

# CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

**Organization Legal Name:**

Mlup Baitong (MB)

**Project Title:**

Conserving non-breeding populations of eastern Sarus Crane at Kampong Trach Wetland, Cambodia

**Date of Report:****Report Author and Contact Information:**

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**CEPF Region:** Indo-Burma Hotspots

**Strategic Direction:** Conserving Sarus Cranes in Lower Mekong Region project links directly to Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) investment strategy 1.1. **Identify and secure core populations of 67 globally threatened species from over-exploitation and illegal trade**, under principle CEPF Strategic Direction 1, **Safeguard priority globally threatened species in Indochina by mitigating major threats**. Its aim is to decrease the over-exploitation and prevention of critical habitat for eastern Sarus Crane.

This project has also empowered the local communities to be involved in the management and conservation of the wetland natural resources in Kampong Trach IBA which reflects the CEPF Investment Priority 2.1. **Through this project, communities had been able to provide a chance to participate in developing management plan and to clearly identify their role**. The relationship between site management authorities and communities has been improved with conservation efforts.

**Grant Amount:** USD 19,990

**Project Dates:** 01 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

**Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):**

The project had been implemented by MB, in partnership with Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity (DWB) of the Forestry Administration (FA) and BirdLife International Cambodia Programme. This project had run in Kampong Trach Important Bird Area (KTIBA) after BirdLife's funded projects ended on 30 June 2009 and was a transitional project until such time that long-term projects are implemented. For instance Chamroen Chiet Khmer Organization (CCK) has submitted a Lol to CEPF to conduct similar activities at Boeung Prek Lapouv Management and Conservation Area for Sarus Crane and Other Birds (BPLMCA) in Takeo province which is a wetland under similar conditions. However, the two sites of KTIBA and BPLMCA are in two separate provinces. MB had collaborated and worked closely with CCK throughout the project in terms of sharing experience/lessons learned through exchange visits. Further, MB had also collaborated with Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Cambodia Programme and Sam Veasna Center in terms of ecotourism initiatives.

**BirdLife International Cambodia Programme**

BirdLife International is a UK-based International conservation organization with well established project activities for wetlands in the Lower River Mekong Delta ecosystem. BirdLife has been collaborating closely with FA to implement various projects to conserve the non-breeding population of Sarus Crane and its habitat of Kampong Trach wetland IBA by forming Local Conservation Group (LCG) since 2004 and to propose the site as a management and conservation area for Sarus Crane and other birds. In addition, BirdLife has developed monitoring protocols for the site. Through MB's CEPF funded project, BirdLife had only been involved in consultation, coordination and facilitation of the project activities but did not implicate any expenditure of funding from the CEPF project.

### **Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity/Forestry Administration**

FA of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) is the governmental institution that is responsible for protection and management of forest and wildlife in Cambodia. Within FA, the management and conservation of wildlife is the responsibility of Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity (DWB), former Wildlife Protection Office (WPO). DWB has a long-history of successful collaboration with international and local NGOs, including BirdLife International Cambodia Programme. DWB has proposed KTIBA to be established as a Management and Conservation Area for Sarus Crane and Other Birds by the prime ministerial decree (sub decree) since 2008. Particularly, DWB will play a leading role in on-the-ground demarcation when the site is officially established by the Royal Government of Cambodia. In addition, DWB has provided skilled officials to facilitate and participate in this project.

### **Local Conservation Group**

Local Conservation Group (LCG) was established in 2004 by BirdLife International Cambodia Programme in collaboration with FA to undertake conservation activities at KTIBA. In this project, LCG had taken a lead in conducting environmental awareness raising activities, law enforcement patrols and implementing appropriate monitoring protocols.

## **Conservation Impacts**

***Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.***

To meet the fundamental purpose of the CEPF in engaging civil society, such as community groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private enterprises, in biodiversity conservation in the hotspots regarding the strategic direction 1.1., identify and secure core populations of 67 globally threatened species from over-exploitation and illegal trade, under principle CEPF Strategic Direction 1, Safeguard priority globally threatened species in *Indochina* by mitigating major threats, the project aim was to secure KTIBA which is a seasonally inundated wetland and dominantly covered by Chinese Water Chestnut *Eleocharis dulcis* (the common food item for Sarus Cranes) and scattered *Melaleuca scrubs*. The site, classified as international importance, is located in the southern part of Cambodia in Kampong Trach district of Kampot province and exists influential tide from Hatien Sea in Vietnam and is home to an annual dry season non-breeding site of Sarus Crane which its proportion of the Indochinese's population is approximately 30%, and the world's population is approximately 18%.

Moreover, this project had also empowered the local communities to be involved in the management and conservation of the wetland natural resources in KTIBA which reflects the CEPF Investment Priority 2.1. The relationship, between site management authorities and communities through the Self Help Groups (SHGs), had been improved with conservation efforts.

***Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project against the expected results detailed in the approved proposal.***

Since 2004, BirdLife International Cambodia Programme in collaboration with FA had been working at the site carrying out a number of projects, including establishing the LCG carrying out law enforcement and environmental awareness activities. These partnerships have taken a long time to form and BirdLife and FA have a positive working relationship with other government departments, district, and commune level authorities, as well as the local people. Without continued support to maintain these relationships, support on the ground conservation activities, and increase the capacity of the LCG and other stakeholders by introducing new and innovative ways of awareness raising, all past efforts will be in vain.

In response to these issues, MB in collaboration with FA and BirdLife International Cambodia Programme had initiated "*the Conservation of non-breeding populations of eastern Sarus Crane, and its habitat in Kampong Trach Wetland Important Bird Area, Kampot province, Cambodia*" funded by CEPF. This project had continued some activities of BirdLife's ended project including completing establishment of KTIBA as a Kampong Trach Management and Conservation Area for Sarus Crane and Other Birds (KTMCA), law-enforcement and education and awareness raising activities among local stakeholders. This project had three objectives as described in

MB's LoI:

1. To promote the designation of this site as a Sarus Crane Conservation Area,
2. To strengthen the conservation and protection of the non-breeding populations of Sarus Crane and its habitat at the site, and
3. Involve stakeholders in the conservation activities through community livelihood alternatives.

## **PROJECT RESULTS**

**Objective 1:** To promote the designation of this site as a Sarus Crane Conservation Area.

**Output 1.1:** Facilitate the process of obtaining a prime ministerial decree (sub decree), which will later be approved by the government beyond the project period.

Following subsequent surveys and having seen the importance of KTIBA in annually holding the non-breeding population of eastern Sarus Crane during the dry season and other bird species all year around, FA in collaboration with BirdLife International Cambodia Programme had submitted an official request of the site designation with an area of 212 ha to MAFF for sub decree. After many meetings to discuss on the request, MAFF submitted an official letter to the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia to request establishing this wetland IBA site as a KTMCA in 2008. During this process, a land conflict issue with an area of 54.5 ha had happened within the proposed area due to situation of land sales and speculation. Many consultations and discussions were undertaken to solve this land conflict issue through provincial and district stakeholder meetings and an inter-ministerial working group. As results, this land conflict location was requested to keep for a Sarus Crane conservation reserve because it is a lake with brackish and saline water in the dry season bound with the sea tidal influence, dominantly covered by Chinese water chestnut *Eleocharis dulcis* and scattered *Melaleuca* scrubs, and without any agricultural crop being grown there.

On 04 March 2010 a meeting was held in the office of the Council of Ministers to discuss on the draft sub decree to establish KTIBA as a KTMCA and attended by 17 people representing MAFF; FA; the Council of Jurists; Economic, Social and Cultural Observation Unit; and the Council of Ministers' Agricultural Department. As the results, the draft sub decree was completely discussed and some small changes and adjustments in the whole document were made during the meeting. However, the meeting had requested FA to search for the Prime Minister's response to Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) Minister's letter dated on 05 May 2009, which had lost on the way to the Prime Minister's cabinet, regarding the study results of land conflict issue with 11 families living in Boeung Sala Khang Tboung commune. Following the request from the meeting, FA has worked with relevant people in MLMUPC and the office of the Council of Ministers to search for that letter but there was no result and then reported to the Council of Ministers' General Secretariat. After that the Council of Ministers' General Secretariat sent a letter dated 21 May 2010 to both ministers of MLMUPC and MAFF to request for comments so that an inter-ministerial meeting will be legislatively held to further discuss on the formation of KTIBA before submitting to a plenary session of Ministers. After receiving a response letter dated on 25 June 2010 from MAFF, the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers will hold an inter-ministerial meeting (second meeting) at the end of June 2010 to discuss further on the draft sub decree. Although the project ended in June 2010, the site designation process is still continuously worked on by FA.

**Output 1.2:** Provincial decree (Deika) on establishing the site as a management and conservation area for Sarus Crane and other birds will be issued by Kampot provincial governor during the project implementation.

After receiving cc MLMUPC's letter dated on 05 May 2009, the Kampot provincial governor had offered advices to the Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastre to systematically register KTIBA to keep for a Sarus Crane conservation reserve; and did not approve on the draft Deika which was already discussed by the relevant government agencies during a provincial meeting since the BirdLife's previous project. His Excellency Kampot governor has requested to await a decision made by the Royal Government of Cambodia because sub decree preparation to establish the site is in the process at the national level.

**Objective 2:** To strengthen the conservation and protection of the non-breeding populations of Sarus Crane and its habitat at the site.

**Output: 2.1:** Law enforcement and environmental awareness activities on the conservation and protection of Sarus Crane, other birds and their habitats will be further strengthened by LCG.

**Law enforcement activities:**

Little cases of threats, which were minor illegal activities on wildlife and biodiversity, had been found by LCG when implementing CEPF funded project including four cases of dove and myna trapping and one cases of land encroachment. Those threats were successfully prevented and stopped. Some offenders escaped while the LCG team arrived at scenes and the other was advised not to commit again next time. 34 alive birds (Common Mynas and doves) were released to the wild by LCG members during a party held on 02 June 2010 which was attended by local villagers, teachers and students comprising 70 participants.

Although KTIBA is not legally established by the Royal Government of Cambodia, illegal activities had extremely decreased at the site until nowadays. This arises from awareness raising activities and law enforcement undertaken under the following relevant legislation such as Forestry Law in 2002, Fisheries Law in 2006 and Land Law in 2003 through the previous and present projects. Regarding human disturbances, LCG members had only educated and advised the locals not to come close to Sarus Crane's feeding and roosting locations because sub decree is not yet approved to limit the local people's livelihood activities at the site.

**The environmental awareness activities:**

Many awareness raising activities emphasizing on conservation knowledge, biological diversity and environmental protection were subsequently undertaken by LCG with local people living in and around the site since the previous projects implemented by BirdLife International Cambodia Programme in collaboration with FA during monthly regular patrols, in the community, in schools, festivals and in communal meetings of fundamental issues such as communal development and health and food security. The environmental awareness activities were previously received by 1173 people in 2004, 1135 people in 2005, 1917 people in 2006, 484 people in 2007 and 123 people in 2008. Through the CEPF funded project, several awareness raising activities were further conducted at the site by LCG in events as already described above and MB staff during meetings to introduce the concept of ecotourism by using Sarus Crane as tourist attraction and to introduce the concept of SHGs and home gardening for income generation, comprising 284 local people who had received the environmental awareness raising during the project implementation.

**Conducting Initial Resource Use Assessment:**

Following many consultations between Ms Melanie Mott (environmental awareness officer of BirdLife International Cambodia Programme) and Jonh Pilgrim (Manager of CEPF regional team) regarding the assessment that needs to be carried out as part of the World Bank's policy on Involuntary Resettlement, a project specific Process Framework (PF) was advised to be developed in replacement of conducting Initial Resource Use Assessment (IRUA) which was raised in Lol due to the limited time and budget for KTIBA during project preparation that describes the project and implementation process, including: (a) how specific components of the project were prepared and will be implemented; (b) how the criteria of affected persons will be determined; (c) how measures to assist the affected persons in their efforts to improve or restore, in real terms, to pre-displacement will be identified; and (d) how potential conflicts involving affected persons will be resolved (see Process Framework).

**Objective 3:** Involve stakeholders in the conservation activities through community livelihood alternatives.

**Output 3.1:** Community livelihood alternatives will be introduced through ecotourism and home gardening initiatives.

MB staff comprising Mr. Chhun Vanthoeurn, Mrs. Srun Chinda, Mrs. Keo Sophat, Miss Buth Chanmeta and Miss Seang Sorya in collaboration with LCG team had worked on some activities including organizing village meetings to introduce the concept of ecotourism by using Sarus Crane as tourist attraction, SHGs and home gardening for income generation, and organizing meetings to form six SHGs in three relevant villages, training SHGs' group leaders on understanding and knowledge of financial book keeping and the management, and conducting awareness on the importance of Sarus Crane in terms of biodiversity and ecotourism. These activities reflected the involvement of stakeholders in the conservation activities through community livelihood alternatives.

After organizing village meetings, six SHGs were formed in November 2009 including two SHGs in Chress village and one SHG in Koh Chamkar villages of Boeung Sala Khang Tboung commune, and three SHGs in Koh Thnaot village of Prek Kreus commune. But two SHGs, one group in Koh Chamkar village and the other in Koh

Thnaot village were not working after being formed and later dissolved by the group leaders. The reasons which was considered to cause unworkable process of the groups was that the group members were not confident in their group leaders. After that two new groups (group 3 and group 4) were established in March 2010 in Chress village to replace the two dissolved groups. There are now six SHGs including four SHGs in Chress village of Boeung Sala Khang Tboung commune and two SHGs in Koh Thnaot village of Prek Kreus commune. These groups are progressing and total amount of their saving funds until the end of June 2010 as follows:

**In Chress village of Boeung Sala Khang Tboung commune:**

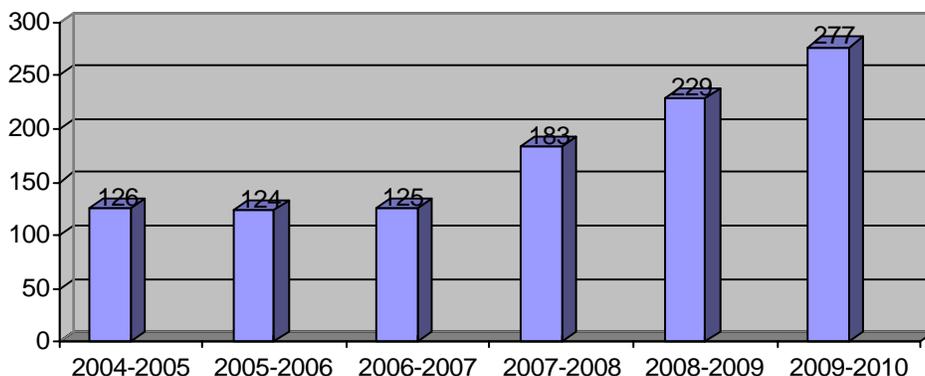
- Group 1 called “REEK CHOM ROEUN” has 16 members with the total amount of saving funds 1146500 KHR (approximate US\$ 272),
- Group 2 called “SMOS TRONG” has 18 members with the total amount of saving funds 1399600 KHR (approximate US\$ 333),
- Group 3 called “SMAK CHET” has 11 members with the total amount of saving funds 761000 KHR (approximate US\$ 181),
- Group 4 called “LOUT LORS” has 12 members with the total amount of saving funds 775000 KHR (approximate US\$ 184).

**In Koh Thnaot village of Prek Kreus commune:**

- Group 4 called “RUNG ROEUNG” has 18 members with the total amount of saving funds 893800 KHR (approximate US\$ 212).
- Group 4 called “REEK REAY” has 18 members with the total amount of saving funds 633000 KHR (approximate US\$ 150).

In addition to above project results, monthly bird surveys and monitoring were also undertaken by LCG team working at KTIBA. 35 bird species including one globally threatened (eastern Sarus Crane) and two globally-near threatened species (Black-headed Ibis and Painted Stork) were recorded and the monthly highest counts of each bird species were made during the project period (Annex 1). According to subsequent surveys from 2002-2010, 51 bird species were recorded at the site consisting two globally threatened species and three globally near threatened species (Annex 2). Sarus Crane is the most significant and recognized species for conservation work at KTIBA. The maximum Sarus Crane counts for each feeding season in the dry season were made including 126 individuals in 2004-2005, 124 individuals in 2005-2006, 125 individuals in 2006-2007, 183 individuals in 2007-2008, 229 individuals in 2008-2009, and 277 individuals (recorded on 06 February 2010 ) in 2009-2010.

**Graph showing maximum Sarus Crane counts at KTIBA in each feeding season**



***Please provide the following information where relevant:***

**Hectares Protected:** 212 ha

**Species Conserved:** eastern Sarus Crane and other globally threatened bird species

**Corridors Created:**

***Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.***

**Short-term impact objectives:**

The LCG is able to use the necessary survey equipment and materials such as GPS, maps and complete different data collection forms relating to bird surveys and monitoring and the other to illegal activities comprising information such as the UTM, location of offence, illegal activity, awareness raising, the number of offenders, the equipment used, and the reason for the offence are filled out by the composer. At the end of every month, the LCG chief makes a report to include the total bird species recorded and the highest numbers of the month, total number of illegal and awareness raising activities and give to the site Project Officer. In addition, LCG participates in annually conducting census of Annual Asian Waterbird and Sarus Crane which are coordinated by Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Cambodia Programme.

All project objectives and activities as raised in Lol were completed. While objective 1 was achieved lots but not yet finished in terms of the site designation during the project implementation period which these positive results will significantly contribute to having KTIBA established for the future projects. All achievements included:

- Many consultation and discussion meetings were undertaken to support the first meeting on draft sub decree to establish KTIBA as a KTMCA within the Council of Ministers held on 04 March 2010,
- Threats on wildlife and their habitats had been remarkably reduced through law enforcement patrols and environmental awareness raising activities. A Process Framework was also produced to respond the Safeguard Policies of the CEPF project. In addition, monthly bird surveys and monitoring were conducted at the site and data was produced in monthly reports and this report,
- Six SHGs were formed and progressing in the two relevant communes located around the conservation area although some interruptions were happened during the project implementation. An additional document "Guidelines" was also produced as a key tool for SHGs and LCG.

**Long-term impact objectives:**

LCG has had received several training courses since the previous projects implemented by BirdLife International Cambodia Programme in collaboration with FA including bird identification, survey and monitoring techniques; uses of compass, GPS, maps; data collection methodology and report writing. Moreover, the LCG was trained during the CEPF project to complete the Monitoring Protocol which BirdLife established to provide a procedure for collecting, managing and analyzing data and assisting in long-term conservation management decision of the site. These are the comprehensive knowledge in terms of capacity building of the LCG to support long-term conservation work at the site.

With the limited funds of one year CEPF project implemented at KTIBA which was to provide transitional protection of the site to secure the non-breeding habitat of the globally threatened Sarus Crane and other bird species, MB conducted insufficient environmental awareness raising and training activities besides conducting conservation activities at the site. Six SHGs were formed and trained in the basic management skills including revolving funds procedures, accounting, and community meeting facilitation skills. Therefore, relevant capacity and skills of the community members are still very limited and they are not able to manage concerned conservation and livelihood improvement activities by themselves and had requested further assistance on conservation and livelihood development to move towards sustainable site management. Improving community livelihoods in an environmentally sustainable manner is a key factor in motivating people to participate in environmental protection and conservation.

In order to sustain the conservation work at KTIBA, MB will cooperate with local and international NGOs to seek further funding to involve more local communities and relevant stakeholders and to improve their livelihoods in order to meet their needs in reducing pressure on wetland natural resources at the site, in particular the habitat of non-breeding population of Sarus Crane by providing alternative sources of income through the SHG activities and Eco-tourism development which provides the potential for a long term financing mechanism to cover the costs of the LCG team in their conservation activities.

***Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?***

Although the site designation is under process at the national level, a map showing the state property location for Sarus Crane reserve with an area of 217 ha (5 ha larger than the recent proposed area) was produced and officially recognized by the provincial relevant departments and Kampot provincial governor. This map significantly contributes the decision of the Royal Government of Cambodia to establish KTIBA as a KTMCA in the near future.

## Lessons Learned

***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 projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.***

***Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)***

After receiving the agreement between CEPF and MB to implement one year project at KTIBA, two six-month workplans were developed for the project relevant staff by including all project activities as described in Lol to be implemented within the week period of the month. The second six-month workplan included all the remaining project activities. During implementing activities within the workplans, consultations and discussions between the project staff and MB executive director were often undertaken to follow up activities in the workplans.

***Project Implementation: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/ shortcomings)***

- After each six-month workplan was developed, a meeting was held between the project staff and MB executive director to discuss on the activity aspects and to follow up the workplan. Some project activities which were not completed as planned in the first six-month workplan were incorporated in the second six-month workplan.
- Awareness raising activities with local people living in and around the site could help reduce threats and pressure on wildlife, biodiversity and their habitats in addition to law enforcement.
- The technical support and cooperation from the relevant government institutions in terms of site management and conservation encourage the project staff to get success in project implementation.

***Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:***

- The LCG approach can help to significantly reduce threats to biodiversity at the site such as illegal hunting and fishing activities, land encroachment, unsustainable use of wetland recourses and illicit infrastructure development in the conservation area. However, LCG is unlikely to become financially sustainable without considerable investments of time and resources.
- LCG can make major contributions to raising environmental awareness and generating support for conservation in their communities. However, for their potential to be fully realized, LCG need to be provided with a considerable amount of training and a diverse information base.
- Good collaboration between local, international NGOs and the relevant government agencies was made through discussion meetings of site designation, a formation of SHGs and the conservation activities.
- Alternative livelihood activities can make a significant contribution to local stakeholders' motivation through SHGs formed by CEPF funded project to support or participate in LCG activities and the site management and conservation, but these need to be closely linked to conservation objectives.

## ADDITIONAL FUNDING

***Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.***

There were no any additional donors to get involved during this project implementation at KTIBA.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
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***\*Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:***

- A) Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF 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 project.)*
- C) Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

***Sustainability/Replicability***

***Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.***

Since signing on the MoU between MAFF and BirdLife International in *Indochina* in 2004, FA has committed to providing continued support and partnership with BirdLife to ensure the conservation and protection of KTIBA continues. MB had run this project in the interim period until such time that BirdLife International Cambodia Programme has long-time funding. MB will remain partners with BirdLife International Cambodia Programme and FA and will develop future projects with them to improve conservation work and local livelihoods.

During meeting with communities in forming SHGs and in environmental awareness raising activities, several suggestions in terms of community development were raised by local people. If these suggestions are not considered and met for next projects, this creates a risk that conservation activities implemented at the site and would not strongly be supported and actively participated by local people. MB has considered some aspects of community development linked to the conservation activities within the next project proposal of CEPF including alternative sources of income through the SHG activities and eco-tourism development.

***Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.***

***Safeguard Policy Assessment***

***Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.***

Since 2004, the FA and BirdLife International Cambodia Programme completed comprehensive monthly and annual reports. These reports detail all conservation activities carried out in KTIBA, however, the reports do not indicate if any of these activities had caused negative impacts to the local community by limiting access to natural resources.

Negative social impacts on the local people and communities who currently use natural resources in KTIBA have existed although the site is not legally established by the Royal Government of Cambodia due to implementing continued law enforcement activities under the relevant legislations such as Forestry Law in 2002, Fisheries Law in 2006 and Land Law in 2003, other legislations and the World Bank Operational Policy, OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement are invoked. More details on this section are in PF. Regarding human disturbances caused by local people's livelihood activities at the site to Sarus Cranes, LCG members had only offered advices to them not to come close to Sarus Crane feeding and roosting locations during the project implementation.

### ***Additional Comments/Recommendations***

- Good collaboration between local and international NGOs, and the government relevant agencies together with community participation is a significant tool in solving issues and planning activities in terms of conservation activities at the site,
- Continuous funding is needed to carry on site management and conservation. Without further funding all past efforts will be vain,
- Alternative livelihood activities and community development is a significant contribution to local stakeholders' motivation in participating the site management and conservation,
- Ecotourism at the site should be initiated soon so that it can help local people improve their livelihoods through income generation from this field and sustain the conservation work.

### ***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](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

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**Annex 1: Bird species and the monthly highest counts at Kampong Trach IBA in July 2009-June 2010**

No.	Common Name	2009						2010					
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>Globally threatened species</b>													
1	Sarus Crane (VU)					9	35	182	277	189	203	118	61
<b>Near threatened species</b>													
2	Black-headed Ibis			16				16					
3	Painted Stork					6		5		4			
<b>Least concern species</b>													
4	Black-collared Starling	7	18	33		12	5	32			6	5	
5	Black-crowned Night-heron	14	31	18		14		14	32		18	4	2
6	Black Drongo							2					
7	Black-shouldered Kite	4	8	2	6	2	2	4	2		2	2	1
8	Black-winged Stilt	18	22	12	29	22		13	12	9	6	14	4
9	Cattle Egret	26	98	42	32	38	36	38	16	28	18	14	8
10	Common Kingfisher	6	4	4								2	2
11	Common Moorhen							6					
12	Common Myna	32	31	66		26	16	24	14	6		18	
13	Common Sandpiper	260	190	176	166	166	120	28	26	28	31	36	4
14	Common Snipe						22						
15	Garganey							180					
16	Great Cormorant	62	42	44		43	32	46	14	16	12	13	26
17	Great Egret	122	84	62	26	94	170	106	68	64	68	36	34
18	Greater Coucal	6	4	4				6				2	1
19	Grey Heron	12	12	4	7	6	4	12	4	2	2	2	
20	Javan Pond-heron	59	96	164		160	280	233	94	124	122	62	28
21	Little Cormorant	104	56	86	47	28	61	54	46	44	48	42	38
22	Little Egret	278	166	220	162	220	216	218	183	182	146	168	82
23	Little Heron	22		27		22	18	22				8	4
24	Oriental Pratincole		128		65	57	40	42	14				
25	Pacific Golden-plover											6	4
26	Purple Heron	4	4	2	5	4	2	4	2	2			2
27	Purple Swampphen											2	
28	Red Collared-dove	170		106		120	54	19	62	32	34	14	14
29	Ruddy-breasted Crake			28								8	
30	Savanna Nightjar	2						2					1
31	Spot-billed Duck	106	116	136	34	46	4	24	16	12	16	16	6
32	Spotted Dove	64		54		41		28				56	4
33	Watercock	4	2	4	9	8		4					
34	White-breasted Waterhen	2		2	5	6	2	2					
35	Yellow Bittern	16	32	18	11	16	2	16				4	2

**Annex 2: Bird species subsequently recorded from 2002-2010 in KTIBA**

No.	Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Globally Threatened Species</b>		
1	Sarus Crane (VU)	<i>Grus antogone</i>
2	Yellow-breasted Bunting (VU)	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>
<b>Near Threatened Species</b>		
3	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>
4	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>
5	Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>
<b>Least Concern Species</b>		
6	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>
7	Australasian Bushlark	<i>Mirafra javanica</i>
8	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
9	Black Drongo	<i>Dicurus macrocercus</i>
10	Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>
11	Black-collared Starling	<i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>
12	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
13	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
14	Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>
15	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
16	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
17	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
18	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
19	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>
20	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
21	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
22	Little Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
23	Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>
24	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
25	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>
26	Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>
27	Lesser Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>
28	Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>
29	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
30	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
31	Oriental Magpie-robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
32	Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>
33	Pacific Golden-plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>
34	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>
35	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>
36	Plain-backed Sparrow	<i>Passer flaveolus</i>
37	Java Pond-heron	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>
38	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
39	Red Collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>
40	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>
41	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
42	Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Porzana fusca</i>

No.	Common Name	Scientific Name
43	Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>
44	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
45	Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>
46	Watercock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>
47	Western Marsh-harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
48	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
49	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
50	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
51	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>

**Reference:** IUCN 2010. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2010.2. <[www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)>. Downloaded on **02 July 2010**.

**Annex 3: Photographs taken during the project implementation at KTIBA**



Figure 1 & 2: Habitat type and a feeding flock of Sarus Crane at KTIBA in the dry season



Figure 3 & 4: Stakeholder meetings at the provincial and district level on conservation work at KTIBA



Figure 5 & 6: Bird trapping and land distinguishing for ownership (encroachment) confiscated and prevented respectively



Figure 7 & 8: MB staff met with local people to work on SHG formation, to provide trainings and to conduct awareness raising



Figure 9 & 10: SHGs after being formed in Koh Thnaot village of Prek Kreuz commune



Figure 11 & 12: SHGs after being formed in Chress village of Boeung Sala Khang Tbound commune