

	United Nations Development Programme Cambodia	BACK TO OFFICE REPORT (BTOR) Submitted by: Tola Sreypeou SEM Title: Communications Officer Date of submission: 28 Apr 2017 Travel Authorisation Attached (please tick) ✓
1. Project Title/component: UNDP-FCPF		
2. Mission/trip period (including of travel days): 26 April 2017: Travel from Phnom Penh to Sihanoukville 27 April 2017: Travel from Sihanoukville to Phnom Penh		
3. Purpose of mission/trip: - Field visit to Cambodia REDD+ Demonstration Project in Preynub		
4. Mission/trip member(s) (incl. consultant if any): - Mr. Nick Beresford, UNDP Country Director - Mr. Nhem Sovanna, UNDP-FCPF National Project Advisor - Ms. Tola Sreypeou SEM, Communications Officer - Mr. Tang Chenmoa, Driver - Mr. Meas Dara, Driver		
5. Brief summary of the mission/trip: Background: <p>Cambodia REDD+ Demonstration Project in Preynub, Sihanouk Ville, is implemented by Fishery Administration. Specific project area covers about 4500 hectares that composed of eight communities fishery. Several drivers of deforestation have been identified in Preynub including agricultural expansion, aquaculture development, land grabbing, and unsustainable harvest of forest products. To reduce the drivers, the project has been working with local communities and authorities to analyze raise awareness, enhance law enforcement, and build capacity of local community to resource protection.</p> Findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people seem to understand consequences of any losses or increases in forest cover. After some interventions to reduce deforestation and to rehabilitate degraded areas, communities have observed increases in fish stock and catch. Currently, they earn around 5-10 USD a day from fishery which they claimed sufficient enough to support their family a day or two. However, actual data or survey is yet available to compare the result before and after the project's support. • A close collaboration between local authorities and local communities is a key to reduce deforestation. From Jan-March 2017, around 20 transgression activities have been confiscated. These cases were defined as small transgression. There used to be a big case in 2016 when about 45 hectares of community land were grabbed by an outside entrepreneur with an attempt to coconut plantation. Under a strong cooperation between local authorities and local community, the land was given back to Prey Nub II Community. The key lessons learnt from this success were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strong internal solidary between members of the community, and quick intervention from local authorities 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The community has already registered and has clear boundary, rule and regulation, thus they have enough legal document to support their complain ○ The community reached out to powerful local media such as CNC, Beyond, ASEAN to spread the news to seek for political interventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● However, Preynub II Community is now facing another land encroachment issue. An area of about 345 hectares (almost 50% of the total community forest land areas) is under threatened by another powerful outside entrepreneur. The community has verbally reported the case to local authorities. If no serious action is taking, the community said they will send formal letter to authorities and would apply the previous approach (winning the 45 hectares) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Having a clear community boundary, rules and regulations are important to keep out the outsiders, but the case should not be remained quiet. The power of community is having enough document and support from authority. Community should also start collecting data to proof that their lives are highly depended on those resources, so that any conversions would badly consequence their lives, and reach out to media for quick political intervention. ● The visited communities (Prey Nub II and Chumpu Khmoa) are highly potential for eco-tourism. The possible tourist activities include boat riding to visit mangrove forest and fish farm, fishing, tasting local food, or just enjoy the breeze and nice view of a nearby island. Communities have high expectation that eco-tourism would incentivize efforts in forest conservation. They actually have already established eco-tourism committees and ready to make this area an attractive eco-site. However, when asked about community management plan, it isn't yet developed. The plan is important to ensure that eco-tourism activities have no negative impact on natural resources, and not marginalize poor people. Also, the plan would be a foundation to enhance forest protection activities and to gain more support from potential development partners. 		
6. dfKey counterpart(s) and person you met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community members in Chumpu Khmao Commune and Preynub II Commune - Local Fishery Staff 		
7. Follow up action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up with the project on land encroachment issue 		
Actions to be taken	By whom	Completion date
Write stories about community experience in reducing transgression, and story about community livelihood	Tolasreypeou Sem	2nd Week of May, 2017

N.B. One report per mission/trips:

Certified by

Name:

Title:

Annex I: Pictures Captions



Mangrove plantation in Chumpu Khmao Community, 26 April, 2017



Mangrove nursery center, Chumpu Khmao Community, 26 April, 2017



Mr. Sao Theang, Head of Chumpu Khmao Community Forestry looking at the mangrove forest with optimistic for its sustainable future.

**កម្មវិធីចុះពិនិត្យមើលតំបន់អនុវត្តគម្រោងCFPF
នៅស្រុកព្រៃនប់ ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ ថ្ងៃទី២៦ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០១៧**

Darft visit programme

Preynub Mangrove Conservation

26-27 April 2017

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ	សកម្មភាពការងារ	អ្នកសម្របសម្រួល
Day 1 26/4/2017		
07:30-10:30	ធ្វើដំណើរពីភ្នំពេញទៅស្រុកព្រៃនប់ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ Travel from Phnom Penh to Prey Nub district, Preahsihanouk province	All
10:30-12:00	ចុះពិនិត្យមើលព្រៃកោងកាងនៅតាមដងព្រែកជំពូខ្មៅ កន្លែងដាំកោងកាង ថ្នាលបណ្តុះកោងកាង បង្គោលកោងកាង និងផ្ទាំងរូបភាពស្តីពី សារៈសំខាន់ព្រៃកោងកាង ធ្វើដំណើរដោយរថយន្ត ម៉ូតូនិងទូក Visit mangrove forest along the Chumpuor Khmao stream, mangrove restoration site (travel by car, motorbike and boat)	DFC& FiAC
12:00-14:00	សម្រាក អាហារថ្ងៃត្រង់ Lunch	

<p>14:00-17:30</p>	<p>ជួបសំណេះសំណាលជាមួយក្រុមល្បាត សហគមន៍នេសាទ និងចូលរួមដាំកោងកាងជាមួយសហគមន៍នៅភូមិចុងអូរ</p> <p>Meeting with patrolling team, community fisheries and participate in mangrove planting</p>	<p>DFC& FiAC</p>
<p>17:30</p>	<p>បន្តដំណើរទៅខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ</p> <p>Travel to Sihaknouk Province</p>	
<p>Day 2: 27/4/2017</p>		
<p>7:30-8.00</p>	<p>Travel to Preynub District</p>	
<p>8.00-11.00</p>	<p>ចុះពិនិត្យមើលស្ថានភាពព្រៃកោងកាង កន្លែងអភិរក្សក្រែងឈាម កន្លែងដាំកោងកាង កសិករចិញ្ចឹមត្រី ប៉មមើលព្រៃកោងកាង.... ក្នុងតំបន់សហគមន៍នេសាទព្រៃនប់២ ភូមិព្រៃកសង្កែ ឃុំទឹកថ្លា ស្រុកព្រៃនប់ ស្រុកព្រៃនប់</p> <p>Visit mangrove forest, blood cockle conservation site, mangrove restoration site, aquaculture activities</p>	<p>DFC& FiAC</p>
<p>11:00</p>	<p>Travel back to Phnom Penh</p>	

Note:

- Travel by car, motorbike and boat
- Mangrove planting site is very muddy and wet, please prepare yourself accordingly

Participants

1. Nick Beresford
2. Sovanny Chhum, Programme Analyst, UNDP
3. Dr. Khorn Saret, Chief of RTS.
4. Nhem Sovanna, NPA/RTS
5. Tolasreypeou Sem, FCPF Communication Officer
6. You Chanpraseth, Fisheries Administration
7. UNDP Communication officer (TBC)
8. UNDP Communication officer (TBC)
9. UNDP Communication officer (TBC)