s 10-year programme strategy (in English and Khmer)
- Annex 4: NatureLife Cambodia’s progress reports
- Annex 5: NatureLife Cambodia’s leaflet in English and Khmer
- Annex 6: NatureLife’s fundraising plan

Lessons Learned

8. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Project design process:

NLF's keen and committed founders were the key to ensuring the success of NLF's registration. The identification and recruitment of committed and well-known people to serve as governing board members also helped to promote good governance, institutional capacity building, strategy development and fundraising.

Objective 1 of the project was realistic and achievable, but took longer than expected because of the delay in obtaining the registration certificate from the Ministry of Interior. In hindsight, Objective 2 was perhaps overly ambitious, given the project's short timeframe. Building the capacity of a newly established NGO requires time and human resources, particularly when addressing complex issues such as biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement.

Project implementation:

The support provided to NLC by BirdLife's core staff was critical to the success of the project. The process of establishing the new NGO and registering it with the Ministry of Interior took much longer than expected. In addition, the new NGO law imposed a number of other requirements that made it difficult to establish NLC.

Regular education and awareness raising activities, together with social media, proved to be effective means of raising NLC's profile and reputation.

Strengthening the capacity of local NGOs in conducting biodiversity conservation projects, raising the awareness of the nation's youth and building the capacity of young people are all activities that represent a long-term investment in the future of conservation in Cambodia.

The NLC's programme and fundraising strategies are the guiding documents for NLF's long-term programme development. Those documents were based on the input, advice and comments received from many relevant stakeholders, including experienced board members and the core staff of BirdLife International Cambodia.

Securing funding for the newly established NGO is likely to be the main challenge facing NLF in the future. The core staff of NatureLife Cambodia are mainly young and inexperienced when it comes to fundraising and institutional development. It will be important to receive continued support and guidance from the NLC board. In addition, for most NLF staff, English is a second (or third) language and this presents challenges when it comes to developing project proposals. It is recommended that NLC partner with other NGOs such as BirdLife, WWT and Wildlife Alliance to develop funding proposals to large grant donors.

Other lesson learned relevant to the conservation community:

N/A

Sustainability / Replication

9. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

The newly-established NGO will function beyond the project period, becoming one of the first Cambodian NGOs that is primarily focused on biodiversity conservation. The programme strategy and fundraising strategy that were produced by this project will guide the work of this new NGO toward its vision and mission. Its constitution and management body will allow this new NGO to grow and earn the confidence of its partners and donors.

BirdLife has a long-term vision to recruit a partner in Cambodia. This new NGO will receive support from the BirdLife International Cambodia Programme beyond the project period, in the form of capacity building, the undertaking of an organizational “health-check”, fundraising and further assistance with a programme development strategy.

Beyond the project, NatureLife Cambodia will continue its fundraising and biodiversity conservation projects, pursuing its own vision and mission for sustainability of natural resources and people and nature living in harmony.

Safeguards

10. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

The project did not trigger any social or environmental safeguards.

Additional Funding

11. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

a. **Total additional funding (US\$) 28,209**

b. **Type of funding**

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
BirdLife International	A	\$ 6,720	The BirdLife International Cambodia

			Programme provided core funds to cover the costs of the Country Programme Manager and consultant services to assist in establishing and strengthening the new NGO. Funds were also used to help meet the costs of office rental and supplies.
National Geographic Society	B	\$ 5,000	NGS provided a small grant to conduct a migratory shorebird survey at Koh Kapik Ramsar Site (Dec – Feb).
Royal Society for Protection of Birds	B	\$ 2,000	RSPN provided a small grant to conduct a migratory shorebird survey at Koh Kapik Ramsar Site (Mar – May).
Cun Cao Xin Rural Environmental Protection Association	B	\$ 12,489	CunCaoXin provided support for the organization of the 1 st Cambodia Bird Fair to promote bird conservation and bird watching ecotourism in Cambodia.
National Geographic Society-PhotoArk	B	\$ 1,000	Funding was used to organize the “welcome to the birds” event, to engage students in wetland and birds conservation
Rob & Jos individual donor	B	\$ 1,000	Funds were used to support migratory bird conservation activities at Koh Kapik Ramsar Site.

* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

Additional Comments/Recommendations

12. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

N/A

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF’s portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall

impact of CEPF investment. CEPF’s aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

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

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

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

Indicator	Narrative
N/A	

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 14 to 21 below) that pertain to your project.

14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled “protected areas” (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the “protected areas” indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
N/A		

** Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.*

15. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
N/A					

* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled “KBA Management” may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
N/A				

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

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

*** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

17. Beneficiaries

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

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

# of men benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*
1 NLC core staff received training in Conservation Leadership	1 NLC core staff received training in Quickbooks

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

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

# of men benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*
N/A	

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from increased income due to tourism, and 3 of these also benefited from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
N/A	

**Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.*

18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries			
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
N/A																		

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
N/A		

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

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

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

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1	N/A																		
2																			
3																			

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1	N/A			
2				
3				

20. Best Management Practices

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1	N/A	
2		

21. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Cambodia River Tern Working Group	2018	Cambodia	To prevent the River Tern's extinction in Cambodia
2				

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

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