

The Rufford Small Grants Foundation

Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Small Grants Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole Grants Director

Grant Recipient Details	
Your name	Chhum Samnang
Project title	Phnom Tbeng Conservation and Development Project through strengthening forestry law enforcement with the aim of improving the conservation of the Vulnerable green peafowl <i>Pavo muticus</i> .
RSG reference	49.03.08
Reporting period	1 st October 2008 to 30 th September 2009
Amount of grant	£ 11,989.40
Your email address	chhumsamnang@gmail.com
Date of this report	10 th October 2009

1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Preparatory establishment of Law Enforcement Teams and producing contracts			✓	LET leader selected from Preah Vihea Forestry Administration Cantonment First three-month contracts have been signed with the TOR.
Provide training to Law Enforcement Team on patrolling techniques and reporting			✓	Training provided in: Patrolling and confiscation techniques; Wildlife research methods; Reporting procedures.
Develop action plans and activities within the project area			✓	An action plan for LET was established; A law enforcement procedure was created; and Wildlife research schedule was produced.
Carry out action plans and activities		✓		6 illegal medium-scale logging cases were cracked down on and some of them were sent to the provincial court for sentencing; One illegal land encroachment case was firstly warned with a written contract; 14 species of mammals (including tiger and pileated gibbon), 30 species of birds (including green peafowl and greater adjutant), 8 species of reptiles (including Bengal monitor, monocled cobra, Indochinese spitting cobra and king cobra) and 7 species of amphibians have been recorded within and surrounding the PTCDA.
Mid-term assessment of action plans and activities and revise them			✓	An action plan for LET was updated; A law enforcement procedure was updated.
Carry out revised action plans and activities			✓	After carrying out an updated action plan and law enforcement procedure, illegal large and medium-scale logging activities did not occur. Remaining illegal small-scale logging activities are only for supplying wood for their local communities only; and 36 species of mammal (including tiger, fishing cat, banteng, pileated gibbon, dhole, Sunda pangolin, southern serow, East Asian porcupine, pygmy loris, slow

				loris, Asiatic black bear, Malayan sun bear, stump-tailed macaque and pig-tailed macaque), 66 species of bird (including green peafowl, coral-billed ground cuckoo, great hornbill, greater adjutant, spot-bellied eagle owl, large cuckooshrike, barn owl, crested serpent eagle, black-shouldered kite and Chinese sparrowhawk) and 15 species of reptiles (including elongated tortoise, Bengal monitor, water monitor, monocled cobra, Indochinese spitting cobra and king cobra) and 7 species of amphibians have been recorded within and surrounding the PTCDA.
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2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

Even though the project achieved most of its objectives and plans, we feel that forestry and wildlife crimes seem to occur during our team’s absence within and surrounding the project area. This is an opportunity of criminals to commit their activities, particularly wildlife crimes. Additionally, further biodiversity research is necessary for producing an appropriate management plan in PTCDA to achieve a range of different purposes. Awareness and extension conductions are also important to increase knowledge of local communities and local authorities on Forestry Law and other relevant regulations and the advantages of Phnom Tbeng Conservation and Development.

In order to tackle these issues, the project will establish full-time law enforcement teams with permanent guard stations around the project area and provide necessary equipment for their actions, particularly motorbikes. In addition, the project plans to undertake a monitoring programme throughout the entire PTCDA in order to assess potential sites of the PTCDA for conservation and development as well as the progress of the project implementation. Then, the project will organise local, provincial and national workshops and consultation among local stakeholders on the Phnom Tbeng management, conservation and development.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

i). Law Enforcement was strengthened within and surrounding the project area in order to eliminate all forestry and wildlife crimes, particularly globally threatened species including green peafowl. Six illegal medium-scale logging operations were discovered and some were sent to the court for sentencing and one illegal land encroachment case was warned by making a contract.

ii). Wildlife research was undertaken in the project area in order to monitor the status of green peafowl, and collect more information on non-galliform species throughout the entire Phnom Tbeng Mountains. In total, 36 species of mammal (including tiger, fishing cat, banteng, pileated gibbon, dhole, Sunda pangolin, Southern serow, East Asian porcupine, pygmy loris, slow loris, Asiatic black bear, Malayan sun bear, stump-tailed macaque and pig-tailed macaque), 66 species of bird (including green peafowl, coral-billed ground cuckoo, great hornbill, greater adjutant, spot-bellied eagle owl, large cuckooshrike, barn owl, crested serpent eagle, black-shouldered kite and Chinese

sparrowhawk) and 15 species of reptiles (including elongated tortoise, Bengal monitor, water monitor, monocled cobra, Indochinese spitting cobra and king cobra) have been recorded in Phnom Tbeng Mountains.

iii). The project was contributing to Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). We are protecting and maintaining 43,000 hectares total project area, which is covered by 75% evergreen forest and 10% deciduous forest. Additionally, the project is also contributing to maintain the water resources for farming systems of local communities around the Phnom Tbeng Forest Landscape, and reducing poverty through job employment opportunity of 2 or 3 local people per month as local guides or local informants and 1 or 2 local police men as local guards of the project.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).

The project had been using local police administrative post officers as LET Guards, and local people as LET guides or informants. They have been employing with the project for at least 12 days a month and the project paid LET Guards US\$5/day/person (approximately equal to £2.60/day/person) and LET Guides or Informants US\$2.50/day/person (approximately equal to £1.30/day/person) as per diems, additional US\$2.50/day/person for food and provided travel. They have benefited from the project for adding their daily income from growing agricultural crops and other sources, which is able to increase their livelihood and decrease their forestry dependency.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

With its achievement, we plan to:

- i) Continue the strict law enforcement within and surrounding the project area for minimizing forestry and wildlife crimes in increasing population of biodiversity including globally threatened species through establishing permanent law enforcement teams, installing guard stations, supporting appropriate equipment and daily patrolling within and surrounding the project area;
- ii) Undertake monthly monitoring programme within and surrounding the project area for assessing population of important wild fauna and flora occurring in the area and their threats as well as the progress of the project implementation;
- iii) Conduct local and provincial consultation workshops will relevant stakeholders on establishment of Phnom Tbeng Biodiversity Conservation and Ecotourism Area; and
- iv) Develop community-based environmental services for encouraging local communities in participating biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

We plan to share the results of the project to relevant stakeholders and others through local, provincial, national and international workshops and meetings. Additionally, we will publish the project results on website of WPA, RSG and FA, and bulletin of IUCN SSC GSG, WPA and FA magazine.

7. Timescale: Over what period was the RSG used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

September 2008

- Documents and logistic arrangement for LET member, and Issued a mission order from Head of Forestry Administration.

5th – 20th October 2008

- In Preah Vihea provincial town, interviewed an official of Preah Vihea Forestry Administration Cantonment for occupying leader of law enforcement team of the project, and made a 3-month preliminary contract for him,
- In Preah Vihea provincial town, issued a mission order for law enforcement team to operate within and surrounding the project area,
- In Preah Vihea provincial town, conducted consultation on developing a patrol workplan for strengthening law enforcement within and surrounding the project area, a law enforcement procedure for LET, and a wildlife research schedule,
- Started carry out law enforcement by patrolling on the top hill of the mountains, and gather wildlife data.

19th – 24th November 2008: Patrolled and collected data within:

- Tumnob, Ma Saet, O Khleung Poar and Chamkar Sramov villages, Pal Hal commune, Tbeng Meanchey district; and
- Along road between Bak Kam village, Chhean Muk commune, Tbeng Meanchey district and Kulen district town.

28th November – 25th December 2008: Patrolled and collected data within:

- Tumnob and Pal Hal villages, Pal Hal commune, Tbeng Meanchey district;
- Seddhakech, Moha Phal and Bak Kam villages, Chhean Muk commune, Tbeng Meanchey district;
- Prakev, Pongro and Dan village, Trav Keat commune, Kulen district; and
- Bos, Srabal and Sralay village, Phnom Penh commune, Kulen district.

14th – 27th January 2009: Patrolled and collected data within:

- Ra-ang village, Kdey commune, Sangkum Thmey district; and
- Sen Kong, Dar and Srey Sranoh villages, Chamroeun commune, Sangkum Thmey district.

5th – 22nd February 2009: Patrolled and collected data within:

- Samlanh village, Tbeng Muoy commune, Sangkum Thmey district;
- Chamroeun commune, Sangkum Thmey district; and
- Preah Khhleang commune, Tbeng Meanchey district.

7th – 17th March 2009: Patrolled and collected data within:

- Chhouk and Salai villages, Tbeng II, Kulen district; and
- Svay and Prakev villages, Thmey commune, Kulen district.

19th – 29th April 2009: Patrolled and collected data within:

- Bakev village, O Svay commune, Kulen district;

- Kbal Khla village, Tbeng II commune, Kulen district;
- Chhouk village, Tbeng I commune, Sangkum They district;
- Pal Hal village, Pal Hal commune, Tbeng Meanchey district;
- Bak Kam, Seddhakech and Moha Phal village, Chhean Muk commune, Tbeng Meanchey district.

10th – 20th May 2009: Patrolled and collected data within:

- Skus, Tachul, Anlung and Beng Kaong Svay villages of Preah Khleang commune, Tbeng Meanchey district;
- Srey Sranoh village, Chamroeun commune, Sangkum Thmey district;
- Ra-ang village, Kdey commune, Sangkum Thmey district;
- Moha Phal and Bak Kam villages of Chhean Muk commune, Tbeng Meanchey district.

11th – 26th June 2009: Patrolled and collected data within:

- Bak Kam, Seddhakech and Moha Phal villages of Chhean Muk commune, Tbeng Meanchey district;
- Ra-ang village, Kdey commune, Sangkum Thmey district.

11th – 27th July 2009: Patrolled and collected data within:

- Prokev and Thnal Bambek villages, Thmey commune, Tbeng Meanchey district;
- Bak Kam village, Chhean Muk commune, Tbeng Meanchey district;
- Chak Angre Waterfall in Bak Kam village, Chhean Muk commune, Tbeng Meanchey district.

12th – 24th August 2009: Patrolled and collected data within:

- Beng Kaong village, Pal Hal commune, Tbeng Meanchey district forward to Chhouk village, Tbeng II commune, Kulen district.

1st – 17th September 2009: Patrolled and collected data within:

- Bak Kam, Seddhakech and Moha Phal villages of Chhean Muk commune, Tbeng Meanchey district forward to Srey Sranoh village, Chamroeun commune, Sangkum Thmey district.

8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Staff Costs	8,125	6,181	- 1,944	3 full-time staff and 4 part-time staff
Travel	635	2,118	1,482	Long trip for 2 staff and local trip for 7 staff
Subsistence	1,280	1,428	148	US\$ 2.50/day/person and at least 12 days a month
Advisor Visit	0	722	722	Have not used yet.
Field Equipment	114	451	337	Supplied necessary equipments for field only.

Contingencies & Administrative Costs	281	1,090	1,064	For files, documents, reports and administrative
TOTAL	10,436	11,989	1,298	£1=US\$ 1.92

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

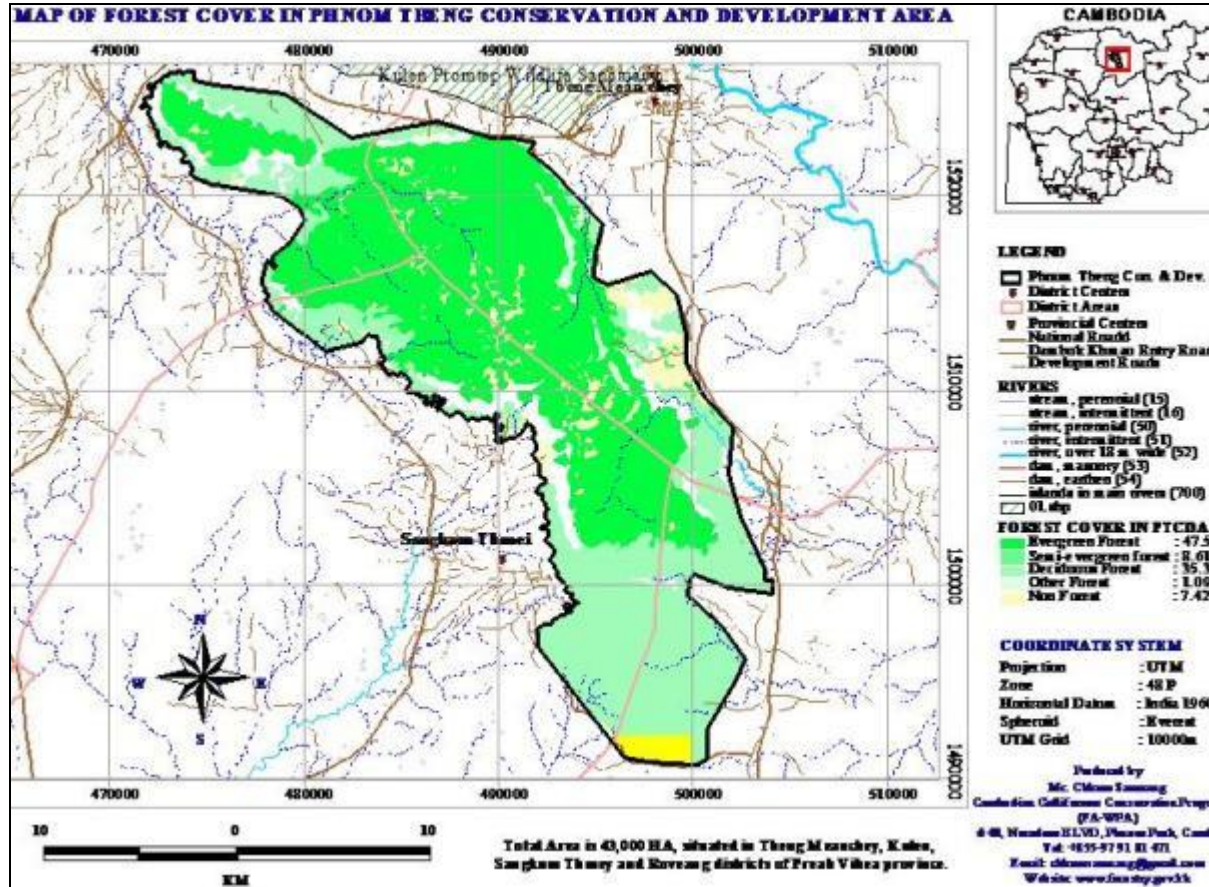
I feel that the next step is very important for the project. Because the project plan maximize forestry and wildlife crimes within and surrounding the project area aiming at increasing wildlife population, developing environmental services, improving livelihood of local communities and mitigating climate change.

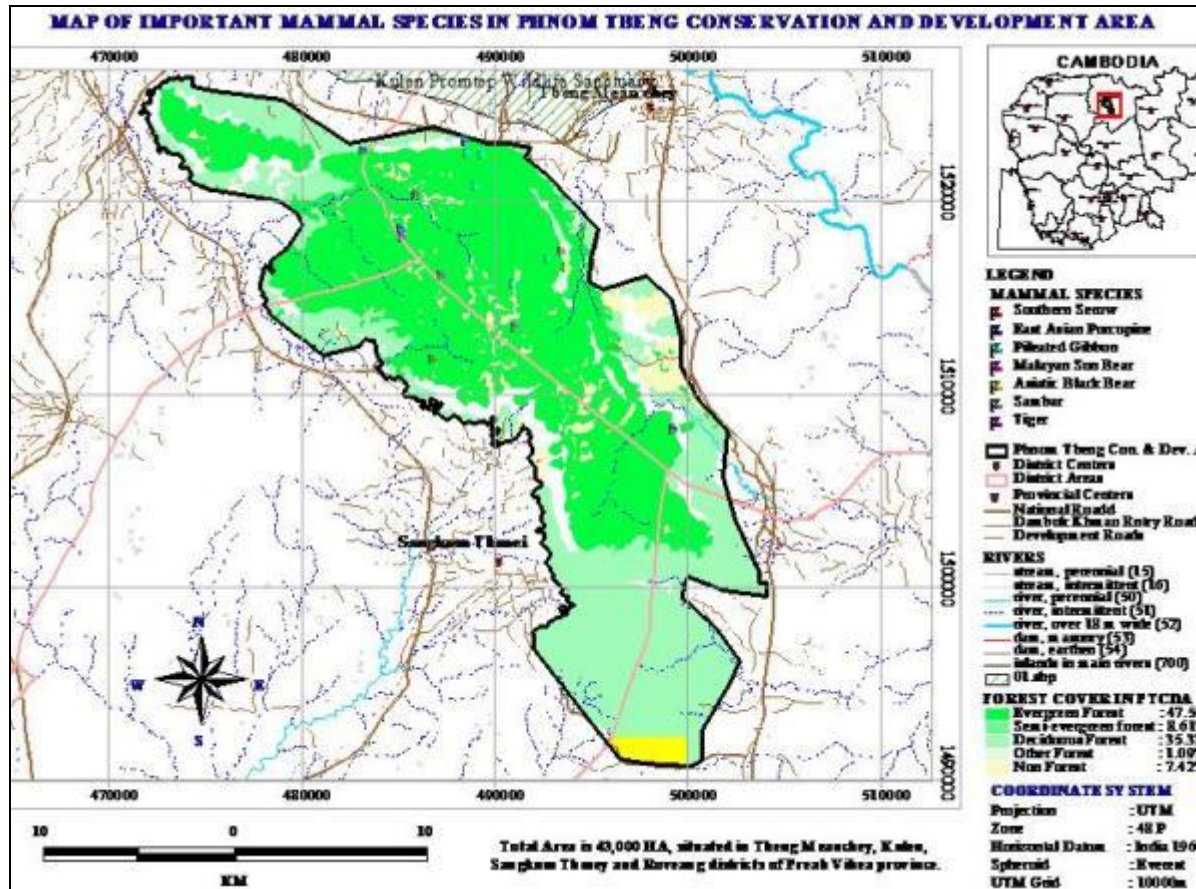
10. Did you use the RSGF logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?

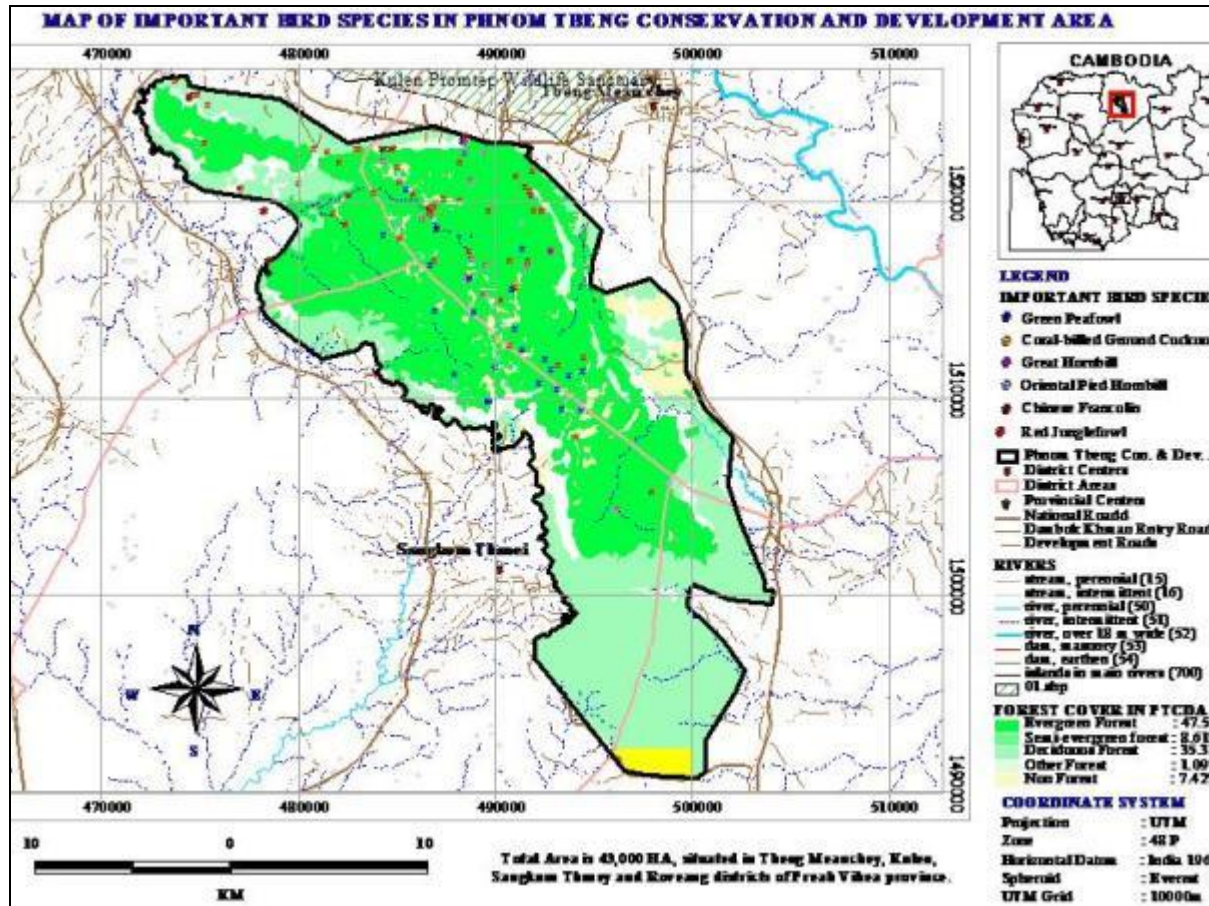
RSGF logo has been using in project datasheets and reports. RSGF receive final report during the course of the work.

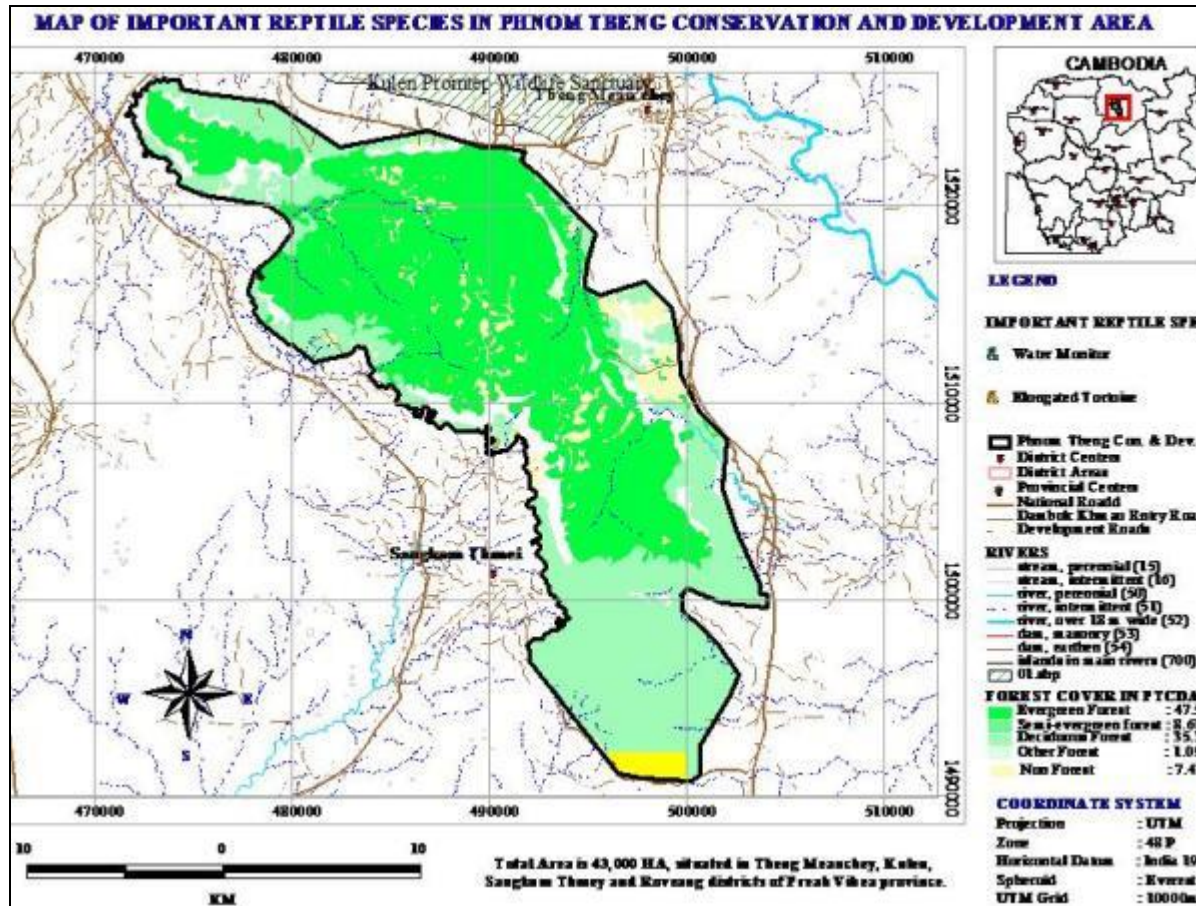
11. Any other comments?

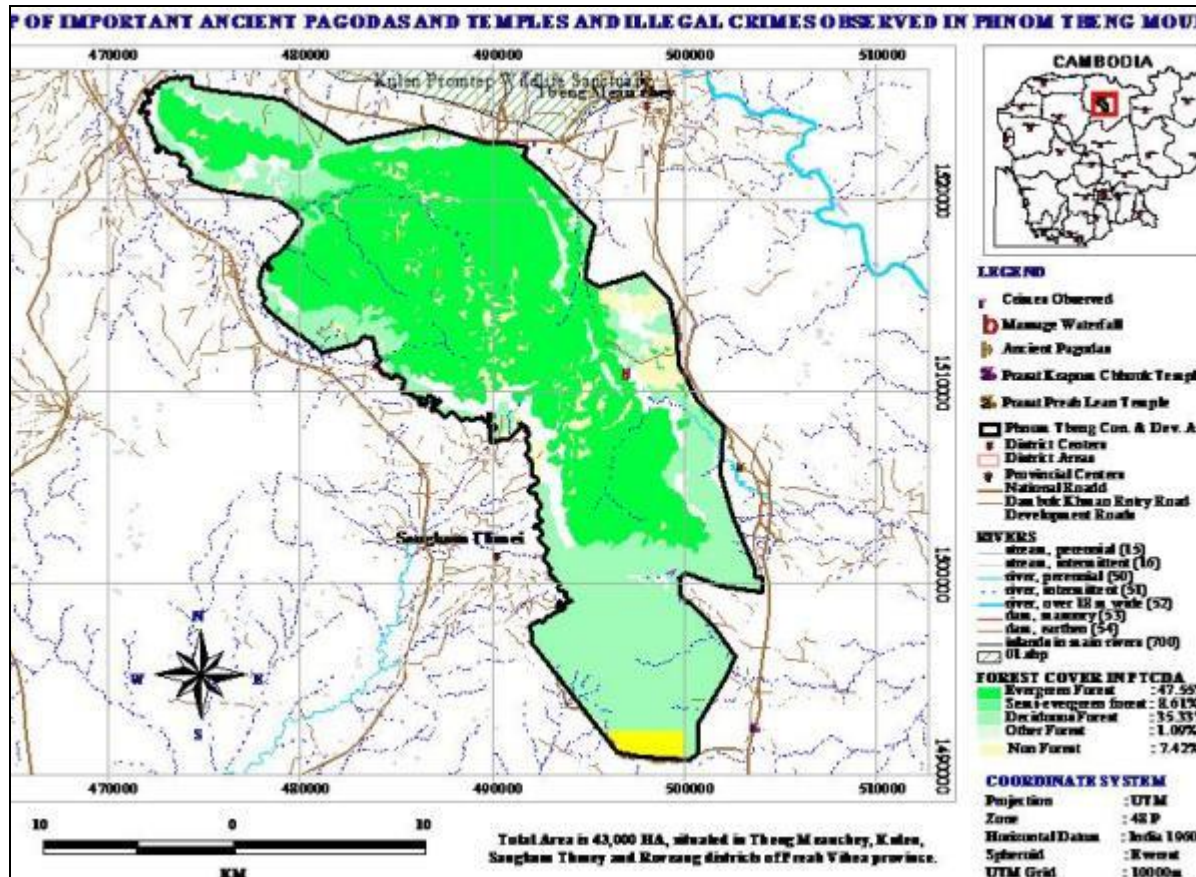
I hope fully that RSGF will continue fund for the Phnom Tbeng project in order to allow the project is able to achieve its long-term objectives and goals. Additionally, the grant is contributing to conserving Cambodia's biodiversity, protecting watershed of Phnom Tbeng Mountains, regulating water sources for farming system of local communities around the Phnom Tbeng Mountain, reducing poverty of local communities through employment opportunity in the project and environmental services, and mitigating climate change through reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation.











Picture 1: Photos on activities of project staff and results achieved



Point-count surveys led by Mr. Chhum S. Direct Observation and Patrolling activities



Illegal chainsaw was confiscated by LET Illegal woods was observed near jungle



Illegal woods were burnt by LET

Illegal logging evidence in PTCD



Illegal woods were seized by LET



Land encroachment by local people



East Asian Porcupine caught by trap



Bats in Phnom Tbeng Mountains



Slow Loris in PTCDA



Elongated Tortoise in PTCDA



Footprint of Tiger in PTCDA



Paw print of Asiatic Black Bear on trunk



Dung of Southern Serow in PTCDA



Tail feathers of green peafowl in PTCDA



Footprint of Banteng in PTCCA



Relax place for Southern Serow in PTCCA





Waterfalls in the Phnom Tbeng Mountains, Preah Vihea province, Northern Plains of Cambodia

Table 1: List of Wildlife Species Collected in PTCDA

No.	English Name	Scientific Name	Category		
			IUCN	CITES	Cambodia
I.	Mammals				
1	Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	En	I	I
2	Fishing Cat	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	En	II	III
3	Banteng	<i>Bos javanicus</i>	En		II
4	Pealited Gibbon	<i>Hylobates pileatus</i>	En	I	II
5	Dhole	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	En	II	II
6	Sunda Pangolin	<i>Manis javanica</i>	En	II	II
7	Southern Serow	<i>Naemorhedus sumatraensis</i>	Vu	I	II
8	Sambar	<i>Cervus/Rusa unicolor</i>	Vu		III
9	East Asian Porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	Vu		III
10	Pygmy Loris	<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i>	Vu	I	II
11	Greater Slow Loris	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i>	Vu	I	II
12	Malayan Sun Bear	<i>Ursus malayanus</i>	Vu	I	II
13	Asiatic Black Bear	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	Vu	I	I
14	Stump-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	Vu	II	II
15	Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca leonina</i>	Vu	II	III
16	Long-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	LR/nt	II	III
17	Large Indian Civet	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>		III	III
18	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>		I	II
19	Burmese Hare	<i>Lepus peguensis</i>			III

20	Silver Langur	<i>Semnopithecus cristatus</i>		II	III
21	Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>		III	III
22	Common Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus hemaphroditus</i>		II	III
23	Large-spot Civet	<i>Viverra megaspila</i>		III	III
24	Large Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>		II	III
25	Wild Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>			III
26	Wroughton's Free-tailed Bat	<i>Otomops wroughtoni</i>			II
27	Bats	(Order: CHIROPTERA)			III
28	Red Munjac	<i>Muntiacus mунjak</i>			III
29	Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>		II	II
30	Sunda Colugo	<i>Cynocephalus variegatus</i>			III
31	Lesser Oriental Chevrotain	<i>Tragulus javanicus</i>			III
32	Black Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>		II	III
33	Variable Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus finlaysonii</i>			III
34	Small Asian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>			III
35	Large Bamboo Rat	<i>Rhizomys sumatrensis</i>			III
36	Berdmore's Squirrel	<i>Menetes berdmorei</i>			III
II.	Birds				
1	Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	En		II
2	Coral-billed Ground Cuckoo	<i>Carpococcyx renauldi</i>	Vu		III
3	Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	NT	I	II
4	Scaly-breasted Partridge	<i>Arborophila chloropus</i>			III
5	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>			III
6	Rain Quail	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>			III

7	Chinese Francolin	<i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>			III
8	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	En?		III
9	Oriental Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>			III
10	Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>			II
11	Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>		II	III
12	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>		II	III
13	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>		II	III
14	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>		II	III
15	Black-shouldered Kit	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>		II	III
16	Chinese Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipter soloensis</i>		II	III
17	Spot-bellied Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>		II	II
18	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>			III
19	Black Baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>			III
20	Racket-tailed Treepie	<i>Temnurus temnurus</i>			III
21	Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>			III
22	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus magrattensis</i>			III
23	Blue-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops philipinus</i>			III
24	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>			III
25	Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>			III
26	Black-colored Starling	<i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>			III
27	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>			III
28	Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>			III
29	Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>			III
30	Red Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>			III
31	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>			III

32	Lesser Coucal	<i>Cetropus bengalensis</i>			III
33	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>			III
34	Chinese Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>			III
35	Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesmerodius intermedia</i>		III	III
36	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>			III
37	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>			III
38	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrucus leucophaeus</i>			III
39	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>			III
40	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>			III
41	Changeable Hawk Eagle	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>			III
42	Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>			III
43	Asian Barred Owled	<i>Glocidium cuculoides</i>			III
44	Brown Wood Owl	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>			III
45	Slender-billed Crow	<i>Corvus enca</i>			III
46	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>			III
47	Red-vented Barbet	<i>Megalaima virens</i>			III
48	Lineated Barbet	<i>Melalaima lineata</i>			III
49	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>			III
50	White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>			III
51	Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Orthotonus cuculatus</i>			III
52	Mountain Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes mecleliandii</i>			III
53	Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus melanocterus</i>			III
54	Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>			III
55	Ochraceous Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>			III
56	Pink-necked Green Pigeon	<i>Traron Vernans</i>			III

57	Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>			III
58	Long-tailed Sibia	<i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>			III
59	Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>			III
60	Greater Flamepecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>			III
61	Great Eared Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>			III
62	Grey Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>			III
63	Large-billed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>			III
64	Pale-caped Pigeon	<i>Columba punicea</i>			III
65	Thick-billed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>			III
66	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>			III
III.	Reptiles				
1	Elongated Tortoise	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	En	II	III
2	Bengal Monitor	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>		I	III
3	Water Monitor	<i>Varanus salvator</i>		II	III
4	Burmese Python	<i>Python molurus bivittatus</i>		II	III
5	King Cobra	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>		II	I
6	Monocled Cobra	<i>Naja kaouthia</i>		II	I
7	Indochinese Spitting Cobra	<i>Naja siamensis</i>		II	I
8	Water Dragon	<i>Physignathus cocincinus</i>			III
9	Spotted Gliding Lizard	<i>Draco maculatus</i>			III
10	Tockay	<i>Gekko gecko</i>			III
11	Russell's Viper	<i>Daboia russelli</i>			III
12	Malayan Krait	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>			III
13	Common Ratsnake	<i>Pytas mucosus</i>			III

14	Malayan Krait	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>			III
15	Banded Krait	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>			III

Table 2 : Summary of Forestry and Wildlife Crimes

No.	Kind of Crime	Quantity	UTM	Location	Measures
1	Transporting forest products (luxury wood-Thnong) without legal permission	1 truck		Moha Phal village, Chhean Muk commune, Tbeng Meanchey district.	Reported to closed forestry administration division for taking action.
2	Transporting forest products (luxury wood-Thnong) without legal permission.	1 motorbike		Bak Kam village, Chhean Muk commune, Tbeng Meanchey district.	Reported to closed forestry administration division for taking action.
3	Logging forest product (1 st grade wood-Sralao) without legal permission.	1 chainsaw	497368 , 1511292	Pal Hal commune, Tbeng Meanchey district.	Reported to closed forestry administration division for taking action.
4	Transporting forest product (luxury wood-Beng) sized 0.20m X 0.40m X 2.20m X 10pieces without legal permission.	1 coach pulling by the motorbike	498290 , 1522592	Near Norodom Ranariddh Primary School along National Road 68	Reported to closed forestry administration division for taking action.
5	Stocking forest product (luxury wood-Beng) sized 0.40m X 0.40m X 0.60m X 10 pieces without legal permission.		492479 , 1523109	Near jungle in Moha Phal village, Chhean Muk commune, Tbeng Meanchey district.	Reported to closed forestry administration division for taking action.
6	Small-scale land encroachment for growing crops	1 long-handle knife and 1 axe	484954 , 1522744	Bak Kam village, Chhean Muk commune, Tbeng Meanchey district.	Made first warning contract to stop in future.
7	Stocking forest product (luxury wood-Beng) sized 0.3544m ³ amounted 20 pieces.		482594 , 1522464	Bak Kam village, Chhean Muk commune, Tbeng Meanchey district.	Confiscated illegal evidences and sent files to the provincial court.
8	Logging forest product (luxury wood) in small-scale without	Chainsaw	494711 , 1501197	Srey Sranoh village, Chamroeun commune, Sangkum Thmey district.	Just recorded as information. Because logger was absent.

	legal permission.				
9	Logging forest product (2 nd grade wood) sized 1 m3 without legal permission.	Chainsaw	499790 1500685	, Chamroeun commune, Sangkum Thmey district.	Because of absent loggers, illegal wood was burnt in place.
10	Logging forest product (2 nd grade wood) sized 1.32 m3 without legal permission.	Chainsaw	499645 1500647	, Dar village, Chamroeun commune, Sangkum Thmey district.	Because of absent logger, illegal wood was burnt in place.
11	Hunting wild animals (3 rd appendix species-long-tailed macaque) without legal permission.	Cheat cage and food for attracting the animals.	487146 1515226	, Samlanh village, Tbeng I commune, Sangkum Thmey district.	Because of absent hunters, the cage was burnt in place.
12	Hunting wild animals (3 rd appendix species-long-tailed macaque) without legal permission.	Cheat cage and food for attracting the animals.	488680 1517765	, Chhouk village, Tbeng II commune, Kulen district.	Because of absent hunters, the cage was burnt in place.
13	Hunting wild animals without legal permission.	54 cable traps and snares.	490929 1515561	, Bak kam village, Chhean Muk commune, Tbeng Meanchey district.	Because of absent hunters, illegal traps and snares were released and destroyed in place.

