



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT119
Project title	Reduced illegal wildlife trade and strengthened rural communities
Country/ies	Cambodia, Laos
Lead Partner	Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd.
Project partner(s)	1. Stung Treng Provincial Authority (STPA), Ad-hoc Committee for IBIS Rice and Siem Pang PATROL. 2. Siem Pang District Administration (SPDA), Siem Pang PATROL Operational Working Group. 3. Border Liaison Office 4. Stung Treng Department of Environment
IWTCF grant value	£337,596.00
Start/end dates of project	01/07/2022 to 30/06/2025
Reporting period (e.g. April 2022-Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	July 2022 to March 2023: 1 st Annual Report
Project Leader name	James R.A. Lyon
Project website/blog/social media	n/a
Report author(s) and date	James Lyon, Tukla Mang, Sopheap Mak: 17-26/04/23 Mark Bowman: 28/04/23 Jonathan Eames: 27/04/23

Illegal wildlife trade is often conducted with impunity and openly because of a lack of capacity and coordination amongst law enforcement agencies. For example, currently there are only seven enforcement rangers deployed by the Department of Environment (DoE) in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, when regional norms indicate there should be one ranger per thousand hectares giving a ranger force of 135 rangers. In short, no meaningful impact to reduce wildlife trade can be expected when the ranger force is at less than 10% of the required level.

The DoE do not exist and operate in isolation as there are other law enforcement agencies operating in and around the protected area under different jurisdictions including the Border Police and Army, but their actions are not coordinated and there is no cooperation across the border. Therefore, criminal syndicates conducting international wildlife trade escape prosecution, whereas the small-time subsistence poacher working for middlemen are detained and fined placing them and their families in more debt. This project will ensure coordination is established through already existing mandates, statutes and multilateral agreements and the gaps in the capability of law enforcement is improved through replicable capacity development.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

1. Stung Treng Provincial Authority (STPA), Ad-hoc Committee for IBIS Rice and Siem Pang PATROL.

The Stung Treng Provincial Authority has the authority to direct all government agencies and departments operating in the province, to improve the safety, security, welfare and development. The Deputy Governor chairs and implement the Ad-hoc Committee on IBIS Rice and Siem Pang PATROL.

An ad-hoc committee meeting on IBIS Rice and Siem Pang PATROL was held on 24 June 2022 prior to the project commencing (Annex A1-24 June 2022 committee minutes). A second meeting was held on 31 January 2023 (Annex A2-31 January 2023 committee minutes). Two meetings planned for the second half of 2022, were cancelled due to the H.E Doung Pov, deputy provincial governor being transferred to Kratie province and his replacement Deputy Provincial Governor H.E. Chao Monira not being available. These meetings will be organised each quarter in Year 2 of the project.

2. Siem Pang District Administration (SPDA), Siem Pang PATROL Operational Working Group.

The Siem Pang District Administration led by the District Governor also established the Siem Pang PATROL Operational Working Group (SPPOWG), under the direction of the Stung Treng Provincial directive. The SPPOWG is responsible to: Direct, control and coordinate with; Border Police Battalion 701, District Police, District Royal Gendarmerie Khmer, District Military Division, other military units assigned to Siem Pang District and other required law enforcement agencies; Chair the Siem Pang PATROL Operational Working Group quarterly and special meetings and develop inter-agency cooperation; Direct agencies as per the Siem Pang District Administration's mandate and the SPPOWG for collaborative operations and tasks in the countering of illegal activity; Lead and attend awareness raising meetings and events in the promotion of the SPPOWG aims and activities; share information among the SPPOWG on illegal activity and determine solutions to the problems. SPPOWG met monthly during the reporting period to support the implementation of law enforcement, major activities included the approval, positing and distribution of new warning signage on illegal activities in the protected area, Siem Pang township and villages, the discussion and planning to issue directives to stop poisoning of domestic animals and wildlife and to the issue a directive to stop the selling of wildlife in restaurants and markets within Siem Pang District. Also, every 5-days the law enforcement agencies responsible for patrolling met, discussed illegal activity and developed patrol plans to be issued to patrolling team members under Siem Pang PATROL.

3. Border Liaison Office

Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) promote communication and cooperation between different national law enforcement agencies working along the international border. They foster greater

cross-border law enforcement cooperation through the sharing of real time information on drug, wildlife, timber and human traffickers to enable fast and effective intervention by law enforcement officers on the other side of the border. BLO counterparts meet on a regular basis both formally and informally to exchange intelligence. Periodically, regional BLO workshops are held to disseminate the latest modus operandi of traffickers and the trafficking routes.

The Cambodian-Lao BLO, will facilitate the requirements under Output 3: Siem Pang PATROL Programme fully operational with multi-agency, patrols and investigations, transboundary dialog and ad-hoc investigations with Lao PDR occurring along the border. Rising Phoenix met with the BLO on 10 July 2022, to discuss the implementation of this IWT project including future requirements of them to support the project.

4. Stung Treng Department of Environment

Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) is the management authority for Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary and mandated to implement protection and natural resource management in accordance with the national strategic plan, policies and the protected area law. Rising Phoenix coordinates regularly with PDoE in the development and approval of patrol orders for the officers under Siem Pang PATROL programme. The chief of Stung Treng PDoE provided approval for the implementation of the scout recruitment, training and deployment. They have also attended all the organised ad-hoc Committee for IBIS Rice and Siem Pang PATROL.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Expansion of IBIS Rice Programme at villages surrounding Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, increasing household income.

1.1 Expand the IBIS Rice scheme and sell the IBIS Rice at a minimum 10% premium price

In 2022 rice growing season, 697 households in 11 villages grew IBIS Rice and achieved organic certification from ECOCERT in December 2022. Of these 510 households (2,550 people) sold 670 tonnes of IBIS Rice at a premium of 70% (86% premium if sold over a tonne) which generated US\$308,257 income for participating households or an average of US\$604 per household (Annes A.3- IBIS Rice 2022 annual report for Siem Pang District).

1.2 Capacity building to Village Marketing Network committees (VMN) to become Village Agents

From 18 to 20 of July 2022, 12 Village Marketing Network (VMN) members received training in the Internal Control System (ICS). The participants were trained in farm diary record keeping, inspection skills, threshing records, sketch mapping, organic rules, rice yield estimation and rice field cleaning checklist. The training was led by Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP).

From the 22 to 24 October 2022, 24 VMN members from 10 participating villages in Siem Pang district travelled to the IBIS Rice project site in Preah Vihear province. This study tour allowed the exchange new experiences in improving rice production yields using SMART agricultural techniques, including cover crops, compost fertilizers, and community irrigation ponds which provided more benefits to farmers in terms of both quantity and quality of the rice. The study tour was led by Rising Phoenix partner SMP.

During November, 28 VMN members received trainings from SMP staff on rice specification quality checking. They learnt about how to check rice purity (whole rice and cracked rice), scrape and waste, and humidity. This allowed VMN to grade the farmers' rice quality.

1.3 Rice field mapping and registration for 300 households with the Department of Land Management

In 2022, prior to the start of the project, Rising Phoenix supported the registration of 320 land parcels from 295 IBIS Rice households, covering 945 hectares of rice fields. Rising Phoenix has

started mapping new IBIS Rice members rice fields in April 2023, and the results will be updated in the next report.

1.4 Financial management literacy training to IBIS Rice participants

Financial management literacy training was implemented in November and December 2022 (Annex A.4 – Financial management literacy training report). A total of 418 household participated in the training representing 2,090 rural people. Through the training, participants learnt about sources and management of income and expenses, risks to family finance, how to reduce risk and making a savings plan, and how to manage their income from the sales of their rice effectively and in a sustainable way. Before the training, only 31% of participants passed the pre-test, but after the training 75% of participants passed the post-test, demonstrating an average increase of 44% of knowledge on financial management literacy.

1.5 IBIS Rice compliance monitoring and forest cover change assessment of SPWS

The forest cover assessment produced in December 2022 demonstrated a 3% (2.73% or 3,655 hectares) decline of forest cover from 2021 to 2022 (Annex A.5- Forest cover change report). This forest loss has been concentrated along the Sekong River and in areas controlled by the army. There are three main factors which cause forest loss including community encroachment, army base construction, and road construction by the army.

Rising Phoenix compliance officer regularly reviewed the law enforcement monthly report to check for the rule breakers against IBIS Rice members, monitored of satellite imagery to identify land encroachment, combined with ground truthing checking around farmers' rice fields. As the result, the ground truth checking between 4 – 9 September 2022 and 8 – 13 October 2022 combined with two non-compliant village meetings on 29 - 30 October 2022. We found three farmers who broke the rules, violating land encroachment, wood transportation, and wildlife transportation, bringing the non-compliant farmers to nine members in 2022 (Annex A.6 IBIS Rice compliance half year report).

1.6 Conduct Farmers' Day for sharing lesson learnt and best practice to local farmers and authorities

A National Farmer's Day event was held in the afternoon on 21 December 2022 in Pong Kriel village, Prek Meas commune, Siem Pang district, Stung Treng province. The purpose was to disseminate the IBIS Rice project achievements in the 11 target villages and disseminate the plan for the expansion, promote community involvement and stakeholder support, as well as share lessons learnt. Six NGOs representatives participated in the event. The event was chaired by Mr. Chao Monira, Stung Treng Deputy Provincial Governor, Mr. Sreng Cheaheng, Stung Treng PDoE Director, Mr. Phan Yuth, Siem Pang District Governor, and 249 people, including 89 females, took-part (Annex A.7-Farmer field day report).

Output 2: A diverse and gender inclusive scout teams are established and operational.

2.1 Notification - conduct planning and notification of Scout Team Recruitment and desired pre-qualifications in collaboration with the Siem Pang District Authority and Stung Treng Provincial Department of Environment, determine a short list of up to 60 possible recruits.

From the 21 of August to 13 of September 2022, Rising Phoenix Co., Ltd proceeded with the recruitment phase of Output 2. Meetings were held with the District Governor, Siem Pang District Administration, the Provincial Department of Environment, and the Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary management to discuss the recruitment process and involvement of those agencies. From the meeting there was agreement and strong support to recruit local community and minority groups to be become Rising Phoenix Scouts.

Recruitment announcements were made by visiting the villages around the protected area. There were 212 job applications received, most of these applicants came to the office to apply, those that could not were supported by our Community Development Unit (CDU) to apply.

Detailed explanation of the job requirements for a Rising Phoenix Scout was outlined to all applicants so that they were fully aware and willing to applying, as well as understanding that they would have to attend a one-day competitive selection process. Rising Phoenix staff short listed 60 of the applications that best suited the terms of reference (30 female and 30 male). Those 60 short-listed applicants were then notified of the capacity assessment dates (Annex A.8- Report on Recruitment Process for Scouts).

2.2 Selection Course - conduct a recruitment selection course process, including drug testing, ensuring a fair and transparent recruitment of 20 scouts from 60 applicants.

The capacity assessment process was designed to assess an individual's skills, attitude, physical and mental attributes for recruitment. The assessment feeds into the development and implementation of training, through determining the average level of skills, attitude, physical and mental attributes of future trainees (Annex A.9- Scout Capacity Assessment Report).

The capacity assessment occurred on the 13 September. It started at 05h30 hrs and testing activities continued until 19h00 hrs. The capacity assessment was held for 52 candidates (24 males, 28 Females). Six males and two female candidates failed to arrive for the assessment or were late, therefore were excluded from further participation. Of the 52 candidates Rising Phoenix selected 13 males (three reserves) and 13 females (three reserves). The ethnicity breakdown was as follows: Kavet males: 5, Lao minority males: 5, Khmer males 3, Kavet females 3, Lao minority females: 4, Khmer females 6.

2.3 Equipment - Source and procure required equipment in accordance with policy and procedure.

During the reporting period equipment was sourced and procured for the scout team in accordance with Rising Phoenix policies and procedures. Equipment purchased included t-shirts, boots, rucksacks, uniforms, water bottles, gloves, belts, hammocks, fly sheets, radios helmets and motorbike repair tools. Additional equipment and cloud storage to support management of the scout's operation in SPWS was also purchased.

2.4 Training – conduct 2-week competency-based scout training, covering Rising Phoenix policy, procedure and reporting, radio and SMART phone communications, remote first aid, navigation, field craft, surveillance patrolling, check points, de-snaring, wildlife awareness and recognition, use of camera traps and use of water craft.

A 15-day training course lead by Mark Bowman, Head of law enforcement for Rising Phoenix was implemented from the 3 to 17 December 2022 with 25 trainees attending and completing the course. One selected female decided at the last moment not to become a Scout and thus did not attend the training course.

The mission of the training was train participants' to effectively, confidently and safely implement their main job function of a patrol scout to support law enforcement counter-poaching officers in surveillance, non-law enforcement support tasks such as snare clearing, destruction of illegal man-made structures under supervision, checkpoints and other field support tasks. Training was also conducted by the Department of Police Private Security Management Unit, General Department of the Police Commissariat, Ministry of Interior in the law and authority of private security agent. The training covered nine units and a closing ceremony was held on the 17 December with representation from the project partners.

23 out of 25 of the trainees passed the competency-based training course, attaining at least 70% passing grade in each unit. One female did not pass due to an old shoulder injury that existed prior to the training and one male did not pass all required testing. Eleven females were selected as Scouts of which three were from Kavet ethnic minority and three were from the Lao ethnic minority. Thirteen males were selected as Scouts of which five were from Kavet ethnic minority and five were from Lao ethnic minority (Annex A10-Post Course Report).

2.5 Deploy – submit list of names to Stung Treng Provincial Department of Environment for official approval to work in and support activities in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary and deploy scout team members on tasks in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary.

Stung Treng department of environment approved the list of candidates who attended the scout training (Annex A.11 – Scout training approval letter). Of the 25 trainees that attended the training course, 22 were recruited as scouts (Annex A.12- List of recruited scouts). Initially three female scouts started their employment on the 19 December 2022 as radio operators, manning the radio control room at headquarters 24 hours day 7 days a week. On the 26 December 2022, 19 scouts (7 female and 12 male) began snare removal operations. Of the three remaining trainees, one joined the Biodiversity Monitoring Unit (BMU) as a buffalo herder (funded by Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund [CEPF]) and the other two were placed on a reserve list.

2.6 Monthly reporting – produce monthly reports on activities using smart data, earth rangers and field reports.

Monthly reports were produced on scout activities for the first three months of 2023, following their deployment in late December 2022 (Annes A13-14- Scout monthly reports from January to March 2023). Tables 1 and 2 summarise the types of patrols implemented by the scouts. The scouts work in teams and have a Department of Environment ranger with them.

Table 1: Summary of patrol effort of the scout unit from January to March 2023

Patrol Type	# Patrols	# Days	# Nights	Hours	Distance (km)	Coverage (km ²)
Boat	4	29	25	395	209	31
Foot	16	83	67	921	747	71
Motorbike	14	64	50	1008	1471	15
Vehicle	10	21	11	186	494	25

Table 2: Summary of patrol results of the scout unit from January to March 2023.

No	Observation Types	Numbers	Comments
1	Homemade Gun	9	3 confiscated, other 6 observe only
2	Chainsaw	8	5 confiscated
3	Snare	1701	Small and big cable and rope snare, removed
4	Electric wire snare	2	1650m, remove
5	Transportation	21	2 boats and 1 motorbike sent to PA office, other observe only
6	Timber - cut pieces	216	4.53m ³ confiscated
7	Fishing-tool	18	12 gillnets 1 of which was confiscated and the rest were removed
8	People observation	42	9 people sent to PA office
9	Camp	5	All camp were destroyed
10	Live animal	3	1 Gaur and 2 wild-pig rescued from and released
11	Land encroachment	10	Observed only
12	NTFPs	22	<i>Fibraurea tinctoria</i> Luor (yellow vine) 700kg confiscated
13	Wildlife observation	30	Sarus Crane, Black-necked Stork, White-Shoulder Ibis, Eld's Deer, Grey Heron and Cattle Egret
14	Carcass	24	Gaur, Sambar deer, Water monitor lizard, wild-pig, and bird

Output 3: Siem Pang PATROL Programme fully operational with multi-agency, patrols and investigations, transboundary dialog and ad-hoc investigations with Lao PDR occurring along the border

3.1 Development of Advance Investigation Training – working with the Siem Pang PATROL Operational Working Group (SPPOWG) and the Border Liaison Office (BLO) finalize curriculum outline and material, translate any new material from English to Khmer, and English and Khmer to Lao, select competent instructors.

Starting in May 2023, Rising Phoenix will work closely with the stakeholders in developing the curriculum ensuring lessons learned from the previous year of the project are inserted into the training material.

3.6 Patrolling and Investigation Meetings, Monitoring and Reporting – Through the Siem Pang PATROL Coordination Center, the Border Liaison Meetings, and the Siem Pang PATROL Operational Group meetings, feed information into agencies for investigation and monitor and report on successes and lessons learnt, utilizing operational meetings minutes and data provided.

On 10 July 2022 a meeting occurred with the Border Liaison Office, Rising Phoenix Co., Ltd and Deputy District Governor to discuss future cooperation and operations (Annex A.16 - 10 July 2023 BLO meeting points). A summary list of activities was given to the Cambodian Border Liaison Office for them to share and discuss with the Lao Border Liaison Office.

During the reporting period, there was regular encounters with armed poachers within the protected-area. Aggressively armed groups of 15 to 20 poachers, were identified entering the protected-area suspected to have crossed the border from Lao PDR, poaching within the southwest and west of the Core Zone and leaving behind signs (food and cigarette packets) indicating they were Laotian villagers. Also, to the southeast and east of the Core Zone small non-aggressive armed poachers in groups of 2-3 were also hunting with illegal weapons, these poachers were suspected Khmer villagers.

Over the following months in joint agency operations with the Border Police and Military conducting night patrols and the limited ranger force being deployed to fixed security locations and bolstered by another 40-border army soldiers establishing extra check points and observation posts along the border were initiated to deter the poachers. Rules of engagement were issued to the law enforcement and military personnel, not to engage but to deter the poachers entering the protected area.

Simultaneously Rising Phoenix supported an illegal weapon operation led by the Provincial Police. The seven person police team (including one female police officer) conducted two seven-day education and information gathering operations (Operation Fire Stick, followed by Operation Burnt Stick), in the villages on the southern boundary and in the western village of Kampourk. Through this operation the villagers were informed of the laws. Ten illegal weapons were voluntarily handed over to the police team during Operation Burnt Stick.

During September 2022, not one shooting incident was reported within the protected area and the law enforcement agencies informants stated that the Wildlife Market in Lao PDR had closed down. This success can be directly related to this multi-agency patrolling, education and information gathering by the law enforcement agencies. (*Note: Rising Phoenix does not pay for or handle any informants).

During March 2023, the Border Police were ordered to conduct an operation by the Provincial Police Commissioner to crack down on the rampant yellow vine illegal trade, in which the yellow vine was being transported from Cambodia in Siem Pang District across the porous border into Lao PDR. The Border Police commander worked closely with the Siem Pang PATROL Operational Working Group to implement this operation consisting of 40 Border Police and the 5 Border Police, patrolling officers, assigned to the Siem Pang PATROL programme. During this operation the Border Police captured an armed Lao poacher with a wild boar on the border attempting to escape back into Lao PDR. Due to a cooperative agreement between Stung Treng Province and Champasak Province Lao PDR designed to de-escalate border tensions and potential conflict, the violator was handed over to the Lao authorities.

Patrol results and effort is summarised below in table 3 and 4 (Annex A.17-24 – SPPU monthly reports from July 2022 to February 2023).

Table 3: Summary of patrol effort of the Siem Pang PATROL law enforcement patrols from July 2022 to March 2023.

Patrol Type	# Patrols	# Days	# Nights	Distance (km)	Coverage (km2)
Vehicle	12	38	27	673	337
Foot	25	86	62	573	172
Boat	13	42	31	718	108
Motorbike	64	323	259	5799	58
Total	114	489	379	7763	674

Table 4: Siem Pang PATROL law enforcement patrol results from July 2022 to March 2023.

No	Type	Number	Comments
1	Camp	13	Observe Only
2	Domestic Animals	3	Observe Only-Domestic dog
3	Fishing tool - Dai	2	Destroyed
4	Land Clearance	12	2 Processing documents
5	People - direct observation	83	19 Warning Contract
6	Bushmeat	1	1 Wild-pig head (destroyed)
7	Poison	1	Educated
8	Timber	41	3.88 m3 confiscated
9	Transportation	8	3 Hand tractors confiscated
10	Chainsaw	6	2 Confiscated
11	Home-made Gun	12	Confiscated
12	Illegal fishing net	1	Removed
13	Snare	126	Rope snare and Cable snare - removed
14	Yellow vine	110	110 bags of yellow vine confiscated
15	Encroachment	6	6 cases sent to court

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Expansion of IBIS Rice Programme at villages surrounding Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, increasing household income.

1.1 By 2025 IBIS Rice expands from 783 (2021 baseline) to 1,200 Households.

In August 2022, 812 households had registered with the IBIS rice scheme in Siem Pang district. Out of these 812 registered households, 697 households passed the internal control system (ICS) inspection and were allowed to sell their paddy to the IBIS Rice Conservation Co. Ltd. Progress made in Year 1 indicates that the target of 1,200 households will be met by end of project.

1.2 By 2025, 85% of participating households sell their paddy crop to IBIS Rice, as compared to the 2021 baseline of 76%

IBIS Rice Conservation Co. Ltd. purchased rice from Siem Pang district between 1 to 28 December 2022. 74% (510 out of 697) approved households sold their paddy to IBIS Rice. This was a 2% reduction from the 2021 baseline, although the volume of rice sold increased from 397 tonnes in 2021 to 670 tonnes in 2022, and the cash income from IBIS Rice increased from \$170,976 in 2021 to \$308,257 in 2022.

1.3 By 2025, at least 90% of participating households have followed the conservation contract, continuing from the achieved 2021 baseline.

By the end of 2022 there were nine non-compliant households. Non-compliant farmers had committed acts of land encroachment, transportation of illegally logged timber and transport of poached wildlife. 99% (688 out of 697) of participating households were compliant to their conservation contracts in 2022. However, an unknown number of violators were clearly not caught or reported during the reporting period.

1.4 By 2025 at least one village marketing networks is self-financing, as compared to the 2021 baseline of 0.

In Year 1 no village marketing network became self-financing, and this was never a target. Village marketing networks have received additional training over the reporting period.

Output 2: A diverse and gender inclusive scout teams are established and operational.

2.1. Ten males with 50% representation from Lao and Kavet ethnic minorities are recruited into a scout team, trained and equipped by the end of year 1.

Twelve males were recruited into the scout team on the 26 December 2022. This included five Kavet and four Lao, therefore a total of 75% of male recruits to the scout team came from ethnic minorities.

2.2. Ten female snare removal scouts 50% with representation from Lao and Kavet ethnic minorities are recruited, trained and equipped by the end of Year 1.

Three females were recruited into the scout team on the 19 December 2022, and an additional seven were recruited on the 26 December 2022. Of these three are Kavet and three are Lao, therefore a total of 60% of female recruits to the scout team came from ethnic minorities.

2.3. Snare clearance along the O'Khampa River increases from 3 km² by end of year 1, and 30 km² by Year 3.

The scouts have been operation for three months and snare clearance along the O'Khampa River has been 18 km². This is a 15km² increase from the 2021 baseline, and is over 50% of the way for achieving this indicator for Year 2.

Output 3: Siem Pang PATROL Programme fully operational with multi-agency, patrols and investigations, transboundary dialog and ad-hoc investigations with Lao PDR occurring along the border

3.1 Increased patrol area coverage (km²) of Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary from 20% per month (2021 Baseline) to 70% per month by Year 2.

Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary is 1,337.07 Km². From July 2022 to March 2023 a total of 1,291 km² patrol area coverage was achieved via foot, boat, motorbike and vehicle patrols. This was 96% coverage for the nine-month period. This averages around 10% patrol coverage each month.

3.2 Increase in investigations and prosecutions of illegal wildlife traders in Siem Pang District from 2021 baseline of 0 to 3 prosecution in year 2 and 5 prosecutions in Year 3 of the project.

No prosecutions of illegal wildlife traders in Siem Pang District were completed in the first nine months of the project as this is a Year 2 activity.

3.3 Prosecution of transboundary illegal wildlife traders increases from 2021 baseline of 0, to 1 case in year 2 and 1 case in year 3.

No prosecutions of transboundary illegal wildlife traders were completed in the first nine months of the project as this is a Year 2 activity.

3.4 1 x Transboundary Advance Investigation training course conducted between Cambodia and Lao PDR, 1 x study tours to Siem Pang PATROL Coordination center by Lao PDR officers. 1 x Refresher Patrol Training. Involving 60 officers with a minimum of 20% female officers involved in working on border security and illegal wildlife trade patrolling and investigations by project end.

The activities required to complete this indicator will occur in the second year of the project.

3.5 Annual Border Liaison meetings involving select officers from Cambodia and Lao PDR, starting year 1 to end of project.

A meeting was held with the Border Liaison Office on the 10 July 2022 at Trapeang Kreal International Border Checkpoint Border Liaison Office, Cambodia between Police Maj. Man Seab, Border Liaison Officer Trapeang Kreal, Police Lt. Gen Huot Sophally, Siem Pang PATROL Coordinator and Mark Bowman, Director of Enforcement Rising Phoenix Co., Ltd.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Illegal wildlife trade reduced, household income increased and sustainable, gender equality promoted and career opportunities created for spatially marginalized ethnic minority communities.

0.1 By 2025 a minimum 2 sites one on the Cambodia-Thai Border and one on the Lao-Cambodian Border have requested to use the innovative scalable PATROL model.

A study tour to Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary was held in December 2022, in which representatives from WWF, WCS, CI and FFI came to learn about the work of Rising Phoenix in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary. As part of the study tour the attendants learnt about the Siem Pang PATROL programme (Annex A.25: SPWS study tour agenda).

0.2 By 2025, the total sales income of Siem Pang IBIS Rice members will reach US\$ 300,000 as compared to the 2021 baseline of US\$ 170,000.

The total income from sales of Siem Pang IBIS Rice members reached US\$ 308,257 in 2022 as compared to 2021 baseline of \$170,976. In 2022 Siem Pang became the largest producer of IBIS Rice in Cambodia in 2022. This outcome indicator has already been achieved and exceeded in the first year of the project.

0.3 By 2025 at least one village marketing committee is self-financing, as compared to the 2021 baseline of 0.

This was not achieved and not a Year 1 target.

0.4. 20 local people are employed as scouts, in which 50% are ethnic minorities and 50% comprise a female snaring removal team by end of year 1, as compared to the 2021 baseline of 6 scouts with 33% female and 0% ethnic minorities.

Twenty-two local people were employed as scouts in December 2022, and one of the existing scouts transferred to the Logistic Support Unit (LSU) in January 2023. Therefore, at the end of the reporting period there are 27 scouts with 40% female (11 females) and 55% from ethnic

minorities (15 from ethnic minorities). A female team of 5 scouts has been established as a snare removal team.

0.5. By 2025, the total number of bushmeat, carcasses and alive animals confiscated within SPWS will be reduce by 50% as compared to the 2021 baseline of 58.

In 2022, there was a total of 21 incidents of bushmeat, carcasses and alive animals being confiscated by law enforcement officers at SPWS. This was a 36% reduction from the 2021 baselines of 58 incidents.

Table 5: 2022 incident table for bushmeat, alive animals and carcass at SPWS.

1	Bushmeat	8	3 wild pig and 5 monitor lizards
2	Alive animal	12	2 Snake species and 10 monitor lizards
3	Carcass	1	Peafowl

0.6 Working under the mandate of PATROL and the Border Liaison Office (BLO) local and transboundary investigations into illegal wildlife trade, prosecute more than 10 local and transboundary middlemen by end of project, as compared to 2021 baseline of 0.

This was not a Year 1 target. No prosecutions were completed in the first 9 months of the project.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome level Assumptions

Assumption O.1: By 2023 COVID-19 Pandemic response allows the opening up of national and transnational travel and tourism with minimal restrictions.

Comment: This assumption has proved to be correct for Cambodia.

Assumption O.2: An increasing number of households view IBIS Rice as a saleable commodity rather than for household consumption.

Comment: IBIS rice households in Siem Pang sold almost double the amount of un-milled rice in 2022 as compared to 2021, this demonstrates that the existing households are viewing IBIS Rice in more as a saleable commodity.

Assumption O.3: A sufficient number of females and Kavet people will engage in the wage economy.

Comment: This assumption has proved to be correct.

Assumption O.4: Law enforcement agencies will cooperate.

Comment: To date the district army, border police and provincial department of environment officers continue to collaborate on patrols under Siem Pang PATROL programme.

Assumption O.5: The multiple law enforcement agency approach is more resistant to corruption. The Governments of Cambodia and Lao PDR will cooperate under the Border Liaison Mechanism to investigate illegal transboundary wildlife trade.

Comment: This assumption will be tested in the 2nd year of the project.

Assumption O.6: Magistrates can be identified who will prosecute alleged offenders.

Comment: There is a complete lack of knowledge of the Wildlife Sanctuary Director and Rangers to correctly document cases of illegal activity to the prosecutor, this has been rectified by providing on-the-job training.

Output 1 Assumptions

Assumption 1.1: Households continue to join the IBIS Rice scheme.

Comment: At this stage households in Siem Pang district are continuing to join the IBIS Rice scheme and Rising Phoenix has secured additional funding from USAID Morodok Baitang project to expand the programme to 11 additional villages.

Assumption 1.2: An increasing number of households sell their paddy crop to IBIS Rice.

Comment: The number of households that sold paddy to IBIS Rice in 2022, dropped by 2% compared to 2021, but the volume of rice sold by these households increased by 80%.

Assumption 1.3: Villagers voluntarily report infringements. Household compliance with conservation agreements reduces rate of habitat degradation and hunting.

Comment: 99% of IBIS Rice members in Siem Pang District were compliant with their conservation contract in 2022. Although households may have broken the contracts without being caught.

Assumption 1.4: Villagers are prepared to manage the scheme responsibly.

Comment: The village marketing network members are receiving additional training, and they will move towards managing IBIS Rice in Siem Pang district over the next two years of the project.

Output 2 Assumptions

Assumption 2.1: A sufficient number of Kavet villagers are prepared to work and not use the job to continue illegal activities.

Comment: Eight Kavet villagers have started working for Rising Phoenix as scouts, although they have only worked for three months, this is not a long enough time to test this assumption.

Assumption 2.2: A sufficient number of females are prepared to work as scouts. Female scouts are able to provide time away from family to conduct the tasks and are also not stigmatized by males and family in doing this type of work.

Comment: This assumption proved to be correct with 28 females attending the capacity assessment day as part of scout recruitment.

Assumption 2.3: The Rising Phoenix, Surveillance Intelligence and Reporting Unit will be able to monitor in detail through SMART applications the work conducted and anticipate and respond to any issues and safety concerns with village and family members through counter-intelligence.

Comment: The scouts have been operating under SIRU for the last three months. They produce monthly reports and the assumption has held true to date.

Output 3 Assumptions

Assumption 3.1: Law enforcement agencies participate and cooperate.

Comment: There is still issues of various different reporting lines amongst agencies and internal politics between commanders of the same agencies. To counter this the Provincial Governor has been requested to intervene and send directives to agencies to cooperate as per the requirements of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Assumption 3.2: Multi-agency cooperation and monitoring leads to reduced levels of corruption.

Comment: There is still a mistrust between agencies and not wanting other agencies involved in their operations due to the possible leaking of tactical information. This is being addressed through new reward schemes that create greater advantage in working together, as well as working and planning closer, facilitated by the Siem Pang PATROL coordination centre, providing information on a need-to-know basis, conducting joint agency patrols, monitoring of the patrols through earth ranger and post patrol debriefs, ensuring that all crime is reported as

per the law of Cambodia. Through this process we have seen a dramatic reduction in corruption with the agencies directly involved in working with the Siem Pang PATROL.

Assumption 3.3: Core funding is maintained for patrol officers' supplements.

Comment: Rising Phoenix has maintained available core funding for the patrol officers supplements for 2022 and 2023

Assumption 3.4: Border Liaison Officers from Lao PDR remain active upon project commencement and committed to working on transboundary illegal wildlife trade.

Comment: Since the international border has now been fully open and operational, we can now commence working closely with the BLO on the Lao PDR side commencing in May and June of 2023.

Assumption 3.5: Transboundary multi-agency training is able to be conducted under the mandate of the Border Liaison Office by no later than year 2.

Comment: The transboundary multi-agency training is planned for the Year 2 of the project, so far the Border Liaison Office has remained supportive for the training.

Assumption 3.6: The Cambodian Government is still committed to gender inclusive target of 20% of government staff in all agencies being females.

Comment: We are not aware of any change to this target.

Assumption 3.7: Rising Phoenix, Surveillance Intelligence and Reporting Unit will be able to plan and monitor work conducted through SMART applications and other electronic and overt on-the-ground information collection processes.

Comment: As per assumption

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction

Project Impact Statement:

Reduction of poverty and illegal wildlife poaching and trade in Siem Pang District, through innovative and scalable programmes in sustainable livelihoods, increased gender-neutral career opportunities and law enforcement

Comments

The project has completed its first nine months of operation commencing in July 2022. To date the project has established and operationalized a diverse and gender inclusive scout team (27 scouts with 40% female (11 females) and 55% from ethnic minorities (15 from ethnic minorities).

The IBIS Rice total income from sales for Siem Pang District increased to US\$ 308,257 in 2022 as compared to 2021 baseline of US\$ 170,976, demonstrating an 80% increase in total income from sales.

The scout team has been operational for only three months of the reporting period in quarter 1 2023, but has already removed 1,703 snares (2022 baseline 111 snares) and rescued three live animals from snares, most notably including a male Gaur.

The ground work has been established for the project to achieve its long term envisaged impact.

4. Thematic focus

Strengthening law enforcement

The project is strengthening law enforcement in Siem Pang District and along the porous border between Cambodian and Laos via the implementation of the Siem Pang PATROL programme, which facilitates the coordination of different law enforcement agencies in Stung Treng province and regularly patrolling within Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary.

The project has expanded the scout team, which is operational in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary. Over the first three months of 2023, significant effort and results have been achieved in the reducing the quantity of snares found in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary.

Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

The project has supported sustainable livelihoods in Siem Pang District, through the IBIS Rice programme which had total income of US\$ 308,257 in 2022 for members in Siem Pang District. Rising Phoenix has also recruited and operationalised a scout team of 27 members (old and new scouts), which provide direct employment to 27 people from Siem Pang District, who would not have employment otherwise.

5. Impact on species in focus

The projects species in focus include: Sunda Pangolin *Manis javanica*, Asian Black Bear *Ursus thibetanus*, Malaysian Sun Bear *Helarctos malayanus*, Pygmy slow loris *Nycticebus pygmaeus*, Gaur *Bos gaurus*, Banteng *Bos javanicus*, Eld's Deer *Rucervus eldii* and Siamese rosewood *Dalbergia cochinchinensis*.

During a three-year project we cannot expect to see changes in the populations of the target species because the generation time for all target species is greater than three years. In the long term, we expect to see recovery in populations of species including Gaur, Banteng, Eld's Deer and Sambar, we will also see a considerable and sustainable reduction in large scale poaching, snaring and illegal logging.

Already the de-snaring team have removed 1,703 snares and rescued three live animals from snares. In March 2023, a snare removal team found a snared male Gaur which was successfully darted by a vet and the snare removed and the animal released. These activities already will have achieved a positive impact for the focal species. As long the project can continue this trend it should create the enabling environment for the key focal species populations to recover.

6. Project support to poverty reduction

In year one of the project twenty-two local people of Siem Pang District of which 55% our drawn from Lao and Kavet ethnic minorities, have gained full time employment with Rising Phoenix as scouts. This means twenty-two families from these backgrounds have employment and household income.

At the end of the 2022 rice growing season 510 households from 11 villages sold their paddy to IBIS Rice at 70% premium. At total of 670 tonnes was sold, which generated US\$ 308,257 providing an on average US\$ 604 additional income per household. This provided cash income and improved food security to 510 households, or 2,250 rural people. Siem Pang District became the number one producer of IBIS rice in Cambodia.

In collaboration with USAID Morodok Baitang project, we have agreed to expand the IBIS Rice programme to all interested villages in Siem Pang district. This means an additional 11 villages starting in 2023. This will make an expanded long-term contribution to poverty alleviation.

Following the recruitment, training and deployment of scout snaring teams in the first quarter of 2023, they have considerable success in snare removal, removing 1,703 snares against a baseline of 111 snares removed by government law enforcement officers in 2022.

7. Gender equality and social inclusion

Rising Phoenix Co Ltd is a gender-neutral meritocracy and is cognizant that gender roles within Cambodia and especially within the remote rural areas are deeply divided into which women are traditionally seen as working within the household or store-shop orientated positions. At Rising Phoenix males and females train together and we promote staff on the basis of ability only. We are committed to equality of opportunity and this is reflected in our approach, including project design. This project will enable us to promote our core values to give opportunity to aspiring village women and empower them socially and economically, creating role models in society.

A notable achievement of the first year of the project was the successful the establishment and operationalize a diverse and gender inclusive scout team. Three females were recruited into the scout team on the 19 December 2022, and an additional seven were recruited on the 26 December 2022. Of these ten female scouts, three are Kavet and three are Lao, therefore a total of 60% of female recruits to the scout team came from ethnic minorities. Twelve males were recruited into the scout team on the 26 December 2022. This included five Kavet and four Lao, therefore a total of 75% of male recruits to the scout team came from ethnic minorities.

At the end of the reporting period Rising Phoenix has 27 strong scout team with 40% female and 55% from ethnic minorities.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	11 out of 29, 38%
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	0 out of 4, 0%

8. Monitoring and evaluation

M&E results of the project and the wider work of Rising Phoenix are presented at each Ad-hoc Committee for IBIS Rice and Siem Pang PATROL. With project partners having the ability to provide feedback and recommendations on the project.

Results and activity monitoring for Output 1 is led by Sopheap Mak (Head of the Community Development Unit) and for Outputs 2 and 3 its led by Tukla Mang (Head of Surveillance, Intelligence and Reporting unit). Oversight is provided by James Lyon the Operations Manager for Rising Phoenix.

Rising Phoenix implements an adaptive management approach to ensuring project outputs are achieved. Each unit has an annual work plan, which is reviewed each month in a monthly heads of unit meeting. This provides a regular opportunity to adapt the approach if issues are arising or activities are delayed. In addition, each unit reports against its work plan in their unit monthly report.

The Community Development Unit monthly report and the Siem Pang PATROL and Scout unit monthly reports are a key tool used to monitor the progress of the project.

The monitoring and evaluation approach has worked well in the first year of the project and all the indicators at outcome and indicator level have been reported on. There have been no changes made to the approach, and this approach will continue into the second year of the project.

9. Lessons learnt

The scout recruitment process implemented was very effective in gauging the quality of candidates and ensuring the recruitment process was transparent and fair. We would recommend replicating the process of notification, capacity assessment and training before recruiting local people to work for a conservation organisation at other sites.

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

In 2022, the IBIS Rice Conservation Co., Ltd encouraged farmers to sell more of their rice by adding 50 Riels per kg for those who sell upper than 1,000 kg, and 100 Riels per kg for those who sell upper than 2,000 kg. This bonus had increased the average sale per family from 767 kg/hh in 2021 to 1,313 kg/hh 2022 or the total rice sales from 397 tonnes in 2021 to 670 tonnes in 2022. And there were more than 290 households among 510 sold their rice more than 1,000 kg. This is a good lesson learnt and we commit to do the same or similar way for encouraging farmer increase the sale volume as well as their sale income in 2023.

10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

This is the first annual report of the project.

Changes were made to the project log frame in response to feedback at the granting stage. This included two indicators at the outcome level were updated, to better capture IWT-focused benefits on the biodiversity and poverty level. Indicators were also updated to include baselines or state when the baseline will be established.

11. Risk Management

The most recent version of the project risk register has been attached as Annex B.

Over the first year of the project there has been ten risks added to the risk register. Out of these ten risks, three risks have been closed and seven risks are still open. Regular monitoring of the open risks is implemented by the named owners of the risk. No significant adaptation of the project has been required to date.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The management structure of Rising Phoenix linked to supporting the implementation of law enforcement support was updated in the January 2023. A two-day workshop was held with all related staff, and changes to structure and operation were agreed. Agreed restructuring will lead to a change request linked to named staff of the project, as some named staff on the project have transferred to different units, which are supported by different donor projects.

The organic certification process has changed for IBIS Rice mean means the existing IBIS Rice members in the district will have to register as a “legal personality”. It is likely the communities will register as agriculture cooperatives ACs with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Morodok Baitong USAID funding has been secured to support the expansion of IBIS Rice in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary from 2023 to 2024. This funding will allow IBIS Rice to be expanded to at least 20 villages surrounding Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary by the end of 2024.

13. Sustainability and legacy

Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd was established to conserve Siem Pang wildlife Sanctuary and has made a long-term commitment to supporting the site. Rising Phoenix was incorporated in Cambodia in 2015 managed as a social enterprise and seeks to bring a business approach to the management of the site. It is currently funded from a combination of sources including international donors, high net worth individuals and its board. However, the development of a sustainable financing mechanism drawing on amongst others high-end tourism and nature-based solutions is under development with guarantee sustainability in the long-term. For example in 2022 our sister NGO, Siem Pang Conservation signed a 30 year agreement with the Cambodian Ministry of the Environment to manage the site. Under this agreement Rising Phoenix will continue to manage the site and retain its current responsibilities, including community development. In the first quarter of 2023 we registered a new company called the Siem Pang Experience, which will develop high-end ecotourism at the site, providing new

employment opportunities. By the end of 2022, Rising phoenix employed 104 people and was the largest non-state employer in the district.

Under this project the IBIS Rice scheme will take its first steps towards sustainability by having at least one village networking committee self-financing by 2025 and through the introduction of village agents. The introduction of these two measures will empower the community and give them increased financial responsibility. These steps will happen within a wider context of IBIS Rice Conservation Co. Ltd achieving profitability through expanded global sales rendering third party subsidy of it operation no longer necessary.

14. IWT Challenge Fund identity

Rising Phoenix has a soul focus on Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary. We are funded through annual contributions of the shareholders, regular donations of high-net-worth individuals and through grant contracts.

Rising Phoenix currently holds a portfolio of 9 donor grants. Each project contributes to a different aspect of Rising Phoenix work at Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary. The IWT grant forms part of the full scope of work at SPWS.

Rising Phoenix maintains a website, produces annual reports and promotions films about our work. Illegal Wildlife Trade logo and information has been included in Rising Phoenix 2023 annual report which is shared to its supporters. (Annex C – Rising Phoenix 2023 Annual report)

Rising Phoenix does not currently have any social media accounts, but the project is not attempting to implement any social media campaigns or change behaviour on a national scale.

A clear identity has been developed with government partners of how U.K. funds are supporting Siem Pang PATROL and the project. This has been implemented through regular meetings with the different government partners, as well as the extension of the Siem Pang PATROL agreement with Stung Treng provincial government,

15. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	No
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 100% [76] Rising Phoenix staff Planned: 4% [4] Rising Phoenix staff to be recruited in 2023
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.	No

Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.

No

16. Project expenditure.

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2022-March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	66,641.00	66,641.00		

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

GBP to USD exchange rate used 0.80 (Matched funding in USD)

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Reduction of poverty and illegal wildlife poaching and trade in Siem Pang District, through innovative and scalable programmes in sustainable livelihoods, increased gender-neutral career opportunities and law enforcement</p>		<p>The project has established and operationalized a diverse and gender inclusive scout team (27 scouts with 40% female and 55% from ethnic minorities.</p> <p>The IBIS Rice total income from sales for Siem Pang District increased to US\$ 308,257 in 2022 as compared to 2021 baseline of US\$ 170,976, demonstrating an 80% increase in total income from sales.</p> <p>The scout team has been operational for only three months of the reporting period in quarter 1 2023, but has already removed 1,703 snares (2022 baseline 111 snares) and rescued three live animals from snares, most notably including a male Gaur.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Illegal wildlife trade reduced, household income increased and sustainable, gender equality promoted and career opportunities created for spatially marginalized ethnic minority communities.</p>	<p>0.1 By 2025 a minimum 2 sites one on the Cambodia-Thai Border and one on the Lao-Cambodian Border have requested to use the innovative scalable PATROL model.</p> <p>0.2 By 2025, the total sales income of Siem Pang IBIS rice members will reach \$300,000 as compared to the 2021 baseline of \$170,000.</p> <p>0.3 By 2025 at least one village marketing committee is self-financing, as compared to the 2021 baseline of 0.</p> <p>0.4. 20 local people are employed as scouts, in which 50% are ethnic minorities and 50% comprise a female snaring removal team by end of year 1,</p>	<p>0.1 During output 3.2, 3.4, and 3.5 select organisations will be invited to send an observer at their own expense and once the manual on how to establish a PATROL programme is drafted including lessons learnt and after completion of main activities, groups interested that are working in border areas will be invited to discuss ways forward in implementing a PATROL programme within their area.</p> <p>0.2 In 2022, the total sales income of Siem Pang IBIS Rice members was US\$ 308,257.</p> <p>0.3 This was not achieved in year 1 of the project</p>	<p>0.1 Complete Output 3.2, 3.4, 3.5 3.7</p> <p>0.2 IBIS rice support activities will continue in the next year of the project, the incentive programme utilised in 2022 will be replicated.</p> <p>0.3 Continued capacity development will be implemented for the VMN, in addition to taking the first steps for registering IBIS rice members as Agricultural Cooperatives.</p> <p>0.4 Rising Phoenix scouts will continue snare removal patrols in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, with monthly reporting.</p> <p>0.5 Rising Phoenix scouts will continue snare removal patrols in Siem Pang</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>as compared to the 2021 baseline of 6 scouts with 33% female and 0% ethnic minorities.</p> <p>0.5. By 2025, the total number of bushmeat, carcasses and alive animals confiscated within SPWS will be reduce by 50% as compared to the 2021 baseline of 58.</p> <p>0.6 Working under the mandate of PATROL and the Border Liaison Office (BLO) local and transboundary investigations into illegal wildlife trade, prosecute more than 10 local and transboundary middlemen by end of project, as compared to 2021 baseline of 0.</p>	<p>0.4.22 local people were employed as scouts, with 50% as a female snare removal team. At the end of the reporting period there are 27 scouts with 40% female (11 females) and 55% from ethnic minorities (15 from ethnic minorities).</p> <p>0.5 In 2022, there was a total of 21 incidents of bushmeat, carcasses and alive animals being confiscated by law enforcement officers at SPWS. This was a 36% reduction from the 2021 baselines of 58 incidents.</p> <p>0.6. No prosecutions were completed in the first 9 months of the project.</p>	<p>Wildlife Sanctuary, with monthly reporting. Siem Pang PATROL will move forward prosecutions on illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>0.6 Key Rising Phoenix staff will coordinate with the BLO to implement investigations and prosecutions in the 2nd year of the project.</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Expansion of IBIS Rice Programme at villages surrounding Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, increasing household income.</p>	<p>1.1 By 2025 IBIS Rice expands from 783 (2021 baseline) to 1,200 Households.</p> <p>1.2 By 2025, 85% of participating households sell their paddy crop to IBIS Rice, as compared to the 2021 baseline of 76%</p> <p>1.3 By 2025, at least 90% of participating households have followed the conservation contract, continuing from the achieved 2021 baseline.</p> <p>1.4 By 2025 at least one village marketing networks is self-financing, as compared to the 2021 baseline of 0.</p>	<p>1.1 In August 2022, 812 households had registered with the IBIS rice scheme in Siem Pang district. Out of these 812 registered households, 697 households passed the internal control system (ICS) inspection and were allowed to sell their paddy to the IBIS Rice Conservation Co. Ltd. Progress made in Year 1 indicates that the target of 1,200 households will be met by end of project.</p> <p>1.2 74% (510 out of 697) approved households sold their paddy to IBIS Rice. This was a 2% reduction from the 2021 baseline, although the volume of rice sold increased from 397 tonnes in 2021 to 670 tonnes in 2022, and the cash income from IBIS Rice increased from \$170,976 in 2021 to \$308,257 in 2022.</p> <p>1.3 By the end of 2022 there were nine non-compliant households. 99% (688 out of 697) of participating households were compliant to their conservation contracts in 2022. However, an unknown number of violators were clearly not caught or reported during the reporting period.</p> <p>1.4 In Year 1 no village marketing network became self-financing, and this was never a target. Village marketing networks have received additional training over the reporting period.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Expand the IBIS Rice scheme and sell the IBIS Rice at a minimum 10% premium price</p>		<p>In 2022 rice growing season, 697 households in 11 villages grew IBIS Rice and achieved organic certification from ECOCERT in December 2022. Of these 510 households (2,550 people)</p>	<p>IBIS Rice support activities will continue into the 2nd year of the project. There are plans to expand the IBIS Rice into 8 new villages in Siem Pang District, this will see a large expansion</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		sold 670 tonnes of IBIS Rice at a premium of 70% (86% premium if sold over a tonne) which generated US\$308,257 income for participating households or an average of US\$604 per household.	of members in the 2 nd year of the project.
Activity 1.2 Capacity building to Village Marketing Network committees (VMN) to become Village Agents		The VMN received capacity training in July, October, and November 2022.	Continued capacity development for the VMN will continue into the second year of the project. Support may be provided to register members into Agriculture Cooperatives by commune.
Activity 1.3 Rice field mapping and registration for 300 households with the Department of Land Management		320 land parcels from 295 IBIS Rice households, were registered in 2022, although they were mapped prior to the project commencing.	Land mapping and provincial registration will occur in the 2 nd year of the project.
Activity 1.4 Financial management literacy training to IBIS Rice participants		Financial management literacy training was implemented in November and December 2022. A total of 418 household participated in the training representing 2,090 rural people.	Financial management literacy training will be implemented to IBIS rice members in the 2 nd year of the project.
Activity 1.5 IBIS Rice compliance monitoring and forest cover change assessment of SPWS		The forest cover assessment produced in December 2022 demonstrated a 3% (2.73% or 3,655 hectares) decline of forest cover from 2021 to 2022. Rising Phoenix compliance officer regularly reviewed the law enforcement monthly report to check for the rule breakers against IBIS Rice members, monitored of satellite imagery to identify land encroachment, combined with ground truthing checking around farmers' rice fields.	A forest cover change assessment for 2023 will be completed in the next year of the project and IBIS rice compliance monitoring will continue.
Activity 1.6 Conduct Farmers' Day for sharing lesson learnt and best practice to local farmers and authorities		A National Farmer's Day event was held in the afternoon on 21 December 2022 in Pong Kriel village, Prek Meas commune, Siem Pang district, Stung Treng province. The purpose was to disseminate the IBIS Rice project	A farmer's field day will be held after the 2023 rice harvest.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>achievements in the 11 target villages and disseminate the plan for the expansion, promote community involvement and stakeholder support, as well as share lessons learnt. Six NGOs representatives participated in the event.</p>	
<p>Output 2. A diverse and gender inclusive scout teams are established and operational.</p>	<p>2.1. Ten males with 50% representation from Lao and Kavet ethnic minorities are recruited into a scout team, trained and equipped by the end of year 1.</p> <p>2.2. Ten female snare removal scouts 50% with representation from Lao and Kavet ethnic minorities are recruited, trained and equipped by the end of Year 1.</p> <p>2.3. Snare clearance along the O'Khampa River increases from 3 km² by end of year 1, and 30 km² by Year 3.</p>	<p>2.1 Twelve males were recruited into the scout team on the 26 December 2022. This included five Kavet and four Lao, therefore a total of 75% of male recruits to the scout team came from ethnic minorities.</p> <p>2.2 Three females were recruited into the scout team on the 19 December 2022, and an additional seven were recruited on the 26 December 2022. Of these three are Kavet and three are Lao, therefore a total of 60% of female recruits to the scout team came from ethnic minorities.</p> <p>2.3 The scouts have been operation for three months and snare clearance along the O'Khampa River has been 18 km². This is a 15km² increase from the 2021 baseline, and is over 50% of the way for achieving this indicator for Year 2.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1 Notification - conduct planning and notification of Scout Team Recruitment and desired pre-qualifications in collaboration with the Siem Pang District Authority and Stung Treng Provincial Department of Environment, determine a short list of up to 60 possible recruits.</p>		<p>Notification was completed from August to September 2022, and 212 job applicants were received and shortlisted of 60 candidates.</p>	<p>No further action will be taken</p>
<p>Activity 2.2 Selection Course - conduct a recruitment selection course process, including drug testing, ensuring a fair and transparent recruitment of 20 scouts from 60 applicants.</p>		<p>The selection course was implemented on the 13th September 2022. 52 candidates attended, and 26 candidates were selected to proceed to training.</p>	<p>No further action will be taken</p>
<p>Activity 2.3 Equipment - Source and procure required equipment in accordance with policy and procedure.</p>		<p>Equipment purchased included t-shirts, boots, rucksacks, uniforms, water bottles, gloves, belts, hammocks, fly sheets, radios helmets and motorbike repair tools. Additional equipment and cloud storage to support management</p>	<p>No further action will be taken</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		of the scout's operation in SPWS was also purchased.	
Activity 2.4 Training – conduct 2-week competency-based scout training, covering Rising Phoenix policy, procedure and reporting, radio and SMART phone communications, remote first aid, navigation, field craft, surveillance patrolling, check points, de-snaring, wildlife awareness and recognition, use of camera traps and use of water craft.		A 15-day training course lead by Mark Bowman, Head of law enforcement for Rising Phoenix was implemented from the 3 to 17 December 2022 with 25 trainees attending and completing the course	No further action will be taken
Activity 2.5 Deploy – submit list of names to Stung Treng Provincial Department of Environment for official approval to work in and support activities in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary and deploy scout team members on tasks in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary.		Of the 25 trainees that attended the training course, 22 were recruited as scouts and deployed with approval of provincial department of environment.	No further action will be taken
Activity 2.6 Monthly reporting – produce monthly reports on activities using smart data, earth rangers and field reports.		Monthly reports were produced on scout activities for the first three months of 2023, following their deployment in late December 2022.	Scout patrols will continue into the next year of the project, with regular monthly reporting being completed.
Output 3. Siem Pang PATROL Programme fully operational with multi-agency, patrols and investigations, transboundary dialog and ad-hoc investigations with Lao PDR occurring along the border	3.1 Increased patrol area coverage (km2) of Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary from 20% per month (2021 Baseline) to 70% per month by Year 2. 3.2 Increase in investigations and prosecutions of illegal wildlife traders in Siem Pang District from 2021 baseline of 0 to 3 prosecution in year 2 and 5 prosecutions in Year 3 of the project. 3.3 Prosecution of transboundary illegal wildlife traders increases form 2021 baseline of 0, to 1 case in year 2 and 1 case in year 3. 3.4 1 x Transboundary Advance Investigation training course conducted between Cambodia and Lao PDR, 1 x study tours to Siem Pang PATROL Coordination center by Lao PDR officers. 1 x Refresher Patrol Training. Involving 60 officers with a minimum of 20% female officers involved in working	3.1 Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary is 1,337.07 Km2. From July 2022 to March 2023 a total of 1,291 km2 patrol area coverage was achieved via foot, boat, motorbike and vehicle patrols. This was 96% coverage for the nine-month period. This averages around 10% patrol coverage each month. 3.2 No prosecutions of illegal wildlife traders in Siem Pang District were completed in the first nine months of the project as this is a Year 2 activity. 3.3 No prosecutions of transboundary illegal wildlife traders were completed in the first nine months of the project as this is a Year 2 activity. 3.4 The activities required to complete this indicator will occur in the second year of the project. 3.5 Initial meeting was conducting in July of 2022 to discuss the project. Due to the backlog of work that had to be conducted by the BLO due to COVID-19 in 2022, It was determine to commence regular meetings with the BLO in 2023.	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>on border security and illegal wildlife trade patrolling and investigations by project end.</p> <p>3.5 Annual Border Liaison meetings involving select officers from Cambodia and Lao PDR, starting year 1 to end of project.</p>		
<p>Activity 3.1 Development of Advance Investigation Training – working with the Siem Pang PATROL Operational Working Group (SPPOWG) and the Border Liaison Office (BLO) finalize curriculum outline and material, translate any new material from English to Khmer, and English and Khmer to Lao, select competent instructors.</p>			<p>This will commence within May 2023</p>
<p>Activity 3.3 Approval – working through the Siem Pang PATROL Operational Working Group (SPPOWG) and the Border Liaison Office (BLO) Cambodia and Lao PDR gain approval to conduct transboundary advance investigation training for up to 10 Cambodian Government Investigation Officers and 10 Lao PDR Government Investigation Officers with at least 20% being female.</p>			<p>This will commence within May 2023</p>
<p>Activity 3.6 Patrolling and Investigation Meetings, Monitoring and Reporting – Through the Siem Pang PATROL Coordination Center, the Border Liaison Meetings, and the Siem Pang PATROL Operational Group meetings, feed information into agencies for investigation and monitor and report on successes and lessons learnt, utilizing operational meetings minutes and data provided.</p>		<p>Patrolling Monitoring and Reporting: Every 5-days patrol planning is conducted and patrol debriefs occur in which the patrol reporting is documented.</p> <p>Investigations: Police conducted information gathering on the illegal use and manufacturing of weapons and Lao villagers’ involvement.</p> <p>PDoE staff were found not to know correct legal reporting of crimes and this has been rectified through on the job training to enable PDoE staff to correctly document crime as well as how to send a case to court.</p>	<p>Patrolling Monitoring and Reporting: will continue as per procedure developed.</p> <p>Investigations: will now be continued to concentrate on illegal wildlife trade, utilizing the correct legal reporting and case documentation.</p> <p>BLO meetings: With the documented information any crime suspected of involving citizens of Lao PDR will be handed over to the Lao authorities through the BLO. Due to border tensions sensitivity of this information is of a concern and how the information is provided.</p>

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Reduction of poverty and illegal wildlife poaching and trade in Siem Pang District, through innovative and scalable programmes in sustainable livelihoods, increased gender-neutral career opportunities and law enforcement</p>			
<p>Outcome: Illegal wildlife trade reduced, household income increased and sustainable, gender equality promoted and career opportunities created for spatially marginalized ethnic minority communities.</p>	<p>0.1 By 2025 a minimum 2 sites one on the Cambodia-Thai Border and one on the Lao-Cambodian Border have requested to use the innovative scalable PATROL model.</p> <p>0.2 By 2025, the total sales income of Siem Pang IBIS rice members will reach \$300,000 as compared to the 2021 baseline of \$170,000.</p> <p>0.3 By 2025 at least one village marketing committee is self-financing, as compared to the 2021 baseline of 0.</p> <p>0.4. 20 local people are employed as scouts, in which 50% are ethnic minorities and 50% comprise a female snaring removal team by end of year 1, as compared to the 2021 baseline of 6 scouts with 33% female and 0% ethnic minorities.</p> <p>0.5. By 2025, the total number of bushmeat, carcasses and alive animals confiscated within SPWS will be reduce by 50% as compared to the 2021 baseline of 58.</p> <p>0.6 Working under the mandate of PATROL and the Border Liaison Office (BLO) local and transboundary investigations into illegal wildlife trade, prosecute more than 10 local and transboundary middlemen by end of project, as compared to 2021 baseline of 0</p>	<p>0.1 Letters of request by 2 organizations with supporting government letters.</p> <p>0.2 IBIS Rice sale certificates. IBIS Rice household contracts, land base data shape files, compliance certificates,</p> <p>0.3. Yearly sales and purchase certificates from IBIS Rice, Attendance list; training curriculum; pre/post-test.</p> <p>0.4 Training Reports; Employment records and surveys conducted by Rising Phoenix and Village Chiefs.</p> <p>0.5 SMART data, Patrol Reports; Siem Pang PATROL Operational Working Group quarterly government meeting minutes.</p> <p>0.6 Prosecutors’ records; PATROL Operational Working Group quarterly government meeting minutes; Border Liaison Office annual government meeting minutes.</p>	<p>By 2023 COVID-19 Pandemic response allows the opening up of national and transnational travel and tourism with minimal restrictions.</p> <p>An increasing number of households view IBIS Rice as a saleable commodity rather than for household consumption.</p> <p>A sufficient number of females and Kavet people will engage in the wage economy.</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies will cooperate.</p> <p>The multiple law enforcement agency approach is more resistant to corruption.</p> <p>The Governments of Cambodia and Lao PDR will cooperate under the Border Liaison Mechanism to investigate illegal transboundary wildlife trade.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
			Magistrates can be identified who will prosecute alleged offenders.
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Expansion of IBIS Rice Programme at villages surrounding Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, increasing household income.</p>	<p>1.1 By 2025 IBIS Rice expands from 783 (2021 baseline) to 1,200 Households.</p> <p>1.2 By 2025, 85% of participating households sell their paddy crop to IBIS Rice, as compared to the 2021 baseline of 76%</p> <p>1.3 By 2025, at least 90% of participating households have followed the conservation contract, continuing from the achieved 2021 baseline.</p> <p>1.4 By 2025 at least one village marketing networks is self-financing, as compared to the 2021 baseline of 0.</p>	<p>1.1 Households database; land certificate; shape files.</p> <p>1.2 Household contracts; sales agreements.</p> <p>1.3 Household contracts; SMART reports; compliance system database.</p> <p>1.4 Yearly sales and purchase certificates from IBIS Rice, Attendance list; training curriculum; pre/post-test.</p>	<p>Households continue to join the IBIS Rice scheme.</p> <p>An increasing number of households sell their paddy crop to IBIS Rice.</p> <p>Villagers voluntarily report infringements. Household compliance with conservation agreements reduces rate of habitat degradation and hunting.</p> <p>Villagers are prepared to manage the scheme responsibly.</p>
<p>Output 2</p> <p>A diverse and gender inclusive scout teams are established and operational.</p>	<p>2.1. Ten males with 50% representation from Lao and Kavet ethnic minorities are recruited into a scout team, trained and equipped by the end of year 1.</p> <p>2.2. Ten female snare removal scouts 50% with representation from Lao and Kavet ethnic minorities are recruited, trained and equipped by the end of Year 1.</p> <p>2.3. Snare clearance along the O'Khampa River increases from 3 km2 by end of year 1, and 30 km2 by Year 3.</p>	<p>2.1 Training reports, Rising Phoenix employee records.</p> <p>2.2 Training reports, Rising Phoenix employee records.</p> <p>2.3 Reports and SMART data from baseline, Siem Pang PATROL quarterly government meeting minutes.</p>	<p>A sufficient number of Kavet villagers are prepared to work and not use the job to continue illegal activities.</p> <p>A sufficient number of females are prepared to work as scouts.</p> <p>Female scouts are able to provide time away from family to conduct the tasks and are also not stigmatized by males and family in doing this type of work.</p> <p>Rising Phoenix, Surveillance Intelligence and Reporting Unit will be able to monitor in detail through SMART applications the work conducted and anticipate and respond to any issues and safety concerns with village and family members through counter-intelligence.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Siem Pang PATROL Programme fully operational with multi-agency, patrols and investigations, transboundary dialog and ad-hoc investigations with Lao PDR occurring along the border</p>	<p>3.1 Increased patrol area coverage (km2) of Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary from 20% per month (2021 Baseline) to 70% per month by Year 2.</p> <p>3.2 Increase in investigations and prosecutions of illegal wildlife traders in Siem Pang District from 2021 baseline of 0 to 3 prosecution in year 2 and 5 prosecutions in Year 3 of the project.</p> <p>3.3 Prosecution of transboundary illegal wildlife traders increases from 2021 baseline of 0, to 1 case in year 2 and 1 case in year 3.</p> <p>3.4 1 x Transboundary Advance Investigation training course conducted between Cambodia and Lao PDR, 1 x study tours to Siem Pang PATROL Coordination center by Lao PDR officers. 1 x Refresher Patrol Training. Involving 60 officers with a minimum of 20% female officers involved in working on border security and illegal wildlife trade patrolling and investigations by project end.</p> <p>3.5 Annual Border Liaison meetings involving select officers from Cambodia and Lao PDR, starting year 1 to end of project.</p>	<p>3.1 SMART monitoring, Siem Pang PATROL Reports and quarterly government meeting minutes. From baseline data.</p> <p>3.2 Provincial Court prosecution documents, reports. Siem Pang PATROL quarterly government meeting minutes.</p> <p>3.3 Provincial Court prosecution documents, reports. Training reports, Border Liaison Office (BLO) Annual meeting minutes.</p> <p>3.4 Training reports, Siem Pang PATROL quarterly government meeting minutes</p> <p>3.5 Border Liaison Official government meeting minutes.</p>	<p>Law enforcement agencies participate and cooperate.</p> <p>Multi-agency cooperation and monitoring leads to reduced levels of corruption.</p> <p>Core funding is maintained for patrol officers' supplements.</p> <p>Border Liaison Officers from Lao PDR are remain active upon project commencement and committed to working on transboundary illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>Transboundary multi-agency training is able to be conducted under the mandate of the Border Liaison Office by no later than year 2.</p> <p>The Cambodian Government is still committed to gender inclusive target of 20% of government staff in all agencies being females.</p> <p>Rising Phoenix, Surveillance Intelligence and Reporting Unit will be able to plan and monitor work conducted through SMART applications and other electronic and overt on-the-ground information collection processes.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>Output 1: Expansion of IBIS Rice Programme at villages surrounding Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, increasing household income.</p> <p>1.1 Expand the IBIS Rice scheme and sell the IBIS Rice at a minimum 10% premium price</p> <p>1.2 Capacity building to Village Marketing Network committees (VMN) to become Village Agents</p> <p>1.3 Rice field mapping and registration for 300 households with the Department of Land Management</p> <p>1.4 Financial management literacy training to IBIS Rice participants</p> <p>1.5 IBIS Rice compliance monitoring and forest cover change assessment of SPWS</p> <p>1.6 Conduct Farmers' Day for sharing lesson learnt and best practice to local farmers and authorities</p> <p>Output 2: A diverse and gender inclusive scout teams are established and operational.</p> <p>2.1 Notification - conduct planning and notification of Scout Team Recruitment and desired pre-qualifications in collaboration with the Siem Pang District Authority and Stung Treng Provincial Department of Environment, determine a short list of up to 60 possible recruits.</p> <p>2.2 Selection Course - conduct a recruitment selection course process, including drug testing, ensuring a fair and transparent recruitment of 20 scouts from 60 applicants.</p> <p>2.3 Equipment - Source and procure required equipment in accordance with policy and procedure.</p> <p>2.4 Training – conduct 2-week competency-based scout training, covering Rising Phoenix policy, procedure and reporting, radio and SMART phone communications, remote first aid, navigation, field craft, surveillance patrolling, check points, de-snaring, wildlife awareness and recognition, use of camera traps and use of water craft.</p> <p>2.5 Deploy – submit list of names to Stung Treng Provincial Department of Environment for official approval to work in and support activities in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary and deploy scout team members on tasks in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary.</p> <p>2.6 Monthly reporting – produce monthly reports on activities using smart data, earth rangers and field reports.</p> <p>Output 3: Siem Pang PATROL Programme fully operational with multi-agency, patrols and investigations, transboundary dialog and ad-hoc investigations with Lao PDR occurring along the border</p> <p>3.1 Development of Advance Investigation Training – working with the Siem Pang PATROL Operational Working Group (SPPOWG) and the Border Liaison Office (BLO) finalize curriculum outline and material, translate any new material from English to Khmer, and English and Khmer to Lao, select competent instructors.</p> <p>3.2 Study Tour – working with the Siem Pang PATROL Operational Working Group (SPPOWG) and the Border Liaison Office (BLO) organize the approvals, schedule and selection of personnel from Lao PDR to attend a 5-day study tour to the Siem Pang PATROL Coordination Center, Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary and Border Area.</p> <p>3.3 Approval – working through the Siem Pang PATROL Operational Working Group (SPPOWG) and the Border Liaison Office (BLO) Cambodia and Lao PDR gain approval to conduct transboundary advance investigation training for up to 10 Cambodian Government Investigation Officers and 10 Lao PDR Government Investigation Officers with at least 20% being female.</p> <p>3.4 Advanced Investigation Training – implement 2-week training covering: introduction to illegal wildlife trade and transboundary crime, smuggling techniques, the border liaison mechanism, intelligence theory and the intelligence cycle, sources of information, handling informants, six phases of a major investigation, crime scene processing, interviewing techniques, prosecutorial requirements, technical equipment used in an investigation, surveillance, arrests, raids and takedowns. For up to 20 Cambodian and Laos Government Investigation Officers.</p> <p>3.5 Patrol Refresher Training – Conduct refresher training for already existing Patrolling Officers under the Siem Pang PATROL programme, to update on any new tactical procedures to counter any threats utilized by poachers and violators.</p>			

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>3.6 Patrolling and Investigation Meetings, Monitoring and Reporting – Through the Siem Pang PATROL Coordination Center, the Border Liaison Meetings, and the Siem Pang PATROL Operational Group meetings, feed information into agencies for investigation and monitor and report on successes and lessons learnt, utilizing operational meetings minutes and data provided.</p> <p>3.7 PATROL Guidelines Manual – Develop and finalize a manual outlining the establishment and functioning of a PATROL programme for use by other entities and organizations.</p>			

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-A12	0.2. By 2025, the total sales income of Siem Pang IBIS rice members will reach \$300,000 as compared to the 2021 baseline of \$170,000.	By 2025, annual turnover of IBIS Rice members in Siem Pang District will increase to £240,000 as compared to the 2021 baseline of £136,000	GBP – exchange rate use 1.25	None	£246,605			£246,605	£240,000
IWTCF-A13	1.1. By 2025 IBIS Rice expands from 783 (2021 baseline) to 1,200 Households.	By 2025, IBIS Rice expands from 783 (2021 baseline) to 1,200 households that receive household income from the programme.	Number	None	510			510	1,200
IWTCF-B01	2.1. Ten males with 50% representation from Lao and Kavet ethnic minorities are recruited into a scout team, trained and equipped by the end of year 1. 2.2. Ten female snare removal scouts 50% with representation from Lao and Kavet ethnic minorities are recruited, trained and equipped by the end of Year 1.	By the end of year 1 of the project 20 people will be trained in law enforcement skills to be part of the Rising Phoenix scout team.	Number	Sex: Male or Female Stakeholder: Kavet, Lao and Khmer	25 Sex: 12 female & 13 males Stakeholder: 8 Kavet, 8 Lao, 9 Khmer	n/a	n/a	25 Sex: 12 female & 13 males Stakeholder: 8 Kavet, 8 Lao, 9 Khmer	20 Sex: 10 male & 10 females Stakeholder: 10 from Lao or Kavet, 10 Khmer
IWTCF-B14	0.6 Working under the mandate of PATROL and the Border Liaison Office (BLO) local and transboundary investigations into illegal wildlife trade, prosecute more than 10 local and transboundary middlemen by end of project, as compared to 2021 baseline of 0.	By the end of the project, 10 successful prosecutions will be completed for wildlife crimes.	Number	None	0	4	6	0	10

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	X
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	