

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	3
Project Summary	4
Indicative Project Overview	5
PROJECT COMPONENTS	5
PROJECT OUTLINE	10
A. PROJECT RATIONALE.....	10
B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	19
Project description.....	19
Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.....	26
Core Indicators.....	28
Risks to Project Preparation and Implementation	31
C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES	33
D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS.....	34
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment:	34
Stakeholder Engagement	34
Private Sector.....	36
Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks	36
E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS.....	36
Knowledge management.....	36
ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES	36
GEF Financing Table.....	36
Project Preparation Grant (PPG)	37
Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation	37
Indicative Focal Area Elements	38
Indicative Co-financing	38
ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS	38
GEF Agency(ies) Certification	38
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):.....	38
ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION	39
ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING	40
ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS.....	40
ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET	40

General Project Information

Project Title

Building climate resilience of communities in Cambodia's protected landscapes: biodiversity-friendly crop-livestock systems for adaptation

Region	GEF Project ID
Cambodia	11400
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Cambodia	FSP
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency ID
FAO	718442
Executing Partner	Executing Partner Type
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	Government
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	10/18/2023

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Climate Change Adaptation Sector

Taxonomy

Sustainable Development Goals, Focal Areas, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation, Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Agriculture, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Forest, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Food Security, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, National Adaptation Programme of Action, Climate resilience, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Innovation, Livelihoods, Climate information, Mainstreaming adaptation, Least Developed Countries, Community-based adaptation, Private sector, Disaster risk management, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Civil Society, Stakeholders, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Participation, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Communications, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Strategic Communications, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Capacity Development, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Peer-to-Peer, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Field Visit, Conference, South-South, Learning, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Training, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Seminar

Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
MTF	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
8,019,178.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

761,822.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
8,781,000.00	21,500,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
200,000.00	19,000.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
219,000.00	9,000,000.00
Project Tags	
CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: Yes	

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Cambodia is among countries most vulnerable to climate change impacts due to its level of exposure to climate hazards, high dependence on climate-sensitive sectors and natural resources, and limited adaptive capacity. Climate change is affecting agrifood systems, ecosystems, and livelihoods and food security of Cambodians – particularly communities living in rural areas, the majority of whom rely on agriculture as their primary source of income and livelihood.

The proposed intervention landscapes fall within the Northern Tonle Sap Basin, a region with some of the highest poverty rates and ecosystem degradation in the country, a situation that will be exacerbated by climate change impacts. Current trends show an increase in annual mean temperatures, an overall decreasing trend in precipitation with the rainy season getting shorter, and increasing severity of droughts and frequency of floods. Climate projections indicate significant further temperature increases and changes in precipitation patterns with multifaceted impacts on agricultural systems, community livelihoods, biodiversity and ecosystem services. Some of these impacts include: significant declines ranging between 20 to 70% of current production of key crops; negative impacts on livestock production and health; and forest fires and overall degradation of ecosystems.

To conserve the rich biodiversity and ecosystems in Cambodia, in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan (NPASMP, 2017-2031) and the Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCSP, 2014-2023), the Government has placed much emphasis and resources on expansion of the protected area system as an important pathway towards climate resilience. One of the objectives of CCSP is “to ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems, biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage sites”.

Recognizing that communities living in protected landscapes have very limited livelihood options and are highly vulnerable to climate change, a complementary strategy proposed is to build sustainability and resilience into farming systems and livelihoods of communities in protected landscapes. This is an essential component to ensure they are not left behind, that will also contribute to the protection, sustainable use and resilience of critical ecosystems.

The project objective is to strengthen climate resilience of local communities, ecosystems and livelihoods in Cambodia’s protected landscapes in a manner compatible with biodiversity conservation goals. This will be achieved through integrated approach aligned with agroecological principles, by: 1) strengthening the enabling environment to enhance climate adaptation and resilience of local communities in Cambodia’s protected landscapes; 2) promoting resilient biodiversity-friendly crop-livestock production systems; 3) strengthening and expanding sustainable livelihood options for men, women and youth; and 4) setting-up effective frameworks for M&E, knowledge management, collaboration, dissemination and scale-up of innovative adaptation practices.

The project is expected to directly benefit 17,434 household members of 45 community protected areas, where the project will primarily work, with a total population of 84,835 people, with 50% women targeted to be direct beneficiaries. Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into CPA plans will ensure that at least 92,300 ha of CPAs are sustainably managed (SLM) for climate resilience and that at least 2000 ha of land within the CPAs, will be restored.

The project is designed to complement the GCF-funded project “Public-Social-Private Partnerships for Ecologically-Sound Agriculture and Resilient Livelihood in the Northern Tonle Sap Basin (PEARL)”.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

To strengthen climate resilience of local communities, ecosystems, and livelihoods in Cambodia’s protected landscapes in a manner compatible with biodiversity conservation.

Project Components

1: Enabling climate change adaptation and resilience.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
900,000.00	2,500,000.00

Outcome:

1.1. Strengthened enabling environment to enhance climate adaptation and resilience local communities in Cambodia’s protected landscapes.

Indicators:

LDCF core indicator 3: Number of policies, plans, frameworks, or institutions that strengthen climate adaptation: 45.

Output:

1.1.1 Policy frameworks for land use, resilient and biodiversity-friendly crop-livestock systems and livelihoods in protected landscapes (**community zones – community protected areas, CPA**) reviewed, revised, harmonized and/or developed (ensuring gender-responsiveness).

1.1.2 Inclusive community-based governance structures and local level capacities for planning and implementation of sustainable natural resources management and climate change adaptation interventions strengthened.

1.1.3 Institutional capacity at national, provincial and district level strengthened to support planning, implementation of CPA management plans, and adoption of sustainable and resilient integrated livestock production systems.

1.1.4 Community adaptation priorities integrated into Commune Investment/Development Plans (CIP/CDP), and relevant sectoral and national plans and budgets.

Finance and market-based incentives developed to facilitate adoption of biodiversity-friendly climate resilient practices and technologies.

2: Promoting resilient biodiversity-friendly crop-livestock production systems.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,503,665.00	1,000,000.00

Outcome:

2.1. Climate resilient integrated crop-livestock systems and livelihoods through adoption of sustainable land management practices compatible with biodiversity conservation.

Indicators:

LD (GEFTF) core indicator 4: 92,300 ha of land under improved practices.

LD (GEFTF) core indicator 3: Area of land restored: 2,000 ha.

Output:

2.1.1 Resilient ecosystem-based land and water management (including protection and restoration) and integrated crop-livestock production options identified, agreed and implemented.

2.1.2 Livestock breeds and breeding management systems improved to support biodiversity conservation, and sustainable and resilient production.

2.1.3 Community program on animal health implemented (to minimize risks and impacts of disease and spill-over at human-animal-plant-environment (HAPE) interface).

2

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
866,758.00	9,000,000.00

Outcome:

LDCF core indicator 1: # direct beneficiaries – 84,835 (at least 50% women)

Output:

2.1.1 Community access to tailored weather and climate information and use in decision-making enhanced.

3: Strengthening and expanding sustainable livelihood options for resilience – inclusive value chains and opportunities for men, women and youth

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,495,977.00	7,000,000.00

Outcome:

3.1 Biodiversity-friendly and gender-sensitive value chains developed and strengthened to diversify livelihoods and sources of income.

Indicators:

LDCF core indicator 1: # direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income (17,434 households)

LDCF Core Indicator 4: At least 17,434 people trained.

LDCF core indicator 5: # of private and sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action (TBD).

Output:

3.1.1 Participatory community-based assessments conducted and viable sustainable, resilient and inclusive value chains (livestock, crops, non-timber forest products (NTFP) and diversified livelihood options identified;

3.1.2 Support provided to existing and new community producer groups and SMEs – to engage in selected value chains and local markets (agribusiness incubator programs);

3.1.3 Project grant mechanism for community and SMEs infrastructure investments.

4: Knowledge management and M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
677,397.00	700,000.00

Outcome:

4.1 Effective knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation systems and dissemination of best practices – facilitating adaptive management and scale-up.

Output:

4.1.1 Knowledge management and communication strategies developed and implemented – best practices documented and disseminated.

4.1.2 M&E system operational.

4

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET

GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
193,515.00	300,000.00

Outcome:

Output:

4.1.3 Strengthened collaboration and capacity of research institutions to support evidence-based policymaking and planning for climate change adaptation, sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation. (LD output)

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)

Outcome:

Output:

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1: Enabling climate change adaptation and resilience.	900,000.00	2,500,000.00
2: Promoting resilient biodiversity-friendly crop-livestock production systems.	1,503,665.00	1,000,000.00
2	866,758.00	9,000,000.00
3: Strengthening and expanding sustainable livelihood options for resilience – inclusive value chains and opportunities for men, women and youth	3,495,977.00	7,000,000.00
4: Knowledge management and M&E	677,397.00	700,000.00
4	193,515.00	300,000.00
M&E		
Subtotal	7,637,312.00	20,500,000.00
Project Management Cost	84,860.00	200,000.00
Project Management Cost	297,006.00	800,000.00

Total Project Cost (\$)	8,019,178.00	21,500,000.00
--------------------------------	---------------------	----------------------

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Overall context

The Kingdom of Cambodia (Cambodia) is among countries that are most vulnerable to climate change impacts due to its level of exposure to climate-related hazards, high dependence on climate-sensitive sectors and natural resources,^[i] high susceptibility to suffer damage, and limited adaptive capacity.^[ii] The country is ranked 12th out of 181 countries in the Global Climate Risk Index over the period 1999–2019^[iii] and 16th out of 181 countries in the World Risk Index in 2020.^[iv]

In the past decade, Cambodia has witnessed more frequent and severe floods, droughts, heatwaves, and storms, which have resulted in increasingly severe physical and economic impacts, particularly in rural areas.^[v] For example, during the 2015-2016 dry season, the country experienced the worst drought in half a century, attributed to the El Niño phenomenon.^[vi] Estimated losses associated with adverse climate impacts in 2015 amounted to approximately US\$ 1.5 billion, equivalent to 10 percent of the country's annual GDP.^[vii] Climate models project significant further temperature increases and changes in precipitation patterns, with adverse impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services and livelihoods.

The population of Cambodia is estimated at 17.2 million and is growing at an average annual rate of 1.4 % - among the highest in the region.^[viii] The country and people rely predominantly on natural resources for socio-economic development, food, livelihoods, and well-being. The agriculture sector contributes about 22.2% of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP).^[ix] About 2 million households or 56% of the Cambodian population are engaged in the agriculture sector^[x], about 60% of whom are women.

Since 2000, Cambodia has undergone significant economic growth, translated into a three-fold increase in per capita income, and halving the multidimensional poverty rate from 36.7% in 201 to 16.6% in 2022.^[xi] However, the continuing positive trends in declining poverty and the increasing economic performance are vulnerable to climate change impacts and rising socioeconomic inequality, threatening to leave many behind. The COVID-19 pandemic has, furthermore, increased poverty and negatively affected livelihoods and economies.^[xii] The majority of households experienced declines in income between December 2020 and March 2021, with the national poverty rate increasing by 17% during partial lockdowns, and inequality, poverty and food insecurity all remain higher than pre-pandemic^[xiii]. As people sought to cope with loss of livelihoods during the pandemic, some turned to unsustainable or destructive practices, such a poaching.^[xiv]

-

Biodiversity, protected areas, and local communities

Cambodia has the largest contiguous block of natural forests remaining on the Asian continent's mainland – over 53% of Cambodia remains forested.^[xv] The country is part of the Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot, hosting five of nine high priority biodiversity conservation corridors in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. The country's protected areas (PAs) provide sanctuary to almost two percent of globally threatened species on the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species, including 34

mammals, 39 birds, and 20 reptiles. ^{[xvi]xvi} PAs and biodiversity corridors cover over 40% of the land area – one of the highest percentages of land under PAs in the world - and include about 75% of the remaining forests.

The Cambodia Protected Areas Law of 2008 provides for the management, conservation and development of protected areas to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and guarantee the use of natural resources in a sustainable manner. The Law recognizes several types of PAs including national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and multi-purpose use management areas. Each PA should be divided into four management zoning systems: Core Zone; Conservation Zone, Sustainable use zone; and Community zone.

Access to the **core zones** is prohibited. Agriculture and extraction of natural resources are prohibited. In **conservation zones**, access is permitted with prior permission of the Nature Conservation and Protection Administration, and small-scale community use of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) to support local people's livelihood may be allowed under strict control, provided that they do not seriously impact biodiversity. Other than this, using natural resources from this zone is forbidden. In **sustainable use zones**, local communities may receive permission to carry out limited development. Parts of sustainable use zones can be designated as community protected areas (CPAs). CPAs guarantee local communities exclusive right to sustainable use of natural resources, in return for management and patrolling of the area. The formal legal status is created to avoid land grabbing and to strengthen collaborative management of the protected areas. Cambodia's 194 CPAs cover the land area of 3,332,174 hectares equivalent to 4.71% of the total area of PA of 7,046,863 ha. ^{[xvii]xvii}

Community zones are areas within PAs for socio-economic development of local communities and indigenous ethnic minorities – including for residential and agricultural purposes. These are areas used by local communities prior to the establishment of a PA.

To advance the implementation of the PA Law, the Government of Cambodia has developed the National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan (NPASMP, 2017-2031), that sees the country's protected area system as a main contributor to national development and pathway towards a climate-resilient future. One of NPASMP's strategic objectives is "Expand community participation and benefits": 1) increasing local participation in management planning processes; 2) supporting collaborative management mechanisms; and 3) expanding livelihood opportunities.

In 2023, the Royal Government of Cambodia decreed a major expansion of PAs to create several biodiversity corridors. There are no plans to relocate communities and as a result, the number of households living within PAs will increase dramatically. These are communities that already have very limited livelihood options and are highly vulnerable to climate change. It has become more urgent to support the communities to adapt to climate change and safeguard their food security and livelihoods, while supporting effective biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and resilience within protected landscapes.

Climate change impacts and vulnerabilities

The proposed project intervention landscapes (described below) fall within the Northern Tonle Sap basin, where landcover is dominated by forest land (55%) and agricultural land (45%). The region has some of the highest poverty rates and environmental degradation in the country, a situation that will be exacerbated by climate change impacts.

Cambodia's climate is tropical, characterized by two distinct seasons: a monsoon-driven rainy season (May to October), and a dry season (November to April). The average annual rainfall in the Tonle Sap basin region varies from 1000 to 1500mm/yr. The rainy season accounts for almost 90% of annual precipitation in the region. Mean annual temperatures average between 25°C and 27°C. Inter-annual climate variability is largely driven by the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO).

A recent climate change impact assessment conducted by FAO in the framework of the GCF-funded project "Public-Social-Private Partnerships for Ecologically-Sound Agriculture and Resilient Livelihood in the Northern Tonle Sap Basin (PEARL)" has revealed the following trends:

- *Temperature*: Annual mean temperature anomaly has increased at a rate of 0.23°C per decade since 1950, with a stronger signal of increase during the dry season. The number of very hot days per year (Tmax >33°C) have increased.
- *Precipitation*: There is a significant interannual and intra-seasonal rainfall variability, an overall decreasing trend (over the 1981-2010 period). The rainy season is getting shorter and rainfall during the season is decreasing.
- *Extreme events*: Many parts of the Tonle Sap basin are highly vulnerable to drought – with some experiencing increasingly severe droughts over the last 15 years. The frequency of floods has also increased since 1990 – severe floods were documented in the years, 1991, 1996, 2000, 2001, and 2011.

Analysis of climate projections using downscaled climate models from CORDEX-CORE, based on CMIP5 global climate projections and RCP scenarios, shows the following:

- *Temperature*: Temperature change under RCPs 2.6 and 8.5 in the near (2010-2039), medium (2040-2069) and far (2070-2099) future for both mean Tmax and mean Tmin. Mean Tmax is expected to increase consistently from the historical baseline (1976-2005) into the future, up to 3°C under RCP 8.5. Tmin is expected to increase by 1.0 -1.25°C under RCP 2.6 and by up to 3.0 – 3.5°C under RCP 8.5 by the end of the century (2070-2099).
- *Precipitation*: Although there is significant variability in precipitation projections, most indicate a decrease in mean annual rainfall (0-200mm) in the near (2010-2039) and medium future (2040-2069). By the end of the century (2070-2099), and under RCP 8.5, an increase of about 10-20% in average annual rainfall is predicted.
- *Extreme events*: In the most optimistic scenario (RCP 2.6), there will be no changes in the number of dry days during the rainy season. However, under RCP 8.5, the number of dry days is likely to increase by 0.2 to 0.3 days/yr., equivalent to additional 2 to 3 dry days per decade by 2040-2069. Changes in heavy rainfall events and/or days with heavy precipitation (> 50 mm/day) are expected to increase in the far term, by up to 7 days under RCP 8.5.

Climate change will have multifaceted impacts on agricultural systems and communities in Cambodia overall, and in the Northern Tonle Sap Basin (NTSB) region:

- The projected erratic rainfall patterns during the wet season, prolonged droughts during the dry season and increased pest and diseases will negatively affect production of key staple and other crops. Impact on rice production, in particular, is expected to be significant, with declines ranging between 20 to 70 % of current production, under different scenarios^{[xviii][xviii]}.

- Livestock production will be one of the most impacted sectors mainly through effects on feed quantity, quality and health. Animal health will be affected in a variety of ways, including occurrence of heat related diseases, and the emergence or re-emergence of infectious diseases.
- Higher temperatures will likely increase forest fires, reduce water retention capacity and further reduce essential services from ecosystems^{[xix]xix}.

Several factors combine to make communities living in protected landscapes extremely vulnerable to climate impacts: poverty due to limited livelihood options (heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture, and unsustainable practices) – which both drives and in turn is driven by environmental degradation; limited access to land and inadequate tenure security; weak institutional support and limited capacity and access to adaptation solutions, climate information and decision-support, finance, and other resources, such as networks, market information, labour.^{[xx]xx}

Women are disproportionately vulnerable to climate change impacts, which in turn worsen gender disparities, due to a number of constraints including:

- Limited access to resources: land, natural resources, credit, business services, education, health and other crucial services.
- Labor burden: in addition to agricultural activities, women are caregivers and are responsible for household duties, including collecting water and firewood. Climate change creates more burden on women who have to manage family water consumption and other concerns and are not able to be engaged in community protected area and adaptation planning processes, leaderships and capacity building activities.
- Limited and risky coping strategies: migration is one of the strategies communities have as a coping strategy. For women, being primary caregivers limits their ability to migrate. Also, female migrants face significantly higher risks - exploitation, trafficking, and other forms of gender-based violence.
- Social attitudes and cultural norms: which regard men as leaders and women as caregivers. There are currently few women in decision-making positions at all levels of government and in local institutions and decision-making processes. This is reflected in the current CPA management, which is dominated by men.

The Government of Cambodia has made some progress integrating gender into policies. Recognizing that women and disadvantaged groups are among those more severely affected by climate change, Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP 2014 – 2023) has set one of its objectives to “Reduce sectoral, regional, and gender vulnerabilities and health risks related to climate change impacts” with gender equality reflected across other objectives and associated priority actions. Further, the Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change (2018-2030) has been developed to provide guidance for gender mainstreaming in adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk reduction investment initiatives. Implementation of the plan is coordinated by the Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MOWA) with the Gender Climate Change Committee (GCCC) and other ministries.

Project intervention landscapes

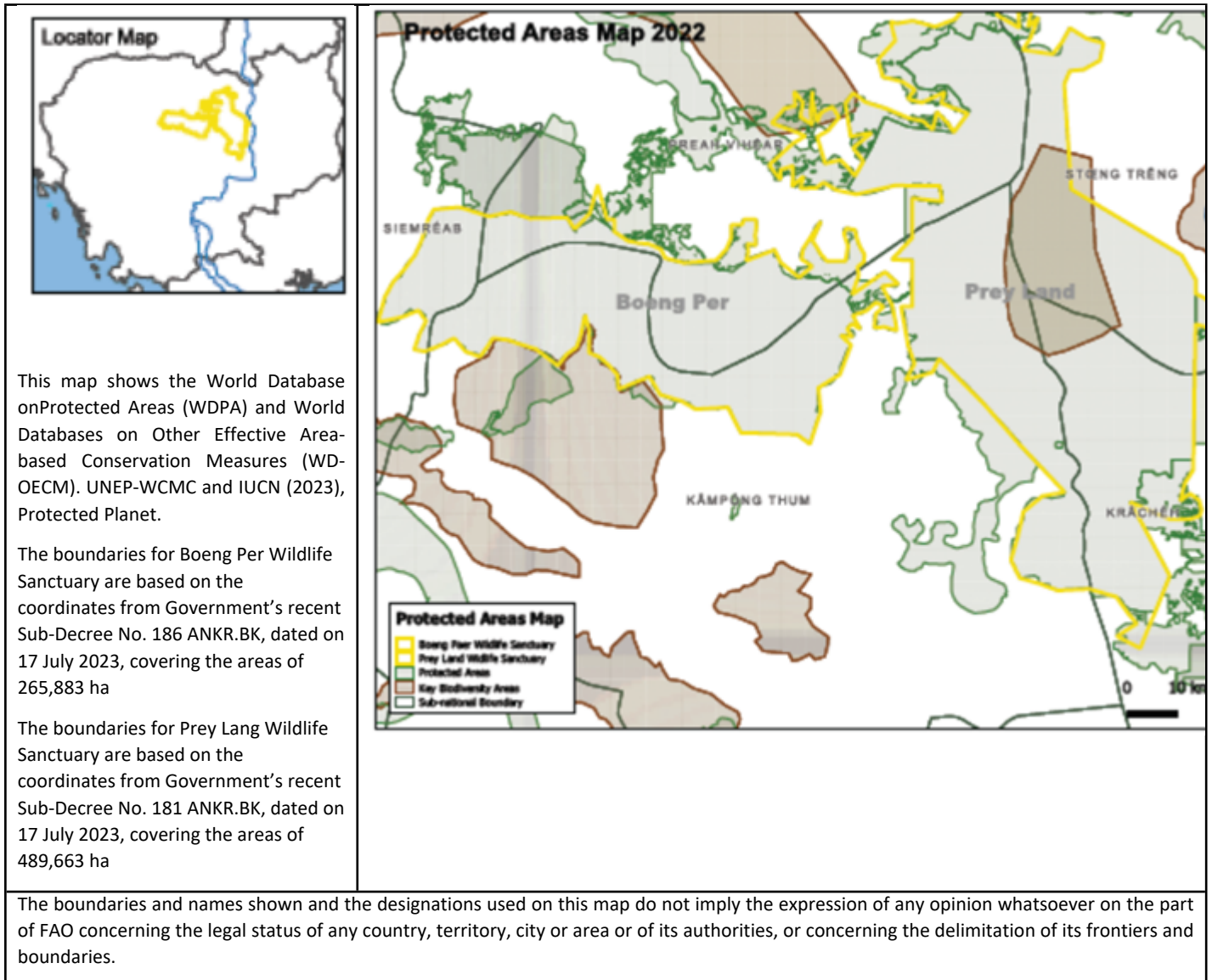
The project will cover two protected areas: Boeung Per Wildlife Sanctuary (first phase) and Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (second phase, year 3-5).

Boeung Per Wildlife Sanctuary, established in 1993, is located south of the Northern Plains Dry Forest Priority Corridor. It is 265,883 ha large^[xxi] and hosts a wide range of wildlife, as well as important archaeological sites. Boeung Per Wildlife Sanctuary has high biological significance (including large areas of exemplary plant communities and wildlife habitat) and a high social, cultural and economic value. According to an assessment by WWF, Boeung Per is among the most threatened protected areas in Cambodia.^[xxii] There are 239 villages, around 43,000 households and 200,000 people (60% female) in the PA. There are around 650,000 people living within ten kilometres from Boeung Per Forest, also for whom the forest is essential.

The communities are largely dependent on crop production (mainly rice, cashew and cassava) and on livestock production for their livelihood. Additional income is generated from the collection and trade in non-timber forest products (NTFPs). Cattle is the most common livestock species, kept by 80-90% of the households with the total number of approximately 41,983 heads (OAHPS' report). Around 4,873 water buffalos, mainly Srange, Kortaing, Sampov and Khleach breeds, are kept by some smallholder households. Local breeds of cattle and buffalo are preferred due to their ability to adapt to the environment, despite poor animal husbandry and health management practices. Production is characterised by low productivity due to low input quality and limited animal health and veterinary service and unclear access to land for grazing.

The Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary, established in 2016, is located in the Northern Plains. With its 489,663 ha^[xxiii] it is the largest remaining lowland evergreen forest on the Indochinese peninsula. Prey Lang provides water to the Stung Sen and Stung Chinit rivers. Both flow into Cambodia's Tonle Sap Lake, home to one of the world's largest freshwater fisheries, which is essential to the country's economy and food security.^[xxiv] Eight distinct forest/habitat types are present in the landscape, mainly mixed deciduous forest, mixed pine broadleaf forest, evergreen swamp forest, riparian forest and open grasslands. The total botanical record for Prey Lang accounts for 530 species and 60 mammal species^[11]. Approximately 250,000 people (most of them indigenous Kuy people), live in the 340 villages of Prey Lang and another 700,000 people live within ten kilometres from the Prey Lang Forest, also for whom the forest is essential^[xxv]. As in Boeung Per, primary livelihood strategies in Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary include crop and livestock production, off farm, migration to sell labour, NTFP collection, hunting and logging, and resin collection. Livestock farming is the major income source for farmers in the landscapes.

Figure 1. Map of the project target areas: Boeng Per and for Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuaries



During PIF development consultations with local communities, they highlighted a range of issues that indicated an urgent need to enhance their adaptive capacity, e.g.:

- Communities have perceived changes in weather and climate, including increased temperature particularly in the dry season. In rainy season, the temperature is also very hot. They have observed, more heavy rain, drought, aggressive thunder, reduced water available in the community – in the last two years, their big water reservoir ran out of water, infertile land.
- There is not enough water for livestock in the dry season, new emerging diseases, low livestock productivity, higher mortality rate. Communities believe that these effects will get worse in the future.
- Families adapt in different ways: e.g. migration is one of the main strategies, along with livestock farming; some farmers have adapted by changing from long-term season rice to short-term season rice a shift.

As mentioned, the Government has placed much emphasis and resources on expansion of protected areas, to “ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems, biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage sites” – as one of the key objectives of the Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2023). This strategy on its own, does not work. Evidence shows that forest ecosystems – including in the target landscapes - are being degraded at a higher rate within PAs than outside. So, in addition to strengthening management effectiveness of PAs, a complementary strategy proposed is to build sustainability and resilience into farming systems and livelihoods of communities in protected landscapes. This is an essential component to ensure they are not left behind, that will also contribute to the protection, sustainable use and resilience of critical ecosystems.

Baseline investments

The most relevant investments the proposed project will build upon, complement and collaborate with include:

- **GCF-funded project “Public-Social-Private Partnerships for Ecologically-Sound Agriculture and Resilient Livelihood in the Northern Tonle Sap Basin (PEARL)”**. The US\$43 million project aims to enhance the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers, particularly vulnerable women farmers, and local communities, to manage climate impacts and related risks. This will be done by improving their access to climate information, extension services, finance, and technologies, and improving their market access to incentivize their transition to climate-resilient practices, through public-social-private partnerships. PEARL will also strengthen regulatory and institutional frameworks, cross-sectoral coordination, and climate-informed investments in agriculture. Focus is on key agricultural commodities (cashew, mango, rice, and vegetables) in productive landscapes.
- **GEF LDCF-funded “Promoting Climate-resilient Livelihoods in Rice-based Communities in the Tonle Sap Region” (US\$75 million including co-financing)**. This will be achieved through an ecosystem-based, market-driven approach with key elements including improvement of the enabling environment for climate change adaptation in the rice and related sectors through integrated policies and planning; supporting resilient production systems in rice-based communities; scaling technologies through partnerships, markets and investments; and building effective knowledge management, innovations and monitoring and evaluation systems. Implementation of the project started in 2021, with expected completion in 2026. The focus of this project is on productive landscapes as well.

The proposed project is a necessary complement to these two projects that are operating in productive landscapes (mainly on crop and cropping production systems), with its focus on communities and integrated farming systems that are compatible with biodiversity conservation within protected landscapes.

The proposed project will build on results and lessons from a UNEP-Adaptation Fund project “Enhancing climate change resilience of rural communities living in protected areas in Cambodia”, implemented from 2013 to 2021. The project had three components: (1) protocols for agriculture interventions; (2) concrete eco-agriculture adaptation interventions; and (3) institutional capacity, awareness raising and upscaling of eco-agriculture interventions. Terminal evaluation^{[2]2} made the following relevant recommendations for future

project interventions - based on lessons, gaps and weaknesses in the design, implementation and impact of the project:

- Support to community protected areas (CPAs) should prioritize livelihoods activities that directly strengthen the economic interest of CPA members in forest conservation;
- Government should conduct a review of policy and regulatory framework with the purpose of further enabling sustainable forest-based livelihoods, including addressing land-use rights for sustainable agriculture within CPAs.
- Agriculture and alternative livelihood training for communities should follow an effective training approach, the scope of which should include value chains, not only production. This element was missing in the project.
- Community governance structures should be strengthened.
- The Ministry of Environment should increase efforts to engage other relevant ministries, and direct involvement through improved knowledge management and dissemination of knowledge products.

These were taken into consideration in the design of this PIF.

Barriers to be addressed

Key barriers affecting the ability of smallholder farmers and local communities living in protected landscapes and stakeholders to take adequate action to adapt and increase resilience of their farming systems and livelihoods to climate change include:

Barrier 1: Inadequate enabling environment for climate change adaptation and resilience of local communities in protected landscapes. This consists of weak land use planning and unclear land tenure, zoning and demarcations - lack of clarity with regard to natural resources use, ecosystems rehabilitation, tenure and land-use rights; uncoordinated, sectoral policies and implementation plans; absence/weak community governance structures. Where land use plans and CPA management plans have been developed, these do not sufficiently address climate risks, vulnerabilities and adaptation needs of local communities – due to limited capacities at all levels and minimal public (and private) investment.

Barrier 2: Limited technical capacity and weak systems for transfer of climate information and adaptation practices and innovations to communities. Communities have limited access to technical assistance, technologies, and institutional support to enable them to transition to climate-resilient and sustainable crop-livestock farming systems. A recent assessment of Cambodia's extension system conducted by FAO revealed a host of issues – e.g. shortage of extension workers, limited technical capacity and experience in the field, lack of capacity to access new technology, shortage of extension centers at community level, poor networks amongst producers and private sector, etc. This is also reflected in the findings of the UNEP-Adaptation Fund project terminal evaluation mentioned above. Agriculture extension training provided by that project (classroom-style training by content specialists) was not effective and most farmers could not recall the training.

Barrier 3: Inadequate technical support and access to finance and incentives to strengthen and expand sustainable biodiversity-friendly and climate-resilient livelihood options. This relates to support for communities to assess and identify viable options, grounded in sound climate information and projections; community and producer organization; business and networking skills; marketing; affordable credit/loans; facilitation of partnerships with public and private sector etc.

Barrier 4: Limited knowledge management, coordination, and sharing across key stakeholder groups – Government, NGOs, research, private sector, farming communities, development partners.

In developing the proposed project approach to address the stated barriers and enable adaptation, a couple of potential options were considered.

The first option was a sectoral approach that prioritizes strengthening livestock production and value chains – the assumption being that the growing demand for livestock products would increase income sources for rural communities and reduce their dependence on more climate-vulnerable and environmentally destructive agricultural activities. The view was also that focus on the livestock sector would complement the ongoing GEF and GCF investments focusing on rice and other commodity crops. This approach was not pursued because growth in livestock production particularly in protected landscapes/valuable ecosystems, comes with very high risks to biodiversity, ecosystem services, and communities.

The second option, which has been adopted, is an integrated approach aligned with agroecological principles: e.g. diversification with crop-livestock systems that rely on local breeds adapted to specific environments, ensuring food security and nutrition while conserving, protecting and enhancing natural resources; resilience of communities and ecosystems; co-creation and sharing of knowledge and innovations through participatory processes; human and social values – including gender equality and empowerment of women, youth and marginalized groups; responsible, inclusive governance, etc [xxvi]^{xxvi}. A detailed description is provided in the next section.

[1] Brofeldt, S, et al. 2018. Community-Based Monitoring of Tropical Forest Crimes and Forest Resources Using Information and Communication Technology – Experiences from Prey Lang, Cambodia. *Citizen Science: Theory and Practice*. 3. 4. 10.5334/cstp.129

[2] Rated moderately satisfactory.

[i] Cambodia (2016). Cambodia’s Second National Communication submitted under the UNFCCC. URL: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/khmnc2.pdf>

[ii] Birkmann, J. & Welle, T., 2015. Assessing the risk of loss and damage: exposure, vulnerability and risk to climate-related hazards for different country classifications.

[iii] Eckstein, et al. 2021. The Global Climate Risk Index 2021. Available at: https://germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021_1.pdf

[iv] B. Behlert, et al. World Risk Report 2020. Berlin. Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft / Ruhr University Bochum – Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict

[v] Royal Cambodian Government, ‘Cambodia’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution’, 2015.

[vi] National Committee for Disaster Management, ‘Disaster Risk Management work in 2016 and Direction in 2017’, 2017.

[vii] USAID. 2019. Climate Risk Profile Cambodia.

[viii] World Bank. 2022. Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW?locations=KH>

[ix] MAFF, 2023.

[x] NIS, Cambodia Agriculture Survey 2020

[xi] UNDP, 2023. Available at: <https://www.undp.org/arab-states/press-releases/25-countries-halved-multidimensional-poverty-within-15-years-11-billion-remain-poor>

[xii] World Bank. 2022. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/cambodia/overview>

[xiii] World Bank. 2023. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/cambodia/overview#1>

[xiv] [bbc.com/news/science-environment-52294991](https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-52294991)

[xv] Royal Government of Cambodia, National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan 2017-2031.

[xvi] IUCN, 2022, <https://www.iucnredlist.org/about/background-history>

[xvii] MoE, 2023: Updated list of natural protected areas and its areas as of August 2023.

[xviii] <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/cambodia2011nhdrthematchighlightagricultureengpdf.pdf>

[xix] World Bank (2020). Valuing the Ecosystem Services Provided by Forests in Pursat Basin, Cambodia. URL: <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/589931596202203080/pdf/Valuing-the-Ecosystem-Services-Provided-by-Forests-In-Pursat-Basin-Cambodia.pdf>

[xx] NCSA/MoE. 2020. A Third Study on Understanding Public Perceptions of Climate Change in Cambodia: Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices.

[xxi] Government's recent Sub-Decree No. 186 ANKR.BK, dated on 17 July 2023 extends its areas from 242,500 ha to 265,883 ha

[xxii] WWF. 2004. Management Effectiveness Assessment of the System of Protected Areas in Cambodia using WWF's RAPPAM Methodology.

[xxiii] Government's recent Sub-Decree No. 181 ANKR.BK, dated on 17 July 2023 extends its areas from 431,683 ha to 489,663 ha

[xxiv] Conservation International. 2015. Biodiversity Assessment of Prey Lang.

[xxv] USAID. 2020. Greening Prey Lang: Law Enforcement Evaluation

[xxvii] FAO, [The 10 Elements of Agroecology](#).

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

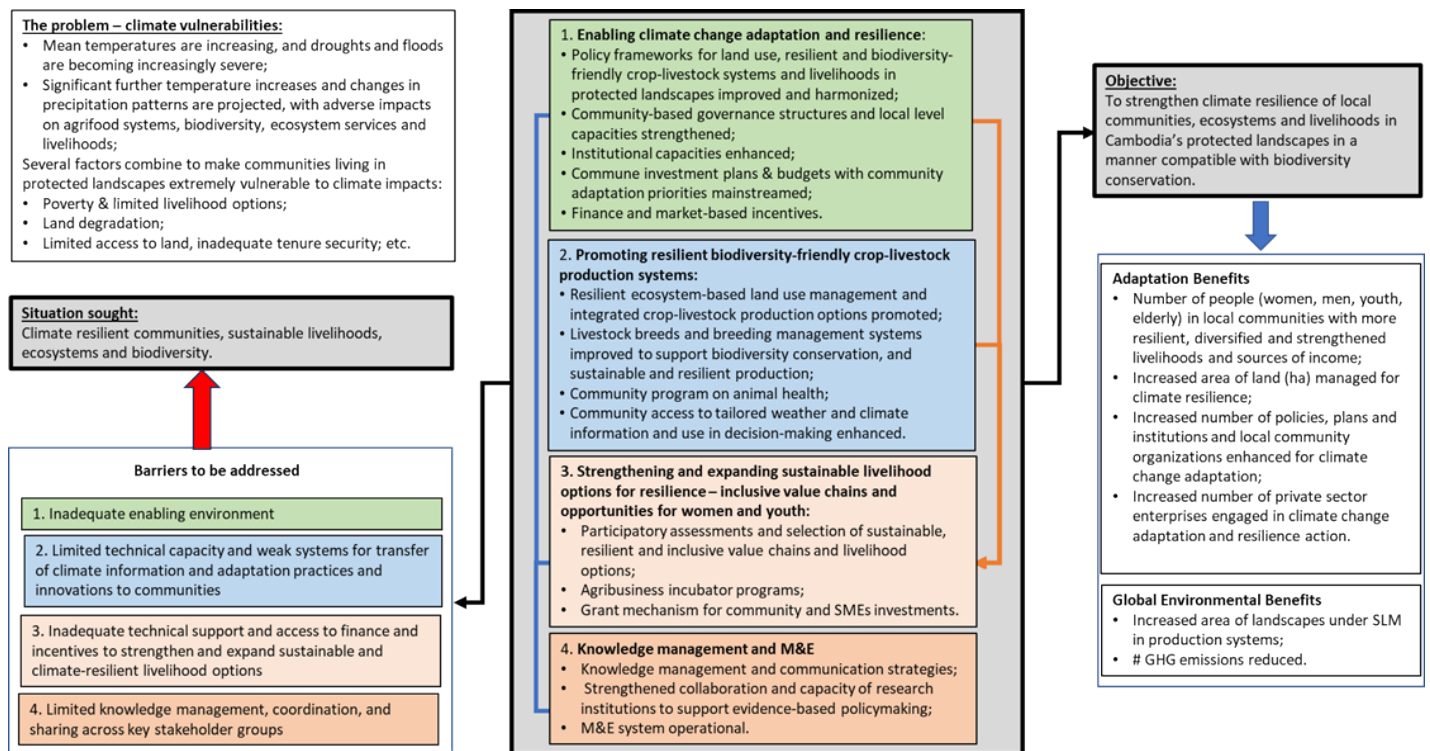
This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Project Description

The proposed project is developed along a theory of change based on an analysis of climate change impacts and vulnerabilities of local communities and their agrifood systems, and biodiversity in protected landscapes; the goal or situation sought; and pathways of action addressing barriers to achieving the goal. In summary, the logic is that if: communities have secure access to land and resources with supporting and coherent policies; inclusive governance mechanisms are in place to support adaptation and natural resource management planning and implementation; access to sustainable adaptation practices and innovations is improved and adoption is facilitated through strong partnership with the private sector, affordable credit and access to markets; livelihoods and sources of income are strengthened and expanded; and there are mechanisms to catalyze public and private sector investments, and share knowledge; then: local communities, agrifood systems and ecosystems will become more resilient and sustainable, leading to better food security and nutrition.

Critical assumptions are: 1) Promoting resilient biodiversity-friendly crop-livestock production systems, does not lead to pressure and degradation of critical forest ecosystems; 2) Political and stakeholder ownership at all levels, with sustained support to implementation and adoption of adaptation practices and innovations.

☐



The **project objective** is to strengthen climate resilience of local communities, ecosystems and livelihoods in Cambodia's protected landscapes in a manner compatible with biodiversity conservation goals.

The objective will be achieved through implementation of the following components:

Component 1: Enabling climate change adaptation and resilience in protected landscapes.

Component 1 consists of four main aspects: 1) strengthening and harmonization of policy frameworks, particularly related to land use – improving security of tenure, access and use rights for local communities in protected landscapes; 2) strengthening inclusive governance for sustainable natural resource management (NRM) and adaptation at local level; 3) enhancing institutional and local capacities and partnerships for planning and implementation of biodiversity-friendly adaptation actions; and 4) strengthening finance and incentives to facilitate adoption and scale-up of biodiversity-friendly crop-livestock systems for adaptation.

The following outputs are proposed:

Output 1.1.1 Policy frameworks for land use, resilient & biodiversity-friendly crop-livestock systems and livelihoods in protected landscapes (community zones - community protected areas) reviewed, revised, harmonized and/or developed (ensuring gender-responsiveness).

Across key documents, strategies and plans, including Cambodia’s NAPA and NBSAP, insecure land tenure and resource rights have been identified as a key issue for many rural communities and farmers – particularly those in protected landscapes, compounding their vulnerability and hampering their adoption of sustainable and resilient agricultural systems. Recent analyses of Cambodia’s legal and policy framework for community protected areas have highlighted a range of gaps and inconsistencies, around, for example ownership vs use rights, length of term and renewal, administrative complexities for CPA establishment, restrictions on community livelihoods in CPAs, inadequate community participation in boundary demarcation processes. Building on recommendations of these analyses, this output will support multi-stakeholder policy dialogue, revision and harmonization of relevant key policies, and institutional capacity building for coordinated implementation.

An important element under this output relates to livestock production. Livestock production is regarded as an essential strategy for building resilience and adapting to climate change, especially for poor rural households (NAPA, NDC). This needs to be done in a way that addresses multiple objectives – food security and livelihoods, health, biodiversity and ecosystems conservation, GHG emission reductions. The output will therefore support assessment of climate-smart livestock (CSL) options - building scenarios under current and projected climate change to identify policy options for sustainable and resilient livestock systems and capacity requirements, particularly in the context of protected landscapes, using FAO proven tools such the Global Livestock Environment Assessment Model-interactive (GLEAM-i) and Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP).

Output 1.1.2 Inclusive community-based governance structures and local level capacities for planning and implementation of sustainable natural resources management (NRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA) interventions strengthened.

To provide a brief context on existing governance structures: there are two administrative levels, national and subnational which includes provincial, district and commune authorities. At local level, there are commune councils composed of members elected by local communities. The management of CPAs (community zones within protected areas) is under the responsibility of elected CPA committees (normally 7-15 people) that report to local authorities (Protected Area Directors and Provincial Department of Environment). CPA committees are largely male dominated, and inclusion of women, youth, indigenous elders, and poor and socially marginalized groups is noted as an important gap that needs to be addressed^{[1]xxvii}. CPA management committees are to lead the development of CPA management plans in consultation with CPA community

members and other relevant stakeholders, with technical assistance from local authorities, NGOs and development partners. CPA management plans are reviewed every three years or earlier if necessary. The development and implementation of CPA management plans is affected by the complexity of CPA processes and guidance, and gaps in capacities of communities and support institutions. Climate risks are mostly not taken into consideration, nor sufficiently addressed in the management plans.

According to the Ministry of Environment (MoE) 27 CPAs have been established in the Boeung Per wildlife sanctuary. Of these, only four have management plans. In Prey Lang, there are 15 CPAs, none of which have management plans. This output will design and deliver a comprehensive capacity program (including simplified guidelines and tools) to strengthen inclusive CPA management structures, for participatory development, revision, implementation, and monitoring of CPA management plans that adequately integrate climate resilience and adaptation and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and gender equality – based on rapid participatory vulnerability assessments. This output will inform improvements to the overall framework guiding the establishment and management of CPAs (under output 1.1.1).

Output 1.1.3. Institutional capacity strengthened to support planning, implementation of CPA management plans, and adoption of sustainable and resilient integrated livestock production systems.

The FAO-led GEF-7 LDCF project “Promoting Climate-resilient Livelihoods in Rice-based Communities in the Tonle Sap Region” has a sub-component on improving the capacity of national and sub-national institutions (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries – MAFF, and MoE) for planning and implementation – including development of protocols for sub-national CCA planning in the agricultural sector and improving access to relevant agro-meteorological tools and information and support to extension services.

Building on this, the output will deliver a comprehensive and inclusive (multi-stakeholder, including NGOs and private sector) capacity enhancement program (training and tools) for support institutions covering a range of thematic areas - ecosystems mapping to guide land use planning, sustainable and resilient integrated crop-livestock production systems in areas with valuable/vulnerable ecosystems, **monitoring impacts on local ecosystems and biodiversity** (link to existing PA monitoring systems).

Output 1.1.4. Community adaptation priorities integrated into Commune Investment/Development Plans (CIP/CDP), and relevant sectoral and national plans and budgets.

Funding for community development projects comes from Commune/Sangkat Fund, development partners and NGOs. Commune funds are about US\$100 million per year (1% of the national budget), with priority often given to infrastructure projects. Funds allocation is guided by District/Municipal (DM) and commune investment/development plans. The planning process involves communes, line departments at provincial and district level, NGOs and the private sector. This output will facilitate, through dialogue leveraging existing multi-stakeholder platforms and building the capacity of community to advocate for the integration of CPA communities’ adaptation priorities into investments plans and budgets at commune, district and national level. Support will be provided to communities and local institutions to strengthen their resource mobilization capacity for implementation of CPA management plans.

Output 1.1.5. Finance and market-based incentives developed to facilitate adoption of biodiversity-friendly climate resilient practices and technologies.

Adoption of biodiversity-friendly climate resilient practices and technologies needs to be sustained and scaled up, and this could be facilitated by tailored financial products and market-based incentives. Such mechanisms are being explored under the FAO-led Cambodia GEF-7 LDCF project, in partnership with the International

Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and Agricultural and Rural Development Bank. Advances and lessons from that project will inform the design and implementation of this output.

Component 2: Promoting resilient biodiversity-friendly crop-livestock production systems.

Promotion of integrated crop-livestock farming systems is identified as a high priority project in the NAPA (high priority project 3F) and is among priority actions in the NAP implementation plan. Communities in the project landscape also regard livestock as an important part of their livelihoods and strategy for resilience – during PIF consultations, all indicated that livestock raising is the major income source for farmers in the CPAs. Yet, growth in livestock production particularly in protected landscapes/valuable ecosystems, comes with risks to biodiversity, ecosystem services, communities and human and animal health, especially in the context of climate change. So, the challenge is how to support a shift to production systems that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable and resilient to climate change. This is what component 2 aims to address, linked to the development/strengthening and implementation of CPA management plans (under component 1).

Output 2.1.1. Resilient ecosystem-based sustainable land and water management (including protection and restoration) and integrated crop-livestock production options identified, agreed and promoted.

A number of initiatives have been piloted to integrate crop-livestock farming systems in Cambodia and other countries in the region. Through collaboration with MAFF, MoE, consortium of partners (CARDI, CASIC, extension, farmer associations, ILRI, NGOs and private sector – see output 4.1.2), this output will involve participatory (strong engagement of communities) identification, selection and development of sustainable and resilient crop-livestock production options, based on local context (natural resource base – including water; current climate, trends and projections; socio-cultural; economic), ensuring social inclusion and gender equality. A relevant key lesson from the UNEP-Adaptation Fund project is that options and techniques developed and promoted must be practical and relevant to communities' livelihoods and needs.

This output will build on the experience and lesson learnt from the FAO GEF-5 project “Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Rural Communities Using Micro Watershed Approaches to Climate Change and Variability to Attain Sustainable Food Security” by promoting participatory restoration (e.g. forest restoration through Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR)) of degraded land within CPAs. It will directly contribute to LDN target 4, that aims to restore at least 8% of degraded protected areas, conservation areas, agroecosystems, and forest ecosystems, in the provinces where the proposed project is located.

Farmer Field Schools (FFS) will be the primary delivery mechanism for capacity building, innovation and adoption of resilient biodiversity-friendly crop-livestock production practices and technologies at community level, engaging extension services and local support institutions. The project will ensure equitable participation of women and youth in the FFS program.

Output 2.1.2. Livestock breeds and breeding systems improved to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable and resilient livestock production.

Improving livestock breeds and breeding systems is an important component of sustainable and resilient crop-livestock production systems. Communities have developed, over time, livestock breeds well-adapted to local conditions. These often have the best survival rates under extreme climate conditions but are in danger of disappearing due to limited capacities in livestock breeding and breeding management. The project will support the establishment of a breeding program for improved management and conservation of local breeds. This program will involve and engage technical services and with village animal health workers and livestock farmers; where appropriate, women and youth participant will be encouraged.

Output 2.1.3. Community program on animal health implemented.

To minimize risks and impacts of disease and spill-over at human-animal-plant-environment (HAPE) interface, the project will support establishment of a community program on improved animal husbandry and animal health. This will involve support to setting up and training a network of village animal health workers (VAHWs) and enhancing early warning and reporting systems for disease outbreaks, building on FAO's One Health interventions in Cambodia (esp. an ongoing technical assistance project on strengthening animal health systems to address emerging and priority zoonotic diseases) and the Asian Development Bank-supported Cross-Border Livestock Health and Value Chains Improvement Project.

Output 2.1.4. Community access to tailored weather and climate information and use in decision-making enhanced.

The GCF-PEARL project is supporting the improvement of agrometeorological services tailored to target provinces and specific crops in the Tonle Sap Basin – for delivery through mobile apps, social media, TV and radio, community bulletins, extension services, and a web platform hosted by MAFF. Extensive training will be conducted for extension officers from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology, Provincial Department of Environment, Provincial Department of Commerce, Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM) and district administration, commune and village extension agents, and private extension providers, including NGOs. The proposed output will support expansion and improvement of the advisory services and products, to serve communities in the project protected landscapes and their farming systems.

Component 3: Strengthening and expanding sustainable livelihood options for resilience – inclusive value chains and opportunities for men, women and youth.

As mentioned, communities living in protected landscapes have limited livelihood opportunities, a situation that contributes significantly to their vulnerability to climate change impacts. This was echoed during PIF preparation community consultations. Component 3 aims to develop and strengthen biodiversity-friendly, gender-sensitive value chains in order to diversify livelihoods and enhance community resilience and food security. The project will adopt an approach that centralizes the importance of sustainable use and conservation of natural resources and social capital, addressing gender equality and social inclusion, empowering lesser resourced actors in the community, prioritizing resilience and integrating nutritional outcomes.

Output 3.1.1. Participatory community-based assessments conducted and viable sustainable, resilient and inclusive value chains (livestock, crops, non-timber forest products (NTFP) and diversified livelihood options identified.

Similar to output 2.1.1 and as part the CPA management planning and implementation, this output will facilitate the participatory assessment and selection of viable value chains for development. This work will be initiated during PPG with climate impact assessment of selected/potential value chains.

Output 3.1.2. Support provided to existing and new community producer groups and SMEs – to engage in selected value chains and local markets (agribusiness incubator programs).

The output will provide technical support to formation and strengthening of community producer groups and SMEs, including women and youth; training (that will be based on needs assessment) to cover a range of areas including business operations and financial management, marketing, contract negotiations; and facilitation and strengthening of community-public-private partnerships, and access to information and markets.

Component 4: Knowledge management and M&E

This component will establish effective frameworks for M&E, knowledge management, collaboration, dissemination and scale-up of innovative adaptation practices and approaches for resilient local communities, livelihoods and biodiversity in protected landscapes.

Output 4.1.1 Knowledge management and communication strategies developed and implemented – best practices documented and disseminated.

A key lesson on knowledge management from the UNEP-Adaptation Fund project is that impact cannot be achieved without investing in broad stakeholder engagement and in knowledge management and communication. Taking this into consideration, the project will develop a knowledge management system linked to a clearinghouse to be developed under the GCF-PEARL project. The clearinghouse is intended to systematically collect and disseminate relevant lessons and best practices from all past and ongoing initiatives promoting climate-resilient and sustainable agricultural practices and technologies – ensuring quality control and harmonization of information through different mediums such as FFS curricular, mobile apps, etc. The project will also closely coordinate with and borrow tools and best practices on stakeholder engagement, communication for behaviour change, and partnerships from the GEF-7 FAO-LDCF project^[13].

Output 4.1.2 Strengthened collaboration and capacity of research institutions to support evidence-based policymaking and innovation for climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation.

Collaboration with research community in Cambodia and in the region is an essential element for the development and implementation of technological, social and institutional innovations for climate change resilience and transformational adaptation. Linked to the above output, the project will facilitate and strengthen collaboration with research institutions and their capacities for innovation – piggybacking on the FAO-implemented TAP-AIS project (Developing capacity in agricultural innovation systems: Scaling up the Agriculture Platform Framework) in Cambodia. TAP-AIS is working with three key institutions: the Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), Cambodian Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable Intensification Consortium (CASIC) and the Department of Extension for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DEAFF), and with NGOs and the private sector. The project is contributing to making research more participatory and demand-led, promoting conservation agriculture and agroecology through multi-stakeholder policy dialogue, empowering community extension workers and improving collaboration in the agriculture extension system. It is foreseen that this network of partners (expanded to include e.g. CPA network and international partners such as ILRI) will be engaged during PPG, for inputs and defining mechanisms for their engagement in project implementation.

Output 4.1.3 M&E system operational.

Drawing on best practices from related initiatives, this output will support the design of a project-level M&E system (with sex-disaggregated data), including tools and approaches for monitoring, evaluation and tracking of project progress and impact. The M&E system will employ appropriate technology and simple, locally appropriate, and participatory data collection measures.

The project is expected to directly benefit 17,434 Households members of 45 community protected areas, where the project will primarily work, with a total population of 84,835 people, with 50% women targeted to be direct beneficiaries. The project will strengthen their plans and activities for climate resilient management of their ecosystems, farmlands, and livestock. The communities will be assisted to develop sustainable market linkages for their products to enhance their livelihoods. Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into CPA plans will ensure

that at least 92,300 ha of CPAs are under more effective management. The STAR resources will be used to restore and manage at least 2,000 ha of land within the CPAs, with 50% estimated to be sustainable land management of farmlands, and the rest in forests and other natural ecosystems. Experiences of this project is also expected to indirectly benefit all other CPA members nationally, through lessons learning and institutionalization of lessons in the government's policies and strategies.

[1] LDCF project "Promoting Climate-resilient Livelihoods in Rice-based Communities in the Tonle Sap Region."

[i] CEDT and ClientEarth. 2022. Community Protected Areas in Cambodia.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), and the Ministry of Environment (MoE) will be the lead executing agencies, based on their mandates and expertise. The MAFF is the focal ministry for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Within the MAFF, the scope of project interventions falls under two General Directorates, namely the General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP), and the General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA). The GDAHP is mandated for animal health and production while GDA is responsible for crop sub-sector and agricultural land resources management. Within the MoE, two General Directorates have the mandates for the proposed project interventions, namely the General Directorate of Local Community (GDLC), and General Directorate of Natural Protected Area (GDNPA). The GDLC has the mandate to lead, manage and coordinate local community development and Community Protected Area to contribute to the management, protection and conservation of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems in protected areas. The GDNPA has the mandate to manage and coordinate the work of biodiversity conservation and the appropriate and sustainable use of natural resources in protected areas.

Project planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting will be coordinated by a project management unit (PMU) composing of different technical departments of MAFF and MoE. The day-to-day management of the project will be carried out in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement to be signed with FAO.

A multi-stakeholder PSC, comprising all key partners will be established to provide oversight and strategic direction to the project; and facilitate coordination and knowledge exchange between the project and relevant ongoing projects and programmes.

For coordination with ongoing initiatives, including GEF projects, in addition to engaging with these through project specific mechanisms (policy multi-stakeholder dialogues, project steering committee, knowledge management platform/communities of practice/events), the proposed project will leverage existing coordination mechanisms such as:

- Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) which is a joint initiative of the Government of Cambodia and development partners to address climate change in the country. CCCA is led by the Department of Climate

Change (DCC) within the National Council for Sustainable Development, an inter-ministerial body with representatives of 36 ministries agencies and 25 provincial governors. CCCA promotes partnerships between government, civil society, academic institutions, and the private sector, and facilitates sharing of information and knowledge on climate change.

- Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWG-AG) established by the Government as a coordinating body and dialogue mechanism with support and co-ordination by FAO and IFAD. TWG-AG brings together government, development partners (ADB, AUSAID, WB, UNDP, WFP, JICA, and others) and civil society.

The project will coordinate with a number of projects including the following:

Lead Partner	Project name	Baseline project description
IFAD	GEF-8 LDCF Project: Climate resilience enhancement for building adaptive capacity in agri-value chains in Cambodia (CREA)	<p>The objective of the project is to scale-up climate resilient technologies and innovative finance solutions to support agriculture, farmers' livelihood and food security in rural Cambodia.</p> <p>The proposed project will coordinate closely with the IFAD LDCF project to exchange knowledge particularly on innovative finance and resilient technologies.</p>
IFAD	IFAD/Government's programme "Agriculture Services Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE)	<p>The programme works to establish an improved model of extension services for Cambodia that will help smallholder farmers contribute to broad-based economic growth. ASPIRE is a national programme that will ultimately be implemented through Provincial Departments of Agriculture in ten provinces. Component 2 and 3 of ASPIRE are dedicated to capacity development for extension services.</p> <p>ASPIRE provides an important foundation, in strengthening systems for effective transfer of knowledge and technology to smallholder producers in target provinces and protected landscapes.</p>
WB	GEF-7 Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project	<p>The project aims to improve protected areas management, and to promote ecotourism opportunities and non-timber forest product value chains in the Cardamom Mountains-Tonle Sap landscape. The project is strengthening the capacity for PA landscape planning, management and enforcement, which includes the development of an information decision support system; and supporting the preparation and implementation of CPA management plans.</p>
ADB	Cross-Border Livestock Health and Value Chains Improvement Project (CLHVC)	<p>The project which is in its inception phase aims to reduce trans-boundary animal diseases (TADs), food safety and zoonotic disease risks and strengthen livestock value chains and COVID-19 responses through investments in infrastructure, capacity building and policy support.</p>

FAO	Immediate technical assistance for animal health systems to address emerging and priority zoonotic diseases and health threats in Cambodia (GHSP)	The project aims to strengthen animal health systems to reduce the risks and impacts of emerging infectious diseases, antimicrobial resistance, and bio-threats through an inclusive One Health approach.
-----	---	---

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2000	0	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2,000.00			

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
92300	0	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
92,300.00			

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The project is expected to directly benefit 17,434 households of 45 community protected areas, where the project will primarily work, with a total population of 84,835 people, with 50% women targeted to be direct beneficiaries. The project will strengthen their plans and activities for climate resilient management of their ecosystems, farmlands, and livestock. The communities will be assisted to develop sustainable market linkages for their products to enhance their livelihoods. Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into CPA plans will ensure that at least 92,300 ha of CPAs are under sustainable management (SLM) for resilience. The STAR resources will also be used for restoration of at least 2,000 hectares of degraded land within the CPAs.

Experiences of this project is also expected to indirectly benefit all other CPA members nationally, through lessons learning and institutionalization of lessons in the government's policies and strategies.

META INFORMATION – LDCF

LDCF true	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false
------------------	--	--

Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?

false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS).

false

This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state.

false

This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector.

false

This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs).

true

This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below

Green Climate Fund	Adaptation Fund	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
true	false	false

This Project has an urban focus.

false

This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation

true

This project will support South-South knowledge exchange

true

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *

Agriculture	70.00%
Nature-based management	20.00%
Climate information services	10.00%
Coastal zone management	0.00%
Water resources management	0.00%
Disaster risk management	0.00%
Other infrastructure	0.00%
Tourism	0.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify comments)	0.00%
Total	100.00%

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

Sea level rise	Change in mean temperature	Increased climatic variability	Natural hazards
false	true	true	true
Land degradation	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation	Groundwater quality/quantity	
true	false	false	

CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1				
Total number of direct beneficiaries	84,834	42,417.00	42,417.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2				
(a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	0.00			
(b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3				
Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	45.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4				50.00%

Number of people trained or with awareness raised	17,434	8,717.00	8,717.00	
CORE INDICATOR 5				
Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	2.00			

Risks to Project Preparation and Implementation

Summarize risks that might affect the project preparation and implementation phases and what are the mitigation strategies the project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during project preparation such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed. (The risks associated with project design and Theory of Change should be described in the "Project description" section above). The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to project outcomes considering the country setting and ambition of the project. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	High	Climate change is affecting agrifood systems, biodiversity, ecosystem services and livelihoods of vulnerable communities in Cambodia's protected landscapes. The whole project is designed to address the climate risk.
Environment and Social	Moderate	Potential pressure on and degradation of PAs – from farming systems and economic activities. To address this risk, the design includes careful assessment and selection of sustainable practices and livelihood options and strengthening the capacity for monitoring impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity (output 1.1.3). Regarding social risk, inclusive, participatory approaches are an important part of the design. A Free Prior Informed Consent Process will be followed, as required.
Political and Governance	Low	The project is strongly aligned with short, medium and long-term strategies and priorities of the Government. Close coordination and consultations with Government, local authorities and community governance structures will be

		ensured during project development and implementation.
Macro-economic	Moderate	Increasing inflation is an important macro-economic aspect that could affect delivery of project targets. This will be monitored and taken into account during PPG and monitored in implementation.
Strategies and Policies	Moderate	The project is aligned with relevant key national strategies. However, enabling policy environment for climate change adaptation and resilience of local communities in protected landscapes is not adequate – which will be addressed through component 1. Policy review and revision processes can be lengthy and need strategic engagement and communication with policy-makers. This should be taken into consideration in the implementation of the component, and communication strategy.
Technical design of project or program	Low	The proposed technical design is based on best practices and lessons learned from past and ongoing projects in Cambodia and other countries, in a way that responds to the baseline situation and priorities identified in key strategies and plans and through consultations with local communities and stakeholders. The design will be further refined during PPG.
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Moderate	Strong capacity subcomponents embedded in the design.
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Moderate	An assessment of the proposed executing partners – including financial management and procurement – was recently conducted in the context of the GEF-7 LDCF project. To be reviewed during PPG.

Stakeholder Engagement	Low	The project will leverage and strengthen existing stakeholder engagement mechanisms at local and national level, building on and complementing ongoing investments.
Other		
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is in alignment with the GEF-8 programming strategy on adaptation. In particular, it proposes an integrated approach that addresses key adaptation themes:

- Agriculture, food security and health – through an agroecological approach that aims to build climate resilience of local communities and their livelihoods, as well as the critical natural resource base upon which they depend, while protecting biodiversity. In addressing this theme, the project will at the same time contribute to Land Degradation Focal Area Objective 1 “Avoid and reduce land degradation through sustainable land management”.
- Early warning and climate information systems – building upon GEF-7 and GCF investments, the project will support expansion and improvement of weather and climate advisory services and products, to serve communities in the project protected landscapes and their farming systems.

The project also addresses LDCF priority areas and levers for transformation: reinforcing policy, strengthening institutional capacity and innovative financing (under component 1); strengthening innovation and private sector engagement (components 1, 2, 3); and fostering partnership for inclusion and whole-of-society approach (components 1,2,3,4).

Cambodia has adopted the national adaptation plan (NAP) process that integrates already existing strategies – the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP, 2014-2023)^[14], the National Strategic Development Plan and updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2020). The project is aligned with and contributes to implementation of the following priorities outlined in these key strategies:

- NAPA priorities: “Improving famers’ adaptive capacity to climate change”; “Promotion of integrated farming”.
- NDC adaptation actions: a) integrating climate change response measures into commune land use planning; b) providing training to rural communities on approaches for development of climate-smart and sustainable

livelihoods; c) building resilience of biodiversity conservation and restoration to adapt to climate change; d) gender-balanced approach in prioritizing climate solutions, ensuring inclusivity.

- CCCSP strategic objectives: 1) promote climate resilience through improving food, water and energy security; 3) ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems, biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage sites – incl. promoting community-based, ecosystem-based approaches and participatory land-use planning.

The project is in alignment with the National Action Program to Combat Land Degradation (2018-2027) under the UNCCD, in particular Program 1 “Promoting land management approaches and appropriate climate change adaptation strategies”; and will contribute to Land Degradation Neutrality target 4: By 2030, ecosystems and their services are maintained and enhanced including by restoring at least 8% of degraded protected areas, conservation areas, agroecosystems, and forest ecosystems.

Policy coherence, sustainability, innovation and potential for scale-up

The project approach adopted is an integrated approach that seeks to build the resilience of communities, and ecosystems supporting livelihoods, biodiversity, and other ecosystem services. The approach contains key levers of transformation including: 1) harmonization of policy frameworks (policy coherence) and mainstreaming of community adaptation priorities into local level investment plans and national plans and budgets (outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.4); 2) strengthening community-based governance structures for sustainable natural resources management and climate change adaptation, and institutional capacities and coordination at sub-national and national levels (outputs 1.1.2 and 1.1.3); and 3) improving knowledge management, collaboration with research institutions and strengthening capacities for innovation (outputs 4.1.1 and 4.1.2). Along with finance and market-based incentives (output 1.1.5), these also serve as important pillars for sustainability, innovation and scaling-up. Through capturing lessons learned and best practices, component 4 will facilitate the replication of best practices across pertinent areas in Cambodia, as well as other countries.

[\[1\]](#) Currently being updated.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

During the PIF preparation phase, FAO and the Cambodian Institute for Research and Development (CIRD) formulation team, accompanied by staff from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAH), Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) and Office of Animal Health and Production (OAHP), conducted stakeholder consultations through different approaches including consultative workshops, provincial and community field consultations, face to face meetings with individual respondents and focus group discussions. Stakeholders involved are from different levels including national government ministries (general directorate of local community, general directorate of animal health and production, forestry administration) provincial government (provincial department of environment, provincial department of agriculture), local government (commune councils, forest rangers, village leaders), other development partners, local NGOs, private sectors (traders, input sellers), community protected areas, other local marginalized groups. The main stakeholder consultation events during PIF preparation included:

- Meetings with PDoE, OAHP and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS staff) at Preah Vihear on 22 April 2022 to solicit relevant information and inputs as well as lessons learned in working in protected areas of Cambodia.
- Field scoping mission (3 CPAs of Boeng Per wildlife sanctuary) and consultation meetings with local communities. The team also met local authorities, forest rangers, CPA leaders as well as group and individual farmers to assess their perceived changes in climate change and climate hazards on agricultural production and human health, and coping/adaptation strategies.
- Meetings with Asian Development and the World Bank, on lessons from their past and current interventions, project approaches as well as opportunities for co-financing.
- Full-day inception workshop on 29 April 2022 to seek inputs from relevant stakeholders for the development and finalization of the PIF, attended by MAFF, MoE, GDLC, GDAH, forestry administrations, provincial government officers from Preah Vihear, Siem Reap and Kampong Thom provinces (PDoE, PDAFF, OAHP, CPA leaders), FAO, CIRD, USAID, WCS, WB, and Mlop Baitong.
- Further community consultation and focus group discussions from 30 July to 1 August 2022 with local authorities, marginalized farmers, CPA leaders, buyers, to present the proposed outline and seek additional inputs.

Summary of people interviewed during the local consultations and workshop (women consulted represented 28 % of the total participants).

Location	Event	Total people consulted	Women	Men
Chorm Pen CPA, Rovieng district, Preah Vihear province	Community consultation	33	11	22

Damnak Changan CPA, Rovieng district, Preah Vihear province	Community consultation	29	10	19
CPA Ou Poan, Sangkom Thmey district, Preah Vihear province	Community consultation	6	1	5
Preah Vihear city	Consultation with private sector	17	7	10
Rum Tum commune, Rovieng district, Preah Vihear province	Consultation with local authorities	11	1	10
Phnom Penh	Inception workshop	50	11	39
Total from stakeholders		146	41	105

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
-----	-----------------------------	-----	----

Medium/Moderate

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
FAO	GET	Cambodia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	1,782,040.00	169,294.00	1,951,334.00
FAO	LDCF	Cambodia	Multi Focal Area	NA	Grant	6,237,138.00	592,528.00	6,829,666.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						8,019,178.00	761,822.00	8,781,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

200000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

19000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	GET	Cambodia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	44,444.00	4,222.00	48,666.00
FAO	LDCF	Cambodia	Multi Focal Area	NA	Grant	155,556.00	14,778.00	170,334.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)						200,000.00	19,000.00	219,000.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
FAO	GET	Cambodia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00

Total GEF Resources	2,000,000.00
----------------------------	---------------------

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
LD-1	GET	1,782,040.00	1500000
CCA-2-1	LDCF	6,237,138.00	20000000
Total Project Cost		8,019,178.00	21,500,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	20000000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	500000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Total Co-financing				21,500,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The 20 million USD investment mobilized is GCF project being executed by FAO and the 500,000 USD FAO cofinance is the FAO technical cooperation project- Unlocking opportunities for agrifood sectors: investment planning.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator					Jeffrey.griffin@fao.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
H.E. Dr Eang Sophalleth	Minister for Environment	Ministry of Environment	10/17/2023
H.E. San Vanty	Secretary of State	Ministry of Environment	11/30/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

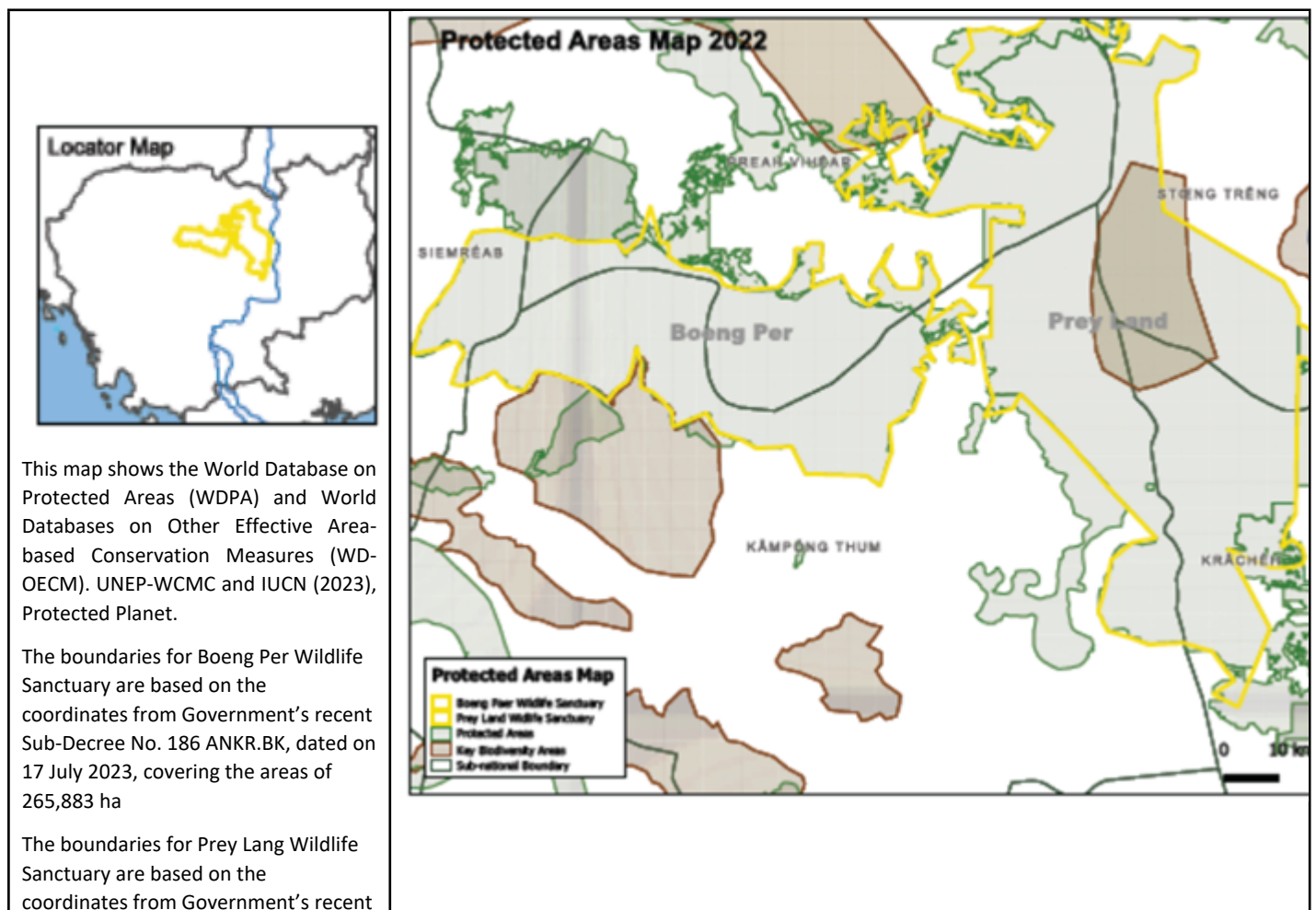
This map shows the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Databases on Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM). UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (2023), Protected Planet.

The boundaries for Boeng Per Wildlife Sanctuary are based on the coordinates from Government's recent Sub-Decree No. 186 ANKR.BK, dated on 17 July 2023, covering the areas of 265,883 ha.

The boundaries for Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary are based on the coordinates from Government's recent Sub-Decree No. 181 ANKR.BK, dated on 17 July 2023, covering the areas of 489,663 ha.

Boeng Per Wildlife Sanctuary: 13° 14' 0.6" N, 104° 51' 3.6" E

Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary: 13° 10' 27.8" N, 105° 37' 9.02" E



Sub-Decree No. 181 ANKR.BK, dated on 17 July 2023, covering the areas of 489,663 ha

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries.

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

Risk Certification 718442

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET
