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RFD - Thailand



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**Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex to  
Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation  
between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos (Phase II)**

**COMPLETION REPORT**



**MARCH 2008 – MAY 2010**

**ROYAL FOREST DEPARTMENT**

**Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment**

**Bangkok**

**THAILAND**

**FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION**

**Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries**

**Phnom Penh**

**CAMBODIA**

## **PREFACE**

This Completion Report of ITTO Project PD 289/04 Rev.1 (F)), “Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forest Complex to Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos (Phase II),” was jointly prepared by the project teams in Thailand and Cambodia using the format provided in the ITTO Manual for Project Monitoring, Review and Evaluation, third edition, ITTO, November 2008.

The Royal Forest Department, as the project’s leading Executing and implementing Agency in Thailand, and the Forestry Administration, as the project’s Executing and implementing Agency in Cambodia, wish to thank ITTO and government donors from Japan, Switzerland and the United States of American for their support in the implementation of this project.

To the members of the Project Steering Committee, we would like to express our sincere thanks and appreciation for their support, guidance and invaluable inputs and constructive criticism. Special thanks also go to colleagues in the office and in the field for their great service and to all partners and collaborators for their support in the implementation of this project.

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## **Executive Summary**

Upon completion of the first phase of the project, the Governments of Thailand and Cambodia received additional funding from ITTO to enable them to implement Phase II of the project as there were still a number of threats and challenges that impeded the effective management of the protected forest complexes. Included among those were (1) Lao PDR had been reluctant to nominate an area for inclusion in the Emerald Triangle Trans-boundary Conservation Area; (2) forests in the buffer zone outside the protected forest complexes had been encroached; (3) cattle grazing and forest fires were associated with herders who reside in local communities around the protected areas; (4) protected area staff at central and local levels had little or no access to training, management budgets were very small, and there were very few park rangers or facilities on the ground, especially in protected areas; and (5) thousands of landmines had been laid along the borders between Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR in the early 1980s.

The Development Objective of Phase II of the project was to conserve trans-boundary biodiversity in the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex situated between Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR in a framework of a trans-boundary biodiversity conservation area. Its Specific Objectives were (1) to strengthen cooperation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos for biodiversity conservation in respective trans-boundary conservation areas; (2) to enhance protection measures and monitoring of the biological resources along tri-national borders; and (3) to strengthen the involvement of local communities and stakeholders to ensure sustainable uses and management of natural resources both in enclave communities and/or buffer zones. The strategy that was developed to achieve those objectives was based on (1) strengthening trust and understanding among the three countries; (2) jointly submitting the Phase II project proposal; (3) extending the lessons learned from Phase I of the project to Cambodia; (4) conducting training programs on protected area management and research programs on wide-ranging species; (5) establishing and strengthening local community networks; (6) organizing meetings, workshops and awareness raising campaigns to support trans-boundary biodiversity conservation; and (7) improving the livelihoods of local people.

The most critical differences between planned and actual project implementation were that project impact was reduced in both countries by insufficient attention paid to partnerships with civil society and rural credit institutions, and the incomplete application of the Sustainable Livelihood Approach and in Cambodia, as well, as a result of not having started with a scoping phase and the limited scale of project interventions.

At the close of Phase II, general conditions within the project area and surrounding communities had been improved to a considerable extent, providing the basis for the continuation of multi-national cooperation in implementing conservation activities. By the close of Phase II, (1) networks had been established between protected areas and local communities; (2) a framework for trans-boundary cooperation between Thailand and Cambodia had been established; (3) an information service to reach out to the public had been developed; (4) cooperation among relevant agencies had been strengthened to achieve mutual objectives; (5) protected areas were less encroached; and (6) the economic status of local communities had been improved through increased incomes. Among the project's target beneficiaries, local communities involved in buffer zone management had increased their understanding of alternative income-generating opportunities; resource managers had been provided with more reliable information to inform the decision-making process; park rangers had increased their understanding of conservation management planning; and the Thai and

Cambodian people had collectively benefited from less encroachment, as well as other forest crimes, in the protected forest areas.

Efforts to ensure sustainability will continue as (1) management teams have been sufficiently organized and project staff have been adequately trained on trans-boundary issues; (2) strong cooperation has been demonstrated at the technical level for biodiversity conservation, which will induce greater cooperation at higher levels of government, including that of Lao PDR; (3) more local communities have understood the necessity for trans-boundary biodiversity conservation and will enforce more “social control” in protected areas; and (4) the organization of public forums in both countries will continue to encourage active support from local communities and organizations.

The primary outcomes of the Phase II final project evaluation were that the general lessons learned and success factors included the following: (1) good design is very important to the success of the project; (2) there is encouraging progress in cooperation at the technical level; (3) a trans-boundary coordination enabling vision is needed and should be established as early and clearly as possible; (4) good technical capacity building will be an important success factor in the future; (5) community development activities have strengthened the trans-boundary coordination legitimacy and allowed its survival in a context of border disputes; and (6) ITTO and the PSC have played key roles in the project. The lessons learned from project identification and design were that (1) the project designed with field orientation and information dissemination was appropriate for the target in receiving training; (2) project sustainability after completion relies on funding and support from the agencies concerned; (3) the project was not very well formulated; (4) Lao PDR not joining the project caused some reluctance to pursue the development objective; and (5) differences in bureaucracy, laws and regulations in each country may affect project sustainability after completion. The lessons learned from operational matters were that (1) the role of Executing Agencies was identified in the Project Document and conduct in compliance with the definition resulted in smooth implementation of the project and achievement of planned outputs; (2) to avoid potential problems in implementation, the Executing Agencies must understand organization and management roles; (3) there were no problems with the definition of roles and responsibilities of involved institutions; (4) the project prepared several reports in accordance with project activities; (5) individual consultants contracted should be accompanied by counterparts from the project to ensure smooth operation of activities; (6) procurement of necessary equipment may take time; and (7) rainy season and occasional flooding affected accessibility to the area and delayed project implementation.

The primary recommendations of the Phase II final project evaluation to improve effectiveness and efficiency of future similar projects were that - with respect to project formulation - more details should be brought into consideration, especially in budget arrangements; with respect to project implementation - qualified staff in specific areas should be assigned to work for the project effectively; permanent project staff should be further trained to gain more experience in specific inadequate subjects; movement or transfer of project staff should be limited to ensure the continuation of project implementation; and internal cooperation among the concerned divisions of the executing and implementing agencies should be improved and strengthened; and with respect to project organization and management, a memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or Letter of Agreement (LoA) between the Executing Agencies and the implementing agency should be made to ensure the effectiveness of project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

# **1. Project Identification**

## **1.1. Context**

The Government of Thailand established a trans-boundary biodiversity conservation area (TBCA) and selected the Phataem Protected Forests Complex (PPFC), comprised of five protected areas in Ubon Ratchathani Province in northeast Thailand, and received funding from the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) to implement a pilot project, PD 15/00 Rev.2 (F), *"Management of the Phataem Protected Forests Complex to Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos (Phase I),"* in the period 2001-2003. This pilot phase was primarily aimed at initiating a management planning process for the PPFC in the framework of trans-boundary biodiversity conservation and establishing cooperation between Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos.

Upon completion of Phase I of the project, the Governments of Thailand and Cambodia received additional funding from ITTO to enable them to implement Phase II of the project under the title, PD 289/04 Rev.1 (F), *"Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex to Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos (Phase II),"*, in the period 2008-2010. This phase was directed to strengthening tri-national cooperation and implementing biodiversity conservation activities through the involvement of local communities living in or close to the buffer zones of the protected forests.

### **Thailand**

#### **Location and Extent of the Phataem Protected Forests Complex**

The Phataem Protected Forests Complex is located between latitudes 14° 12.5' and 15° 13.9' North and longitudes 104° 58.5' and 105° 8.5' East in northeast Thailand. The protected area complex is comprised of the Phataem National Park, Kaeng Tana National Park, Phu Jong-Na Yoi National Park and Yot Dom and Bun Thrik-Yot Mon Wildlife Sanctuary. The collective area of the complex is 174,100 ha with a perimeter of 73,000 ha. Some 317 km, or 43% of its total border adjoins Laos (298 km, or 40.96%) and Cambodia (18 km, or 2.5%).

#### **National Conservation Policies**

##### **The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (2007)**

Thailand's Constitution states that *"the state shall promote and encourage public participation in the preservation, maintenance and balanced exploitation of natural resources and biological diversity and in the promotion, maintenance and protection of quality of the environment in accordance with the persistent development principle as well as the control and elimination of pollution affecting public health, sanitary condition, welfare and quality of life."*

##### **The 10<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) (2007-2011)**

The Tenth NESDB Plan aims to conserve natural resources and biodiversity by maintaining forest at no less than 33% of total land area, with conservation forest no less than 18% of total land area. Three strategies are proposed to achieve those targets, including (1) to conserve the resource base and the ecological balance between conservation and utilization by developing databases and knowledge bases, and promoting community rights and participation in the

management of resources; (2) to create a good environment for the sake of the quality of life and sustainable development; and (3) to develop the value of biodiversity and local wisdom, the Sufficiency Economy philosophy, which is to protect biodiversity resources from external threats (NESDB, 2008).

### **Thailand National Forest Policy**

The Thailand National Forest Policy was adopted by the Cabinet on December 3, 1985. This policy has been used as guidance for forest administration in Thailand. Key policy statements include the following:

- Long-term guidelines for forest management and development shall be established to maximize national social and economic benefits as well as national security.
- Forty percent of the country's area shall be kept under forests (25% "Conservation Forest" and 15% "Production Forest").

### **Thai Forestry Sector Master Plan**

The Thai Forestry Sector Master Plan (TFSMP), which was formulated in 1993 by the Royal Forest Department, was endorsed by the National Forest Policy Committee. The TFSMP provides general guidelines for long-term forest development. Long-term objectives are to conserve representative ecosystems and their biodiversity and to promote biodiversity conservation in land management practices.

### **Management Responsibilities of the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department)**

The National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department (NDP) has direct responsibility to manage conservation forests, especially national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. The NDP's mission is to conserve the flora and fauna of conservation forests by protecting remaining forest cover, rehabilitating degraded areas of forests with the involvement of local communities and raising awareness of forest conservation.

### **International Conventions**

In the past two decades, the Kingdom of Thailand has ratified several international agreements and treaties related to the environment and natural resources, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and the United Framework Convention on Climate Change.

## **Cambodia**

### **Location and Extent of the Preah Vihear Protected Forest**

The Preah Vihear Protected Forest for the Conservation of Genetic Resources of Plants and Wildlife is located in Preah Vihear Province in the Northern Plains of Cambodia west of the Mekong River. It is situated south of the Yot Dom Wildlife Sanctuary between latitudes 13°51'19" and 14°25'01" North and longitudes 104°51'42" and 105°47'04" East and has an area of approximately 190,000 ha. It borders on both Thailand and Lao PDR.

(The Phouxeingthong National Biodiversity Conservation Area, which is located east of the PPFC in Lao PDR, has an area of approximately 120,000 ha.)



## **National Conservation Policies**

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) established the country's system of "National Protected Areas" in 1993 to conserve biodiversity. A decree was issued by His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk designating twenty three protected areas covering 33,272 sq. km. These were divided into seven national parks, ten wildlife sanctuaries, three protected landscapes, and three multiple use areas. Subsequent to that Declaration, the RGC, from 2002 to 2010, established twelve protected forests with a total of 1.6 million ha, including the Mondulkiri Protected Forest with 429,438 ha, the Central Cardamom Protected Forest with 401,313 ha, and the Preah Vihear Protected Forest with 190,027 ha.

### **Forestry Law**

A new Law on Forestry was enacted in 2002 and implementing regulations for enabling the Forestry Law are regularly developed. The Law on Forestry contains provisions on community forests, as well as the conservation of wildlife. A Protected Species List has also been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).

### **Management Responsibilities of MAFF and the Ministry of Environment (MOE)**

The Forestry Administration in the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) is responsible for the management of forest areas outside of Ministry of Environment (MOE) administered protected areas, including the management of the twelve protected forests that have been established, flooded forests and coastal mangrove areas. At the provincial level, there are forestry cantonments, divisions and triages.

The Ministry of Environment administers its protected areas through its Department of Nature Conservation and Protection. The armed forces, military police and the police assist in law enforcement and international donors provide technical and financial support to MAFF and MOE conservation projects throughout the country.

### **Government Initiatives**

Government initiatives directed to sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation in Cambodia include the following:

- The passage of the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management (1996).
- The Prime Minister's Declaration on Forestry Sector Reform (1998).
- The adoption of Codes of Practice for Forest harvesting (1999).
- The issuance of a Forest Concession Management Sub-decree (2000).
- The adoption of Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management (2000).
- The cancellation of twelve forest concessions (1999) and the subsequent suspension of forest concession operations (2001).
- The Statement of the RGC on National Forest Sector Policy (2002).
- The adoption of the new Forestry Law (2002).
- The issuance of a Community Forestry Management Sub-decree (2003).
- The Adoption of a National Forest Program.

### **International Conventions**

Cambodia has committed to five international conventions related to the environment, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (1996), the United Framework Convention on Climate Change (1996), the Convention on Marine Pollution (1996), RAMSAR (1999) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (1997). Cambodia is also



party, as well, to the “ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.”

## **1.2. Origin and problems**

### **Origin**

Thailand has established 139 National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Nature Conservation Forests and has grouped them into twenty protected forest complexes. Although wildlife may migrate across the borders of adjacent countries unimpeded within those protected areas, many have been poached and traded illegally because of the lack of control and limited availability of financial, as well as technical, resources. Thailand, as well as Cambodia, has attempted to protect its wild flora and fauna more effectively, but there are still several problems confronting such efforts. The origin of these are that management measures have not been fully implemented in protected forests because the information base for planning has been poor and skills in management techniques have been limited, and there has been no framework for data collection, information dissemination, and inter-disciplinary communication and coordination.

### **Problems**

A critical assumption throughout the project has been that the trans-boundary biodiversity condition in the Emerald Triangle could be described in terms of wild animal populations and secured trans-boundary ecosystems. With the completion of the project’s Phase I activities, however, there were still a number of threats and challenges that impeded the effective management of the protected forest complexes. Included among those were the following:

- **International cooperation**

The management of cross-border reserves requires an exceptional degree of cooperation and Lao PDR has been reluctant to nominate the Phuoxeingthong National Boundary Conservation Area for inclusion in the Emerald Triangle Trans-boundary Conservation Area. To some extent, this may be because most Phase I activities of the project were implemented primarily in Thailand, and Cambodia and Lao PDR had substantially limited roles in Phase I. The results from wildlife surveys, however, clearly demonstrated that long-term survival of landscape species such as the Asian elephant, gaur, banteng and tiger require more effective cooperation and commitment among the three countries to conserve trans-boundary biodiversity. Concrete cooperation and mutual understanding of cross-boundary issues among the three countries is essential to protect those species in the long run.

- **Forest encroachment and poaching**

Forests in the buffer zone outside the PPFC have been encroached to support unsustainable agricultural practices and the results from GIS analyses suggest that continued forest-clearing could jeopardize the viability of rare large mammals living in the region. Moreover, wildlife is poached and wild plants are collected for trading along the borders of the three countries. Those conditions are likely to continue because local people have been traditionally using those resources unless the project ensures that alternative opportunities to supplement incomes become available.

- **Cattle grazing and forest fires**

The intensity of cattle grazing, especially in Phatam and Kaeng Tana National Parks, is influenced by the number of cattle owned by herders who reside in local communities around the protected areas. At the end of each dry season, those herders burn large tracts of grasslands to promote the growth of new pasturage for their animals. Local people who collect edible plants also burn dry dipterocarp forests to stimulate the rejuvenation of young shoots and the application of scientific research is essential to raise local awareness of the relationships between forest fires and the sustainable management of deciduous tropical forests.

- **Lack of resources and capacity**

Protected area staffs at central and local levels have little or no access to training, management budgets are very small, and there are very few park rangers or facilities on the ground, especially in protected areas. This leads to ineffective patrolling and limited law enforcement to reduce forest encroachment, wildlife poaching and illegal trading along the borders of the Emerald Triangle.

- **Landmines**

Thousands of landmines were laid along the borders between Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR in the early 1980s. Thailand with assistance from Norway, and Cambodia with assistance from several international donors, have begun demining this area, but the task requires a considerable amount of funding and the mines still constitute a major threat to researchers and park rangers planning to conduct biodiversity surveys and patrol the area. As a result, surveys and patrols continue to require collaboration with the military, which has much more experience recognizing and removing landmines.

## **2. Project Objectives and Implementation Strategy**

### **Project Objectives**

- **Project Rationale**

Thailand initially recognized the potential benefits, as well as challenges, of cooperating with neighboring countries in efforts to conserve biodiversity in trans-boundary protected areas. It envisaged the establishment of conservation initiatives in selected protected areas through which neighboring countries would be invited to collaborate in efforts to conserve biodiversity in trans-boundary conservation areas. It understood the critical importance of protecting wildlife species, including rare and endangered species, in those areas from illegal hunting and poaching. It recognized that the protection of critical wildlife habitats and corridors of migration offer exceptional opportunities for collaborative efforts in trans-boundary biodiversity conservation and the control of the illegal trade in plants collected from protected areas. It understood, too, that since trans-boundary cooperation for biodiversity conservation must account for cross cultural ties of local people on both sides of borders, efforts have to be made to avoid management practices that would constitute threats to such diversity.

- **Development Objective**

The project's Development Objective was to conserve trans-boundary biodiversity in the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex situated between Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR in a framework of a trans-boundary biodiversity conservation area. (The lessons learned

through the project were expected to be used as a model for managing other potential trans-boundary conservation areas in participating countries and in the lower Mekong Basin).

- **Specific Objectives**

1. Strengthen cooperation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos for biodiversity conservation in respective trans-boundary conservation areas.
2. Enhance protection measures and monitoring of the biological resources along tri-national borders.
3. Strengthen the involvement of local communities and stakeholders to ensure sustainable uses and management of natural resources both in enclave communities and/or buffer zones.

- **Project strategy**

Phase II project activities were to be achieved using the following strategy:

- Strengthen trust and understanding among the three countries through the establishment of a National Coordination Office in Cambodia for correspondent collaborative activities.
- Jointly submit the project proposal Phase II to ITTO to signify the commitment of participating countries to conserve and manage biodiversity in the Emerald Triangle landscape.
- Extend the lessons learned from Phase I of the project associated with improvement and standardization of GIS database design and ecological survey methods to Cambodia.
- Conduct training programs on protected area management and research programs on wide-ranging species for collaboration in on-the-ground activities.
- Establish and strengthen local community networks as a mechanism to encourage participatory biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development.
- Organize meetings, workshops and awareness raising campaigns to support trans-boundary biodiversity conservation.
- Improve the livelihoods of local people using the domestication of wild flora and fauna and nature-based tourism activities with project support.

- **Assumptions and risks**

- The success of the project would depend on the continued commitment and political will of the three countries, local people and stakeholders, but Lao PDR would continue to be reluctant to participate in project activities.
- Infrastructure would be developed along the borders to attract visitors to the protected forest complex.
- Local people would not participate in the Integrated Community Development Pilot Projects (ICDP) program or Community Livelihood Development Program (CLDP) activities, but rather would cling to unsustainable agricultural practices.
- Activities would not be implemented as scheduled in the work plan due to delayed funding or the complexities of administrative procedures and regulations.
- Accessibility to project sites would be insecure because of the presence of landmines.
- Military tensions along the tri-national borders, or contagious diseases such as SARs or Bird Flu, would arise so that tourists, local as well as foreign, would be hesitant to visit protected areas.

- Responsible agencies would be unable to provide sufficient incentives, which would reduce the quantity and quality of staff that would be assigned to the project.

### 3. Project Performance

(a) Specific Objectives – There were no substantial differences between planned and realized project elements in the Specific Objectives.

1. Cooperation was strengthened between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos for biodiversity conservation in respective trans-boundary conservation areas.
2. Protection measures and monitoring of biological resources along tri-national borders were enhanced.
3. The involvement of local communities and stakeholders to ensure sustainable uses and management of natural resources both in enclaved communities and/or buffer zones was strengthened.

#### Thailand

(b) Outputs and related activities – There were no substantial differences between planned and realized project outputs and related activities unless otherwise indicated.

*Activity 1.1.1 – Establishment of tri-national cooperation structures for the TBCA in each country.*

- The Royal Forest Department issued an assignment of committee and staff for the project on 15 February 2008.
- A National Coordinating Committee on TBCA established in Thailand was comprised of authorities from the Royal Forest Department and the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department.
- Staff from both the Royal Forest Department (4 officers) and the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department (5 superintendents) were assigned to cooperate in the implementation of activities in the field.
- Four Consultative Committee Meetings were conducted to follow up and advise the project. One of the meetings was for the selection of the appropriate ICDP pilot project villages and communities.

*Activity 1.1.2 – Establishment of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), including Director-Generals and country coordinators of the three countries in accordance with ITTO rules.*

- Three PSC Meetings were organized as planned. Recommendations from the meetings were brought to action by the Executing Agency.
  - The 1<sup>st</sup> PSC Meeting was held on Wednesday, 23 May 2008, at the Chaophya Park Hotel in Bangkok, Thailand.
  - The 2<sup>nd</sup> PSC Meeting was held on Wednesday, 08 April 2009, at the Monoreach Angkor Hotel in Siem Reap, Cambodia.
  - The 3<sup>rd</sup> PSC Meeting was held on Tuesday, 17 November 2009, at the Chaophya Park Hotel in Bangkok, Thailand.

*Activity 1.2.1 – Organize Joint Task Force meetings for cooperation.*

- Joint Task Force meetings were discussed after the 2<sup>nd</sup> PSC meeting conducted on Wednesday, 08 April 2009, and there was agreement to organize meetings in each country separately and to share relevant information afterwards. The

Joint Task Force in Thailand was organized on 26 May 2009 to consider the ICDP program, as well as other activities. The stakeholders meeting was organized on 6 June 2009 to discuss cooperation related to the ICDP program.

*Activity 1.2.2 – Organize stakeholders meetings and TBCA workshop to discuss cooperation.*

- Three stakeholders meetings were held, comprised of NGOs, Local Administration Officers, RFD and DNP staff, community leaders and representatives, and project staff to advise on the implementation of activities. The meetings were held on 22 May 2008, 6 June 2009 and 24 July 2009.

*Activity 1.2.3 – Organize tri-national meeting for cooperation between Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR.*

- There was no tri-national meeting because Lao PDR has not yet become a member of the ITTO.

*Activity 2.1.1 – Elaborate and organize training programs for all levels of project administration (PA) staff, possibly including Cambodian and Laotian participants.*

- The meetings to organize training programs for all levels of PA staff were conducted between 21 to 23 December 2008.

*Activity 2.1.2 – Organize training on domestication of wild flora and fauna for local people.*

- Organized training courses and conducted workshops for PA staff and local people on domestication of edible wild species and insect and plant propagation according to the following schedule:

No.	Training Courses & Workshops	Target Group	No. of participants	Date
1	Edible species and insects	PA staff	20	21 December 2008
2	Edible species and insects	Local people	35	23 December 2008
3	Plant propagation	PA staff	20	22 December 2008
4	Plant propagation	Local people	35	17 January 2009
5	Nursery techniques	Local people	15	17 January 2009

*Activity 2.2.1 – Collaborate with border patrol police and military to prevent wildlife poaching, illegal logging, and the trading and collection of wild plants.*

- Organized training courses and workshops for PA staff, border patrol police and local people on GIS, as well as Wildlife.

No.	Training Courses & Workshops	Target Group	No. of participants	Date
1	GIS	PA staff & Border Patrol Police	25	24 December 2008
3	Wildlife	PA staff & Border Patrol Police	25	14 January 2009
4	Wildlife	Local people	30	15 January 2009

*Activity 2.2.2 – Update and maintain information system to support PA staff and decision makers.*

- The information base was updated and equipment was procured to facilitate patrolling the forest protection areas.

*Activity 2.2.3 – Provide necessary equipment and facilities for effective patrolling and protection.*

- More information on wildlife, especially key wildlife species expected to include in the next phase of the project, was collected during regular patrolling with the support of equipment provided through the project.

*Activity 2.2.4 – Undertake investigation of site demarcation of enclave communities in Phatam National Park for local use and as rehabilitation areas.*

- Organized training courses and workshops for local people on GIS, as well as Area Demarcation.

No.	Training Courses & Workshops	Target Group	No of participants	Date
1	GIS	Local people	30	25 December 2008
2	Demarcation	PA staff	30	16 January 2009
3	Demarcation	Local people	30	17 January 2009

*Activity 2.3.1 – Conduct research programs on wide-range distribution and habitat utilization between Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR with the involvement of academic research.*

- Research and studies were conducted by wildlife consultants as planned, beginning from August 2008 and continuing for 18 months, with the wildlife technical report published in May 2010.
- Wildlife Habitat information was exchanged between Thailand and Cambodia and maps were produced and reported on in the 3<sup>rd</sup> PSC meeting.

*Activity 2.3.2 – Conduct research programs on medicinal and edible plants that have potential for domestication with the involvement of academic research.*

- Research and studies were conducted by botany consultants as planned, beginning from August 2008 and continuing for 18 months, with the botany technical report published in May 2010.

*Activity 2.3.3 – Carry out physical studies and ecological surveys in the proposed corridor.*

- Research and studies were conducted by ecology consultants as planned, beginning from August 2008 and continuing for 18 months, with the ecology technical report published in May 2010.

*Activity 2.3.4 – Publish the results of physical, ecological survey and research findings.*

- Research and studies were conducted by consultants as planned and technical reports prepared by the GIS consultant, wildlife consultant, botany consultant, ecology consultant and Participatory Community Development and Tourism consultant were published in May 2010.

*Activity 3.1.1 – Build up database on various local community groups.*

- Several community networks were established:

No.	Network	Communities / Villages	No. of participants	Results
1	Conservation	16	250	Community Forest protection
2	Home-stay & Ecotourism	12	180	Increased number of visitors and incomes
3	Handicraft	6	200	Improvement of production; higher income
4	Wild orchids domestication	4	75	Less orchids collected in the wild; higher incomes; greater skills; program to return orchids to the forest
5	Herbs and medicine plants	6	150	Varieties of edible plants increased
6	Community revolving fund	6	350	Self-dependence
7	Domestic crab as a food source	3	50	Additional food source
8	Organic fertilizer	8	80	Less chemical use
9	Bamboo for local production	5	150	Nursery techniques and bamboo plantations

*Activity 3.1.2 – Establish and strengthen local community fora and networks on a voluntary basis to facilitate biodiversity conservation.*

- An extensive database on local community groups was established and local community networks and fora were strengthened to provide information to stakeholders and to develop criteria for the selection of communities to be included in the ICDP program.

*Activity 3.1.3 – Conduct meetings and workshops to raise awareness of conservation and benefits of TBCA.*

- Organized training courses and workshops for local communities to gain experience with biodiversity conservation.

No.	Training Courses & Study Tours	Target Group	No. of participants	Date
1	Raising awareness	Local people	40	23 July 2008
2	Raising awareness	Local people	40	25 July 2008

*Activity 3.1.4 – Organize a study tour for community networks to gain experience from other projects in Thailand.*

- A study tour for developing community networks, the means of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of pilot activities, the development of an eco-tour package and training in nature-based tourism management were prepared and discussed with concerned stakeholders.



- Organized study tours for local communities to gain experience with biodiversity conservation.

No.	Training Courses & Study Tours	Target Group	No of participants	Date
3	Study tour on home stays & ecotourism	Local people	25	27 August 2008
4	Study tour on plantation-nursery improvement of livelihoods	Local people	30	28 August 2008

*Activity 3.2.1 – Conduct workshops on formulating ICDP project proposal, criteria, regulations and monitoring system.*

- Organized training courses and workshops for staff and target communities in formulating ICDP project proposals, criteria, regulation and monitoring system, and evaluating the implementation of pilot activity funds in terms of sustainability.

No.	Training Courses & Workshops	Target Group	No of participants	Date
1	Formulating ICDP project proposal, criteria, and regulation and monitoring system	Local people	45	20-21 February 2009
2	ICDP Training	PA staff	30	26-27 April 2009
3	Evaluating the implementation of pilot activity funds in terms of sustainability	Local people	40	3-6 August 2009
4	GIS Training	PA staff	30	24 November 2009

*Activity 3.2.2 – Provide pilot activity funds to local community networks in accordance with criteria jointly approved by the project and the local community network.*

- Provided pilot activity funds of USD1,400 each to six local communities in accordance with criteria jointly approved on 20-21 July 2009:
  - Home-stay and eco-tourism project, Ban Pha Chan.
  - Home-stay and eco-tourism project, Ban Tha Long.
  - Agro forestry-Food Bank project, Ban Suan Son.
  - Handicrafts from bamboo project, Ban Nong Rua.
  - Wild Orchid Tissue Culture Project, Ban Non Soong.
  - Wild Orchid Tissue Culture Project, Ban Ta Yoy.

*Activity 3.2.3 – Regularly monitor and evaluate the implementation of the pilot activity fund in terms of sustainability and consistency with the TBCA and propose adjustments if needed.*

- The pilot activities are followed-up every month and group meetings are organized to report on progress.

*Activity 3.2.4 – Purchase additional equipment for the existing tissue culture lab and establish a new nursery at the HQ project for potential domesticated plant species.*

- Additional equipment for the tissue culture lab and a new nursery were procured to increase the efficiency of seedling production.

*Activity 3.3.1 – Jointly conduct survey along the Mekong River/Thai-Cambodian borders to identify potential areas for cultural-, adventure-, and nature-based tourism.*

- Conducted a survey along the Mekong River/Thai-Cambodian borders in which thirty sites were identified as potential areas for cultural-, adventure-, and nature-based tourism and produced a nature-based tourism map.
- A tourist attraction booklet in Thai was published and distributed to National Parks and communities in the project area.

*Activity 3.3.2 – Eco-tourism packages developed and approved by concerned parties.*

- Organized training for staff and local communities in eco-tourism packages development and nature-based tourism management.
- Two communities developed eco-tourism packages, in addition to the home-stay project.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Training</b>	<b>Target Group</b>	<b>No of participants</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Eco-tourism packages development	Local people	50	15 August 2009

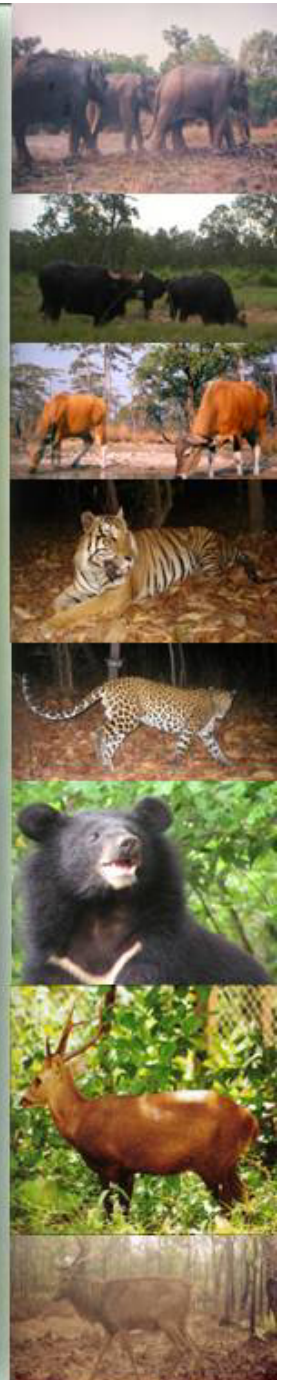
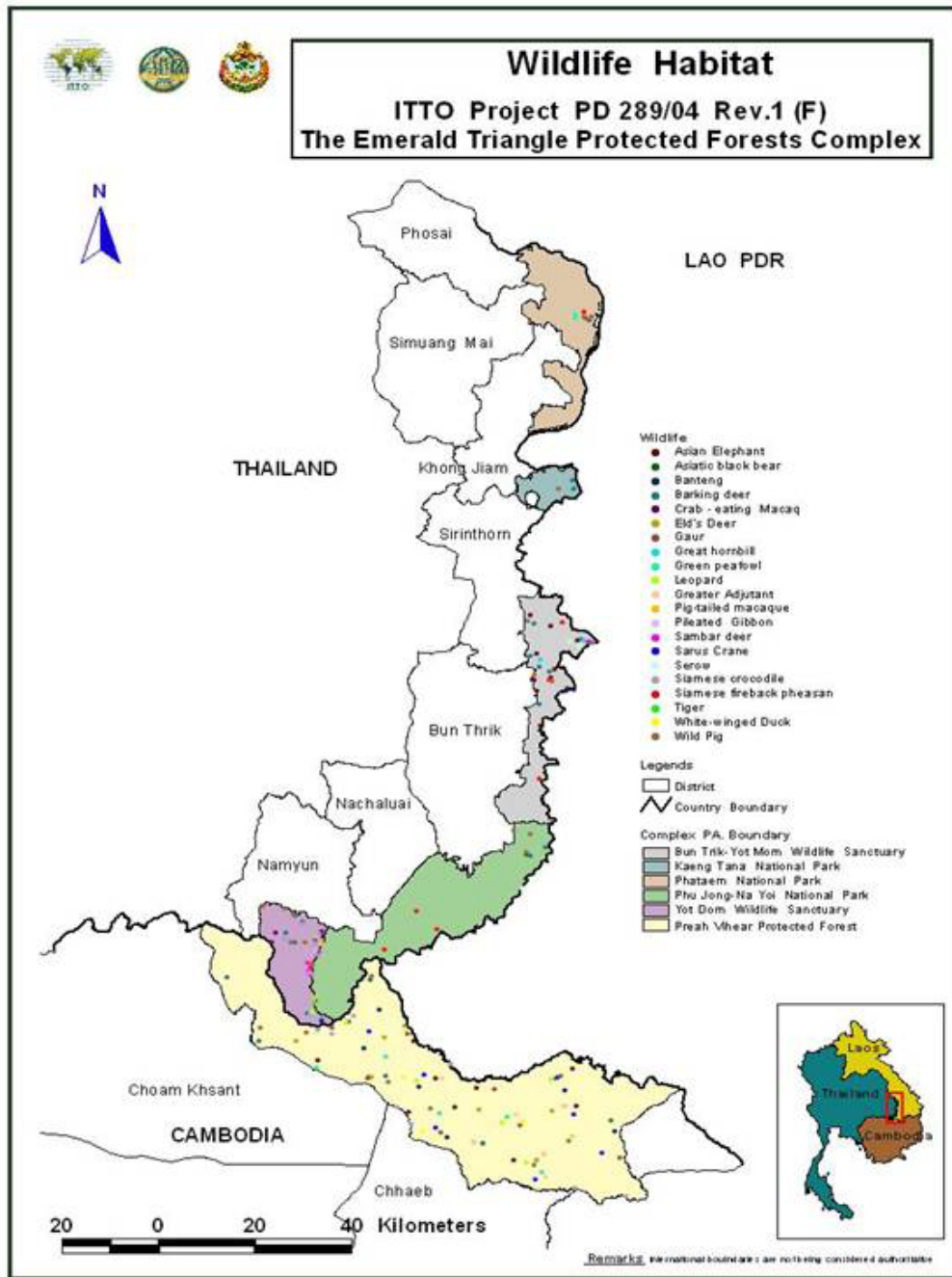
*Activity 3.3.3 – Conduct training in nature-based tourism management for PA staff and concerned parties.*

- Organized training for staff and local communities in nature-based tourism management.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Training</b>	<b>Target Group</b>	<b>No of participants</b>	<b>Date</b>
2	Nature-based tourism management	PA staff and Local people	40	18 August 2009









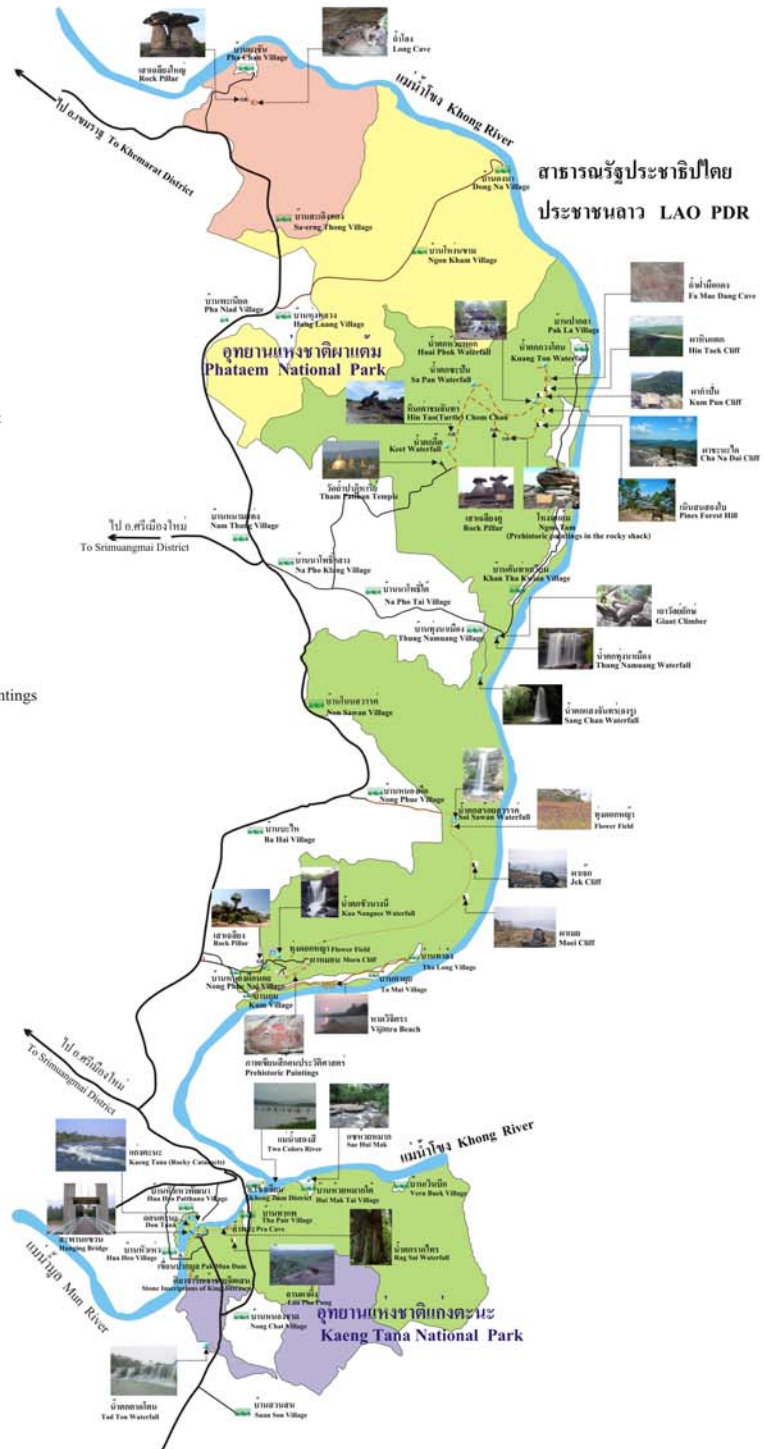
# Nature-Based Tourism Attractions Map

ITTO Project PD 289/04 Rev.1 (F)  
The Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex



## สัญลักษณ์ Legends

- เขตอำเภอโพธิ์ไทร Phosai District
- เขตอำเภอศรีเมืองใหม่ Srimuangmai District
- เขตอำเภอโขงเจียม Khongiam District
- เขตอำเภอสิรินธร Sirinthorn District
- หมู่บ้าน Village
- น้ำตก Waterfall
- เสาเฉลียง Rock Pillar
- หน้าผา Cliff
- จุดชมวิว View Point
- ถ้ำ Cave
- ภาพเขียนก่อนประวัติศาสตร์ Prehistoric Paintings
- ทุ่งดอกหญ้า Flower Field
- วัด Temple
- เขื่อน Dam
- หาดทราย Beach
- ลานกางเต็นท์ Camping Site
- ศูนย์บริการนักท่องเที่ยว Visitor Center
- บ้านพักบริการนักท่องเที่ยว Lodge
- ที่ทำการอุทยานฯ Headquarter
- สถานีอนามัย First Aid Station
- ถนนลาดยาง Paved Road
- ถนนลูกรัง Unpaved Road
- ทางเดินเท้า Nature Trail



5 0 5 10 KILOMETERS

Remarks: International boundaries are not being considered authoritative





# **Location of 6 ICDP Pilot Projects** (Integrated Conservation and Development Program) **ITTO Project PD 289/04 Rev.1 (F)** **The Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex**

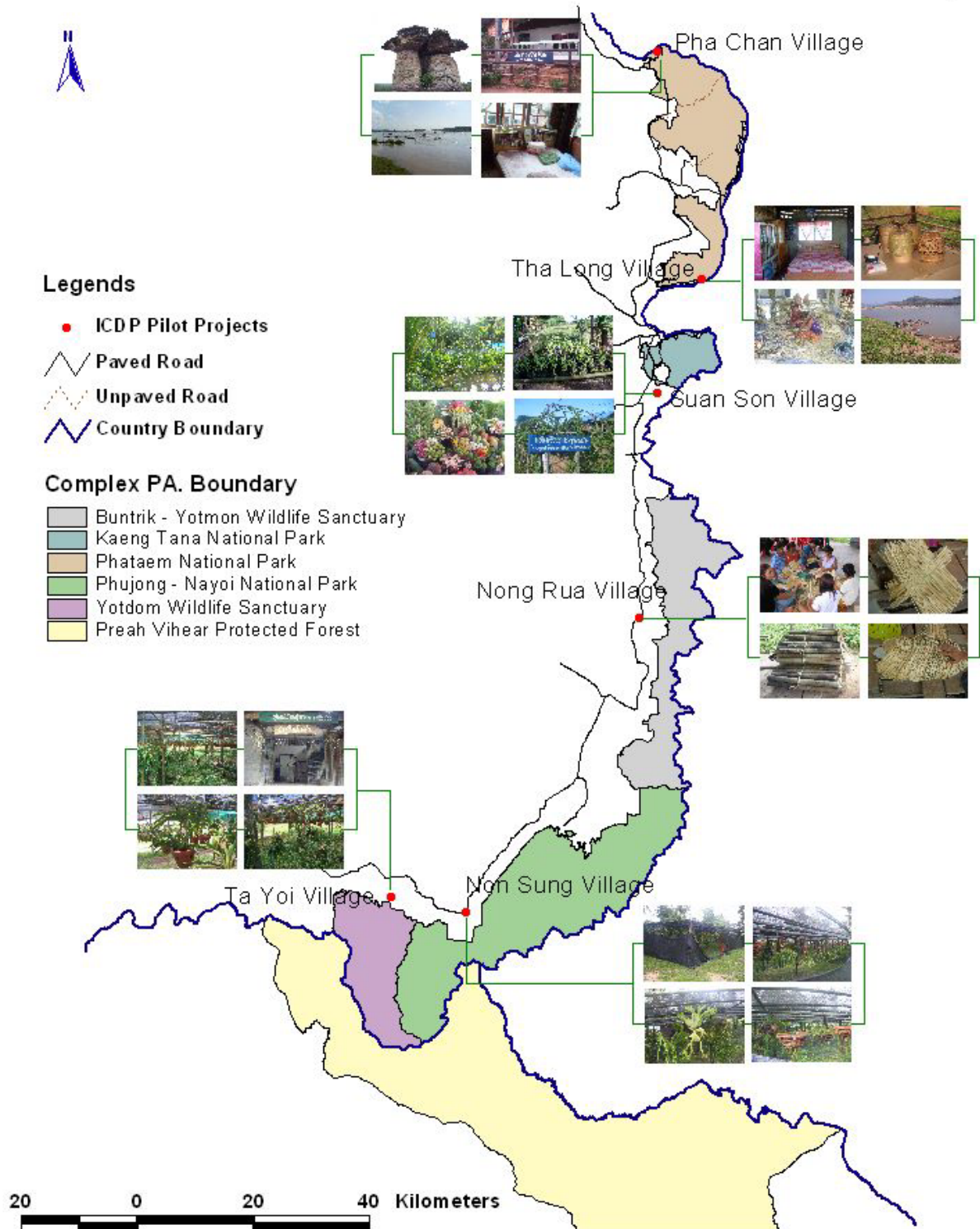


## **Legends**

- ICDP Pilot Projects
- Paved Road
- - - Unpaved Road
- Country Boundary

## **Complex PA. Boundary**

- Buntrik - Yotmon Wildlife Sanctuary
- Kaeng Tana National Park
- Phataem National Park
- Phujong - Nayoi National Park
- Yotdom Wildlife Sanctuary
- Preah Vihear Protected Forest



## Cambodia

- (b) Outputs and related activities – There were no substantial differences between planned and realized project outputs and related activities unless otherwise indicated.

*Activity 1.1.1 – Establishment of the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC), National Project Technical Committee (NPTC) and Field Management Unit (FMU).*

- The Forestry Administration proposed the Project Management Team, which was approved by ITTO on 4 March 2008. The National Coordinating Office was established at the Forestry Administration headquarters.
- Forestry Administration staff from the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity (4 officers), Forestry and Wildlife Development and Research Institute (1 officer), Forestry and Wildlife Training Center (1 officer), Coastal Inspectorate (1 officer) and Preah Vihear Division and Triage (1 local officer) were assigned to implement project activities.
- The 1<sup>st</sup> PSC Meeting was conducted on Wednesday, 23 May 2008, at Chaophya Park Hotel in Bangkok, Thailand.
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> PSC Meeting was conducted on Wednesday, 08 April 2009, at Monoreach Angkor Hotel in Siem Reap, Cambodia.
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> PSC Meeting was conducted on Tuesday, 17 November 2009, at Chaophya Park Hotel in Bangkok, Thailand.
- The Project Validation Workshop was organized on 2 April 2010 at Monoreach Ankor Hotel in Siem Reap, Cambodia.

*Activity 1.1.2 – Draft an agenda and organize joint task force workshops for the Protected Forest staff to initiate a dialogue on trans-boundary conservation at the local level.*

- The 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Task Force meeting was conducted in Siem Reap province at the close of the 2<sup>nd</sup> PSC Meeting, which was conducted on 08 April 2009, with participation by Cambodia, Thailand and Lao PDR. There was agreement to organize meetings in each country separately and to share relevant information afterward.

*Activity 1.2.1 – Organize joint task force meetings for trans-boundary cooperation.*

- The 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Task Force meeting was conducted in Siem Reap province at the close of the 2<sup>nd</sup> PSC Meeting, which was conducted on 08 April 2009, with participation by Cambodia, Thailand and Lao PDR. There was agreement to organize meetings in each country separately and to share relevant information afterward.

*Activity 1.2.2 – Organize stakeholders meetings to discuss trans-boundary cooperation.*

- Consultations were conducted on a regular basis with commune, district and provincial authorities, and with military and Forestry Administration officers at triage, division and cantonment levels, community leaders, and project staff to ensure effective and efficient implementation of project activities.



*Activity 1.2.3 – Organize a high-level tri-national meeting for trans-boundary conservation cooperation.*

- ITTO requested Cambodia to organize the 2<sup>nd</sup> PSC Meeting and Joint Task Force Meeting and invite Lao PDR and pay their representatives' travel expenses. Since this was the first project meeting attended by Lao PDR, it constituted the first tri-national meeting. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Task Force discussed the possibility of a higher-level tri-national meeting.

*Activity 2.1.1 – Strengthen Protected Forest management by allocating more equipment and staff and construct a main field control post.*

- The Preah Vihear Forest and Wildlife Research Station and ranger control post was constructed, equipped and officially inaugurated by H.E. Chheng Kimsun, Delegation of the Royal Government of Cambodia in charge as head of the Forestry Administration and H.E. Oum Mara, Governor of Preah Vihear province, on 22 May 2010. The station was equipped with essential equipment and infrastructure to support and strengthen the management of Preah Vihear Protected Forest and conserve biodiversity.

*Activity 2.1.2 – Train Protected Forest staff at the operational level in biodiversity management, GIS mapping and database management, landscape planning and habitat suitability analysis.*

- GIS training was provided to seven local Forestry Administration staff in Preah Vihear town in December 2009. Informal training was organized on a regular basis for Preah Vihear Protected Forest operational staff in biodiversity management, GIS mapping and databank management, landscape planning, and habitat suitability analysis.

*Activity 2.1.3 – Prepare and publish management plan for the Preah Vihear Protected Forest.*

- A Preah Vihear Protected Forest Management Plan, incorporating zoning uses for the 2010-2014 periods was completed and published in Khmer, as well as in English, in May 2010. The Management Plan, which provides a “road map” for sustainable forest-land use planning, has five programs: Natural Resource Conservation and Management; Recreation and Ecotourism Management; Integrated Community Livelihood Development and Cooperation; Institutional and Human Resource Development; and Research and Monitoring.

*Activity 2.1.4 – Conduct workshops on law enforcement and international conventions related to biodiversity conservation (e.g., CITES, CBD, RAMSAR).*

- Informal awareness raising activities were conducted on a regular basis with Forestry Administration officers and other stakeholders, especially relevant provincial and local authorities.

*Activity 2.3.1 – Boundary demarcation and mapping of the Preah Vihear Protected Forest.*

- Three sign boards were erected to demarcate main entrances to the Preah Vihear Protected Forest. The sign boards, one in Cham Ksant commune and two in Toeuk Kraham commune, Cham Ksant district, were installed on 29 July 2009. The demarcation of sign boards highlighted the importance of the

management of the Preah Vihear Protected Forest and local community awareness of the Protected Forest boundaries.

*Activity 2.3.2 – Trans-boundary co-patrolling in critical habitats to enforce strict control over the wildlife trade, the carrying of firearms, encroachment, area expansion and livestock in the Protected Forest.*

- Project staff collaborated with Forestry Administration officials at Cantonment, Division and Triage levels to intensify efforts to reduce occurrences of forest crimes in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest. Staff consulted with provincial and district governors and commune and village authorities regarding land clearance and encroachment issues related to the sustainable management of the Preah Vihear Protected Forest and with military officials regarding encroachment associated with road construction.

*Activity 3.1.1 – Raise the awareness of local people on the existence of the Protected Forest and the new Forestry Law.*

- Posters illustrating the importance of Preah Vihear Protected Forest resources were developed and printed. 1300 posters were distributed to stakeholders, especially local people attending The National Arbor Day celebrations conducted on 9 July 2010 in Kampong Speu province and Preah Vihear, as well as the three target villages and schools in the project area. Informal awareness raising activities were conducted on a regular basis. Five formal meetings were organized to explain the Forestry Law and related regulations to 147 community members in Chaes, Chunh and Robunh villages, as well as to military families. At those meetings, the roles and responsibilities of local communities and authorities in the conservation and sustainable management of the Preah Vihear Protected Forest were discussed and the consequences of forest destruction and resource degradation, as well as the contributions of forest resources of the Preah Vihear Protected Forest to the livelihoods of local communities living in and around the Preah Vihear Protected Forest, were described.

No.	Villages	Number of participants	Date
1	Chaes	37	21-Sep-09
2	Chunh	20	23-Feb-09
3	Robunh	10	25-Feb-09
4	Mlou Prey 1	50	4-Aug-08
5	Mlou Pey 2	30	5-Aug-08
	<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	

*Activity 3.1.2 – Meetings between the Forestry Administration and local communities to facilitate biodiversity conservation.*

- Four community committee meetings with 256 participants were organized in Chaes, Chunh and Robunh villages. At those meetings, the values of trans-boundary cooperation for biodiversity conservation, as well as threats to the Preah Vihear Protected Forest, were discussed. The committees were encouraged to facilitate community participation in conservation efforts in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest.

No.	Villages	Number of participants	Date
1	Chaes	20	23-Oct-08
2	Chunh	15	27-Dec-09
3	Robunh	21	26-Dec-09
4	Meeting conducted with the Forestry Administration, provincial authorities and local communities at Forest and Wildlife Research Station in Chunh	200*	22 May-10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	

\* Participants included 120 local community members, 35 provincial and district officials, 20 Forestry Administration officials, and 25 local police and military.

*Activity 3.1.3 – Organize mutual visits of Protected Forest staff and local people to exchange skills, experience and information.*

- Four Forestry Administration project staff and eleven local community committee members from the three target villages of Chaes, Chunh and Robunh visited Dang Plet village in Chhep district in January 2010 where the Conservation and Landscape Management (CALM) project provides support to the village through participatory land use planning, community-based ecotourism and bird nest protection. Each of the communities made presentations and exchanged experiences with problems encountered during their participation in management and conservation activities in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest.

*Activity 3.2.1 – Encourage and promote sustainable agriculture and agro-forestry practices in buffer zones of the Protected Forest and establish a reward system for outstanding conservation efforts.*

- Training courses and workshops for project staff and target communities in Chaes, Chunh and Robunh villages were organized to formulate CLDP program proposals and develop criteria, regulations and monitoring systems, and evaluate the implementation and sustainability of pilot activity funds. (This activity was conducted in parallel with activities 3.1.1 and 3.1.2).
- Three community committees, one each in Chaes, Chunh and Robunh villages, were established through village elections to facilitate community livelihood development and biodiversity conservation. The committees assumed important roles in sustainable management. Training was provided on managing rice banks, cow banks and credit.

No.	Village	Community Committee Members	Date of establishment
1	Chaes	5	21-Sep-09
2	Chunh	5	27-Apr-10
3	Robunh	7	12-Apr-09

- A Rice Bank was established in Chaes village in December 2008 and was initially stocked with more than 16 1/2 tons of rice. Regulations for managing the Rice Bank were formulated by the Chaes village community committee, with technical assistance from the Project Community Outreach Coordinator. The regulations were submitted to the commune chief and the district governor, approved and signed. The rice was distributed to the local community in July-August, 2009 and re-stocked with 2,400 kg of rice during the December 2009-January 2010 harvest period. That rice was sold for \$370 which, with additional contributions from community members, was used to purchase loud speakers for use in community programs. The remaining funds were used to provide credit to community members.
- More than 2,500 fruit trees seedlings of different species were provided to 140 local families in the three target villages of Chaes, Chunh and Robunh. Training was provided at the times of distribution on the techniques of planting and maintaining the seedlings.

No.	Village	Number of Families	Number of fruit tree seedlings	Date of distribution
1	Chaes	60	700	04-Apri-09
2	Chunh	35	800	20-May-09
3	Robunh	45	1000	20 -Nov-09
	<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2500</b>	

- Chicken ranching was introduced to forty selected families in the three target villages, including ten families in Chaes, ten families in Chunh and twenty families in Robunh. Training on raising chickens and constructing cages was provided at the times of the distribution of the chickens. The numbers of chickens in the three villages are continuing to increase.

No.	Village	Number of Families	Number of chicken	Date of distribution
1	Chaes	10	30	12 -Dec- 09
2	Chunh	10	30	29-Aug-09
3	Robunh	20	60	26-Nov-09
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>120</b>	

- Cow Banks were established in two target villages, Chunh and Robunh, and thirteen families were selected to receive the cows. Each family that received a cow had to pay into an investment fund. The distribution of the cows was based on a rotating basis. Regulations to manage the cow banks were drafted by community committees in the two villages and approved by the commune chief of Toeuk Kraham and the district governor of Cham Ksant.

No.	Village	Number of Families	Number of cows	Date of distribution
1	Chunh	4	4	26-May-10
2	Robonh	9	9	27 May 10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	

- A microcredit program was implemented in Chaes village, with a revolving fund of \$1000 and a community fund of \$130. Community members had to pay into an investment fund to become members before obtaining credit. Regulations to manage the microcredit program were drafted by the community committee and approved by the commune chief of Toeuk Kraham and the district governor of Cham Ksant. Around 60 families will benefit from the microcredit.
- Seven pumping wells, including one in Chaes village, two in Chunh village and four in Robunh village, were drilled to provide water for villagers. The pumping wells were urgently needed by the three villages to provide water because of shortages during the dry season. Rivers and small streams around the village dry up during the dry season and without the wells, the villagers would have to live with the shortages or use dirty water.

No.	Village	Number of pumping wells	Date of drilling
1	Chaes	1	12-Mar-10
2	Chunh	2	12-Mar-10
3	Robunh	4	12-Mar-10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	

- One chalk board was provided to Chunh village and two were provided to Robunh village. Fifteen school desk tables were also provided to the Robunh village community and school walls were renovated in Chunh and Robunh villages. Those materials were provided to improve the education of the children in the two villages, where school facilities are poor and there is a lack of school supplies. The project provided some informal conservation awareness raising to school teachers, as well, so that they would be prepared to teach their students about environment protection and the conservation of biodiversity. Maps of PVPF with pictures of different species of wildlife, especially rare and endangered species were distributed to the schools to contribute to the environmental awareness of the school children.

No.	Village	Materials provided	Date of distribution
1	Robunh	15 school desks	15-Mar-10
		School wall renovation	
		Two chalk boards	
2	Chunh	School wall renovation	10-Feb-10
		One chalk board	

*Activity 3.2.2 – Develop regulations and criteria on appropriate access to non-timber forest products.*

- Consultations were organized with local communities on the development of regulations and criteria for appropriate access to and uses of non-timber forest products. The draft regulations were based on zoning patterns established in the PVPF Management Plan (This activity was conducted in parallel with activities 3.1.1 and 3.1.2).

*Activity 3.3.1 – Publicize the value of biodiversity via mass media and conduct study tours on biodiversity conservation.*

- Summaries of updated project activities were published in the Cambodia Forestry and Wildlife Magazine every six months since Phase II of the project was initiated in March 2008. One reporter who attended the 2<sup>nd</sup> PSC and JTF meetings and associated field trip wrote a comprehensive article on trans-boundary cooperation which was subsequently published on 24 April 2009 in the Phnom Penh Post English language newspaper.

*Activity 3.3.2 – Provide training in eco-tourism management to Protected Forest staff and concerned parties.*

- Potential ecotourism and recreation sites were identified and mapped. Strategies, activities, action plans, work plans and estimated budgets were included in the PVPF Management Plan.
- Four Forestry Administration project staff and eleven local community committee members from the three target villages of Chaes, Chunh and Robunh were trained in community-based ecotourism through participation in a study tour in January 2010 to Dang Plet village in Chhep district where the Conservation and Landscape Management (CALM) project provides village support through ecotourism development.
- Informal awareness raising activities related to ecotourism development were provided to PVPF staff and local community committee members on a regular basis during the life of the project.



**Cha-es Community Rice Bank supported by  
ITTO PD 289/04 Rev.1 (F)-Cambodia Component**



**Meeting between FA (Project Team) and local community committee members and  
local authority to facilitate biodiversity conservation in Cha-es Village, Teuk  
Kraham Commune, Chaom Ksan district, Preah Vihear province**





**ITTO PD 289/04 Rev. 1 (F)-Cambodia Component provides: Fruit Tree Seedlings, Chicken Raising and Cow Bank to local community in Cha-es village, Teuk Kraham Commune, Chaom Ksan district, Preah Vihear Province**





**ITTO PD 289/04 Rev. 1 (F)-Cambodia Component provides 7 water wells to local villagers (4 in Robonh, 2 in Chhunh and 1 in Chaes Villages)**



**Meeting between FA Project Team, Preah Vihear Forestry Administration Cantonment and Toeuk Kraham commune authority to facilitate law enforcement and biodiversity conservation activities in Preah Vihear Protected Forest**





**H.E. Chheng Kimsun, Delegation of the Royal Government of Cambodia in Charge as Head of Forestry Administration, FA and Project staffs visited the Robohn primary school supported by ITTO PD 289/04 Rev.1 (F)-Cambodia Component (May 2010)**



**H.E. Chheng Kimsun, the Delegation of the Royal Government of Cambodia in Charge as Head of Forestry Administration and FA staffs visited the construction of Ranger Station at Mombei supported by ITTO PD 289/04 Rev.1 (F)-Cambodia Component (May 2010)**





**H.E. Ty Sokhun, Delegation of the Royal Government of Cambodia in Charge as Head of Forestry Administration, and FA staff visited the construction of Preah Vihear Forest and Wildlife Research Station at O Chunh supported by ITTO PD 289/04 Rev.1 (F)- Cambodia Component (February 2010)**



**Inauguration of Preah Vihear Forest and Wildlife Research Station presides by H.E. Chheng Kimsun, Delegation of the Royal Government of Cambodia in Charge as Head of Forestry Administration and H.E. Um Mara Governor of Preah Vihear Province (May 2010)**

(c) The project's planned duration and overall costs are summarized below:

Schedule:	The project was delayed for three years because new legislation in Thailand required that the project be approved by the cabinet.	
Duration:	Twenty four months with a three-month extension.	
Starting Date:	01 March 2008.	
Overall Project Costs	<i>Sources of financing (\$US)</i>	
Implementation in Thailand:	ITTO	352,879
Government:		323,400
Implementation in Cambodia:	ITTO	<u>335,329</u>
Government:		<u>540,335</u>
Total ITTO:		688,208
Total Government:		863,735
Grand Total:		<u>1,551,943</u>

(d) Project inputs were appropriate and adequate.

#### **4. Project Outcome, Target Beneficiaries Involvement**

##### **(i) Project Outcome**

##### **Specific Objectives**

I. Strengthen cooperation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos for biodiversity conservation in respective trans-boundary conservation areas.

- The cooperation between Thailand and Cambodia at the technical level was very good. Field officers from both countries understood and supported the project's operation. The PSC meetings were also successful and the exchange of information and collaboration associated with joint efforts between the two countries were very satisfactory. The Phase II final project evaluation indicated that this strategic objective was partially achieved, notwithstanding that some limitations remained, including that project design did not clarify expected outcomes or the trans-boundary coordination vision in the Emerald Triangle, Lao PDR did not join the initiative and periodic border conflicts between Thailand and Cambodia setback achievement to some extent.

II. Enhance protection measures and monitoring of the biological resources along tri-national borders.

- Staff were provided with equipment and training and were able to increase the frequency of patrols and provide more information on wildlife, although the Phase II final project evaluation indicated that this specific objective was not completely achieved because Lao PDR had not yet joined the initiative, the periodic border conflicts between Thailand and Cambodia setback achievement to some extent and a trans-boundary coordination governance mechanism was not yet put in place.

III. Strengthen the involvement of local communities and stakeholders to ensure sustainable uses and management of natural resources both in enclave communities and/or buffer zones.

- Local communities and stakeholders cooperated with project staff and supported requests for more meetings to discuss conservation issues. Communities in the enclave and buffer zones were able to participate in the demarcation of the protected forest areas as a result of the training that was provided through the project and requested more support for the ICDP, as well as CLDP, program. The implementation of Phase II of the project resulted in the development of increased numbers of community groups and more regulations and activities to support conservation efforts. The Phase II final evaluation indicated that this specific objective was achieved to varying degrees, with support provided to community development activities using revolving funds, training provided to community members and awareness raised of conservation goals.

## **(ii) Situation existing at project completion**

Substantial progress was made in Phase II of the project, which assumed an important role in strengthening biodiversity conservation. Government oversight improved significantly, which in turn increased the willingness to support trans-boundary biodiversity conservation. At the close of Phase II of the project, general conditions within the project area and surrounding communities had been improved to a considerable extent, providing the basis for the continuation of multi-national cooperation in implementing conservation activities.

- Prior to project implementation, individual protected areas performed their assignments and undertook their functions separately without any cooperation or exchange of ideas and information. Following project implementation, networks had been established between protected areas and local communities with the same interests, such as those in Thailand involved in ecotourism, as well as in wild orchid multiplication, in which genetic materials and information and technology associated with plant propagation were exchanged.
- By the close of Phase II of the project, a framework for trans-boundary cooperation between Thailand and Cambodia had been established and both countries had made firm commitments to cooperate and to exchange information.
- By the close of Phase II of the project, an information service to reach out to the public to enhance the importance of project outputs had been developed. Brochures and manuals on relevant subjects were published and distributed and training courses, meetings and workshops were organized to raise awareness and to provide forums to encourage the participation of local beneficiaries.
- By the close of Phase II of the project, its achievements had met the objectives of the Forestry Masters Plan of Thailand and the National Forestry Policy in Cambodia, particularly with respect to the conservation of tropical forests and biological diversity, as well as the "National Protected Areas System" decree of the Royal Government of Cambodia to conserve biodiversity.
- By the close of Phase II of the project, cooperation among relevant agencies had been improved and strengthened to achieve mutual objectives.
- By the close of Phase II of the project, protected areas were less encroached as a result of the greater concern of local communities, as well as their realization that

some ICDP and CLDP initiatives, such as wild orchid propagation and artificial multiplication for trading, were achievable without encroachment and the illegal collection of plants from the forest.

- By the close of Phase II of the project, the economic status of local communities had been improved through increased incomes from crop multiplication and sales, and ecotourism initiatives, such as the provision of home-stays.

### **(iii) Target beneficiaries**

The primary beneficiaries of Phase II of the project included the following groups:

- Local communities involved in buffer zone management associated with the protected forest areas, which increased their understanding of alternative income-generating opportunities and were able to actively participate in resource management programs and activities.
- Resource managers in the protected forest areas, who were provided with refined and expanded databases and more reliable information to inform the decision-making process.
- Park rangers, who increased their understanding of conservation management planning and had the opportunity to interact with other park rangers assigned to adjoining protected areas and were able to increase the numbers of patrols and supplement information on important species of wildlife using specialized equipment that was provided through the project.
- The Thai and Cambodia people, who collectively benefited from less encroachment, as well as other forest crimes, in the protected forest areas as a result of the support provided for conservation efforts by local communities who were able to increase their incomes from alternative income-generating opportunities, including the raising of crops such as wild orchids.

### **(iv) Project sustainability**

#### **Thailand**

Phase II of the project was able to build on the achievements of Phase I. The sustainability of continuing activities will now require only minimum investment, as well as accounting for annual maintenance costs, since required infrastructure and equipment were secured during the project. Moreover, only domestic technical, administrative and managerial expertise will be engaged to continue activities under the supervision of the National Coordination Committee. The capacity to achieve this purpose is borne out by the recognition that during implementation, project staff increased their understanding and broadened their experience associated with processes required to maintain programs, update databases and initiate collaborative activities. The ICDP approach and participatory processes introduced to local communities and stakeholders also strengthened their understanding of buffer zone management and the use of alternative income-generating opportunities to alleviate local poverty and reduce encroachment. The insights gained from the ICDP program and the training provided through the project will be invaluable assets in post-project initiatives to



continue activities and accommodate the ongoing Government Policy on One Tambon One Product (OTOP) project that is implemented in every village nationwide. This will provide considerable support for sustaining post-project activities.

The National Policies, Measures and Plans on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Uses - 2003-2007 clearly delineates the process of establishing trans-boundary reserves with neighboring countries and promotes regional collaboration on protected area management and biodiversity conservation. It confirms that the Royal Thai Government will be able sustain the activities of the project after the completion of Phase II, integrate them into national programs and use the results as a model for managing the three remaining complexes that have the potential to be designated TBCAs. Those include the Western Forest Complex, the Kaeng Krachan Complex and the Halabala Complex. Those actions are expected to provide supplemental opportunities to secure further funding to maintain post-project activities.

### **Cambodia**

The CALM (Establishing Conservation Areas through Landscape Management) project in Preah Vihear will ensure that several of the project's continuing activities will be funded for a period of at least five years beyond the close of Phase II of the project. Significant efforts have been made to underscore the sustainability of that project and the primary factors impacting that sustainability reflect a strong potential for sustaining the continuing activities of Phase II of this project.

Since many of the interventions of Phase II of this project were institutional and consisted of capacity building, training and awareness raising, the continuation of post-project activities is considered to be sustainable. The largest share of the interventions that required a significant start-up investment were completed during Phase II of the project and this will facilitate continuing many of the activities which are relatively low-cost beyond the life of the project.

The project strengthened the capacity of government staff at national and local levels to manage project activities and instilled in them a sense of ownership of those activities. It also established inter-institutional coordination among relevant government agencies which provided support for consultative and participatory processes that were introduced in Phase II of the project, increased the understanding of conservation priorities and promoted trust and respect for the voices of various national stakeholders, all of which will contribute to the sustainability of post-project activities.

The project also promoted leadership among national staff who were involved in planning, decision-making and coordination of project activities. Cambodian nationals with a minimum of technical assistance will now be able to lead the implementation process. This ensures that there will be a minimal amount of post-project dependency on external resources, including consultants. Moreover, the introduction of participatory land-use planning processes to local communities and stakeholders during Phase II of the project strengthened local capacity for land management and development planning, which will ease the transition to post-project implementation of continuing activities. The project also assisted in the development of a landscape conservation plan that will be integrated into local, provincial and national planning processes, and encouraged the institutionalization of the principles of good governance so that improved accountability and transparency of decision-making processes ensure the effective continuation of activities.

The project was designed in each of its Phases to fund establishment costs and minimize long-term maintenance costs of sustainable project initiatives. Indeed, while the initial costs of establishing those project initiatives were relatively high, operational and maintenance costs to continue those activities are expected to be considerably lower. It is nevertheless recognised that sufficient financial sustainability must be established to pay operational and maintenance costs, especially the costs of community incentives and monitoring programs over the long term. An incremental cost matrix is expected to be produced to target those costs and facilitate the development of a post-project operational budget. Opportunities for key-species eco-tourism, which were evaluated in 2000-2004, suggest that there is also potential for eco-tourism revenues to finance continuing project activities, especially the communities' incentives program. A framework for key species eco-tourism that benefits both biodiversity and local communities was developed during Phase II of the project. The feasibility of establishing a trust fund or securing long-term additional government financial commitments, to fund continuing project activities are also expected to be explored.

Project initiatives have provided a sound structure for sustainable management of post-project activities. Site management staff who will be responsible for continuing project activities will be members of authorities with appropriate jurisdictions. The use of project site managers will be based on a model currently used by the Forestry Administration in other areas of the country. Under this structure, the Forestry Administration will employ project site managers to co-ordinate activities between Forest Administration jurisdictional units within landscapes of importance for biodiversity conservation. This will provide an effective means for recognizing important sites within landscapes. Other initiatives will provide infrastructure and procure equipment required for long-term management of those sites.

## **5. Assessment and Analysis**

### **(i) Project Rationale**

Thailand initially recognized the potential benefits, as well as challenges, of cooperating with neighboring countries in efforts to conserve biodiversity in trans-boundary protected areas. It envisaged the establishment of conservation initiatives in selected protected areas through which neighboring countries would be invited to collaborate in efforts to conserve biodiversity in trans-boundary conservation areas. It recognized the critical importance of protecting wildlife species, including rare and endangered species, in those areas from illegal hunting and poaching. It recognized that the protection of critical wildlife habitats and corridors of migration offered exceptional opportunities for collaborative efforts in trans-boundary biodiversity conservation and the control of the illegal trade in plants collected from protected areas. It understood, too, that since trans-boundary cooperation for biodiversity conservation must account for cross cultural ties of local people on both sides of borders, efforts have to be made to avoid management practices that would constitute threats to that diversity.

### **(ii) Project Objectives**

There were too many objectives (3), as well as too many outputs (8), which had the effect of dulling the focus of the project by spreading too many activities over not enough resources.

### **(iii) Critical differences**

Planned activities in both Thailand and Cambodia were generally at least partially achieved with little variation from what was originally conceived. In spite of positive trends, though, the Phase II final project evaluation suggested that project impact was reduced in both countries by insufficient attention paid to partnerships with civil society and rural credit institutions, and the incomplete application of the Sustainable Livelihood Approach and in Cambodia, as well, as a result of not having started with a scoping phase and the understandable, but limited, scale of project interventions. The evaluation's assessments of the achievement of planned outputs in the two countries were summarized in the report in the following manner:

#### *Achievement of planned outputs: Thailand*

Management structure for cooperation was achieved. Trans-boundary coordination activities among the three countries were not achieved. (One reason for this was that Lao PDR was not participating). Human resources capacity in biodiversity conservation strengthened was achieved. Law enforcement and protection measures strengthened were partially achieved. Research program on wide-ranging species and ecological baseline data was closer to not being achieved. Local community fora established and strengthened in selected communities was partially achieved, but was closer to not being achieved. Integrated conservation and development programs carried out in the Emerald Triangle's buffer zones through pilot activities was primarily achieved (bamboo). There was a considerable effort, but the achievement is incomplete. Nature-based tourism activities established and expanded was very much achieved.

#### *Achievement of planned outputs: Cambodia*

Management structure for cooperation was achieved. A Trans-boundary coordination activity among the three countries was not achieved. Human resources capacity in biodiversity conservation strengthened was partially achieved, but there was no systematic training. Law enforcement and protection measures strengthened were not achieved. Baseline data on some key species of wild fauna and flora were documented in appendices of the PVPF management plan. Local community fora established and strengthened in selected communities was for the most part not achieved. Integrated conservation and development programs was characterized by considerable effort and partial achievement, but was hindered without use of the Sustainable Livelihood Approach. Nature-based tourism activities established and expanded has not yet been achieved.

### **(iv) Time and Project Inputs**

- **Quality and Quantity Personnel:** The quality of project personnel was generally acceptable and the number of staff was sufficient, but patrolling to reduce illegal forest crimes might have been even more effective with more staff, which would have increased the numbers of patrols. The Phase II final project evaluation suggested that staff should include Sustainable Livelihood Analysis specialists and community enterprise development experts and that, in Cambodia, staff was part-time and management and supervision was sometimes eccentric.
- **Equipment:** Equipment was more than adequate.

- Financial Resources: Financial resources were sufficient, but if additional funding would have been available, additional expertise could have been engaged to improve the planning and strengthen the impacts of the CLDP and ICDP initiatives.
- Knowledge and Expertise: Knowledge and expertise were adequate considering the level of project funding.

**(v) External influences**

The initial assessment of assumptions and risks was in several instances confirmed by actual events, particularly with respect to the periods of military tension in the tri-border area. The military tensions that were present were periodic, though, and did not have a lasting effect on the project and project activities continued to be implemented during those periods, although at a lower level to ensure the security of project staff. The initial assessment was not able to anticipate some changes in the external economic environment, however, particularly with respect to cost inflation, which was more than anticipated and increased some input costs.

**(vi) Project beneficiaries**

- Project target communities participated in project activities to a considerable extent because of the recognition of the potential benefits that might be associated with the implementation of the CLDP and ICDP initiatives.
- Resource managers were provided with expanded databases and more reliable information about protected forest areas, which provided practical reasons for them to utilize their professional skills and participate in the implementation of the project.
- Park rangers (local forestry staff) obtained conservation and forest management planning skills and knowledge, which provided real incentives for them to participate in the implementation of the project.

**(vii) Project sustainability after project completion**

The Executing Agencies have indicated their willingness to continue collaborating to strengthen trans-boundary biodiversity conservation in the Emerald Triangle. This is essential to ensure the sustainability associated with the extent of the achievements of the project to date. Efforts to ensure sustainability will continue to be supported through the following developments:

- Management teams in Thailand and Cambodia have been sufficiently organized and project staffs have been adequately trained on trans-boundary issues.
- There was strong cooperation demonstrated at the technical level for biodiversity conservation in both countries, which will induce greater cooperation at higher levels of government, including that of Lao PDR.
- More local communities in both countries understood the necessity for trans-boundary biodiversity conservation and will enforce more “social control” in protected areas.
- The organization of public forums in both countries encouraged and will continue to encourage active support from local communities and organizations.

### **(viii) Institutions involved**

In general, the understanding of and appropriateness of the roles and responsibilities of the primary institution involved with project implementation in Cambodia, the Forestry Administration, were sufficient, but there were some limitations in understanding at the local level. Those, however, did not have a significant impact on the implementation of project activities.

The Royal Forest Department was the executing agency in Thailand responsible for project implementation in the protected forest areas with support from The Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, which is in charge of the protected forest complex. The implementation of project activities was also supported by local government agencies, including the Regional Office under The Royal Forest Department and The Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, local National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, the Tourism Association, the Tourism Authority of Thailand (Ubon Ratchathani Office), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local authorities, and the private sector involved with tourism.

## **6. Lessons Learned**

The primary outcomes of the Phase II final project evaluation conducted in late March 2010, which was prepared in response to recommendations of the Project Steering Committee, are summarized in the comments that are organized under the following headings in much the same manner as presented in the Phase II final project evaluation report.

### **General assessment of the design of the project**

Weak focus with too many specific objectives and too many outputs. The level of most outputs corresponds to that of activities. The Logical Framework – specific objective 1 is not entirely deliverable by the Project Teams alone. It needs a definition of concrete assumptions on external responsibilities. Moreover, the indicators are not measurable and generally not relevant as far as measuring outcomes and impacts are concerned. Considering the importance of the external social and political context of the project, the assumptions should have been more thoroughly analyzed.

### **Impressions from Field Visits**

#### **Visit in Thailand**

A diversity of community development activities has been implemented in five pilot villages. Activities include ecotourism, using homes for tourists, agro-forestry, handicraft development (bamboo), and orchid production. The main observations are that the project is having a good impact on physical assets, particularly with regard to ecotourism activities. With regard to natural assets, project interventions still need time to demonstrate clear impacts (e.g., bamboo cultivation and agroforestry activities were started too late). With respect to human assets, the project has contributed to improving the knowledge and skills of the beneficiaries in ecotourism management. With regard to social assets, awareness is growing that by working together in production groups, beneficiaries can achieve more benefits through increased negotiation power. With regard to financial assets, the project

support to production activities has improved incomes (orchids, handicrafts, ecotourism). In spite of positive trends, though, project impact has been reduced by little attention paid to partnerships with civil society, rural credit institutions, and the incomplete application of the Sustainable Livelihood Approach.

### **Visit in Cambodia**

The project activities in Cambodia have supported poultry, water wells, a rice bank, and fruit tree planting. The wells are having an important impact, as is the rice bank. The poultry is not having as much of an impact, primarily because of its limited scale. With regard to physical assets, the project has supported the construction of water wells and a rice bank, but the scale is still very limited and no financial contribution has been required from local communities. With regard to natural assets, interventions (plant distribution) are still at a very low scale to have an impact. With respect to human assets, there have been limited training activities. With regard to social assets, the project has promoted work with village groups. With regard to financial assets, the effects still need time and scaling-up in order to mature. Project impact has been reduced by not having started with a scoping phase, the limited scale of interventions.

In both countries, the Sustainable Livelihood Approach has not been adequately applied (human capital, natural capital, financial capital, social capital, and physical capital). A comprehensive analysis of each of those factors should precede the implementation of livelihood activities. An assessment of the vulnerability context affecting the five assets has also been lacking, as have consideration of shocks, seasonal trends, and changes. These all influence and are influenced by policies, institutions, and processes. This type of analysis should lead to sustainable livelihood strategies and livelihood outcomes with a purpose of maximizing positive outcomes.

### **a) Lessons learned from the evaluation are summarized as follows:**

#### **General Lessons Learned and success factors**

- 1) Good design is very important to the success of the project;
- 2) There is encouraging progress in cooperation at the technical level;
- 3) A trans-boundary coordination enabling vision is needed and should be established as early and clearly as possible;
- 4) Good technical capacity building will be an important success factor in the future;
- 5) Community development activities have strengthened the trans-boundary coordination legitimacy and allowed its survival in a context of border disputes; and
- 6) ITTO and the PSC have played key roles in the project.

### **b) Lessons Learned from project identification and design**

- The project designed with field orientation and information dissemination was appropriate for the target in receiving training.
- Project sustainability after completion relies on funding and support from the agencies concerned.
- The project was not very well formulated. Significant changes had to be made especially to the budget that required PSC agreement and ITTO approval.

- Lao PDR not joining the project caused some reluctance to pursue the development objective.
- Differences in bureaucracy, laws and regulations in each country may affect project sustainability after completion.

#### **c) Lessons Learned from Operational matters**

- The role of Executing Agencies was identified in the Project Document and conduct in compliance with the definition resulted in smooth implementation of the project and achievement of planned outputs.
- There were no problems with the definition of roles and responsibilities of involved institutions.
- The project prepared several reports in accordance with project activities. The reports were published and distributed to concerned agencies. Apart from those, the project also produced several booklets and guidelines in the local language for distribution to local beneficiaries and communities.
- Individual consultants contracted should be accompanied by counterparts from the project to ensure smooth operation of activities.
- Procurement of necessary equipment may take time.
- Rainy season and occasional flooding affected accessibility to the area and delayed project implementation.

#### **Reasons of limited success in support of community development**

- 1) Insufficient baseline information (no scoping in Cambodia);
- 2) Good practices in planning and implementing rural development not adequately used;
- 3) Lower levels of forestry services not adequately empowered to implement grassroots initiatives; and
- 4) Staffing – key profiles not present include Sustainable Livelihoods Analysis specialists, community enterprise development experts, and in Cambodia, staff is part-time and management and supervision is eccentric.

#### **Challenges**

- 1) Tri-national ownership of the trans-boundary coordination process;
- 2) Lack of explicit vision;
- 3) Information and capacity weaknesses;
- 4) Trans-boundary issues are sensitive;
- 5) Emerging issues – development of the economic zone; highway, border tension and permanent settlement of new families in areas contiguous to the Preah Vihear Protected Forest; and
- 6) Sustainability of the activities.

## **7. Conclusions and Recommendations**

The primary conclusions and recommendations of the Phase II final project evaluation conducted in late March 2010, which was prepared in response to recommendations of the Project Steering Committee, are summarized in the comments that are organized under the following headings in much the same manner as presented in the Phase II final project evaluation report.

## **General conclusions:**

Trans-boundary coordination has not completely succeeded as planned because of:

- 1) Problems in project design;
- 2) Failure of Lao PDR to join the initiative;
- 3) Failure to establish a clear vision of trans-boundary coordination; and
- 4) The political context characterized by border disputes. Consequently, the project has been more community development than trans-boundary coordination.

a) This ITTO project was defined as a project with clear and measurable outputs, in which responsibility and budget entitlements were defined. Executing Agencies only had to follow the details from the Project Document accordingly.

The following recommendations were made in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency of future similar projects:

### **Project Formulation**

More details should be brought into consideration, especially in budget arrangement.

### **Implementation**

- Qualified staff in specific areas should be assigned to work for the project effectively.
- Permanent project staff should be further trained to gain more experience in specific inadequate subjects.
- Movement or transfer of project staff should be limited to ensure the continuation of project implementation.
- Internal cooperation among the concerned divisions of the executing and implementing agencies should be improved and strengthened.

### **Organization and management**

- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or Letter of Agreement (LoA) between the Executing Agencies and the implementing agency should be made to ensure the effectiveness of project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

b) There is a potential for replicating the project in the next phase. The demand for support of sustainable livelihoods and the capacity building of local communities is still strong and needs expansion. Cooperation between Executing Agencies with respect to studying and sharing information on wildlife habitats still needs to continue.



**Annex 1** Project financial statements (Thailand)**PROJECT FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Thailand Component)**

(in United States Dollars)

Project No.: PD 289/04 Rev.1 (F)

Period ending on: 30 June 2010

**Project Title: Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex to Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation Between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos (Phase II)**

Component		Approved Amount (A)	Expenditures to-date			Unexpended Amount
			Accrued (B)a/	Expended (C)	Total (D) (B+C)	(E) (A-D)
<b>I</b>	<b>Funds managed by Executing Agency</b>					
<b>10</b>	<b>Project Personnel</b>					
	13 Project Manager, at US\$2,500/m	65,000.00		65,000.00	65,000.00	-
	14 Secretary, at US\$1,000/m	26,000.00		26,000.00	26,000.00	-
	15 Local TA, at US\$2,000/m	24,000.00		24,000.00	24,000.00	-
	<b>19 Component Total</b>	<b>115,000.00</b>		<b>115,000.00</b>	<b>115,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Sub - contracts</b>	-				
	21 GIS Consultant(12 m)	15,000.00		14,873.97	14,873.97	126.03
	22 Consultant for Participatory Community Development and Tourism(12 m)	15,000.00		15,042.80	15,042.80	(42.80)
	23 Sub-contract for Wildlife specialist, at US\$ 1,000 per	6,000.00		6,000.08	6,000.08	(0.08)
	24 Sub-contract for Botanist(6 m)	6,000.00		5,915.98	5,915.98	84.02
	25 Sub-contract for Ecologist (6 m)	6,000.00		5,915.98	5,915.98	84.02
	26 Auditor (3 x 1,250)	3,750.00		3,750.00	3,750.00	-
	27 Sub-contract-Local Support Staff(5 x 24 m)	25,640.00		25,040.00	25,040.00	600.00
	<b>29 Component Total</b>	<b>77,390.00</b>		<b>76,538.83</b>	<b>76,538.83</b>	<b>851.17</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>Duty Travel</b>	-				
	31 Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA)	-				
	31.1 PM and TA, 12 days/yr, US\$100/day	6,300.00		6,300.00	6,300.00	-
	31.2 5 Key Staff, 4 days per m, US\$ 30/day	15,600.00		16,180.34	16,180.34	(580.34)
	31.3 Meetings, training, workshops and study tour for 473 participantsUS\$30 /participant /day	16,190.00		16,190.00	16,190.00	-
	32 Transport Costs	-				
	32.1 8 Air- tickets for PM, TA to Cambodia and	6,000.00		5,127.58	5,127.58	872.42
	32.2 Air- tickets, vehicle for workshop and training organizers, and resource persons	7,000.00		8,371.69	8,371.69	(1,371.69)
	<b>39 Component Total</b>	<b>51,090.00</b>		<b>52,169.60</b>	<b>52,169.60</b>	<b>(1,079.60)</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>Capital Items</b>	-				
	44 Capital equipment	-				
	44.1 1 Notebooks, at US\$ 2,700	1,097.74		1,097.74	1,097.74	-
	44.2 5 GPS, US\$400 / unit (1 Unit / PA	1,533.38		1,533.38	1,533.38	-
	44.3 Tissue Culture Lab and Nursery accessories	5,500.00		5,499.15	5,499.15	0.84
	<b>49 Component Total</b>	<b>8,131.12</b>		<b>7,629.67</b>	<b>7,629.67</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>Consumable Items</b>	-				
	54 Office supplies	-				
	54.1 Purchase of materials	2,500.00		2,467.24	2,467.24	32.76
	54.2 Purchase of mapping data	1,000.00		961.26	961.26	38.74
	54.3 Upgrade GIS computer	3,000.00		2,900.89	2,900.89	99.11
	<b>59 Component Total</b>	<b>6,500.00</b>		<b>6,329.29</b>	<b>6,329.29</b>	<b>170.61</b>
<b>60</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	-				
	61 Vehicle maintenance, fuel,US\$2,500 unit/year	10,000.00		9,978.08	9,978.08	21.92
	62 Sundry	-				
	62.1 PSC meetings,3 meetings x US\$500	2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00	-
	62.2 Consultative Committee Meeting, 2 meetings	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	-
	62.3 6 ICDP Pilot Activity	8,400.00		8,400.00	8,400.00	-
	62.4 2 Tri - national meetings,US\$1,000 per event	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	-
	62.5 Publications of information material	12,000.00		11,915.79	11,915.79	84.21
	62.6 Publications of surveys and studies results	18,228.88		18,218.00	18,218.00	10.88
	<b>69 Component Total</b>	<b>55,128.88</b>		<b>55,011.87</b>	<b>55,011.87</b>	<b>117.01</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>313,240.00</b>		<b>313,179.97</b>	<b>313,179.97</b>	<b>60.03</b>

Component			Approved Amount (A)	Expenditures to-date			Unexpended Amount
				Accrued (B)a/	Expended (C)	Total (D) (B+C)	(E) (A-D)
80	ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration						
	81	Monitoring cost					
	82	Evaluation cost					
Sub-Total 1							
	83	Administrative cost (8% of sub - total 1)					
	89	Component Total					
	Sub Total						
99	Grand Total		313,240.00		313,179.97	313,179.97	60.03

Note: Grand Total of Unexpended amount = \$60.03- Banking Commission (\$60.00) = \$0.03.

Budget Components are those detailed in the Project Document.

a/ Accrued expenditure: expenditures incurred during the reporting date, but not yet settled.

b/ Funds retained and accounted for by ITTO - details not available with Executing Agency.

**Annex 2** Project cash flow statements (Thailand)

**PROJECT CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Thailand Component)**

Project No.: PD 289/04 Rev.1 (F)

Period ending on: 30 June 2010

Project Title: Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex to Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation Between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos (Phase II)

Item			Ref.	Date	Amount	
					US\$	Local Currency (Baht)
<b>A</b>	<b>Funds received from ITTO:</b>					
1	11 August 2008	First Installment \$87,000			86,985.00	2,930,894.50
2	20 March 2009	Second Installment \$85,000			84,985.00	3,003,719.75
3	28 August 2009	Third Installment \$68,000			67,985.00	2,310,310.15
4	18 March 2010	Fourth Installment \$73,240			73,225.00	2,391,028.500
<b>Total Funds Received (A) (Amount of Local Currency (Baht) after deduction of Banking Commission)</b>					<b>313,180.00</b>	<b>10,635,952.90</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Expenditure By Executing Agency</b>					
<b>10</b>	<b>Project Personnel</b>					
13	Project Manager, at US\$2,500/m				65,000.00	2,215,925.00
14	Secretary, at US\$1,000/m				26,000.00	886,370.00
15	Local TA, at US\$2,000/m				24,000.00	815,400.00
<b>19</b>	<b>Component Total</b>				<b>115,000.00</b>	<b>3,917,695.00</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Sub - contracts</b>					
21	GIS Consultant(12 m)				14,873.97	506,032.50
22	Consultant for Participatory Community Development and				15,042.80	498,954.00
23	Sub-contract for Wildlife specialist, at US\$ 1,000 per m (6 m)				6,000.08	204,162.00
24	Sub-contract for Botanist(6 m)				5,915.98	201,189.00
25	Sub-contract for Ecologist (6 m)				5,915.98	201,189.00
26	Auditor (3 x 1,250)				3,750.00	124,137.50
27	Sub-contract-Local Support Staff(5 x 24 m)				25,040.00	856,002.00
<b>29</b>	<b>Component Total</b>				<b>76,538.83</b>	<b>2,591,666.00</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>Duty Travel</b>					
31	Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA)					
31.1	PM and TA,12 days/yr, US\$100/day (to Cam. and Laos)				6,300.00	213,828.00
31.2	5 Key Staff, 4 days per m, US\$ 30/day				16,810.34	552,546.00
31.3	Meetings, training, workshops and study tour for 473 participantsUS\$30 /participant /day				16,190.00	558,953.87
32	Transport Costs				-	-
32.1	8 Air- tickets for PM, TA to Cambodia and Laos 2 trips/yr				5,127.58	171,171.57
32.2	Air- tickets, vehicle for workshop and training organizers, and resource persons				8,371.69	285,691.08
<b>39</b>	<b>Component Total</b>				<b>52,169.60</b>	<b>1,782,190.62</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>Capital Items</b>					
44	Capital equipment					-
44.1	1 Notebooks, at US\$ 2,700				1,097.74	36,994.00
44.2	5 GPS, US\$400 / unit (1 Unit / PA ,WS)				1,533.38	51,675.00
44.3	Tissue Culture Lab and Nursery accessories				5,499.15	187,780.00
<b>49</b>	<b>Component Total</b>				<b>8,130.28</b>	<b>276,449.00</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>Consumable Items</b>					
54	Office supplies					-
54.1	Purchase of materials				2,467.24	83,027.00
54.2	Purchase of mapping data				961.26	32,055.00
54.3	Upgrade GIS computer				2,900.89	97,649.78
<b>59</b>	<b>Component Total</b>				<b>6,329.39</b>	<b>212,731.78</b>
<b>60</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>					
61	Vehicle maintenance, fuel,US\$2,500 unit/year				9,978.08	342,377.13
62	Sundry					
62.1	PSC meetings,3 meetings x US\$500				2,500.00	83,609.65
62.2	Consultative Committee Meeting, 2 meetings x \$500				2,000.00	67,176.36

Item				Ref.	Date	Amount	
						US\$	Local Currency (Baht)
		62.3	6 ICDP Pilot Activity			8,400.00	296,940.00
		62.4	2 Tri - national meetings,US\$1,000 per event			2,000.00	67,416.42
		62.5	Publications of information material			11,915.79	402,700.00
		62.6	Publications of surveys and studies results			18,218.00	595,000.00
	69	Component Total				55,011.87	1,185,219.56
TOTAL						313,179.97	10,635,951.96
Total expenditures to-date (B)						313,179.97	10,635,951.96
Remaining Balance of funds						0.03	0.94
Note:							
(1)		Amounts in US dollars were converted using the average rate of exchange when funds were received by the Executing Agency.					
(2)		Total expenditures to-date (in local currency) should be the same as amount shown in subtotal of column (C) of the Financial Statement.					

**Annex 3:** Project financial statements (Cambodia)

**PROJECT FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Cambodia Component)**  
**(in United States Dollars)**

**Project No.: PD 289/04 Rev.1 (F)**

**Project Title: Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex  
to Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation  
Between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos (Phase II)**

**Period ending on: 31 July 2010**

COST COMPONENT		Approved Amount (A1)	Approved Modified Budget (A2)	Expenditures to-date			Unexpended Amount (E=A2-D)
				Committed (B)	Expended (C)	Total (D=B+C)	
<b>I. Funds managed by Executing Agency</b>							
10	<b>Project Personnel</b>						
	11. Project Manager	26,280.00	29,565.00	25,185.00	4,380.00	29,565.00	-
	12. Administrative officer, office secretary and clerical assistants						
	121. Community Outreach Coordinator	11,520.00	12,960.00	11,040.00	1,920.00	12,960.00	-
	122. Project Part Time Accountant	11,520.00	12,960.00	11,040.00	1,920.00	12,960.00	-
	123. Law Enforcement Coordinator	9,000.00	10,125.00	8,625.00	1,500.00	10,125.00	-
	13. Consultant (TA)	27,360.00	30,780.00	26,220.00	4,210.00	30,430.00	350.00
	<b>19. Component total:</b>	<b>85,680.00</b>	<b>96,390.00</b>	<b>82,110.00</b>	<b>13,930.00</b>	<b>96,040.00</b>	<b>350.00</b>
20	<b>Sub-contract</b>						
	201. GIS Consultant						
	2011. GIS Consultant	11,520.00	12,960.00	11,040.00	1,920.00	12,960.00	-
	2012. Protected Forest Management Specialist	8,640.00	8,640.00	8,640.00		8,640.00	-
	202. Auditing	3,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	4,500.00	(500.00)
	209. Local Support Staff and Field Assistant						-
	2091. Local Forestry Administration	4,860.00	4,320.00	3,840.00	480.00	4,320.00	-
	2092. Local Guide/Local Civilian	4,800.00	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>29. Component total:</b>	<b>32,820.00</b>	<b>29,920.00</b>	<b>25,520.00</b>	<b>4,900.00</b>	<b>30,420.00</b>	<b>(500.00)</b>
30	<b>Duty Travel</b>						
	31. Daily sub. allow. proj. pers. consult.						
	311. PM and TA, PC	1,800.00	2,053.88	2,053.88		2,053.88	-
	312. Field Subsistence Allowance	5,400.00	4,350.00	4,015.00	325.00	4,340.00	10.00
	313. Meetings, workshops & study tour	18,000.00	6,500.00	2,151.17	4,130.00	6,281.17	218.83
	314. Enforcement Patrol	23,000.00	15,400.00	14,000.00	1,400.00	15,400.00	-
	315. Lodging Project Staff in Project's Provincial town	8,400.00	8,400.00	8,050.00	350.00	8,400.00	-
	32. Transport costs						-
	321. Air- tickets for PM, TA, PC to Thailand and Laos	2,400.00	2,016.94	2,016.94		2,016.94	-
	322. Air- tickets, vehicle for workshop and training organizers, staff and participants	2,000.00	2,000.00	975.00	1,030.00	2,005.00	(5.00)
	<b>39. Component total:</b>	<b>61,000.00</b>	<b>40,720.82</b>	<b>33,261.99</b>	<b>7,235.00</b>	<b>40,496.99</b>	<b>223.83</b>
40	<b>Capital Items</b>						
	41. 1 Vehicle	23,500.00	23,300.00	23,300.00	-	23,300.00	-
	42. 5 Motorbikes	6,000.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	-	4,500.00	-
	43. 1 main field control post	18,000.00	23,500.00	16,312.50	7,187.50	23,500.00	-
	44. 2 ranger outposts	9,000.00	13,500.00	10,412.50	3,087.50	3,500.00	-
	45. Capital Equipment					-	

COST COMPONENT	Approved Amount (A1)	Approved Modified Budget (A2)	Expenditures to-date			Unexpended Amount (E=A2-D)
			Committed (B)	Expended (C)	Total (D=B+C)	
451. Computers					-	-
4511. 2 Desktop Computers	2,000.00	1,766.00	1,766.00	-	1,766.00	-
4512. 2 Notebook	1,500.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	-	1,700.00	-
452. 5 GPS	1,050.00	975.00	975.00	-	975.00	-
453. 2 Digital camera	700	700.00	700.00	-	700.00	-
454. GIS software + mapping data	1,000.00	385.00	285.00	-	285.00	100.00
<b>49. Component total:</b>	<b>62,750.00</b>	<b>70,326.00</b>	<b>59,951.00</b>	<b>10,275.00</b>	<b>70,226.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
50 <b>Consumable Items</b>						
54. Office supplies						
541. Purchase of documentation	760.00	150.00	-	85.00	85.00	65.00
542. Office Supplies	2,400.00	1,862.00	1,857.00	65.00	1,922.00	(60.00)
543. Field Equipment & Medical Kits	4,500.00	900.00	744.00	156.00	900.00	-
<b>59. Component total:</b>	<b>7,660.00</b>	<b>2,912.00</b>	<b>2,601.00</b>	<b>306.00</b>	<b>2,907.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>
60 <b>Miscellaneous</b>						
61. Vehicle maintenance, fuel	8,400.00	6,600.00	6,099.21	500.79	6,600.00	-
62. Motorbike maintenance, fuel	2,400.00	1,950.00	779.19	1,205.17	1,984.36	(34.36)
63. Sundry						-
631. Consultative Committee Meeting	2,000.00		-	-	-	-
632. High Level TBCA Meeting	8,000.00	20,521.18	4,211.35	15,882.32	20,093.67	427.51
633. Community Livelihood Development Program Pilot Activity	14,400.00	18,500.00	6,746.39	12,770.68	19,517.07	(1,017.07)
634. Sign Board	3,000.00	1,650.00	1,650.00	-	1,650.00	-
635. Publication of information & conservation education material	6,000.00	4,000.00	-	3,108.30	3,108.30	891.70
636. Publication & distribution of management plan	2,880.00	3,500.00	-	3,515.00	3,515.00	(15.00)
<b>69. Component total:</b>	<b>47,080.00</b>	<b>56,721.18</b>	<b>19,486.14</b>	<b>36,982.26</b>	<b>56,468.40</b>	<b>252.78</b>
<b>Sub-Total 1:</b>	<b>296,990.00</b>	<b>296,990.00</b>	<b>222,930.13</b>	<b>73,628.26</b>	<b>296,558.39</b>	<b>931.61</b>
<b>II. Funds retained by ITTO</b>						
80 ITTO Monitoring & Administration						
81. Monitoring cost	6,000.00					
82. Evaluation cost	7,500.00					
<b>Sub - total 1</b>	<b>310,490.00</b>					
83. Administrative cost (8% of sub - total)	24,839.20					
<b>89. Component total:</b>	<b>335,329.20</b>					
<b>99 GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>335,329.20</b>					

a / - Funds retained and accounted for by ITTO.

Note: - **Grand Total of Unexpended amount = \$931.61**

- In project bank account = \$ 100.68

- Petty cash (on hand) = \$ 830.93

- **Project auditing fees for period from 1 March 2009 to 31 July 2010 is \$2,500.00. It charged from ITTO project fund \$2,000.00 and from Cambodia project team \$500.00 as shown in the note of auditing contract.**

**Annex 4:** Project cash flow statements (Cambodia)**PROJECT CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Cambodia Component)****Project No.: PD 289/04 Rev.1 (F)****Project Title: Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex  
to Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation  
Between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos (Phase II)****Period ending on: 31 July 2010**

Component	Reference	Date	Amount		
			US\$	Exchange Currency	Local Currency
<b>A. Funds received from ITTO:</b>					
1. First installment	70344987	13 Mar. 08	83,000.00		
2. Second installment	G0183181044101	18 Nov. 08	81,000.00		
3. Third installment	G0192381337701	27 Aug. 09	66,000.00		
4. Fourth installment	G0100551940601	25 Feb. 10	66,990.00		
Other contribution			500.00		
Total Funds Received			<b>297,490.00</b>		
<b>B. Expenditures by Executing Agency:</b>					
<b>10. Project Personnel</b>					
11. National experts					
11.1. Project Manager			29,565.00		
12. Administrative officer, office secretary and clerical assistants					
12.1. Community Outreach Coordinator			12,960.00		
12.2. Project Part Time Accountant			12,960.00		
12.3. Law Enforcement Coordinator			10,125.00		
13. Consultant (TA)			30,430.00		
<b>19. Component Total</b>			<b>96,040.00</b>		
<b>20. Sub-contracts</b>					
201. GIS Consultant					
1211. GIS Consultant			12,960.00		
1212. Protected Forest Management Specialist			8,640.00		
202. Auditing			4,500.00		
209. Local Support Staff and Field Assistant					
2091. Local Forestry Administration			4,320.00		
2092. Local Guide/Local Civilian			-		
<b>29. Component total:</b>			<b>30,420.00</b>		
<b>30. Duty Travel</b>					
31. Daily sub. allow. proj. pers. consult.					
311. PM and TA, PC			2,053.88		
312. Field Subsistence Allowance			4,340.00		
313. Meetings, workshops & study tour			6,281.17		
314. Enforcement Patrol			15,400.00		
315. Lodging Project Staff in Project's Provincial town			8,400.00		
32. Transport costs					
321. Air- tickets for PM, TA, PC to Thailand and Laos			2,016.94		

Component	Reference	Date	Amount		
			US\$	Exchange Currency	Local Currency
322. Air- tickets, vehicle for workshop and training organizers, staff and participants			2,005.00		
<b>39. Component total:</b>			<b>40,496.99</b>		
<b>40. Capital Items</b>					
41. 1 Vehicle			23,300.00		
42. 5 Motorbikes			4,500.00		
43. 1 main field control post			23,500.00		
44. 2 ranger outposts			13,500.00		
45. Capital Equipment			-		
451. Computers			-		
4511. 2 desktop Computers			1,766.00		
4512. 2 Notebook			1,700.00		
452. 5 GPS			975.00		
453. 2 Digital camera			700.00		
454. GIS software + mapping data			285.00		
<b>49. Component total:</b>			<b>70,226.00</b>		
<b>50. Consumable Items</b>					
54. Office supplies					
541. Purchase of documentation			85.00		
542. Office Supplies			1,922.00		
543. Field Equipment & Medical Kits			900.00		
<b>59. Component total:</b>			<b>2,907.00</b>		
<b>60. Miscellaneous</b>					
61. Vehicle maintenance, fuel			6,600.00		
62. Motorbike maintenance, fuel			1,984.36		
63. Sundry					
631. Consultative Committee Meeting			-		
632. High Level TBCA Meeting			20,093.67		
633. Community Livelihood Development Program Pilot Activity			19,517.07		
634. Sign Board			1,650.00		
635. Publication of information & conservation education material			3,108.30		
636. Publication & distribution of management plan			3,515.00		
<b>69. Component total:</b>			<b>56,468.40</b>		
<b>Total Expenditures :</b>			<b>296,558.39</b>		
<b>Remaining Balance of Funds (A-B)</b>			<b>931.61</b>		



**ITTO Project-PD 289/04 Rev.1 (F)**

**Starting Date:** 1 March 2008  
**Duration of the Project:** 27 Months  
**Project costs (US\$):** 688,208  
**Type of the Report:** Project Completion Report

**Technical Staff:****THAILAND**

Mr. Sunun Arunnopparat  
 .....Deputy Director General, RFD  
 .....Project Director/Coordinator  
 Mr. Janesak Wichawutipong  
 .....Deputy Project Director, RFD  
 Mr. Surasak Lorjitsieng  
 .....Deputy Project Director, RFD  
 Mr. Preecha Ongorasert  
 .....Project Staff, RFD  
 Mr. Direck Sirijongprasert  
 .....Administration Section, RFD  
 Mr Uthai Promnaree  
 ...Phataem NP Superintendent, DNP  
 .....Head of the Project Office  
 Ms. Vanpen Junthachot  
 .....Technical Section, RFD  
 Mr. Veera Amornsakchai  
 .....Information Section, RFD  
 Ms. Aurthong Sangnet,  
 .....Project Secretary  
 Mr. Kamol Wisupakan  
 .....Project Manager

**CAMBODIA**

Mr. Chheang Dany  
 .....Project Co-Manager (MP)  
 Mr. Hunter Weiler  
 .....Technical Advisor (TA)  
 Mr. Hort Sothea  
 .....Community Outreach Coordinator  
 Ms. Lim Sopheap  
 .....Project Accountant  
 Mr. Kong Puthyra  
 .....Law Enforcement Leader  
 Mr. Thuch Phalla  
 .....Law Enforcement Coordinator  
 Mr. Nhan Bunthan  
 .....GIS Specialist  
 Mr. Bun Radar  
 .....Protected Forest Management  
 Mr. Tong Yee  
 .....Community Outreach Assistant  
 Mr. Ngeth Chouk  
 .....Law Enforcement Assistant

**Implementing institutions:****Royal Forest Department**

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