



# ANNUAL REPORT 2020

Highlight Key Achievements

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## Message from Country Programme Manager



**Vorsak Bou**  
**Cambodia Programme Manager**

BirdLife International has opened its office in Cambodia in 2004 under the Memorandum of Understanding with the Cambodian government. In the past 15 years, BirdLife has been working closely with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Administration to conserve the globally threatened species and their habitat. Our notable achievements include 1. Designated Anlung Pring and Boeung Prek Lapouv as protected landscapes for Sarus Cranes, 2. Designated Prek Toal and Stung Sen as the fourth and fifth Ramsar site of Cambodia, 3. Supported the development of the zoning plan of Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary to protect the core integrity of these protected areas, which was endorsed by the Prime Minister of Cambodia, and 5. Designated Western Siem Pang as a Siem Pang wildlife sanctuary and successfully developed a zoning plan. BirdLife is playing a significant role in leverage resources for vulture conservation through coordinating the Cambodia Vulture Working Group (CVWG).

2020 is considered a difficult year due to COVID 19 pandemic, however, the BirdLife Cambodia team's strong commitment to contribute to biodiversity conservation in Cambodia has continued and have achieved the following results:

On 26 February 2020, the Cambodian Prime Minister issue sub-decree to recognized Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary Zoning Plan. This is one of the significant achievements and helps to build site long-term management. The core integrity of Siem Pang was included in the core zone and conservation zone. This zoning decree will help our field team to address land encroachment on the ground and introduce effective regulation to protect the critically endangered species.

At Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary, the negotiation with the economic land concession owner to keep the habitat of Sarus Crane and Giant Ibis inside their leased land reach a final verbal agreement. Hong Anh Lumphat economic land concession company agreed to keep about 300 ha of their leased land for Sarus Crane and Giant Ibis conservation. Demarcation was done with support from the local authority, concession owners, and local communities.

At Boeung Prek Lapouv protected landscape, the first recorded Asian Open bill colony proof that this wetland not only important for vulnerable Sarus Crane but also supports other globally threatened bird species. We got support from local authorities and communities to designate this wetland as a Ramsar site.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to thank all our donors for their financial support to the Ministry of Environment and our NGO partners for their collaborative effort. We are hopeful that Cambodia's endangered species and their habitats will be further conserved in the following years to come. Last but not least, we also would like to thank the BirdLife International global council for select NatureLife Cambodia as an official partner of BirdLife International in Cambodia.



## BirdLife International: Vision and Mission

BirdLife International has its origin in the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP), founded in 1922. In 1993, the ICBP was restructured to create a global partnership of national conservation organizations and was renamed BirdLife International. Today, the BirdLife International Partnership is a global network of national, membership-based NGO Partners, who are working in over 100 countries for sustainable use and management of the world's natural resources. Together the BirdLife International Partnership forms a powerful global conservation movement working at local, national, and global levels.

BirdLife International's involvement in Cambodia dates back to the mid-1990s, when it was among the first international conservation NGOs invited to work in the country. BirdLife has had a permanent presence in Cambodia since 2001, when it embarked upon a collaborative project with the Forestry Administration, Department of Nature Resource Conservation and Protection, and other partners to identify and document Cambodia's Important Bird Areas (IBAs). Subsequently, the focus of BirdLife's work shifted to taking conservation action on the ground for selected IBAs, with the Eastern Plains Dry Forest Ecoregion becoming a major focus. BirdLife's current work program in several Cambodian IBAs is divided into four goals: 1) Preventing extinction, 2) Site planning, protection, and management, 3) Community-based conservation approaches, and 4) Awareness and education. After more than 15 years of works in Cambodia, it is time for the Cambodia Programme to review the possibility of recruiting the BirdLife partners in Cambodia. BirdLife International has established the committee to select the BirdLife partner in Cambodia and BirdLife International Cambodia Programme staff were provided the opportunity to establish a national NGO (call NatureLife Cambodia) to apply for being a BirdLife partner in Cambodia.

**BirdLife's vision** is of a world rich in biodiversity, with people and nature living in harmony, equitably, and sustainably.

**Our Mission:** BirdLife is a worldwide nature conservation Partnership that works locally, nationally, and globally for birds, for nature, and people. Nature is crucial to people's quality of life and the planet's life support systems. Saving nature is a moral imperative.



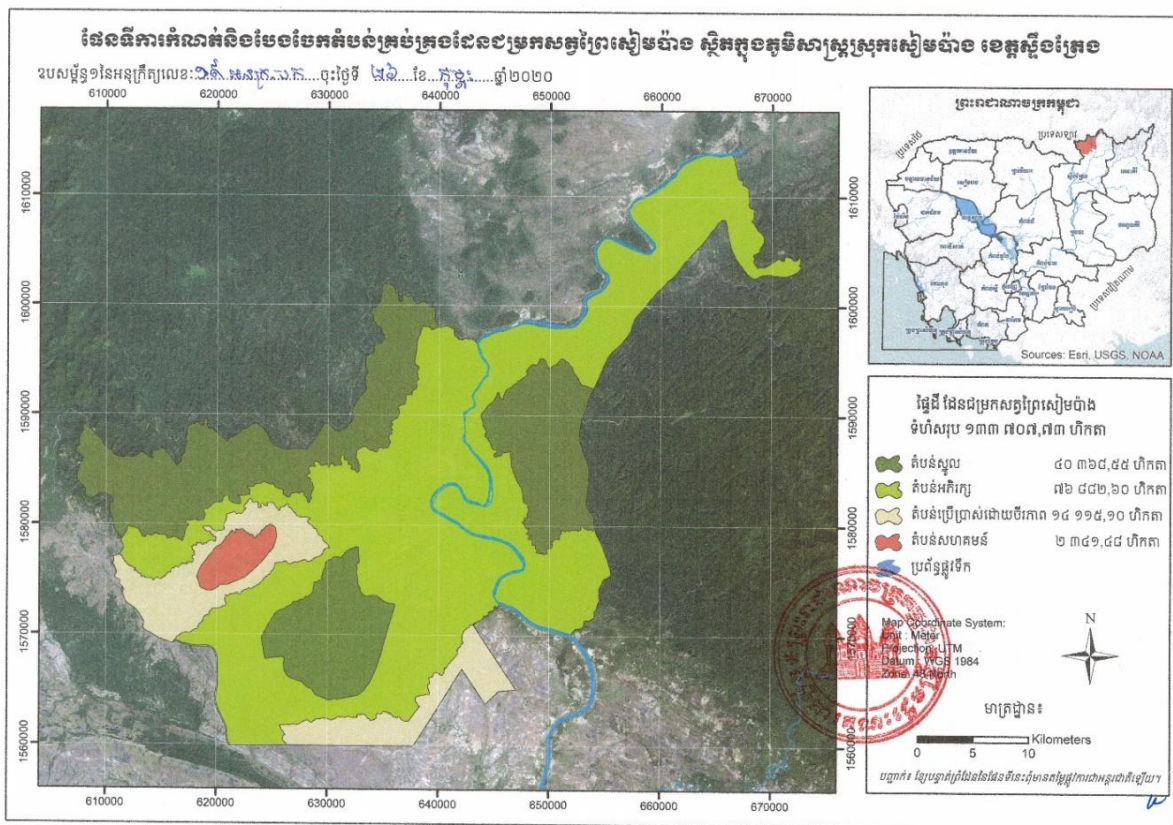
*Online meeting of BirdLife partner selected committee.*



**HIGHLIGHTS KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROJECTS OF BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL CAMBODIA IN 2020**

**SIEM PANG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY**

Siem Pang Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) located in Siem Pang district, Stung Treng Province. The IBA is an excellent example of the dry forest ecosystem of central Indochina. It supports an astonishing five Critically Endangered species: White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni*, Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea*, White-rumped Vulture *Gyps bengalensis*, Slender-billed Vulture *Gyps tenuirostris*, and Red-headed Vulture *Sarcogyps calvus*; of these, it has the most important remaining population of the White-shouldered Ibis. The presence of five Critical bird species is globally unique to this small part of Cambodia and southern Laos. Other threatened bird species include Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus*, Sarus Crane *Antigone antigone sharpii* and Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*. Moreover, it also supports a range of threatened mammal species including Eld’s Deer *Cervus eldii*.



*Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary Zoning Map in 2020.*



**Key Achievements within 2020:****Site Management****Enforcement Patrol and Result**

From table 1, there were 18 hand tractors confiscated in 2020 most of which were involved in illegal logging. Moreover, almost along with the confiscation of hand tractors, 19 chainsaws were confiscated. 118 illegal camps identified by rangers to be 50 hunting camps, 58 logging camps, and 10 unidentified camps. There were 5 electric rods were confiscated from illegal fishing with other 27 illegal fishing equipment. There were 112 land encroachment cases including new housing, land clearing, landmarking inside SPWS. 3115 snares were removed, collected, and confiscated from the forest, villager house, and from villagers who went into the forest.

ID	Types	Number	Comments
1	Alive animal	36	Pigeon, Bengal monitor, Lesser adjutant, Civet, Turtle, and jungle fowl
2	Bushmeat	4	Wild pig
3	Carcass	4	Bengal monitor, Muntjac, Macaque, and Lesser adjutant
4	Hand Tractor	18	9 received from the army
5	Chainsaw	19	
6	Electric rod	5	
7	Fishing Equipment	27	
8	Hunting Camps	50	
9	Land Encroachment	112	
10	Logging Camps	58	
11	Snare and Trap	3115	Cable, electric and rabbit snare, and animal trap
12	Unidentified Camps	10	

*Table 1: Law enforcement summarized table of result in 2020.*

There is a detail of poaching and bushmeat transportation that occurred in SPWS (table 2). There was 36 poaching case which rangers confiscated or collected animal and released in SPWS. Among 36 alive animals, there were 22 birds (20 Orange-breasted Green Pigeon, 1 lesser adjutant, 1 jungle fowl), 11 Bengal monitors, 2 civets, and 1 elongated tortoise. There were 4 cases of bush meat transportation (bush-meat trade) which all found to be wild pig meat. There were four carcasses found which were Lesser adjutant, Macaque, Muntjac, and Bengal monitor.

ID	Animal	Number	Type
1	Orange-breasted Green Pigeon	20	Alive animal
2	Bengal monitor	11	Alive animal
3	Lesser adjutant	1	Alive animal



4	Civet	2	Alive animal
5	Elongated tortoise	1	Alive animal
6	Red jungle fowl	1	Alive animal
7	Wild pig	4	Bushmeat trade
8	Lesser adjutant	1	Carcass
9	Macaque	1	Carcass
10	Muntjac	1	Carcass
11	Bengal monitor	1	Carcass
	Total	44	

*Table 2: Poaching incident records for 2020 in SPWS.*

### Ranger Training

With funding and support by Rising Phoenix Co., Ltd. assisting in implementing BirdLife's commitment and Memorandum of Understanding to Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, and the Department of Environment, Stung Treng Province, Rising Phoenix had implemented 2 x 23-day Enforcement Ranger Officer Training courses from 01 to 20 December 2020. This course followed the guidelines as discussed and developed during the Ranger Officer Training Prakas development in 2019, led by the Ministry of Environment. The capacity development program was led by Mark Bowman and implemented with the use of qualified Khmer Government Instructors. The basic modules were included, but not be limited to the following:

1. Capacity Assessment - To assess the capacity of staff members;
2. General – Apply & Identify Key Responsibilities, Reporting & Policy and Drill & Discipline;
3. Radio Communications – Use and Maintain Radio Communications in the Field;
4. Technical Equipment – Use Technical Equipment in the Field;
5. Weapons – Apply Safety, Use and Maintain Weapon;
6. Remote First Aid – Apply Basic First Aid in the Forest Environment;
7. Navigation – Apply Basic Navigation in the Forest Environment;
8. Field Craft – Apply Basic Field Craft and Living in the Field;
9. Enforcement – Apply Basic Enforcement in the Field;
10. Riverine Operations - Apply Basic watermanship skills and operations on river vessel;
11. Physical Fitness – Run 3 KM, Fireman Carry 100 Meters, Route March 5 KM in required time; and
12. Other Specialist Modules as determined

There were 30 trainees from the different department as follow;

- 14 MoE ranger working in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, Steung Treng
- 1 MoE ranger working in Boeung Banteaychmar, Banteaymeanchey.
- 4 Rising Phoenix and Birdlife Staff
- 10 Environmental agents (Scout-Community Ranger)
- 1 army



### **Environmental agents recruitment and employment**

Rising Phoenix and the Department of Environment in ST agreed to employ 25 Environmental Agents from the community to support Law Enforcement activities in SPWS. The agents can also support Biodiversity research and Livelihoods activities. Rising Phoenix is responsible for supporting the Agents. 87 candidates applied, and 40 were preselected to join a capacity assessment. After the assessment, the top 10 applicants were recommended and had completed the scout training course in December 2020. These 10 agents will fill positions in January 2021. And other 15 were waiting for the next training, then will be employed when positions become available in 2021.

### **Site Infrastructure and Equipment**

- 5 signboards (prohibition of illegal activities) were made and installed around Toul Bos Pnheav (white-shouldered ibis roosting area) and 18 signboards installed around Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Pumped groundwater into the 6 key water holes for wildlife consumption during the dry season
- In collaboration with ACCB and BirdLife team to release lesser adjutants, pythons and rescue 1 lesser adjutant (broken wing)
- Set up operations room and walkie-talkie system for SIR unit linked to law enforcement work.
- Rising Phoenix uniforms were made for its employees and purchased a motorbike for community engagement officers.
- Patrol boat purchased and transported from Kampot to Siem Pang, boat house-made and boat operator recruited and settled at O Kampha ranger station.
- Made 40 wooden guns for counter-poaching patrol training course
- Maintained the bridge foundation at O Anhchanh after the damage from the rainy season flood
- Made and replaced 3 gate signs of the 3 ranger stations (Toul Kamnop, O Khampha, and Khamphouk)
- Maintained tented camp, walkie talkie system, and the 3 ranger stations (fixing work)
- Made and installed 25 pairs of prohibition signs with DoE rangers for land encroachment prevention
- Maintain hand tractor, project cars, the vulture hide, and a small aviary
- Improved road to O Khampha ranger station and solar systems of the 3 ranger stations
- Logistics support to the counter-poaching patrol training course (equipment procurement, (toilets, incinerator, and catering, etc.)
- Made 3 artificial vulture nest platforms and set them up with the FMT team on the key trees around vulture hide at Trapeang Thmea.

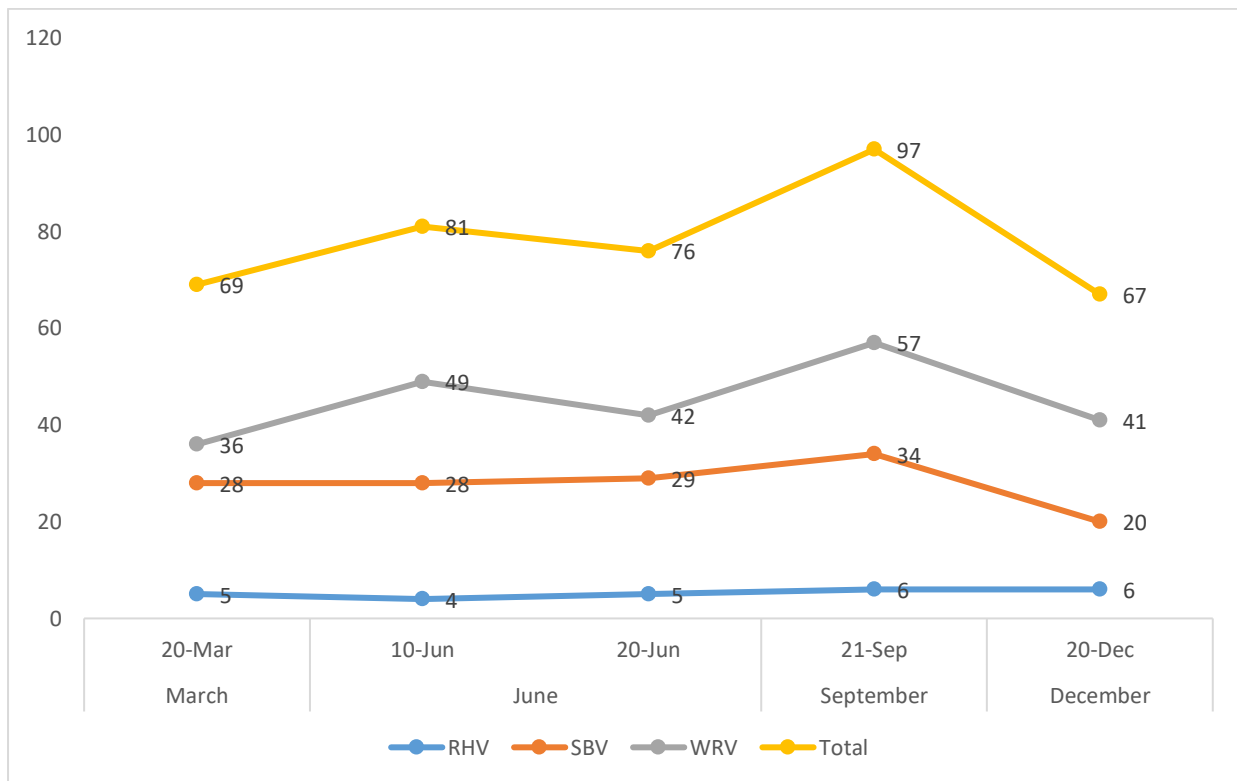
### **Species and habitat monitoring**

#### **Vulture works**

- Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary (SPWS) is the large population of three Vulture species remaining in Cambodia, Red-headed Vulture (up to 10), Slender-billed Vulture (up to 39), and White-rumped Vulture (up to 57). Vulture restaurants play a very important role in providing supplementary and safe food for vultures while the food shortage in the natural forest decrease. Forty-three vulture restaurants were provided for the

vulture in 2020. The restaurant was increased from three times per month to four started in August. The maximum count was 97 individuals on 21 September 2020, six Red-headed Vultures, 34 Slender-billed Vultures, and 57 White-rumped Vultures. The minimum count 14 Vultures on 8<sup>th</sup> March, four Red-headed Vultures, and 10 White-rumped Vultures.

- Vulture national censuses were coordinated by Cambodia Vulture Coordinator on the same date all vulture sites across Cambodia. In 2020, five vulture censuses were conducted on 20 March, 10 and 20 June, 21 September, and 20 December. The maximum count was on 97 vultures on 21 September 2020 (6 RHV, 34 SBV, and 57 WRV), and the minimum count on 20 December, 67 vultures.



- Vulture nest searching and monitoring were undertaken from November 2019 till July 2020. Nine vulture nests were found in SPWS including six SBV and three RHV. Seven nests successfully fledged (5 SBV and 2 RHV) two nests failed (1 RHV and 1 SBV). One RHV chick was found under the nesting tree and found a hand tractor track under the tree. People print on the bark of the tree. Another nest we did not what cause of the failure. The number of the nest was lower than in 2019 found (12 nests).





*The RHV chick found dead under nesting on 14 April 2020, Photo: Loun Bunpeang.*

- We found five carcasses record in 2020, three carcasses of buffalos, one cow, and one Red-headed Vulture. Two carcasses recorded of vultures ate in total 79 vultures (4 RHV, 28 SBV, and 47 WRV). A carcass of RHV was found on 22 June 2020 unknown reason located next to a vulture restaurant.
- Three vulture nests platforms were designed and placed to attract vultures to nest close to the vulture restaurant on 18 November, in the hope that this would increase nest success. During installation staff used safety equipment. The nest platform was designed the frame follow Eurasian black vultures artificial nest platform developed by LIFE Habitat Lince Abutre/LPN, <https://phys.org/news/2015-04-black-vultures-southern-portugal.html>. Tbeng *Dipterocarpus obtusifolius* were selected for the pilot nest platform. Within the frame, we built stick nests with branches cut from selected trees.



*Vulture nest specification and instation.*

- Vulture GSM tagging was conducted between 4-7 March in collaboration between the Department of Environment, Stung Treng, Birdlife, Rising Phoenix Co Ltd., and ACCB. We aimed to put GSM tags on three White-rumped Vultures (WRV) primarily to identify their nesting colony. Two WRVs, one sub-adult, and one adult were tagged. Both vulture's movements were monitored monthly. An adult vulture track record from 15 March to 31 December 2020 flew over 23309 kilometers and cover around 10671 square kilometers. The juvenile vulture flew greater than the adult, 26383 kilometers, and cover about 29480 square kilometers from the same period.



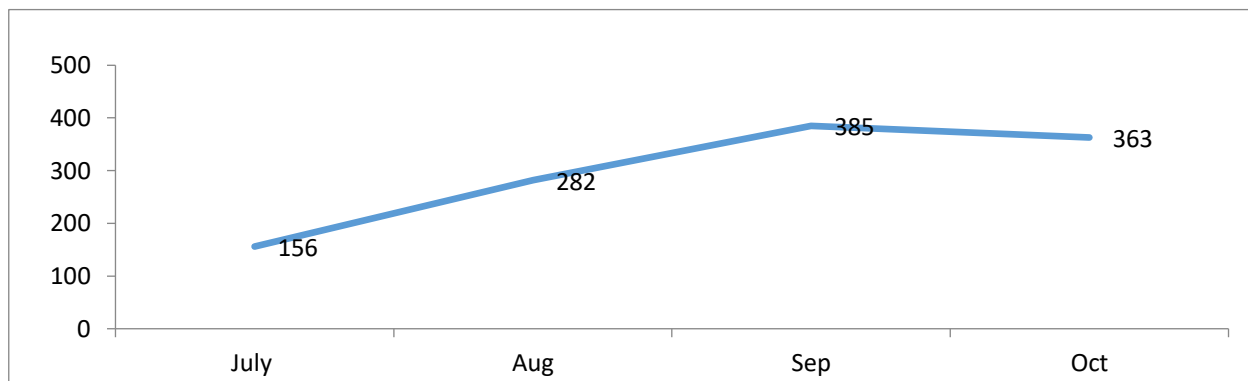
*GSM tracker tagged on vulture.*

- Two nests of WRV were found in the different trees around 50 meters apart, one nest was actively feeding, one chick and another active feeding nest, two chicks in the nesting tree. The nest has only one chick, therefore, there must be the chick, which came from another nest around there that team did not find.

### **White-shouldered Ibis works**

- The breeding season of White-shouldered Ibis is the dry season (November to April). In 2020, we found 24 White-shouldered Ibis (WSI) nests, of which 21 nests had successfully fledged 41 chicks, and three nests had failed. The result was lower than 2019 which we found 29 nests, 24 nests fledged with 49 chicks.
- Eight White-shouldered Ibis roost sites were counted. Five were in active use. We conducted the count on 15 and 16 July, August, September, and October. The maximum count was 385 on 15 September and the minimum number was 156 birds in July.





### Giant Ibis works

- In 2020, 10 Giant Ibis nests were found in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, seven nests have successfully fledged 10 chicks, and three nests have failed.
- From 2013 to 2020, a total of 78 giant ibis nests were found and monitored during the study. The number of nests found increased from a baseline of two in 2013 to a maximum of 16 in 2018, with a decrease in 2019 and 2020. The number of successful nests was 58 (74 %), with 83 chicks successfully fledged, while the average number of chicks fledged per nest was 1.06 and 1.43 amongst successful nests. The average number of nests found per year over the eight-year study was 9.75 of which an average of 7.25 was successful, fledging 10.5 chicks per year.
- The assessment was conducted in February, March, and April 2020. During the study, 51 giant ibises were detected in February (10 visual detections and 41 auditory detections), 58 detected in March (10 visual detections and 48 auditory detections), and 43 detected in April (13 visual detections and 30 auditory detections). The monthly population estimates were 46 (min = 41, max = 51) birds in February, 53 (min = 48, max = 58) birds in March, and 36.5 (min = 30, max = 43) birds in April. The total number of visual detections was similar between three months and the number of auditory detections was the same in February and March but lower in April. The average number of counts each month was 50.5 birds. Thirty-six possible double count detections were removed in February, 41 double count detections in March, and 43 double count detections in April.

### Eld's rapid survey

- The sixth annual rapid survey for Eld's deer was undertaken in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary over three days between 13 and 15 April 2020. Observers with varying ability and experience drove slowly in a 4x4 vehicle along dirt tracks through the forest at c.10 km/hour. Approximately the same route was followed daily, Surveys by vehicle commenced between 06h00 and 11h30, and survey recommenced from 16h00 until sunset. The total number of Eld's deer sightings was 41 and the number of unique individuals was 32. The largest number of Eld's deer counted on any single day was 17 different animals on 13 April, 13 different animals on 14 April, and two different animals on 15th April.



*Three groups of Eld's deer, two females, and one fawn. Photo: Vann Kosall.*

- Fifty-two camera traps were deployed and retrieved in 2020 which aim to study Eld's deer population density lead by Rachel Ldd, PhD student from Queen Land University, Australia. All the memory cards were copied and transfer data to Rachel Ldd.





**Salt lick Camera trap**

- In 2020 six camera traps were deployed at three different salt lick locations. These camera traps were replaced batteries and memory cards monthly. We carefully looked for different species and individuals. The record of species showed below.







A: Banteng *Bos javanicus*, B: Gaur *Bos gaurus*, C: Large-spotted Civet *Viverra megaspila*, D: Northern Pig-tailed Macaque *Macaca leonina*, E: Malayan Porcupine *Hystrix brachyura*, F: Red Muntjac *Muntiacus vaginalis*, G: Wild Pig *Sus scrofa*, H: Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus* and Asian Woolly-neck *Ciconia episcopus*.

### Siamese crocodile survey

- The survey trip was undertaken between 1-10 June 2020 lead by FFI team and coordinated by Rising Phoenix. As a result, Siamese crocodile tracks were found along Stung Tienhieng (O'champhieng) at four locations. We deployed three-camera traps close to each other at the location. We did not get any photographs of Siamese crocodiles. The camera recorded South-East Asian Monitor *Varanus nebulosus*, two Smooth-coated Otters *Lutrogale perspicillata*, (a female and a male), and Common Palm Civet *Paradoxurus hermaphrodites*.

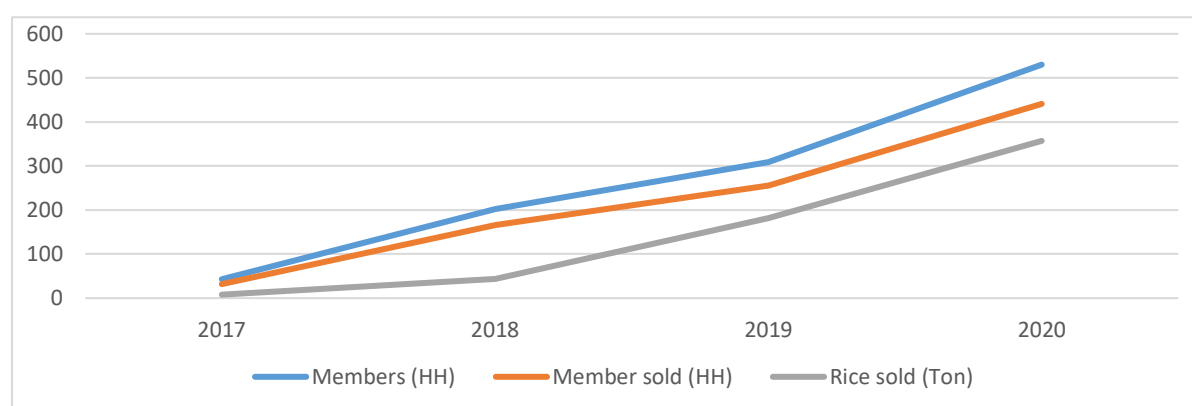
### Local empowerment

**Ibis Rice scheme** - An ethically-driven conservation enterprise that improves the livelihoods and food security of villagers living in a remote area with less opportunity to expand operations and limited market access through growing and selling premium organic jasmine rice. The compliance scheme that participating households are required to adopt, has been proven to reduce rates of forest loss. Through the project, the rice will be purchased and sold for a premium price (more than 40%) as Ibis Rice, thanks to wildlife-friendly and organic certification.



Since BirdLife partnered with Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP) introduced the scheme in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, participating households are increased very successfully from 43 families in one village in 2017 to 530 families in seven villages in 2020. The annual rice sales to the scheme volume have increased from 8 tonne in 2017 to 357 tonne in 2020. 441 families sold the rice to the project at a premium price (50% above the market) and made a total income of US\$148,596. On average, a participating household received an additional US\$336 as cash income. In return for participating in the scheme, households signed an agreement, agreeing to respect the boundaries and laws of the wildlife sanctuary. To date, only 5 out of 530 families have violated the agreement, and the rests are proud of their efforts to save.

No	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Members (HH)	43	202	309	530
2	Member sold (HH)	32	166	256	441
3	Rice sold (Ton)	8	44	182	357
4	Income (US\$)	2,896	16,300	77,341	148,596



*The Ibis Rice scheme in Siem Pang is now the second biggest and successful project in Cambodia.*



*Ibis Rice planting in Khes Kraom Village.*





*Ibis Rice harvesting in Kham Phouk Village.*



*Siem Pang District Governor and Chief Council visited Ibis Rice sales activities in Khes Kroam.*

**Financial Management Literacy Training** – A life skill training on financial management literacy. When Ibis Rice beneficiaries increase their income, past experiences have shown that they do not know what to do with the surplus money and end up wasting it very quickly. The purpose of the training is to provide them with training in financial management literacy so that the increase in income we will allow them to generate will be reinvested in reaching food security and securing a budget for the whole year. We have conducted the pieces of training in six villages of Khes Kroam, Khes Svay, Pong Kriel, Kham Phouk, La Kay, and Nnang Sum with a total of 307 participants (156 females).





*Financial Management Literacy Training activities in Khes Kroam Village.*

**Farmers' Day** – BirdLife, in cooperation with Stung Treng DoE, organized a Farmer's Day on Wildlife-Friendly Rice Scheme (Ibis Rice) achievement for 2020 in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary on December 29th, 2020 at Preak Meas Commune Hall. The event was presided over by HE. Sokorn Rithikun, Secretary of State of Ministry of Environment, H.E Duong Pov, Deputy Governor of Stung Treng Province, Mr. Suy Inlorn, Deputy Governor of Siem Pang District, and Mr. Eng Phirong, Chief of the Department of Environment (DoE) of Stung Treng Province, relevant authorities and farmers who are members of Ibis Rice from seven villages. A total of 369 participants (156 women) attended the event. In the forum, the chairmen were very impressed with the results from the implementation of the Ibis Rice Project in 2020, which helped purchase 357 tons of Ibis Rice from farmers successfully at a premium price of 70% higher than the local market.



*Farmers' Day activities on December 29th, 2020 at Preak Meas Commune Hall, Siem Pang.*



**Institutional structures** – Strengthened of SPWS Stakeholders Forum at provincial and district level, and seven Village Forums at the commune level. These instances meet every quarter to discuss issues and opportunities surrounding the management of SPWS. Village issues have been raised honestly and solved together. The relationship between local stakeholders has been strengthened.

**Rice field mapping** – BirdLife provided technical support to Stung Treng Department of Land Management for the mapping of 1130 rice field parcels for 838 families in nine villages of Khes Svay, Khe Kraom, Pong Kriel, Nhang Sum, Pha Bang, La Kay, Lun, and Sre Rusey. In 2020, 164 rice field land parcels belong to 146 families have been mapped. The land certificates have been provided to farmers. These maps have two purposes: helping the Ibis Rice scheme team monitoring the use of land by Ibis Rice participants, and providing rice field ownership to villagers as the maps are drawn by the Department of Land Management and registered at the provincial level.

**Cattle vaccination** – BirdLife supported the Department of Agriculture for the vaccination against *Foot and Mouth disease* and *Haemorrhagic Septicaemia disease* to cattle and buffalos every two times per year, in June and in December. In 2020, 15 village livestock agents (Vets) from seven villages have been trained on raising and vaccination skills, and 1149 cows and 1095 buffalos (total 2244 animals) were vaccinated in June 2020 and 1283 cows and 904 buffalos (total 2,187 animals) were vaccinated in December 2020 (total 4431 animals annually). The purposes of providing cattle vaccination are to generate income for local people and to protect from spreading illness from domestic animals to wild animals.



*Village Vets training at Siem Pang Agriculture Office.*



*Vaccination injection activity in Kham Phouk Village.*

**Toul Bosphniev Protected Area** – Five kilometers far from SPWS to the South, BirdLife proposed to create a roosting area to be the world’s largest roost for White-shouldered Ibis. The map has been drafted by the Ministry of Environment. Due to Covid-19, the provincial consultation workshop has been delayed. It is supposed to be approved by the Government in early 2021.

**Forest Cover Changer Report** – There were significant forest cover changes between 2010-2019 for whole SPWS sanctuaries, which accounted for 1610.01 ha (2.71%) of the total forest in 2010. The loss of forest in Siem Pang Kang Lech Wildlife Sanctuary accounted 922.01 ha (1.59%) was higher than forest cover loss in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary that accounted for 688.16 ha (1.12%). Moreover, the forest loss along the Sekong River was 667.82 ha (6.43%), which is the highest rate. The loss of the forest because by three drivers, namely community encroachment, road construction, and army base requests for social land concession. The local community encroachment was the first leading driver of forest loss which community and farmers encroach and clear land for village settlements and agriculture



### *LOMPHAT WILDLIFE SANCTUARY*

Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary covers approximately 250,000 ha of where the current BirdLife’s project utilizes four field monitoring staff and nine technical staff to work and cover some parts of this huge landscape. There are three main components that BirdLife-LWS is focusing on; 1. LWS site management, we are closely working with both PDoEs (Ratanakiri and Monduliri province), LWS office director, and deputy directors through support rangers to conduct regular patrol to protect and conserve the natural resources and to crack-down and confiscate illegal activity such as land encroaching, grabbing, logging, hunting and other activities that occurred in LWS especially core zone and conservation. 2. Biodiversity research—This part we focus on flagship species such as Giant Ibis, white-shouldered ibis, and Sarus crane by conducted several activities such as nest finding and monitoring, roost counting, Trapaeng monitoring, awareness-raising, and other species recording. We also recorded few vulnerable species—Asian woolly neck, lesser adjutant and green peafowl. And 3. Community engagement—currently BirdLife has been supporting three Community Protected Areas and a local community called Sre Chrey Biodiversity conservation group (SBCG). these four communities were offered the sub-grant to implement their management plan or proposed activities facilitated by BirdLife project staff. The main activities of the small grant were conducting forest patrol, CPA members awareness-raising, CPA committee quarterly meeting, and biodiversity monitoring and recording.



*BirdLife International Cambodia Programme, LWS project team.*

#### **Key Achievements within 2020:**

##### **Site management**

##### **Site management and Law enforcement**

- There were 13 rangers (Ratanakiri and Monduliri province) included the LWS director and deputy-directors were supported to enforce law enforcement. Each patrol team has to conduct patrol at least 15 days per month.

- The 53 chainsaws were confiscated by both patrol teams inside LWS and the corridor of Mondulkiri. The 16 chainsaws were confiscated by the Mondulkiri patrol team while the other 37 chainsaws were confiscated by the Ratanakiri team (ad-hoc and O Rohal patrol team).
- 8.5 m<sup>3</sup> of timber was confiscated by both patrol teams. The 2.7 m<sup>3</sup> of timber was confiscated by the Mondulkiri team and 5.8 m<sup>3</sup> confiscated by the Ratanakiri team.
- In 2020, both patrol teams removed 1387 snares and traps. The Mondulkiri patrol team removed 618 snares and traps while 1387 snares and traps were removed by the Ratanakiri team. Most of the snare and traps were installed at the core zone, conservation zone, and corridor.
- Both patrol teams have confiscated and sued the court for the 19 cases of land encroachment that occurred inside LWS and in the corridor. The 3 cases were made and sued by Mondulkiri team in the biodiversity corridor and the 16 cases by Ratanakiri team. The 14 cases in Ratanakiri province have been summoned by the court to clarify while one case was closed and the one case not yet clarifying. The complaints of 17 cases of 21 land encroachment that sue to the court in 2019 were summoned by the court to clarify. In total 31 cases were summoned by the court to clarify and one case was closed.
- In 2020, the five live trapped-animal were rescued and released back into its habitat by rangers which three trapped animals rescued by the Mondulkiri team and two rescued by the Ratanakiri team.
- There were five cases of the dead animal were confiscated by the patrol teams. there were four dead animals (wild pig) were confiscated by the Ratanakiri team while another case of dried Banteng meat was confiscated by the Mondulkiri team. This offender was sent to the court and all dried meat (70kg) was confiscated and sent as animal crime evidence.
- At least 38 poaching camps were destroyed and burned by patrol both teams. 12 camps were destroyed by the Mondulkiri team and 26 camps were destroyed by the Ratanakiri team in 2020.
- One military-style rifle was confiscated by the Ratanakiri team.
- The six homemade (Air gun, Cross Bow, Recycling rifles gun) were confiscated by patrol both teams. 3 homemade guns were confiscated by the Mondulkiri team and the other three were confiscated by the Ratanakiri team.
- 14 motorbikes were confiscated by patrol both teams. 12 motorbikes have been confiscated by the Mondulkiri team and 2 motorbikes confiscated by the Ratanakiri team.
- 30 hand-tractors & tractors have been confiscated by patrol both teams. 17 Hand-Tractors & Tractors have confiscated by the Mondulkiri team and 13 Hand-tractors & Tractors have confiscated by the Ratanakiri team. 26 hand-tractor and tractors were fined.
- There were 29 illegal fishing gears and one machine board was confiscated by Ratanakiri both teams. the machine board was fined return back to the owner.
- There were 36 offenders arrested by both patrol teams; the 12 offenders were signed on written-warning contract while 97 people were been aware by rangers and other 47 people drove to escape from the rangers.
- Constructed a water pump well at O Rohal rangers station
- Offered the patrol material and equipment such as boots, hammocks, tents, and first aid kits, sleeping beds, and batteries to both ranger patrol teams.



**Species and habitat monitoring**

- Starting the rainy season of 2020, Giant Ibis nest searching and monitoring is the most important work. The activities were started from June until November and had been conducted in many places in and around the sanctuary. As a result, 7 nests were found. Four nests were successfully fledged with 7 chicks, while the other 3 nests were failed. The failure nests were assumed to be disturbed by human activity.
- White-shouldered Ibis nest searching and monitoring were conducted from December 2019 to May 2020 by the field monitoring team. As a result, 10 White-shouldered Ibis nests were found. Twelve chicks were successfully fledged from 6 nests, while the other 4 nests were failed.
- White-shouldered Ibis census was also an important work in the rainy season. The census was conducted once a month from July to October. Our staff had been working hard during the counted season to find their roosts. As a result, only 12 birds were counted. Twelve birds were the highest number counted in October while seven were the lowest number counted in August. Among the counted roosts, Sre Ta Hun roost held the highest number of the bird which was 8 birds.
- Sarus Crane census was conducted during the first semester of 2020 and the last month of 2019. They were counted once a month on 24-25 every month, from December 2019 to May 2020. The highest number of Sarus Crane was counted in May with 13 birds while the lowest was in April with 0 birds.
- Sarus Crane nest finding was a new important activity in 2020. The finding activity was mostly focused on the area where their sightings were recorded. Unfortunately, no nest was found although our staff had been working hard on this.
- In 2020, nests of two vulnerable bird species including Lesser Adjutant and Woolly-necked Stork were found as 9 and 4, respectively. All Woolly-necked Stork were successfully fledged while 3 nests of Lesser Adjutant were found failed, 4 nests were successfully fledged, and 3 nests are still under incubating period. Those nests were also regularly monitored by our staff as the nests of both Ibises.
- Trapaeng monitoring in the dry season of 2019-2020 was conducted from December 2019 to April 2020. Seven restoration and eighteen non-restoration Trapaengs were monitored twice a month until the water dried out from Trapaengs. After monitoring for five months, the result showed that the non-restoration Trapaengs dried out quicker than the restored Trapaengs. However, most of the monitoring Trapaengs completely dried out in April. Moreover, five key species were recorded during the monitoring including Giant Ibis, White-shouldered Ibis, Slender-billed Vulture, Lesser Adjutant, and Woolly-necked Stork. Most of the animals were recorded at non-restoration Trapaengs.
- There were 60 bird species were recorded in 2020. Among the 60 species, 12 species are globally threatened species. Those species are Giant Ibis, White-shouldered Ibis, Red-headed Vulture, Green Peafowl, Sarus Crane, Woolly-necked Stork, Lesser Adjutant, Great Slaty Woodpecker, Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Alexandrine Parakeet, Black-necked Stork, and Lesser Fish Eagle.
- Five camera traps were initially deployed on 8-9 May 2020. Two camera traps were deployed in Ratanakiri and three camera traps were in Mondulkiri province. Unfortunately, two camera traps were broken in June and October which were both in Mondulkiri. After 7 months of deployment, 23 animal species were recorded, including 6 globally threatened species. Those species are Silvered Langur, Green Peafowl, Gaur, Lesser Adjutant, Pig-tailed Macaque, and Sambar Deer.

- Waterbird census was an event conducted once a year in January. In 2020, 13 waterbird species were counted with a total number of 131 individuals. The event was done at 7 locations in Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary, mostly small waterholes called Trapeang.
- Carcass survey is a crucial activity regarding poisoning and vulture sighting. Five carcasses were recorded in 2020. The carcasses were a Cow, young Banteng, Green Peafowl, and two White-shouldered Ibises. No poisoning and vulture sighting was recorded.
- In the first quarter of 2020, our staff had done three awareness-raising events about bird conservation and key bird nest finding. The events were done at Sre Pok Thom village, Phum 1 village, and Hong Anh Lomphat company. Due to Covid-19, the event was not able to continue.
- In September every year, the vulture day event was celebrated. In Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary, the event was held at two main locations where were Sre Chrey village and three villages in Sre Angkrong commune. Due to the Covid-19 restriction, the event was mainly done by playing the recording audio through a motorbike. Aside from the audio playing, we also posted many posters in the villages. Fortunately, the event was able to do at Sre Chrey village by displaying videos about the importance of vulture in the ecosystem.
- A wildlife first aid shelter was constructed. The shelter was 3 meters in height and 3\*6 meters in size.
- There 10 big poles and 70 small poles were installed around the area that the economic land concession owner agreed to keep for critically endangered species inside leased land of Hoang Anh Lumphat. The event was led by the deputy governor of Ratanakiri province and accompanied by DoE, DoAFF, the inter-sectoral office of Ratanakiri administrative, director of LWS office, Department of Land Management Urban Planning Construction and Cadastre (DoLMUPCC), deputy governor of Lomphat district, deputy governor of Koun Mom district, Serei Mongkol commune and O Rey CPA.

### Local empowerment

- Provided sub-grant to three communities (Veal Kambor CPA, O Rey CPA, and Sre Chrey community) to conduct the regular forest patrol and collect data of birds and Trapeang monitoring.
- Re-function O Koki CPA management committees and support them to manage their CPA.
- Conducted feasibility survey on Ibis rice and selected two villages to pilot the wildlife-friendly rice project.
- Supported district vet to provide free vaccination to Sre Chrey villager. There was 29 household joined the campaign with 309 cattle were vaccinated.
- Ecotourism at Veal Kambor CPA served three groups of visitors, however, this work was stuck due to COVID 19 outbreak.
- Four training series such as GSP using, Ibis nest finding, report and proposal writing, and other training to CPA and community members. There were at least 53 participants included 14 females attend the training.
- All communities chief and member-led and organized nine awareness-raising at the village. There were 208 participants included 131 females.



- The CPA members and patrol team removed 307 snare and traps in their CPA and 17 illegal activities were confiscated and reported to the Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary director.
- At least 130 species were recorded inside CPAs by the CPA patrol teams of Veal Kambor CPA, O Rey CPA, O Koki CPA, and Sre Chrey biodiversity conservation group (SBCG). Those species were included Giant Ibis, White-shouldered Ibis, Sarus Crane, Lesser Adjutant, Asian woolly neck, green peafowl.....



*White-shouldered Ibis nest at Tr. Tbeng.*



*Trapaeng monitoring activity by Mr. Kham Bunsoeung (FMT).*



*Two Sarus Crane foraging at Sre Ta Yay.*





*Sarus Crane nest searching.*

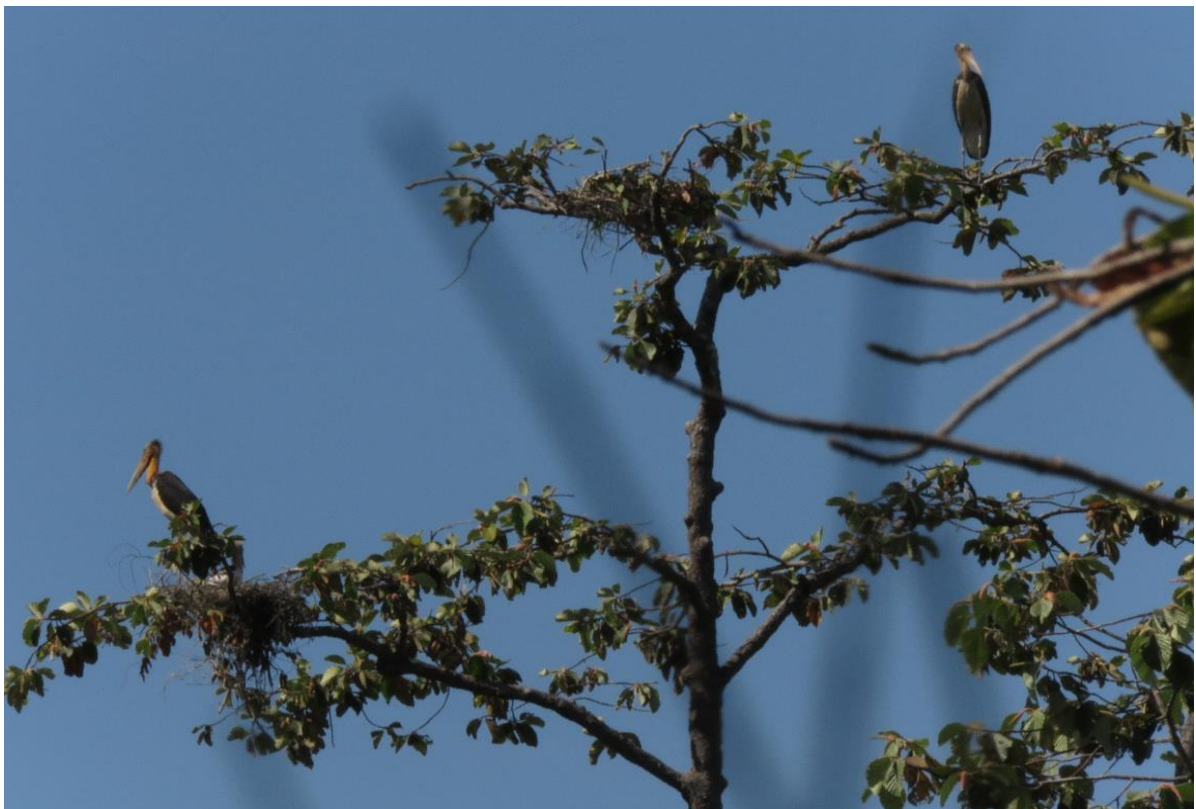


*White-shouldered Ibis roost at Sre Ta Hun.*





*Woolly-necked Stork at O'Rey.*



*Lesser Adjutant nests at Veal Kambor.*





*Camera trapping by rangers and training.*



*Key animals captured by the camera traps.*





*Carcasses that were found in 2020.*



*Awareness-raising and culture day events.*





*Wildlife first aid shelter.*



*Boundary pole installation around a land plot that agreed to keep for critically bird habitat in Hoang Anh Lumphat.*





*Okoki CPA committees conducted forest patrol which joined by the female member.*



*Sre Chrey biodiversity conservation group conducted patrol inside the forest area.*





*Veal Kambor CPA members conducted forest patrol.*



*Confiscated chainsaw – Lomphat Ratanakiri .*





*Law enforcement arrested a hunter and sent to the court.*



*Confiscated chainsaw – Lomphat Mondulkiri.*



***BOEUNG PREK LAPOUV PROTECTED LANDSCAPE***

Boeung Prek Lapouv (BPL) Protected Landscape is one of the few remaining seasonally inundated grasslands in the Cambodian Lower Mekong. The site is 8,305 ha and supports rich biodiversity, including black-faced spoonbill, greater adjutant, Yellow-breasted Bunting, and Bengal florican. It is also a vital feeding ground for the declining South-East Asian population of Sarus crane. Over 6,000 people are dependent upon BPL for their livelihoods, with local natural resources making up 74% of food provisioning services for local people. BPL is located in the Koh Andeth and Borey Chulsar districts of the Takeo province in the western floodplain of the Bassac River, a distributary of the Mekong River.

Birdlife International, Cambodia Programme implement this project in partnership with the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT) and NatureLife Cambodia.



*A big flock of Asian Openbill nesting inside BPL.*

**Key Achievements within 2020:****Law enforcement**

- The Ranger team has conducted 230 patrols over 222 days, spending around 1266 hours and covered on a distance of 5115km. All recorded data were entry, analyze, and store in the SMART conservation tool.
- The Ranger team has recorded the illegal fishing cases inside the protected area as the table below:

No.	Date	Activities	Action Taken
1	Jan-20	Illegal Fishing	Two electric rods were confiscated and burned.
2	Jul-20	Illegal Fishing	Confiscated and burn 40 m of fishing net, 20 bamboo poles.

3	Aug-20	Illegal Fishing	Destroy 40m of nets, 20 bamboo poles, and 50m of wire.
4	Sep-20	Illegal Fishing	Confiscated and burn 40 m of fishing net, 200 bamboo poles.
5	Oct-20	Illegal Fishing	Confiscated and burn 50m of nets, 4 nets tube, and 43 poles. 1.50kg of juvenile fish has been released.
6	Nov-20	Illegal Fishing	5 rats tail nets were burn and the other three illegal fishing gear were destroyed. One electric rod was confiscated with one offender.
7	Dec-20	Illegal Fishing	Confiscated fishing net=30m, 2 tails net, and release 3kg of fish.

*There were recorded hunting and poisoning as the table below:*

No.	Date	Activities	Action Taken
1	Jun-20	Poisoning	Eight birds (Spot-billed Duck) were poisoning by unknown people. We have collected sampling for testing in collaboration with the WCS vet team.
2	Aug-20	Bird accident	One Asian Openbill found with the weak condition was bring for treatment in headquarter and send to Phnom Tamao recusing center. The birds were tested with no influenza virus or other Deasia. We conclude that because of indirect poisoning.
3	Oct-20	Eggs collection	One person was sent to the Department of Environmental of Takeo province for a fine based on protected area law. He has collected 45 eggs of Asian Openbill.
4	Nov-20	Birds accident	Total 11 birds were found sick and dead in BPL, including Egrets, Little Cormorant, and Asian Open-bill. All the birds were taken sampling and send to the laboratory for testing with support from the vet team of the WCS project. A single Oriental Darter was rescued from stuck with the fishing net while the ranger did patrol
5	Dec-20	Birds net	Confiscated and burn 2 cases of bird net equal 160m of the net and 60 poles.

- Land Encroachment is the main threat to BPL, ranger team has surveyed the land that encroached inside the former core area in January and February 2020 with the result of 80.60 ha was cleared. Other four cases of illegal land cleared also recorded, fire case with destroying 16.80ha of grassland and inundated forest, Three tractors were recorded during intercept the illegal land encroachment that committed by the villagers from Sangkum Meanchey village, one tractor was confiscated and sent to the court. The last one is grassland plowing at DeiLerk village by unknown people. All these illegal activities were formed as court cases for investigation but none of the offenders show up at court.
- Besides doing patrol to enforce the law, the ranger team also conduct awareness and educated local who meeting inside the protected area. Totally 137 people were aware and educated during the patrols. They are farmers, fishermen, buffalo caretakers, wild vegetable collectors, and site accessors.



## Education Awareness

### Integrate lessons about Sarus Crane and Environment into the school curriculum

- Three waste stored boxes were provided to three target schools (Kdol Chrum, Sankom Meanchey, and Banteay Thleay)
- 12 types of Sarus Crane posters (describe Sarus Crane habitats, ecology, life cycle, and threats) were printed and delivered to all target schools
- The complete third year of piloting the Sarus Crane and Environment Education integrate curriculum of one primary school (Banteay Thleay, 10 lessons) while the other two schools (Sankom Meanchey and Kdol Chrum) could complete teaching only 8 lessons due to schools were closed during Covid-19 outbreak
- 12 teachers from three target primary schools were invited to join in the meetings to share teaching techniques.
- Celebrated World Wetland Day in three schools (Sankom Meanchey, Banteay Thleay, and Kdol Chrum). There are 498 participants in these events including students, school directors, teachers, local authorities, and the community around schools. The event had conducted to encourage students, the community, and all stakeholders to join in conservation wetland and birds in Boeung Prek Lapouv.

### Community awareness

- Two signboards were installed in front of the pagoda along the road to the jetty to inform the local communities about the negative impact pesticide using on human health.
- Conducted mobile broadcast (describe the impact of using agriculture pesticide, and illegal land encroachment) in ranger's station to give knowledge to villagers and passengers
- Organized World Migratory Bird Day to improve knowledge and encourage students and the local community to be more involved in Sarus Crane conservation and provide a couple of Sarus Crane Statues to Takeo administration
- Two welcome signboards were printed and install in Koh Andet district town show direction to go BPL through jetty and another one installed at Borey Cholsa district jetty.
- Installed six signboards inside BPL (to inform the birds nesting area, and regulation including no hunting, no pollution, no fishing, no cattle, and no entry).

### Species and habitat monitoring

- 75 bird species were recorded in 2020 including 1 Critically Endanger, 01 Endanger, 01 Vulnerable, 05 Nearthreatend, and others are Least Concern.
- The water management plot has been repaired to store water longer. The process of repairing divide into three steps. First, we need to dig a wildlife-friendly pond in the size of 40 m X 50m X 1.50m in a location about 200m in distance from the water management trial plot. We dig the upper land in deep of 0.50m to build the dyke of this new pond. Second, continue to dig the wildlife pond to get 1.50m deep and transport this land to repair management trial plot dyke (North, East, and South part). The three gates of the water management trial plot were blocked since we always observed that water flow out by this gate. Third, we fill the two canals at the lower part outside the

management trial plot to stop the water flow out to this canal that made the water management trial plot dried up faster.

- A stonechat species survey was conducted in BPL by the Stonechat team from Japan. Their survey was focus on Siberia Stonechat, but in result found only Common Stonechat and Pied Bushchat.
- The Asian Waterbird Census in 2020 was conducted with the result of 56 bird species were recorded but none seen of Black-Face Spoonbilled.
- Crane Census has conducted in 2019-2020, in result maximum recorded of 56 individuals in December 2020.
- The invasive control (Mimosa Pigra and Impomea robean) in BPL was conducted on an area of 182ha. Mimosa Pigra removal was conducted on an area of 72ha, while Impomea robean were controlled on the area of 110 ha (rescued about 338 inundated big trees ( Rang and Kdol Tree)).
- New recorded of nesting in BPL, the nest of 7 bird species equaled 3232 nests, including 2186 nest of Asian Open-billed, Oriental Darter (10 nests), Little Cormorant (30 nests), Black-crowned Night Heron (60 nests), Purple Heron (2 nests), Grey Heron (19 nests), Little Egret (10 nests), and Intermediate Egret (15 nests).
- The inventory of big inundated forests was conducted to label the big tree available in BPL which is a benefit for future restoration and conservation plan. There were 779 trees were recorded including Rang, Kdol, and Mdenh Tree.

#### **Designate Boeung Prek Lapouv as Ramsar site**

- Finish secondary data collection and draft the Boeung Prek Lapouv Ramsar Information sheet
- Boeung Prek Lapouv fit at least four of nine criteria of the Ramsar site including Criteria 1, 2, 4, and 6 .
- Commune and district consultation meeting was organized at Koh Andeth district town as a result both local authority and communities agreed to designate this wetland as a new Ramsar site in Cambodia however the process needs to do in parallel with Boeung Prek Lapouv zoning plan .
- A fish species survey will be conducted in January 2021. The results from this survey will be used to provide additional justification about the possibility to fit other criteria of the Ramsar site.





*An arrested offender who collected Bird egg in BPL.*



*Crackdown illegal land encroachment in BPL, a tractor was confiscated.*





*WildLife health observation Team in BPL.*



*Ranger and FMT conducting night patrol in BPL.*

### **Zoning and local livelihood improvement**

- WWT constructed a sub-patrolling station in BPL to be used with the community and rangers for their patrolling



- WWT was supporting MoE to collect land titles from those with claims to land tenure within the Protected Landscape in BPL but is slow due to land titles often being taken as loan guarantees by microfinance institutions. The work is on schedule but there are ongoing concerns that government processes may delay the final zonation endorsement. After the Prime Minister's order dated 3 July 2020 related to measuring land inside a protected area system where local people use a long time ago, we have been working with the authorities and communities to establish a claim examination system and identify which land claims are valid. The work is slow due to the size of the protected landscape as well as Covid-19 restrictions.



*As the water level measurement probes were not available in Cambodia, WWT team designed and developed innovative probes to be used in the field.*





- *The ecohydrological data collection stations were established BPL as below: One rainwater and evaporation gauging station was installed.*





### *ANLUNG PRING PROTECTED LANDSCAPE*

Anlung Pring Protected Landscape had been established and managed by the Forestry Administration (FA) of Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (MAFF) with the Wildfowl & Wetland Trust and BirdLife International Cambodia Programme (BirdLife) between 2004- 2016. This site was transferred to the Ministry of Environment (MoE), WWT, and BirdLife in early 2016. The Protected Landscape is located in Kampong Trach District of Kampong Province and covers a total area of 217 ha, approximately one kilometer from the border with Vietnam within the lower Mekong Floodplain. The area is low-lying with an elevation range of 0.0–3.5m above sea level and is influenced by a small river that experiences tidal influences, even though the site is approximately 20 km from the Gulf of Thailand.

The characteristic habitat of this site is mostly sedges, interspersed with *Melaleuca* scrub. It is a prime feeding ground for the South-East Asian population of Sarus crane between November and May. This conservation area is divided into two parts by a road embankment; the first of which is Northern part covers 33ha and other parts of which Southern part covers 184ha.



*Eleocharis Species in Anlung Pring.*

#### **Key Achievements within 2020:**

##### **Law enforcement**

- The ranger team has conducted 156 patrols on 156 days with spending about 491 hours and cover on an area of 934 Km. The patrol data was entry, analyze and store in SMART conservation tool.
- There are two birds accident found in AP. One crane was found dead and collect the sampling sent to the wildlife health team for analysis. Base on ground check around the area, no sign of direct or indirect poisoning. The team concluded that this crane

might be effect by a lack of food and water since the whole landscape of AP dried up. And a weak health condition Painted Stork was sent to AP headquarter on 01 May 2020. This bird was collected from the Cambodian-Vietnamese border by a local villager when they go for fishing and meet this weak bird. We have communicated with the wildlife health team and sent this Painted Stork to Phnom Tamoia wildlife recuse team on that same day. Three days later, on 03 May 2020, recuse team told that the bird has died since the condition of the bird was too weak to recuse. The recused team did not provide any justification that this haven because of poisoning or sick.

- There was a road development that might cause effective to AP. The new road has been developed under Boeung Sala Khang Tboung commune development plan and the official approval from the provincial governor of Kampot at the edge of the AP core area. We could not stop this developed activity since it was fully supported by local villagers and communities but we did try our best to minimize the negative impact. After several meetings (done by WWT and BirdLife staff) and enforcement action (done by rangers), some mitigating actions have been agreed including road must build at the edge of the AP core area, the constructor must finish building the principal road by brought land soil from other areas (no digging to take soil from AP), delay building action until the Sarus Crane leave the reserve in May 2020 (they can continue this road-building in May), Kompot DoE has full power to control this new road, plan tree along the road, not allow or specific control on house building and other. Note: this new road was built with overlap on AP boundary about 110 square meters.
- 2 cases of bird hunting were found in AP. CBET team, FMT, and Ranger educated these two offenders. Other birds hunting is a Dove trapping, Ranger and FMT have educated 4 offenders and released the trapped birds to the wild.

### Education Awareness

- Conducted awareness by FMT and rangers using mobile audio broadcast around villages of Chress, Koh Chamkar, Anlung Thngan, and Preah Trohoeng for three days to encourage villagers to put agricultural hazardous waste into safety boxes.
- Conducted small meeting in Chhres village to encourage villagers to put agricultural hazardous waste into safety boxes
- 10 safety waste boxes were installed in the different places around Anlung Pring for villagers to put the agricultural hazardous wastes.
- Conducted short training to farmers from three villages about hazardous waste (Chhres, Koh Chamka, and Koh Thnaot)
- Conducted film show two times in Koh Chamka and Koh Thnoat village
- Three Sarus Crane signboards were installed in the village of Koh Chamka, Anlung Thngan, and Thkov
- Organized World Wetland Day in Thmor Berk Primary School to stimulate Sarus Crane and the importance of wetland. There are more than 100 people were invited to join include students, villagers, Anlung Pring site manager, and rangers, Kampot provincial deputy, local authorities, represent of MoE, WWT, and England Ambassador.

### Species and habitat monitoring

- 103 Sarus crane was recorded in 2020. The Sarus Crane has been reduced their number in accessing Alung Pring while the national population of this species also decreased too much in the last few years.



- The Asian Waterbirds census was conducted with the result of 32 bird species recorded, the Black-Tailed Godwit (near-threatened species) was recorded with a maximum of 4150 individuals.



*Anlung Pring rangers and field monitoring team.*



*Confiscated bird from hunter and release to the wild.*





*Sarus Crane dead in Anlung Pring.*

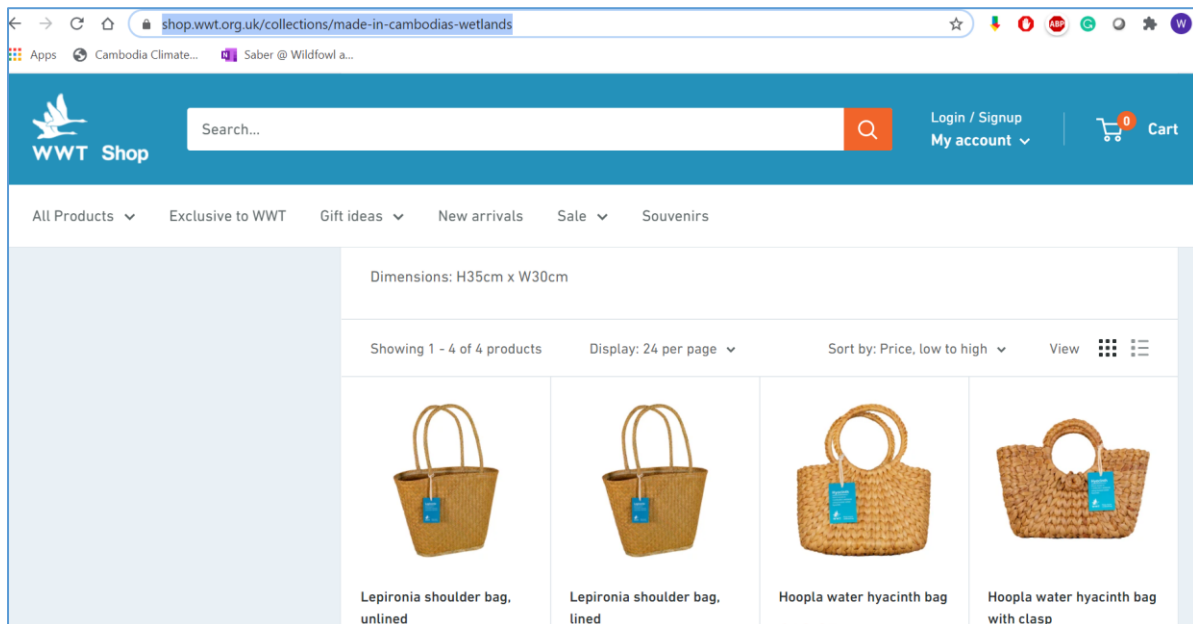


*Sarus Crane Monitoring outside Anlung Pring.*



### Ecotourism, local livelihood improvement, and other

- A new marketplace for Cambodian wetland-based handicrafts is established in the UK (<https://shop.wwt.org.uk/collections/made-in-cambodias-wetlands>).



In March 2020, a high-level delegation including WWT's CEO, the UK ambassador, Secretaries of State from MoE, and the Kampot provincial authorities participated in celebrating World Wetlands Day in Anlung Pring.



For sustainable rice farming component, until today, 132.3 ha of farmlands were cultivated under the Sustainable Rice practice by 211 households. Due to the severe drought, an



additional 19.57 ha of farmland is awaiting the rain to be cultivated. The yield to be reported in the next harvesting season.



*The ecohydrological data collection stations were established in AP and BPL as below: One rainwater and evaporation gauging station was installed.*



*To measure groundwater level, 20 dip wells were installed at BPL and 5 dip wells were installed at AP.*





*Floodwater gauges were installed in AP and 4 in BPL to measure the level of water during the wet season.*



*Rangers and Field Monitoring Team training at AP.*

### *STUNG SEN RAMSAR SITES*

Located in the tallest and pristine seasonally flooded freshwater swamp forest of the Tonle Sap Great Lake, 9,293 hectares of land in Stung Sen is designated as a Wetland of International Importance (also known as a Ramsar Site“) by the Royal Government of Cambodia and recognized by the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. The declaration of Cambodia’s fifth Ramsar Site was made on 2nd November 2018 by the sub-decree.

This Ramsar site is characterized by the old grow a natural seasonally flooded forest, which is widely recognized as the most species-rich ecosystem type in the Tonle Sap landscape and is a threatened forest assemblage in Southeast Asia. Additionally, low-stature shrubland and surrounding natural grasslands are crucial as a foraging area and refuge for many waterbirds, mammals, fishes, and others. The site also plays an important role in flood mitigation during the rainy season, water regulation, groundwater recharge to surrounding areas, water purification through the aquatic plant and flooded forest, and water provision for living and agriculture.

Birdlife International Cambodia Programme implements this project in partnership with NatureLife Cambodia.



*Providing new boat for rangers.*

### **Key Achievements from 2020:**

#### **Law enforcement and biodiversity monitoring**

- The first Asian Waterfowl was completely conducted in Stung Sen Ramsar Site on 04th January 2020. There were 34 bird species were recorded by getting involved from Ranger for both teams. The result has been submitted to National Country Coordinator.



- One camera was provided to the ranger team for taking pictures of species to promote the site. Due to it has only one, thus teams need to rotate use in every two months.
- First-Aid kits, 3 big knives, 5 couple of waterproof shoes, boat propellers, boat oil exchange, 13 raincoats, and monthly gasoline were provided to the ranger teams for monthly law enforcement patrol.
- Resource map was offered and stocked on the station wall to use in monthly meetings with teams and for another purpose as need.
- With support from the project and according to the Biodiversity Monitoring and Management Protocol, rangers conduct four biodiversity monitoring patrols and six law enforcement patrols per month.
- Monitoring and Management Protocol was finalized and shared with the ranger teams to implementing
- R-METT was implemented in August and the report available in both English and Khmer. The Khmer version was sent to the Stung Sen Ramsar site management team for use as a reference.
- The study visit to Boeung Preak Lapov protected landscape was carried out from 24th-27th September 2020 with the purpose to exchange knowledge and experience in law enforcement, data recording, GPS using, and effective communication with stakeholders.

### **Strengthen and Establish new CPA**

#### **Strengthen the exiting CPA**

- Conducted consultation meetings with CPA stakeholders to understand the current status of Toul Neang Sav Plov Loung Community Protected Area (TPL CPA).
- A new management committee of TPL CPA was formed according to the result of member voting
- Update the membership of TPL CPA, available in soft copy
- Update the management structure of TPL CPA and print in A0 size to stick at their office was done in December 2020.
- Bylaw of TPL CPA was an amendment to fit with the new CPA establishment guideline
- Supported the TPL CPA committee to conduct a ground check in their CPA to identify existing threats and natural resources inventory was done in October 2020.
- Develop regulation/patrol for TPL CPA management and monitoring protocol
- Provided a boat, GPS, Binocular and other equipment for the CPA committee to do monthly patrol according to the protocol
- Trained TPL CPA patrol team in using GPS and form to collect illegal activities and biodiversity data
- From November 2020, on the job training to TPL CPA patrol team to conduct patrol according to their management and monitoring protocol
- Trained and support the CPA management committee (i.e. CPA chairman) to voice out their concern during related meetings or forums.

#### **Establish a new CPA**

- Consultation meetings with Commune chef, Village chefs, Kampong Thom provincial department of environment and Stung Sen Ramsar site manager was done to identify new area for establishing the new CPA. Meeting agreed to establish new CPA but need to do in parallel with Stung Sen Ramsar site zoning development plan.



*Law enforcement with a provided machete.*



*Study visit of Stung Sen Rangers in Boeung Prek Lapouv.*





*Spot bill pelicant at Stung Sen Ramsar site .*



*Indochina Silver Leaf Monkey at Stung Sen Ramsar site .*





*Boat and other equipment were provided to CPA committee to do monthly patrol.*



*Support the CPA to do ground check in the CPA to identify existing threats, needs, and resources inventory.*





*Provide training TPL-CPA patrol committee about GPS using and data collection .*



*TPL-CPA patrol committee conduct monthly patrol according to protocol.*

## VULTURE CONSERVATION PROJECT

There are three vulture species are resident in Cambodia; White-rumped Vulture (WRV) (*Gyps bengalensis*), Slender-billed Vulture (SBV) (*Gyps tenuirostris*), and Red-headed Vulture (RHV) (*Sarcogyps calvus*) are now restricted to small populations in Cambodia and Myanmar (Clements et al., 2012; Sum and Loveridge, 2016; Hla et al., 2011). The core partners of the CVWG consist of the Angkor Centre for Conservation Biodiversity (ACCB), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Cambodia, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Cambodia Program, Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and is coordinated by BirdLife International Cambodia Programme.

Vulture conservation in Cambodia follows the strategies set out in the national guiding document ‘Cambodia Vulture Action Plan’, which is produced by the CVWG and covers ten years; the current plan covering the period from 2016 to 2025 (succeeding the 2006-2015 Action Plan). Conservation interventions have been implemented in Cambodia (CVCP, 2005; Sum and Loveridge, 2016), principally the provision of supplementary food via monthly vulture restaurants, which have been proven as an effective way of monitoring vultures, supporting populations that may be suffering from food shortages (Garcia-Ripolles et al. 2004), and reducing exposure to poisoned carcasses (Gilbert et al. 2007). Additional actions undertaken include; nest protection and monitoring, carcass and prey surveys, mitigation of the threat posed by the illegal poisoning of wild and domestic animals, work with relevant stakeholders to control the use of veterinary drugs harmful to vultures, community-level awareness-raising to promote the benefits of vultures and to discourage all persecution activities and habitat destruction, and the publication of a scientific paper in Bird Conservation International titled ‘Poisoning causing the decline in South-East Asia’s largest vulture population’ (Loveridge et al, 2018) which reviews and analyses Cambodia Vulture population trends and primary threats.

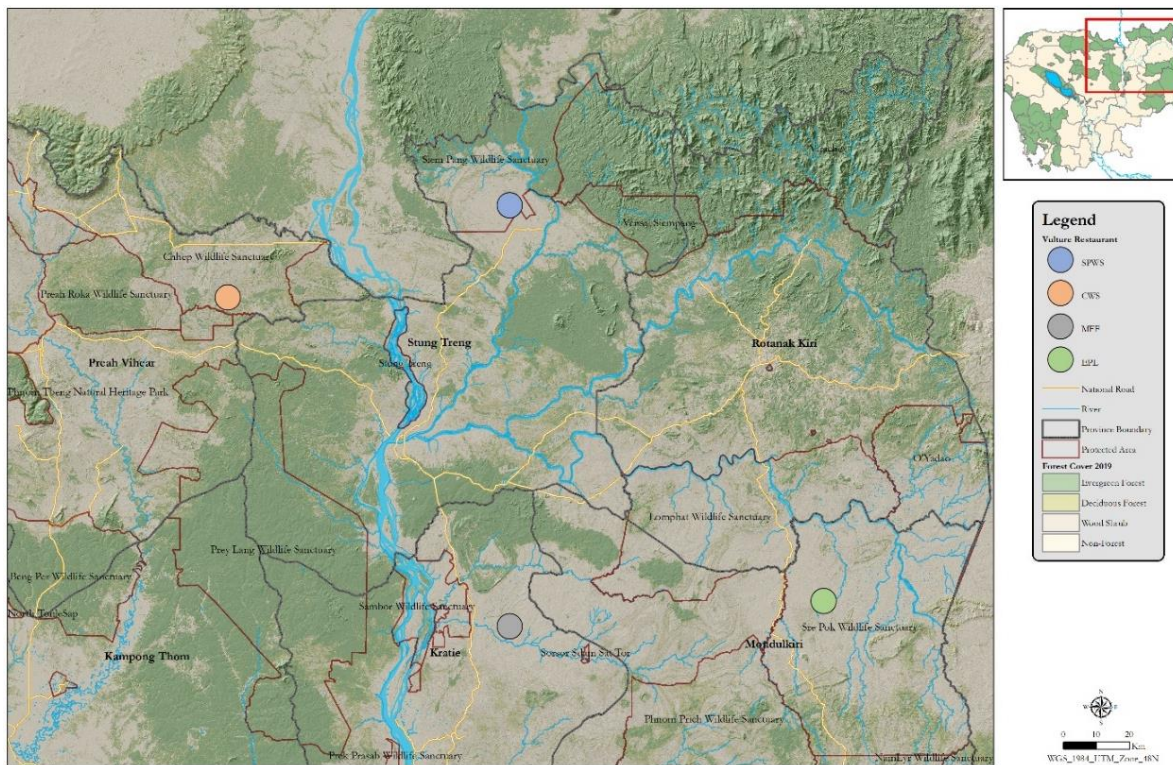


*Co-chair of Cambodia Vulture Working Group .*



**Key Achievements from 2020:**

**Monthly Vulture Restaurant Data and Census**

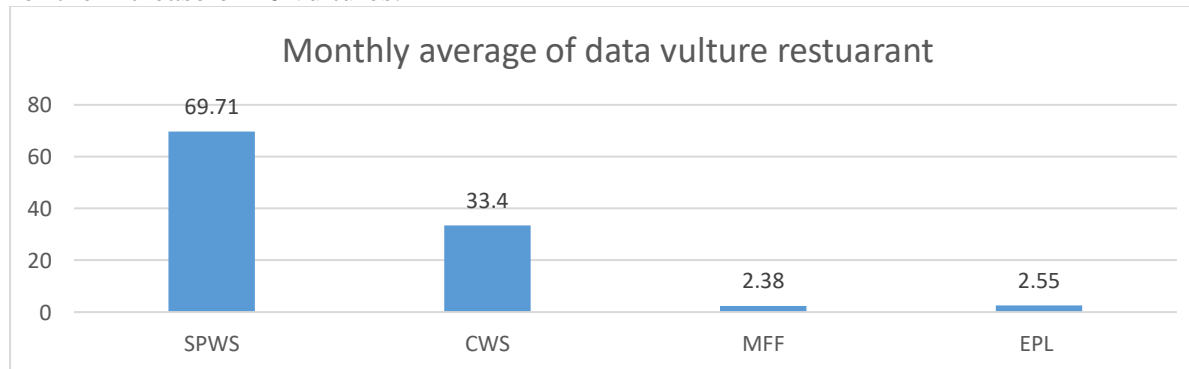


*Vulture restaurant site location update in 2020.*



*Vulture restaurant .*

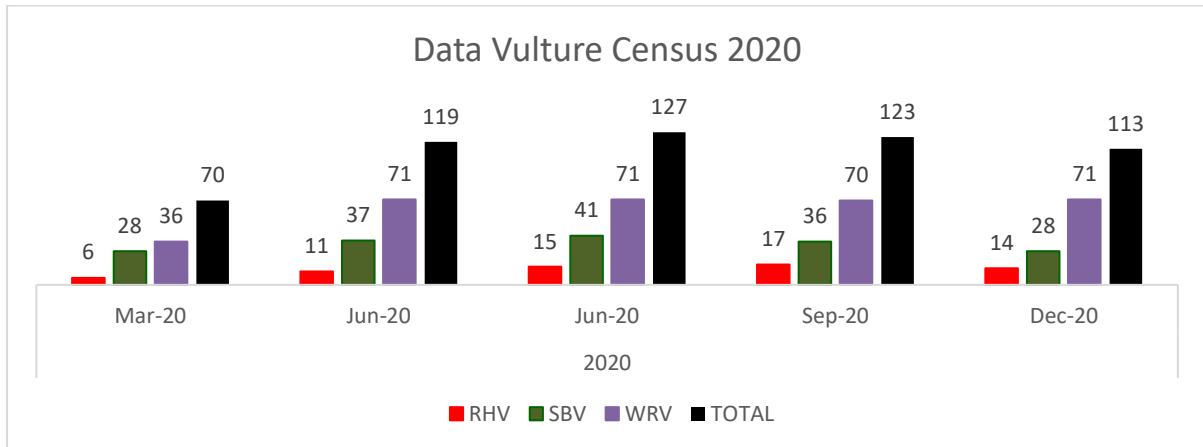
The average, at Vulture Restaurants nationally, attendance decrease in 2020 by from 106 to 100 restaurant. Historically, the annual trend for all species was correlated with the trend for SPWS, however in 2019 SPWS increased by only 1, with the remaining 3 sites accounting for the increase of 10 vultures.



*Monthly average of vulture restaurant data at all sites.*

**Annual and Quarterly Census**

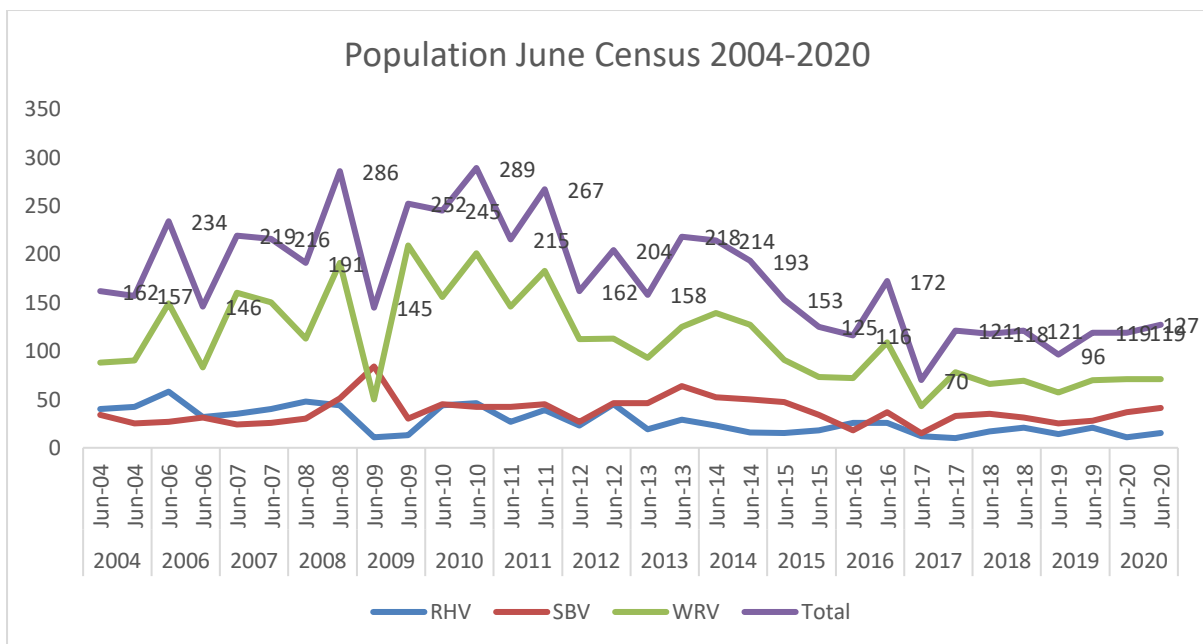
Each year, four quarterly census events are conducted during which all sites synchronize their carcass placements. They are scheduled for the same dates in March, June, September, and December. Besides, an annual census is agreed upon and set for a date in June each year. As in previous years, these census events allow the estimation of a minimum population estimate (MPE) and also hint at population trends. Across the five census events in 2020, the highest total count occurred on 20<sup>th</sup> June with 127 vultures in attendance from all three focal species.



*Data vulture census in 2020.*

**Population Trend**

Across the five census events in 2020, the highest total count occurred on 20<sup>th</sup> June 127 vultures in attendance from all three focal species. In previous Annual Reports, both June censuses have been tabulated and displayed graphically. In this report, for consistency, the chart below follows this format. The exact dates of each of the June census are for the most part consistent on the 10<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> of each June, for simplicity the dates in the chart reflect the planned date.



*Data vulture population trend in June from 2004 to 2020.*



**Nest searching and protection**

The breeding season for the three focal species of vulture in Cambodia runs from October to April each year (RHV breeding season starts later; in December, and SBV breeding season can finish earlier; in March). During the 2019 to 2020 breeding season, staff and community members successfully located 14 active nests. The majority of the nests (11) were found at SPWS. These 11 nests represented all three species, RHV (3 nests) and SBV (6 nests), and two WRV were found by Birdlife staff at Lao PDR. At CWS, a total of 2 nests were located in this breeding season, all of them were RHV. In Sesan IBA in Stung Treng Province were found one RHV nest. No nests were found at EPL, MFF, and LWS.

Date	SPKLS				CWS			MFF			ACCB			LWS		Total
	RHV	SBV	WRV	Total	RHV	WRV	Total	RHV	WRV	Total	RHV	SBV	Total	SBV	Total	
2014-15	0	13	0	13	2	3	5	0	3	3	0	2	2	2	2	25
2015-16	3	9	1	13	3	2	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	4	24
2016-17	2	9	2	13	3	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	18
2017-18	3	10	0	13	4	0	4	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	21
2018-19	2	10	0	12	4	0	4	1	1	2	4	0	4	0	0	22
2019-20	3	6	2	11	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	14

*Data vulture nest searching from 2015-2020.*



*Nest of a Slender-billed Vulture at Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary.*

### **Wildlife Poisoning incident management and first response**

- Completion of two training workshops on “Wildlife poisoning incident management and first response” from 26 - 28 February 2020 in Preah Vihear provincial town and 1 - 3 March 2020 in Siem Pang
- Set up three networking group to provide intervention all poisoning cases and sharing the information in Stung Treng, Rattanakiri, Mondulkiri, Kratie, and Preavihear



*Training workshop on Wildlife poisoning incident management and first response” from 26 - 28 February 2020 in Preah Vihear provincial town.*

### **Patrols and checks on pesticide sales and use in Siem Pang**

- All eight agriculture pesticide shops at Siem Pang were found to be selling chemical agriculture products without a license. In particular, Carbofuran was found at these shops. Another highly-toxic and banned pesticide were also found to be sold at one shop.
- We also found that all pesticides were inappropriately arranged on a shelf with other products including food items. All 8 shops were asked to apply for a license to sell from PDAFF. With regular checks and monthly warnings about the need to procure a license to sell, three shops have decided to stop selling these pesticides. The remaining five shops were instructed to keep pesticides in a proper place and not to sell banned substances.



*Pilot law enforcement at pesticide shops in Siem Pang market.*



**Diclofenac monitoring and awareness-raising:**

- 300 copies of posters to inform about diclofenac banning proclamation and diclofenac's negative impact on vultures were circulated to shops that sell agriculture products, village vets, local authorities, government focal officers, and villagers.
- The relationship between CVWG and the provincial department of agriculture forestry and fishery (PDAFF) is improved to monitor the availability of Diclofenac



*Diclofenac banning proclamation posters were circulated to agricultural product sellers and village vets.*

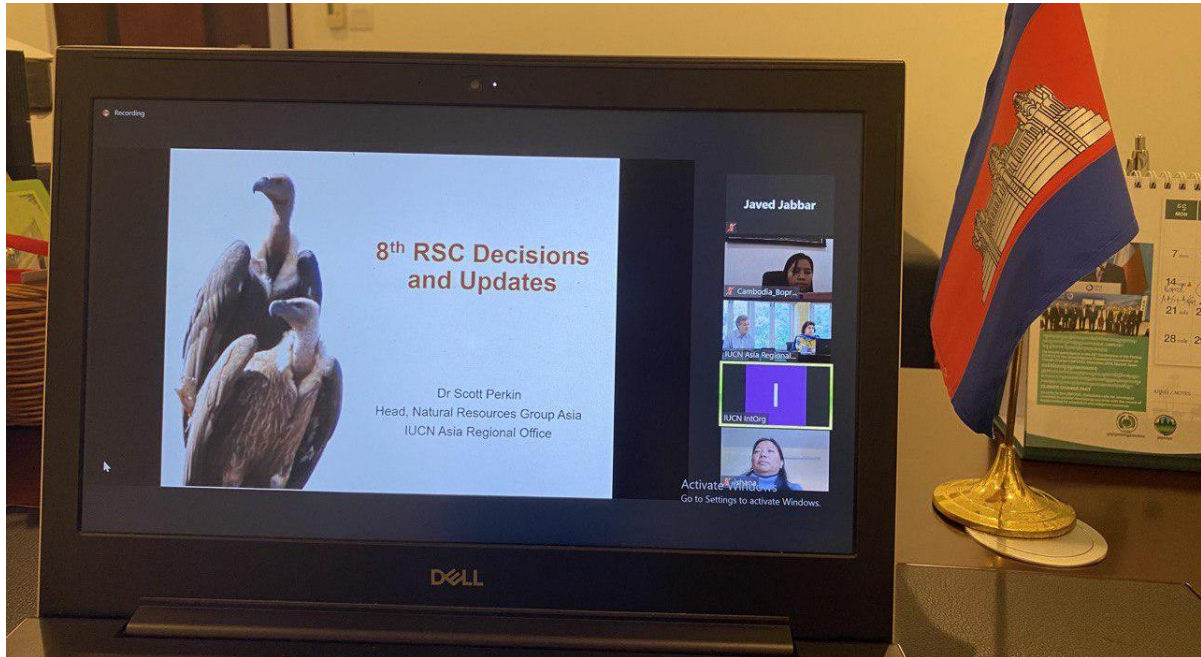
**Strengthening the capacity of Cambodia Vulture Workin Group:**

- This species working group continues to play a key role in implementing the 10-year Cambodia vulture conservation plan.
- 1000 sheets of leaflets to promote the profile of vultures and how CVWG is tackling vulture conservation.
- The General Department of Animal Health and Production (Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery) has agreed to become a core member of CVWG. This government focal point plays a significant role in enforcing the diclofenac veterinary medicine banning proclamation.
- On 24 & 25 November, 5 members of CVWG joined the 2020 SAVE annual online meeting. After this annual meeting, we gained more knowledge about the advantages and disadvantages of vulture restaurants, organized in South Asia and Europe.
- On 9 December, the CVWG coordinator joined the SAVE board meeting, since CVWG is one of the board members of this regional initiative. CVWG succeeded in lobbying SAVE to put more effort into addressing the poisoning issue and confirmed that Cambodia had decided not to host the 2021 SAVE annual meeting.

**Cambodia became a core member of the South Asian Regional Vulture Recovery Initiative :**

- With support from BirdLife and IUCN in Cambodia, the government of Cambodia finally agreed to be a fifth member of the South Asian Vulture Recovery Initiative's Regional Steering Committee (RSC). Two senior officers of the Ministry of Environment were assigned as an official member and alternate member on 24 June 2020.

- On 15th December 2020, the Cambodian government was invited to join the 9<sup>th</sup> Regional Steering Committee (RSC) vertical meeting for the first time. Two representatives from the Cambodia Ministry of Environment (Mr. Ken Bopreang and Mr. Ung Sam Oeun) led the Cambodian delegate and the CVWG co-chair was also invited to be part of the Cambodian delegate.



*Cambodian delegate joined the 9<sup>th</sup> Regional Steering Committee (RSC) vertical meeting.*



*CVWG meeting on 31 July 2020.*



### ILLEGAL HUNTING RESEARCH PROJECT (IKB)

The IKB project was focused on an illegal wildlife hunting survey to get an overview of the bird hunting situation in Cambodia. It is a regional project which supported and coordinated by Birdlife International Asia with a project duration of 8 months. Three representative sites as coastal, flood-plain rice field, and forest in four provinces of Cambodia (Kong Kong, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, and Stung Treng) were identified for data collection. The survey scoped on the bird hunting behavior and market, as well as the targeted hunting/trade species.



*Bird selling along National road 6 during bird market survey in last October.*

#### **Key Achievements from 2020:**

. The IKB project focuses on conducting illegal wildlife hunting surveys to get an overview of the bird hunting situation in Cambodia. It is a regional project which is supported and coordinated by Birdlife International Asia with a project duration of 8 months of 2019, and it was delayed. Three representative sites as coastal, flood-plain rice fields and forest in four provinces of Cambodia (Kong Kong, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, and Stung Treng) were identified for data collection. The survey's scope also covers bird hunting behaviors as well as the targeted hunting/trade species and their markets.

. The mid-term report was officially submitted to the project coordinator in August 2019. The final report was finalized and accepted by July 2020.

. Survey data from Cambodia was used to consolidate with the other countries in Asia to review the status of illegal wildlife hunting in region. BirdLife Asia is leading the develop the paper about the status of illegal hunting in South East Asia.

. Phase I of this project official closed and BirdLife Asia is looking for new funding sources to have phase II of this regional project.

### *NATURELIFE CAMBODIA ESTABLISHMENT*

With funding support from IUCN/CEPF small grant, NatureLife Cambodia was established by the core staff of BirdLife International Cambodia Programme to apply to a BirdLife International Partner in Cambodia. The establishment of NatureLife Cambodia forms a key part of BirdLife International's transitional strategy for its work in Cambodia to be led by a local conservation organization. In the two years of NatureLife's operation as a local NGO in Cambodia, it has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Wildfowl and Wetland Trust (WWT) as well as BirdLife International Cambodia Programme for implementing projects in the Lower Mekong Delta. NatureLife Cambodia has also secured funding (total amount: 220,000 USD) from donors including Darwin Initiative, CEPF, IUCN, and the Asian Center for Biodiversity. In the lower Mekong delta of Cambodia (Anlung Pring and Boeung Prek Lapouv protected landscapes), NatureLife is playing a leading role in integrating environment conservation and biodiversity into the primary school curriculum and conduct awareness-raising activities to enhance support from the local community in site conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. NatureLife Cambodia is one of the founders of the Cambodia Bird Festival.



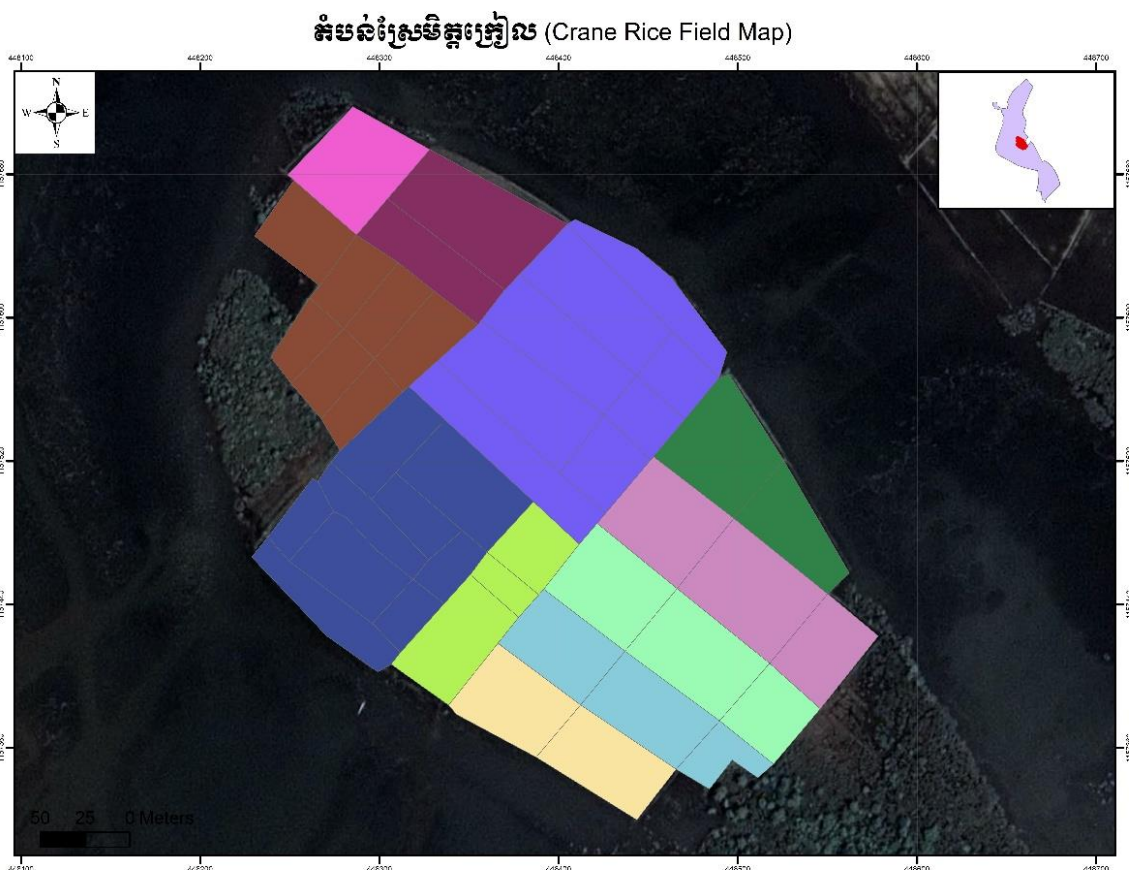
*President, Vice President, and Acting CEO of NatureLife Cambodia.*

#### **Key Achievements of NatureLife's project from 2020:**

- . Complete the process of application to be a partner of BirdLife International in Cambodia
- . Acting CEO and executive committee of NatureLife Cambodia was interviewed by BirdLife Asia council as part of the partner review process
- . In December 2020, the Global Council of BirdLife International endorsed the application of NatureLife Cambodia to be a partner in Cambodia. From 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021, NatureLife Cambodia is a BirdLife partner in Cambodia.



- . Governing board of NatureLife Cambodia agreed to replace and having Mr. Bou Vorsak as CEO of NatureLife Cambodia and Mr. Ung Sam Oeun as governing board member
- . CEO of BirdLife International issue an official letter agreed for NatureLife Cambodia to change its name and logo to be BirdLife Cambodia. However, the process changing was stuck due to its overlap name with BirdLife International Cambodia Programme. This name and logo changing will process again when the MoU between BirdLife International and the Cambodian government end in mid-2022.
- . Governing board of NatureLife Cambodia has meetings as plan during 2020 to monitor the progress of the organization
- . The executive committee of NatureLife Cambodia organizes meetings as plan during 2020 to ensure the operation of this organization.
- . In 2020, NatureLife Cambodia secures new funding from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) in the amount of 80000 US\$ for a project in Stung Sen Ramsar site, and Oriental Bird Club (OBC) in amount 2421 UKPond for shorebird survey at coastal zone.
- . The staff of NatureLife Cambodia was increased from 3 to 6 and a proper office room was set up in sharing the cost with BirdLife International Cambodia Programme
- . With funding support from IUCN-Netherland, NatureLife Cambodia successfully leased 8.4 hectares of land next to Anlung Pring landscape for Sarus Crane conservation.
- . NatureLife Cambodia develop the Crane friendly rice initiative and get an endorsement from the Ministry of Environment
- . Collaborate project with BirdLife International Cambodia Programme and WWT at Anlung Pring, Beoung Prek Lapouv, and Stung Sen move as plan. The result of these projects can be seen in the above sections.



*Leased land next to Anlung Pring Protected Landscape .*

## STORY OF THE YEAR

### **New Recorded for Boeung Prek Lapouv protected landscape: more than two thousand nests of Asian Open Bill founded in this October**



Asian Open bill has been recorded in this landscape since 2003 with a minimum number (more than one hundred), based on our monitoring result its number is increasing. In this October, Rangers, and the field biodiversity monitoring team recorded thousands, and most importantly it built 2186 nests on 270 inundated trees. This nest colony is first recorded for Boeung Prek Lapouv for the last 15 years.

“Ministry of Environment has managed this protected landscape for four years, we observed the increase of bird species. The first recorded of Asian Open bill nest in this wetland is a positive result of our hard work in protecting and conserving the wetland’s biodiversity” Mr. Lim Vath, Boeung Prek Lapouv vice director, “ As a head of rangers, we will work harder to protect and conserve this natural resources for our next generation”

“ Takeo provincial department of Environment has mandated to manage the Boeung Prek Lapouv protected landscape, we are pleased with this new record and the increase of bird species. Asian open bill decide to build the colonies in this wetland it means the site is safe” Said Mr. Chhoy Moly, Director of Takeo provincial department of Environment “ My department will continue to collaborate with relevant government focal points, local communities and NGO partners to protect the inundated forest in this wetland”.

“ It is my first time to see the big flock of Asian Open bill and its colonies in Boeung Prek Lapouv protected landscape, in the name of provincial authorities, I would like to congratulate



the provincial department of environment and NGOs partners for their hard work to protect the natural resources in this wetland” Said H.E. Meung Vuthy, deputy governor of Takeo province, “ Provincial government will continue to collaborate with stakeholder to ensure effective site management”

Mr. Saber Masoomi, Country coordinator of WWT, said that “ Boeung Prek Lapouv is a unique wetland ecology system in lower Mekong delta of Cambodia. This wetland support the livelihood of 5000 families from 22 surrounded villages through providing freshwater, fish, and herb. It helps ensure food security and climate change resiliency. As an NGO partner, WWT will continue to provide technical and financial support to conserve and protect this wetland”

Mr. Bou Vorsak, Cambodia Programme Manager of BirdLife International, said that “ Flooded forest, grassland, and wetland available in Boeung Prek Lapouv provide significant services and products to support the daily livelihood of local communities, wildlife, and biodiversity. The new Asian open bill colony recording is proof to inform us that this wetland not only important for supporting the vulnerable Sarus Crane but is also an important site for other bird species too. To protect this globally important wetland, BirdLife would like to request to local government and relevant stakeholders to immediately crack down the illegal land encroachment, human disturbance, and poisoning. Most importantly speed up the process of the zoning plan development for this protected area.

“ The increment of Asian open bill in Boeung Prek Lapouv protected landscape informed the effectiveness of natural resources and site management, protection and conservation. Protection and conservation is not only the work of the Ministry of Environment but it needs more collaboration among stakeholders to the significant outcomes are made. I would like to congrats the Provincial authorities, provincial department of environment, and NGO partners that always commit and collaborate in conserving the natural resource and biodiversity at this site. I would like to encourage all stakeholders to continue their hard works to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources of this wetland for the current benefit of local communities and in the future” Said Dr. Srey Sunleang, Director of Freshwater Wetland Conservation Department, Ministry of Environment.

Boeung Prek Lapouv management and conservation project is implementing in collaboration between the Ministry of Environment, BirdLife, WWT, and NatureLife Cambodia

### **2020 International Vulture Awareness Day: Cambodia’s vultures remain at the edge of extinction**

**Phnom Penh (September 5, 2020)** – vultures are masters of the air! Recent satellite tagging of vultures in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary has revealed vultures fly at heights of 6 km, and by flying at up to 100 km/hour can commute between the vulture feeding stations in Chhiep and Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuaries with ease. However, there is more to the story.

Vultures play an important role in maintaining the environment by stripping the carcasses of dead animals, which helps to reduce the spread of disease. They are nature’s “clean-up crew”. But it is this that puts them in danger. Illegal use of carbofuran-based poisons can exterminate vulture populations. These dangerous chemicals should be restricted as they are dangerous to human health too. As a result, all three resident species of vulture in the dry forest landscape of the country are threatened with extinction. Cambodia represents the last hope for these

species in the region, but here numbers have halved over the past ten years. Just one significant population remains, straddling the Mekong in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary in Stung Treng Province and Chhep Wildlife Sanctuary in Preah Vihear Province.

“All Cambodians can be proud to still have vultures in the country but everyone needs to support their conservation efforts by protecting their habitats and especially by stopping wildlife poisoning. Otherwise, Cambodia’s vultures will go extinct, as in the neighboring countries of Thailand and Vietnam,” says Michael Meyerhoff, Country Director of ACCB. The Cambodia Vulture Working Group is formed of NGOs, government, and academic institutes, to prevent the extinction of vultures in Cambodia. On International Vulture Awareness Day 2020, we join with vulture conservationists across the world to celebrate vultures.

“The conservation status of the three critically endangered vultures in Cambodia is highly concerning, carbamate pesticides pose a key risk to the survival of vultures but also to human health and livestock. WWF is advocating a ‘One Health’ approach linking the health of people, animals, and our shared environment and urges this to be included in decision making on wildlife and land-use change,” said Mr. Teak Seng, Country Director of WWF-Cambodia. The core member of CVWG comprises the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Angkor Centre for Conservation of Biodiversity, BirdLife International, Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF, Center for Biodiversity Conservation, and the ordinary members comprise Cambodian Bird Guide Association, Nature Life Cambodia, Sam Veasna Conservation Tour and Center for Biodiversity Conservation of the Royal University of Phnom Penh.





## PROGRAMME FINANCIAL REPORT

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT IN 2020

#### RECEIPTS

Funds receive from donor	\$ 796,125
Other income	\$ 264
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>\$ 796,389</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Personnel costs	\$ 400,463
Office Supp/Mater/Util	\$ 8,773
Telecom/Post/Internet	\$ 4,787
Community conservation	\$ 113,761
Workshops/meetings	\$ 55,559
Equipment & Supplies	\$ 74,638
Travel	\$ 21,594
Audit	\$ 2,700
Overhead	\$ 22,847
<b>Total Disbursements</b>	<b>\$ 705,121</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) of receipts over disbursement</b>	<b>\$ 91,268</b>
<b>Fund balance as at begging of the year</b>	<b><u>\$ 320,311</u></b>
<b>Fund balance as at end of the year</b>	<b><u>\$ 411,579</u></b>

**PARTNERS AND DONORS**

BirdLife International Cambodia Programme would like to acknowledge the support from the following partners and donors:

**Government Partners**



**NGOs partners**



**Donors**



STEPHEN MARTIN-BIRDLIFE SPECIES CHAMPION



RAINFOREST TRUST





## ANNEX1: Staff List

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Contact No.</u>
1	Jonathan Charles Eames	Senior Technical Advisor	M	British	PP	088 283 3937
2	Rachel Emma Ladd	Researcher	F	Australia	PP	086 270 482
3	Bou Vorsak	Country Program Manager	M	Cambodian	PP	012 222 073
4	Ny Naiky	Project Officer	F	Cambodian	pp	097 9712 567
5	Neak Bophal	Senior Admin/Finance Officer	F	Cambodian	PP	016 366 289
6	Vorn Sreymom	Assistant Adm/Finance	F	Cambodian	PP	097 80 79187
7	Ly Samphors	Lower Mekong Wetland Project Officer	M	Cambodian	PP	077 30 16 42
8	Taing Porchhay	Ramsar Project Officer	M	Cambodian	PP	092 685 675 010 899 779
9	Soeun Sophy	Cleaner	F	Cambodian	PP	017 603 084
10	Bun Thy	Guard PP	M	Cambodian	PP	016 677 133
11	Thol Sovannarith	Project Manager LWS	M	Cambodian	LWS	066 511 556 099 55 11 56
12	Baoy Somaly	Adm/Finance Assistant LWS	F	Cambodian	LWS	088 746 4207
13	Vorn Kongkea	Field Monitoring Team Leader	M	Cambodian	LWS	088 33 55 824
14	Chea Sophea	Data Management Officer	M	Cambodian	WSP	088 8585 465
15	Sin Samath	Adm/Finance Assistant WSP	M	Cambodian	WSP	071 544 4498
16	Eang Samnang	Project Officer	M	Cambodian	WSP	088 4866 165
17	Sung Ren	Livelihood Officer	M	Cambodian	WSP	088 64 69 555 096 84 79 795
18	Mem Mai	Senior Monitoring Ranger WSP	M	Cambodian	WSP	088 333 6470
19	Lun Bunpeang	Senior Monitoring Ranger WSP	M	Cambodian	WSP	097 4738 366 071444 0699
20	Mem Somphorn	Ranger WSP	M	Cambodian	WSP	071 875 7774 097 966 6165
21	Van Kosal	Ranger WSP	M	Cambodian	WSP	071 7773265
22	Vann Vichet	Ranger WSP	M	Cambodian	WSP	088 4469 000 066 426 999
23	Mak Sopheap	Livelihood Project Manager	M	Cambodian	WSP	(092/016) 410 233
24	Vanna Vannak	Community Project Assistant	M	Cambodian	LWS	069 28 73 24 097 8010 380

25	Tang Punleu	Project Assistant	M	Cambodian	PP	099 644 386
26	Roeun Vanthet	SMART and Data Management Assistant	M	Cambodian	LWS	099 688 218 086 212 146
27	Mey Phanny	Wetland Project Assistant	M	Cambodian	PP	096 40 30726 017 384 929
28	Mourng BunMart	Project Assistant-Intern	M	Cambodian	LWS	088 5102210
29	Soum Thorn	Biodiversity Project Officer	M	Cambodian	LWS	081 976 322
30	Bang Sreyppov	Education Project Assistant	F	Cambodia	PP	081 944 568
31	Ny Maren	Datamanagement Officer	M	Cambodia	LWS	097 408 5269
32	Ven Bros	Stung Sen Project Assistent	M	Cambodia	PP	077 69 0005
30	Morn Sreykhuoch	Country Program Manager Assistant Intern	F	Cambodia	PP	093 31 55 86
31	Bunat Zoe Sidana	Project Leader intern	F	Cambodia	PP	096 282 8000
32	Vorn Devin	Project Assistant intern	M	Cambodia	PP	088 6989 601
33	Thea Ravuth	Project member team intern	M	Cambodia	PP	068 64 96 15
34	Duch Sreyphanin	Admin Finance intern	F	Cambodia	PP	098 398 435
<b>BirdLife/WWT staff</b>						
35	Saber Masoomi	Country Coordinator	M	Iran	PP	012537054
36	Pal Holly	Finance and Admin officer	F	Cambodia	pp	012 537 054
37	Srun Bunthary	Technical officer	F	Cambodia	pp	099887155
38	Net Norint	Research officer	M	Cambodia	pp	017955811
39	Yoeung Visal	Government Liaison officer	M	Cambodia	pp	092630178