



**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**  
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

**Naoko Ishii**  
CEO and Chairperson

July 13, 2015

Dear Council Member,

The UNEP as the Implementing Agency for the project entitled: *Cambodia: Strengthening National Biodiversity and Forest Carbon Stock Conservation through Landscape-based Collaborative Management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as Demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS Project)* has submitted the attached proposed project document for CEO endorsement prior to final Agency approval of the project document in accordance with the UNEP procedures.

The Secretariat has reviewed the project document. It is consistent with the project concept approved by the Council in November 2012 and the proposed project remains consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures. The attached explanation prepared by the UNEP satisfactorily details how Council's comments and those of the STAP have been addressed.

We have today posted the proposed project document on the GEF website at [www.TheGEF.org](http://www.TheGEF.org) for your information. We would welcome any comments you may wish to provide by August 10, 2015 before I endorse the project. You may send your comments to [gcoordination@TheGEF.org](mailto:gcoordination@TheGEF.org).

If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of UNDP or the World Bank to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such a request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,

  
for Naoko Ishii  
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson

Attachment: GEFSEC Project Review Document  
Copy to: Country Operational Focal Point, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee



# REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

**PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project**

**TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund**

For more information about GEF, visit [TheGEF.org](http://TheGEF.org)

## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)			
Country(ies):	Cambodia	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	4905
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	00722
Other Executing Partner(s):	Lead: Ministry of Environment, Cambodia, with MAFF (Forest Administration & Fisheries Administration), other government agencies, and national partners: WCS, WWF, Birdlife, LLEE, and others	Submission Date:	15/05/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multifocal Area	Project Duration(Months)	60
Name of Parent Program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	471,818
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>➤ For SGP <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>➤ For PPP <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>		

### A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>2</sup>

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
(select) BD-1	1.1 Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas	1.1.1 Improved management effectiveness of 4.5 million ha (national system of) PAs through strengthened national management system, including national law enforcement & species monitoring (including of 1,185,661 ha in 6 PAs of the Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape specifically under Comp 2)	GEF TF	1,774,864	4,400,000
(select) BD-2	2.1 Increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation	2.1.1 Sub-national land-use plans at provincial and district levels for Mondulkiri Landscape plan design and operationalized incorporating conservation and enhancement of biodiversity (& ecosystem services valuation)	GEF TF	1,500,000	4,254,046

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

CCM-5 (select)	5.1 Good management practices in LULUCF adopted both within the forest land and in the wider landscape	5.1.1 Forest Carbon stock monitoring defined and established in the Eastern Plains Landscape, meeting targets set in the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan	GEF TF	180,000	616,044
CCM-5 (select)	5.2 Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands, including peatlands	5.2.1 Forests and non-forest lands under good management practices in Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape (including reduced deforestation resulting in emissions reductions of 65m tCO <sub>2</sub> e)  5.2.2 Artificial and natural forest rehabilitation & agro-forests on a minimum of 2,000 and up to 10,000 hectares (sequestration of 236,717 to 1,578,113 tCO <sub>2</sub> e as against baseline)	GEF TF	230,954	2,000,000
(select) SFM/REDD+ - 1	1.2 Good management practices applied in existing forests	1.2.1 At least 300,000 ha of forested landscape under sustainable management in demonstration area - including forest rehabilitation, separated by forest type and forest status	GEF TF	796,454	2,800,000
Subtotal				4,482,272	14,070,090
Project management Cost (PMC) <sup>3</sup>			GEF TF	235,910	500,500
<b>Total project costs</b>				4,718,182	14,570,590

## B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

<b>Project Objective: To enhance Cambodia's PAS management effectiveness and secure forest carbon through improving inter-sectoral collaboration, landscape connectivity and sustainable forest management</b>						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
Component 1	TA	1. Strengthened National Vision and Support for Landscape-based Protected Area and Forest Management	1.1 Delivery of national biodiversity and protected area system strategic goals more coherently, successful, and with better inter-sectoral governance 1.2 Improved national compliance with PAS management goals -	GEF TF	2,980,730 <i>BD 2,780,730 CC 100,000 SFM 100,000</i>	4,383,270

<sup>3</sup> PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

			particularly for wildlife conservation, combating illegal trade and maintaining forest connectivity across large landscapes 1.3 Improved national support and monitoring of BD conservation, PAS and forested landscape connectivity in achievement of national development goals			
Component 2	TA	2. Integrated Landscape Management for Safeguarding Forests, Biodiversity and Carbon Stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape	2.1 Enhanced biodiversity security and forest connectivity in the Eastern Plain Landscape, with reduced emissions by harmonizing economic development plans with forest and biodiversity conservation 2.2 Enhanced and institutionalized forest carbon stock monitoring capacity in the Eastern Plains Landscape 2.3 More effective resource mobilization for integrating protected area management in the Eastern Plains Landscape 2.4 Enhanced forest cover and carbon sequestration with increased community resource management and livelihood security	GEF TF	1,501,542  <i>BD 494,134 CC 310,954 SFM 696,454</i>	9,686,820
			Subtotal		4, 482,272	14,070,090
			Project management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>	GEF TF	235,910	500,500
			<b>Total project costs</b>		<b>4,718,182</b>	<b>14,570,590</b>

<sup>4</sup> PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

**C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)**

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	ADB	Cash and In-kind	7,500,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	1,156,590
National Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	50,000
CSO	WCS	Cash and In-kind	2,200,000
CSO	WWF	Cash and In-kind	1,900,000
CSO	Birdlife	Cash and In-kind	550,000
CSO	LL-EE	Cash and In-kind	150,000
CSO	ERECON	In-kind	54,000
CSO	USAID SFB project	Cash and In-kind	1,010,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>14,570,590</b>

**D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total c=a+b
UNEP	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Cambodia	3,440,000	344,000	3,784,000
UNEP	GEF TF	Climate Change	Cambodia	434,546	43,454	478,000
UNEP	GEF TF	Multi-focal Areas	Cambodia (SFM)	843,636	84,364	928,000
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>4,718,182</b>	<b>471,818</b>	<b>5,190,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate fees related to this project.

**F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:**

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	104,850	115,000	219,850
National/Local Consultants	113,529	205,000	318,529

**G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? N.A**

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

**A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF<sup>5</sup>**

Based on an extensive participatory project design process and in-line with Annex B: Responses to Project Reviews, including the concerns raised by the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel, there have been various changes made in the Project Framework (explained below). However, overall the project targeted outcomes, deliverables and institutional structure still align with the original PIF.

<sup>5</sup> For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

The PPG team put significant additional effort on a participatory consultation process, where various government agencies participated in project design as well as support to writing of the Project Document. This a.o led to greatly improved collaboration and agreement between the principle conservation agencies – MoE with the FA. The scope of the project is ambitious but is an important and necessary step for Cambodia toward embracing wider landscape planning for achieving its national conservation goals. Much of the landscape approach and investments such as reforestation and community development are linked to significant co-finance contributions, including the ADB Biodiversity Corridors program, while CAMPAS GEF funding would be more focused on enhancing landscape-based planning and the protected areas within the landscape. The significant co-finance from the ADB allows for a realignment of the budget allocations towards the key gaps in GEF project resourcing. The use of an NGO-Consortium, with members all having significant experience conducting activities across the landscape, also helped to promote more realistic approaches.

While maintaining the overall intent of the PIF the PPG team made revisions to the outcomes and outputs, in order to respond to the concerns from national stakeholders and to make the overall design more realistic and understandable to them all. As a result most former outputs (PIF) were upgraded to become Outcomes, and previous outcomes (PIF) became Component titles. Also changes were made in the text of outcomes and outputs, more commensurate with the field situation and available resources. A summary of changes made in the Project Framework is given in the next Table. The Government Technical Working Group (for BD conservation) and ultimately the significant co-finance from relevant stakeholders and project partners validated these changes.

**Summary of Changes in Components, Outcomes and Outputs**

Comparison of Components as defined in PRODOC and PIF		Comparison of Expected Outcomes as defined in PRODOC and PIF		Comparison of Expected Outputs as defined in PRODOC and PIF	
Components/ Outcomes (PRODOC)	Components (PIF)	Expected Outcomes (PRODOC)	Expected Outcomes (PIF)	Expected Outputs (PRODOC)	Expected Outputs (PIF)
<b>1. National vision / support (as per ProDoc Outcome 1)</b>	<b>Component 1. Strengthen National Vision and Support for Landscape-based Protected Area and Forest Management</b>	<b>1. Strengthened national vision and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management</b>	Outcome 1.1 Coherent and informed inter-sectoral governance and management of the national Protected Area System (PAS), focusing on delivering national BD & PAS strategic goals  Outcome 1.2 Improved national compliance with PAS management goals - particularly wildlife conservation and maintaining forest connectivity across large landscapes	Output 1.1 Delivery of national biodiversity and protected area system strategic goals more coherently, successful, and with better inter-sectoral governance	Output 1.1.1 <b>National PA Committee leading the confidence &amp; consensus building for effective intersectoral coordination mechanism</b> , incl. strengthened governance, conflict resolution on land allocations, joint resource mobilization, and information exchange on PAs  Output 1.1.2 <b>Gap analysis and review of national PAS, including on need for strengthened landscape corridors &amp; forest conservation,</b>

			<p>Outcome 1.3 Improved national support and monitoring of BD conservation, PAS and forested landscape connectivity in achievement of national sustainable development goals</p>		<p>ecosystem &amp; species representation, conflict resolution and reduced development pressure, and improved PA management effectiveness under MoE, FA and FiA</p> <p>Output 1.1.3 <b>National PAS Vision &amp; 5 Year Action Plan</b> addressing weaknesses and gaps in the PA network, resource mobilization, regional/landscape protected area connectivity, harmonization with economic development plans, and measures for strengthened national &amp; sub-national governance and coordination - led by the National PA Committee.</p> <p>Output 1.1.4 <b>Institutional support and human capacity development program</b> in line with needs of the Strategic Plan, sustainable financing, national communications, as well as need for enhanced PA governance, and monitoring and evaluation (including project M&amp;E)</p>
				<p>Output 1.2 Improved national compliance with protected area management goals - particularly for wildlife conservation, combating illegal trade, and maintaining forest connectivity</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1 <b>National unified wildlife &amp; forest Law Enforcement Monitoring (LEM) and PA METT Systems operational</b> including a national coordination center, human resources development, use of RS &amp; GIS capacities as well as regular 'status of wildlife, landscape connectivity &amp;</p>

				<p>across large landscapes</p>	<p>BD conservation' reporting to the National PA Committee (on all PAs under MoE, FA and FiA jurisdiction) in line with National PAS Action Plan, the SDS (2.1.3) and project M&amp;E requirements.</p> <p>Output 1.2.2 <b>Pilot compliance monitoring</b> through national LEM and METT Systems in the demonstration landscape as well as other selected PAs with significant forests and wildlife</p> <p>Output 1.2.3 <b>Program and staff harmonization of Cambodian national LEM with regional law enforcement initiatives</b> (e.g. ADB GSM BCI&amp;BCC, projects using MIST, TRAFFIC, PATROL, etc) and capacity building for related enforcement agencies (customs, police, border liaison offices' guards, etc)</p> <p>Output 1.2.4 <b>Transboundary forest &amp; species conservation programs through arrangements with neighboring countries and ADB-GMS regional program</b>, as a source of technical and financial support, participation in regional response to external pressures (e.g. on logging, illegal wildlife &amp; log trade), as well as to</p>
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				exchange of lessons
			Output 1.3 Improved national support of biodiversity conservation, protected areas, and forested landscape connectivity in support of national development goals	<p>Output 1.3.1 <b>Communications Campaign Plan designed , operational &amp; impacts measured</b>, in support of the ES &amp; BD objectives of National PAS Action Plan &amp; SDS - forested landscape connectivity (2.1.3) - based on 'social-marketing techniques' to achieve unified vision and paths towards change with policy and decision makers at national &amp; sub-national level, journalists, the judicial system and law enforcement agencies</p> <p>Output 1.3.2 <b>Institutional support for MoE's Dep. of Information, Education and Communication</b> to implement the National Campaign, support information dissemination on the national PAS system during and beyond the project, including hosting project website</p> <p>Output 1.3.3 <b>National collaborative biodiversity monitoring program</b> established – linked to national targets, international commitments and conservation-sector budgeting, through broad partnership, with data regularly updated and accessible through development of an online meta-database, with</p>

					<p>related capacity building and technical support.</p> <p>Output 1.3.4 <b>Production of strategic information &amp; publications to inform policy &amp; planning</b>, guide donor investment, and respond to key threats and drivers of biodiversity loss including: e.g. (i) strengthening landscape connectivity and PAS, (ii) ‘SFM &amp; community-based reforestation guidebook’, (iii) bi-annual “state of Cambodia biodiversity” reports (including on LEM, BD indicators) as part of the national environmental performance assessment system, (vi) business planning for sustainable financing of the PA system</p>
<p><b>2. Integrated landscape management (as per ProDoc Outcome 2)</b></p>	<p><b>Component 2. Integrated Landscape Management for Safeguarding Forests, Biodiversity and Carbon Stocks in the Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape)</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 2. Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape</b></p>	<p>Outcome 2.1 Enhanced biodiversity security, forest connectivity and reduced LULUCF-based emissions in &gt;350,000 ha through harmonizing economic development plans with forest and biodiversity conservation (<i>est. 15.9 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e reduced deforestation emissions -20YR</i>)</p> <p>Outcome 2.2 Carbon stock and forest monitoring capacity</p>	<p>Output 2.1 Enhanced biodiversity security and forest connectivity in the Eastern Plain Landscape, with reduced emissions by harmonizing economic development plans with forest and biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1 <b>Broad stakeholder consultation &amp; conflict management platform established and agreement reached on the demo area (approx. 350,000 ha, including 150,000ha PA corridors/buffers zones. Baseline set</b>, focused on Economic Land Concessions, Community Protected Areas (CPA), Community Forests (CF) and potential for alternative development scenarios, ranking of biodiversity &amp; forest carbon values, and habitat connectivity needs within the PAS &amp; ADB/BCI regional corridor</p>

			<p>strengthened and institutionalized in Mondulkiri province</p> <p>Outcome 2.3 More resources available for enhanced management effectiveness of PAS in Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape</p> <p>Outcome 2.4 Carbon sequestration enhanced and forest cover improved in 2,000 ha pilots through increased community resource and livelihood security (<i>est. 236,717 tCO<sub>2</sub>e sequestered – 20YR, against baseline</i>)</p>		<p>Output 2.1.2 <b>Key stakeholder groups empowered</b> (trained, aware &amp; organized) <b>and participatory planning mechanism established</b> – based on unified vision for PA and forest protection: e.g. (i) community-based forest protection &amp; rehabilitation, including ES values; (ii) natural resource-based community development, (iii) PA network development &amp; sustainable finance, (vi) enhancing forested landscape connectivity, (v) Forest conservation &amp; maximizing forest carbon stock under the upcoming National REDD Strategy, and (vi) mainstreaming BD &amp; SFM in regional economic development (measured GEF capacity scorecard);</p> <p>Output 2.1.3 <b>Sustainable Development &amp; Forest Conservation Strategy (SDS) &amp; Spatial Plan endorsed &amp; capacity built with &gt; 150 government, CSO &amp; community members on its implementation</b></p> <p>Output 2.1.4 <b>Finance and resource mobilization strategy based on ‘reconnaissance-level’ economic valuation of selected ecosystems and services (including forest carbon and multiple benefits)</b> in support of implementing the SDS &amp; Spatial Plan</p>
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				Output .2.2 Enhanced and institutionalized forest carbon stock monitoring capacity in the Eastern Plains Landscape	<p>Output 2.2.1 <b>Sub-national REL/RL</b> through RS-based spatial analysis of land cover, deforestation rates, carbon stocks &amp; fluxes through coordination with National MRV Team, collaboration with ADB BCI / BCC, and collaborative programs on REDD pilots.</p> <p>Output 2.2.2 <b>Participatory forest monitoring</b> established / enhanced for community managed areas to measure Carbon stock, REDD+ co-benefits including socio-economic and ecological contributions, linked to national REDD program</p>
				Output 2.3 More effective resource mobilization for integrating protected area management in the Eastern Plains Landscape	<p>Output 2.3.1 <b>Three PA model management/ business plans harmonized with regional economic development processes &amp; demarcation of management zones for one PA</b> to demonstrate application of PA Law procedures, forest landscape connectivity, and integration with development</p> <p>Output 2.3.2 <b>Three PA sustainable financing pilots implemented by the three PA agencies</b></p>

					<p><b>and policy recommendations set for upscaling</b> to national level based on lessons - incl. market feasibility assessments, agreement with key stakeholders, and linkages to REDD+ &amp; SFM practices</p>
				<p>Output 2.4 Enhanced forest cover and carbon sequestration with increased community resource management and livelihood security</p>	<p><b>2.4.1 Community-based forest management and rehabilitation</b> in PA buffer zones, corridors, CPAs and CFs, including village forest carbon pool, tree plantations, <b>agro-forests (500 ha)</b>, others, in collaboration with national REDD team, sustainable livelihoods program of ADB, and UNEP AF project</p> <p><b>2.4.2 Increase resource and livelihood security for communities in CPAs / CFs</b> through boundary demarcation, clarification of land tenure and resource access rights, with related community conservation agreements supporting livelihood assistance programs and sustainable land use coordinated with ADB BCC and UNEP AF projects.</p> <p><b>2.4.3 Landscape PA connectivity strengthened through government-led and community-based assisted natural &amp; artificial forest regeneration (min. 1,500</b></p>

					<b>ha) and forest protection,</b> focusing on, wildlife corridors, ES protection, & transboundary landscapes in close collaboration with ADB BCI / BCC and UNEP/AF project.
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A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc. **N.A**

A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities. **N.A**

A.3 The GEF Agency’s comparative advantage:

Additionally to the PIF: The CAMPAS project is now aligned with the UNEP PoW 2014-2017, and will benefit from collaboration and synergies with UNEP projects under Expected Accomplishment (a): ‘Use of the ecosystem approach in countries to maintain ecosystem services and sustainable productivity of terrestrial and aquatic systems is increased’, through its Output 1 ‘Methodologies, partnerships and tools to maintain or restore ecosystem services and integrate the ecosystem management approach with the conservation and management of critical ecosystems’.

A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address: **N.A**

A. 5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

As designed, CAMPAS is expected to provide biodiversity benefits at both national and global scale. The project demonstration area is situated in a region of high biodiversity and holding a number of globally endangered species (Table 3). At the demonstration level, the project proposes to increase the connectivity of sustaining habitats within the landscape to help maintain viable populations of these species. At the national scale, project demonstration activities are designed for upscale to the national level. Further at the national scale, the project proposed to enhance the management effectiveness of protected areas, increase inter-sectoral collaboration for conservation management, and augment carbon sequestration.

At a global scale, the project alternative will deliver stronger and unified—through increased inter-sectoral coordination and conservation effectiveness—national strategic goals on biodiversity conservation that will enable more effective protected area governance, and therefore conservation of globally endangered species in Cambodia. At the time of writing, the state of affairs is a continuous and accelerating decrease of biodiversity in protected areas and conservation landscapes. This is exacerbated by land conversion and related habitat fragmentation, which further diminishes the viability of migratory species and large-ranging species of larger predators, raptors, and their associated prey. By strengthening biodiversity and conservation management of protected areas and integrated land-use planning for conservation and development purposes, the alternative project scenario will ensure a reduction of conservation transgressions, conflicting land-use and habitat conversion, and promote habitat connectivity within conservation landscapes. Altogether the alternative project scenario will provide the enabling environment for sustainable populations of globally endangered species and their associated habitats. Further, current levels of forest degradation and deforestation continue to add to the unrelenting increase of atmospheric carbon dioxide, which the project’s proposed alternative will help to ameliorate by ensuring increased carbon

retainment and absorption through establishing better forest protection and management measures. The project will strengthen effectiveness of forest governance and stakeholders' involvement in conservation, restoration, and management of forest habitats.

At the national level, the project alternative seeks a scenario where there is an increase in the effectiveness of inter-sectoral coordination for biodiversity conservation and protected area management. As opposed to the baseline/current state of conservation affairs, the project alternative will establish effective inter-sectoral coordination and stronger enforcement and monitoring of protected area regulations. The alternative proposes to reverse the present state of reduced biodiversity and ecosystems services due to poor management, deficient funding, and impact from land conversion and habitat fragmentation. Through its delivery, the project will improve the present state of biodiversity and conservation affairs by increasing national and international stakeholder consultation to strengthen biodiversity security in protected area landscapes, increase knowledge and skills for protected area management, establish forest monitoring systems for community managed areas inside and outside protected areas, enhance forest cover and sustainability of forests for carbon stock protection and sequestration, and strengthen protected area connectivity within greater conservation landscapes. The Appendix 3 in the UNEP Project Document presents a matrix of project incremental costs.

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:

The three main perceived risks to the success of CAMPAS include challenges of inter-agency collaboration on biodiversity and protected area management, lack of mainstreamed financing to sustain project outcomes, and climate change impacts and insufficient adaptation investment. Table 16 at page 71 of the Project Document provides a Risk log for the project with proposed mitigation measures.

*Inter-agency collaboration:* Governmental responsibility for biodiversity conservation and protected areas management in Cambodia is shared mainly between GDANCP (MoE), the FA and the FiA (MAFF), on the basis of standing legislation including the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management, Protected Area Law, and the Forestry Law. Existing inter-agency committees have experienced constraints in functionality due to perceptions of inequity in the relationships and lack of ownership, and in some cases lack of functional coordination mechanisms. Accordingly, there is the risk that attempts to improve collaboration could fail.

In line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan strategic objective for the protected areas system, which is to “promote and strengthen cross-sectoral communication and coordination based on the existing mechanisms to solve any conflicts of interest”, the project aims to address this issue through a transparent and systematic approach that aims to build trust and reduce competition and conflict, and by building working relationships through collaborative action towards specific objectives under a shared vision. Detailed stakeholder analysis will inform social marketing and conflict resolution programs, together with the development of inter-agency platforms for dialogue and collaboration, acknowledging that such processes take time to achieve sustainable and productive relationships.

*Lack of mainstreamed financing to sustain successful project outcomes:* Several past project investments in Cambodia have achieved good results during implementation, only to have activities come to a stop at project completion due to lack of sustainable financing and human capacity. The Fourth National Report to the Convention of Biodiversity (2010) states that “there are issues with the limited human and financial capacity that leaves large sections of planned activities unimplemented. With limited skills and professionals to perform tasks, and poor and ad-hoc coordination, there are few incentives to seek long lasting solutions. This is compounded by increasing priority given to commercial interests, which is a difficult issue to deal with in the Cambodian context,

where the government is heavily dependent on income from overseas aid as it still recovers from the civil war, budgets are low, and staff is poorly paid.

There is little prospect of the central government agreeing to increase budgets or to provide additional human resources to for example MoE. Therefore financing needs to be found through other mechanisms, which will be reviewed through the sustainable financing outputs of this project. In particular, mechanisms will be investigated for increasing revenue flows from economic development in and around protected areas to support sustainable environmental management, such as for example through REDD+, and from appropriate environmental services that do not impact poverty reduction efforts. Investment in sustainable livelihoods through cottage industries and small and medium enterprises in conservation landscapes, with the assistance of external donors (e.g. co-financed activities by the ADB CEP –BCC program), will demonstrate financial support to community-based natural resource management with the aim of reducing external pressures on protected areas and biodiversity.

*Climate change impacts and insufficient adaptation investment:* Climate change adaptation is presently addressed through significant investments by various projects and programs in Cambodia. It is not a major component of this GEF-funded project, although land use, land use change, and forestry is being addressed, and collaboration with the UNEP Adaptation Fund project is described in specially for the Eastern Plains Landscape. Adaptive management will be factored into the strategic plan for the protected area system, integrated landscape management planning, and management planning for individual protected areas. Biodiversity monitoring and information systems will take account of the potential impacts of climate change on key species and ecosystems.

*Competing land use activities and commitment of local communities:* Land use activities in proposed connecting sites could cause conflict of interests and hinder connectivity within the landscape. This would also link to the risk of lack of commitment by local communities on the projects landscape connectivity objective. To reduce risk, the project will work closely with local communities, particularly for landscape planning, to avoid land use conflict.

#### A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives **N.A**

### **B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:**

#### B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

The approach taken to stakeholder involvement and participation will encourage adherence to a number of guiding principles, which include:

- a) adding value to project activities
- b) ensuring accessibility of information to inform decision-making processes
- c) encouraging adherence to values of transparency, trust, equity, and fairness
- d) promoting responsiveness to identified needs
- e) supporting collaborative approaches to project interventions
- f) developing mechanisms to manage conflicts in the public interest
- g) being flexible to adapt to changing circumstances; and
- h) fostering well coordinated and planned implementation.

The project will engage with stakeholders at a number of levels:

- a) regional level, including regional trans-boundary initiatives such as the ADB-BCC, CEP-BCI II, and the upcoming Pilot Project on Climate Resilience (PPCR)
- b) national level, including national ministries, departments and agencies covering natural



- resources and environment, agriculture, fisheries and water
- c) local level, including communes, towns/villages, districts, a provincial government and their respective national/central government counterparts, and to an extent
- d) corporate level, including agribusinesses, service providers, conservation-driven non-profit organizations.

The project will provide the following opportunities for long-term participation of all stakeholders, with a special emphasis on the active participation of local communities and institutions, and enhancement of coordination of SFM and watershed management in Cambodia:

Decision-making – through the Project Steering Committee - the PSC meets regularly, and will establish protocols and procedures that promote participation and transparency among stakeholders, managing key stakeholder relationships, conducting consultations at local, national, regional and international levels and providing oversight and assessment of the project outcomes. Proceedings in the context of the PSC should logically flow to the larger Technical Working Group on Forestry Reform.

Capacity building – at institutional and individual levels – it is one of the key strategic interventions of the project, targeting stakeholders that have the potential to be involved in implementing and/or monitoring management agreements related to activities in and around the Prek Thnot watershed areas. The project targets individuals, community groups, and government and non-government organizations operating on-the-ground at the local level to enable them to actively participate in developing and implementing SL/WM, sustainable forest management, livelihood development and other activities during the project, and for sustaining watershed management beyond the project.

Knowledge management - includes the participatory development and implementation of an integrated knowledge management strategy, which will emphasize outreach services, dissemination of information on good practices and lessons learned from local to national scale, if possible. The project will create a nascent enabling platform for multi-level stakeholder participation at the provincial level, and make efforts to add value to existing knowledge portals and learning networks.

#### Project Institutional Arrangements:

The Executing Agency for the project will be the MoE, through the office of the General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP-MoE), who also provides the key office of National Project Director. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide general direction and guidance, and be drawn from the following: MoE, MAFF-Forest Administration (FA), Chief Technical Advisor (NGOs) and UNEP. Observer members will include the ADB, members of provincial government and key line agencies.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be hosted by GDANCP-MoE. A dedicated national Project Manager will be hired through a formal recruitment process, in accordance with UNEP procurement guidelines. The Project Manager, in coordination with the PSC, shall be responsible for day to day operations, technical oversight and direction for project staff, consultants and other personnel, work plan development and implementation, coordination of stakeholders and project partners, liaison between MoE, other central ministries, provincial government, other donors and ADB, lead in financial management, budgeting, reporting, monitoring and communications, and act as Secretariat for the Project Management Unit (PMU).

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

As indicated in the PIF, the direct beneficiaries of the project will be poor upland farmers, indigenous communities, forest commune households, and women living in and dependent on the forest ecosystem in the province of Mondulakiri. Project interventions will generate two key drivers, which will enhance the flow of socio-economic benefits at the community level. The first will be increased capacities to implement good practices in sustainable land management, sustainable livelihoods and forest protection and maintenance. The second will be improved access to important and actionable information and knowledge related to these fields, which will enhance participation, inclusion and decision-making related to productive activities. Anticipated socio-economic benefits to be delivered by this project include:

At national levels:

- Strengthened project management capacity within MoE and other implementing partners, leading to the ability to manage larger, more complex technical assistance projects targeting wider cross section of the Cambodian population, and
- Better technical understanding within MoE and other implementing partners of the constraints to promoting sustainable land/water management, sustainable forest management etc, which will lead to improved design and implementation of policies, programs and projects relevant to the NAP, in support of obligations under UNCCD.

As indicated in the stakeholder involvement plan (p 87 of the CAMPAS ProDoc), the project will encourage inclusive and participatory approaches to the extent possible. Project implementation will be guided by the UNEP Policy on Gender and Development, and the ADB Cambodia Country Gender Analysis. These policies encourage mainstreaming of gender, promotion of economic empowerment for women, direct participation in decision making at all levels, among others. The gender analysis provides information on institutional context, challenges, progress towards goals and outlines options for mainstreaming. Cambodia is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and as such, project activities will make efforts to draw on knowledge and resources in the country to address gender equality concerns. Today, Khmer women have more autonomy and independence than in previous decades. They are permitted to own assets, manage financial transactions, and contribute to household decision making. Both men and women can inherit property, and the gender division of labor can be complementary and flexible, in that men and women can perform a variety of productive and household tasks. In practice, though, there are some barriers for women, including traditional norms and low levels of education and literacy. Cambodian society is still hierarchical, wherein power and status in society are very strong. Women are generally considered to have status lower than men, but this is also dependent on age and other socioeconomic factors, primary wealth. Women are still viewed as household managers, while men are seen as providers. Outside the household, women do not have significant influence over decision-making processes. In agriculture and industry they have 53% of wages, but only 27% of workers in services sectors are women. Microenterprises are very important source of income for women, particularly in rural areas, where they own over 60% of enterprises, but have lower than average incomes.

The main project actions will involve: a) collection of sex-disaggregated data, and b) conduct of localized, site-specific gender assessments to identify gaps and going forward plans. The Project Team will also consult the ADB Toolkit on Gender Equality Results and Indicators, and make efforts to incorporate those relevant to rural development, agriculture and food security into the M&E system.

### B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The PPG formulation process emphasized on the participatory and stakeholders engagement to ensure to have buy-in of the main actors. This led to a strong co-finance commitment from a wide range of partners, amounting to over 65% of the total project sum. This demonstrates cost-effectiveness of the GEF investment to leverage and coordinate with up to 12 partner organizations providing over USD 14,570,590 of co-financing. Such a strong cost-sharing commitment enhances effectiveness through various partners working on complementary parts of the project, and ensures that GEF investments into CAMPAS are targeted at the key gaps and strategic areas of need to ensure the outcomes are met. In

particular, the ADB BCC project will provide substantial complementary finance, and the project will coordinate closely with the government implementing units of the ADB project, MAFF and MoE, to ensure harmonization and cost-effectiveness of CAMPAS implementation.

The CAMPAS project will also benefit from building upon the ongoing initiatives of international and national non-government organizations working in the project demonstration area and more specifically, by building upon the technical and institutional capacities developed because of such work.

### **C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:**

The project will follow standard monitoring, reporting, and evaluation processes and procedures of UNEP, undertaken by the project manager together with members of co-funding organizations (WWF, WCS, L&L, BirdLife), and a team of independent consultants for the project mid-term and terminal evaluations. The Project Results Framework (ProDoc - Appendix 5: CAMPAS Results Framework) provides impact indicators on project performance, Appendix 7 summarizes the project's key deliverables and benchmarks on implementation, and Appendix 8 on Costed Monitoring and Evaluation Plan defines monitoring activities, who is responsible for these in the project, and budgets and timeframes for these. A summary of project technical and financial reporting requirements is provided in Appendix 9. These include: quarterly and annual reports, a midterm- and terminal evaluations. In addition to the project results framework, six scorecards will be used to monitor project performance for progress and effectiveness. These can be found in Appendix 15 and include: (a) GEF PA Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool, (b) GEF Capacity Development Scorecard, (c) GEF Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Scorecard, (d) GEF Climate Change Mitigation Tracking Tool.

The project monitoring and evaluation plan is consistent with the GEF policy. The project results framework presented includes SMART indicators for each expected output and for mid-term and end-of-project targets. These indicators, along with the key deliverables and benchmarks will be the main tools to assess project implementation progress and to determine whether project results are being achieved. Means of verification are included in the results framework document, together with associated costs of implementing sought activities to meet defined deliverables. Other related monitoring and evaluation costs are presented in the relevant costed plan (Appendix 8: Costed monitoring and evaluation plan), and are fully integrated in the overall project budget.

In addition to regular monitoring, project performance will be reviewed annually and jointly by MoE, UNEP, MAFF and selected provincial and local partners such as the ADB. Reviews will assess implementation performance and achievement of project outcomes and outputs, assess financial progress, identify issues and constraints affecting implementation, and work out a time-bound action plan for their resolution. UNEP and MoE will undertake a midterm review (MTR) to assess implementation status and take appropriate measures— including modification of scope and implementation arrangements, and reallocation of GEF grant and co-financing proceeds, as appropriate—to achieve the project outcomes and objective.

The PMU will assign staff, or contract consultants, to collect baseline and progress data at the requisite time intervals, including annual reporting. The PMU will be responsible for analyzing and consolidating reported data through its M&A system, and reporting outcomes to UNEP through semi-annual progress reports, as well as the annual Project Implementation Review report (PIR).

**Gender and social dimensions monitoring.** Project activities will create income opportunities and have other impacts on social issues. The consolidated Semi-annual progress reports as well as the annual PIR reports will include a section that describes (i) activities, advancements and impacts on women and other gender issues; and (ii) income opportunities created for poor and other vulnerable groups.

An **Inception Workshop** will be held at project start-up. It will involve local partners with assigned roles in the project organization structure, ADB and other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial for further

strengthening and expanding partnership and ownership for the project; and to plan for a more detailed – first year Annual Work Plan. The Inception Workshop report will be a key reference document and will be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

As the project progresses, the PMU will also update the Biodiversity tracking tool, and the other relevant tracking tools (see Appendix 15a-d in the UNEP ProDoc). The PMU will confirm achievable targets, and firm up monitoring and recording arrangements. Baseline and progress data will be reported at the requisite time intervals by PM, in consultation with other project partners. The PMU will be responsible for analyzing and consolidating reported data through its management information system, and for reporting outcomes to UNEP.

**Midterm and Terminal Evaluations:** UNEP will be responsible for managing the mid-term review/evaluation and the terminal evaluation. The Project Manager and partners will participate actively in the process.

The project will be reviewed or evaluated at mid-term (as indicated in the project milestones). The purpose of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) or Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) is to provide an independent assessment of project performance at mid-term, to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. In addition, it will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools.

The project Steering Committee will participate in the MTR or MTE and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented. An MTR is managed by the UNEP Task Manager. An MTE is managed by the Evaluation Office (EO) of UNEP. The EO will determine whether an MTE is required or an MTR is sufficient.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of project implementation. The EO will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes:

- (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and
- (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and executing partners.

While a TE should review use of project funds against budget, it would be the role of a financial audit to assess probity (i.e. correctness, integrity etc.) of expenditure and transactions.

The TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the EO in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the EO when the report is finalised. The evaluation report will be publically disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

The direct costs of reviews and evaluations will be charged against the project evaluation budget.

A summary of the M&E activities relevant to GEF is provided below. The total funding allocated to project monitoring and evaluation amounts to USD 177,188 from the GEF.

Activity type	Responsibility	GEF Budget (Excluding project team time)	Co-financed contributions	Timeframe
Project inception report	<u>Oversight:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> </ul> <u>Implementation:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>• Specific consultants</li> <li>• Project support team</li> </ul>	USD 2,000	To be defined	Within first three months of project initiation
Project inception workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>• Project support team</li> </ul>	USD 4,000	To be defined	At three months of project initiation
M&E data collection and reporting (impacts results framework)	<u>Oversight:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator (consolidated reporting to UNEP)</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> </ul> <u>Implementation:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-contractors field programs</li> <li>• Specific consultants</li> <li>• Project support team</li> </ul>	USD 44,637	To be defined	M&E surveys, analysis and reporting: (i) Progress, (ii) Compliance, (iii) Impact on a SA and Annual basis, with detail progress reports produced prior to mid-term and terminal evaluations.
Review of project progress and outputs	<u>Oversight:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> </ul> <u>Implementation:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Project support team</li> </ul>	None foreseen (imbedded in project team time)		Annually prior to project SC meeting, implementation reviews (PIR) and preparation of annual work plans.
Project implementation reviews (PIRs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>• UNEP Task Manager</li> </ul>	None foreseen (imbedded in project team time & GEF IA fee)		Annually
Semi-annual progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> </ul>	None foreseen (imbedded in project team time)		Quarterly

Project mid-term review or evaluation and report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Chief Technical Assistant</li> <li>• UNEP Task Manager</li> <li>• External Consultants (Natl. Intl.)</li> </ul>	USD 30,000	To be defined	At mid-point of project implementation
Project terminal evaluation and report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEP EoU</li> <li>• External Consultants (Natl. Intl.)</li> </ul>	USD 25,000	To be defined	Three months prior to end of project implementation
Project completion report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> </ul>	None foreseen (imbedded in project team time)		Three months prior to end of project implementation and before project final evaluation
Financial audits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• UNEP Funds Manager</li> </ul>	USD 32,259	To be defined	Yearly
Annual project oversight and review missions (incl. possibly field visits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEP</li> </ul>	Covered by IA fee		Yearly
Field monitoring missions by project management unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Project management unit</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> </ul>	USD 15,647	To be defined	When required
Project national steering committee meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEP Task Manager</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> </ul>	USD 10,116	To be defined	By-annually; with once annually for formal functions such as approval budgets and workplans
Monitoring and evaluation consultants (Intl. and Natl.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. M&amp;E specialist<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> </ul>	Natl. M&E cons. USD 13,529	To be defined	As indicated in project work plan, including the inception report phase for baseline gaps, methodology setups and training as needed
<b>Indicative cost total:)</b>		<b>Estimated cost: USD 177,188</b>		

<sup>6</sup> A national M&E specialist will be specifically contracted to coordinate and report on all the project impact monitoring  
GEF5 CEO Endorsement Template-February 2013.doc


**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

- A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**  
 (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this form. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Dr. Lonh HEAL	Technical Director General	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CAMBODIA	09/05/2011

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Brennan Van Dyke, UNEP GEF Coordinator, UNEP RoA		May 15, 2015	Max Zieren Task Manager	+66-2-288-2101	max.zieren@unep.org

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK** (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

See Appendix 5, p 113, of the UNEP ProDoc.



**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS** (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

**B1: GEFSEC Review Sheet - 10<sup>th</sup> October 2012:**

<b>31. Items to consider at CEO Endorsement /approval.</b>	<b>CAMPAS Responses</b>	<b>ProDoc Reference</b>
<i>a) Confirmation of co-financing, in particular ADB co-financing.</i>	As per the ProDoc and confirmation letters a total of US\$14,570,590 in co-financing has been confirmed. This comprises contributions from WCS: \$2,200,000; WWF: \$1,900,000; UNEP (3): \$1,156,590; SFB/USAID: \$1,010,000; Birdlife: \$550,000; Live and Learn: \$150,000; ERECON: \$54,000; a direct contribution from the government of \$50,000 and particularly notable, a co-finance contribution of US\$ 7,500,000 from ADB.	Please see ProDoc Section 7.1 & Appendix 2 &12
<b><i>b) By the CEO endorsement request, details are needed on the drivers of three following key issues and on how the project seeks to address them:</i></b>		
<i>(i) Poor inter-agency/Inter-sectoral coordination for forested PAs;</i>	<p>At both the national and subnational policy and technical levels, there is an opportunity for inter-agency and inter-sectoral coordination which CAMPAS will target as a primary intervention; however mid-level management has the potential to create barriers for inter-sectoral coordination. Therefore CAMPAS will continue to review coordination and seek to by-pass some of these inefficiencies by generating policy level agreements (such as the provincial sub-committee on Forest, Biodiversity and Development) and utilize the NGO Alliance approach (specifically established for CAMPAS during the PPG) to support implementation across agencies and sectors. CAMPAS will also use the existing NBSAP platform (national BD Steering Committee) for strengthening inter-ministerial dialogue regarding the national PA network &amp; forested landscape connectivity in the Eastern Plains Landscape.</p> <p>Related government agencies such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEFi), Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MoLMUPC), Ministry of Planning (MoP), Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Ministry of Tourism (MoT), and the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRaM) will be involved through inter-sectoral coordination, capacity building, communications, and stakeholder engagement. Sub-national government, in Mondulkiri province and relevant districts and communes, will be involved with project activities.</p> <p>CAMPAS is seen by the Royal Government of Cambodia and relevant stakeholders as an opportunity to change the “business as usual” model of limited real participation, collaboration and cooperation among stakeholders and embrace a team approach to biodiversity management. Within Government, while the project is implemented by the Ministry of Environment’s General Department of</p>	Please see ProDoc - Logframe elements: 1.1.1c ‘inter-sectoral dialogues; 1.1.1.g ‘increase national collaboration between MoE, MAFF and local governments’ ; 1.1.2b ‘gaps analysis – on intersectoral and local government collaboration ..1.1.3 National BD Vision – ‘carry out measures to strengthen interagency governance and reporting’; 1.3.1b. ‘social marketing for .. for harmonized vision .. and action’;

	<p>Administration Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), there is a real effort and allocated funds to promote positive participation in project implementation from other related Departments and Ministries and especially the Forestry Administration (FA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. This strong Government collaboration is supported at policy level through the cross-Ministerial National Biodiversity Steering Committee (NBSC) and cross-Ministerial Biodiversity Technical Working Group (BTWG) supports practical implementation. This is also evidenced by the Government's promotion of the unusual NGO consortium approach supporting the project preparation.</p>	
<p><i>(ii) Lack of Integrating the Value of PAs, Forest &amp; Biodiversity, and Carbon sequestration in development processes;</i></p>	<p>The direct and in-direct benefits of biodiversity conservation are still poorly understood in Cambodia; however there is a growing understanding of ecosystem services concepts; recent REDD+ activities were helping to build more longer term understanding but the drop in the carbon market may again re-prioritize short term benefits. CAMPAS will build on the sustainable utilization of resources for short term incentives and make specific links to longer term ecosystem services. This will become part of a national biodiversity vision.</p> <p>The Government has started developing new PA guidelines, and CAMPAS will enable that through development/testing of new business planning for PA management, incorporating both the Natural Capital values of protected landscapes &amp; (PES) opportunities, operational costs, as well as sustainable finance mechanisms.</p> <p>CAMPAS, through e.g. Components 2.1 and 2.3 will help to mainstream ecosystem service concerns into sub-national planning and investments to the benefit of protected area systems, achieving sustainable forest management and enhancing the income base of local communities.</p> <p>Under Outcome 1, CAMPAS alternative will help define a coherent biodiversity vision and strategic national management plan for protected areas, incorporating the value of ecosystem services, strategies to improve the representation of key species and ecosystems in the national protected area system, their role in mitigation (and adaptation) to climate change and the forest connectivity needs at landscape levels. CAMPAS will help define and deliver a protected area system strategy for the Eastern Plains Landscape, inclusive of the valuation of ecosystem services within a range of development and conservation scenario's that would include carbon sequestration, payment for environmental services, and other benefits.</p> <p>The integrated Landscape planning process, which will build on work done under the ADB Biodiversity Conservation Corridors initiative, will be a primary vehicle to mainstream the valuation of forests and</p>	<p>Reference in the project design can be found in e.g. activities (see e.g. Appendix 4 Project Framework for quick reference):</p> <p>1.1.2 'Effectiveness of the national protected area system, and forest landscape connectivity assessed and reviewed' (e.g. - current national protected area system, including lack of effective connectivity needs and opportunities at regional and landscape levels; spatial plans to harmonize economic development plans with protected area management and forest connectivity, including economic concession lands; Identify sources of conflict, socioeconomic needs, development pressures, and resolution measures towards enhanced national protected area system);</p> <p>1.1.3 'National biodiversity vision and strategic national management plan for protected areas defined' (Identify existing tools and estimate ecosystem services values and functions of natural capital contained in the national protected area system at 'reconnaissance' level)</p> <p>2.1.1 'Eastern Plains Landscape stakeholder consultation and conflict management supported' (Promote common understanding of vision for protected area system - including corridor, and integrated planning within the landscape; Review conservation and development scenarios, biodiversity and forest carbon values, habitat</p>

	<p>wildlife, including carbon values, into development planning. This process will also be embedded within the sub-national government, within an official sub-committee officially charged with managing these issues. The Mondulkiri Landscape Plan will also incorporate the site-based, sub-national and national REDD+ planning into it, leading to additional highlighting of the value of carbon sequestration of the landscape.</p> <p>CAMPAS will play a key role with regards to Promote common understanding of vision for protected area system (including corridor) and integrated planning within the landscape. Within the Eastern Plains Landscape, as a national model of forest connectivity, CAMPAS will assess the current state of land-use, and provide strategic guidance for government and community-led natural and assisted forest regeneration and silvicultural practices targeting key forest biodiversity, wildlife corridors, and landscape connectivity areas.</p> <p>At the demonstration level, the project proposes to increase the connectivity of sustaining habitats within the landscape to help maintain viable populations of these species. At the national scale, project demonstration activities are designed for upscale to the national level.</p>	<p>connectivity within protected areas, and regional corridor initiatives; Build capacity to mainstream protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and sustainable forest management practices in regional economic development; and Establish and operationalize participatory planning and conflict resolution mechanisms regarding ongoing and planned Economic and Social Land Concessions)</p> <p>2.1.2 'Mondulkiri Landscape Plan (an integrated plan for sustainable development) designed and operationalized' (e.g. Conduct detailed assessment of ecosystem services and function value as well as trade-off analysis (eg forest carbon and multiple benefits) in the Eastern Plains Landscape; Produce spatial plan on land-use that includes economic development options, protected area zoning, landscape connectivity).</p> <p>2.2 'Enhanced and institutionalized forest carbon stock monitoring capacity in the Eastern Plains Landscape' (e.g. Collaborate on project landscape-based forest stock enhancement and monitoring with ADB BCC, and national REDD+ pilot projects)</p>
<p><i>(iii) Economic Land Concessions ignoring and impacting on conservation including established PAs.</i></p>	<p>The Royal Government of Cambodia has been following an aggressive economic development plan, which has included the use of natural resources and seen the GDP steadily rise over the past decade. As per Cambodia's Protected Areas Law, ELCs are allowed within Protected Areas but not within areas of high conservation value or where zoning has been agreed. Impacts to conservation have occurred extensively as economic activities are moving ahead faster than adherence to conservation priorities in Protected Areas. The recent moratorium on ELCs is a window of opportunity for CAMPAS to effectively assist the government to redress that situation. CAMPAS will seek to enhance wider land use planning that includes conservation and sustainable financing. Initial contact has also been made with potential private sector partners that are interested in mitigating their impacts. The Royal Government of Cambodia is now finalizing the EIA law that will improve ELCs allocation and management, and CAMPAS has a strong opportunity to provide integral support to that process, in particular as</p>	<p>Please see related project activities (e.g. in Appendix 4 CAMPAS Framework):</p> <p>1.1.1 'National Biodiversity Steering Committee, and protected area system leadership dialogue for effective inter-sectoral coordination supported';</p> <p>1.1.3 'National biodiversity vision and strategic national management plan for protected areas defined';</p> <p>2.1.1 'Eastern Plains Landscape stakeholder consultation and conflict management supported' (Establish and operationalize participatory planning and</p>

	<p>it pertains to the impacts on Protected Areas. In 2014 an inter-ministerial proclamation signed by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Fishery and to amend the management of ELCs and better protect local community interests.</p> <p>CAMPAS will also help facilitate a national process to improve on the ELC program or on how that will be tackled through partnership, integrated planning, or conflict management in Eastern Plains Landscape.</p>	<p>conflict resolution mechanisms regarding ongoing and planned Economic and Social Land Concessions);</p> <p>2.1.2 ‘Mondulkiri Landscape Plan (an integrated plan for sustainable development) designed and operationalized’ (Define strategic implementation needs for Mondulkiri Landscape Plan and optimize agreed alternative development scenario(s) in the project demonstration area &amp; e.g. Establish and put into operation leadership dialogue for needed support and required endorsement),.</p>
<p><i>c) At CEO endorsement, details are expected on how the project ensures the participation of stakeholders such as the Ministries in charge of Economy and Finance, of Interior, and the private companies.</i></p>	<p>The CAMPAS Stakeholder Engagement Framework for Action is guided by the priorities of the Royal Government of Cambodia as expressed by National Biodiversity Steering Committee and Technical Working Group representatives and through key documents such as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and discussions on National Biodiversity Targets and Indicators.</p> <p>This framework fore action is guided by five principles, as follows:</p> <p><i>Principle 1: Ownership = Sustainability</i></p> <p><i>Principle 2: An integrated approach to biodiversity management</i></p> <p><i>Principle 3: Efficiency – Do not reinvent the wheel, but be willing to try new approaches</i></p> <p><i>Principle 4: Biodiversity awareness with action</i></p> <p><i>Principle 5: Motivation</i></p> <p>With regards to private sector engagement – CAMPAS will Provide information to donor and private sector investment regarding opportunities guidance/advice. Engagement with the private sector and integration of infrastructure development will be key project activities where both CAMPAS and BCC projects will complement each other.</p> <p>CAMPAS will explore the opportunity for local people and authorities to engage with private sector, including with local agricultural ELC companies.</p> <p>Cambodia is currently conducting a review of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which includes strategies for more effective engagement of relevant line Ministries (including Economy &amp; Finance and Interior) and the private sector in biodiversity management.</p>	<p>See e.g. 1.1.4 Institutional support provided and human capacities of MoE, MAFF, and local governments strengthened:</p> <p>1.3 ‘Improved national support of biodiversity conservation, protected areas, and forested landscape connectivity in support of national development goals’ (Conduct national campaign that incorporates branding and social marketing to achieve a harmonized vision with paths towards behavior change and actions).</p>

	<p>Related government agencies will also invited to participate, as necessary, with project activities and broader project guidance through the technical working groups. These include the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEFi), Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MoLMUPC), Ministry of Planning (MoP), Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Ministry of Tourism (MoT), and the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRaM) will be involved through inter-sectoral coordination, capacity building, communications, and stakeholder engagement.</p>	
<p><i>d) At CEO endorsement stage, details are expected on the way the project seeks to improve how the PAs' issues are taken into account when ELCs issues are raised through the Council of Ministers.</i></p>	<p>(See also the response to item b-III given above.)</p> <p>The presently ongoing review of the NBSAP proposes strategies for better alignment of ELCs in Protected Areas; and pending this and revision of national law, the Royal Government of Cambodia has placed a moratorium on new Economic Land Concessions, and some existing ELC's have now been reclaimed by the state and returned to the Protected Area system. A recently developed Framework for Cambodia's Protected Areas System has also sought to address ELCs. CAMPAS will build on these documents and legal processes and provide national-level strategic guidelines, inter-agency consultations, as well as policy support to consider the real values of biodiversity and other ecosystem services, as well as conducting the cost-benefit analysis of ELC where it is not planned and managed wisely.</p> <p>In 2014 an inter-ministerial proclamation, also signed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Fishery is to amend the management of ELCs and better protect local communities' interests. This framework will be coordinated by the Council of Ministers.</p>	<p>(See also the response to item b-III given above.)</p> <p>Ore background on the situation is given in e.g. ProDoc sections: 2.1 Background &amp; 2.3 Threats root causes and barrier analysis</p>
<p><i>e) At CEO endorsement, details are expected on the agreement with the FA as well as National MRV Technical Team on project-sponsored modalities of a sub-national REL/RL node in Mondulkiri Province.</i></p>	<p>The national REDD Roadmap is making good progress in Cambodia, with a draft National REDD strategy currently under discussion. The MRV technical team, part of the national REDD taskforce, had recently decided to not develop any sub-national/provincial nodes. This is due to a number of factors, including capacity constraints and strategic focus of the program. This CAMPAS deliverable (as indicated in the PIF component 2.2) has therefore be removed, as the national REDD roadmap and strategy is clear on the rationale for national-level MRV.</p> <p>All of the other carbon-related work included in CAMPAS, such as community-based forest monitoring, Sustainable Forest Management, Reforestation, and the robust project monitoring system for that to measure the carbon-benefits of the project, will be retained, also contributing towards implementation of the national REDD strategy.</p>	<p>See e.g. Project Framework: 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.</p>

<p><i>f) At CEO endorsement: take into account the fact that deforestation is higher in forest types that have less carbon content, to avoid overestimating CO2 losses when calculated with an average deforestation rate.</i></p>	<p>CAMPAS estimates for CO2 losses are based on the National REDD+ program, the Seima REDD project modeling (which has been independently verified) and recent technical work by FAO on drivers of deforestation. Recent technical work on forest loss has stratified it into open and dense forest. Forest losses are estimated using different rates for each type, giving accurate estimates of Carbon emission reductions. Forest losses and CO2 emissions are being calculated with spatial data on forest types and stratified deforestation in order to avoid this bias.</p>	<p>2.2.1 Reference emission levels (REL/RL) for the Eastern Plains Landscape</p>
<p><i>g) At CEO endorsement, details are expected regarding the feasibility of the high co-financing amount the MoE is proposing for the project in relation to its overall budget and activities undertaken.</i></p>	<p>Thanks for this point on feasible co-funding levels from Government. As such the total amount committed directly from MoE has been brought to a more realistic level of USD 50,000 in total; the difference is more than compensated by cash and in-kinds contributions through other means which will enable the project to implement the project plan as included in its design. Several projects being implemented through government (such as through the UNEP Adaptation Fund) are also contributing co-finance, representing an indirect contribution from government resources.</p> <p>The high co-financing amount that the project has secured is feasible due to the large and ongoing ADB Biodiversity Corridors Initiative, which also covers some of the same landscape area. It was considered that the higher co-finance amount will help to strengthen the connection between CAMPAS and the ADB projects, and the ADB Biodiversity Corridors Team Leader has actively engaged in discussions about the proposed CAMPAS activities. The MoE has also strategically been working with the NGO Alliance on the PPG, which have relevant conservation programmes in the target landscape and at a national level, and the NGOs involved are also providing significant co-finance.</p>	<p>2.8 Key co-funding partnership and Synergies with CAMPAS 7.1 Project budget and co-financing</p>
<p><i>h) At CEO endorsement, details are expected on the sustainability of finance on the concrete implementation plans for such strategy.</i></p>	<p>The ProDoc budget is supported by detailed budget breakdowns across partners, and close integration with other long-term programs, such as the ADB Biodiversity Corridors Conservation Initiative. As Project cost information was determined from an in-depth understanding of the operating environment by the relevant local partners who will deliver the project components together with local governments and co-funding partners. Existing cost information was used to create realistic and cost-effective budget estimates, harmonizing planned CAMPAS work with existing initiatives. A number of detailed working budgets have been established by the CAMPAS team including the breakdown of costs in more detail than can be presented here in the Project Document.</p> <p>Through collaboration with other related initiatives in Cambodia, as indicated elsewhere in this document, the knowledge, approaches, and results of the CAMPAS will be shared within and beyond Cambodia. This will enable a generation of synergies to enhance the cost</p>	<p>2.8 Key co-funding partnership and Synergies with CAMPAS 7.1 Project budget and co-financing 7.2 Project Cost-effectiveness</p>

	<p>effectiveness of the project and its results, notably by having a coalition of partners advocating for sound management and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem within greater landscapes.</p> <p>Sustainable Forest Finance Mechanisms are now in development in Cambodia, and Sustainable Financing is a key focus of existing and planned work in Eastern Plains implemented by the MoE and the FA, and supported by WWF and WCS. There is a national Technical Working Group sub-group on Forest Financing strategies, with WCS as a co-chair, and this body has recently presented a detailed options assessment to decision-makers. This includes integration of PES and REDD into national frameworks, and outlines a range of options for long-term sustainability.</p>	
<p><i>i) Details on the activities pertaining to carbon stock monitoring.</i></p>	<p>(See also the response to point f) above)</p> <p>The Carbon stock monitoring approach will be a multi-faceted approach, linking as much as possible with existing national and sub-national methodologies and approaches, while also providing robust information on Carbon stocks within the Eastern Plains landscape. The approach will build capacity within MoE and other partners, and leverage existing datasets and protocols for the landscape which are available through the Seima REDD+ national demonstration site. The activities will be integrated with the National REDD+ strategy, which is currently being developed by the technical teams and coordinated by the National REDD+ Secretariat. Key technical members of the CAMPAS project team are closely engaged with the national REDD+ strategy, and are integrating carbon stock monitoring plans within CAMPAS into this national approach. Nesting of site-based, sub-national (jurisdictional) approaches, and national level accounting frameworks will be developed, using tools for harmonizing carbon accounting frameworks, and link with the National Forest Inventory. As far as possible, methodologies will be consistent with the national process, and will have passed peer-review and/or external validation. Further details of the plans are given in the ProDoc.</p>	<p>2.2.2 Forest carbon monitoring, defined and established in the Eastern Plains Landscape meeting target set in the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan</p>

**B2 : Based on this PIF screening, STAP’s advisory response to the GEF Secretariat and GEF Agency(ies): *Minor revision required***

Response to STAP Review (18 October 2012):

<i>STAP review points</i>	<b>CAMPAS Responses</b>	<b>ProDoc Reference</b>
<p><i>1. The biodiversity values and threats to these are described, but the focus in this proposal is largely on problem statements. The document makes a</i></p>	<p>Thank you for comment. During the project document formulation, the activities at national and landscape level have been reviewed with all stakeholders to ensure a</p>	<p>See particularly Section 3: Intervention strategy (the Alternative)</p> <p>3.1. Project rationale, policy</p>

<p><i>very strong case on the problems regarding weak political buy-in; governance issues; institutional overlaps; capacity weaknesses; and, the conflicting interests of government's economic development strategies and those of sustaining protected areas. The solutions offered are multiple and diverse, perhaps suggesting too many interventions for a single multiple focal area project with limited funding. This is evidenced by the very large number of activities, suggesting an ambitious and over-arching role for the project from national systemic levels of policy and strategy - to protected area strengthening over 4.5 million hectares - to local community activities, such as agro-forestry demonstrations on 500 hectares. STAP is of the view that the project scope is overly ambitious as described, and the Panel believes that a more narrowly targeted project is more likely to succeed.</i></p>	<p>stronger focus and concrete interventions on the ground. The project is ambitious but it is responding to current challenges. This is a unique opportunity for Cambodia to bring all actors together with concrete actions on the ground and make some positive changes and impacts. The inclusive stakeholder engagement in the project formulation process helped to have a consensus and agreement on the ambition and developed a more realistic framework, which is more targeted and responsive to government biodiversity conservation needs. Additionally, the strong partnership with the ADB – CEP program will enable the CAMPAD project to deliver on e.g. agroforestry and reforestation targets.</p>	<p>conformity, and expected global environmental benefits</p> <p>3.2. Project goal and objective</p> <p>3.3. Project components and expected results</p> <p>3.4. Intervention logic and key assumptions</p> <p>3.5. Risk analysis and risk management measures</p> <p>3.6. Consistency with national priorities or plans</p> <p>3.7. Incremental cost reasoning</p> <p>3.8. Sustainability</p>
<p><i>2. The point above is reinforced further by the ambiguity of the value-added, or advantages, in developing a multi-focal area approach as described in this PIF. Given the complexities of governance, institutions and multiple donor activities, it would appear that a less ambitious approach focusing on biodiversity objectives would be more likely to succeed. These objectives could then be linked to parallel projects under implementation in the climate change focal area, or initiated as separate projects. In essence, the integration of biodiversity, climate change mitigation and sustainable forest management/REDD is not firmly rooted from a scientific perspective as currently described in the proposal. Rather, the basis for integration appears to be more financially driven. In addition indicators for each global environmental benefit are not explicitly defined, or appropriately linked to the focal area results-based management framework.</i></p>	<p>The project has taken this recommendation into consideration and has defined the actions based on: local and national context, scientific basis, and government planning and strategies.</p> <p>The project intervention aims to enhance the management effectiveness of Cambodia's national protected area system through national and sub-national programs, and to secure forest carbon through demonstrating improved inter-sectoral collaboration, landscape connectivity and sustainable forest management and rehabilitation in the Eastern Plains Landscape. The fourth national report to the Convention of Biodiversity identifies the lack of a unified approach as a key constraint for the delivery of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) as a whole, and in particular for the protected area system (split between three agencies). The CAMPAS project is designed to compliment and support baseline projects, filling thematic and spatial gaps to:</p> <p>1-Build protected area management capacities, stakeholder collaboration, and sustainable financing mechanisms, addressing prioritized protected area biodiversity and conservation corridor threats</p> <p>2-Significantly strengthen inter-sectoral collaboration, reach agreement on a unified vision for national protected areas network, establish forested landscape connectivity and biodiversity conservation, harmonize conservation objectives and development</p>	<p>Section 3: Intervention strategy (Alternative)</p> <p>Chapter 3.4. Intervention logic and key assumptions</p> <p>Appendix 4: CAMPAS Framework</p> <p>Appendix 5: CAMPAS Results Framework</p>



	<p>strategies</p> <p>3-Support a national-scale monitoring system to inform national and sub-national decision making and awareness programs regarding wildlife conservation, forest habitat connectivity, and law enforcement</p> <p>4-Integrate protected area and forest corridor conservation and restoration in sub-national economic development, to ensure greenhouse gas benefits and the sustainable provision of local, regional, and trans-boundary forest ecosystem services in 1,193,102 ha (268,691 ha closed evergreen forests and 924,411 ha open deciduous forests) in the Eastern Plains Landscape demonstration area</p> <p>5-Increase resource and livelihood security of communities involved in Community Protected Areas and Communal Forests, including conservation agreements, and links to on-going REDD, social forest management and livelihood programs, which is also currently updating the relevant estimates of national sequestration</p> <p>6-Mitigate climate change by producing CO2 benefits, including restored and enhanced carbon stocks in 1,500 ha reforestation, and agro-forests plots, and avoided deforestation in the Eastern Plains Landscape of between an estimated 32,611,352 tons of CO2 (over five years on the basis of 25% program effectiveness) and an estimated 97,834,056 tons of CO2 (over five years on the basis of a 75% program effectiveness)</p>	
<p><i>3. The proposal demonstrates the very large number of donor interventions relating to biodiversity conservation in Cambodia, the unusually large number of registered INGOs and NGOs and CBOs in the country, and the strong presence of the GEF for many years. This indicates a great opportunity for coordinated actions. STAP recommends, therefore, for the project proponents to define explicitly a framework for coordinating the various stakeholders and their intended activities.</i></p>	<p>This good recommendation has been addressed. The project formulation process involved stakeholders from CBOs, NGOs, Government and other Development Partners. The outcome is a project document that reflects the importance of effective coordination. CAMPAS is not a stand-alone project, but rather a platform for increased coordination, engagement and effectiveness: building on past and existing activities, with government, non-government, and private sector partners. Communications for conflict management, national consensus building and partnership building is a key element of the project and build into the logframe.</p> <p>Civil society organizations will play a significant role in providing technical inputs to project implementation under the overall coordination of MoE, through stakeholder consultation exercises.</p> <p>At the regional GMS level, ADB's Core Environment Program is an important project stakeholder, providing regional context and co-financing for actions planned in within the</p>	<p>See e.g. Appendix 4 CAMPAS Framework:</p> <p>Deliverables 1.1.1; 1.1.3; 1.2.1; and 1.3.1.</p> <p>Also - Section 4: Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements</p> <p>4.1.CAMPAS Implementation</p> <p>4.2.Inter-agency coordination</p>

	<p>Eastern Plains Landscape. Regional stakeholders also include WWF, TRAFFIC, UNODC7-PATROL project and others involved in controlling illegal trans-boundary trade in wildlife and timber products.</p> <p>At a national level Conservation International may contribute to ecosystem valuation and Community Conservation Agreements and Fauna &amp; Flora International, through their partnership with the Royal University of Phnom Penh may contribute to the collection and dissemination of biodiversity status. Local non-government organizations such as Live &amp; Learn, Save Cambodia's Wildlife, and Mlup Baitong will be involved in supporting the MoE Department of Environmental Education and Communication, with biodiversity communications and stakeholder engagement campaigns, especially in linking education to practical project activities to enhance understanding and promote positive behavior change.</p>	
<p><i>4. Furthermore, given the number and diversity of stakeholders involved, the transaction costs of effectively facilitating the many activities proposed might be higher than the core GEF funding requested permits. Thus, STAP believes it may be necessary to define more clearly these proposed relationships during the proposal development.</i></p>	<p>These transaction costs have been discussed within the project formulation. Synergies and complementary actions have been reflected. Most significantly the consortium approach of cooperating Non-Government Organisations (WWF, WCS, BirdLife and Live &amp; Learn) working alongside government greatly enhances effectiveness and reduces transaction costs.</p> <p>The project has a strong co-finance commitment from a wide range of partners, amounting to over 65% of the total project sum. This demonstrates cost-effectiveness of the GEF investment to leverage and coordinate with up to 10 partner organizations providing over USD 14,570,590 of co-financing. Such a strong cost-sharing commitment enhances effectiveness through various partners working on complementary parts of the project, and ensures that GEF investments into CAMPAS are targeted at the key gaps and strategic areas of need to ensure the outcomes are met.</p>	<p>7.2 Project cost-effectiveness 4.2 Inter Agency Coordination</p>
<p><i>5. The project focuses largely on forest protection through law enforcement. However, published and anecdotal literature demonstrates that alternative sources of income may influence forest protection, and sustainable forest management (See “ www.cifor.org).</i></p>	<p>The project has incorporated the livelihood dimension. Residents of the region, and people in other parts of Cambodian society will benefit from the broader environmental services provided by the broader corridor landscape. Opportunities for livelihood improvement through sustainable use of natural resources will be encouraged, and in</p>	<p>Section 2: Background and Situation Analysis (Baseline Course of Action) 2.1– Background and context 2.3- Threats, root causes and barrier analysis</p>

<sup>7</sup> UNODC, of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is an office for drug control and crime prevention.  
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<p><i>STAP suggests, therefore, emphasizing further viable alternative livelihoods options in the proposal.</i></p>	<p>particular, the adoption of agroforestry systems and sustainable community forest management in areas outside the strict core zones of protected areas. In particular, community protected areas (CPAs) and community protected forests (CPFs) comprise distinct forms of community-based forest management. Further, financial contribution towards forest management could come in through possible payment for environmental services, and the investment of communities into managing forests in the landscape. Community based livelihoods with sustainable livelihoods programs will be enhanced and largely co-financed through partnership with ADB BCC and UNEP/AF projects.</p>	<p>Section 3 – Intervention Strategy</p> <p>3.2 - Project goal and objective</p> <p>3.3 - Project components and expected results; e.g: Appendix 4 CAMPAS Framework Deliverable 2.4.1</p>
<p><i>6. The major barriers to forest protection appear to be policy-related. It is clear that a comprehensive government approach is required to address, for example, the issuance of economic land concessions. However, it is not clear the Ministry of the Environment will be able to achieve this. In this regard, STAP suggests that an expression of support for this proposal from the other key partners in the proposed project, such as the Forestry Administration and the Fisheries Administration, would be useful at an early stage.</i></p>	<p>Thank you for suggestion; this has been taken in consideration. The Royal Government of Cambodia has been following an aggressive economic development plan, which has included the use of natural resources and seen the GDP steadily rise over the past decade. This rectangular strategy is a national plan that overarches ministerial policies. Impacts to forest protection have occurred extensively as economic activities are moving ahead faster than conservation priorities can be zoned.</p> <p>As per Cambodia’s Protected Areas Law, ELCs are allowed within Protected Areas but not within areas of high conservation value or where zoning has been agreed. In addition, the presently ongoing review of the NBSAP proposes strategies for better alignment of ELCs in Protected Areas and the recently developed Framework for Cambodia’s Protected Areas System has also sought to address ELCs. In 2014 an inter-ministerial proclamation signed by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Fishery and to amend the management of ELCs and better protect local community interests.</p> <p>The recent moratorium on ELCs is a window of opportunity for CAMPAS to effectively assist the government to redress that situation. CAMPAS will seek to enhance wider land use planning that includes conservation and sustainable financing. Initial contact has also been made with potential private sector partners that are interested in mitigating their impacts.</p> <p>CAMPAS will build policy support to consider the real values of biodiversity and other ecosystem services, as well as</p>	<p>(Appendix 4 CAMPAS Framework):</p> <p>1.1.1 ‘National Biodiversity Steering Committee, and protected area system leadership dialogue for effective inter-sectoral coordination supported’;</p> <p>1.1.3 ‘National biodiversity vision and strategic national management plan for protected areas defined’;</p> <p>2.1.1 ‘Eastern Plains Landscape stakeholder consultation and conflict management supported’</p> <p>2.1.2 ‘Mondulhiri Landscape Plan</p>

	conducting the cost-benefit analysis of ELC where it is not planned and managed wisely.	
<p>7. STAP welcomes the intention to apply the carbon estimation tools developed through the Carbon Benefits Project. However, STAP wishes further details on how the CBP tools will be applied in conjunction with the approach described in Annex 1 to determine reference level carbon stocks and emissions reduction.</p>	<p>A range of Carbon emission reduction estimation approaches are expected, including several tools: both robust methods using remote sensing, and more community-based approaches to collect data on threats and forest degradation. Data collation, storage, analysis, reporting and total project carbon benefits will follow the Carbon Benefits Project models. The approaches will also be integrated with the Cambodian national system of forest and carbon inventory, currently being developed by the FAO, in partnership with the Forestry Administration. The approach will be integrated with the national REDD strategy, to ensure that results from project monitoring can feed directly and usefully into the national process.</p> <p>More details on the various approaches are given in the Project Design document.</p>	<p>Section 2: Background and Situation Analysis (Baseline Course of Action)</p> <p>2.6 Baseline analysis and gaps</p> <p>Section 3 – Intervention Strategy</p> <p>3.1 Project rationale, policy conformity, and expected global environmental benefits</p> <p>3.2 - Project goal and objective</p> <p>3.3 - Project components and expected results Outcome 2: Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape</p> <p>3.8 Sustainability</p>
<p>8. STAP notes there seems to be a strong reliance on outputs to be delivered by other projects for example, the National REDD strategy. STAP believes this presents a risk that should be discussed further in the proposal.</p>	<p>This concern has been discussed during the project formulation discussion. With the high rates of co-finance for CAMPAS there is a resultant reliance on other partners and projects. This has been a significant project consideration and should also be a wider consideration for GEF given co-funding targets are being set higher and higher each replenishment period. The risk is present and requires increased time and resources in support of coordination.</p> <p>The three main perceived risks to the success of CAMPAS include challenges of inter-agency collaboration on biodiversity and protected area management, lack of mainstreamed financing to sustain project outcomes, and climate change impacts and insufficient adaptation investment. Table 16 in the ProDoc provides a summary and mitigation measures proposed by the project. Additionally, the most important achievement of the PPG has been the establishment of fruitful collaboration between MoE and FA, including a consortium of NGOs on the upcoming implementation of CAMPAS. This platform would enable a much better handling of coordination challenges than would have been the case in the past without such multi-agency mechanism.</p> <p>We also note the significant successes of existing projects over recent years; for example, the National REDD Roadmap is</p>	<p>3.5 Risk analysis and risk management measures</p> <p>- section on Inter-agency coordination and also Table 16 below provides a summary and mitigation measures proposed by the project.</p> <p>Section 4: Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements</p> <p>4.1.CAMPAS Implementation</p> <p>4.2. Inter-agency coordination</p>

	<p>being successfully and strongly implemented with support from a range of donors and national technical partners; the national REDD strategy is in a final draft stage, and consultations with stakeholders, including civil society, are ongoing. The national REDD strategy is expected to have substantial cross-ministry support, and guide the implementation of forest conservation and management in the coming years.</p>	
<p>9. STAP recommends providing further details of the methods applied in planning for protected areas. For example, how is biodiversity value assessed? Also, STAP recommends describing further the "rapid assessment technology" for detecting changes in land use.</p>	<p>Thank you for important recommendation that will help clarifications. Since the writing of the PIF a National Protected Areas Framework has been developed and endorsed by MoE and this helps to guide methods applied in planning for protected areas. The project took the recommendation and the project document is now more explicit on the existing gaps with regards to baseline of biodiversity and ecosystem services as well as to propose specific interventions associated with tools. A good example of a tool to be used: The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) adopted by GEFSEC, and created by the World Bank and WWF, comprises a rapid assessment protected area management on the basis of scorecards in a questionnaire. The scorecards include six elements of management identified in the IUCN World Commission of Protected Areas Framework: (i) Context, (ii) Planning, (iii) Inputs, (iv) Process, (v) Outputs, and (vi) Outcomes). It is simple to use, and provides a mechanism to monitor progress towards more effective management: enabling protected area managers and donors to identify needs, constraints, and priority actions to improve the effectiveness of PA management.</p>	<p>Section 6 : Monitoring and Evaluation Plan</p> <p>The GEF tracking tools for each of the three relevant focal areas relevant to the project (i.e. Biodiversity, Climate Change, Capacity Development, Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+), will be assessed during both mid-term and terminal evaluations. The corresponding GEF tracking tools are attached in the Appendix section and include, with Appendix 15a - GEF Biodiversity Tracking Tool, Appendix 15b - GEF Capacity Development Scorecard, Appendix 15c - GEF Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Tracking Tool, and Appendix 15d - GEF Climate Change Mitigation Tracking Tool.</p>
<p>10. STAP wishes further clarification on Component 1.2. It appears the component will define national indicators for biodiversity monitoring, which is a major undertaking. If this is</p>	<p>Thank you for comment, at the writing of the PIF this was not clear but now the MoE has drafted national targets and indicators so the risk has been reduced. The project will not define new indicators at national level but as</p>	<p>Appendix 16. Cambodian Aichi Biodiversity</p>

<p><i>not the project's intention, then is the project's aim to apply indicators that will be defined at a higher level? If so, relying on another process to deliver these is a risk.</i></p>	<p>it is a MoE project it will use and adapt existing national policies and strategies (NBSAP) as well as national targets and indicators linked to Aichi. Through the biodiversity vision and strategic national management plan for protected areas the project will help to coordinate monitoring of indicators and targets.</p>	
<p><i>11. STAP recommends indicating the numbers of professional staff involved in each project component. This information would facilitate understanding the relative priority of each aspect, and the likelihood that stated aims can be achieved.</i></p>	<p>The recommendation has been taken in consideration. The project document and budgets indicate the need for technical and operational human resources in each component/outcome. With high levels of co-finance there is a significant logistical and coordination role, so the relative priority is more clearly seen when considering the overall co-finance budget</p>	<p>Appendix 14B. Procurement plan for consultancy services</p>
<p><i>12. STAP recommends revisiting the project framework so that the outputs are stated as products rather than restating the outcomes, or expressing as activity targets</i></p>	<p>Through stakeholder discussion the project framework has been significantly revised to build in practicality. In summary the ProDoc has two Component/Outcomes replacing the seven PIF outcomes, which became more practical outputs.</p>	<p>Annex 4 and 5 and point 3.2,.3.3</p>
<p><i>13. It would be helpful to define the abbreviations at first use.</i></p>	<p>This has been done, and a list of abbreviation has been added on page 6.</p>	<p>Page 6 on the project document</p>

**ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS<sup>8</sup>**

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

<b>PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD 100,000</b>			
<b><i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i></b>	<b><i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i></b>		
	<b><i>Budgeted Amount</i></b>	<b><i>Amount Spent to date</i></b>	<b><i>Amount Committed</i></b>
<b>Consultants</b>	70,000	42,134	27,866
Meetings & workshop	19,500	13,166	6,334
Travel and other	10,500	7,150	3,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	62,450	37,550

<sup>8</sup> If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

**ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)**

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A





# UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement    Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente  
Программа Организации Объединенных Наций по окружающей среде    برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

联合国环境规划署



## PROJECT DOCUMENT

### SECTION 1: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

**1.1 Project title:** Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

**1.2 Project number:** GFL/ 00722

PMS:

**1.3 Project type:** FSP

**1.4 Trust Fund:** GEF

**1.5 Strategic objectives:**

GEF strategic long-term objective:

Strategic programme for GEF V: BD 1, BD 2, CCM5 and SFM/REDD .....

**1.6 UNEP priority:** Ecosystem Management Sub-program (EA.a-1) – “Methodologies, partnerships and tools to maintain or restore ecosystem services and integrate the ecosystem management approach with the conservation and management of critical ecosystems”

**1.7 Geographical scope:** National

**1.8 Mode of execution:** External

**1.9 Project executing organization:** Ministry of Environment (Cambodia)

**1.10 Duration of project:** 60 months

Commencing: August 2015

Technical completion: July 2020

**Validity of legal instrument:** 66 months

<b>1.11 Cost of project</b>	<b>US\$</b>	<b>%</b>
- Cost to the GEF Trust Fund	<b>4,718,182</b>	<b>24.5%</b>
- Co-financing	<b>14,570,590</b>	<b>75.5%</b>
<b>Cash:</b>		
ADB-MoE	3,750,000	19.4%
WWF	1,500,000	7.8%
WCS	1,500,000	7.8%
SFB/USAID	500,000	2.6%
BirdLife	500,000	2.6%
Live&Learn	50,000	0.3%
<i>Sub-total</i>	<b>7,800,000</b>	<b>40.4%</b>
<b>In-kind:</b>		
ADB-MoE	3,750,000	19.4%

UNEP-AF	750,000	3.9%
WCS	700,000	3.6%
SFB/USAID	510,000	2.6%
WWF	400,000	2.1%
UNEP-ROAP	206,590	1.1%
UNEP-WCMC	200,000	1.0%
Live&Learn	100,000	0.5%
ERECON	54,000	0.3%
MoE	50,000	0.3%
BirdLife	50,000	0.3%
<i>Sub-total</i>	<b>6,770,590</b>	<b>35.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,288,772</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 1.12 Project summary

CAMPAS, short for ‘strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia’s protected area system as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape, is a project of collaboration between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries. As its title suggests, the project holds the interconnected aim to improve the sustainability of Cambodia’s national system of protected areas, with the complementary objectives to mainstream biodiversity into production forests and promoting conservation of carbon stocks.

The CAMPAS project is directly in line with the GEF biodiversity focal area aiming to improve the sustainability of protected area systems—improving management effectiveness of over 4.5 million hectares of protected areas by reinforcing Cambodia’s national law enforcement system, and by developing and demonstrating coordinated planning, information management, institutional and financial arrangements around a unified national protected area vision, which is currently administered by three agencies with limited coordination and information-sharing. Cambodia is recognized as one of the priority countries for biodiversity conservation, holding four global eco-regions: Lower Mekong Dry Forests, Mekong River with the Tonle Sap floodplain, Cardamom Mountains Moist Forests, and Gulf of Thailand. The country’s unique natural riches includes the world’s largest natural freshwater lake fish, the Greater Mekong forests and river complex, and the largest contiguous block of natural forest remaining on the Asian continent’s mainland. Cambodia is sanctuary to about 1.6% of globally threatened species on the IUCN’s Red List, which includes 2.5% of globally threatened mammals, 2% of globally threatened birds, and 5% of globally threatened reptiles.

With a total budget of USD 19,288,772 of which USD 14,570,590 is co-financing by a partner alliance of international non-government organizations and USD 4,718,182 financed through GEF/UNEP, on a global basis the CAMPAS alternative will help ensure increased protection of biodiversity values in Cambodia’s rich protected area landscapes, increasing their governance and management effectiveness. It will also help reduce present land-conversion trends, restoring the connectivity of protected area landscapes and recovering wildlife populations in the Eastern Plains Landscape. Through investing in forest protection and rehabilitation measures and more effective involvement of stakeholders in sustainable forest management and conservation, the project will help ensure improved forest cover and conservation of biodiversity, which also supports to maintain carbon stock enhancement of sequestration. At the national scale, the project will strengthen the effectiveness of inter-sectoral coordination, mainstreaming biodiversity conservation within national protected area landscapes, which in turn will result in synergy of investments in biodiversity and conservation management. It will increase efficiency in protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services inside protected areas and surrounding connecting forests in the landscape. This will result in the reduction of unfavorable land conversion activities in the greater landscapes of protected areas with a direct benefit to biodiversity.

The project design comprises two major outcomes, one at the national level budgeted at USD 2,980,730 (from UNEP/GEF) and a supportive outcome at the demonstration site level, budgeted at USD 1,501,542 (from UNEP/GEF). At the national level CAMPAS comprises three specific outputs, all oriented to strengthen unity and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management that explicitly addresses national system level issues through measures that include establishing the enabling environment at national level, through communications and awareness, strengthening protected area governance involving inter-agency cooperation, and demonstrating sustainable financing options. At the demonstration site level, the CAMPAS’s four outputs will deliver a sub-regional planning approach for the Eastern Plains Landscape that integrates protected areas and biodiversity conservation into sustainable development – with specific focus on forested landscape connectivity. At this level it also focuses on integrating forest conservation with sub-regional economic development planning, trying to resolve issues presented by economic land concessions that often ignore and impact upon protected areas, and harnessing integration opportunities with other landscape-level initiatives like those of the Asian Development Bank Biodiversity Conservation Corridors and United Nations Environmental Program Adaptation Fund projects.

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund (Project) UNEP
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BCC	Biodiversity Conservation Corridors (Project – ADB)
BCI	Biodiversity Conservation Initiative
CALM	Protected Areas through Landscape Management
CBD	Convention of Biological Diversity
CCB	Climate Community and Biodiversity
CEP	Core Environment Program
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CPD	Country Program Document
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
CF	Community Forestry
CPA	Community Protected Area
CPAP	Country Program Action Plan
DEEC	Department of Environment Education and Communication (MoE)
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
EOC	Environmental Operations Center (ADB)
EOU	UNEP Evaluations and Oversight Unit
ERECON	Institute of Environmental Rehabilitation and Conservation
EWMI	East West Management Institute
FA	Forestry Administration
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FBP	Forest and Biodiversity Program (ADB)
FiA	Fisheries Administration
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Protection
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GPS	Global Positioning System
Gt	Gigatons (one billion tons)
HARVEST	Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability
Ha	Hectare
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LEM	Law Enforcement Monitoring
M	Million (as in USD 14M= USD 14 Million)
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIST	Management and Information System
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEYS	Ministry of Education Youth and Sports
MoI	Ministry of Interior

MoLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MoWRaM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MRV	Monitoring Reporting and Verification
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan for Action on Climate Change for Cambodia
NBSC	National Biodiversity Steering Committee
NFP	National Forestry Program
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PATROL	Partnership Against Transnational-crime through Regional Law-enforcement
PIF	Project Implementation Form (concept phase)
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PPG	Project Preparation Grant (phase)
PMU	Project Management Unit
ProDoc	UNEP Project Document
RECOFT	Center for People and Forests
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REL	Reference Emission Levels
RL	Reference Levels
RPP	Readiness Plan Proposal
SEPL	Socio-ecological Production Landscape
SBM	Supporting Forest and Biodiversity
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SSA	Special Service Agreement
SUS	Sustainable Development and Forest Conservation Strategy
TA	Technical Advisor
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
TRAFFIC	Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network (WWF)
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
VVOV	Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Center (UNEP)
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

## SECTION 2: BACKGROUND AND SITUATION ANALYSIS (BASELINE COURSE OF ACTION)

### 2.1. Background and context

1. Notwithstanding Cambodia's abundance of natural resources and their significance for global biodiversity conservation, national economic development, and dependent local communities, these are significantly and rapidly being degraded. Cambodia has one of the highest levels of forest cover in Southeast Asia, with approximately 10.1 million hectares of forest in 2010<sup>1</sup>, which makes it the 13th most forested country by percentage of land area.
2. Cambodia's forests have decreased significantly in area and quality over the last few decades (12.94 million hectares in 1990)<sup>2</sup>. The 2005 United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) assessment indicates the country has lost more than a quarter of its remaining primary forest since 2000, with 45% of the forest loss occurring in and around protected areas. A UN-REDD program document notes that land use change in Cambodia is relatively high, with 2.85 million hectares lost since 1990, and 379,485 hectares of forest cleared between 2002 and 2006, equivalent to a deforestation rate of 0.5% per year. Cambodia can be considered as a 'high forest cover, high deforestation' country.
3. The 2010 National Forestry Program (NFP) sets out a plan for long-term management of Cambodian forests. The Forestry Administration targets under the NFP include: two million ha of community forests (up from about 400,000 ha); three million ha of protection forests (up from c.1.5 million ha); 2.6 million ha of production forests under sustainable forest management (SFM); and three million ha of protected areas managed by the General Department of Administration for Nature Protection (GDANCP) under the Ministry of Environment (MoE). The program includes expanding and optimizing the national forest inventory, including protected areas. Its targets represent a significant shift in forestry management practices, resulting in more than three million hectares of currently unmanaged production forests re-gazetted either for community management, or protection of ecosystem services. This would provide significant climate change benefits through emission reductions, critical if Cambodia is to achieve REDD+ goals. If its targets are realized, the national forestry program should provide significant gains for biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation. Implementation of the strategy is only starting however, funding is very restricted, and the impact of the outlined reforms cannot yet be assessed.
4. Two issues have been identified in regard to the national forestry program and its relevance to the proposed project herein: First; the project will facilitate implementation of the forestry program especially through the strengthening of inter-sectoral coordination regarding forests that are not under direct jurisdiction of the Forestry Administration (FA). This corresponds to the three million ha of protected areas under the MoE. Given the different jurisdictions of MoE and FA, the national forestry program is seen as the basis for FA work, with a great need to strengthen inter-agency coordination for forested protected areas, especially those under MoE. This is to be addressed through project outcome one. Second; the national forestry program has not yet resolved the issue of economic land concessions (ELCs) encroaching into forested protected areas, at least in the short term.
5. Efforts under this project will be important to reduce planned deforestation through economic land concessions and incidental deforestation due to migrant workers, and the related development that comes along economic land concessions.

### National biodiversity and protected areas

6. Cambodia is recognized as one of the priority countries for biodiversity conservation, with four global eco-regions represented: Lower Mekong Dry Forests, Mekong River that includes the Tonle Sap floodplain, Cardamom Mountains Moist Forests, and Gulf of Thailand. The country hosts 13 Critically Endangered, 12 Endangered, 44

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.un-redd.org/AboutUNREDDProgramme/NationalProgrammes/Cambodia/tabid/6896/Default.aspx>

<sup>2</sup> *ibid*



Vulnerable, and 41 Near-threatened animal species. Large forested landscapes are of great importance for wildlife, including endangered large mammals and rare birds. Freshwater wetlands support a significant diversity of fish (estimated at more than 850 species), and regionally significant water-bird colonies, river dolphins, threatened turtle populations, and coastal and marine habitats including major areas of seagrass beds and coral reefs and supporting marine fish nurseries and turtles.

7. The three Cambodian agencies responsible for protected areas<sup>3</sup> are the Ministry of Environment (MoE), the Forestry Administration (FA), and the Fisheries Administration (FiA). The Ministry of Environment is responsible for 'Protected Areas', which include National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, and the Forestry Administration, within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF), is responsible for 'Protected Forests'. Cambodia's protected areas (both Protected Areas and Protected Forests) include seven national parks, four of which are coastal and marine protected areas (742,250 ha), ten wildlife sanctuaries (2,030,000 ha), three protected landscapes (97,000 ha), three multiple use areas (403,950 ha), six protection forests (1,350,000 ha), and eight fish sanctuaries (23,544 ha). It also holds three Ramsar Sites: Boeng Chhmar and Associated River System and Floodplain (28,000 ha), Koh Kapik and Associated Islets (12,000 ha), and Middle Stretches of the Mekong River north of Stoeng Treng (14,600)<sup>4</sup>.
8. The combined total of approximately 4.5 million hectares dedicated to protected areas covers about 25% of Cambodia's land area. Despite this large area, the national protected area system does not cover the full range of ecosystems and biodiversity, and habitat needs of freshwater fish, marine corals, and seagrass are under-represented. Limited capacity and relaxed enforcement at the local level means that most protected areas are effectively multiple-use areas. At present, many lack operational and management plans, clear conservation objectives, internal zonation, and have not been demarcated, as mandated by the 2008 Protected Areas Law. The overall lack of management plans supported by formal zonation with designated core zones has allowed for Economic Land Concessions to be placed within them, often with significant biodiversity impact in the short and long-term. A more detailed analysis on the impact of this development to forests and the scale of land reclamations is found under section 2.3.
9. Within the Eastern Plains Landscape, the local economy relies almost entirely on agriculture and forest products. In recent years, improved road access has increased the intensity of agriculture and forest harvesting with matched increases in deforestation. Deforestation is also driven by growing land pressure from migrants and communities in need of lands for agriculture and cash crops, although mainly small-scale illegal forest loss. The highest deforestation rates are mainly due to government policies of allocating forest areas for long-term agro-industrial concessions combined with private sector interests.
10. Over 87% of the communities living in and around protected areas have a "medium" or "high" poverty rating<sup>5</sup>. Mondulkiri is among the three poorest provinces within all twenty-five provinces in Cambodia. The average income of rural households living in and around protected areas derives from collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), subsistence crop farming, and raising animals. The increasing cooperation between protected area managers, local communities, and other partners, together with improved communication between protected area staff and national authorities is promising, although the underlying drivers of change will need to be addressed to ensure sustainability of the protected area system and its conservation purpose.

### **Forests carbon stock and accounting**

11. Cambodia has forest carbon data from various historical forest inventories, and more recently collected by REDD+ pilot projects. The Cambodia Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report of 2000 found that the biggest contributor to emissions in 2000 was land-use change and forestry (49%), followed by agriculture (44%), energy

<sup>3</sup> Within this document, the term 'protected areas' is used to jointly refer to "Protected Areas" and "Protected Forests"

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-documents-list-anno-cambodia/main/ramsar/>

<sup>5</sup> Population below international poverty line of USD 1.25 per day (%) 2007-2011

(7%), and waste (less than 1%). Additionally, a 2010 UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC) study<sup>6</sup> concluded that about one third of Cambodia's terrestrial carbon stock (0.95 Gt) is found in protected areas and protected forests, 0.75 Gt in Forest Concessions and the remainder 1.27 Gt in other terrestrial systems. Significantly, 78% of areas high in carbon and important to biodiversity conservation—assessed as *Important Bird Areas* by Birdlife International—are located in protected areas and protected forests, highlighting the link and potential of mutual global environmental benefits from REDD+, conservation, and sustainable forest management programs.

12. Several small forest carbon pilots have been set up, such as for the Oddar Meanchey Community-based Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) Project Investment Opportunity in northwestern Cambodia. The Royal Government of Cambodia, with support from several technical partners, has developed a project to generate emissions reductions validated under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standards, from the Oddar Meanchey REDD project. It involves 13 community forestry groups, encompassing 58 villages, which aim to protect 64,318 ha of forest through implementation of project actions designed to mitigate a variety of deforestation drivers. The project started in 2008 and is expected to sequester up to 8.3 million metric tons of carbon dioxide over 30 years, demonstrating how communities can mobilize to protect their forests, generate sustainable income from carbon markets, and positively impact climate change. There are however some gaps in the initiative, such as the lack of mechanisms to ensure that carbon funds are applied back to deforestation reductions, and also the issue of benefits from carbon sales only trickling down to local communities, as the government has full ownership of the carbon.
13. As part of the analysis on Cambodia's 'readiness', both the Readiness Plan Proposal (RPP) Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)<sup>7</sup> and the UN National REDD+ Program Document indicate that reference emission levels (REL/RL), and a national system of monitoring reporting and verification (MRV) are under development in Cambodia. In late 2012, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) started to acquire specialist staff on monitoring and verification under the national UN-REDD program. According to the 2011 Readiness Plan Proposal for Cambodia, almost all forests in Cambodia are state public property, except for forests under indigenous land title and very small areas of private forests. Most forest carbon stocks are claimed by the state. The FA, GDANCP, and FiA, which are the state authorities entrusted with forest management, do not have the right to sell, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of state properties without permission from the Royal Government of Cambodia, unless given specific delegation of authority. This authority has been provided in the case of the formal demonstration REDD projects. A roadmap towards establishing the national REDD mechanisms was agreed in 2011, and commenced in 2012 on developing the National REDD+ Strategy and related national governance systems, such as a National REDD Taskforce, and a national MRV technical team.
14. The national MRV system plans to adopt a land-based approach that allows for monitoring land-units such as community-forests and protected areas, which is of relevance to CAMPAS, although it is not foreseen that the CAMPAS project be directly involved in formal MRV development. The REDD Taskforce is currently considering a range of options to apply at national level. However, a different situation exists with regards the agreed mechanisms on establishing REL/RL, which in addition to its national scale will include sub-national reference levels, specifically for those provinces such as Mondulkiri where various pilot forest carbon programs have been running through support by non-government organizations. Although, substantial information exists on forest land uses and land use changes, and individual site forest carbon stocks that could be adapted for REDD+ reporting under the UNFCCC, more work remains to be done to establish an accurate Tier 3 REL/RL, based on remote sensing time series analysis, establishing agreed forest vegetation classification, and setting

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<sup>6</sup> The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre supports countries to address co-benefits in planning and implementing climate change mitigation measures, including REDD+. Support is adapted to the countries' needs and priorities, and includes maps on the distribution of carbon in relation to protected areas, biodiversity, and other ecosystem services. It also supports national efforts to prepare for REDD under the UN REDD Program.

<sup>7</sup> The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility is a World Bank program that consists of a Readiness Fund and a Carbon Fund. FCPF assists developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, enhance and conserve forest carbon stocks, and sustainably manage forests (REDD+).

sample sites in a range of forest types. The open crown of typical deciduous dry forests in eastern Cambodia is an additional challenge for remote sensing assessments, which need to be supported by ground-truthing work.

15. CAMPAS will establish collaboration with the Forestry Administration and the National Monitoring Reporting and Verification Technical Team to carry out technical activities towards developing a sub-national REL/RL node in Mondulkiri province. This would be ideal and feasible given CAMPAS' partnership network with Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), BirdLife International, and others - already running forest inventory systems in the area, supported by remote-sensing and Law Enforcement Monitoring systems (LEM).

## **Context and background of project demonstration area in Eastern Plains Landscape**

### ***Legal context of the corridor strategy***

16. The corridor in the Eastern Plains Landscape is designed to be entirely consistent with Cambodian national law, in which the three key principles are: (i) Within protected areas, the 2008 Protected Area Law<sup>8</sup> is the dominant legislation, (ii) Within Protected Forests, logging concessions and other recognized parts of the permanent forest estate, the 2002 Forestry Law is the dominant legislation, and (iii) Sections of the 2001 Land Law are especially relevant in the landscape, such as articles 23-28 on indigenous communal land title, which can be issued even inside protected areas. Through its implementation of a corridor strategy in the Eastern Plains Landscape, CAMPAS would be instrumentation in pinpointing any conflicting prescriptions within the above three laws, helping to achieve legal clarity in relation to biodiversity conservation and land and natural resources management.

### ***Biological context of the corridor strategy***

17. A biodiversity corridor in the context of CAMPAS aims to ensure protection of the full range of biological diversity, faunal movements and range areas, and key environmental services present in the landscape. It covers not only intact evergreen forest but also a range of other important habitats whose importance is not always recognized – grasslands, wetlands, and deciduous forests. Special emphasis is given to the elements of biodiversity that are most threatened. In particular, globally endangered species that occur in significant populations in the corridor are given the highest priority. Species with large area requirements, such as large carnivores and large water birds, known migration routes of elephants and large fish, and especially vulnerable habitats such as wetlands are most sensitive to corridor design and therefore are given priority. To increase efficiency, areas that provide protection for many biodiversity values are a higher priority than areas with only one or two priority species. For biological and social issues, the corridor design is based on the best scientific evidence available. Where direct information is absent, expert judgment is used to estimate the importance and threats for a specific area, thus aiming to strike a balance between conservation goals and other objectives. The high biodiversity value in the landscape also supports the resilience and stability of a wide range of environmental services, including the integrity of downstream water supplies, flood protection services, carbon storage, and sequestration, and also direct value of biodiversity in recreation.

### ***Social context in the corridor landscape***

18. No legally recognized villages will be involuntarily relocated as part of the CAMPAS corridor strategy. However, continued rapid migration to the corridor area is likely to drive rapid destruction of biodiversity and will be actively discouraged. The livelihood focus of the strategy is on direct benefits to existing residents. Residents of the region, and people in other parts of Cambodian society will benefit from the broader environmental services provided by the broader corridor landscape.

19. Extensive zones are proposed to protect the livelihood importance of natural resource extraction. This provides local support for improved resource protection, since many of the existing users are very poor and have customary or legal rights to harvest the resources. Participation of local communities in planning and management of Community Protected Areas (CPAs) under GDANCP, and Community Protected Forests (CPFs) under the Forestry Administration, will be followed and encouraged as a standard practice.
20. As populations grow, agricultural development is a key mechanism for local communities to improve their livelihoods. Adequate lands are required by existing legal residents to achieve an adequate standard of living, but this should be done within clear limits, be confined to areas of low importance for biodiversity, and be in line with relevant national policies and regulations. Opportunities for livelihood improvement through sustainable use of natural resources will be encouraged, and in particular, the adoption of agroforestry systems and sustainable community forest management in areas outside the strict core zones of protected areas. In particular, community protected areas (CPAs) and community protected forests (CPFs) comprise distinct forms of community-based forest management. Further, financial contribution towards forest management could come in through possible payment for environmental services, and the investment of communities into managing forests in the landscape.

### *People in the landscape*

21. The Eastern Plains Landscape does not have a definitive border, but the vast majority of it lies within Mondulakiri province, with the southern section of Rattanakiri province and the eastern and southeastern part of Kratie province partially included. The landscape comprises twelve districts (five in Mondulakiri province, four in Rattanakiri province, and three in Kratie province), however the majority of the protected areas lie within Mondulakiri province. Each district comprises several communes with several villages. Indigenous minority groups tend to live in widely dispersed settlements; clusters of these are typically placed under the governance of a single village chief for convenience, even though they may be very far apart. In Mondulakiri, population pressures are clustered into three areas – the southwest, the center around Sen Monorom town, Bu Chri, Memang and Bu Sra and the north-center around the paddy rice area of Koh Nyek district<sup>9</sup>. Large areas of the northeast and northwest of the province are virtually uninhabited.
22. A reliable map of the administrative boundaries in Mondulakiri province is yet to be finalized by the provincial government, and data from the Department of Geography lacks consistency with locally recognized boundaries at commune, district, and even provincial level<sup>10</sup>. This does not just affect remote forest areas; often the known locations of village centers are placed in the wrong communes or districts in official data from the Department of Geography. The population of the province has long been predominantly made up of Bunong people, who are an ethnic minority of the Mon-Khmer group, with over eleven other minority groups present in small numbers including Stieng, Tampuan, Krol, and Lao. In the pre-Khmer rouge period the province was sparsely but widely inhabited. From about 1973 onwards the Khmer Rouge forcibly relocated almost the whole population to the Koh Nyek area to grow paddy rice, leaving whole districts depopulated. Survivors gradually returned to their natal areas from 1981 onwards, but security and difficulties deterred villages to reoccupy until the late 1990s.
23. Mondulakiri is the most sparsely populated province in the Cambodia despite being the largest in land area. Official population figures for 2008 shows Mondulakiri as the second smallest population, comprising only 0.4% of the total population in the country. Between 1998 and 2005 the official population grew from 32,400 in 1998<sup>11</sup> to 39,943 in 2002, and 49,612 in late 2005<sup>12</sup>, representing a growth of 24% in four years and 53% in seven years. The 2008 official figures state a total population of 55,800 for 2008 at an annual growth rate of 6.32%. Recent rapid in-migration has dramatically increased the proportion of Khmer and Cham in localized areas,

<sup>9</sup> WCS, 2007

<sup>10</sup> WCS and WWF unpublished data

<sup>11</sup> McAndrew *et al.* 2003

<sup>12</sup> Department of Planning

notably Sen Monorom and the lowlands in Sre Khtum and Bu Chri<sup>13</sup> but as the road network expands other communes are being increasingly affected by in-migration. Despite this, overall population densities are still low, with official figures for 2008 of four persons per square kilometer<sup>14</sup>. Eighty percent of Mondulkiri's population is made up of ten tribal minorities, with the majority of them being Bunong. The remaining twenty percent are Stieng, and Cham Muslim people. Recent data on ethnicity are not available for the whole Eastern Plains Landscape, but it is likely that the majority of communities are indigenous, as has been shown through social surveys<sup>15</sup>. The example below<sup>16</sup> shows that five communes are overwhelmingly Bunong and the two communities with high rates of in-migration have slight Khmer majorities.

**Table 1. Ethnicity sample (% families) in Eastern Plains Landscape**

Commune	Phnong	Khmer	Stieng	Cham	Other
<b>Mainly Phnong</b>					
Romonea	95.3	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Sen Monorom	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sre Chhuk	93.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.3
Memong	84.7	13.5	0.0	0.9	0.9
Sre Phreah	76.1	18.3	3.0	0.0	2.7
<b>Mainly Khmer</b>					
Chong Plas	39.2	59.4	0.0	0.4	1.0
Sre Khtum	14.2	54.4	8.7	19.3	3.4

24. Agriculture is the dominant livelihood, combined with a high level of forest dependence especially among Bunong families, who also show the strongest cultural connection to land and forest. A mixed hill-rice/ maize/ vegetable cropping system dominates in hilly eastern areas<sup>17</sup> rain-fed paddy rice in the flatter west and cash-cropping near main roads in the far west and south-west<sup>18</sup>. Cash cropping is increasing in prevalence in parallel with the expanding road network, with particularly rapid expansion in growing cassava. A further important livelihood for most families in many villages is tapping of liquid resin from Dipterocarpus trees, which takes place very widely throughout the forests. Traditional tenure systems recognize individual ownership of the trees, and tapping methods appear to be largely sustainable.
25. Most timber harvests in the landscape are illegal, but the law permits some harvest for house construction<sup>19</sup>. A significant number of families are involved with illegal activities, with some estimates suggesting up to 30% of households in forested communities are profiting from illegal logging. A wide diversity of smaller income sources exist and add up to an important part of total livelihoods, including non-resin NTFP harvests, hunting and fishing. Very locally, on-farm labor, trading, and the production of bamboo incense sticks are also important. This diversity of livelihood options also buffers against risk, which is crucial for poor families with few savings or other material assets.

<sup>13</sup> WWF unpublished data

<sup>14</sup> National Institute of Statistics, 2008

<sup>15</sup> Community Economic Development Assistance Corporation (CEDAC) and WCS, 2007

<sup>16</sup> "Provincial strategy, civil society, and pro-poor market development, Mondulkiri Province". Wildlife Conservation Society Cambodia Program (2007). Prepared for the Multi-Donor Livelihoods Facility, Natural Resources Management and Livelihoods Programme, Component 2.

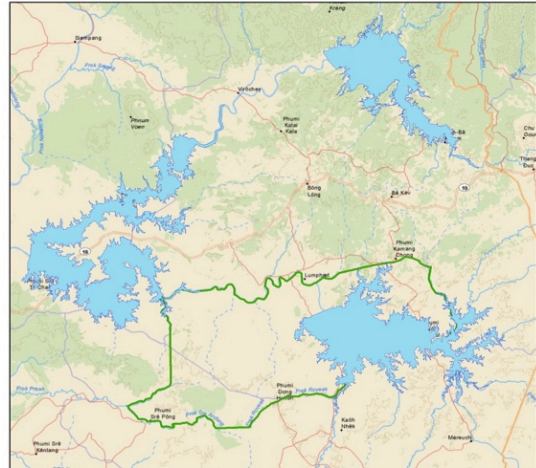
<sup>17</sup> Ironside, 2004

<sup>18</sup> Pollard and Evans, 2010

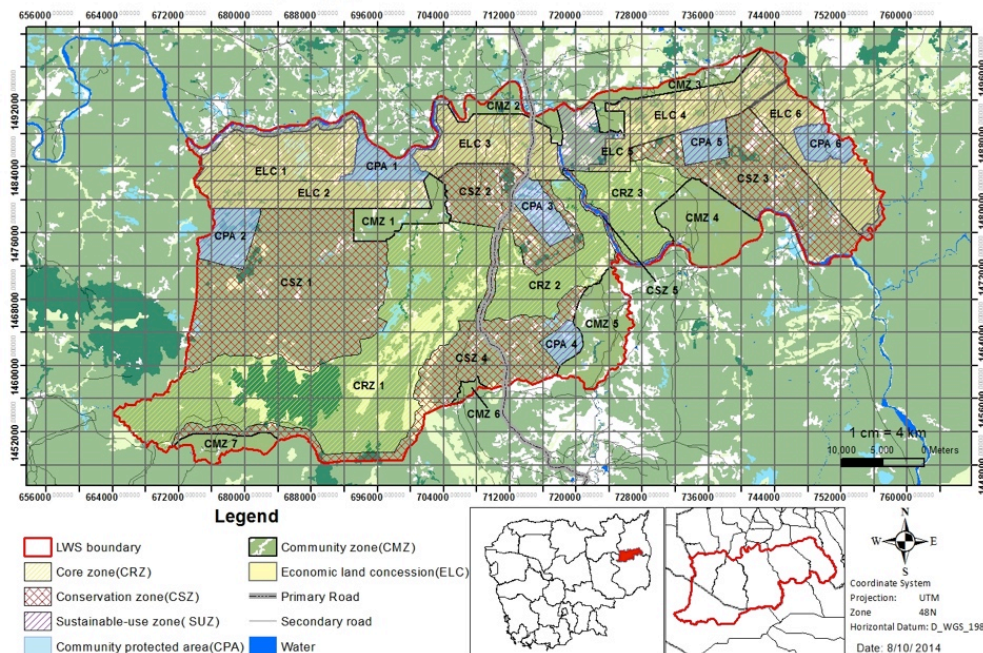
<sup>19</sup> Grimm *et al.*, 2007

*Large scale developments in the Eastern Plains Landscape*

26. Large-scale developments in the form of economic land concessions are gravely affecting the natural state and conservation effectiveness of protected areas within the landscape, such as in the case of Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary. Significantly, the sanctuary has been confronted by the establishment of six economic land concessions (ELCs) focusing on agro-industry crops and rubber and palm oil plantations, comprising close to 20% of the protected area (about 50,000 hectares), depicted in Figure 2.
27. Further, to the above, protected area has been under threat from the establishment of two hydroelectric impoundments, one of which would inundate almost half of the site (Figure 1). In combination, both the ongoing economic land concessions and the proposed dam would seize about three fourths of the protected area, significantly reducing its conservation value to the point of questioning its continuation and proposing de-gazettement. A similar situation, particularly regarding economic land concessions, occurs at Phnom Namlire Wildlife Sanctuary.



**Figure 1. Map of proposed dams in the greater landscape of Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary**



**Figure 2. Draft zonation map of Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary, showing location of 'economic land concession' (ELC- yellow shade)**



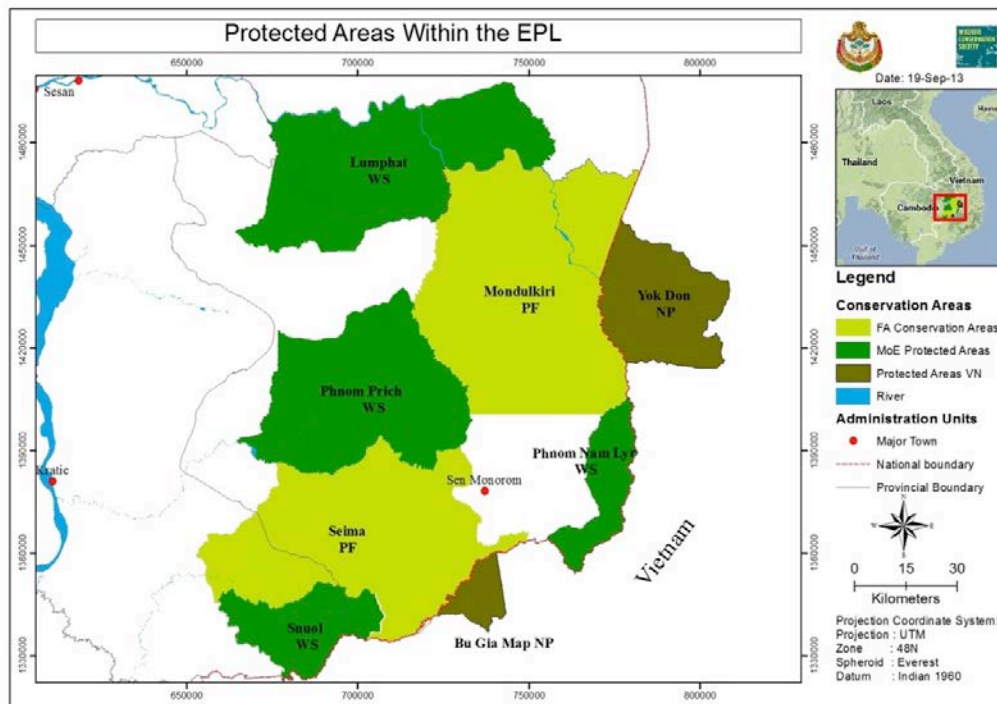


Figure 3. Eastern Plains Landscape protected areas and responsible agencies

### *Landscape corridors in practice*

28. A primary value of protected area networks, such as the Eastern Plains Landscape complex (see Figure 3, above), is the ability for large-scale ecological processes to continue. Natural processes that occur over a large geographic scale such as migration, seasonal flooding, pollination, and dispersal are able to remain across a wide area, with the network of protected areas acting as the core. Species with large home ranges are able to move between protected areas through corridors of intact natural habitat. Without corridors, natural areas become fragmented, species are prone to disappear, and natural processes begin to break down, leading to further loss as the ecosystem ceases to function properly.
29. The Biodiversity Conservation Corridors project (BCC), funded by Asian Development Bank, a formally recognized program by the Royal Government of Cambodia, and recommends a corridor approach that can be adapted to local conditions and legal systems. The four main elements of a corridor system are:
  - i) core areas (usually protected areas)
  - ii) corridors or habitat linkages (continuous habitat or patchy 'stepping stones')
  - iii) transitional areas or buffer zones
  - iv) sustainable use areas
30. These four broad categories are used in the Eastern Plains Landscape to group the different land-use designations that are required to fit the various legal frameworks. Figure 4 shows initial stages of a corridor strategy in the Eastern Plains Landscape including areas of biodiversity importance in Mondulkiri. From protected area designations presented in Fig 3, above, came the first draft biodiversity corridor strategy for the Eastern Plains Landscape, currently under review by the Cambodian government. The strategy ensures that the connectivity of the high value biodiversity areas is maintained through the zoning of core zones, corridors, buffers, and sustainable forestry zones. This corridor connects the protected areas and maintains the integrity of the

landscape. The major outcomes of CAMPAS will build on and support the landscape corridor strategy, specifically in establishing zones, forest conservation activities, targeted reforestation, as well as support mechanisms for community and sub-national administration.

**Eastern Plains Landscape**

31. The project demonstration area targeted by CAMPAS consists of a complex of six protected areas and forests – known as the Eastern Plains Landscape covering an area of 30,000 square kilometers (see Figure 3). Many of these protected areas are adjoining on paper, thus the project intervention

corridor is almost entirely within existing protected areas, where the corridor is being established through zonation and habitat management around large areas of degraded habitat and land concessions. It includes portions of Ratanakiri province in the north, Kratie province in the southwest, a small section of Stung Treng province in the northwest, and Mondulakiri province, the predominant province, in the center. Flat and gently hilly lowlands dominate Mondulakiri province, which is at the core of the landscape, at 100-400m on old acid sandstone and similar rocks. The southeast corner of the province around Sen Monorom is a hilly plateau of recent basaltic rocks at 600-1100 m (mostly below 900 m). Rainfall in the lowlands is low but rises in the uplands to the south. There is an intense dry season of four to six months.

32. The Eastern Plains Landscape is home to a wealth of environmental and social diversity, and represents one of the most unique landscapes with the largest intact block of forest in Southeast Asia. The core of the Eastern Plains Landscape is recognized as one of the 200 most important areas for global biodiversity, containing a large diversity of habitats ranging from hill evergreen to open dry forest, and supports resident populations of many endangered or near-threatened species, such as Asian Elephant, Banteng, Siamese Crocodile, Black-shanked Douc Langur, Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon, Eld’s Deer, and Leopards together with the critically endangered Giant Ibis, White-shouldered Ibis, White-rumped Vulture, Slender-billed Vulture, and Red-headed Vulture.

**Protected areas**

33. In Cambodia the General Department of Administration for Nature Protection (GNCDP), under the Ministry of Environment (MoE) is responsible for protected areas, which include National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. The Forestry Administration (FA), within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF), is responsible for protected forests. There are eight protected areas and forests within the Eastern Plains Landscape (both types are referred hereafter as ‘protected areas’), including two in Vietnam, and together forming a contiguous network of over 10,000 square kilometers, comprising one of the most significant conservation networks in tropical Asia (Figure 3).
34. Protected areas cover approximately 80% of Mondulakiri province, with Seima Protected Forest crossing into Kratie province in the south, and Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary lying predominantly in Ratanakiri province in the north. However, only four of the Cambodian protected areas retain any acceptable level of their original natural

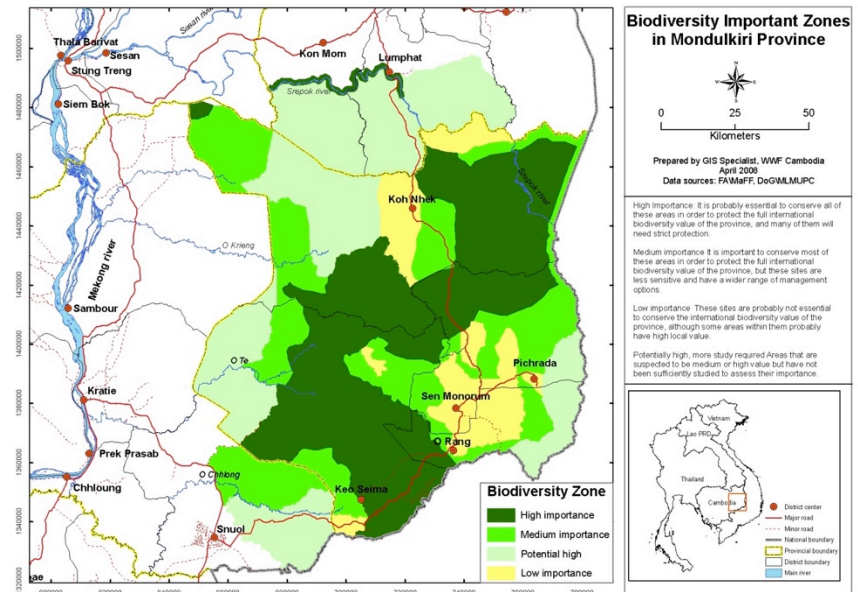


Figure 4. Draft Eastern Plains Landscape corridor strategy



habitats, forest cover, and wildlife: Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary, Mondulkiri Protected Forest, Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, and Seima Protected Forest. Although they still face many threats, the direct, varied, and long-term interventions by government ministries and international conservation organizations, these areas still hold large portions of natural habitat and support viable wildlife populations. Table 2, below summarizes protected areas in the Eastern Plains Landscape.

**Table 2. Summary of protected areas in the Eastern Plains Landscape (Cambodia)**

Site	Ministry/ Legal instrument	Establish	Size (km <sup>2</sup> )	Management history
Snuol Wildlife Sanctuary	MoE/Royal Decree	1993	755	Basic support from national budget
Phnom Namlire Wildlife Sanctuary	MoE/Royal Decree	1993	540	Basic support from national budget
Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary	MoE/Royal Decree	1993	2,515	Basic support from national budget; medium-scale NGO involvement – WildAid, BirdLife, and others
Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary	MoE/Royal Decree	1993	2,220	Basic support from national budget; large scale multi-donor support through WWF
Mondulkiri Protected Forest	FA/ Sub-decree	2002	3,730	Basic support from national budget; large scale multi-donor support through WWF
Seima Protected Forest	FA/Sub-decree	2009	2,940	Basic support from national budget; large scale multi-donor support through WCS

35. The concept of conservation in Cambodia is quite broad, as there are very large areas of protected land and biological resources that often include villages, farms, main roads, infrastructure, and most recently economic land concessions to be managed by zoning. Therefore, it cannot be said that the whole of a protected area, for example, forms a core area in the corridor strategy (see Figure 2 for sample for Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary). ‘Core zones’<sup>20</sup> are management expanses within the protected areas (other zones being: ‘conservation zone’, ‘sustainable use zone’, and ‘community zone’). A key part of the corridor strategy supported by CAMPAS is to ensure that these core areas are well placed and that other zones are designed to ensure good connectivity and effective buffers, and access to adequate resources for legitimate communities (see Figure 2 and Figure 4).

### ***Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary***

36. Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary is the northern most protected area within the Eastern Plains Landscape, and the CAMPAS demonstration area. The sanctuary is approximately 2,500 km<sup>2</sup> (250,000 ha) and falls in both Mondulkiri and Rattanakiri provinces. It was designated a Wildlife Sanctuary by Royal Decree in 1993. The Department of Nature Conservation and Protection of the Ministry of the Environment manages the sanctuary for the conservation of rare and endangered species, with technical support from Birdlife International and partners.

<sup>20</sup> Management area(s) of high conservation value containing threatened and critically endangered species, and fragile ecosystems (Cambodia Protected Area Law)

***Mondulkiri Protected Forest***

37. Mondulkiri Protected Forest is the largest of the protected areas within the Eastern Plains Landscape, covering an area of nearly 4,000 km<sup>2</sup> (375,000 ha). It was designated a Protected Forest by a sub-decree of the Royal Government of Cambodia in 2002. The Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity of the Forestry Administration, which falls within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, and Fisheries, which manages the area for conservation of biodiversity, environmental services, and livelihoods. World Wide Fund for Nature provides technical assistance since 1995.

***Phnom Namlire Wildlife Sanctuary***

38. Phnom Namlire Wildlife Sanctuary was established by Royal Decree in 1993 and is under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) classification IV: Habitat and Species Management Area. The wildlife sanctuary covers 47,500 hectares, of which 10,000 hectares are under rubber plantations. The remaining land area is made up of 50% evergreen and semi-evergreen forest, 25% dry dipterocarp, and 25% veal grassland. Key wildlife species have previously been recorded in this sanctuary, including: Gaur, Sambar, and Pig-tailed Macaque. The conservation site is strategically located on the border with Vietnam, but currently has no significant conservation projects, and the natural values have been significantly impacted by economic land concessions.

***Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary***

39. Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary was established by a Royal Decree in 1993, although the area had been previously designated a forest reserve by the former King Sihanouk in 1962. This was done to allow the area to be a refuge for the now likely extinct Kouprey. Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary covers 2,225 square kilometers (222,500 ha), and is managed by the Department of Nature Conservation and Protection of the Ministry of the Environment. The variation in elevation within the sanctuary allows for a wealth of forest habitats. The sanctuary is managed for the conservation of rare and endangered species, with the World Wide Fund for Nature providing technical assistance on enforcement, livelihoods, and research.

***Seima Protected Forest***

40. Seima Protected Forest was declared in 2002 a Biodiversity Conservation Area. In recognition of its importance for biodiversity and environmental services Prime Minister Hun Sen declared the area a Protection Forest in 2009. The total size of the Protection Forest is 2,927 km<sup>2</sup> (292,690 ha). The core protection forest is 1,879 km<sup>2</sup> (187,983 ha), and the combined area of the buffer protection forests east and west of the core is 1,047 km<sup>2</sup> (104,707 ha). The FA Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity (MAFF), manages the area for conservation of biodiversity, environmental services, and livelihoods. The Wildlife Conservation Society, which has been working in Cambodia since 1999, and active in southern Mondulkiri since 2000 provides technical assistance.

***Management of protected areas***

41. Government agencies and international conservation non-government organizations are using several tools to ensure that management of protected areas within the Eastern Plains Landscape is efficient and effective. The three main tools used (see below) monitor the success of conservation action, and the lessons learned are used to inform management in a continuous and adaptive management loop.

**Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool**

42. The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), created by the World Bank and WWF, comprises a rapid assessment protected area management on the basis of scorecards in a questionnaire. The scorecards include six elements of management identified in the IUCN World Commission of Protected Areas Framework: (i) Context, (ii) Planning, (iii) Inputs, (iv) Process, (v) Outputs, and (vi) Outcomes). It has, however, an

emphasis on context, planning, inputs, and processes. It is basic and simple to use, and provides a mechanism to monitor progress towards more effective management. It is used to enable protected area managers and donors to identify needs, constraints, and priority actions to improve the effectiveness of protected area management. The tracking tool has been applied in many countries (at least 85), primarily by donor agencies and non-government organizations. The World Bank, GEF, and WWF use METT as a mandatory monitoring tool for areas in which they are involved.

### ***Law enforcement monitoring***

43. Within the Eastern Plains Landscape, all of the protected areas uphold law enforcement measures dictated by the Royal Government of Cambodia, attempting to reduce the myriad of illegal activities that occur and threaten the landscape. The consortium of international conservation organizations operating within the Eastern Plains Landscape have been providing technical assistance in the field of law enforcement for many years. In the past, the conservation software Management Information System (MIST) was used across all sites to aid in the management and planning of law enforcement activities.
44. MIST was developed as a tool for helping to prevent poaching. It is a geographic information system (GIS) that locates all data collected by field patrols geographically, allowing data to be presented easily as maps or graphics. By standardizing the measures of success, MIST makes it easy for managers to assess the different levels of success and effort of wildlife patrols over time, between different locations and even between patrol teams. The use of this system has resulted in better planning of monitoring and patrolling efforts, enabled teams to adaptively respond to newly emerging or changing threats, and it has standardized assessments of success across sites and over time.

### ***Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool***

45. The conservation software Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) has been recently started implementation in protected areas of the Eastern Plains Landscape. SMART is an improved tool (superseding MIST) to measure, evaluate, and improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols and site-based conservation activities. SMART started through an understanding of front-line enforcement and recognition of the day-to-day difficulties faced by conservation managers across the world: operating on thinly stretched resources in the face of escalating threats to biodiversity.
46. SMART recognizes the power of information and importance of accountability in directing resources to where they are most needed. The system uses a bottom-up approach – starting at the protected area or conservation site, with ease of usage by any agency, group or individual either directly engaged, supporting, or responsible for biodiversity conservation. The software works by motivating rangers to use data on poaching encounters and other illegal activities collected by them on patrols. It helps protected area managers by converting patrol data and intelligence into useful information about threats and helping to plan a strategic response. It promotes accountability and good governance, as local management drives it, and is scalable across a broad range of conservation contexts, and is compatible with databases such as MIST. WWF has been pilot testing SMART in the Mondulhiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary since July 2013, and WCS has been pilot testing SMART in Seima Protected Forest since November 2013.

### **Government Agencies**

47. Two main agencies responsible for management of protected areas in the Eastern Plains Landscape: ‘protection forests’ are under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Administration (FA/MAFF), and ‘wildlife sanctuaries’ are under the jurisdiction of the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP/MoE).

### ***Ministry of Environment***

48. The key agency responsible for environmental protection and natural resources conservation in Cambodia is the Ministry of Environment. The ministry is responsible for Protected Areas<sup>21</sup>, Flooded Forests, and Mangroves. Protected Areas are managed by the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP). It is the primary agency responsible for implementing, and negotiating commitments under international environmental treaties, including in the area of climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The MoE has jurisdiction over four protected areas within the Eastern Plains Landscape: Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary, Phnom Namlire Wildlife Sanctuary, and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary.

### ***Forestry Administration (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries)***

49. According to the National Forestry Sector Policy and the Forestry Law, the Forestry Administration—under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, is the government agency in charge of managing forests and forest resources. The agency’s management structure is divided into central, inspectorate, cantonment, division, and triage forestry administration levels. The Forestry Administration is responsible for managing Permanent Forest Estate (Permanent Forest Reserves and Private Forests) and for implementing the National Forest Program, including community forestry. Within the Eastern Plains Landscape, two Protected Forests<sup>22</sup> fall under the jurisdiction of the Mondulkiri Forestry Administration Cantonment: Seima Protected Forest and Mondulkiri Protected Forest.

### ***Fisheries Administration (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries)***

50. Under the Fisheries Law 2001, the Fisheries Administration—under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, is the government agency in charge of managing fisheries and aquatic resources. The agency’s management structure is divided into central, inspectorate, cantonment, division, and triage levels. The Fisheries Administration is responsible for managing fisheries protection areas, Community Fisheries areas, and regulating fisheries within protected areas. Within the Eastern Plains Landscape, there is a particular fisheries conservation area spread along the Srepok River.

### ***Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction***

51. This Ministry of Land Management is responsible for the registration and management of land, predominantly working within the Land Law 2000. The agency’s management structure is divided into central, provincial, and district levels. The General Department of Land Management is responsible for land registration, land titling, and mapping. They are closely involved in the identification of locally owned land, and in Mondulkiri province, are closely involved with Indigenous Collective Land titling.

### ***Ministry of Economy and Finance***

52. The Ministry of Economy and Finance is responsible for all fiscal management at central and provincial levels in Cambodia. Financial flows, in particular as they relate to sustainable financing initiatives within the project, will closely involve workings under this ministry, which is represented as a member of the CAMPAS Technical Working Group (see below).

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<sup>21</sup> Protected area designation under the Ministry of Environment

<sup>22</sup> Protected area designation under the Forestry Administration

### **Non-governmental organizations**

53. Several international conservation non-government organizations have been working with, and providing technical support to, government agencies in the Eastern Plains Landscape. Under CAMPAS, this will continue to take place, as described below and later in Table 7.

#### ***BirdLife International – Cambodia Program***

54. BirdLife International (BirdLife) holds the mission is to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources. BirdLife International Partnership is a worldwide network of non-governmental conservation organizations represented in over 120 countries, and with a combined public membership of over 2.5 million people. BirdLife International was founded in 1922 (as the International Council for Bird Preservation), from 1994 as BirdLife International.
55. In Cambodia, BirdLife works in collaboration with the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) of Ministry of Environment, which is the protected area system management authority. BirdLife has been active at Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary since 2005, and has executed small-scale interventions funded by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Macarthur Foundation over the last seven years, in partnership with another international organization interested in sustainability of natural resources: People Resources and Conservation Foundation.
56. BirdLife is currently working with a private sector company and the Forestry Administration at Western Siem Pang to develop a site-based conservation project that will use income streams from ecotourism services and carbon sales to meet conservation management costs. Between 2008 and 2013, BirdLife comprised the regional implementation team for the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), managing grants totaling USD 9.8M, provided to about 60 civil society organizations. In Vietnam, BirdLife successfully implemented two medium size GEF projects, and has assisted the Vietnamese government to review their national protected area system.

#### ***Live & Learn Environmental Education - Cambodia***

57. Live & Learn is a locally registered Cambodian non-government organization, part of an international network of organizations across eight countries: Cambodia, Fiji, Maldives, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Vanuatu, and Vietnam. Live & Learn's mission is for a sustainable and equitable world free from poverty. The foundation believes that local knowledge and global understanding are the starting points in developing an ethic in environmental and development education. Local ownership of environmental and development education programs, open participation, and equality are the cornerstones of the organization. Live & Learn funds its programs with support from the public, governments, the corporate sector and international development agencies.
58. Live & Learn has worked in Cambodia since 2004, conducting a range of projects with relevance to biodiversity management, including: Supporting the development of National Biodiversity Targets and Indicators; Developing innovative community ecosystem health monitoring tools; National Environmental Education campaign and specific education resources; Angkor participatory natural resource management and livelihoods; Community-based ecotourism in the Cardamom Mountains, Tonle Sap Lake, and in the Angkor World Heritage Site; Work on floating sanitation, community livelihood, and savings group activities on the Tonle Sap Lake. Throughout its work, Live & Learn has maintained close collaboration with the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection of Ministry of Environment and other Government agencies. Members of the Live & Learn team have historical experience in supporting the development of Cambodia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Cambodia's Biodiversity Status reports, and in writing successful GEF Full-size proposals on biodiversity and agricultural biodiversity.

### ***Wildlife Conservation Society***

59. The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) was founded in 1895 at the New York Zoological Society. Throughout the 20th century, WCS has played a prominent role in preserving and protecting key species, pioneering conservation studies, environmental education, developing critical scientific information, and in the passage of precedent-setting legislation. With a commitment to protect 25 percent of the world's biodiversity, WCS addresses four of the biggest issues facing wildlife and wild places: climate change; natural resource exploitation; the connection between wildlife health and human health; and the sustainable development of human livelihoods. While taking on these issues, WCS supports the management of more than 200 million acres of protected lands around the world, with more than 200 scientists on staff in over 60 countries.
60. WCS works in Cambodia since 1999, under a joint Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and the Ministry of Environment (MoE). Its long-term support to government agencies and local communities included management large landscapes of critical importance for biodiversity and local livelihoods: Seima Protection Forest in Monduliri and Kratie provinces, Northern Plains in Preah Vihear province, and Tonle Sap Great Lake in Battambang, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey provinces. The WCS program contains a significant element of capacity building, both with government and local communities, and has had substantial success in conserving biodiversity and supporting the communities who depend on natural resources.
61. WCS implemented the USD 2.3M CALM (Protected areas through Landscape Management) GEF project in Preah Vihear province from 2005-2012 in partnership with MoE and MAFF. At its final evaluation, CALM received a rating of "Highly Satisfactory". Less than 5% of GEF projects achieve this rating, which is a testimony to the excellent work conducted by MoE and MAFF during the project. In Monduliri province, WCS was a partner on a USD 1M grant from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Biodiversity Corridors Initiative (BCI), and is currently a partner with Winrock International, WWF, RECOFTC, and East-West Management Institute (EWMI), on a USD 20M fund from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). WCS is also managing large regional grants in Southeast Asia, including EUR 1.5M from the European Union and USD 3.4M from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).

### ***World Wide Fund for Nature***

62. For 50 years, the mission of World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) has been to preserve the diversity of life on earth and the health of ecological systems, building a future in which human needs are met in harmony with nature. Founded in 1961 with a primary focus on species conservation, WWF is a multinational conservation organization dedicated to protecting biodiversity, promoting sustainability, and reconciling the needs of people and nature in more than 120 countries. WWF has had presence in the Mekong Region since the early 1980s and in 2005, WWF Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Thailand merged to create the WWF Greater Mekong Program, with a presence in 20 field offices across the region. WWF has recently been designated as a Project Agency of the GEF, which reflects WWF's capacity to manage large and complex conservation projects, with the corresponding fiduciary capabilities.
63. In Cambodia, WWF has worked in collaboration with GDANCP in the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary since 1999, and with the Forestry Administration since 2000, assisting in the establishment of the Monduliri Protected Forest in 2002, and entering into a project agreement in 2004. In 2006, WWF formally adopted a landscape-level approach to the Eastern Plains Landscape, which constitutes the protected areas of Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, Monduliri Protected Forest and Seima Protected Forest, and the trans-boundary habitat of Yok Don National Park in Vietnam. WWF collaborates with the Cambodian government to conserve the Eastern Plains Landscape through development of technical capacities, natural resource management, livelihoods improvement, sustainable financing, and policy development for landscape and protected area management.

64. WWF has managed a USD 1M fund from the ADB Biodiversity Corridors Initiative (Phase 1), implemented in partnership with WCS, is today a partner with Winrock International, WCS, East West Management Institute (EWMI), and The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC) on a USD 20M fund from USAID, and is currently managing a EUR 1.757M from the European Union, implemented in partnership with My Village, RECOFTC, and the Non-timber Forest Products Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP).

## 2.2. Global significance

65. Cambodia is unique in natural riches: the world's largest natural freshwater lake fish, the Greater Mekong forests and river complex, and holding the largest contiguous block of natural forest remaining on the Asian continent's mainland, an important constituent of the Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot. Five of nine high priority biodiversity conservation corridors in the Greater Mekong Sub-region are in Cambodia.<sup>23</sup> The country is a sanctuary to about 1.6% of globally threatened species on the IUCN's Red List. This includes 2.5% of globally threatened mammals, 2% of globally threatened birds, and 5% of globally threatened reptiles. The list of globally threatened species is presented in Table 3, below.

**Table 3. Species diversity records from national biodiversity reports**

Taxon	4 <sup>th</sup> Biodiversity Report		5 <sup>th</sup> Biodiversity Report	
	Known Species	IUCN Red-listed	Known Species	IUCN Red-listed
Mammals	123	39	135	45
Birds	545	36	635	40
Reptiles	88	13	95	15
Fish	874		955	19
Amphibians	63	12	65	12
Vascular plants	2,308	38	4,500	50
Hard corals	24		24	
Soft corals	14		14	
Sea grass	10		10	

Source: Adapted from the 4<sup>th</sup> Biodiversity Report 2010 and Forestry Administration 2013

### *Habitats within the demonstration area*

66. The Eastern Plains Landscape forms possibly the largest intact block of forest in Southeast Asia and is home to a remarkable array of wildlife. The landscape is characterized by a mosaic of habitats, primarily due to the altitudinal and moisture gradients of the landscape which spans from the dry forest plains of the lower Mekong in the west, increasing in altitude with the southern Annamite Mountain range in the south and east, rising to over 1,000 m on the peak of Phnom Namlire. In the lower altitude regions, the primary habitat is deciduous dipterocarp forest, which has a relatively open canopy and a grassy understory. At the other end of the spectrum are the thick, tropical evergreen forests and the natural grasslands such as the Sen Monorom Plateau that are found at higher altitudes and are characterized by higher rainfall.

<sup>23</sup> Forestry Administration 2013

67. Studies have revealed that topographical position and distance to rivers has the strongest influence on the structure of evergreen and semi-evergreen forest types, they are found in locations where there is sufficient water supply throughout the year - along watercourses and associated with hills of sufficient altitude<sup>24</sup>. Species that occur in high frequency in evergreen habitats include *Haldina cordifolia*, *Dimrocarpus sp.*, *Pterospermum lanceaefolium* and *Peltophorum pterocarpum*, the species decline significantly in number towards the semi-evergreen or deciduous dipterocarp forest. Others, like *Xylia xylocarpa*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Spondias pinnata* and *Terminalia alata* show an opposite reaction of increasing in numbers towards the deciduous dipterocarp forest. The abundance of *Lagerstroemia* species is greatest in the intermediate semi-evergreen forests. Deciduous dipterocarp forest is associated with areas distant from rivers that receive little drainage, where water is limiting during the dry season, but at no significant elevation. Within this ecological spectrum fall many other habitats including mixed deciduous and bamboo forests, seasonal wetlands, natural grasslands, and shrub lands.

### ***Global recognitions***

68. The Eastern Plains Landscape includes parts of two Global 200 Eco-regions: Annamite range moist forests, and Lower Mekong dry forests. Eco-regions are large areas of relatively uniform climate that harbor a characteristic set of species and ecological communities. WWF identified about 200 of the most threatened of these globally, defined as ‘outstanding representatives of the world’s terrestrial and marine ecosystems’<sup>25</sup>. Selection has been based on parameters such as species richness, species endemism, high taxonomic uniqueness, unusual ecological or evolutionary phenomena, and keystone habitats. The landscape overlaps with two ‘Last of the Wild’ areas identified in the Indo-Malayan Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests biome. The Last of the Wild areas were identified by WCS in a global exercise that mapped the extent and intensity of human influence using nine datasets representing four broader categories of land transformation, human density, electrical power infrastructure, and accessibility. These data were used as proxies, and then the ten least affected areas within each biome were selected as being the Last of the Wild<sup>26</sup>.
69. The southern, evergreen parts of the Eastern Plains Landscape lie within the South Vietnam / Cambodia Lowlands ‘Endemic Bird Area’, where there are four ‘Important Bird Areas’. Birdlife International has classified Endemic Bird Areas<sup>27</sup> by identifying places around the world where two or more endemic and restricted-range species (range below 50,000 km<sup>2</sup>) overlap, and where Important Bird Areas must do one or more of the following: hold significant numbers of one or more globally threatened species; are one of a set of sites that together hold a suite of restricted-range species or biome-restricted species; have exceptionally large numbers of migratory or congregator species.
70. The Eastern Plains Landscape falls within Conservation International’s Indo-Burma ‘Hotspot’, indicating the area has high levels of biodiversity and endemism and is under threat. This means that the area holds at least 0.5% of the world’s endemic plant species, has high vertebrate endemism, and is categorized by being under extreme threat. To qualify as being under threat, at least 70% or more of the areas primary vegetation must have been lost<sup>28</sup>. The analyses identified 25 hotspots around the world that represent disproportionately high levels of biodiversity and are facing the most severe threats.

### ***Species representation***

71. The rich and variable mosaic of habitats in the Eastern Plains Landscape allows for a vast and diverse assemblage of wildlife, many of which find the region as their last remaining stronghold. The landscape holds many endangered species of primates, birds, ungulates, reptiles, and amphibians. Within it are the world’s largest populations of the Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon (*Nomascus gabriellae*) and the Black-shanked Douc

<sup>24</sup> Zimmerman and Clements, 2003

<sup>25</sup> Olsen and Dinerstein, 1998

<sup>26</sup> Sanderson *et al.*, 2002

<sup>27</sup> Stattersfield *et al.*, 1998

<sup>28</sup> Myers *et al.*, 2000



(*Pygathrix nigripes*)<sup>29</sup>. There are both nationally and regionally important populations of other primate species including Germain's Silvered Langur (*Trachypithecus germaini*), Northern Slow Loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis*), Pygmy Loris (*Nycticebus pygmaeus*), Stump-tailed Macaque (*Macaca arctoides*), and Northern Pig-tailed Macaque (*Macaca leonine*)<sup>30</sup>.

72. The Eastern Plains Landscape holds valuable populations of critically endangered bird species. Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary is the second most important site in the world for the critically endangered White-shouldered ibis (*Pseudibis davisoni*), with the latest count of 298 birds, second only to the Western Siem Pang Important Bird Area in Stung Treng province<sup>31</sup>. There are important populations of the critically endangered Red-headed Vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*), White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), and Giant Ibis (*Thaumatibis gigantean*). The landscape home to populations of the endangered Green Peafowl (*Pavo muticus*), White-winged Duck (*Asarcornis scutulata*), and Masked Finfoot (*Heliopais personata*).
73. Following successful fecal deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) surveys on Asian Elephants (*Elephas maximus*) by WCS and WWF using capture-mark-recapture techniques, a regionally important elephant population was been confirmed within the Eastern Plains Landscape. WCS conducted a DNA-based study in Seima Protected Forest in 2006 and estimated a population of 116 individuals ( $\pm$ SE = 9.79, 95% CI = [101,139])<sup>32</sup>. WWF conducted a similar DNA-based study in Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and Mondulkiri Protected Forest in 2009, which produced a population estimate of 136 ( $\pm$ SE = 18)<sup>33</sup> in the sanctuary. A count of 21 individuals was achieved in the protected forest. Results from these surveys indicate a healthy breeding population of Asian Elephants, inevitably moving across the landscape.
74. Although there is no longer any evidence of tigers living within the Eastern Plains Landscape (the last record was a footprint at Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary in 2010<sup>34</sup>), there are several medium and small cat species in the forests. The vulnerable Marbled Cat (*Pardofelis marmorata*) and Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*) are known to exist in the landscape, as is the Leopard (*Panthera pardus*). The endangered Fishing Cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*) is thought to exist in all of the protected areas, as is the Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*).
75. There is a great number of ungulates living across the Eastern Plains Landscape, with all of the protected areas holding populations of the endangered Banteng (*Bos javanicus*) and Eld's Deer (*Panolia eldii*)<sup>35</sup>, Gaur (*Bos gaurus*) and Sambar Deer (*Rusa unicolor*) are listed as vulnerable and are too found across the landscape. In terms of prey species for both wildlife and humans, there are large populations of the more common species such as the Red Muntjac (*Muntiacus muntiacus*) and Wild Pig (*Sus scrofa*). Other highly threatened species that can be found within the Eastern Plains Landscape include Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Elongated Tortoise (*Indotestudo elongate*), King Cobra (*Ophiophagus hannah*), and the Asiatic Soft-shell Turtle (*Amyda cartilaginea*).

### 2.3. Threats, root causes and barrier analysis

#### *Threats and root causes*

76. Threats facing the Eastern Plains Landscape are serious and many (see Table 4 for summary). Deforestation is arguably the biggest threat to the forests, biodiversity, and people through the loss of forest cover, habitats, ecosystem services, and livelihoods. Thanks to diverse and long-term conservation activities by government

<sup>29</sup> O'Kelly and Nut, 2010

<sup>30</sup> O'Kelly and Nut, 2010; Pollard et al., 2007; Birdlife International 2008

<sup>31</sup> Birdlife International, 2013

<sup>32</sup> Pollard et al., 2008

<sup>33</sup> Gray et al., 2011

<sup>34</sup> PRCF and BirdLife Cambodia, 2010

<sup>35</sup> O'Kelly and Nut, 2010; Birdlife International 2008)

departments and non-government organizations, deforestation is slow but still increasing. Clearance to date has been undertaken mostly by smallholders (farming areas of a few hectares) and medium scale farmers (areas of a few tens of hectares). Some forest is cleared for traditional subsistence crops (rice, maize, etc.), but most is cleared for cash crops such as cashew, soya, bean, and cassava, or simply for land speculation. Illegal logging of luxury-grade timber species is pervasive in dense forest. The main target species are *Azelia xylocarpa* and *Dalbergia bariensis*, both classified as Endangered by IUCN Red List. It is difficult to quantify, but patrol detections hint at the scale of the problem. During twenty-four months in 2008–2010, 3,861 logs, and cut trees were seen or confiscated during patrols, 87 per cent of them representing the two above species<sup>36</sup>.

77. Fires lit by people are very widespread in the deciduous forests. It is an important part of the ecology in this habitat and should not be assumed to necessarily represent a threat, but it is possible the fire frequency is now higher than optimal levels and further research on this topic is needed. Water quality is also presumed to be at risk due to increasing levels of pesticides from industrial rubber and palm oil plantation schemes upstream, particularly large-scale economic land concessions.
78. The most significant threat to key wildlife species is over-hunting (Evans *et al.*, 2013). This has already probably long ago eliminated Tiger (*Panthera tigris*), Kouprey (*Bos sauveli*), Wild Water Buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*), and both the Javan (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*), and Sumatran (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*) rhinoceros, which would have been present in the landscape. More recently, it has dramatically reduced populations of larger ungulates, pangolins, turtles and other taxa. Hunting involves guns, snares, traps, dogs, poison baits, and many other methods<sup>37</sup>. Most hunting with serious conservation impacts is for trade and supplies markets locally and internationally. Other than direct pressures, vultures are assumed threatened by a scarcity of carrion from both wild and domestic animals, as is the case elsewhere in Cambodia<sup>38</sup>. Incidental disturbance at water sources may also be a threat for some shy species such as large carnivores, ungulates, and large water birds.
79. The most visible indirect threat drivers to biodiversity are improving road access, increasing human population, and large-scale development projects. The Eastern Plains Landscape is part of a frontier landscape, sparsely populated but rapidly being colonized and included in large-scale economic development programs such as the Lao-Vietnam-Cambodia Triangle Development Strategy and various components of the ADB-supported Greater Mekong Sub-region cooperation program<sup>39</sup>. For example from 2003 to 2008, the population of the Seima Protected Forest and the surrounding areas grew by 32 per cent, or 5.8 per cent per year<sup>40</sup>. During a similar period two major roads were upgraded: from Snoul via Sre Roneam to Kratie (all tarmac by 2005), and from Snoul to Sen Monorom (tarmac completed in 2010).
80. A particular ongoing threat is that of economic land concessions inside protected areas, such as those described for Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary. Land concessions have been granted in Cambodia since the 1990s. The 2001 Land Law formalized the legal framework for granting concessions for economic purposes. An economic land concession, or ELC, is a long-term lease that allows the beneficiary to clear land in order to develop industrial agriculture. National and international investors are exerting tremendous pressure on the government to grant economic land concessions (ELC), increasingly inside protected areas, which lack management plans, enforcement capacity, and economic arguments for their protection. The current rate of forest conversion<sup>41</sup> is so great that there is a real risk that there will no longer be sufficient access to, or sufficient quantities of, natural resources to support dependent communities. The integrity and continued existence of the landscape and the biodiversity it supports will be undermined, and the environment will be so modified that ecosystem services such as watersheds, disaster reduction, climate change resilience, will be destroyed and their benefits to broader society will be lost.

<sup>36</sup> Evans *et al.*, 2013

<sup>37</sup> Lynam and Men Soriyun, 2004

<sup>38</sup> Clements *et al.*, 2010

<sup>39</sup> www.adb.org

<sup>40</sup> Pollard and Evans, 2010

<sup>41</sup> <http://www.opendevdevelopmentcambodia.net/briefings/forest-cover/>

81. Notwithstanding, the Cambodian government is taking action to stop additional threats from economic land concessions. In May 2012 the government adopted Order 01BB on Measures for Strengthening and Increasing the Effectiveness of the Management of Economic Land Concessions. In 2014 an inter-ministerial proclamation, signed by the Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Environment aims to amend the management of ELCs to better protect local community interests. Within it, companies must implement a ‘tiger skin formula’ to ensure that ELCs do not affect ‘the farming lands of villagers, community forest, and protected forest’.

**Table 4. Threats and severity of impact in Eastern Plains Landscape<sup>42</sup>**

Activity	Severity	Activity description
Hunting	High, immediate for wildlife, long-term for forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for local livelihoods consumption - by local communities</li> <li>for local consumption/ sale - by laborers of development projects</li> <li>poaching for domestic and international wildlife trade</li> </ul>
Illegal logging	High, immediate for both forests and wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>of high value luxury timber degrades remnant forest areas</li> <li>impoverishes evergreen and semi-evergreen forest habitats for wildlife</li> </ul>
Population growth	High, underlying cause of most pressure issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increases pressure on natural resources</li> <li>through road networks have better access to natural resources needs exceeds the amount of land available for agriculture production</li> </ul>
Mining	High, immediate for site forests, long term for wildlife and ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for gold and bauxite harms the integrity of forests and river systems</li> <li>and exploration concessions awarded within protected areas</li> <li>leads to chemical and sediment pollution, increased demand for wildlife and timber, increased clearing of land, spread of diseases from introduced domestic animals</li> </ul>
Hydropower development	High, immediate for affected areas, long-term for secondary impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>upstream on the Srepok River threaten the entire Srepok ecosystem</li> <li>changes to the river flow regime, possible pollution, barriers to fish migration and reproduction</li> <li>habitat destruction through roads, forest clearance, and flooding</li> </ul>
Fishing	Medium, long-term high impact to fishery viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the Srepok River and tributaries with exceeding sustainable levels</li> <li>significant decline in fish catches in the past few years</li> <li>fish population sustainability will be heavily affected</li> </ul>
Resin tapping	Low, high impact if scales up due to lack of options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>is a traditional practice of local people but brings opportunistic hunting brings diseases spread by domestic ox and dogs</li> <li>with occasional disturbance due to fire</li> </ul>
Exotics	Medium, higher on a longer-term basis if uncurbed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>introduced plant species may displace native plant communities</li> <li>may provide little value for wildlife</li> <li>numbers are likely to rise with increasing human disturbance</li> <li>re-releasing confiscated animals that do not originate in protected areas brings high risk to native fauna through disease and competition.</li> </ul>
Climate change	High, and devastating, although on a longer term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>models predict more pronounced dry seasons that could change the dry forest mosaic of the Eastern Plains Landscape</li> <li>possible reduction in proportion of semi-evergreen forests</li> <li>likely changes of fire regime in the landscape</li> </ul>
Economic land concessions	High, immediate for Eastern Plains Landscape forests and impact of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>awarded within protected areas and surrounding landscapes</li> <li>clears wildlife habitats and Eastern Plains Landscape natural habitat with exotic plants</li> <li>threaten to seriously disrupt wildlife corridors</li> </ul>

<sup>42</sup> Adopted from WWF 2014. ([http://m.cambodia.panda.org/where\\_we\\_work/dry\\_forests/threats\\_to\\_values\\_and\\_resources/](http://m.cambodia.panda.org/where_we_work/dry_forests/threats_to_values_and_resources/))

	ecosystems, longer term for secondary impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>brings with them: chemical and sediment pollution, increased demand for wildlife and timber, increased settlement, increased clearing of land, increased illegal logging beyond ELC boundaries, spread of diseases from introduced domestic animals</li> </ul>
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### *Root causes and barrier analysis*

82. Eight barriers that need to be overcome to reach project goals are presented in Table 5, below, and in the project matrix of incremental costs (Appendix 3: Incremental cost analysis - matrix of project incremental costs), and will be addressed by CAMPAS project. Two of these barriers, on international trade (#7) and population growth (#8) are also presented, although these are rooted on elements beyond the scope of the project, and must therefore be dealt separately and through additional international and national efforts.

**Table 5. Barriers in need of overcoming through CAMPAS**

Barriers	Issues
1. Shortage of governance capacity at national level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incomplete or unimplemented laws; cross-border trade pressures from Vietnam; and the low perceived value of nature as compared to economic development.</li> <li>Weak coordination and collaboration across national agencies and unified vision and approach for the conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem services</li> </ul>
	Addressed mainly through CAMPAS outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3
2. Limited management capacity at institutional level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited conservation management capacity at the central, provincial, and local levels to support biodiversity and forested landscape connectivity needs.</li> <li>Limited capacities on spatial or regional planning, resource valuation, and optimizing the cost-benefit of economic development with resource conservation at landscape level.</li> <li>Strong economic development pressures impacting biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services beyond the capacity of individual government agencies and in need of a national synergistic approach</li> </ul>
	Addressed mainly through CAMPAS outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 2.1
3. Weak technical capacity at operational level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak technical capacities to carry out needed biodiversity and conservation management needs, inclusive of activities that support protected area functions.</li> </ul>
	Addressed mainly through CAMPAS outputs 2.2 and 2.3
4. Strong incentives for intensive land-use options, with conflicting land allocations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak national convictions on biodiversity conservation, allowing the licensing of large agri-business concessions and mining exploration inside protected areas like Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary.</li> <li>National and provincial government policies, programs, and institutional mechanisms not presently conducive of 'regional planning and resource optimization' processes to support landscape-level needs</li> </ul>
	Addressed mainly through CAMPAS output 2.1
5. Forested landscape connectivity in support of biodiversity and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of forest connectivity between protected areas in large biodiversity landscapes diminishing the long-term effectiveness of conservation measures</li> </ul>

ecosystem functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor prospects for continuous forest cover between protected areas in the demonstration area, thus reducing the effectiveness of its comprised protected areas</li> </ul>
	Addressed mainly through CAMPAS outputs 1.2, 2.3, and particularly 2.4
6. Natural resources-based economy of local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing pressure on natural resources from local residents and migrants living in and around protected areas, and consequent loss of forest cover and encroachment on previously uninhabited forests.</li> </ul>
	Addressed mainly through CAMPAS output 2.4
7. Limited financial resources to deliver basic protected area management activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of financial resources to properly staff and carry out protected area conservation management activities, such as patrolling and law enforcement.</li> </ul>
	Addressed mainly through CAMPAS output 2.3
<b>Additional barriers</b> ( <i>beyond scope of CAMPAS project</i> )	
8. Rapidly growing national and regional economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International commodity prices and economic growth driving a demand for timber, wild animals, farm products as the availability of capital to invest in exploitation increases.</li> </ul>
9. Population increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing national population density, with a rising number of landless and land-poor people migrating from the more crowded provinces.</li> </ul>

#### 2.4. Institutional, sectoral, and policy context

83. Cambodia has enacted significant legislation related to biodiversity conservation, including the establishment of an Environmental Secretariat in 1993, enactment of the ‘Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management’ in 1996, creating of a Ministry of Environment and the adoption of a ‘National Environmental Action Plan’ in 1998, and enactment of the ‘Forestry Law’ in 2002 and ‘Protected Area Law’ in 2008. The National Assembly has also ratified several international conventions related to the environment, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, in 1995), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar, in 1999), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES, in 1997), the World Heritage Convention, and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (in 2003), UNESCO Network of Biosphere Reserves: Tonle Sap was designated in 1997.

##### *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan*

84. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) adopted in 2002 is currently under review, in which there is a greater emphasis on ecosystem services, and where national biodiversity targets and indicators will be used to respond to its vision, mission, and main strategic goals<sup>43</sup>. Its emphasis remains on implementing the Convention of Biological Diversity on the basis of three objectives: 1 - Conservation of biodiversity; 2 - Sustainable use of biological resources; and 3 - Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources<sup>44</sup>. The Government’s direction is set by a strategy to maximize agricultural production, ensuring sustainable use and management of natural resources while maintaining biodiversity, thus placing biodiversity considerations within national plans, programs, and policies.

<sup>43</sup> [http://www.globinmed.com/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=103988:cambodia-national-biodiversity-strategic-plan-and-action-new&catid=259](http://www.globinmed.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=103988:cambodia-national-biodiversity-strategic-plan-and-action-new&catid=259)

<sup>44</sup> Cambodia’s priorities for GEF-5 under star-funding projects national project prioritization (July 2010 – June 2014), 2012

### ***Biodiversity policy and targets in Cambodia***

85. The 2002 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan provides the overall biodiversity policy and targets for Cambodia. Other legislation related to biodiversity includes the Royal Government of Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy 2009-2013,<sup>45</sup> which includes: Land Reform and De-mining (Distribution of land, management, and use including registration and tenure security); Fishery Reform (Transforming fishing lots into sanctuaries and community fishing grounds); and Forestry Reform (Sustainable forest management policy, protected areas system, and community forestry). A focus of the strategy is to enhance the agricultural sector, improving productivity and intensifying practices, maximizing agricultural production while ensuring sustainable management of natural resources and maintaining biodiversity.
86. To align with the Aichi Targets 2011-2020<sup>46</sup>, adopted by the UNCBD COP-10 in Nagoya, Japan, Cambodia defined 20 targets and biodiversity indicators comprising four distinct components (Appendix 16. Cambodian Aichi Biodiversity): (i) Education, (ii) Legal and strategic framework, (iii) Conservation, and (iv) Community and sustainable use. Cambodia biodiversity targets alligned to Aichi targets are presented in Appendix 15A GEF Biodiversity Tracking Tool and their corresponding progress indicators are found in Appendix 5: CAMPAS Results Framework, including: Aichi Target 1 (CAMPAS 1.3.1) on increasing knowledge of biodiversity values, Aichi Target 20 (CAMPAS 2.3.2) on establishing financial mechanisms to ensure sustainable management of natural resources; and Aichi Target 2 (CAMPAS 1.1.2) on increasing the allocation of national budgets to manage biodiversity.

## **2.5. Stakeholder mapping and engagement plan**

### ***Principles for stakeholder participation***

The nature of stakeholder engagement is crucial, and principles of participation, which proponents will strive to achieve, are set out in Table 6, below.

**Table 6. Stakeholder participation principles**

Principle	Stakeholder participation will be:
Value-adding	- an essential means of adding value to the project
Inclusivity	- include all relevant stakeholders
Accessibility	- accessible and promote involvement in decision-making process
Transparency	- based on transparency and fair information access, with plans and results published
Fairness	- ensure that all stakeholders are treated with respect in a fair and unbiased way
Accountability	- based on a commitment to accountability by all stakeholders
Constructive	- seek to manage conflict positively and to promote the public interest
Redressing	- seek to redress inequity and injustice
Capacitating	- seek to develop the capacity of all stakeholder
Needs Based	- based on the perceived and real needs of all stakeholders
Flexible	- flexibly designed and implemented
Coordinated	- rationally planned and coordinated, and not on an ad hoc basis

<sup>45</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy 2009-2013 (2004)

<sup>46</sup> Aichi Biodiversity Targets are 20 ambitious goals that make up part of the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, adopted in Nagoya, Japan, in 2010. The targets provide a framework for action by all stakeholders—including cities—to save biodiversity and enhance its benefits for people.

Excellence	- subject to on-going reflection and improvement
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### ***Stakeholder analysis, engagement, and involvement***

87. A wide range of stakeholders is involved Eastern Plains Landscape and would therefore be involved in supporting and implementing the CAMPAS project.

### ***National level***

88. The Ministry of Environment (MoE) as National Executing Agency for the project has jurisdiction over the protected areas covered under the Law on Protected Areas and is the National Focal Point for GEF, CBD, Ramsar Convention, and UNFCCC in Cambodia. The General Department for the Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) led a consultation process with related national government agencies and civil society organizations towards developing a national framework on protected areas and biodiversity, which provided the basis for the present proposal. MoE will provide national coordination for the project.
89. Two agencies under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) - the Forestry Administration (FA) and the Fisheries Administration (FiA) will be key partners in project implementation. The FA manages the Permanent Forest Estate (PFE) and plays a significant role in wildlife protection. It is responsible for sustainable forest management, managing protection forests (a significant part of the protected areas system) and community forestry inter alia. MoE and MAFF play a key role in leading the national REDD+ program. Coastal and marine protected areas, mangroves, inundated forests (around Tonle Sap for example), and the FiA, which has primary responsibility for fisheries and aquatic and marine species conservation, generally manages freshwater habitats.
90. Other national government agencies such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education Youth and Sports, Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, and the Tonle Sap Basin Authority will be engaged through inter-sectoral coordination and capacity building under specifically Outputs 2.1 and 2.3. CAMPAS will engage and invest in partnership with these agencies under Output 1.1, and the communications programs under Output 1.3, to broaden the willingness to act along a unified vision, significantly increase the profile of biodiversity conservation in economic development decisions, and reduce the conflicts related to economic land concessions in the Eastern Plains Landscape.
91. Agencies concerned with law enforcement such as the police, customs and judiciary will also be engaged in Output 1.2 to strengthen capacity and collaboration on national and regional illegal wildlife and timber trade issues (LEM system). The management committees of Community Protected Areas inside the MoE mandated protected areas will be key partners in local protected area zonation work, and local development and surveillance activities (LEM).

### ***Provincial level and landscape level***

92. At provincial level the project will work closely on demonstration landscape activities with a range of stakeholders, initially engaging through the provincial sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity, and Development, with membership from the provincial governor's office, provincial offices of MoE, FA, FiA and other key line agencies, and district representation. The Sub-Committee for Supporting Forest and Biodiversity, a subordinate to the Technical Facilitation Committee of the Provincial Council, announced on 6th of August 2014, is to involve ministry technical offices, provincial departments, and governor of district and provinces. The inter-agency committee serves as a platform for debate and capacity building, and to propose actions towards sustainable development at the provincial levels, taking into consideration landscape forest and biodiversity values. CAMPAS will harness the mandate of this committee to help further its landscape conservation initiatives in the Eastern Plains Landscape.

93. The provincial Governor Office would play key roles in coordination of spatial planning development and private sector engagement in protected area financing. The governor's office would direct all line departments involved into a cross-sectoral vision about provincial development, with good access to the business sector and a vested interest in diversifying sources for protected area financing to increase their financial sustainability. Provincial community forestry and fishery coordinating committees would also be project stakeholders, with community networks and provincial planning committees and working groups supporting community forestry and fisheries. They would also have a vital function in the integration of a landscape approach, ecosystems services mapping, sustainable livelihoods concepts and principles to CF and CFi management planning, provincial land use and development planning, and community and natural resource based enterprise operations.
94. Civil society organizations will play a significant role in providing technical inputs to project implementation under the overall coordination of MoE, and in close liaison with FA and FiA. International and local civil society organizations hold key technical capacities needed to carry out CAMPAS, including co-financing contributions totaling over USD 4.8M. While implementation arrangements will be finalized during the project inception stage, at the time of writing it is anticipated that involvement by key conservation non-government organizations will be as presented in Table 7, below.

**Table 7. Sought technical inputs by key civil society organizations**

Organization	Sought key technical involvement
BirdLife International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community conservation areas</li> <li>• Law enforcement monitoring</li> <li>• Biodiversity monitoring</li> <li>• Protected area zonation</li> <li>• Capacity building for conservation management</li> </ul>
Live & Learn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental education and awareness</li> </ul>
World Wildlife Fund for Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community conservation areas and community forest establishment</li> <li>• Awareness and environmental education</li> <li>• Protected area management (land use management and spatial planning)</li> <li>• Conflict mitigation</li> <li>• Cottage industry development</li> <li>• Payment for ecosystem services</li> <li>• Law enforcement</li> <li>• Biodiversity monitoring</li> <li>• Organizational building and capacity development</li> </ul>
Wildlife Conservation Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law enforcement</li> <li>• Awareness and environmental education</li> <li>• Law enforcement monitoring</li> <li>• Biodiversity monitoring</li> <li>• Forest and carbon monitoring</li> <li>• REDD project development, and policy dialogue on reducing deforestation</li> <li>• Protected area management (land-use plans and spatial planning)</li> <li>• Indigenous community land titling</li> <li>• Capacity development with government partners</li> </ul>
ERECON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental rehabilitation and conservation</li> <li>• Sustainable use of natural resources</li> <li>• Environmental education</li> </ul>



95. Established in 2000, the Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON), is an international non-profit international organization aiming to contribute to sustainable use of natural resources in Asian countries. The organization pursues environment rehabilitation, conservation, and environmental education aimed to harmonize agricultural and urban development and the natural environment. ERECON holds programs on (i) environmental rehabilitation and conservation, (ii) sustainable use of natural resources, and (iii) environmental education<sup>47</sup>. Significantly, ERECON has developed a case study looking at part of the target landscape as a Socio-Ecological Production Landscape (SEPL), in-line with the Convention on Biological Diversity Satoyama Initiative. This socio-ecological production landscape approach is one of the considerations for CAMPAS activities.
96. The demonstration landscape activities within Project Outcome 2 will build on existing civil society organization work in the Eastern Plains such as that of WCS on REDD pilot, forest communities rights and biodiversity monitoring in Seima Protected Forest; WWF work in Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape (eg in Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary) including trans-boundary collaboration under the Lower Mekong Dry Forests Eco-region Action Program; BirdLife International work on large conservation landscapes in the Lower Mekong including Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary, with funding support from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), MacArthur Foundation, and other donors. Local and indigenous communities will participate in field project activities and benefit from planned investments in sustainable livelihoods, small to medium enterprises development, and sustainable forest management activities at landscape level.
97. At the Eastern Plains Landscape level, all stakeholders identified above participate in baseline activities, and this participation will be strengthened substantially by the GEF alternative. Critical stakeholders include central and local government departments and agencies directly involved in land-use and protected area planning and management, in particular the provincial sub-committee on Forest, Biodiversity, and Development, working with communities living within and around, and using, protected areas. The private sector, particularly sub-sectors involved in plantation forestry and tourism, are increasingly important stakeholders. Further details of the roles of delivery stakeholders are set out in Table 8.
98. At the regional Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) level, ADB's Core Environment Program is an important stakeholder, providing regional context, and co-financed collaboration in the Eastern Plains Landscape. Further, the International Tropical Timber Organization's (ITTO)<sup>48</sup> project 'Strengthening the Capacity in Forest Law Enforcement and Governance of the Permanent Forest Estates in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces of Cambodia', will be a regional stakeholders, together with civil society organizations that include WWF, WCS, BirdLife, TRAFFIC, UNODC/UNEP PATROL<sup>49</sup> and others involved in controlling illegal trans-boundary trade in wildlife and timber products.

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<sup>47</sup> [www.erecon.jp](http://www.erecon.jp)

<sup>48</sup> The International Tropical Timber Organization is an intergovernmental organization that promoted conservation of tropical forest resources and their sustainable management, use and trade

<sup>49</sup> Partnership Against Transnational-crime through Regional Law-enforcement

**Table 8. List of the interests and means of stakeholder participation most actively involved in GEF project delivery at national and landscape levels**

Stakeholder	Specific interests, roles, and responsibilities	Means of engagement/ involvement
GDANCP within Ministry of Environment (MoE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall CAMPAS project proponent</li> <li>Responsible for management of Wildlife Sanctuaries</li> <li>Lead and facilitate CAMPAS technical working group</li> <li>Sub grant contract with NGOs who receive grant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fora within which to show national leadership</li> <li>Oversight of LEM national coordination center with MoE</li> <li>Lead agency at three Eastern Plains Landscape protected areas</li> <li>Coordination of stakeholder conflict management platform</li> <li>Implements model protected area management and business plans within Eastern Pains Landscape</li> </ul>
MAFF Forest Administration (FA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for management of Protected Forests</li> <li>Be a member of CAMPAS technical working group</li> <li>Responsible for management of protected forests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversight of LEM national coordination center with MoE</li> <li>Lead role in national level reporting (e.g. state of biodiversity reporting, REDD+ framework reporting)</li> <li>Lead agency within two Eastern Plains Landscape protected areas</li> <li>Coordination of stakeholder conflict management platform</li> <li>Implements model protected area management and business plans within Eastern Pains Landscape</li> </ul>
MAFF Fisheries Administration (FiA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for establishing sustainable fisheries management regimes within some protected areas</li> <li>Be a member of CAMPAS technical working group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National coordination with MoE</li> <li>Key role in national level reporting (e.g. state of biodiversity reporting, REDD+ framework reporting)</li> <li>Coordination of stakeholder conflict management platform relevant to CAMPAS through community fishery sites within the eastern Plains Landscape</li> </ul>
Ministry of Tourism (MoT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holds a National Ecotourism Strategy and has developed adventure and nature-based tourism profile within Eastern Plains Landscape</li> <li>Assess ecotourism potential of protected areas at a national level, and to devise national ecotourism strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National coordination with MoE</li> <li>Key role in national level reporting (e.g. state of biodiversity reporting, REDD+ framework reporting)</li> <li>Promotion of Ecotourism potential within the landscape.</li> </ul>
Provincial development and planning agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for considering protected area locations and for safeguarding requirements during the development planning processes</li> <li>Critical role in defining provincial development needs and articulating these during spatial plan development exercise for the Eastern Plains Landscape</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some form of national level engagement, including during protected area gap analysis</li> <li>Participation in Eastern Plains Landscape spatial planning and conflict resolution platforms, in particular through the sub-committee on Forest, Biodiversity, and Development.</li> <li>Formal adoption of Eastern Plains Landscape spatial plan to ensure principles embedded in day to day infrastructure planning decisions</li> </ul>

Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery of GMS BCC investments (co-financing)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observer participant on the Project Steering Committee to ensure clear understanding of activities</li> <li>• Coordination of on-the-ground field activities</li> </ul>
REDD+ delivery bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing national REDD+ strategy documents</li> <li>• Setting national REL/RLs</li> <li>• Devising national MRV framework and means of delivery</li> <li>• Maintaining overview of local REDD+ pilot projects</li> <li>• Advice on 'nesting' pilot projects within emerging national REDD+ framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct links of engagement through MoE and FA</li> </ul>
Provincial police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcement of laws, including those relating to land use and natural resource extraction, such as poaching, timber theft</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing local police engagement in protected area patrol strengthened</li> <li>• Building capacity to build intelligence networks</li> </ul>
Local resident communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living and working within or close to protected areas</li> <li>• Use areas of importance for biodiversity conservation</li> <li>• Subject to pressures arising from in-migration and loss of land to development projects (e.g. ELCs)</li> <li>• Strongly influenced by activities affecting land they use, e.g. new restrictions within Core Areas</li> <li>• Subject to resource use negotiations and agreements</li> <li>• Key players in land and resource use regulation, through ie monitoring of illegal hunting within CPAs</li> <li>• Benefit from formalization of land use and reduced risk of allocation of land to third parties (e.g. ELCs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in Eastern Plains Conflict conflicts resolution platform</li> <li>• Empower, engage, and organize public and private sector stakeholders, particularly Community Protected Areas (CPA), Community Forests (CF), Community Fisheries (CFi)</li> <li>• Build capacity to mainstream protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and sustainable forest management practices in regional economic development</li> <li>• Conduct broad stakeholder consultation for agreement on spatial plan with land-use and protected area zoning as well as on the scenarios</li> <li>• Establish and strengthen local community fora and networks within the Eastern Plains Landscape to facilitate biodiversity conservation, for replication elsewhere</li> <li>• Enhance community based livelihoods with sustainable livelihoods programs (ADB BCC and UNEP/AF projects)</li> <li>• Build upon existing CPA and CFA establishment approaches to apply to new CPAs within Eastern Plains Landscape buffer zones</li> <li>• Participate in development of CPA good practice guidance at national level</li> </ul>
Those practicing illegal activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have major influence over structural and functional integrity of protected areas</li> <li>• Significant influence upon attitude and activities of local community members</li> <li>• Corruptive influence upon national and local officials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted through education and enforcement activities</li> </ul>

Lead non-government organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WWF, WCS, BLI, Live &amp; Learn</li> <li>• GEF project proponents (managed project development process)</li> <li>• Delivery of and participation in some national-level activities</li> <li>• Strong involvement in delivery of Eastern Plains Landscape activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detail project management structure</li> <li>• Provision of technical assistance as needed</li> </ul>
Participant non-government organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisting Royal Government of Cambodia at specific protected areas</li> <li>• Delivery of biodiversity and development projects at national and local levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong participation in Easter Plains Landscape spatial plan development</li> </ul>
Community based organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivering numerous social and environmental services to communities, particularly in areas surrounding Protected areas, and within protected area buffer zones</li> <li>• Have an interest in achieving synergies between multiple projects serving the same community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong participation in Easter Plains Landscape spatial plan development</li> <li>• Membership of conflict management platform</li> <li>• Participation in local projects, for example within buffer zones and regarding community-development</li> </ul>
Protected area staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for day to day, on-the-ground delivery of protected area management regime</li> <li>• Sometimes engaged in or unwilling/able to prevent illegal activities within Protected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and education activities and increased support for law enforcement and management activities.</li> </ul>
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control large land areas within and outside protected areas particularly through ELC contracts</li> <li>• Critical need to strengthen 'license to operate' by mitigating adverse effects of poor practices and deliver net-positive outcomes for communities and biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants in Easter Plains Landscape spatial planning process</li> </ul>

## 2.6. Baseline analysis and gaps

99. Cambodia is facing major challenges to harmonize economic development with forest and biodiversity conservation goals. As a developing country with a large population seeking to reduce poverty and rich natural resources providing the basis of the economy, Cambodia is struggling to balance economic development pressures against environmental management considerations. According to the 5<sup>th</sup> Biodiversity Status Report (in preparation), the most critical direct threat and challenge to biodiversity in Cambodia is habitat loss. This, together with habitat fragmentation due to increasing population pressure, lack of systematic and holistic planning, poor law enforcement in natural resource management and conservation, and uncertainties in land tenure exacerbate the loss of biodiversity in forested landscapes. Challenges to implement the national biodiversity action plan, identified under the 4<sup>th</sup> Biodiversity Status Report to the convention of biodiversity continue to apply: ambiguous and overlapping mandates and responsibilities by sectoral agencies. Improved intra- and inter-agency information sharing, transparency, and coordination is needed for a systematic and coordinated approach to tackle the present challenges to biodiversity, and for national and provincial agencies to promote synergy and long lasting impacts from sectoral interventions.
100. Habitat is further impacted by other drivers of changes in land use such as the actions of landless people and most importantly, the conversion of state land to agriculture by large corporations through economic land concessions for agri-business (with primary areas of investment being rubber, palm oil, cashew nuts, cassava, and livestock are the primary areas of investment). The objectives of economic land concession schemes are to increase employment in rural areas, generate state revenue, and develop Cambodia's agricultural sector. However, deforestation and habitat fragmentation associated with these land concessions has become a significant threat to protected areas, especially due to weak consideration of conservation values and sustainable development principles. Economic land concessions, in essence, transfer the authority for the economic development of land from the Government to local and foreign investors. Of particular importance is that until zonation of protected areas is in place, any area within the boundary can be designated as an economic land concession (within a sustainable use zone), as stipulated by the Protected Area Law. Although further establishment of economic land concessions in protected areas has been recently stopped, through a *Prakas*<sup>50</sup>, this is considered a significant current driver of biodiversity loss in Cambodia through the partial degazettement of protected areas, the loss of conservation investments; and in factual conflict with Cambodia's commitments such as with the Convention of Biodiversity and RAMSAR conventions. Economic land concessions are found in most of Cambodia's protected areas, confusing their priority with development needs prioritized over conservation.
101. Bilateral donors and civil society organizations continue to invest significantly in biodiversity conservation and protected area management in Cambodia, mainly stand-alone investments into individual protected areas. Cambodia has a vibrant and professional civil society sector involved in biodiversity conservation, with about 2,500 local and around 300 international non-government organizations/ associations registered with the Ministry of Interior. Most of the protection forests, several protected areas, and some unprotected forest areas are supported by long-term government-civil society collaborations covering nearly three million hectares of forest estate (over 25%), including the Eastern Plains Landscape, with FA and WWF in Mondulkiri Protected Forest; FA and WCS in Seima Protected Forest; GDANCP and WWF in Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, and GDANCP and BirdLife in Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary. These long-term collaborations have generally been successful at reducing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, through improved forest law enforcement and governance and community programs. They have been less successful in redirecting economic land concessions or to increase national uptake and up scaling of 'best practices' and capacity, such as with the MoE and FA conservation programs.
102. Only concerted action by the three protected area agencies, together with other key agencies such as public works, economic affairs and land administration can balance economic development with maintaining Cambodia's protected areas. Some key lessons learned from past projects in Cambodia working on protected

<sup>50</sup> Proclamations (*Prakas*): A proclamation is a ministerial or inter-ministerial decision signed by the relevant Minister(s)

area management and landscape conservation can be summarized in Table 9, below. These show that despite collaborative work with civil society organizations and development partner agencies, the very existence and ecological integrity of the protected areas continues to be seriously compromised by a range of factors including economic land concessions, encroachment, illegal logging, hunting and illegal trade in wildlife and forest resources, fragmentation by roads, and hydrological interventions.

**Table 9. Lessons learned from past relevant projects in Cambodia**

Working theme	Lesson learned
<b>Protected area management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure to address significant external threats to individual protected areas or their underlying causes often result in severe impact to the protected area sites and the continuation of system-level risks</li> <li>• Continuous lack of sustainable financing for protected area management to sustain external project outcomes, which show that persistent reliance on external donors to fund what should be government-supported programs and actions remains a generic problem for development assistance programs in Cambodia, and certainly for biodiversity conservation</li> </ul>
<b>Biodiversity conservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building capacity for biodiversity conservation takes significant time and best results are in areas that receive sustained international financing, it is therefore best to build on existing government and civil society organization programs and to allow enough time for self-sustaining strategies to consolidate</li> <li>• Biodiversity conservation requires integrated and coordinated approaches. An outstanding challenge identified by all sources during a UNDP country program outcome evaluation was the need to move towards more integrated approaches to conservation. It noted that national level vision and coordinated leadership was lacking. It also identified the need for landscape level approaches to address wide-ranging species and the maintenance of ecosystem services.</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape conservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-based conservation initiatives - such as patrolling and wildlife monitoring, require national level support. Promising community based conservation initiatives, facilitated by non-government organizations and bi- and multi-lateral funded programs, are vulnerable to shifting national planning, investment, and development priorities, therefore needing national institutions, capacity and funding support to sustain basic conservation services.</li> <li>• To effectively manage external threats to protected areas and maintain connectivity in forested landscapes, requires partnership, joint planning and programs, and conflict management with the private sector and government economic and infrastructure development institutions.</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation modality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project evaluations, including GEF-funded projects, have shown continued field-level investments following a parallel project nature largely focusing on contracting out activities due to capacity and policy barriers that prevent key national agencies like MoE and MAFF from delivering at the needed levels. Many conservation projects have worked through external agencies, rather than by involving government staff, and not attempted to bring them together for a more coordinated and holistic approach</li> </ul>
<b>SFM and forest carbon conservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Forest Management principles are clearly set out in the National Forest Program, which provides a guiding strategic framework for forest management in Cambodia over the next 20 years. This includes the protection of forest carbon, which has been identified as a key priority of the government; for example, the Seima Protection Forest sub-decree (2009) includes the reduction of carbon emissions as a key legal goal for the forest management. Properly accounting for carbon stocks, and avoided emissions is</li> </ul>

	<p>very challenging and complex, and requires significant investment into technical support and capacity building. The project therefore will coordinate and work with the National REDD Committee in establishing proper RL for the Eastern landscape under the national MRV mechanism; this to reduce costs, avoid overlap, and maintain uniform methodologies.</p>
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103. The CAMPAS project design responds to the above baseline situation, therefore addressing issues that have been recognized as significant constraints for biodiversity conservation and the national protected area system, including the role of carbon stock and sequestration in conservation landscapes. Table 10 presents an analysis of the present biodiversity conservation baseline, and elements in the CAMPAS project designed to address these.

**Table 10. Baseline biodiversity and landscape conservation limitations, and CAMPAS design strategy**

Baseline	Limitations and CAMPAS design strategy
<p>1. Lack of inter-sectoral coordination and capacity, absence of a unified vision, coordinated approaches, and inefficient use of resources leading to reduced efficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These lacks are reflected through deficient protected area governance and law enforcement, partly related to the split of conservation jurisdictions between three government agencies with ambiguous and often overlapping mandates and responsibilities. Further, protected areas under MoE lack of a strategic plan, clear and transparent governance process, central coordination capacity, and sustainable financial resources.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CAMPAS Outcome 1</b> and <b>Outcome 2</b> will support inter-sectoral coordination, enhanced law enforcement monitoring, agreements on a strategic plan for the national protected areas, conduct capacity building within MoE and MAFF, greatly enhance governance processes, and partnership building through participatory multi-stakeholder landscape planning and conflict resolution.</li> </ul>
<p>2. Lack of integrating the value of biodiversity, protected areas and forests at the landscape level, and carbon sequestration in development processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This lack is manifested as weak political support for the long-term legal security of the national protected area system and forest corridors, together with gaps in protected area coverage. As a result, significant challenges emerge into recognizing and integrating the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration into the planning and decision-making processes and assurance of access and benefits to local communities.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CAMPAS Outcome 1</b>, through Output 1.1, will help improve dialogue and coordinated national-level leadership for coherent conservation and development governance in protected area landscapes. This Outcome/ Output will help to address the lack of an integrated approach towards protected area connectivity in forested landscapes. Knowledge on landscape-level approaches, biodiversity values, carbon-based economic opportunities, and measures for sustainable forest management at the landscape level will be disseminated nation-wide through the targeted national communications campaign under Output 1.3 on demonstrating this approach at the landscape level, in coordination with Asian Development Bank's regional GMS Biodiversity Corridors Initiative Phase II and civil society organization programs. It will also advance measures towards achieving sustainable forest management practices through forest conservation and reforestation to promote landscape connectivity</li> </ul>
<p>3. Lack measures to safeguard forests values beyond conservation areas and practices to improve carbon stock retention through</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CAMPAS Outcome 2</b> focuses precisely on exemplifying an integrated forest management approach that enhances forest connectivity and promotes carbon retention and monitoring in the Eastern Plains Landscape. Output 2.1 will deliver an integrated Mondulkiri Landscape Plan for sustainable development that included spatial analyses and economic development and forest conservation options in the landscape. Output 2.2 will provide an assessment of carbon</li> </ul>

sustainable forest management	reference emission levels and establish forest carbon monitoring in the Eastern Plains Landscape. Output 2.4 will support community forest management measures and forest rehabilitation to enhance forest connectivity in the landscape, including agroforestry practices in at least 500 ha and forest regeneration and silviculture in a minimum of 1500 ha of community lands.
4. Lack of monitoring of wildlife, forest habitat connectivity, and other biodiversity-related aspects (CBD Aichi targets) to inform sub-national, national, and regional (GMS) decision-making processes and awareness programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This lack is seen on the deficiency of coordination regarding conservation management and mainstreaming of biodiversity within greater landscapes holding conservation and development zones, resulting in deteriorating landscapes. It is also reflected in the inefficient monitoring and conservation of biodiversity outside of protected areas, and disregard for protected area connectivity needs within development landscapes.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>CAMPAS Outcome 1</b>, particularly Output 1.1 and Output 1.3 has elements to address this issue by enhancing collaborative biodiversity monitoring, law enforcement, and information management within the greater demonstration landscape</li> </ul>
5. Lack of financial mechanisms for effective protected area management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of financial mechanisms to ensure effective conservation management, including on sustaining forest habitat connectivity, protection of carbon stocks, and pro-biodiversity economic development, and community participation and related support. Poor mobilization of available resources to implement strategic biodiversity conservation plans, compounded by weak human and institutional capacities, compounded by increasing priority given to commercial interests such as economic land concessions</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>CAMPAS Outcome 2</b>, particularly Output 2.3 responds to the need for sustainable financing for Cambodia's protected area system in an integrated landscape-wide approach.</li> </ul>

### ***Baseline projects - Cambodia protected areas and sustainable forest management support***

104. Cambodia is in need of policy and institutional reform on the management of protected areas, and to significantly increase the capacity of its key relevant agencies. Many foreign donor projects, including those of well-intended non-government organizations, have failed to sustainably increase institutional capacity and therefore presenting low prospects for sustainability. Further, the issuance of economic land concessions inside protected areas, coming into direct conflict with their real objectives and relevant legislation represent an important conservation transgression that needs to be factored in when building national consensus and support for the long-term sustainability of the national protected area system.
105. The primary baseline for CAMPAS consists of MoE protected areas administration and law enforcement monitoring; FA's national forest program that includes sustainable forest management, forest protection, wildlife conservation and law enforcement monitoring; the jointly administered UN REDD+ National Program; and FiA programs on fisheries conservation. MoE's annual budget for protected areas was USD 0.5M for 2012 and 2013, which shows a significant need for financial support given the 3.3 million hectares of protected areas under the agency's jurisdiction. A 2003 review of Cambodia's protected area system noted that MoE's budget was barely sufficient to cover staff salaries and basic administration, and quite low when compared to other countries in the region, and this situation has improved very little in recent years. There is significant additional funding from various development organizations and programs likely reaching above USD 10M annually. An Environmental Endowment Fund was established in 1996 under the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management, but is still too small and does not hold a strong focus on biodiversity.



106. The Technical Working Group on Forests and the Environment, led by the Forestry Administration (FA) developed the National Forest Program (NFP) including its coordination and planning. Financial cost estimates for the first it's ten-year phase totaled USD 45.1M, including: USD 10M for national forest resources management, including USD 2M for biodiversity conservation in protected forests and USD 2M for conservation of genetic resources; USD 2M for forest law enforcement and governance; USD 9M for community forestry; USD 13M for capacity development and research; USD 1M for conflict management; and USD 1M for monitoring and reporting. Under the national forestry program, the area of protection forest is targeted to increase to three million hectares, community forestry two million hectares, reclassified forest concessions for protection and production forest 300,000 ha and production forest 2.5 million hectares. Main income sources for the program are identified as: government (USD 15M million), national forestry (USD 1.7M), private sector (USD 1M), donors to then national forestry program over four-year period USD 27.1M, and other sources USD 2M. The Fisheries Administration (FiA) budget for fish conservation including fish sanctuaries is USD 14M under Goal three of the strategic planning framework for fisheries for the period 2010-2019.
107. Significant REDD+ funding has been committed to support Cambodia's REDD+ roadmap for implementation, particularly through the Forest Administration (FA), with USD 4.2M approved for a two-year UN REDD+ program from May 2011. This complements the ¥900M (USD 8.85M) support from the Government of Japan for the REDD+ monitoring system and implementation of the national forestry program. The Japanese international cooperation agency (JICA) has also committed support to implement the national forestry program, together with national REDD+ readiness and REDD+ demonstration projects. Further, Cambodia is expected to receive a USD 20M to USD 30M grant for climate change adaptation under the World Bank Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, focusing on climate resilient investment and building on the National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change (NAPA). Cambodia has also applied for a USD 3.6M grant from the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) to support implementation of the REDD+ roadmap. The European Commission has approved several project grants to non-government organizations to support REDD+ and site-based payment for environmental services demonstration activities in Cambodia.
108. The Asian Development Bank's Core Environment Program (CEP) designed and agreed Phase Two of the Biodiversity Corridor's Initiative (BCI) renamed Biodiversity Conservation Corridors (BCC), focuses on the Eastern Plains and the Cardamom Mountains corridors in Cambodia. The CEP also has funding for technical assistance work on REDD+ and payment for environmental services at the national level and in three biodiversity corridors: Eastern Plains, Cardamom Mountains, and Northern Plains (see section 2.7).
109. The USAID Cambodia HARVEST (Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability) program includes support for development of the policy framework as well as for national REDD+ readiness and demonstration around the Tonle Sap Great Lake and the Mekong floodplain. The USAID Regional Sustainable Landscapes Program will support REDD+ projects, training, capacity building, and national strategy development for six countries in Asia including Cambodia for USD 20M. USAID also funds the Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB) project, through Winrock International, which aims to improve conservation and governance of the Prey Lang Landscape and Eastern Plains Landscape in an effort to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. Similarly, to CAMPAS, the project addresses drivers of deforestation and biodiversity loss, and supports improvement three conservation areas covering over 800,000 ha. SFB emphasizes participation of local communities in forest management and includes capacity building for communities and government officials. The project holds three complementary objectives to CAMPAS, to: (i) Enhance effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and subnational levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity, (ii) Improve constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels, and to (iii) increase equitable economic benefits from sustainable management of forests.
110. While the sources of funding are diverse, the annual budgets of the larger international non-government organization programs in Cambodia (including WCS, WWF, FFI, CI, BirdLife International, Live & Learn, and other) are in the order of several million USD, contributing significant technical support to the government.

CAMPAS will capitalize on this collective investment by harnessing the information arising from these diverse efforts through a national biodiversity, protected areas and law enforcement monitoring and information system and by strengthening collaboration at the project's demonstration site.

111. Several of these international non-government organizations have major programs in the Eastern Plains Landscape; a general summary of ongoing programs is presented in Table 11, below.

**Table 11. International organization programs/ projects in the Eastern Plains Landscape**

Organization	Program/ project
BirdLife International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity assessment and development management and monitoring plans for Economic Land Concession in Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary</li> <li>• Critically Endangered vulture and ibis conservation in Lomphat wildlife sanctuary</li> <li>• Community co-management of terrestrial and freshwater resources on the Srepok River landscape of Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary, Cambodia</li> <li>• Conservation of Tigers, their prey and habitat in Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary</li> </ul>
Wildlife Conservation Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserving and protecting key species</li> <li>• Pioneering conservation studies, environmental education</li> <li>• Developing critical scientific information</li> <li>• Long-term support to government and communities to manage landscapes of critical importance for biodiversity and livelihoods: Seima Protection Forest (Mondulhiri and Kratie provinces), Northern Plains (Preah Vihear province), and Tonle Sap Great Lake (Battambang, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, and Banteay Meanchey provinces)</li> <li>• Capacity-building to conserve biodiversity and support communities who depend on natural resources, including development of conservation-friendly sustainable enterprises.</li> </ul>
World Wide Fund for Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting tiger reintroduction and conservation in the eastern plains landscape</li> <li>• Enhancing innovative financing strategies for conservation of forest connectivity in the Eastern Plains Landscape</li> <li>• Sustaining biodiversity, environmental and social benefits in the Protected Areas of the Eastern Plains Landscape of Cambodia</li> <li>• Supporting forests and biodiversity in Cambodia</li> </ul>

## 2.7. Linkages with other GEF and non-GEF interventions

### *Coordination with related initiatives*

112. At the national level, CAMPAS will build on Global Environmental Facility (GEF) completed and current investments in biodiversity conservation in Cambodia. Current investments are presented below, and additional information on ongoing (at the time of writing) project initiatives relevant to CAMPAS are presented in Appendix 17. Additional ongoing project initiatives relevant to CAMPAS:
113. UNDP/GEF (ID #1043) Establishing Protected Areas Landscape Management (CALM) in the Northern Plains (ended). Approaches developed for the CALM project, and lessons learned have been used to inform design of the landscape demonstration component of CAMPAS, through involvement of WCS. There will be a stronger emphasis on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management into economic development planning at subnational level, with planned coordination and co-financing inputs from ADB's BCC and potentially other donors.

114. UNDP/GEF (ID #3635) Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management and Development of Bio-energy Markets to Promote Environmental Sustainability and to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Cambodia (in progress). The project focuses on southern-forested catchment areas of the Tonle Sap Watershed. Although CAMPAS has a different focus centered on protected area management and related forest protection and rehabilitation in the wider Eastern Plains Landscape, advice would be sought from the project during the design and implementation of the landscape conservation demonstration component.
115. UNEP/GEF (ID #3890) Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Program for Climate Change in the Coastal Zone of Cambodia (in progress), which considers livelihood improvement and ecosystems. CAMPAS would harness any lessons learned regarding vulnerabilities and links between livelihoods improvement and climate change adaptation.
116. ADB/GEF (ID #102294) project on watershed management and ecosystem services in the Cardamom Mountains uplands of Prek Thnot River (in progress). With some of its components similar to CAMPAS; restoration and maintenance of forest cover and watershed stability while providing for sustainable livelihoods development, biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, and ecosystem services, the project will provide opportunities for exchanging experience in forest and watershed rehabilitation, community involvement and forest rehabilitation monitoring.
117. The UN-REDD+ Program - a National REDD+ Taskforce has been established led by MoE and FA, and significant funds have been made available for REDD+ activities under an initial two-year program. One of the key REDD+ demonstration landscapes for the national REDD+ program is the Seima Protection Forest, one of the major focal areas for CAMPAS. On the advice of MoE and FA, CAMPAS will not invest directly into the development of REDD pilot projects or REDD+ readiness activities as these are already supported from other sources. However, CAMPAS will support a number of REDD+ strategies across the landscape, and provide feedback to national policy processes. The main collaboration will be in assessment of sustainable financing approaches for the protected areas including REDD+ based on the experiences of these other initiatives, and expanding successful experience from REDD+ pilot projects on community-based forest management across the demonstration landscape. CAMPAS will also be able to provide technical and other input into national technical work, for example the development of sub-national Reference Emissions Levels (RELS).
118. The UNEP adaptation fund project 'Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of Rural Communities Living in Protected Areas of Cambodia (USD 4.9M) executed by MoE. Synergies with CAMPAS include applying project approaches in the demonstration landscape, up scaling and publicizing lessons, and identifying climate change related vulnerabilities for biodiversity not covered by the project. Specific areas of collaboration include activities related to 'community protected areas' (CPAs) in Mondulkiri. CAMPAS's activities on multiple protected areas in Mondulkiri, including existing and proposed CPAs, and its national scale activities involving other protected areas and law enforcement monitoring (LEM), and sustainable finance models, could benefit the adaptation fund project reciprocally.
119. The ITTO project 'Strengthening the Capacity in Forest Law Enforcement and Governance of the Permanent Forest Estates in Kratie and Mondulkiri Provinces of Cambodia (#673/12) is a USD 0.5M project by Forestry Administration. The project seeks to curb illegal forest activities resulting in deforestation and forest degradation, specifically by strengthening forest law enforcement in the Permanent Forest Estates (PFEs) of (Mondulkiri and Kratie provinces, which suffer from inadequate capacities to control illegal forest activities. Its development objective is to contribute to sustainable forest management through suppression of illegal forest activities on subject forests with a particular focus on improving capacity of Mondulkiri and Kratie provinces in forest law enforcement and governance. The project's outputs present opportunities for synergy with CAMPAS, particularly regarding the proposed (i) Enhanced operational capacity of Forestry Administration in enforcing forest laws in the protected forests; (ii) Increased support to local communities on law enforcement initiatives of the Forestry Administration; and (iii) Promoted collaboration between Forestry Administration and stakeholders.

120. The consultation process led by MoE to develop this proposal identified interests that will contribute towards a mechanism for collaboration and information exchange on biodiversity that will lead to stronger synergies between the variety of ongoing initiatives. Specific linkages have been developed relating to the demonstration landscape for the project. Relevant civil society organization-supported projects include: WWF GMS Program which includes programs in the Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape (since 2003), freshwater and aquatic resource conservation (since 2005) and sustainable rattan harvest and production (since 2009); WCS Mondulkiri landscape conservation (eight programs with multiple donors, covering species conservation, CBNRM, registering communal lands, and law enforcement support, REDD+ and community-based natural resource management in Seima Protected Forest; WCS Northern Plains and Tonle Sap conservation programs; WCS initiatives supporting LEM including MIST capacity building and SMART development; Birdlife International's support for GEF and other agencies, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund investments in the Indo Burma hotspot, Cambodia dry forest vulnerability and adaptation project, integrated conservation support and tiger conservation in Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary, and Strengthening and Expanding the Ramsar sites Network in Cambodia; FFI CI and Wildlife Alliance on capacity building, LEM and CBNRM in the Cardamom Mountains.
121. CAMPAS has been designed and driven by national priorities under strong national ownership. In line with the GMS Working Group on environment consultations, the project will contribute significantly to regional programmatic outcomes and agreement has been reached on co-funding partnership through coordination with ADB's Greater Mekong Sub-region Core Environment Program (GSM-CEP) and the Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative Phase II (GMS BCI), the GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project – GSM-BCC investment of USD 19M in Cambodia (Mondulkiri and Koh Kong provinces), ADB's Forest and Biodiversity Program, ADB/GEF Program ID #4649 Greater Mekong Sub-region Forests and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FBP), and the related Forests and Biodiversity Regional Support Project under the GSM-FBP.
122. CAMPAS offers a high degree of synergy with the ADB Greater Mekong Sub-region initiatives (see Table 12, below). The two initiatives are sought to collaborate at three levels: on the ground for the demonstration landscape with WCS and WWF involvement; At the national level with the ADB project management unit; and at Greater Mekong Sub-region level with the ADB Environmental Operations Center. CAMPAS has been designed to achieve broad compatibility and harmonization with the ADB/GEF GMS Forest and Biodiversity Program, which aims to increase commitment toward protecting, conserving and restoring the integrity of high biodiversity value 'conservation landscapes' within the GMS focusing on issues that can be addressed through regional cooperation. CAMPAS is consistent with all four components of the GMS Forest Biodiversity Program regional support project (trans-boundary landscape management, wildlife and forest law enforcement monitoring, biodiversity monitoring and information management, METT for protected areas), which aim to facilitate regional cooperation and coordinated national actions for the sustainable management and climate resilience of a network of priority conservation landscapes in the GMS, and achieve effective and efficient program management for the GMS Forest Biodiversity Program.

Table 12. CAMPAS synergy with ADB Greater Mekong Sub-region initiatives

Synergy type	Details on CAMPAS and ADB BCC synergetic aspects
<b>Geographical</b>	CAMPAS focuses on the dry forests of the Eastern Plains Landscape taking into account its location within one of the ADB Biodiversity Conservation Corridors.
<b>Institutional</b>	ADB Biodiversity Conservation Corridors and CAMPAS are both engaged in reinforcing capacity of Ministry of Environment (MOE) and Forestry Administration (FA) as main government institutions.
<b>Thematic</b>	<p>Identified synergies under co-funding partnership totaling an estimated USD 7.5 M (cash, in-kind) with the ADB Biodiversity Conservation Corridors project covering all outputs of the biodiversity conservation corridor. More specifically, the following synergies are highlighted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ADB BCC Output 1- Institutions and communities strengthened for biodiversity corridor management</b> is directly linked with: <i>CAMPAS Output 1.1 (USD 794,866)</i> on protected area system governance, effectiveness of the national protected area system. Other synergies exist with <i>CAMPAS Output 2.1**</i> on harmonizing regional development plans with biodiversity and forest conservation, and also linked with some activities under <i>CAMPAS Outputs 2.2 and 2.3</i> on community development, protected area management and forest rehabilitation; and <i>CAMPAS Output 2.4**</i> on forest connectivity. Both projects will engage on improving protected management (including enforcement, research, business) and their connectivity within the general landscape through strengthening capacities of communities, sub-national, and national level. The ADB BCC co-financing will amount USD 0.01M over the initial years (refer to detail activities in Appendixes 4-7). <i>Note that items marked with ** also correspond to other stated synergies.</i></li> <li>• <b>ADB BCC Output 2 - Biodiversity corridors restored, protected, and maintained</b> is directly linked with: <i>CAMPAS Output 1.2, (USD 21,240 under 1.2.2 + USD 221,240 under item 1.2.1)</i> which focuses on improved national compliance with protected area management goals and maintaining forest connectivity across large landscapes; <i>CAMPAS Output 2.1 (USD 118,470 under item 2.1.1 + USD 352,840 under item 2.1.2)**</i> on harmonizing regional development plans with biodiversity and forest conservation; and <i>CAMPAS Outputs 2.2 and 2.3</i>, which include aspects of community development, protected area management and forest rehabilitation at the landscape level. Both projects will engage MOE, FA, and provincial government technical line ministries to implement the newly Protected Area Strategy (link with NBSAP) and national forest program and policies. Engagement with the private sector and integration of infrastructure development will be key project activities where both projects will complement each other. The ADB BCC co-financing will amount USD 3.6M over five years (refer to detail activities in Appendixes 4-7). <i>Note that items marked with ** also correspond to other stated synergies.</i></li> <li>• <b>ADB BCC Output 3: Livelihoods improved and small-scale infrastructure support provided</b> is mainly linked to <i>CAMPAS Output 2.4, (USD 263,380 under item 2.4.1 + USD 210,686 under item 2.4.2)</i> where the two projects will join forces and complement each other to increase resource and livelihood security for communities by establishing alternative income base (NTFPs, forest</li> </ul>

and agro-forestry) and deliver improved capacities of local communities to manage community forests and community protected areas, engaging in forest rehabilitation and biodiversity conservation. The ADB BCC co-financing will amount USD 3,750,000 over five years (refer to detail activities in Appendixes 4-7).

123. CAMPAS's focus on the dry forests of the Eastern Plains Landscape takes account of its location within one of the BCC Biodiversity Conservation Landscapes (Eastern Plains). Identified synergies under co-funding partnership total an estimated USD 7.5M with the ADB/BCC project (see Table 12). Potential for synergy include Outcome 1- through CAMPAS Output 1.1 on 'effectiveness of the national protected area system, and forest landscape connectivity assessed and reviewed'; Output 2.1 on 'enhancing biodiversity security and forest connectivity, with reduced emissions by harmonizing economic development plans with forest and biodiversity conservation', and Output 2.4 on 'enhancing forest cover and carbon sequestration with increased community resource management and livelihood security'. Synergies with Outcome 2 – 'Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape' include CAMPAS Output 2.1 on enhanced biodiversity security and forest connectivity, with reduced emissions by harmonizing economic development plans with forest and biodiversity conservation. CAMPAS Output 2.4 on enhanced forest cover and carbon sequestration with increased community resource management and livelihood security also has great synergy potential.
124. At the global level, the Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP) endorsed by the St Petersburg summit in November 2010 and the Global Tiger Initiative (supported by IBRD/GEF ID #3691 on Tiger Futures: Mainstreaming Conservation in Large Landscapes (approved May 2008) are relevant through the joint coordinated management of these trans-boundary landscapes and cooperation to combat poaching and illegal trade in tigers and tiger parts as well as the many other species found in tiger habitat. This will also receive support from the World Bank Adaptive Program Lending for Strengthening regional cooperation for wildlife protection in Asia, which aims to assist the participating governments to build or enhance shared capacity, institutions, knowledge and incentives to collaborate in tackling illegal wildlife trade and other select regional conservation threats to habitats in border areas, with a particular focus on the Global Tiger Initiative partnerships.
125. CAMPAS will coordinate with the regional UNEP/GEF project ID #3957 Removing Barriers to Invasive Species Management in Production and Protection Forests in Southeast Asia – which has a project management unit at GDANCP, specifically on species selection for reforestation activities, and management effectiveness of protected areas in the Eastern Plains Landscape. The carbon measurement models and tools developed under the UNEP/GEF 'SFM Carbon Benefits Project (CBP): Modeling, Measurement and Monitoring (ID #3449) will be of particular use to the project in Cambodia, which is gearing up and receiving increased investments in REDD+. Potential synergies exist with the GEF-supported project Institutionalizing Payments for Ecosystem Services ID # 2589, which aims at providing information tools at a global scale and at establishing regional networks for payment-based schemes. The project is complementary as it aims to mainstream ecosystem service concerns into sub-national planning and investments to the benefit of protected area systems, achieving sustainable forest management and enhancing the income base of local communities.
126. The CAMPAS project is now aligned with the UNEP PoW 2014-2017, and will benefit from collaboration and synergies with UNEP projects under Expected Accomplishment (a): 'Use of the ecosystem approach in countries to maintain ecosystem services and sustainable productivity of terrestrial and aquatic systems is increased', through its Output 1 'Methodologies, partnerships and tools to maintain or restore ecosystem services and integrate the ecosystem management approach with the conservation and management of critical ecosystems'.

127. As a result, in addition to initiatives such as IPBES, UN-REDD and TEEB, Cambodia has been involved in the sub-global assessment (SGA) network facilitated by UNEP-WCMC through which the Government has received capacity building support for undertaking ecosystem services assessments in line with methodologies and approaches adopted by IPBES. This may be of particular benefit to the CAMPAS activities and outputs 1.1.12 (effectiveness and representativeness of national PA system) and 1.1.3 (ES). Furthermore, the project is fully in line with the newly launched PoW 2014-2017 project entitled, "Ecosystem management of productive landscapes" which through its partnership not only provides opportunities for technical backstopping, use of tools, but also co-funding support through e.g. its partner WCMC and UNEP ROAP.
128. CAMPAS would also contribute to the achieving the results of the Cambodia UNDAF 2011-2015, which has as relevant outcomes:
- Outcome 1.2: Environment and Sustainable Development: 'National and local authorities and private sector institutions are better able to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources ( fisheries, forestry, mangrove, land, and protected areas), cleaner technologies and responsive to climate change' - specifically its outputs:
  - Biodiversity conservation and community based natural resource management for the enhancement of livelihoods mainstreamed into national and local development plans to promote poverty - environment linkages
  - Capacity of public and private sectors strengthened to promote clean and environmentally friendly technologies and interventions for the reduction of GHG emissions, and improvement of resource productivity (e.g. SFM)

The project closely aligns with these by targeting the enhanced management effectiveness of both national PAS as well as national biodiversity conservation program, the mainstreaming of the values of biodiversity and PAs in the sub-national economic development plans, to support poverty alleviation in and around PAs, as well as by enhancing landscape connectivity through the SFM practices. The latter also contributes to conserving forest carbon stock and carbon sequestrations in line with the UNDAF output.

## SECTION 3: INTERVENTION STRATEGY (ALTERNATIVE)

### 3.1. Project rationale, policy conformity, and expected global environmental benefits

129. CAMPAS will build upon related baseline initiatives, harnessing lessons-learned from other project interventions, and filling in the gaps for strategic, collaborative, and sustainable protected areas governance and management of forest resources. The project will respond to the need to strengthen the management effectiveness of Cambodia's national protected area system. In doing so, it will enhance national and sub-national programs related to protected areas and biodiversity conservation. It will also support measures to increase the retainment of forest carbon and climate change mitigation, by helping to improve inter-sectoral collaboration, landscape connectivity, and sustainable forest management and rehabilitation in the pilot area; the Eastern Plains Landscape. The project will bring global environmental benefits in the areas of biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and sustainable forest management, as described below under the corresponding headings.

#### *Global biodiversity benefits*

130. The fourth national report to the Convention of Biodiversity states the lack of a unified approach as the key constraint for delivery of the NBSAP. In particular, the national protected area system is currently divided between three agencies, with little support from other government agencies. In addition, the lack of a unified approach is also recognized as a key constraint for maintaining regional ecosystem connectivity, addressing forest land degradation, filling the gaps in capacity required for sustainable forest management, supporting climate change mitigation, improving habitat restoration efforts, and strengthening biodiversity protection within and outside protected areas. Cambodia is also a signatory to the Satoyama Initiative on Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes (SEPL) and sees the importance of landscape level approaches to biodiversity management and sustainable production, which will be trialed under the CAMPAS project.
131. CAMPAS will directly address Biodiversity Focal Area Objective 1: Improve the sustainability of Protected Area System- improving management effectiveness of over 4.5 million hectares of protected areas first of all by establishing a national law enforcement system, and developing and demonstrating coordinated planning, information management, institutional and financial arrangements around a unified vision for Cambodia's protected area system, which is currently administered by three agencies with limited coordination and information-sharing.
132. The majority of the project interventions and investment will contribute to Biodiversity Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through a significant component in the Eastern Plains Landscape integrated with ADB's regional GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors (BCC), demonstrating how protected areas can be mainstreamed into landscape level planning and economic development to reduce levels of encroachment and other external pressures and to support community-based natural resource management.

#### *Climate change mitigation benefits*

133. Climate Change Mitigation Objective 5: Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use change and forestry - 'good management practices of land-use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) in the wider landscape' will be addressed by CAMPAS in two ways:
- Firstly; through the demonstration component (Outcome 2) establishing provincial and district spatial plans and promoting improved forest protection, rehabilitation of degraded forest areas, and community forestry practices in and around protected areas to strengthen ecological networks.
  - Secondly; through the improved management effectiveness in the national protected areas, and up scaling of sustainable forest management practices in and around protected areas. These activities will also



contribute to meeting the Sustainable Forest Management Objective 1: Reduce pressures on forest resources and generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services – ‘good management practices applied in existing forests’.

- These interlinked methods will be monitored through a carbon stock monitoring system being developed by the UN-REDD program as part of the national REDD+ roadmap development, and the REL baseline setting a part of the national REDD+ strategy. CAMPAS will coordinate with this mechanism to refine baseline estimates of carbon stocks and sequestration, in particular during the inception phase.

134. Annual observed deforestation rates in the Eastern Plains Landscape have increased from 219 ha of open deciduous forest in 2001 to 4,364 in 2011, averaging 2,418 ha per year, for 2,418 ha during the six-year period. During the same period, the extent of deforestation in closed evergreen forest has been much larger, and at a 2011 7.30% rate show an annual average 7,921 ha, and totaling 47,528 ha (see Table 13, below).

**Table 13. Annual observed deforestation rates for Eastern Plains Landscape**

Year	Open Forest (Deciduous)			Closed Forest (Evergreen)		
	Area (ha)	Defor (ha)	% Defor	Area (ha)	Defor (ha)	% Defor
2000	938,922	NA	NA	316,219	NA	NA
2001	938,703	219	0.02%	315,102	1,117	0.35%
2003	938,010	693	0.07%	313,095	2,007	0.64%
2005	937,626	384	0.04%	308,834	4,261	1.38%
2007	934,754	2,872	0.31%	297,217	11,617	3.91%
2009	928,774	5,980	0.64%	288,294	8,923	3.10%
2011	924,411	4,364	0.47%	268,691	19,603	7.30%
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>14,512</b>		<b>Total:</b>	<b>47,528</b>	

135. CAMPAS activities related to the Climate Change Mitigation Objective 5 and Sustainable Forest Management Objective 1 are expected to bring about 268,691 ha closed evergreen forests and 924,411 ha open deciduous forests 1,193,1 under improved management, rehabilitation, and carbon stock conservation. Preliminary estimates on carbon fluxes in the demonstration area indicate emissions of about 26,000,000 tons of CO<sup>2</sup> per year, for a total of 130,445,408 under a business as usual scenario over the five-year period between 2017 and 2024. Avoidance of further deforestation through improved management and security of protected areas, and sustainable community forest management measures would bring, under 50% program effectiveness, an estimated 64.2 million tons of CO<sup>2</sup> over a five-year period (2017-2024), see Table 14, below.

**Table 14. BAU baseline projected GHG emissions and removals, for different program effectiveness, for avoided deforestation in the Eastern Plains Landscape for the five-year CAMPAS**

Year	Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Removals (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) Based on Program Effectiveness		
	Business as Usual	25% Effective	50% Effective	75% Effective
2017	25,233,259	6,308,315	12,616,630	18,924,944
2019	26,217,310	6,554,328	13,108,655	19,662,983
2021	26,613,321	6,653,330	13,306,660	19,959,990
2023	26,481,108	6,620,277	13,240,554	19,860,831
2024	25,900,410	6,475,103	12,950,205	19,425,308
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>130,445,408</b>	<b>32,611,352</b>	<b>65,222,704</b>	<b>97,834,056</b>

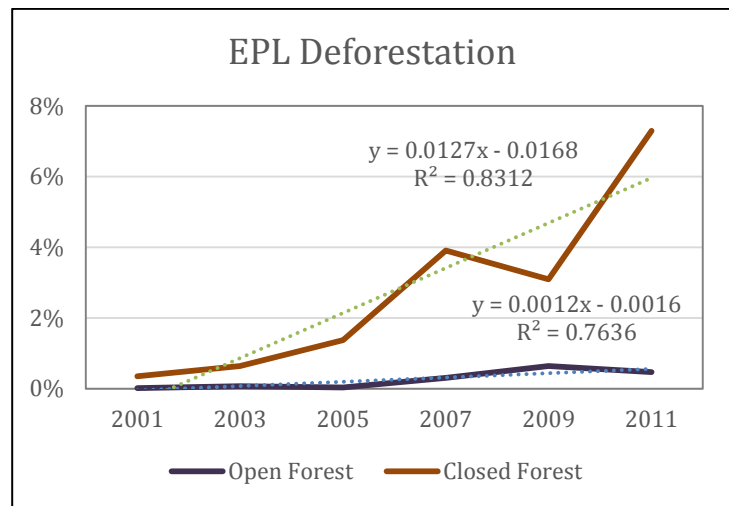
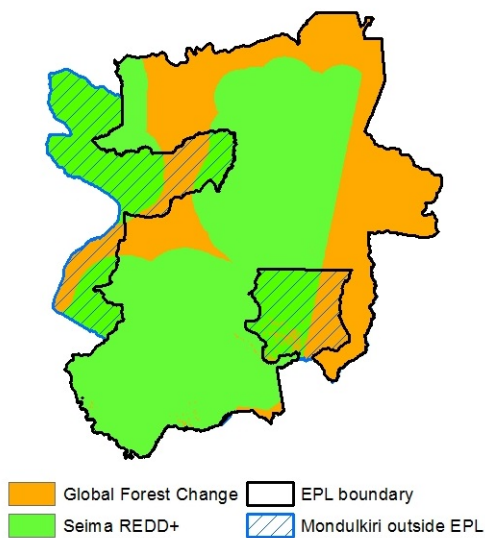
*Eastern Plains Landscape baseline and GHG emissions from deforestation*

136. Since the national baseline has not yet been finalized by RCG, a preliminary forest carbon emissions baseline has been developed for the Eastern Plains Landscape. Two forest cover and deforestation datasets were combined to develop the historic rates of deforestation. These are from the Global Forest Change 2000-2012<sup>51</sup> by the University of Maryland and the land cover assessment produced by WCS for the Seima Protection Forest REDD+ project, conducted under the USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity in Cambodia. The SPF land cover classification was used when available, 66% of the Eastern Plains Landscape (Table 14), due to the greater degree of accuracy as compared to the Global Forest Change dataset which significantly under classified the dry, deciduous open forests in the Eastern Plains Landscape. The two datasets were harmonized into a single classification scheme with standard biennial deforestation observation periods. The Global Forest Change dataset was set to match the open and dense forest type classes used by Seima REDD+ by establishing a tree canopy cover threshold that best matched Seima REDD+ values for the data overlap areas. Within the Eastern Plains Landscape boundary, a histogram was generated of the 30m pixels belonging to each class for two year deforestation periods for both the open forest class and the closed forest class, providing both area of each forest type and biennial deforestation rates (Table 13).

137. Using a linear regression of observed deforestation (Figure 6) future deforestation rates and emissions were projected for the five year CAMPAS program. Emission factors for the open and closed forest types were taken from those reported for the Seima REDD+ Project. These predictions are presented in Table 14 (above) along with projected removals from high (75%), medium (50%), and low (25%) effectiveness.

<sup>51</sup> Hansen, M. C., P. V. Potapov, R. Moore, M. Hancher, S. A. Turubanova, A. Tyukavina, D. Thau, S. V. Stehman, S. J. Goetz, T. R. Loveland, A. Kommareddy, A. Egorov, L. Chini, C. O. Justice, and J. R. G. Townshend. 2013. "High-Resolution Global Maps of 21st-Century Forest Cover Change." *Science* 342 (15 November): 850–53. Data available on-line from: <http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest>.

**Figure 5. Contributing datasets for the Eastern Plains Landscape baseline**



**Figure 6. Linear regression of observed biennial deforestation trends**

***Sustainable forest management/ REDD+***

- 138. CAMPAS Output 2.4, looks at enhancing forest cover with increased community resource management activities, which is directly linked to the Sustainable Forest Management/REDD+ goal of achieving environmental benefits from improved management of forests, strengthening forest ecosystems services and local community livelihoods. CAMPAS activities are in line with GEF SFM Objective 1, and support attainment of targets under outcome 1.2
- 139. A large number of deciduous and evergreen forests are degraded on an annual basis in the Easter Plains Landscape (see Table 13, above). CAMPAS Output 2.4 will support GEF SFM Outcome 1.2 through the establishment of forest habitat restoration activities with native tree species and agroforestry practices in an area of at least 500 ha. Although small, initial demonstrations on forest restoration would likely promote replications by local communities themselves in the Eastern Plains Landscape and beyond, given that the works would be integrated and in collaboration with the national REDD+ project.
- 140. Further to the above, GEF SFM results framework targets under Outcome 1.3 will be directly supported by CAMPAS’s protected area connectivity work in the Eastern Plains Landscape, particularly through the proposed development of a detailed plan and stakeholder agreement on natural and assisted forest regeneration in and area of at least 1,500 ha, but possibly extending to 10,000 ha. Because the proposed work is both government and community-led, good forest management practices will emerge with forest services initially generating at the target project sites and potentially spilling into the larger landscape.

***CAMPAS overall strategic design***

- 141. CAMPAS project is designed to compliment and support baseline projects, filling thematic and spatial gaps to:
  - (i) Build protected area management capacities, stakeholder collaboration, and sustainable financing mechanisms, addressing prioritized protected area biodiversity and conservation corridor threats

- (ii) Significantly strengthen inter-sectoral collaboration, reach agreement on a unified vision for national protected areas network, establish forested landscape connectivity and biodiversity conservation, harmonize conservation objectives and development strategies
- (iii) Need for a national-scale monitoring system to inform national and sub-national decision making and awareness programs regarding wildlife conservation, forest habitat connectivity, and law enforcement
- (iv) Integrate protected area and forest corridor conservation and restoration in sub-national economic development, to ensure greenhouse gas benefits and the sustainable provision of local, regional, and trans-boundary forest ecosystem services in 1,193,102 ha (268,691 ha closed evergreen forests and 924,411 ha open deciduous forests) I the Eastern Plains Landscape demonstration area
- (v) Increase resource and livelihood security of communities involved in Community Protected Areas and Communal Forests, including conservation agreements, and links to on-going REDD, social forest management and livelihood programs, which is also currently updating the relevant estimates of national sequestration
- (vi) Mitigate climate change by producing CO<sup>2</sup> benefits, including restored and enhanced carbon stocks in 1,500 ha reforestation, and agro-forests plots, and avoided deforestation in the Eastern Plains Landscape of between an estimated 32,611,352 tons of CO<sup>2</sup> (over five years on the basis of 25% program effectiveness) and an estimated 97,834,056 tons of CO<sup>2</sup> (over five years on the basis of a 75% program effectiveness (see Table 14).

### ***Policy conformity***

142. The project is aligned with the NBSAP (2002); it addresses directly nine of its strategic objectives under the protected areas theme, including: management plans, protected areas extension, increase public awareness, share of information and technology, prevention of illegal resource extraction, strengthen cross sectoral communication and coordination, enhance capacity of GDANCP, sustainable financing, and a national protected area monitoring system. The project will contribute to implementation of biodiversity conservation priorities indicated in the Convention of Biodiversity 4th National Report (2010); including: awareness raising on implementation of conservation legislation, the importance of biodiversity, building capacity for government and institutional management regarding biodiversity, increasing stakeholders' awareness of the convention of biodiversity by integrating biodiversity conservation in national, ministerial, and local plans including regional biodiversity planning, and increasing regional cooperation and strengthening funding. The project will strengthen implementation of the Ramsar Convention, including extending the Ramsar Site network, improving inter-sectoral coordination, increasing awareness levels, and enhancing the knowledge base on Cambodian wetlands.
143. The project is consistent with the National Capacity Action Plan for the three United Nations Conventions, United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (UNCBD), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the convention on biodiversity program of work on protected areas. The project will contribute towards Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 7, Target 9 - Integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources, through maintaining 60% forest cover, and 3.3 million ha under protected areas (plus a further 1.35 million ha under protection forest and 580,800 ha of fish sanctuaries by 2015).
144. Cambodia's Initial National Communication under UNFCCC (2002) noted that the main source of carbon dioxide emissions was land use change and forest sector (97%), although this sector's capacity to uptake carbon dioxide exceeds emissions by 43%, potentially offsetting all other greenhouse gas emissions. This project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions through forest protection and reforestation, including improved relevant law enforcement. Increased security of the protected area system and integrated landscape management will also

contribute towards Cambodia's National REDD Program and ecosystem-based adaptation in line with Cambodia's National Adaptation Plan for Action on Climate Change (2006).

145. The project will provide key support towards the implementation of the Protected Areas Law (2008) governing protected areas under MoE's jurisdiction, related aspects of the National Forestry Program (2010 – 2029), and the Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries (2010-2019) under MAFF. These are framed in the context of Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2013), Government Rectangular Strategy (2009-2013), Strategic Framework on Decentralization and De-concentration (2005), and the Organic Law (2008) on sub-national administration, which delegates government functions to the lowest most effective levels, including natural resource management. The project will aim to mainstream biodiversity conservation for the Eastern Plains Landscape in production landscapes in line with the Three-Year Implementation Plan 2011-2013 (IP3) of the National Program on Sub-national Democratic Development under the Ministry of Interior, which focuses on the establishment, governance, functioning, and oversight of Sub-national Administration (Provinces, Districts, Municipalities and Communes/ Sangkats) and the completion and further development of the overall policy and regulatory framework.
146. Cambodia is also a party to CITES, WHC, UNCCD, the CMS IOSEA agreement on marine turtles, International Tropical Timber Agreement, East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (migratory water bird conservation), Agreement on Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin (Mekong River Commission), ASEAN cooperation on the environment, and Prime Ministerial agreements on curbing illegal activities in cross border trade in timber and endangered wildlife (with Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam). The project will contribute to these through its significant investments and set targets on law enforcement and monitoring, and through its focus on landscape connectivity and trans-boundary protected areas (with particularly Vietnam) in the Eastern Plains Landscape.

### ***Overall GEF conformity***

147. The project's global environmental benefits include the consolidation of a unified approach towards conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems services in Cambodia, though stronger coordination of national agencies and provincial governments at the national level. Local level interventions at the project demonstration site will promote forest connectivity between protected areas already in place, thus piloting integrated habitat conservation at the larger landscape level. The stronger governance of protected areas, combined with sustainable forest management by local communities in forest habitat links will help ensure that biodiversity values are maintained across the landscape.
148. Second to biodiversity conservation is the project's emphasis on enhancing the retainment of carbon stocks, by furthering sustainable forest management across larger forested landscapes, though improved forest conservation and promoting sustainable forest management through local communities, and adding value to standing forest resources through carbon valuation initiative.
149. The project meets overall GEF implementation and design requirements for sustainability, Eastern Plains Landscape replicability, stakeholder involvement, and monitoring and evaluation, as:
- **Sustainability** (see item 3.8): The project prioritizes training and capacity building of staff within national and provincial institutions, and of community members are priorities of the project and will ensure that adaptive capacity is strengthened at all levels. In so doing, adaptation measures are likely to be sustainable beyond the project lifetime.
  - **Replicability** (see item 3.9) : The documentation of studies, analyses and best practices will allow for the development of a more robust planning framework through participation of all relevant partners. In addition, plans for up-scaling key project activities, such as mangrove rehabilitation will also be developed during the course of the project. Furthermore, by disseminating lessons learned through two knowledge

platforms (namely the Adaptation Knowledge Platform and the CCCA Knowledge Platform, see Section 2.8) future adaptation endeavors within the coastal zone are more likely to be successful.

- **Stakeholder involvement** (see section 5): The project design was formulated as result of extensive stakeholder consultations and will ensure the involvement of stakeholders during project implementation and monitoring.

**Monitoring and evaluation** (see section 6) : The project design includes an effective monitoring and evaluation framework, which will enable ongoing adaptive management, ensuring that lessons are learned and disseminated by producing regular progress reports for stakeholders (see Project monitoring reports

### 3.2. Project goal and objective

150. The project objective is ‘to enhance Cambodia’s protected area management effectiveness and secure forest carbon through improving inter-sectoral collaboration, landscape connectivity and sustainable forest management’. Its overall goal is to ‘Improve the sustainability of the Cambodia’s system of protected areas, mainstream biodiversity into production landscapes, and promote conservation of carbon stocks’.

151. The project aligns with three GEF focal areas:

- (i) Biodiversity, improving the sustainability of Cambodia’s protected area system, and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes
- (ii) Climate Change Mitigation, resulting from promoting forest conservation and enhancing carbon stocks through sustainable management of forestlands and reduction of pressures on forest resources, thus generating sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services
- (iii) Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+, by promoting community sustainable forest management practices, with a potential to provide livelihood resources and security for local communities.

### 3.3. Project components and expected results

152. CAMPAS is designed to ‘enhance Cambodia’s Protected Areas System<sup>52</sup> management effectiveness and to secure forest carbon through improving inter-sectoral collaboration, landscape connectivity, and sustainable forest management. The project works at the national level, through Outcome 1, and at a demonstration landscape level, through Outcome 2. Interventions of the project alternative at the national level aim to set the foundation to enhance the effectiveness of the national protected area system and biodiversity conservation, while activities at the landscape level (Eastern Plains Landscape) aim to examine and work on solutions to support biodiversity in conservation landscapes for possible up scaling to the national level. Detailed project outcomes, outputs, deliverables, and activities are provided below, and in the project results framework (Appendix 5).

#### **Outcome 1:**

#### **Strengthened national vision and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management**

#### *Alternative course of action*

153. With three outputs, CAMPAS Outcome 1 works at the national level, strengthening inter-sectoral institutional capacities to govern the national protected area system, while improving biodiversity conservation at a landscape

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<sup>52</sup> Within this document, the term ‘Protected Area System or PAS’ refers jointly to areas under protection by MoE, FA, and FiA

level, and strengthening biodiversity monitoring of conservation measures. In first instance, the project will harnesses the current National Biodiversity Steering Committee to promote informed inter-sectoral leadership dialogue, facilitating the prevention and resolution of conflict regarding biodiversity and landscape-based natural resources management, and increasing the collaboration between MoE and MAFF agencies for biodiversity conservation, inclusive of establishing a national task force on protected area management. Under this outcome, the alternative course of action examines the national protected area system and forest landscape connectivity to strengthen its purpose and function, rationalizing the national system of protected areas for their biodiversity & ecosystem representativeness/conservation purpose, and assessing their governance and function at the regional and landscape levels. A thorough analysis of protected areas within the Eastern Plains Landscape is conducted to collect sample measures in terms of protected area functional requirements.

154. Under this first outcome, the CAMPAS alternative will help define a coherent biodiversity vision and strategic national management plan for protected areas, incorporating the value of ecosystem services, strategies to improve the representation of key species and ecosystems in the national protected area system, their role in mitigation (and adaptation) to climate change and the forest connectivity needs at landscape levels. Spatial planning to harmonize economic development and biodiversity conservation needs, supported by inter-agency coordination and good governance are promoted to strengthen biodiversity conservation objectives and compliances. In line with this, activities within the outcome include strengthening of institutional and human capacities of MoE, MAFF, and local governments to strengthen biodiversity conservation and management at landscape level, inclusive of identifying needs to implement a protected area strategy and defining sustainable financial mechanisms for protected areas and biodiversity conservation. With its various activities, the outcome would deliver a transparent and harmonized national protected area system, together with an institutionalized protected area enforcement and forest connectivity monitoring system using remote sensing and geographic information tools at the national level. Trans-boundary landscape management work would follow current project initiatives, particularly in the Eastern Plains Landscape, establishing collaboration and sharing of information and experiences with neighboring countries.
155. Given the national scale of this first outcome, CAMPAS will help improve inclusive national support and conflict resolution on biodiversity conservation in protected areas and surrounding landscapes through a national communications campaign, incorporating branding and social marketing to deliver a harmonized vision on protected areas and biodiversity conservation. As the initiative would be planned and delivered together by MoE and MAFF agencies, the project would help strengthen the needed institutional and human capacities for successful campaign. Through planning and implementation of the campaign, the outcome will facilitate the preparation of publications to support biodiversity and natural resources management policies, and provide information to stakeholders regarding opportunities to support biodiversity and landscape-level connectivity.
156. CAMPAS Outcome 1, costing USD 2,980,730 comprises three outputs and nine descriptive deliverables that lead towards the attainment of a **“Strengthened national vision and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management”**. Outputs and activities are presented below.

**Output 1.1 Delivery of national biodiversity and protected areas strategic goals more coherently, successful, and with better inter-sectoral governance.** The following are deliverables and activities within this output:

*Deliverables/ Activities*

**Deliverable 1.1.1: National Biodiversity Steering Committee<sup>53</sup>, and protected area system leadership dialogue for effective inter-sectoral coordination supported.** Activities to meet this deliverable include to:

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<sup>53</sup> Since 2001, the Cambodian National Biodiversity Steering Committee has functioned in support of national biodiversity, as opposed to just providing guidance into the implementation of projects

- a. Develop and apply strategic national strategic plan for protected area system within socioeconomic development landscape, with specific provisions for incorporating an improved governance framework
- b. Facilitate conflict resolution regarding biodiversity issues in conservation and development landscapes
- c. Conduct and institutionalize inter-sectoral dialogues on landscape-based natural resources management
- d. Facilitate national information exchange and networking to support inter-sectoral coordination
- e. Establish a national collaborative biodiversity monitoring program and information sharing mechanisms, from government to the international convention on biodiversity
- f. Mentor and enhance the capacity of government technical staff to analyze and report on biodiversity regularly, and to make data accessible through a national database for biodiversity and protected areas
- g. Increase national collaboration between MoE, FA, FiA and local governments for biodiversity conservation, enhancing capacities, and making more resources available
- h. Establish a national task force on protected area management, under the collaborative leadership of MoE, FA, and FiA

**Deliverable 1.1.2: Effectiveness of the national protected area system, and forest landscape connectivity assessed and reviewed.** Activities under this include:

- a. Rationalize the national protected area system on the basis of: (i) An analysis of their representation of key ecosystems and species, (ii) Opportunities to consolidate mosaics of interconnected ecosystems, and (iii) Species migration patterns, and applying results of the analysis in protected areas at a national scale
- b. Conduct a weakness and gap analysis on protected areas (national scale):
  - inter-sectoral and local government collaboration, available capacities and resources for biodiversity conservation
  - current national protected area system, including lack of effective connectivity needs and opportunities at regional and landscape levels.
  - spatial plans to harmonize economic development plans with protected area management and forest connectivity, including economic concession lands
  - identify sources of conflict, socioeconomic needs, development pressures, and resolution measures towards enhanced national protected area system
- c. Carry out assessments of biodiversity resources (fauna and flora) and wildlife distribution patterns, at the national level
- d. Examine protected area resource requirements and opportunities developed on the basis of SWOT<sup>54</sup> analyses conducted in Eastern Plains Landscape

**Deliverable 1.1.3: National biodiversity vision and strategic national management plan for protected areas defined.** This deliverable includes the following activities:

- a. Define a coherent biodiversity vision based on scientific research, national development priorities, sustainable development priorities, national policy and decision makers at national, sub-national, and community level, journalists, the judicial system, and law enforcement agencies
- b. Define and carry out measures to strengthen interagency governance, including monitoring of inter-agency reporting of biodiversity status and convention compliance
- c. Identify existing tools and estimate ecosystem services values and functions of natural capital contained in the national protected area system at ‘reconnaissance’ level
- d. Based on the weakness and gaps protected area system analysis as well as on the natural capital values, produce strategy and action plan to meet priority needs

**Deliverable 1.1.4: Institutional support provided and human capacities of MoE, MAFF, and local governments strengthened.** This deliverable includes the following set of activities:

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<sup>54</sup> SWOT – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats



- a. Define implementation needs and strategy of the Protected Areas System Management Plan, and project-sponsored action plan<sup>55</sup>
- b. Identify sustainable financing opportunities, resource coordination needs, and means of implementation
- c. Strengthen protected area system governance and zoning guidelines
- d. Establish a network for government officials (Protected Areas and Protected Forests) and local community committees
- e. Train and mentor stakeholders on inventory monitoring, reporting, and evaluation (including CAMPAS project performance)
- f. Carry out capacity needs assessment, define specific needs, and carry out capacity-building modules, such as GIS mapping applications, land use and forest management planning, and habitat suitability analysis
- g. Organize reciprocal visits between Protected Area and Protected Forest officials and local communities' networks to share experiences with other biodiversity related projects in Cambodia

**Output 1.2 Improved national compliance with protected area management goals, particularly for wildlife conservation, combating illegal trade, and maintaining forest connectivity across large landscapes.** Deliverables and activities in this component are fundamental to the overall success of the CAMPAS project at a local level, and includes the following.

*Deliverables/ Activities*

**Deliverable 1.2.1 Transparent and harmonized national protected area system, and enforcement monitoring system defined, operating, and institutionalized.** This deliverable involves very significant costs across a large landscape, supporting local level forest and wildlife protection; since these activities are necessarily coordinated and managed at national level, this work falls under Objective 1. The work includes the following major activities:

- a. Establish national coordination mechanism and strengthen human resources to set-up and run Law Enforcement Monitoring through remote sensing and geographic information systems such as SMART
- b. Establish leadership coordination dialogue with local and national law enforcement and protected area authorities
- c. Conduct annual technical and law enforcement seminars on national biodiversity conservation policies, applicability, and enforcement
- d. Strengthen capacities to implement protected area system law enforcement, monitoring, and reporting for: rangers, customs, police, border liaison offices, guards, and others
- e. Define needs, and provide monitoring and reporting equipment, including GIS and mobile phone reporting units, together with training and exchange programs, to local, regional, and national government officials and local communities to strengthen the effectiveness of the law enforcement system
- f. Establish national reporting procedures (SMART), to report on the Eastern Plains Landscape and replicate to other protected areas
- g. Set-up and operationalize Law Enforcement Monitoring through geographic information systems in the Eastern Plains Landscape and replicate in other priority protected areas

**Deliverable 1.2.2: Support provided to trans-boundary forest, species, and landscape management initiatives and programs.** This deliverable includes the following set of activities:

- a) Collaborate with neighboring countries, the PATROL program of UNODC/UNEP and the Asian Development Bank Greater Mekong Sub-region (ADB-GMS), and the ITTO trans-boundary project<sup>56</sup>

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<sup>55</sup> Project-sponsored action plan framework is developed through other funding sources

- b) Organize and participate in regional response to external pressures, such as logging, illegal wildlife, and log trade, in collaboration with TRAFFIC, FLEGT<sup>57</sup>, ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network, and other
- c) Annual exchange and dissemination of lessons and strategies
- d) Organize cross border visit with neighboring countries for PAs and PFs officials and local communities' committee for promoting trans-boundary biodiversity conservation.
- e) Establish trans-boundary collaboration, connectivity between protected areas, social and economic dimensions

**Output 1.3 Improved national support of biodiversity conservation, protected areas and forested landscape connectivity in support of national development goals.** The deliverables and activities to meet this output are as follows:

*Deliverables/ Activities*

**Deliverable 1.3.1: National communications campaign to support landscape-based biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation designed and monitored.** Activities of the include the following:

- a) Gender disaggregated baseline assessment, campaign design, and monitoring strategy in place to assess midterm and end of project awareness and behavioral change
- b) Conduct national campaign that incorporates branding and social marketing to achieve a harmonized vision with paths towards behavior change and actions
- c) Define and put in place tools to measure campaign operations and impact, including results from implementation of items 1.1.3 and 1.1.4, above, and liaise with other related environmental and natural resources management initiatives

**Deliverable 1.3.2: Institutional support provided for environmental and biodiversity education and communication.** Activities of the deliverable include the following:

- a) Implement national communications campaign (link to Item 1.3.1)
- b) Design and carry out training, outreach, and other capacity building activities
- c) Coordinate communication activities
- d) Strengthen institutional capacities on communications, specifically to make operations gender sensitive
- e) Support information dissemination on the national system of protected areas during and beyond the project, including hosting project website, and bi-annual protected area status reports

**Deliverable 1.3.3: Strategic information and publications to support policy and planning process.** Activities to attain the deliverable are as follows:

- a) Biodiversity and natural resource management reports—with broad partnership, linked to national targets, international commitments, and bi-annual biodiversity status reports (including threats and responses)
- b) Provide information to donor and private sector investment regarding opportunities guidance/ advice
- c) Strengthen landscape-level planning and connectivity
- d) Business plans for sustainable financing of protected areas and community-base resource

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<sup>56</sup> 'Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex to Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation between Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos'

<sup>57</sup> FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade

- management
- e) Produce and update sustainable forest management and community-based resource management information (eg guidelines, regulations)

### **Outcome 2:**

### **Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape**

#### *Alternative course of action*

157. Comprising four outputs, CAMPAS Outcome 2 is carried out at the sub-national level within the Eastern Plains Landscape, comprising the project demonstration site. At this level, the project will help enhance biodiversity and forest connectivity while harmonizing economic development plans with the objectives of forest and biodiversity conservation as well as maintaining the integrity of the protected area system. A strong emphasis on broad partnership building and community-based conservation initiatives will help mainstream protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services inside and outside protected areas, and participatory planning mechanisms will help resolve conservation transgressions. The project, importantly, will also invest much effort in dialogue for resolving conflicts regarding ongoing and planned economic land concessions. CAMPAS will help define and deliver a protected area system strategy for the Eastern Plains Landscape, inclusive of the valuation of ecosystem services within a range of development and conservation scenario's, that would include carbon sequestration, payment for environmental services, and other benefits. Spatial plans will be agreed, together with internal zoning for protected areas, to help protect biodiversity within their boundaries and to mainstream biodiversity beyond their boundaries.
158. An important component of this CAMPAS alternative is an enhanced and operational forest carbon monitoring system at the Eastern Plains Landscape level, on the basis of remote sensing-based spatial analysis of forest cover and changes, working closely with the national REDD+ monitoring and verification team, and with significant co-finance. With a view to replicating successful components elsewhere, replicability of the initiative will be promoted through a participatory forest carbon monitoring system for community-based management areas, supported by an action plan and strategy to adopt monitoring reporting and verification, linked to identified socioeconomic benefits.
159. CAMPAS will harness and support the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan developed under the project, by building protected area management/business plans and ensuring that both these and regional economic development scenarios harmonize, integrate biodiversity and forest conservation into development goals, and support the application of conservation policies and procedures. To ensure sustainability of interventions, the project will help define, assess, and implement sustainable financing mechanisms, and models for sustained inter-sectoral resource mobilization functioning as pilots for possible national up scaling. Further, the project will link enhancement of forest cover with increased community-based forest management, particularly in community forest management areas. The project will support establishment of community-based forest management (CPAs and CFAs and community product forests), inclusive of tree plantation and enhanced agroforestry practices, and increase resource and livelihood securities through community protected areas, forests, and fisheries.
160. Within the Eastern Plains Landscape, as a national model of forest connectivity, CAMPAS will assess the current state of land-use, and provide strategic guidance for government and community-led natural and assisted forest regeneration and silvicultural practices targeting key forest biodiversity, wildlife corridors, and landscape connectivity areas. The majority of the work under this component will be provided through co-financing, in particular through the ADB Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Project, which is very active in this area at local level. Therefore with modest GEF resources to be invested, the project will be able to generate a large partnership and field program feeding into this component.

161. CAMPAS Outcome 2 comprises four outputs and eight concise deliverables leading to an **“Integrated landscape management to safeguard of forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape”**. At a cost of USD 1,501,542, outputs and comprised activities are presented below.

**Output 2.1 Enhanced biodiversity security and forest connectivity in the Eastern Plains Landscape, with reduced emissions by harmonizing economic development plans with forest and biodiversity conservation.** Deliverables and comprised activities to meet this output as follows:

*Deliverables/ Activities*

**Deliverable 2.1.1: Eastern Plains Landscape stakeholder consultation and conflict management supported.** The following set of activities comprise this deliverable:

- a. Promote common understanding of vision for protected area system (including corridor) and integrated planning within the landscape
- b. Review conservation and development scenarios, biodiversity and forest carbon values, habitat connectivity within protected areas, and regional corridor initiatives
- c. Empower, engage, and organize public and private sector stakeholders – based on gender principles, particularly Community Protected Areas (CPA), Community Forests (CF), Community Fisheries (CFi)
- d. Build capacity to mainstream protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and sustainable forest management practices in regional economic development
- e. Establish collaboration and annual work-plan agreement with regional corridor initiatives (such as ADB-BCC)
- f. Establish and operationalize participatory planning and conflict resolution mechanisms regarding ongoing and planned Economic and Social Land Concessions

**Deliverable 2.1.2: Mondulkiri Landscape Plan (an integrated plan for sustainable development) designed and operationalized.** Activities within the deliverable include the following:

- a. Define strategic implementation needs for Mondulkiri Landscape Plan and optimize agreed alternative development scenario(s) in the project demonstration area
- b. Conduct detailed assessment of ecosystem services and function value as well as trade-off analysis (eg forest carbon and multiple benefits) in the Eastern Plains Landscape
- c. Produce spatial plan on land-use that includes economic development options, protected area zoning, landscape connectivity; based on a comparison of options/(development scenarios 2.1.2a) with comparative socioeconomic assessments
- d. Conduct broad and gender sensitive stakeholder consultation for agreement on spatial plan with land-use and protected area zoning as well as on the scenarios
- e. Engage and carry out capacity-building of government, civil society, and private sector to mainstream biodiversity management beyond protected areas within Mondulkiri Landscape Plan
- f. Establish and put into operation leadership dialogue for needed support and required endorsement
- g. Establish and strengthen local community fora and networks, and compliance with gender principles, within the Eastern Plains Landscape to facilitate biodiversity conservation, for replication elsewhere
- h. Assess opportunities to link the enhancement of local livelihoods with biodiversity and forest conservation needs through application of existing strategies, such as concessions, agriculture development, forestry development, tourism and recreation, and industrial development
- i. Endorsement at provincial and national level of the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan
- j. Connecting the implementation of the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan with the Government initiative of sustainable financing mechanism, and annual Government budgeting plan

**Output 2.2 Enhanced and institutionalized forest carbon stock monitoring capacity in the Eastern Plains Landscape.** The following are deliverables and activities to meet this output :

*Deliverables/ Activities*

Deliverable 2.2.1: **Reference emission levels (REL/RL) assessed for the Eastern Plains Landscape.** Planned activities to meet this deliverable, include:

- a. Carry out remote sensing-based spatial analysis of land cover, deforestation rates, carbon stocks and fluxes
- b. Coordinate activities with national REDD+ monitoring reporting and verification (MRV) team
- c. Produce action plan and strategy to adopt monitoring reporting and verification working area in line with REDD+
- d. Collaborate on project landscape-based forest stock enhancement and monitoring with ADB BCC, and national REDD+ pilot projects

Deliverable 2.2.2: **Forest carbon monitoring, defined and established in the Eastern Plains Landscape meeting targets set in the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan.** Activities corresponding to this deliverable are as follows:

- a. Support community-based management areas on the basis of the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan (Item 2.2.1), and contained ecosystem and biodiversity values
- b. Measure carbon stock and identify REDD+ co-benefits in community managed areas
- c. Define socio-economic and ecological contributions, linked to national REDD+ project

Output 2.3 **More effective resource mobilization for integrating protected area management in the Eastern Plains Landscape.** Deliverables within this output are as follows:

*Deliverables/ Activities*

Deliverable 2.3.1: **Protected Area Management plans and regional economic development (plans) harmonized, based on Mondulkiri Landscape Plan.** This deliverable includes the following activity and functions:

- a. Develop at least two pilot protected area model management and business plans (1 Protected Area and 1 Protected Forest) to:
- b. integrate biodiversity and forest conservation into development goals within the Eastern Plains Landscape
- c. harmonize economic development processes supporting biodiversity conservation and forest landscape connectivity in the Eastern Plains Landscape
- d. operationalize the application of Protected Area Law and Forestry Law procedures and relevant policies within the Eastern Plains Landscape

Deliverable 2.3.2: **Protected Areas and Forests sustainable financing piloted by responsible authorities.** The deliverable includes four activities as follows:

- a. Assess sustainable financing mechanisms (options) with stakeholders
- b. Develop and implement sustainable financing plan for at least two protected areas
- c. Develop model for sustained resource mobilization, involving governments, corporate sector and local stakeholders based on lessons learned
- d. Provide policy recommendations for national up scaling

Output 2.4 **Enhanced forest cover and carbon sequestration with increased community resource management and livelihood security.** This output will be heavily co-financed by the ADB, and includes the following set of deliverables and corresponding activities, at a cost to the GEF funds of USD 474,066:

*Deliverables/ Activities*

**Deliverable 2.4.1: Community-based and gender sensitive forest management and rehabilitation established in community natural resource management areas on the basis of Mondulkiri Landscape Plan.**

Deliverable activities include:

- a. Clarify boundaries, land tenureship, and allowed land-usage and agreement on strategic zones for community-based activities (conservation agreements)
- b. Establish and promote integrated community-work and collaboration with national REDD+ project
- c. Enhance community based livelihoods with sustainable livelihoods programs (ADB BCC and UNEP/AF projects)
- d. Increase resource and livelihood security for communities in community protected areas (CPAs) / community forests (CFs) / community fisheries (CFi)

**Deliverable 2.4.2: Landscape-based protected area connectivity strengthened in the Eastern Plains**

**Landscape.** The three activities to meet this deliverable:

- a. Development of detailed plan and agreement with stakeholders on natural and assisted forest regeneration and silviculture practices, targeting:
  - key areas for forest protection and wildlife corridors
  - ecosystem services protection
  - maintenance of landscape connectivity
  - indigenous ecological knowledge/ culture
- b. Support the natural and assisted forest regeneration and silviculture practices plan over a minimum 1,500 ha (and maximum 10,000 hectares pending additional funds), government-led and community-based. Note: The project will conduct proper screening of species regarding their known or potential invasive properties, e.g. through collaboration with CAB International or the UNEP/GEF Forest Invasive Species Management project (FORIS) , which are specialized in IAS management.
- c. Establish/ promote ongoing collaboration on trans-boundary landscape (ADB BCC and UNEP/AF projects)

### **3.4.Intervention logic and key assumptions**

162. The proposed GEF intervention will address key issues hindering effective management of Cambodia's natural resources, building on related baseline initiatives. Overall, the project intervention aims to enhance the management effectiveness of Cambodia's national protected area system through national and sub-national programs, and to secure forest carbon through demonstrating improved inter-sectoral collaboration, landscape connectivity and sustainable forest management and rehabilitation in the Eastern Plains Landscape. The fourth national report to the Convention of Biodiversity identifies the lack of a unified approach as a key constraint for the delivery of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) as a whole, and in particular for the protected area system (split between three agencies).
163. There is a lack of a unified approach towards biodiversity conservation and the protected area system, which is a key constraint for maintaining regional ecosystem connectivity, addressing forest land degradation, filling gaps in capacity required for sustainable forest management, supporting climate mitigation, habitat restoration, and biodiversity protection within and outside protected areas. These issues were highlighted as being key problems, during the stakeholder consultations conducted during formulation of the national GEF NPFE and drafting of the Project Information Form (PIF).

#### ***National environmental benefits***

164. CAMPAS differs from the baseline projects in explicitly aiming to address system level issues, including to: (i) Establish the necessary 'enabling and change provoking' environment at national level by investing in communications and awareness, (ii) Strengthened protected area governance involving inter-agency cooperation,

(iii) Demonstrating sustainable financing options. Further, at the demonstration site the project (ii) Establishes a sub-regional planning approach for the Eastern Plains Landscape integrating protected areas and biodiversity conservation into sustainable development. The project also places stronger emphasis on integrating forest conservation with ongoing and planned sub-regional economic development planning, such the ongoing program of Economic Land Concessions, which often ignores and impact on conservation including established protected areas, and the integration with landscape level programs such as ADB BCC and UNEP AF projects. In addition, while the legislative framework has advanced significantly and is now relatively well developed in Cambodia, capacity for improved governance, implementation, and enforcement remain key issues that CAMPAS will address. How the project will address the above needs is imbedded within the project implementation framework, as described below:

165. **CAMPAS Outcome 1; Strengthened national vision and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management**, aims to fortify the national vision and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management, through three main outputs, as follows:
166. **Delivery of national biodiversity and protected area system strategic goals more coherently, successful, and with better inter-sectoral governance** (CAMPAS Output 1.1). This output directly addresses the need to support the development of a sustainable and effective platform for inter-sectoral collaboration on biodiversity conservation and protected areas, including the development of a national protected area vision with a five-year action plan for the combined protected areas and protected forests consistent with existing policies and plans for each agency (MoE, FA, FiA) based on a gap analysis, consensus building, and joint resource mobilization. This is a significant departure from the baseline, under which the current fragmented and inefficient governance of protected areas is likely to persist, exposing its vulnerability to external threats. Institutional support and human resources development will be provided beyond the baseline fragmented and uncoordinated capacity building efforts largely focused on individual protected areas, to build capacity for governance at local, provincial and central levels and to enable the delivery of strategic planning goals in line with the Law on Protected Areas and other related legislation and policies such as on REDD+. This support will also take account of sustainable financing needs and approaches demonstrated under Outcome 2, which focuses on interventions at the Eastern Plains Landscape project demonstration site.
167. **Improved national compliance with protected area management goals - particularly for wildlife conservation, combating illegal trade, and maintaining forest connectivity across large landscapes** (CAMPAS Output 1.2). While there is a significant amount of baseline activity in the area of wildlife law enforcement monitoring (LEM) and protected area management, these have yet to be integrated and coordinated at a national government level. Without CAMPAS, these efforts will remain pilots, lack national support mechanisms, lack sustained financing within the three protected area agencies, and lack the need for integration within the wider landscape, forest conservation, and trans-boundary cooperative programs. This will likely lead into poor species and habitat monitoring remaining unable to contain a continuous rise in illegal trade, land clearing, and encroachment into high biodiversity habitats. GEF investment under this outcome will focus on the development of unified national wildlife and forest law enforcement monitoring (LEM) and protected areas management effectiveness tracking tool (METT) systems, including national coordination, human resources development, application of remote sensing and geographical systems technology to protect forest ecosystems and key species. These systems will be field tested first in the Eastern Plains Landscape and thereafter at a various protected areas across Cambodia, with reporting procedures developed in support of management feedback and awareness raising goals. This output builds on various projects contributing towards the development and implementation of the MIST management information system, aiming to support application of the next generation of the free access software (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool—SMART) through technical assistance by civil society organizations partners, capacity building for government agencies, and linkage with international law enforcement monitoring (LEM) programs for more effective control of trans-boundary wildlife trade. The LEM system will be harmonized with regional law enforcement initiatives, such as TRAFFIC and PATROL, including capacity building for related agencies, such as customs, police, border guards,

and judiciary. Trans-boundary conservation programs will be developed through arrangements with neighboring Vietnam and collaboration with regional programs including the ADB-GMS FBP, and BCC to coordinate actions, obtain technical support, and exchange information.

168. **Improved national support and monitoring of biodiversity conservation, protected areas and forested landscape connectivity in support of national development goals** (CAMPAS Output 1.3). Activities under this project output have the key role to improve the baseline situation in Cambodia of lack of national unity, ongoing conflicting interests, and lack of vision with regards the protected area network goals, and on how to integrate regional land use decisions while maintaining the functionality of protected areas and forested landscapes. Without the project alternative, several of the formally established protected areas will be lost due to land and forest conversions, such as through the establishment of economic land concessions. The project will provide an alternative strategy through a combination of communications and information management activities targeting outputs such as enhancing the national biodiversity and protected areas strategic unity, conducting collaborative monitoring of biodiversity targets, and supporting the integration of biodiversity conservation in national economic development. While there is a considerable amount of activities on building awareness by civil society organizations, this is not specifically targeting the overall protected area system, nor the needed national unity and institutional collaboration. Further, the MoE Department of Information, Education, and Communication lacks the resources and technical capacity to do this under current baseline conditions. Similarly, there is an abundance of information on biodiversity resources and good protected area management practices in Cambodia, but it is largely unsystematic and held by different organizations or programs. Consequently, it is not easily available for policy, planning, and replication of best practices on conservation management, and systems are not in place for information management and exchange.
169. A national biodiversity and law enforcement monitoring system will be developed and agreed with a broad group of stakeholders, including operational linkages to national biodiversity policy, budgeting, and government programs affecting protected areas. The collaborative monitoring program will be coordinated through a broad partnership involving government and civil society organizations, regularly updated and accessible through development of an online meta-database. Training, capacity building, inter-organizational coordination, and outsourced technical support will be provided to operationalize the Information Management System, field biodiversity and law enforcement monitoring and reporting. Information products of this process will include strategic information and publications to inform policy development, planning processes, guide donor investment, and to respond to key threats and drivers of biodiversity loss. Overall, this will bring together materials from a range of stakeholders through a unified approach for sharing biodiversity information, allowing human and financial resources to be targeted more effectively. Monitoring will provide results-based Environmental Performance Assessment for biodiversity conservation efforts within and beyond the protected areas, including the definition of national indicators, monitoring program, and outputs related to national management.
170. Lack of recognition of the importance and economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services is a key driver of environmental degradation, especially in the context of expanding rural populations, widespread rural poverty, rapid economic development fuelled by strong regional demand for natural resources, and limited institutional capacity for effective governance. This is therefore an important project output with significant investment in support of implementing the National Protected Areas Action Plan, recognizing that improved awareness of the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and the role of protected areas are critical for the accomplishment of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development goals. It will also support outputs 1.1. and 1.2 under Outcome 1 by creating a unified national vision and partnership building with protected area management agencies. The approach will be informed by detailed stakeholder analysis, setting key messages, and a sharply targeted strategy based on social marketing techniques to achieve understanding and willingness towards change with policy and decision makers at national and sub-national levels, journalists, the judicial system and law enforcement agencies. Capacity building will be provided for MoE in the field of communications, education, and awareness to carry out the communications campaign disseminating information on the national protected area system.



171. CAMPAS Outcome 2; **Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape**, supports and provides feedback into the national outputs under Outcome 1. This is a major project component, representing more than 60% of the total GEF investment. Given the relatively strong baseline for this area, the project's strategy is to integrate this component with investments from the ADB GMS BCC Phase II and the related BCC project, the ADB/GEF Forest and Biodiversity Program, UNEP Adaptation Fund (UNEP AF) project, and build on existing civil society organization programs for increased impact and sustainability. Without the GEF intervention major threats imposed by existing Economic Land Concessions (ELC) in the Eastern Plains Landscape, its unique biodiversity and economic important ecosystem services, will continue and affect the achievement of Cambodia's national conservation goals, the balanced incorporation of local communities' objectives in the country's economic development programs, and maintenance of the extensive forest carbon stocks of the landscape. Not having the GEF project would also weaken the prospects for maintaining the forested corridor between Cambodia and Vietnam, an area of increasing illegal activities such as log and wildlife smuggling, deforestation, and social tension. The suggested trans-boundary mechanisms for law enforcement monitoring (LEM), and conservation programs under the GEF project, are the first necessary steps towards a regional response.
172. Overall, this outcome will integrate protected area management planning, sustained financing, and forested landscape-connectivity with regional planning and programs in line with national initiatives for enhanced sub-national governance, solicit multi-stakeholder buy in, support social and economic development goals, and reduce external pressures on the protected areas. It also targets to enhance forest carbon stock through community-based management and government conservation and reforestation programs. This integrated approach seeking to harmonize biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation goals with sub-national development planning and community-based forest management goes beyond the existing baseline programs, and demonstrates the application of the other components on inter-sectoral governance arrangements, inter-organizational collaboration on information management, systematic law enforcement monitoring, protected area management effectiveness, and targeted communications at a subnational level. Project outcome 1 comprises four main outputs, as follows:
173. **Enhanced biodiversity security and forest connectivity, with reduced emissions by harmonizing economic development plans with forest and biodiversity conservation** (CAMPAS Output 2.1). This output will develop and demonstrate a collaborative integrated approach to landscape management that will support protected areas, forests, and biodiversity conservation in this region of exceptional importance for global biodiversity. The process will involve a series of steps following the establishment of an adequately broad and representative protected area system leadership dialogue under project Output 1.1.
174. At the landscape level, a stakeholder consultation platform would be established, necessarily including agencies from primary productions sectors, such as forestry and agriculture, and conservation agencies, civil society organizations, local community groups, and government agencies. Foremost, it will include those agencies and groups most involved with the planning, design, and decision making of Economic Land Concessions, such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction, Ministry of Planning, and Ministry of Rural Development, as well as related corporate investors.
175. Given the Forest Administration (MAFF) has to provide approval for any changes in forest status and utilization, it is key that the agency get the lead on this process, guided by the National Biodiversity Steering Committee. Subsequently, this platform will decide on working sites outside protected areas in the demonstration Eastern Plains Landscape, through stakeholder consultations, identifying key community managed areas. Subsequently the baseline such technical assessment of landscape characteristics and values will be established, including how best to build/collaborate with the ADB BCC, civil society organization programs, and other projects. Key stakeholder groups would then be empowered and a participatory planning mechanism conducted based on the national protected areas vision and approach, and existing work with local communities in REDD+ pilots, and other. Capacity building in economic valuation of key ecosystems and services in the landscape will provide

important arguments for recognition of these values in economic development planning processes, based on the work by The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity initiative (TEEB)<sup>58</sup>.

176. Given the large land holdings of Economic Land Concessions (up to 10,000 ha) and the potential scale of impacts on the sustainability of the protected areas and associated forested corridors, the project will work with national and local governments to resolve some of the pending conflicts in resource allocations in the Eastern Plains Landscape. This will be achieved through a landscape and spatial plan for the demonstration landscape, including forest protection, rehabilitation, and maximizing carbon stocks; ecological connectivity and protected area network development, protected area management zoning, natural resource-based community development, and mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable forest management in regional economic development.
177. Spatial analysis including land cover, carbon stocks, and deforestation rates will support spatial planning including on trans-boundary connectivity with Vietnam, building on existing work under ADB BCC and related work, providing information for REDD program development including carbon reference levels. The spatial plan will be supported by a finance and resource mobilization strategy including potential short, medium, and long term investments from forest carbon financing, returns from ecosystem services, ecotourism development, and revenue flows from economic development projects and programs. The final stages involve capacity building on the ground to ensure effective links between protected area management and sustainable land use in surrounding areas, including mainstreaming forest protection and rehabilitation in ecological corridors and buffer zones.
178. Cambodia's tourism sector will likely continue to grow rapidly, thus offering a prime opportunity where partnerships between operators and biodiversity conservation managers can deliver mutually beneficial solutions. The project will enable partnerships, test feasibility of small-scale business models, and build capacity on eco-tourism development in and around the targeted protected areas. Ideally, these will be established early to allow conservation costs and benefits to be integrated within business models (CAMPAS Item 2.3.2). This builds upon some ongoing small-scale civil society work. The GEF-supported project will link into this through establishing a regional plan and facilitating enhanced government support through regional economic development plans and associated investments, and clear spatial allocation of tourism development in protected areas and their buffer zones. The project will support national up scaling to other protected areas through national guidelines on benefit sharing mechanisms involving MoE, FA, and FiA as part of the information and monitoring activities (CAMPAS Items 1.2.1 and 1.3.1). The project will review experience and minimum requirements to successfully start payment for environmental services (PES) schemes through other related programs such as REDD, ADB-GMS.
179. **Enhanced and institutionalized forest carbon stock monitoring capacity in the Eastern Plains Landscape** (CAMPAS output 2.2). This project output is in direct follow up to the adopted national plus sub-national approach on reference emission levels (REL) and monitoring, reporting, and verification (MVR) team workings under the national REDD Strategy. Given the various REDD and forest carbon pilot initiatives, and the GEF project support for remote sensing and GIS-based law enforcement monitoring (LEM) under Outcome 1, the project will be able to start with a good baseline, yet develop the integrated GIS-based system needed for Tier 2 or 3 on a sub-national reference emission levels. It will support the spatial analysis of land cover, deforestation rates, and carbon stocks and fluxes for the Eastern Plains Landscape demonstration site through coordination with the national MRV Team, collaboration with ADB BCC, and collaborative programs on REDD pilots.
180. A system of participatory forest monitoring will be established for community-based managed forests to measure forest rehabilitation efforts, carbon stocks, REDD+ co-benefits including socio-economic and ecological contributions, linked to the national REDD program. Without the GEF-supported intervention it would continue to be almost impossible to make the measurable case and to establish strong links between landscape and protected area forest conservation to meet national and international carbon emission goals

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<sup>58</sup> The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) presents the foundations of valuation of ecosystem services, dynamic interactions of people and ecosystems and their impacts on local communities, sub-national and national policy, and international agreements.

181. **More effective resource mobilization for integrating protected area management in the Eastern Plains Landscape** (CAMPAS Output 2.3). The baseline analysis shows that inadequate funding is generated at national government level to support the costs of the national protected area network, that local initiatives lack mechanisms for up scaling and replication, and that protected area financing is not adequately used and integrated within regional development. This project demonstration outcome will test sustainable financing mechanisms linked to protected area management improvements, to inform national protected area network strategy and planning and regional development planning, in coordination with ADB BCC. Protected area model management/ business plans will be harmonized with regional economic development and planning processes, including demarcation of management zones for protected areas to demonstrate application of the Protected Area Law procedures, landscape connectivity, and integration conservation with development.
182. The management/ business plans (CAMPAS Item 2.3.1) will be based on analysis of investment and operational costs of the model management plans, and additional types of fundraising mechanisms needed. Cost-cutting ways will be determined for conducting law enforcement monitoring and other conservation surveillance and monitoring needs, through partnership with community and business groups, outsourcing to civil society organizations, community-based reforestation plots (combined with secured resource access rights) and others. Additional sources to top up the thin government resources for protected area management could include raising visitor fees, and the legal steps needed to allow for commercial concessions in buffer zones, for example eco-tourism, and other possible related funding mechanisms. At least two pilot protected area sustainable financing models (CAMPAS Item 2.3.2) will be adopted and tested, and policy recommendations set for up scaling to national level based on lessons, including market feasibility assessments, agreement with key stakeholders, and linkages to REDD+ and sustainable forest management practices and others.
183. **Enhanced forest cover and carbon sequestration with increased community resource management and livelihood security** (CAMPAS Output 2.4). This project output initiates with an assessment of current land-use status through a spatial planning exercise in the Eastern Plains Landscape to produce a strategic guidance for establishing minimum connectivity within protected areas in the landscape. It focuses on building local capacity and support for implementation of activities on community-based forest management and rehabilitation in protected area buffer zones, forested corridors, CPAs, CFs, and CFis. It includes village tree plantations, agro-forestry, and related activities in collaboration with the national REDD and sustainable livelihoods programs under ADB BCC and the UNEP AF projects (for at least 500 ha forests).
184. In particular, the output it aims to increase forest resources and livelihood security for communities in CPAs and CFs through boundary demarcation, clarification of land tenure and resource access rights, with related community conservation agreements supporting livelihood assistance programs and sustainable land, based on the experience of non-government organizations working in the landscape. It will also include support for government led and community-based natural and assisted natural forest regeneration and silviculture for about 10,000 hectares (minimum 500) of forestland. This activity will help strengthen landscape protected area connectivity, focusing on key vulnerabilities in forest mosaic networks, wildlife corridors, riparian edges, and trans-boundary landscapes in close collaboration with ADB BCC.

Under this project output, and particularly within aspects of increasing community livelihoods security, the project will strengthen the ‘asset portfolio’ of local communities. Asset portfolio refers to the total collection of assets that a person or group of people, as presented in Table 15, below.

**Table 15. Livelihood assets**

Asset type	Asset definition/ examples
Natural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nature's economic and cultural goods and services, including food (both farmed and harvested or caught from the wild), wood and fibre, water regulation and supply; waste assimilation, decomposition and treatment, nutrient cycling and fixation, soil formation, biological control of pests, climate regulation, wildlife habitats, storm protection and flood control, carbon sequestration, pollination, and recreation and leisure.</li> </ul>
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the cohesiveness of people in their societies, including relations of trust that lubricate co-operation, the bundles of common rules, norms and sanctions for behavior, reciprocity and exchanges, connectedness and social institutions.</li> </ul>
Human	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the status of individuals, including the stock of health, nutrition, education, skills and knowledge of individuals, access to services that provide these, such as schools, medical services, adult training, the ways individuals and their knowledge interact with productive technologies, and the leadership quality of individuals.</li> </ul>
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>local infrastructure, including: housing and other buildings, roads and bridges, energy supplies, communications, markets, and transport by air, road, water and rail.</li> </ul>
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stocks of money, including savings; access to affordable credit; pensions; remittances; welfare payments; grants and subsidies.</li> </ul>

Adapted from: Jules Pretty. 1998. *Capital Assets and Natural Resource Improvements: Linkages and New Challenges*. Centre for Environment and Society, University of Essex, Colchester, UK

### ***Global environmental benefits***

185. The global environmental benefits (GEB) of this GEF intervention are expected to include an overall increase in the ecological security of Cambodia's protected area system covering some 4.5 million ha and related biodiversity resources, through reduced incidence of encroachment, land conversion, illegal hunting, and trade in wildlife and forest resources. The intervention will also result in improved awareness of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services at the higher policy levels, integration of biodiversity conservation with economic planning processes, and strengthened conservation planning and management processes based around a unified vision.

More specifically, the project intervention will result in:

186. Improved management effectiveness of five protected areas in the Eastern Plains Landscape, covering a total area of 1,254,121 ha, through strengthening landscape corridors, law enforcement monitoring, and forest conservation strategy (including spatial plan), conflict resolution with regard to economic land concessions, establishment of business plans for model protected area management, and significantly stronger community support and benefit generation.

187. Improved conservation effectiveness of endemic and critically endangered species included in an estimated additional working area of about 150,000 ha in forested buffer zones and biodiversity corridors of the Eastern Plains Landscape providing habitat. The project will strengthen conservation of these species and habitats through better recognition of forests and related habitats, their connectivity needs, the valuation and integration in development plans of forest environmental services such as water supply, rehabilitation of forest corridors and key conservation sites, and trans-boundary forest and species conservation programs with neighboring Vietnam.

188. Improved integrity of high conservation value forest and related ecosystems in the Eastern Plains Landscape, which supports many large and wide-ranging species, especially large mammals characteristic of the dry forests of Indochina, such as the Asian Elephant, Tiger, Banteng, Gaur, Wild Water Buffalo and Eld's Deer. Arboreal species include Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Black-shanked Douc and Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon.

Trapeangs (watering holes) throughout the Eastern Plains Landscape provide breeding and feeding habitats for threatened water birds including the Eastern Sarus Crane, White-winged Duck, critically endangered Giant Ibis and White-shouldered Ibis, and the Lesser and possibly Greater Adjutant. Three critically endangered vulture species maintain breeding populations in the landscape: Slender-billed Vulture, White-rumped Vulture, and Red-headed Vulture. The critically endangered Siamese Crocodile is present in small numbers in the Srepok River system. Large individuals of several fish species are still caught in the Srepok River including rare species like Seven-striped Barb or giant carp, and Freshwater Sting Rays may be present. Also, a small population of Irrawaddy Dolphins occurs in the Mekong mainstream.

189. Improved management practices across the eastern plains demonstration landscape will be achieved through improved provincial and district spatial planning, forest conservation and carbon stock protection inside protected areas in a working area of about 350,000 ha, rehabilitation of degraded forest areas in an estimated 1,500 ha, as well as community forestry practices such as 500 ha of agro-forestry in and around protected areas to strengthen ecological networks. Improved management effectiveness in the national protected area system, and up scaling of sustainable forest management practices in and around protected areas will also contribute at a wider scale.

### **3.5. Risk analysis and risk management measures**

190. The three main perceived risks to the success of CAMPAS include challenges of inter-agency collaboration on biodiversity and protected area management, lack of mainstreamed financing to sustain project outcomes, and climate change impacts and insufficient adaptation investment. Table 16 below provides a summary and mitigation measures proposed by the project.

#### ***Inter-agency collaboration***

191. Governmental responsibility for biodiversity conservation and protected areas management in Cambodia is shared mainly between GDANCP (MoE), the FA and the FiA (MAFF), on the basis of standing legislation including the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management, Protected Area Law, and the Forestry Law. Existing inter-agency committees have experienced constraints in functionality due to perceptions of inequity in the relationships and lack of ownership, and in some cases lack of functional coordination mechanisms. Accordingly, there is the risk that attempts to improve collaboration could fail.
192. In line with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan strategic objective for the protected areas system, which is to “promote and strengthen cross-sectoral communication and coordination based on the existing mechanisms to solve any conflicts of interest”, the project aims to address this issue through a transparent and systematic approach that aims to build trust and reduce competition and conflict, and by building working relationships through collaborative action towards specific objectives under a shared vision. Detailed stakeholder analysis will inform social marketing and conflict resolution programs, together with the development of inter-agency platforms for dialogue and collaboration, acknowledging that such processes take time to achieve sustainable and productive relationships.
193. Lack of mainstreamed financing to sustain successful project outcomes: Several past project investments in Cambodia have achieved good results during implementation, only to have activities come to a stop at project completion due to lack of sustainable financing and human capacity. The Fourth National Report to the Convention of Biodiversity (2010) states that “there are issues with the limited human and financial capacity that leaves large sections of planned activities unimplemented. With limited skills and professionals to perform tasks, and poor and ad-hoc coordination, there are few incentives to seek long lasting solutions. This is compounded by increasing priority given to commercial interests, which is a difficult issue to deal with in the Cambodian context, where the government is heavily dependent on income from overseas aid as it still recovers from the civil war, budgets are low, and staff is poorly paid.

194. There is little prospect of the central government agreeing to increase budgets or to provide additional human resources to for example MoE. Therefore financing needs to be found through other mechanisms, which will be reviewed through the sustainable financing outputs of this project. In particular, mechanisms will be investigated for increasing revenue flows from economic development in and around protected areas to support sustainable environmental management, such as for example through REDD+, and from appropriate environmental services that do not impact poverty reduction efforts. Investment in sustainable livelihoods through cottage industries and small and medium enterprises in conservation landscapes, with the assistance of external donors (e.g. co-financed activities by the ADB CEP –BCC program), will demonstrate financial support to community-based natural resource management with the aim of reducing external pressures on protected areas and biodiversity.
195. Climate change impacts and insufficient adaptation investment: Climate change adaptation is presently addressed through significant investments by various projects and programs in Cambodia. It is not a major component of this GEF-funded project, although land use, land use change, and forestry is being addressed, and collaboration with the UNEP Adaptation Fund project is described in specially for the Eastern Plains Landscape. Adaptive management will be factored into the strategic plan for the protected area system, integrated landscape management planning, and management planning for individual protected areas. Biodiversity monitoring and information systems will take account of the potential impacts of climate change on key species and ecosystems.
196. Competing land use activities and commitment of local communities: Land use activities in proposed connecting sites could cause conflict of interests and hinder connectivity within the landscape. This would also link to the risk of lack of commitment by local communities on the projects landscape connectivity objective. To reduce risk, the project will work closely with local communities, particularly for landscape planning, to avoid land use conflict.

**Table 16. Risk log for the project with proposed mitigation measures**

#	Description of risk	Potential consequence	Countermeasures/ management response	Risk category	(P)robability and (I)mpact (1-5)	
<b>1</b>	<b>Inter-agency collaboration</b>					
1.1	Challenged functionality of inter-agency committees	Breakdown of inter-agency communication	Build of inter-agency platform for dialogue and collaboration	Institutional	I = 4	P = 5
1.2	Perception of inequity of relations or lack of ownership	Agencies unable to prompt collaboration	Build working relationships through collaborative action towards specific aims	Institutional	I = 3	P = 4
1.3	Breakdown of collaborative resource management	Agencies unwilling to share resources	Promote and strengthen cross-sectoral dialogue and coordination	Institutional	I = 4	P = 5
<b>2</b>	<b>Sustainability of project outcomes</b>					
2.1	Lack of mainstreamed financing to sustain project outcomes	Project outcomes remain project based/ un-sustained	Financial needs sought through means other than government	Financial	I = 4	P = 4
2.2	Lack of sustainable financing and human capacity	Project outcomes are not replicated/ expanded	Increase of revenue flows from economic development	Financial	I = 3	P = 4
2.3	Insufficient alternative financing mechanisms	Financial resources remain government-dependent	Increase of revenues from environmental services	Financial	I = 2	P = 3
<b>3</b>	<b>Climate change impacts and adaptation investment</b>					
3.1	Climate change impacts themselves	Impact to ecosystems and species due to change in precipitation, temperature, weather conditions	Integrated landscape management planning and management planning for target protected areas	Biological Socioeconomic	I = 4	P = 5
3.2	Insufficient investment for climate change adaptation	Lack of funds to adapt to effects of climate change	Adaptive management factored into specific protected area system	Financial Socioeconomic	I = 4	P = 4
<b>4</b>	<b>Competing land use activities and commitment of local communities</b>					
4.1	Competing special interests for rightful use of lands/ resources	Inequitable/ unsustainable use of land and resources	Transparency on governance and use of land and resources	Financial Socioeconomic	I = 4	P = 5
4.2	Competing community land use in landscape connectivity sites	Unsustainable landscape connectivity outside protected areas	Work closely with local community stakeholders for landscape planning	Socioeconomic	I = 5	P = 5
4.3	Commitment of local people in reference to landscape planning	Poor local stakeholder support for landscape connect field measures	Involve local communities in planning for connective measures outside protected areas	Socioeconomic	I = 5	P = 5

### 3.6. Consistency with national priorities or plans

197. Few places on Earth demonstrate so dramatically the fundamental link between people and nature: biodiversity supports Cambodians ecologically, economically, culturally and spiritually. Biodiversity plays an important role, providing many services such as food security, health, clean air, water, livelihoods and economic development to achieve the millennium development goals as well as poverty reduction.<sup>59</sup> The government's direction is set by its Rectangular Strategy, which states the need to maximize agricultural production and ensure sustainable use and management of natural resources and maintaining biodiversity, which also means biodiversity is a consideration in many national plans, programs and policies.
198. The 2002 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, provided the overall biodiversity policy and targets for Cambodia, but many other pieces of policy have also been enacted related to biodiversity. The following section identifies some of the key documents starting with the Royal Government of Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy 2009-2013,<sup>60</sup> which includes: Land Reform and De-mining (distribution of land, land management and utilisation including land registration and tenure security); Fishery Reform (transformation of additional fishing lots as fish sanctuary, community fishing grounds); and Forestry Reform (sustainable forest management policy, protected areas system, and community forestry). A focus of the Rectangular Strategy is on addressing enhancement of the agricultural sector by improving productivity and intensifying the agricultural sector. The strategy states the need to maximize agricultural production and ensure sustainable use and management of natural resources and maintaining biodiversity. Other related biodiversity policy documents that have been developed in-line with the NBSAP and as such provide a benchmark for the projects consistency with country priorities include:
199. National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) (2003-05), which recommends the promotion of sustainable management and use of natural resources and the environment; National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) (2006-2010) that reaffirms the government's Rectangular Strategy and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) particularly the forestry reform and environmental conservation focusing on the implementation of environmental impact assessment, climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation and land degradation, and defines key strategy and actions for agriculture and environmental conservation, including to:
- Prepare comprehensive strategy for agriculture sector
  - Increase public investment in the sector
  - Enhance affordable micro finance availability
  - Encourage and facilitate private sector involvement in agriculture and agro-processing
  - Improve food security and nutrition
  - Facilitate increase in yield through expending extension service try out innovative grassroots oriented intervention to reduce poverty
  - Ensure sustainable access to the poor in fishery sector
  - Strengthen and enlarge animal production
  - Better manage protected areas
  - Conserve forest through sustainable management practices
  - Formulate and implement a comprehensive land policy
  - Implement programme of land allocation to poor framers
  - Continue removal of land mines and unexploited ordinance.

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<sup>59</sup> Cambodian Biodiversity Targets and Indicators, 2013

<sup>60</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy 2009-2013 (2004)



200. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Action Plan (2004-08), which incorporates objectives to continue forest sector reform through sustainable forest harvesting practices – improved classification system for forest, requirements for forest concession to conduct inventory and develop sustainable forest management plan; and fisheries reform through allocation of fishing areas under community management.
201. The Statement of the National Forest Policy Sector includes the conservation and the sustainable management of the country's forest resources to ensure provision of a maximum contribution to the sustainable socio-economic development of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The objective of forestry sector reform as stated in the Forest Policy Reform is, among others, to ensure sustainable management of forest resources by maintaining the remaining national forest resources as permanent forest asset through conservation and sustainable management in order to maximise the forest covers and resources; and conservation and sustainable management of forest resources to maximise contribution to sustainable socio-economic development in the Kingdom of Cambodia.
202. One of the objectives of the Fishery Sector Reform is to ensure conservation and research to enhance natural stocks in order to contribute to national economic development. Creation of Protected Area system to protect biodiversity and endangered species is addressed in the MAFF's development goals to support the Draft National Strategic Development Plan (2006-10).
203. The Ministry of Environment (MoE) Strategic Plan (2004-08), which states the adoption of Protected Area law and relevant regulations. The Protected Areas Law and Biosafety Law have been adopted and entered into force by the Royal Government of Cambodia in February 2008. There are a number of declaration regulations have been developed to comply with PA Law implementation. The National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) Action Plan identifies capacity needs and actions to address gaps in capacity for restoration and maintenance of habitats in support of population of species under threats.
204. The government's strategic plans and reforms show strong commitments to the conservation of natural resources: linking pro-poor economic policy to the sustainable use of natural resources. Government actions on decentralisation and rural development have seen national resource and environment components incorporated into the De-centralisation and De-concentration policy. It is also streamlined into the commune development planning process, with biodiversity conservation incorporated in the participatory resource management by local community.
205. There has been a wide range of efforts by the government to implement conservation and community development projects with support from non-government organizations and donor communities to reduce poverty in and around protected areas through community projects. Biodiversity is also promoted through development of eco-tourism and incorporation of tourism infrastructure for protected areas in the national tourism development plan. Some relevant initiatives include guidelines for engagement of private sector in implementation of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), particularly in energy efficiency, and reforestation and afforestation is being promoted.
206. Government policy also encourages private investment in sustainable agricultural and eco-tourism development. It also supports the development of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME), the development framework of which focuses on three key areas: (i) Regulatory and legal framework, (ii) Access to finance, and (iii) Small and medium enterprise support activities. The support activities would focus on improving access to markets, upgrading of technology and human resources and on developing linkages. Organic farming and fish trade facilitation is also part of Cambodia's SME programme. Recognising current barrier in these enterprises to grow, the government has established the SME National Sub-committee to lead the reform process by identifying the inefficiencies in the business environment, and streamline regulatory and licensing requirements accordingly.

207. Cambodia has signed and ratified the following international agreements and conventions, which all include targets related to biodiversity:
- Ratified to Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2003, (<http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/parties>)
  - Ramsar Convention on Wetlands: ratified in 1999, ([http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-documents-list-anno-cambodia/main/ramsar/1-31-218%5E16689\\_4000\\_0\\_\\_](http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-documents-list-anno-cambodia/main/ramsar/1-31-218%5E16689_4000_0__))
  - UNESCO Network of Biosphere Reserves: Tonle Sap has designed in 1997 (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/599316/Tonle-Sap#ref1057683>)
  - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): ratified in 1995 and signed on Kyoto protocol in 2002, ([https://unfccc.int/kyoto\\_protocol/status\\_of\\_ratification/items/2613.php](https://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/status_of_ratification/items/2613.php)) ([http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/convention/status\\_of\\_ratification/items/2631.php](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/status_of_ratification/items/2631.php))
  - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD): signed 1994 and ratified in 1997 (<http://www.unccd.int/en/regional-access/Pages/countries.aspx?place=113>).
  - Convention on International Trade of Wild Floral and Faunal Species (CITES): ratified CITES in 1997, (<http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/parties/bonn.php>).
  - For the regional collaboration: joint to ASEAN member state in 1999 (<http://www.nti.org/treaties-and-regimes/association-southeast-asian-nations-asean/>) and Mekong River Commission agreement in 1995 (<http://www.mrcmekong.org/about-the-mrc/>)
208. Most recently, the government has met commitments to align with the Aichi Targets 2011-2020, which were adopted by the UNCBD COP-10 in Nagoya, Japan. Cambodia has recently defined 20 targets and biodiversity indicators based on the Aichi targets. Among the 20 defined targets, Cambodia has divided into four main parts including Education; Legal and Strategic Framework; Conservation; and Community and Sustainable Use. Each of these thematic target areas has linkages with and priorities within the project.
209. The project is in-line with the priorities and commitments set by the Royal Government of Cambodia. The NBSAP, which is currently being reviewed, will have greater emphasis on ecosystem services and National Biodiversity Targets and Indicators will be used to respond to the vision and mission and main strategic goals. The support for protected areas and a landscape approach to biodiversity management are complimentary to Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy, as it promotes sustainable use of resources while also promoting production.

### **3.7. Incremental cost reasoning**

210. As designed, CAMPAS is expected to provide biodiversity benefits at both national and global scale. The project demonstration area is situated in a region of high biodiversity and holding a number of globally endangered species (Table 3). At the demonstration level, the project proposes to increase the connectivity of sustaining habitats within the landscape to help maintain viable populations of these species. At the national scale, project demonstration activities are designed for upscale to the national level. Further at the national scale, the project proposed to enhance the management effectiveness of protected areas, increase inter-sectoral collaboration for conservation management, and augment carbon sequestration.
211. At a global scale, the project alternative will deliver stronger and unified—through increased inter-sectoral coordination and conservation effectiveness—national strategic goals on biodiversity conservation that will enable more effective protected area governance, and therefore conservation of globally endangered species in Cambodia. At the time of writing, the state of affairs is a continuous and accelerating decrease of biodiversity in protected areas and conservation landscapes. This is exacerbated by land conversion and related habitat fragmentation, which further diminishes the viability of migratory species and large-ranging species of larger predators, raptors, and their associated prey. By strengthening biodiversity and conservation management of protected areas and integrated land-use planning for conservation and development purposes, the alternative

project scenario will ensure a reduction of conservation transgressions, conflicting land-use and habitat conversion, and promote habitat connectivity within conservation landscapes. Altogether the alternative project scenario will provide the enabling environment for sustainable populations of globally endangered species and their associated habitats. Further, current levels of forest degradation and deforestation continue to add to the unrelenting increase of atmospheric carbon dioxide, which the project's proposed alternative will help to ameliorate by ensuring increased carbon retainment and absorption through establishing better forest protection and management measures. The project will strengthen effectiveness of forest governance and stakeholders' involvement in conservation, restoration, and management of forest habitats.

212. At the national level, the project alternative seeks a scenario where there is an increase in the effectiveness of inter-sectoral coordination for biodiversity conservation and protected area management. As opposed to the baseline/ current state of conservation affairs, the project alternative will establish effective inter-sectoral coordination and stronger enforcement and monitoring of protected area regulations. The alternative proposes to reverse the present state of reduced biodiversity and ecosystems services due to poor management, deficient funding, and impact from land conversion and habitat fragmentation. Through its delivery, the project will improve the present state of biodiversity and conservation affairs by increasing national and international stakeholder consultation to strengthen biodiversity security in protected area landscapes, increase knowledge and skills for protected area management, establish forest monitoring systems for community managed areas inside and outside protected areas, enhance forest cover and sustainability of forests for carbon stock protection and sequestration, and strengthen protected area connectivity within greater conservation landscapes. Appendix 3 presents a matrix of project incremental costs.

### **3.8. Sustainability**

213. The sustainability of the CAMPAS is built into its two outcomes, which together will enhance Cambodia's protected area management effectiveness, increase forest carbon stock sequestration, and increase inter-sectoral collaboration for conservation management. CAMPAS Outcome 1; Strengthened national vision and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management will fortify the national foundation governing protected areas and national forests. This will help establish sustainable mechanisms through which successful governance can take place on the basis of project outputs. In particular, output one will deliver inter-sectoral governance into biodiversity conservation and protected area management, inclusive of establishing and maintaining forest connectivity across conservation landscapes. Outcome activities will improve leadership dialogue to support effective inter-sectoral communications to help rationalize the protected area system; defining a coherent national biodiversity vision and management plan for protected areas. Further, this first outcome will deliver improved national uptake of protected area management goals to maintain biodiversity and fight transgressions across large protected area landscapes, inclusive of integrated landscape management systems in place, together with law enforcement and monitoring systems supported by a national communications campaign to increase awareness and understanding on biodiversity and ecosystems services.
214. CAMPAS Outcome 2; Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape will result in demonstration of improved mechanisms to integrate biodiversity conservation with carbon stock retention in protected and production lands, inclusive of planning for alternative development and conservation scenarios within a 'Mondulkiri Landscape Plan', and defining sustainable financial mechanisms for protected areas and forests within the landscape. This, in itself would greatly add to the long-term sustainability of project alternatives, firstly within the demonstration area, and secondly throughout Cambodia as piloted results inform policy.
215. Specifically, CAMPAS' outcomes will continue beyond the project termination through the national mainstreaming and adoption of a protected area vision, harmonizing efforts between the main conservation agencies, and between their conservation efforts and development plans in conservation landscapes. Further

protected area governance will have been strengthened to maintain leadership dialogue amongst stakeholder agencies to advance coordination for a more effective protected area system that includes connectivity within larger landscapes. The national strategic management plan for protected areas will establish a common standing for protected area planning, implementation, monitoring, financing and inter-sectoral coordination to mainstream biodiversity conservation within a mosaic of conservation and development purposes within larger landscapes.

216. Institutional, governance, technical and financial sustainability will be established through the project for the Eastern Plains Landscape, specifically through long term benefits gained from partnership building with other related national as well as provincial government agencies beyond the main agencies, by developing a transparent national basis for law enforcement, integration of conservation with investments in income generating programs of other major projects, and enhanced staff capacity in new conservation and sustainable development mechanisms.
217. The close involvement of national government agencies concerned with conservation governance in the development and implementation of CAMPAS' promises great potential for future incorporation of the project's approaches into on-going planning and strategies at the national and provincial levels. The MoE's and MAFF's ownership of the project is critical to ensuring the sustainability of the project's interventions beyond the project lifetime. The project was developed in close collaboration between government leaders from the General Department of Administration for Nature Protection (MoE) and the Forestry Administration (MAFF) therefore ensuring ownership of the project's proposed outcomes and activities to attain these. Additionally, it is expected that the strengthening of capacities among key government stakeholders will enable continued mainstreaming of climate considerations into sectoral planning and decision-making. Government officials from GDANCP and FA will guide project implementation to further strengthen within-country capacity to facilitate the development and adoption of effective biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation measures across Cambodia. In its implementation, the project will place significant emphasis on capacitating national consultants, thus contributing to the sustainability of project interventions. Further, together, MOE, MAFF and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction are working closer together since beginning of 2014, with the first result of such collaboration being an inter-ministerial proclamation, aiming to amend the management of economic land concessions (ELCs) to better protect local community interests. CAMPAS will be able to benefit of this improved Ministerial coordination, and help advance its mandate at standing protected areas within the Eastern Plains Landscape.

### **3.9. Replication**

218. Outcomes of CAMPAS' demonstration component are expected to provide significant and tangible benefits for other protected areas and forests in Cambodia, likely to replicate initiatives given similar circumstances. The project is piloted in the Eastern Plains Landscape, holding several protected areas in need of forest connectivity within the greater landscape, and offering opportunities for exemplifying conservation and development models that include biodiversity conservation and monitoring, law enforcement, sustainable forestry, local community participation, and carbon stock retainment within the landscape. There is considerable potential for replication in other Cambodian landscapes, with the planning, conservation, and monitoring systems developed and lessons learned applicable at a wider scale than within the limits of the project.
219. The project has been designed to harness GEF resources and matching funds from other donors to define and set up conservation management approaches that will lead towards sustainability of the national protected area network in terms of conservation, institutional management, financial sustainability, and stakeholder support.
220. Conservation of biodiversity and protected areas is the cornerstone of the GEF financed project in that a more effective protected area management system will be established in Cambodia, by enhancing protected area management effectiveness, increasing forest carbon stock sequestration, and strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration. Within its landscape approach, the project will incorporate additional habitats, wildlife migration

areas, and ecological processes which are essential to the long-term sustainability of the biodiversity. Successful approaches developed and tested by the project can be replicated to other protected areas of Cambodia.

221. Institutional management will be improved by the project in that it supports, among other, three key aspects of protected area management: (i) Definition of implementation needs and a strategy for a national protected area system management plan, (ii) Identification of sustainable financing opportunities, resource coordination needs, and implementation needs for the protected area system management plan, and the (iii) Strengthening of protected area system governance and management zoning guidelines.
222. Community conservation and social sustainability will be improved through mechanisms to involve local communities as key partners in protected area management, in particular ‘community protected areas’ (CPAs) and ‘community forests’ (CFs). Establishment of site-based consultation fora at each protected area will involve local traditional and government leaders in protected area management and decision-making. Design of programs to optimize community benefits from protected area management programs will be proactively pursued, and pilot programs designed to promote sustainable forest management on community lands in the buffer zones of protected areas will be designed. A broad awareness campaign at local, state, and national levels will help develop understanding and constituencies for conservation and protected area management.
223. Financial sustainability will be strengthened through the preparation of business plans for protected areas. A key element to secure financial sustainability will be to work to secure adequate annual Government funding allocated for the delivery of results rather than ad hoc attribution to cost items and to identify additional sources of funding to scale-up protected area management activities over the medium and long-term. Such additional sources of funding could come from a variety of financing mechanisms such as trust funds, carbon credits, tourism, biodiversity conservation offsets<sup>61</sup>, and payment for environmental services.
224. Aspects of the project of possible replication are within Outcome 2, given outputs from Outcome 1 are all national and pretty much non-replicable, except for perhaps in outer countries in the region such as Vietnam, which has a pretty much disparate national protected area system mostly governed by provincial governments through a decentralized system, and following conflicting policies of two separate ministries. Replicable CAMPAS initiatives and lessons learned could apply to Vietnam, in particular for the establishment of a national biodiversity steering committee to support protected area leadership dialogue and inter-sectoral coordination (CAMPAS Output 1.1). The country’s protected areas are rather small, and mostly within landscapes of production forests and otherwise disparate land-uses, experiences from Cambodia would help mainstream biodiversity conservation within these landscapes, and help in the integrated planning between conservation and development agencies. A second most important item of possible replication would relate to CAMPAS Output 1.2, regarding the establishment of a transparent and harmonized national protected area system, and the institutionalization of a protected area enforcement monitoring system. Vietnam lacks of a comprehensive system to monitor its conservation efforts in protected areas, and connections between protected areas and the policy center at Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development are weak, except for eight protected areas run directly from the ministry. Further to the above, a third most important possibility for replication of CAMPAS outcomes is from its field experiences in implementation of Output 1.3 related to a nation-wide environmental education and communications campaign, which would aim to support the country’s biodiversity conservation efforts through its extensive, yet small and poorly managed protected area system, and within development landscapes holding potential forest connectivity and conservation potential.

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<sup>61</sup> Biodiversity offsets such as those brought in to pursue of ‘no net loss of biodiversity’, as per International Financing Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 6. Any IFC-funded projects in natural habitat must achieve “No Net Loss of Biodiversity where feasible”, this is defined by IFC as the point at which project-related impacts on biodiversity are balanced by measures taken to avoid and minimize the project’s impacts, to undertake on-site restoration and finally to offset significant residual impacts, if any, on an appropriate geographic scale (e.g. local, landscape-level, national, regional).

225. Replicable project items within Cambodia would include those from CAMPAS Output 2.1 on promoting stakeholder consultation, conflict management, and participatory planning in support of biodiversity conservation and corridor initiatives at a landscape level; Design of strategic plans for conservation landscapes holding a mosaic of protected areas, protected forests, and economic lands (ie holding agriculture, forestry, and industry) in support of biodiversity conservation; and establishing reference emission levels for conservation landscapes, carrying out remote sensing-based spatial analysis of land-cover, deforestation rates, and carbon stocks and producing an action plan and strategy to adopt monitoring reporting and verification working areas in line with REDD+. One particular item that would be subject to replication within Cambodia, but possible in neighboring Vietnam and Laos PDR would be that of protected area management plans and regional economic development plans harmonized. Under CAMPAS Deliverable 2.3.2, the project will develop a minimum of two pilot protected area management and business plans that (a) integrate biodiversity and forest conservation into development goals, (b) harmonize economic development processes to support biodiversity conservation in the landscape, and (c) putting into operation standing conservation legislation. Further, items under CAMPAS Output 2.4 of possible replication at other protected areas and protected forests in Cambodia include activities on community-based forest management and rehabilitation, which aim to restore connective forest habitats between protected areas in the landscape, and to deliver increased livelihood economic security.
226. Through collaboration with other related initiatives in Cambodia, as indicated elsewhere in this document, the knowledge, approaches, and results of the CAMPAS will be shared within and beyond Cambodia. This will enable a generation of synergies to enhance the cost effectiveness of the project and its results, notably by having a coalition of partners advocating for sound management and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem within greater landscapes. To facilitate the effective replication of project activities, the project will disseminate its lessons through three knowledge management platforms, namely the platform developed as part of institutionalizing inter-sectoral dialogue on landscape-based natural resources management (CAMPAS 1.1.1), as part of CAMPAS 2.1.2 workings to promote common understanding, consultation, and conflict resolution for biodiversity conservation in economic development zones within the Eastern Plains Landscape. Further, local-level stakeholders will be capacitated and involved in the implementation of project activities and, provided the activities deliver tangible benefits, thus they will be likely to replicate such activities in additional sites, as part of CAMPAS 2.4 to enhance forest cover with community resource management and livelihood securities.

### **3.10. Public awareness, communications and mainstreaming strategy**

227. Present public awareness and understanding regarding biodiversity and its values is low in Cambodia. Raising public awareness of biodiversity has been a consideration for the Royal Government of Cambodia and many non-government organizations for the past 15 years, however most activities have been ad-hoc. The awareness, behavior, communication, and mainstreaming strategy will use modern innovative approaches to education, such as those illustrated in health education, which are less focused on awareness and more focused on specific behavior change, using branding and social marketing. Although communications, awareness and education is supported integrally through various project activities and outputs (such as 1.1.1, 1.1.3, 2.1.1), it is receiving focused support through the development and implementation of a communications campaign under 1.3.1
228. CAMPAS seeks to work on biodiversity initiatives at a national (Outcome 1) and landscape level (Outcome 2) concurrently requiring participation with effective communication of messages, wide stakeholder engagement, cooperation and coordination on implementation. A vision for biodiversity will be used to promote key messages in support of stakeholder understanding, cooperation, and collaboration. This vision will be broadly promoted at a national level – and beyond the three principle conservation agencies, and more practical actions in-line with this vision will be implemented in the Eastern Plains Landscape.
229. A behavior, communications, and mainstreaming strategy may be coordinated/ facilitated by the Department of Environmental Education and Communication, with capacity and resources support, to design and implement a

range of traditional and innovative tools with a range of partners. A full quantitative baseline awareness survey will be designed during inception and implemented at the start of the project to confirm the appropriate target groups, their specific values and best media means to approach them, as well as key communication messages. This will provide the necessary basis for an effective and measurable communications campaign, which would also include and full end of project impact assessment following the standards of a social marketing campaign. Furthermore, the project will conduct joint education and awareness raising activities including biodiversity branding and social marketing with existing projects in Cambodia and the region in order to stimulate curiosity about and understanding of the values of biodiversity and most importantly how their behaviors impact biodiversity management. Additionally, project lessons will be disseminated through knowledge management mechanisms, including a national website and international clearing house mechanism, which will reach a large audience both within Cambodia and globally.

230. The project design has relied extensively on stakeholder consultation and input, and it is seated within government institutional structures that will be working across ministries on a daily basis, and in collaboration between GDANCP, FA and FiA. The significant project co-financing will help to collect, communicate, and share information with relevant ongoing biodiversity activities in Cambodia, and to draw on lessons from relevant past projects / programs in the country. At a national policy level; the Biodiversity Steering Committee will coordinate policy and the Technical Working Group will deal with technical implementation of the policies, while at a landscape level a coordination working group will be established to coordinate efforts, share lessons, and avoid overlap. Further, the project includes in its design a national communications campaign to help improve national support for landscape-level conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services (Output 1.3, deliverable 1.3.1), increasing the impact of information and policy initiative and their field implementation.

### ***Environmental Education in Cambodia***

231. A review of historical documents indicates that environmental education principles were first incorporated into government policies with the establishment of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) in 1993, which is responsible for promoting environmental protection and conservation of natural resources throughout the Kingdom. The Ministry has the role of motivating and supporting public participation in decision-making to resolve environmental and natural resource use issues. The Department of Environmental Education and Communication (DEEC), has been assigned to accomplish four main program areas: human resources development, environmental education and training, environmental information and dissemination, writing and research on environmental information.
232. In carrying out its mission, the ministry collaborates with other ministries of the Royal Government, other institutions, national and international non-government organizations, the private sector, and the people of Cambodia. A variety of civil society organizations conduct some environmental education but the organizations with an environmental education focus include: Mlup Baitong, Live & Learn, Save Cambodia's Wildlife, SiPAR<sup>62</sup>. While significant smaller scale and ad-hoc environmental education activities are ongoing in Cambodia, the last time a large-scale national environmental education and awareness campaign was conducted was 2005 as part of the GEF supported Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project (TSEMP).
233. Limited finance, human resources, manpower, and equipment have reduced the department's and other institutions and organization's ability to conduct large-scale campaigns, and created a more ad-hoc approach to environmental education. Additionally, it lacks specific expertise and experience in proper social marketing campaigns. The project would support the department through technical assistance and campaign development. Even with limited resources DEEC and other institutions and organizations have been conducting a range of activities grouped as Formal Education and Informal or Non-formal Education. See also Appendix 18.

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<sup>62</sup> The SIPAR is a French NGO that works toward the reconstruction of Cambodia through education of the youth; its mission is to fight illiteracy.

### 3.11. Environmental and social safeguards

234. The nature of the CAMPAS proposed measures are not anticipated to have adverse social or environmental impacts. The project will follow closely guiding principles of sustainable natural resource management. Environmental impact assessments will be undertaken where necessary in accordance with Cambodian law, in order to ensure that any interventions will not generate adverse environmental impacts. The project focuses on strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management, through adaptation measures that center on enhancing the management effectiveness landscape connectivity, and sustainable forest management to restore ecosystem services and improve degraded ecosystems.
235. With regard to social safeguards, the project will contribute to national and regional development plans, and communities within the demonstration Eastern Plains Landscape site will be consulted during all stages of project implementation and will be involved in the field activities, investments and consultations in order to generate ownership of the project, particularly in community-based forest management and rehabilitation and landscape-based connectivity measures.

Please see also the UNEP ‘Checklist for Environmental and Social Issues’, submitted to GEFSEC separately. Principles and criteria that specifically apply to social aspects of CAMPAS are presented in Table 17 below, and on gender in Table 18.

#### *Gender mainstreaming*

236. Efforts to promote gender equity will be integrated in all aspects of project activities and management, through conscious integration of gender-based groups in community-based activities. The project will fully comply with UNEP gender guidelines, which are incorporated into the various parts of the project design, project framework activities, the budget, and the monitoring framework. IP-related and gender disaggregated data will be collected in consultation with local communities during the baseline surveys, to monitor project impacts following GEF and UNEP guidelines on Social and Environmental Safeguards, which include specific guidelines for the involvement of Indigenous Peoples.

**Table 17. Applicable items and response to UNEP checklist for environmental and social issues (see full version)**

Description
<b>Environmental impacts</b>
A. CAMPAS will require temporary field support facilities, but these would have already been established by either counterpart organizations or government agencies
B. CAMPAS would not cause any losses to precious ecology, ecological, and economic functions due to construction of infrastructure, as it does not include components on infrastructure development.
C. Ecosystems related to CAMPAS are somewhat degraded, but not fragile. However, it is an objective of the project to strengthen management of these ecosystems to support their sustainability.
D. CAMPAS is not likely to cause any impairment of ecological opportunities within the demonstration landscape or at the national level.
E. CAMPAS does not involve issues that would directly or indirectly cause increase in peak and flood flows, including from temporary or permanent wastewaters.
F. CAMPAS will not project cause air, soil, or water pollution, soil erosion and siltation, increase of waste production, hazardous waste production, use pesticides, or cause excessive noise or traffic.



G. CAMPAS will not cause a threat to local ecosystems due to invasive species, as forest corridors will promote the use of assisted natural regeneration or enrichment planting with native species.
H. CAMPAS will not cause Greenhouse Gas Emissions except for those of normal transportation and use of facilities, but the project is all about strengthening carbon stock retainment.
I. At all stages, as applicable, CAMPAS will encourage the use of environmentally friendly technologies at the local levels with government, organization, and community stakeholders

<b>Social impacts</b>
J. CAMPAS will, on all of its implementation, respect internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property, and uniqueness and rights of indigenous people.
K. CAMPAS is unlikely to cause social problems or conflicts related to land tenure and access to resources, although it will deal with issues of economic land concessions within protected areas.
L. In its design, CAMPAS incorporates measures to allow affected stakeholders' information and consultation. At the demonstration site the project will be heavy on stakeholder engagement.
M. CAMPAS does not contain implementation aspects that would cause change to legal beneficial uses of land or resources, although will strengthen enforcement of conservation regulations.
N. CAMPAS will not include technologies that would cause land use modification that may change present social and economic activities.
O. CAMPAS will not cause dislocation or involuntary resettlement of local communities, or cause uncontrolled in-migration to possibly overload social infrastructure.
P. CAMPAS will include transparency measures to avoid corruption and promote adequate and equitable use of project financial and otherwise resources.

237. CAMPAS will take into full consideration the need for gender equality in all project workings, including the process of assessing the implications for women and men of planned action in all areas and at all levels. The project will ensure that the concerns and experiences of stakeholder women and men are an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of project resulting policies and programs, with the purpose of ultimately achieving gender equality. The project will assess the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in any area and at all levels. Example of activities, (1) Organize specific women meetings/forums/focus group discussions (FGDs) where they can put forth their opinions, concerns, and suggestion prior to the formal meetings and workshop with male participants, (2) Support and strengthen capacity of existing women groups/gender networks in project target areas so that they are able to effectively perform their leadership, promote gender equality, and influence decision making in NRM, climate change and REDD+ , (3) Enhance women economic empowerment through livelihood improvement. As indicated elsewhere the project PMU will develop a project Gender Guidebook to assure gender is incorporated in the necessary operations, monitoring and reporting, such as: Training, Workshops, Meetings, Forum, Dialogues, Problem Analysis, Assessments, Appraisal, Project Intervention and Monitoring. Budget lines 2224, 2225 & 3201 have been calculated based on initial costs for gender mainstreaming.

**Table 18. Elements of gender mainstreaming to be incorporated into CAMPAS implementation**

Criteria	CAMPAS planned aspects during implementation
<b>Awareness</b>	Steps will be put into place to increase the awareness of gender mainstreaming issues and benefits in all project measures, and in particular those entailing action planning and

	implementation and policy strategies.
<b>Participation</b>	Processes will be put into place to encourage and ensure meaningful participation of women in decision-making processes and policy development, at both national level and the project demonstration levels.
<b>Assessment</b>	During the project inception period, initial assessments will be conducted to identify gender mainstreaming needs and opportunities, and to establish a baseline with regards to gender issues and initial conditions, particularly for implementation and action planning
<b>Strategy</b>	In line with the initial assessments, the project will develop strategies and ensure that its action plans are gender-sensitive, promote gender equality, and engage both women and men in interventions and the necessary decision-making processes

238. CAMPAS will follow guidelines and checklists by UNEP to ensure effective engagement of women, and the project will develop a **CAMPAS Gender Guidebook**, to be adopted and adhered to in all its operations, from contracting, terms of reference, budgeting, and reporting. Further, the project will address within its implementation strategy the following actions to ensure gender considerations:

- Conduct a gender analysis to identify issues, targets based on sex-disaggregated data
- Provide tailored gender training to relevant staff and ensure support by gender specialists
- Provide capacity-building for women and women’s organizations to enhance participation effectiveness
- Ensure that sufficient staff time and financial resources are made available for gender mainstreaming
- Use gender-sensitive language
- Implement participatory methods that include women and women’s organizations
- Include gender mainstreaming in monitoring and reporting
- Ensure gender equality in human resources elements of strategy development and implementation
- Ensure that the organizations involved in strategy development have a gender strategy or policy
- Require that staff involved in strategy development report on gender aspects of their work
- Include gender as a cross-cutting priority, guiding principle or objective within the strategy
- Emphasize the national and local socioeconomic context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

## SECTION 4: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 4.1. CAMPAS Implementation

239. Based on existing GEF policies, UNEP is the Implementing Agency for this project: responsible for overall project supervision and technical backstopping to ensure consistency with GEF and UNEP programs, procedures, and monitoring effectiveness in delivery of the project outcomes. The Royal Government of Cambodia’s Ministry of Environment (MoE) will be the project Executing Agency: responsible for the ‘on the ground’ project implementation in accordance with the objectives, outputs and activities outlined in the project document: providing UNEP free access to all relevant information to fulfill its responsibilities to GEF.

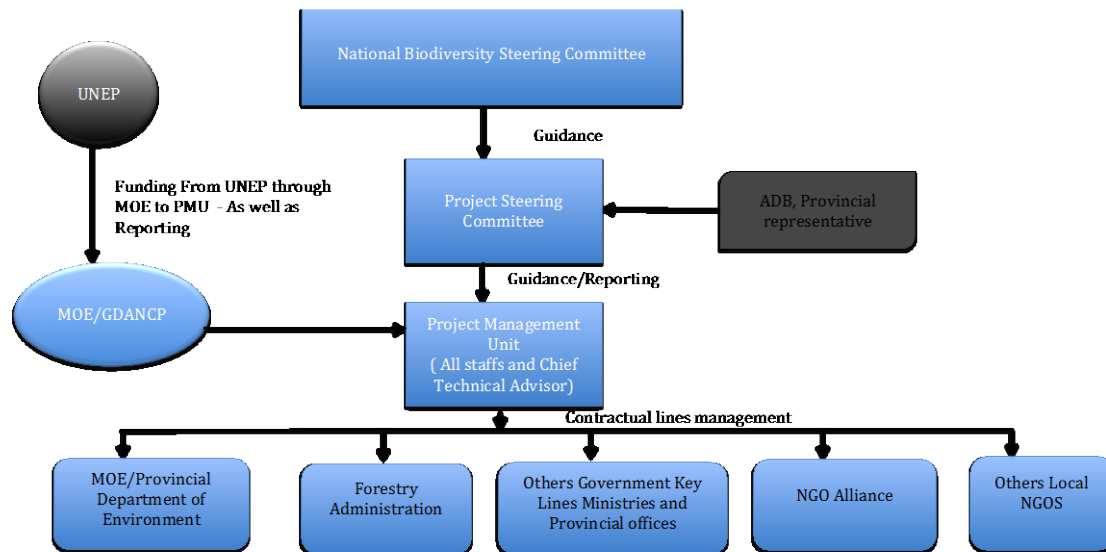


**Figure 7. CAMPAS operational flow**

240. Management and contracting will be done through the General Department for the Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP - MoE) to service providers, which may be government, non-government, and private sector. To facilitate enhanced stakeholder engagement the Alliance of Non-Government Organizations will continue to play a strong role in supporting CAMPAS and financing through this channel may also facilitate more efficient field activities linked to co-financing. See Figure 7.. The Ministry of Environment as the executing agency for the project has jurisdiction over the protected areas covered by the Law on Protected Areas and is also National Focal Point for GEF, CBD, Ramsar Convention, and UNFCCC in Cambodia. GDANCP led a consultation process involving related government agencies and civil society organizations towards developing a national framework on protected areas and biodiversity, which provided the basis for the present proposal.
241. Two agencies under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) - the Forestry Administration (FA) and the Fisheries Administration (FiA) will be key partners in project implementation. The FA manages the Permanent Forest Estate (PFE) and plays a significant role in wildlife protection. It is responsible for sustainable forest management, managing protection forests (a significant part of the protected areas system) and community forestry inter alia. MoE and MAFF play a key role in leading the national REDD+ program. Coastal and marine protected areas, mangroves, inundated forests (around Tonle Sap for example) and the FiA, which has primary responsibility for fisheries and other aquatic and marine species conservation, generally manages freshwater habitats.

### ***Management structure***

242. The project's management structure is based on strong government ownership, and aligned to the existing government institutional arrangements, to ensure sustainability and replication of project outcomes. The project will report to the National Biodiversity Steering Committee (NBSC) as the government-designated body for high-level biodiversity coordination in Cambodia. The National Secretariat for Biodiversity have been established in 2001 to coordinate the implementation of the NBSAP, including monitoring, reviewing and reporting as well as providing recommendations for NBSAP revision, the latter aspect which is currently ongoing.. The project will be largely based in the General Department for the Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) within the MoE, which also functions as the Secretariat in MoE for the National Biodiversity Steering Committee.



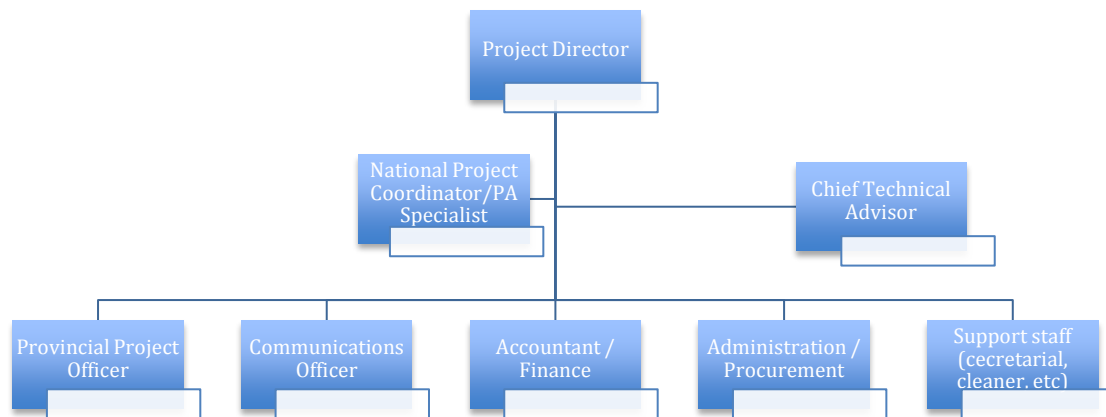
**Figure 9. CAMPAS institutional arrangements**

243. GDANCP (MoE) and the Project Director will be responsible for the overall management of the project. As executing agency, main responsibilities of MoE for the project will include to:

- a) select the staff and sub-contracts for project implementation (in consultation with UNEP)
- b) plan and monitor the technical aspects of the project, and monitor project impacts and progress, with guidance from the official CAMPAS Technical Working Group
- c) participate in all relevant project activities where appropriate, and deliver on its outputs
- d) adopt, during the course of the project, the systems, programs and tools developed by the project to ensure sustainability of the project outcomes
- e) play an active role in coordinating with other stakeholders throughout the project
- f) prepare and submit periodic progress reports, and regularly consult with beneficiaries and contractors
- g) maintain a separate project account for the accountability of project funds
- h) ensure that advanced funds are used in accordance with agreed work plans and project budget
- i) prepare, authorize, and adjust commitments and expenditures; ensuring timely disbursements, financial recording and reporting against budgets and work plans
- j) manage and maintain budgets, including tracking commitments, expenditures and planned expenditures against budget and work plan
- k) maintain productive, regular, and professional communication with UNEP and other project stakeholders to ensure the smooth progress of project implementation.

244. The Project Director will be supported by a Project Management Unit (PMU) with a full-time National Project Coordinator/PA Specialist (NPC) to ensure that it is managed in an effective, transparent, and accountable

manner in line with approved work plans and budgets and in accordance with GEF and UNEP guidelines, as well as achieving PA management goals. The Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) will also be able to provide technical support and advice to the project management unit and will be identified and contracted by the NGO Alliance; to further help to coordinate with the key co-finance partner, the CTA position will also be partially funded through co-finance from ADB. A Provincial Project Officer will provide overall support with specific emphasis on ensuring the provincial implementation of activities in-line with national activities. The Communications Officer will be engaged to enhance stakeholder engagement and participation through the communications campaign. The project management unit also has support staff including an Accountant, Administration and Procurement Officer and other support staff, including a secretary to facilitate management, monitoring, reporting and compliance.



**Figure 10. Project Management Unit (PMU)**

#### 4.2. Inter-agency coordination

245. CAMPAS is not a stand-alone project, but rather a platform for increased coordination engagement and effectiveness building on past and existing activities, with government, non-government, and private sector partners. Related government agencies such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEFi), Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS), Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MoLMUPC), Ministry of Planning (MoP), Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Ministry of Tourism (MoT), and the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRaM) will be involved through inter-sectoral coordination, capacity building, communications, and stakeholder engagement. Sub-national government, in Mondulkiri province and relevant districts and communes, will be involved with project activities. Significant funding is earmarked for government agencies, especially GDANCP and Forestry Administration due to their strategic role in implementation, but other national and provincial government agencies will also be engaged.
246. The project will engage and invest in partnership with the above-mentioned agencies under Output 1.1 as well as the communications program of Output 1.3 all in all to broaden the willingness to act along a unified vision, significantly increase the profile of biodiversity conservation in those economic development decisions, as well as to reduce – at least in the demo landscape, the many conflicts related to the Economic Land Concession program. Agencies concerned with law enforcement such as the Police, Customs and judiciary will also be engaged in

Outcome 1.2 to strengthen capacity and collaboration on national and regional illegal wildlife and timber trade issues (LEM system).

247. The management committees of Community Protected Area (CPA) and Community Fisheries, responsible for the areas inside the MoE mandated protected areas, and of Community Conservation Forest, inside of protected forest, are key partners in the local pilots on protected area zonation, and local development and surveillance activities (LEM). At the provincial level, the project would work closely on demonstration landscape activities with the provincial sub-committee on Forest, Biodiversity and Development, and directly with the governor's office, and the provincial offices of MoE, FA, FiA and other key stakeholder agencies, as well as district and commune officials, and field offices/representatives of related civil society organizations.

### 4.3. Civil society organizations

248. Civil society organizations will play a significant role in providing technical inputs to project implementation under the overall coordination of MoE, based on stakeholder consultation exercises. An initial consultation took place in 2011, in which key technical capacities of international and local civil society organizations for participating in the project were identified, including potential co-financing contributions totaling a minimum of USD 3M. During the project preparation grant request (PPG) stage, there was confirmation of major co-financing from ADB, BirdLife International, UNEP, USAID, WCS, and WWF. While the activities will be led by GDANCP it is expected that in line with co-financing there will be co-management with partner organization and agencies, which responds to their background, history and technical strengths in support of key activities. Based on the enhanced cooperation and collaboration developed through the Project Preparation Phase, it is proposed that the existing NGO Alliance, including Birdlife International, Live & Learn, Wildlife Conservation Society, and World Wildlife Fund continue to strongly support implementation of CAMPAS activities, including the recruitment of a suitable Chief Technical Adviser to be based within the 'project management unit' (PMU). In regards to proposed organization and management of field activities it is often more efficient to link into existing co-financed activities, rather than to duplicate existing implementation structures. It is therefore expected that significant finance for on-the-ground implementation, for example for Deliverable 1.2.1, will be fed through the NGO Alliance. In addition to the co-financing of activities, some direct funding will also be required for the NGO Alliance to support the implementation of field activities by Ministry of Environment and Forestry Administration. The major areas of involvement of the partners within the NGO Alliance are presented in Table 7.
249. The demonstration landscape activities in Outcome 2 will build on existing civil society organizations' work in the Eastern Plains Landscape, including: WCS' work on the REDD pilot, forest communities rights and biodiversity monitoring in Seima Protected Forest; WWF work in the Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, including protected area law enforcement, capacity building, endangered and critically endangered species monitoring, ecosystem health monitoring, NTFP livelihood development, community forestry development, protected area management planning and implementation, and trans-boundary collaboration under the Lower Mekong Dry Forests Eco-region Action Program and with the Yok Don National Park, Vietnam as part of WWF's tiger reintroduction efforts; BirdLife International and its partner work on large conservation landscapes in the Lower Mekong and Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary development a management zoning plan for the sanctuary, monitoring of critically endangered species, establishment of community conservation areas, providing support to community fisheries, and working with economic land concession holders to develop management plans and to reduce impact to biodiversity.
250. At the regional GMS level, ADB's Core Environment Program is an important project stakeholder, providing regional context and co-financing for actions planned in within the Eastern Plains Landscape. Regional

stakeholders also include WWF, TRAFFIC, UNODC<sup>63</sup>-PATROL project and others involved in controlling illegal trans-boundary trade in wildlife and timber products.

251. At a national level Conservation International may contribute to ecosystem valuation and Community Conservation Agreements and Fauna & Flora International, through their partnership with the Royal University of Phnom Penh may contribute to the collection and dissemination of biodiversity status. Several other civil society organizations likely to participate in central protected area planning and policy inputs, and at the time of project implementation have relevant activities that will strengthen the project approach.
252. Local non-government organizations such as Live & Learn, Save Cambodia's Wildlife, and Mlup Baitong will be involved in supporting the MoE Department of Environmental Education and Communication, with biodiversity communications and stakeholder engagement campaigns, especially in linking education to practical project activities to enhance understanding and promote positive behavior change. There will also be use of innovative tools such as branding and social marketing and increased effort to engage with a wider stakeholder base including the private sector.
253. Local and indigenous communities will participate in field demonstration project activities and benefit from planned investments in sustainable livelihoods, development of sustainable forest management activities at landscape level, and work on other community-based initiatives within protected areas, such Community Protected Areas (CPAs), Community Forests (CFs), and Community Fisheries (CFIs).

## **SECTION 5: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION**

254. CAMPAS is seen by the Royal Government of Cambodia and relevant stakeholders as an opportunity to change the "business as usual" model of limited real participation, collaboration and cooperation among stakeholders and embrace a team approach to biodiversity management. While this is not always easy as there are historical barriers: stakeholder participation is at the root of the team approach to implementation for the project. The strong project emphasis on building a biodiversity vision among the stakeholders is an integral consideration in the building of a team approach, and breaking down of barriers.
255. Within Government, while the project is implemented by the Ministry of Environment's General Department of Administration Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), there is a real effort and allocated funds to promote positive participation in project implementation from other related Departments and Ministries and especially the Forestry Administration (FA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. This strong Government collaboration is supported at policy level through the cross-Ministerial National Biodiversity Steering Committee (NBSC) and cross-Ministerial Biodiversity Technical Working Group (BTWG) supports practical implementation. This is also evidenced by the Government's promotion of the unusual NGO consortium approach supporting the project preparation.
256. At the Eastern Plains Landscape level strong coordination and collaboration across the Government sector is enhanced through the existing provincial sub-committee, and further supported by direct engagement of the major non-government organizations working in the landscape. Stakeholder representatives of local government agencies and non-government organizations will be invited to participate in the landscape committees or working groups, as appropriate. The stakeholder participation at the community level will be supported through ranger capacity and existing community committees (such as Community Protected Area committees, Community Forestry committees, Indigenous Community Commissions, and Community Fishery committees). There is also

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<sup>63</sup> UNODC, of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is an office for drug control and crime prevention.

a significant opportunity to better engage with the private sector and local communities, support attainment of Aichi<sup>64</sup> Target 1, stating that “By 2020, at the latest people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.”

257. This section seeks to provide a good basis for considering and effectively communicating with and engaging stakeholders in the CAMPAS program, to: improve awareness of biodiversity values; and promote positive conservation and sustainable biodiversity use actions.
258. CAMPAS Project Component 1: Strengthen National Vision and Support for Landscape based Protected Area and Forest Management, is the basis for this approach. While stakeholder engagement can be considered as being integral to facets of any biodiversity program, the CAMPAS project places emphasis on the concepts of vision and support, which are directly in-line with stakeholder engagement. In-line with the contract between GDANCP and the NGO Consortium (WWF, WCS, Birdlife and L&L), this stakeholder engagement plan has been drafted in order to not only support the Full Size Proposal design but also to facilitate stakeholder engagement from the planning process, which is a key principle in fostering future engagement.
259. The lessons learned section of the project implementation form (PIF) identified the following in relation to the need for a vision: “Biodiversity conservation requires integrated and coordinated approaches. An outstanding challenge identified by all sources during a UNDP country program outcome evaluation was the need to move towards a more integrated approach to conservation. It noted that national level vision and coordinated leadership was lacking. It also identified the need for landscape level approaches to address wide ranging species and the maintenance of ecosystem services.”
260. Activities under Output 1.3 Improved national support and monitoring of biodiversity conservation, protected areas, and forested landscape connectivity in support of national sustainable development goals have a key role in Cambodia to improve the baseline situation of lack of national unity, ongoing conflicting interests and lack of vision with regards the protected area network goals and how to integrate Economic Land Concessions in regional land use decisions whilst maintaining the functionality of the protected area network in the Monduliri Conservation Landscape and elsewhere, as well as the suboptimal use of existing conservation partnerships and information on ‘best practice biodiversity conservation’ in the country. Without the project several of the formally established protected areas will be lost due to land and forest conversions.
261. Output 1.3 will provide an alternative strategy through a combination of communications and information management activities targeting outputs such as enhancing the national biodiversity and protected areas strategic unity, conducting collaborative monitoring of biodiversity targets, as well as support for integrating biodiversity conservation in national economic development. While there is a considerable amount of civil society activity on building awareness, this is not specifically targeting the overall protected area system, nor the national unity and institutional collaboration needed. Additionally, MoE’s Department of Information, Education, and Communication lacks the resources and technical capacity to do this under current baseline conditions. Similarly, there is an abundance of information on biodiversity resources and good protected area management practices in Cambodia, but it is largely unsystematic and held by different organizations or programs. As a result, it is not easily available for policy, planning, and replication of best practice on conservation management, and systems are not in place for information management and exchange.
262. Lack of recognition of the importance and economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services is a key driver of environmental degradation, especially in the context of expanding rural populations, widespread rural poverty, rapid economic development fuelled by strong regional demand for natural resources, and limited institutional capacity for effective governance. Therefore, this is an important outcome with significant investment in support of implementing the National Protected Area Action Plan and the regional Sustainable Development Plan,

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<sup>64</sup> Aichi Biodiversity Targets are 20 ambitious goals that make up part of the CBD’s Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, adopted in Nagoya, Japan, in 2010.



recognizing that improved awareness of the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and the role of the protected areas are critical for the accomplishment of biodiversity conservation as well as sustainable development goals.

263. Output 1.3 will also support outputs 1.1 and 1.2 under Outcome 1 by creating a unified national vision as well as partnership building with various protected area management-related agencies. The approach will be informed by detailed stakeholder analysis, setting key messages, as well as sharply targeted strategy based on social marketing techniques to achieve understanding and willingness towards change with policy and decision makers at national and sub-national levels, journalists, the judicial system and law enforcement agencies. Capacity building will be provided for MoE in the field of communications, education, and awareness to implement the communications campaign and support information dissemination on the national protected area system.

### ***Gender***

264. Additionally, stakeholder participation and project implementation will be guided by the UNEP Policy on Gender and Development, as well as use the data and analysis given in the ADB Cambodia Country Gender Analysis. These policies encourage mainstreaming of gender, promotion of economic empowerment for women, direct participation in decision making at all levels, among others. The gender analysis provides information on institutional context, challenges, progress towards goals and outlines options for mainstreaming. Cambodia is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and as such, project activities will make efforts to draw on knowledge and resources in the country to address gender equality concerns. Today, Khmer women have more autonomy and independence than in previous decades. They are permitted to own assets, manage financial transactions, and contribute to household decision making. Both men and women can inherit property, and the gender division of labor can be complementary and flexible, in that men and women can perform a variety of productive and household tasks. In practice, though, there are some barriers for women, including traditional norms and low levels of education and literacy. Cambodian society is still hierarchical, wherein power and status in society are very strong. Women are generally considered to have status lower than men, but this is also dependent on age and other socioeconomic factors, primary wealth. Women are still viewed as household managers, while men are seen as providers. Outside the household, women do not have significant influence over decision-making processes. In agriculture and industry they have 53% of wages, but only 27% of workers in services sectors are women. Microenterprises are a very important source of income for women, particularly in rural areas, where they own over 60% of enterprises, but have lower than average incomes.
265. The main project actions will involve: a) collection of sex-disaggregated data, and b) conduct of localized, site-specific gender assessments to identify gaps and going forward plans. The Project Team will also consult the ADB Toolkit on Gender Equality Results and Indicators, and make efforts to incorporate those relevant to rural development, agriculture and food security into the M&E system.

### ***Communications and mainstreaming strategy for full stakeholder participation***

266. At present, local awareness and understanding regarding biodiversity and the range of predicted impacts including climate change is low in Cambodia and activities are presently ad-hoc. This communications and stakeholder engagement plan, provides the strategy to help gain understanding and support for the project both nationally and in the demonstration sites. The basis of this plan is the unifying vision and key messages, which will be used.
267. Mainstreaming of biodiversity into national and local-level planning, the project design relies extensively on stakeholder consultation, input, and practical engagement. In keeping with the participatory approach adopted by this project, local communities and all vulnerable groups will be engaged with to participate in the design of land use and protected areas management plans. Additionally, the project seeks to utilize innovative approaches such

as branding and social marketing to enhance stakeholder understanding, engagement, and most importantly behavior toward more positive biodiversity management.

268. The government ownership for and institutional arrangements are important and strategic considerations in sustainability, however the importance of collaboration and coordination place significant emphasis on the need for effective and regular communications, within the project and with the stakeholders. Project activities and lessons will be captured and disseminated at provincial, national, and sometimes international levels. As per the Institutional Framework and Management Arrangements the project will also communicate and share information with relevant ongoing projects/programs in Cambodia and draw on lessons from relevant past projects/programs in Cambodia.
269. Increasing understanding and engagement of stakeholders through a unifying vision and innovative and practical approaches to positive behavior change are central to the project. As part of the project preparation process, the aspirations of key stakeholders were identified and considered as a starting point in the vision building and indeed entire stakeholder communications and engagement plan.

### *Guiding Principles*

270. The CAMPAS Stakeholder Engagement Framework for Action is guided by the priorities of the Royal Government of Cambodia as expressed by National Biodiversity Steering Committee and Technical Working Group representatives and through key documents such as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and discussions on National Biodiversity Targets and Indicators. While the overarching principle of stakeholder engagement is participation to increase relevance, ownership, support and change - to ensure a meaningful and effective program, this framework for action is guided by five principles, as follows:

#### *Principle 1: Ownership = Sustainability*

271. There are many Civil Society and Non-Government activities in relation to stakeholder communication and engagement for biodiversity, but there has been limited engagement of the government agencies responsible for sharing these biodiversity messages. The Ministry of Environment's Department of Information, Education and Communication (DIEC) lacks the resources and technical capacity to do this under current conditions, so a priority for the Communication and Engagement Plan is to use this as an opportunity to build capacity and ownership of the DIEC and other responsible government agencies to develop and implement these messages.

#### *Principle 2: An integrated approach to biodiversity management*

272. In order to have a meaningful impact, the project should be delivered through a socio-economic paradigm. To ensure an integrated approach to biodiversity management, the project must consider three key areas— society, environment, and economy with culture and religion as an underlying dimension. For the program to reach full impact it must deal with the underlying causes and threats to the environment and have strong entry issues that people can relate to. No component within the three key areas should work in isolation.

**Society:** an understanding of stakeholder benefits from and responsibility for biodiversity management and the impact of environmental degradation on human health, wellbeing and culture, and sustainability.

**Environment:** an awareness of biodiversity and natural resources, the significance of ecosystem services and the fragility of ecosystems that sustain communities, and their biophysical limits.

**Economy:** a sensitivity to the limits and potential of economic growth, from tourism, fishing and other industry, and their impact on the community and the environment, with a commitment to assess personal, community, business and societal behaviors out of concern for the environment.

#### *Principle 3: Efficiency – Do not reinvent the wheel, but be willing to try new approaches*

273. There are numerous stakeholder engagement institutions, organizations, and activities related to and relevant for biodiversity that can be enhanced through increased collaboration rather than the development of new approaches. It is important to take time to learn who is doing what, who is responsible, what materials are available and what locations they are being used, for more efficient use of resources. While it is important to utilize existing approaches it is equally important to choose the appropriate approaches and adapt these to the specific stakeholder messages and needs. There are also approaches such as social marketing and branding that may be adapted to enhance the efficiency of biodiversity messages.

*Principle 4: Biodiversity awareness with action*

274. Implementation of biodiversity awareness is essentially an intervention that seeks to create change, by re-orienting communities toward improved biodiversity management practices. As we are continuing to lose our biodiversity at escalating rates, it would seem that a different and more strategic approach might be needed. Therefore, it is critical that prior to the commencement of initiatives under this program that the perceptions of the target group are understood, to ensure that the project starts from where the group is at, rather than from another perspective.

*Principle 5: Motivation*

275. There are many perceptions of environmental problems, their causes and solutions and this results in a multitude of motivations for and against change. A simple and strong vision is needed, which links to a positive message of change from 'business as usual'. People are typically interested in the benefit to themselves and especially in the short term, so clear benefits need to be shown. These are not all economic but one of the key biodiversity messages needs to link to the economic benefits of biodiversity. In-order to create change; people need to be motivated to take up the new idea or behavior. Motivating people toward something (positive) is often more strategic than motivating them away from something (negative). As we have seen the growth of a middle class in Cambodia there is now a sector, which could stimulate positive changes.

## **SECTION 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

### **6.1. Project monitoring**

276. The project will follow standard monitoring, reporting, and evaluation processes and procedures of UNEP, undertaken by the project manager together with members of co-funding organizations (WWF, WCS, L&L, BirdLife), and a team of independent consultants for the project mid-term and terminal evaluations. The Project Results Framework (Appendix 5: CAMPAS Results Framework) provides impact indicators on project performance, Appendix 7 summarizes the project's key deliverables and benchmarks on implementation, and Appendix 8 on Costed Monitoring and Evaluation Plan defines monitoring activities, who is responsible for these in the project, and budgets and timeframes for these. A summary of project technical and financial reporting requirements is provided in Appendix 9. These include: quarterly and annual reports, a midterm- and terminal evaluations. In addition to the project results framework, six scorecards will be used to monitor project performance for progress and effectiveness. These can be found in Appendix 15 and include: (a) GEF Biodiversity Tracking Tool, (b) GEF Capacity Development Scorecard, (c) GEF Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Scorecard, (d) GEF Climate Change Mitigation Tracking Tool.

277. The project monitoring and evaluation plan is consistent with the GEF policy. The project results framework presented includes SMART indicators for each expected output and for mid-term and end-of-project targets. These indicators, along with the key deliverables and benchmarks will be the main tools to assess project implementation progress and to determine whether project results are being achieved. Means of verification are included in the results framework document, together with associated costs of implementing sought activities to meet defined

deliverables. Other related monitoring and evaluation costs are presented in the relevant costed plan (Appendix 8: Costed monitoring and evaluation plan), and are fully integrated in the overall project budget.

278. The monitoring and evaluation plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project inception phase (see below), to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities on project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned during the project inception phase. Day-to-day project monitoring is the responsibility of the project management team but other project partners will have responsibilities to collect specific information to track performance indicators. The project manager is responsible to inform UNEP of any delays or difficulties faced during project implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.
279. The project will be launched through a project inception workshop, which will take place after an inception period of three months, culminating with the preparation of a project inception report, summarizing updates into the project document, proposed amendments, and updated or defined baseline indicators. The inception workshop will include participants from the Project Steering Committee, representatives from the various stakeholder agencies, and project implementation team. The objective of the project inception workshop is to:
- Present the results of the project inception report to UNEP-GEF
  - Assist the project team and partners to understand the project's goal and objectives
  - Finalize the preparation of the first annual work plan
  - Introduce project staff with the team which will support project implementation
  - Provide details of adaptive management, reporting, monitoring and evaluation procedures
  - Review reporting, monitoring, and evaluation requirements of UNEP-GEF.
280. The Project Steering Committee will receive periodic reports on progress, meet at least annually, be guided by any relevant inputs from the corresponding Technical Working Group of the National Biodiversity Steering Committee, and will make recommendations to the project (GDANCP, PMU and main contractors) concerning the need to revise any aspects of the results framework or the monitoring and evaluation plan; which will require approval by UNEP. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility to the task manager in UNEP-GEF. The Task Manager would also provide feedback to project stakeholders regarding the project's overall ongoing performance into attainment of its proposed outputs (read outcomes), quality of deliverables, and key publications..
281. At the time of project approval, baseline data may need to be re-confirmed, given the time gap between these data at the time of project design with those at time of project endorsement. Any remaining baseline data gaps will need to be addressed during the three-month project inception phase, and be available within the first year of project implementation. A plan for collecting the necessary baseline data must be devised at the onset of the project inception phase. At the time of writing, the main project outputs for which additional baseline information on their M&E indicators is needed or to be validated are presented in Table 19, below.

**Table 19. Additional baseline information needs**

Outcome 1 Strengthened national vision and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management	
Output	Baseline indicator needs
1.1 Delivery of national biodiversity and protected area system strategic goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of biodiversity-related governance by Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, involved national non-MoE or MAFF bodies, and provincial governments.</li> <li>• Overall monetary, information, management, and technical capacity</li> </ul>

more coherently, successful, and with better inter-sectoral governance	resources as part of the project-planned conservation area business plans.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effectiveness of national protected area system on the basis of before and after gap analysis, management effectiveness, rationalization level, and known resolved conflict sources.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacities of MoE, MAFF, and local governments to address national biodiversity objectives as defined in vision and strategic action plan.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of compliance with conservation laws inside protected areas and surrounding landscapes, mechanisms in place for sustainable management of natural resources at national level, and efficiency in the monitoring of conservation-related activities through METT scoring.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current level of collaboration between Cambodia and Laos PDR, Vietnam, and Thailand, and with the ADB-GMS program and ASEAN WEN, TRAFFIC.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationwide level of understanding on biodiversity conservation issues and needs, including knowledge on the national conservation area system and of needs to mainstream biodiversity conservation beyond conservation areas</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacities of government departments of environmental education to plan and carry out the planned communications campaigns.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder understanding about, and engagement in, biodiversity management through improved government publications on biodiversity conservation policies and planning.</li> </ul>

**Outcome 2 Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape**

Output	Baseline indicator needs
Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder consultation and its effectiveness regarding (i) Economic land concessions, (ii) Community protected areas, (iii) Community forests, (iv) Forest carbon values, (v) Biodiversity values, (vi) Habitat connectivity and corridor initiatives.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of leadership dialogue, engagement, and implementation capacity of government, civil society, private sector, and communities for biodiversity and socioeconomic prescriptions within the Sustainable Development and Forest Conservation Strategy.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current capacities to monitor carbon stock REL and RL through remote sensing-based spatial analysis of land cover, deforestation rates, carbon stocks, and fluxes.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and diversity of stakeholders engaged in forest monitoring and community managed forests, and current capacities for (i) Carbon measurement, (ii) REDD benefit identification, (iii) REDD contributions, and state of household assets portfolio.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management state of the five target conservation areas within the Eastern Plains Landscape in terms of protected area model management zoning and business plans, and state of forest landscape connectivity integrated with economic development.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State of financial sustainability of the five target conservation areas</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of government financial provisions and mobilization of biodiversity conservation and socioeconomic development resources to</li> </ul>

	<p>the Eastern Plains Landscape, and level of sustainability of forest management practices and community-based forest management within the landscape (CPAs, FAs, buffer zones, and forest corridors)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State of conservation area connectivity and land-use status.</li> </ul>

282. Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The UNEP Task Manager will develop a project supervision plan which will be included in the UNEP PCA contract with GDANC and communicated to project partners during the inception workshop. The emphasis of such plan will be on output impact monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring. Progress on the delivery of agreed project global environmental benefits, indicators and deliverables will be assessed with the steering committee on a periodical basis. Project partners and UNEP-GEF will regularly monitor risks and assumptions, and risk assessment ratings will be assessed annually through Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports. Project implementation review reports will also help review the quality of project monitoring and evaluation. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.
283. The project manager will be responsible to document progress, and to determine the project's performance towards achieving programmed outputs. Activities included in the monitoring program include:
- Project review meetings will be agreed upon by the project management and project implementation partners, which include a schedule of project steering committee meetings and the presentation of periodical monitoring and evaluation reports
  - Day-to-day monitoring will be done by the project manager, on the basis of agreed annual work plan and performance towards corresponding output indicators
  - Annual monitoring will occur through the project steering committee on the basis of project implementation reports and annual review submitted by the project manager
  - Measurement of additional impact indicators will take place with the completion of financial, capacity, and PA management effectiveness scorecards by which to evaluate project performance, done during the mid-term evaluation and terminal project evaluations.
284. To measure and monitor project progress in achieving outputs and impacts as outlined in the GEF results framework, the GEF tracking tools for each of the three relevant focal areas relevant to the project (i.e. Biodiversity, Climate Change, Capacity Development, Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+), will be assessed during both mid-term and terminal evaluations. These tools are important additional evidence for the midterm- and terminal evaluation teams to take into account when assessing achievement of project outcomes and impacts, thus these will be completed and available for review during the mid-term and terminal evaluation. The corresponding GEF tracking tools are attached in the Appendix section and include, with Appendix 15a - GEF Biodiversity Tracking Tool, Appendix 15b - GEF Capacity Development Scorecard, Appendix 15c - GEF Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ Tracking Tool, and Appendix 15d - GEF Climate Change Mitigation Tracking Tool.

### **Project monitoring reports**

285. CAMPAS will include several types and levels of reporting, starting with an inception report within the first three months of the project, followed with periodical quarter and annual reports, and finalizing with mid-term and final reports. Technical reporting and project publications will take place during the course of the project, as information is available and subject to publication. A summary of reporting requirements is given in Appendix 9.

### **Evaluations**

286. UNEP will be responsible for managing the mid-term review/evaluation and the terminal evaluation. The Project Manager and partners will participate actively in the process.

The project will be reviewed or evaluated at mid-term as indicated in the project milestones. The purpose of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) or Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) is to provide an independent assessment of project performance at mid-term, to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. In addition, it will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools.

The project Steering Committee will participate in the MTR or MTE and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented. An MTR is managed by the UNEP Task Manager. An MTE is managed by the Evaluation Office (EO) of UNEP. The EO will determine whether an MTE is required or an MTR is sufficient.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of project implementation. The EO will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes:

- to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and
- to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and executing partners.

While a TE should review use of project funds against budget, it would be the role of a financial audit to assess probity (i.e. correctness, integrity etc.) of expenditure and transactions.

The TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the EO in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scale. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the EO when the report is finalised. The evaluation report will be publically disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

The direct costs of reviews and evaluations will be charged against the project evaluation budget.

## **SECTION 7: PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET**

### **7.1. Project budgets and co-financing**

287. Project co-financing sources are presented in Table , below, with details for 13 proposed sources of co-financing to the project, of which the greater portion is expected from the Asian Development Bank Biodiversity Conservation Corridors project. Followed by the international conservation organization Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Project implementation budgets per component item are presented in Table 21, below, providing details on budget across all project activities, outputs, and outcomes. Further, the overall project budget with additional detail is presented in Appendix 1 (Budget by project components and UNEP budget lines) and Appendix 2 (Co-financing by source and UNEP budget lines).

#### **Table 20. CAMPAS Co-financing sources**

Organization	Initial estimate in PIF	Total co-finance secured	Amount in Cash	Amount in Kind
ADB-MoE	5,900,000	7,500,000	3,750,000	3,750,000
WCS	935,000	2,200,000	1,500,000	700,000
WWF	1,630,000	1,900,000	1,500,000	400,000
SFB/USAID	410,546	1,010,000	500,000	510,000
UNEP	1,257,000	1,156,590		1,156,590
BirdLife	662,000	550,000	500,000	50,000
L&L	500,000	150,000	50,000	100,000
ERECON		54,000		54,000
MoE / MAFF ( <i>direct</i> )	1,750,000	<i>(largely via partners)</i>		50,000
UN-REDD	1,110,000	<i>(program ended)</i>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,154,546</b>	<b>14,570,590</b>	<b>7,800,000</b>	<b>6,770,590</b>

## 7.2. Project cost-effectiveness

288. The total GEF grant financing to these components is USD 4,718,182 over 60 months. The annual breakdown of this budget is provided in Appendix 1. The GEF's support will be matched by substantial co-finance commitments to achieve CAMPAS' outputs in realizing this project's intended outcomes, as summarized in Appendix 2.
289. Project cost information was determined from an in-depth understanding of the operating environment by the relevant local partner who will deliver the project. Existing cost information was used to create realistic and cost-effective budget estimates, harmonizing with existing and planned work. The project team is using a number of detailed working budgets, which show the breakdown of costs in more detail than can be presented here in the Project Document.
290. The project has a strong co-finance commitment from a wide range of partners, amounting to over 65% of the total project sum. This demonstrates cost-effectiveness of the GEF investment to leverage and coordinate with up to 10 partner organizations providing over USD **14,570,590** of co-financing. Such a strong cost-sharing commitment enhances effectiveness through various partners working on complementary parts of the project, and ensures that GEF investments into CAMPAS are targeted at the key gaps and strategic areas of need to ensure the outcomes are met.
291. The design of financial flows will expedite delivery on the ground. In particular, large proportion of the field costs for the landscapes will be managed and overseen by relevant partners in the landscape. This ensures that international-standard financial reporting is upheld, despite the challenging field conditions in the relevant Protected Areas. This both ensures incremental capacity building for government agency financial management teams, and an increased confidence with accountability and ensures cost-effectiveness due to a functioning governance and fund-management framework. Several of the NGO Alliance partners have strong experience implementing similar scale of projects in partnership with MoE and other key partners, and have well-functioning units to channel and manage funds, resources, equipment, and to monitor their use to ensure cost-effectiveness.
292. The project will ensure a cost-effective approach by building upon the previous and ongoing initiatives of international and national non-government organizations in working in the project demonstration area and



more specifically, by building upon the technical and institutional capacities developed because of such work.

**Table 21. Project implementation budgets per outcomes, outputs, and summarized activities**

<b>1</b>	<b>Strengthened national vision and support for landscape-based protected areas and forest management</b>	<b>2,980,730</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Delivery of national biodiversity and protected area strategic goals</b>	<b>747,470</b>
1.1.1	Support Project Biodiversity Steering Committee, and protected area leadership dialogues for effective inter-sectoral coordination	210,745
1.1.2	Assess and review the effectiveness of the national protected areas system through landscape pilot activities	121,150
1.1.3	Define national biodiversity vision and strategic management of protected areas	126,381
1.1.4	Provide institutional support and enhance human capacities of, MoE, FA, FiA, and local governments	289,194
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Improved national compliance with protected areas management goals</b>	<b>1,575,010</b>
1.2.1	Establish and operate a transparent and unified national protected area, wildlife, and forest law enforcement monitoring system	1,353,770
1.2.2	Support trans-boundary forest, species, and landscape management programs	221,240
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Improved national support and monitoring of biodiversity conservation, PASs and forested landscape connectivity</b>	<b>658,250</b>
1.3.1	Design and monitor a biodiversity communications campaign to support ecosystem services, and protected areas	152,760
1.3.2	Institutional support for environmental education and communication	316,060
1.3.3	Produce strategic information and publications to inform policy and planning	189,430

<b>2</b>	<b>Integrating landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape</b>	<b>1,501,542</b>
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Enhanced biodiversity security and forest connectivity</b>	<b>508,706</b>
2.1.1	Support Eastern Plains Landacape stakeholder consultation and conflict management	118,470
2.1.2	Mondulkiri Landscape Plan designed and operationalized	390,236
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Enhanced and institutionalized forest carbon stock monitoring capacity</b>	<b>165,930</b>
2.2.1	Assess Eastern Plains Landscape reference emission levels (REL/RL)	84,280
2.2.2	Forest carbon monitoring in the Eastern Plains Landscape	81,650
<b>2.3</b>	<b>More effective resource mobilization for integrating protected areas management</b>	<b>352,840</b>
2.3.1	Protected area management plans and regional economic development (plans) harmonized	168,560
2.3.2	Pilot protected area sustainable financing by responsible authorities	184,280
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Enhanced forest cover and carbon sequestration with increased community resource management and livelihood security</b>	<b>474,066</b>
2.4.1	Establish community-based forest management and rehabilitation	263,380
2.4.2	Strengthen landscape protected area connectivity	210,686
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>4,482,272</b>

<b>Project Management Costs (5%)</b>	<b>235,910</b>
<b>TOTAL USD</b>	<b>4,718,182</b>



**Appendix 1: Budget by project components and UNEP budget lines**

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

*(This item provided in a separate MS Excel file)*

**Appendix 2: Co-financing by source and UNEP budget lines**

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

*(This item provided in a separate MS Excel file)*

**Appendix 3: Incremental cost analysis - matrix of project incremental costs**

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia’s Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

Cost/ Benefit	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Increment (A-B)
<b>Benefits</b>			
			<p>Identified barriers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Shortage of governance capacity at national level</li> <li>b. Limited management capacity at institutional level</li> <li>c. Weak technical capacity at operational level</li> <li>d. Strong incentives for intensive land-use options</li> <li>e. Conflicting land allocations</li> <li>f. Limited financial resources to deliver basic protected area management activities</li> <li>g. Competing special interests for rightful use of lands and resources</li> </ul>
<b>Global benefits</b>	Unrelenting decrease of biodiversity values in protected area landscapes	The alternative scenario will ensure increased protection of biodiversity values in protected area landscapes, more effective protected area governance, and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened operationalization of national biodiversity and protected areas strategic goals</li> <li>• Increased effectiveness of inter-sectoral coordination for biodiversity conservation governance in protected areas and surrounding landscapes</li> </ul>
	Unrelenting land conversion, habitat fragmentation, and Eastern Plains Landscape depletion of wildlife populations in protected areas and surrounding landscapes	The alternative scenario will ensure reduction of present land conversion trends and maintained or restored connectivity in protected area landscapes, and recovery of Eastern Plains Landscape wildlife populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened biodiversity and conservation management within protected areas and surrounding landscapes by supporting forest connectivity</li> <li>• Reduced threat from conflicting land-usage causing damage to natural ecosystem conditions, and reducing unsustainable hunting so wildlife populations may rebound</li> </ul>
	Unrelenting increase of atmospheric carbon dioxide due to forest degradation and clearance	The alternative scenario will ensure increased carbon retainment and absorption through better forest protection measures and more effective involvement of stakeholders in forest sustainable forest management and conservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened involvement of land-use governance and management stakeholders to support forest conservation, connectivity, restoration, and maintenance</li> </ul>



<p><b>National benefits</b></p>	<p>Continuous lack of inter-sectoral dialogue and coordination to streamline biodiversity conservation in protected area landscapes</p>	<p>Under the alternative scenario there will be an increase in the effectiveness of inter-sectoral coordination and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation within national protected area landscapes. This will, in turn, result in a synergy regarding investments on biodiversity and conservation management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established national protected area leadership dialogues to support inter-sectoral coordination; Increased institutional capacities for protected area governance</li> <li>• Strengthened up take, enforcement, and monitoring of protected area regulations; Established functional trans-boundary and species conservation programs</li> <li>• Increased awareness and knowledge of biodiversity values to bolster support management</li> </ul>
	<p>Continuous reduction of biodiversity and ecosystem services from protected areas and surrounding areas due to deficient management, limited funding, land conversion and habitat fragmentation</p>	<p>Under the alternative scenario there will be an increased efficiency in protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services inside protected areas and surrounding connecting forests in the landscape. The alternative scenario would include reduced biodiversity unfavorable land conversion in the greater landscapes of protected areas, and increase of forest connectivity between protected areas in a common greater landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased stakeholder consultation—in particular private sector (ie economic land concession owners) to strengthen biodiversity security, forest connectivity, and forestlands management</li> <li>• Increased knowledge for protected area management, and improved baseline profile of individual protected areas and protected forests</li> <li>• Supported implementation of a model forest conservation strategy for the eastern plains landscape</li> <li>• Established participatory forest monitoring for community managed areas in connecting forest habitats outside protected areas and guideline for development of protected areas zoning plans</li> <li>• Established model sustainable development and conservation strategy for pilot greater protected areas landscape</li> <li>• Increased livelihoods security for communities involved in lands conservation management; Modeling protected area business plans and sustainable financing sources</li> <li>• Enhanced forest cover and carbon retainment in connecting forest habitats outside protected areas, through community-based forest management practices</li> <li>• Strengthened protected areas connectivity within common greater landscapes</li> </ul>

## Appendix 4: CAMPAS Framework

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia’s Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

<b>Project Objective: To enhance Cambodia’s Protected Areas System<sup>65</sup> management effectiveness and secure forest carbon through improving inter-sectoral collaboration, landscape connectivity, and sustainable forest management</b>		
<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>DELIVERABLES/ ACTIVITIES</b>
<b>1. Strengthened national vision and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management</b>	1.1 Delivery of national biodiversity and protected area system strategic goals more coherently, successful, and with better inter-sectoral governance	<b>1.1.1 National Biodiversity Steering Committee<sup>66</sup>, and protected area system leadership dialogue for effective inter-sectoral coordination supported</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Develop and apply strategic national strategic plan for protected area system within socioeconomic development landscape, with specific provisions for incorporating an improved governance framework</li> <li>b. Facilitate conflict resolution regarding biodiversity issues in conservation and development landscapes</li> <li>c. Conduct and institutionalize inter-sectoral dialogues on landscape-based natural resources management</li> <li>d. Facilitate national information exchange and networking to support inter-sectoral coordination</li> <li>e. Establish a national collaborative biodiversity monitoring program and information sharing mechanisms, from government to the international convention on biodiversity</li> <li>f. Mentor and enhance the capacity of government technical staff to analyze and report on biodiversity regularly, and to make data accessible through a national database for biodiversity and protected areas</li> <li>g. Increase national collaboration between MoE, FA, FiA and local governments for biodiversity conservation, enhancing capacities, and making more resources available</li> <li>h. Establish a national task force on protected area management, under the collaborative leadership of MoE, FA, and FiA</li> </ul>
		<b>1.1.2 Effectiveness of the national protected area system, and forest landscape connectivity assessed and reviewed</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Rationalize the national protected area system on the basis of: (i) An analysis of their representation of key ecosystems and species, (ii) Opportunities to consolidate mosaics of</li> </ul>

<sup>65</sup> Within this document, the term ‘Protected Area System or PAS’ refers jointly to areas under protection by MoE, FA, and FiA

<sup>66</sup> The Cambodian national Biodiversity Steering Committee has been functioning since 2001 for biodiversity, as opposed to just projects

- interconnected ecosystems, and (iii) Species migration patterns, and applying results of the analysis in protected areas at a national scale
- b. Conduct a weakness and gap analysis on protected areas (national scale):
    - inter-sectoral and local government collaboration, available capacities and resources for biodiversity conservation
    - current national protected area system, including lack of effective connectivity needs and opportunities at regional and landscape levels.
    - spatial plans to harmonize economic development plans with protected area management and forest connectivity, including economic concession lands
    - Identify sources of conflict, socioeconomic needs, development pressures, and resolution measures towards enhanced national protected area system
  - c. Carry out assessments of biodiversity resources (fauna and flora) and wildlife distribution patterns, at the national level
  - d. Examine protected area resource requirements and opportunities developed on the basis of SWOT<sup>67</sup> analyses conducted in Eastern Plains Landscape

**1.1.3 National biodiversity vision and strategic national management plan for protected areas defined**

- a. Define a coherent biodiversity vision based on scientific research, national development priorities, sustainable development priorities, national policy and decision makers at national, sub-national, and community level, journalists, the judicial system, and law enforcement agencies
- b. Define and carry out measures to strengthen interagency governance, including monitoring of inter-agency reporting of biodiversity status and convention compliance
- c. Identify existing tools and estimate ecosystem services values and functions of natural capital contained in the national protected area system at ‘reconnaissance’ level
- d. Based on the weakness and gaps protected area system analysis as well as on the natural capital values, produce strategy and action plan to meet priority needs

**1.1.4 Institutional support provided and human capacities of MoE, MAFF, and local governments strengthened**

- a. Define implementation needs and strategy of the Protected Areas System Management Plan, and project-sponsored action plan<sup>68</sup>
- b. Identify sustainable financing opportunities, resource coordination needs, and means of implementation
- c. Strengthen protected area system governance and zoning guidelines

<sup>67</sup> SWOT – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

<sup>68</sup> Project-sponsored action plan framework is developed through other funding sources

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. Establish a network for government officials (Protected Areas and Protected Forests) and local community committees</li> <li>e. Train and mentor stakeholders on inventory monitoring, reporting, and evaluation (including CAMPAS project performance)</li> <li>f. Carry out capacity needs assessment, define specific needs, and carry out capacity-building modules, such as GIS mapping applications, land use and forest management planning, and habitat suitability analysis</li> <li>g. Organize reciprocal visits between Protected Area and Protected Forest officials and local communities' networks to share experiences with other biodiversity related projects in Cambodia</li> </ul>
<p>1.2 Improved national compliance with protected area management goals - particularly for wildlife conservation, combating illegal trade, and maintaining forest connectivity across large landscapes</p>	<p><b>1.2.1 Transparent and harmonized national protected area system, and enforcement monitoring system defined, operating, and institutionalized</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Establish national coordination mechanism and strengthen human resources to set-up and run Law Enforcement Monitoring through remote sensing and geographic information systems such as SMART</li> <li>b. Establish leadership coordination dialogue with local and national law enforcement and protected area authorities</li> <li>c. Conduct annual technical and law enforcement seminars on national biodiversity conservation policies, applicability, and enforcement</li> <li>d. Strengthen capacities to implement protected area system law enforcement, monitoring, and reporting for: rangers, customs, police, border liaison offices, guards, and others</li> <li>e. Define needs, and provide monitoring and reporting equipment, including GIS and mobile phone reporting units, together with training and exchange programs, to local, regional, and national government officials and local communities to strengthen the effectiveness of the law enforcement system</li> <li>f. Establish national reporting procedures (SMART), to report on the Eastern Plains Landscape and replicate to other protected areas</li> <li>g. Set-up and operationalize Law Enforcement Monitoring through geographic information systems in the Eastern Plains Landscape and replicate in other priority protected areas</li> </ul> <p><b>1.2.2 Support provided to trans-boundary forest, species, and landscape management initiatives and programs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Collaborate with neighboring countries, the PATROL program of UNODC/UNEP and the Asian Development Bank Greater Mekong Sub-region (ADB-GMS), and the ITTO trans-boundary project<sup>69</sup></li> <li>b. Organize and participate in regional response to external pressures, such as logging, illegal</li> </ul>

<sup>69</sup> 'Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex to Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation between Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos'

	<p>wildlife, and log trade, in collaboration with TRAFFIC, FLEGT<sup>70</sup>, ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network, and other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Annual exchange and dissemination of lessons and strategies</li> <li>d. Organize cross border visit with neighboring countries for PAs and PFs officials and local communities’ committee for promoting trans-boundary biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>e. Establish trans-boundary collaboration, connectivity between protected areas, social and economic dimensions</li> </ul>
<p>1.3 Improved national support of biodiversity conservation, protected areas, and forested landscape connectivity in support of national development goals</p>	<p><b>1.3.1 National communications campaign to support landscape-based biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation designed and monitored</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Gender disaggregated baseline assessment, campaign design, and monitoring strategy in place to assess midterm and end of project awareness and behavioral change</li> <li>b. Conduct national campaign that incorporates branding and social marketing to achieve a harmonized vision with paths towards behavior change and actions</li> <li>c. Define and put in place tools to measure campaign operations and impact, including results from implementation of items 1.1.3 and 1.1.4, above, and liaise with other related environmental and natural resources management initiatives</li> </ul>
	<p><b>1.3.2 Institutional support provided for environmental and biodiversity education and communication</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Implement national communications campaign (link to Item 1.3.1)</li> <li>b. Design and carry out training, outreach, and other capacity building activities</li> <li>c. Coordinate communication activities</li> <li>d. Strengthen institutional capacities on communications, specifically to make operations gender sensitive</li> <li>e. Support information dissemination on the national system of protected areas during and beyond the project, including hosting project website, and bi-annual protected area status reports</li> </ul>
	<p><b>1.3.3 Strategic information and publications to support policy and planning process</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Biodiversity and natural resource management reports—with broad partnership, linked to national targets, international commitments, and bi-annual biodiversity status reports (including threats and responses)</li> <li>b. Provide information to donor and private sector investment regarding opportunities guidance/ advice</li> <li>c. Strengthen landscape-level planning and connectivity</li> </ul>

<sup>70</sup> FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. Business plans for sustainable financing of protected areas and community-base resource management</li> <li>e. Produce and update sustainable forest management and community-based resource management information (eg guidelines, regulations)</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape</b></p>	<p>2.1 Enhanced biodiversity security and forest connectivity in the Eastern Plain Landscape, with reduced emissions by harmonizing economic development plans with forest and biodiversity conservation</p>	<p><b>2.1.1 Eastern Plains Landscape stakeholder consultation and conflict management supported</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Promote common understanding of vision for protected area system (including corridor) and integrated planning within the landscape</li> <li>b. Review conservation and development scenarios, biodiversity and forest carbon values, habitat connectivity within protected areas, and regional corridor initiatives</li> <li>c. Empower, engage, and organize public and private sector stakeholders based on gender principles,, particularly Community Protected Areas (CPA), Community Forests (CF), Community Fisheries (CFi)</li> <li>d. Build capacity to mainstream protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and sustainable forest management practices in regional economic development</li> <li>e. Establish collaboration and annual work-plan agreement with regional corridor initiatives (such as ADB-BCC)</li> <li>f. Establish and operationalize participatory planning and conflict resolution mechanisms regarding ongoing and planned Economic and Social Land Concessions</li> </ul> <p><b>2.1.2 Mondulkiri Landscape Plan (an integrated plan for sustainable development) designed and operationalized</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Define strategic implementation needs for Mondulkiri Landscape Plan and optimize agreed alternative development scenario(s) in the project demonstration area</li> <li>b. Conduct detailed assessment of ecosystem services and function value as well as trade-off analysis (eg forest carbon and multiple benefits) in the Eastern Plains Landscape</li> <li>c. Produce spatial plan on land-use that includes economic development options, protected area zoning, landscape connectivity; based on a comparison of options/(development scenarios 2.1.2a) with comparative socioeconomic assessments</li> <li>d. Conduct broad and gender sensitive stakeholder consultation for agreement on spatial plan with land-use and protected area zoning as well as on the scenarios</li> <li>e. Engage and carry out capacity-building of government, civil society, and private sector to mainstream biodiversity management beyond protected areas within Mondulkiri Landscape Plan</li> <li>f. Establish and put into operation leadership dialogue for needed support and required endorsement</li> <li>g. Establish and strengthen local community fora and networks, and compliance to gender principles, within the Eastern Plains Landscape to facilitate biodiversity conservation, for replication elsewhere</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>h. Assess opportunities to link the enhancement of local livelihoods with biodiversity and forest conservation needs through application of existing strategies, such as concessions, agriculture development, forestry development, tourism and recreation, and industrial development</li> <li>i. Endorsement at provincial and national level of the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan</li> <li>j. Connecting the implementation of the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan with the Government initiative of sustainable financing mechanism, and annual Government budgeting plan</li> </ul>
<p>2.2 Enhanced and institutionalized forest carbon stock monitoring capacity in the Eastern Plains Landscape</p>	<p><b>2.2.1 Reference emission levels (REL/RL) assessed for the Eastern Plains Landscape</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Carry out remote sensing-based spatial analysis of land cover, deforestation rates, carbon stocks and fluxes</li> <li>b. Coordinate activities with national REDD+ monitoring reporting and verification (MRV) team</li> <li>c. Produce action plan and strategy to adopt monitoring reporting and verification working area in line with REDD+</li> <li>d. Collaborate on project landscape-based forest stock enhancement and monitoring with ADB BCC, and national REDD+ pilot projects</li> </ul> <p><b>2.2.2 Forest carbon monitoring, defined and established in the Eastern Plains Landscape meeting targets set in the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Support community-based management areas on the basis of the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan (Item 2.2.1), and contained ecosystem and biodiversity values</li> <li>b. Measure carbon stock and identify REDD+ co-benefits in community managed areas</li> <li>c. Define socio-economic and ecological contributions, linked to national REDD+ project</li> </ul>
<p>2.3 More effective resource mobilization for integrating protected area management in the Eastern Plains Landscape</p>	<p><b>2.3.1 Protected Area Management plans and regional economic development (plans) harmonized, based on Mondulkiri Landscape Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Develop at least two pilot protected area model management and business plans (1 Protected Area and 1 Protected Forest) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- integrate biodiversity and forest conservation into development goals within the Eastern Plains Landscape</li> <li>- harmonize economic development processes supporting biodiversity conservation and forest landscape connectivity in the Eastern Plains Landscape</li> <li>- operationalize the application of Protected Area Law and Forestry Law procedures and relevant policies within the Eastern Plains Landscape</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>2.3.2 Protected Areas and Forests sustainable financing piloted by responsible authorities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Assess sustainable financing mechanisms (options) with stakeholders</li> <li>b. Develop and implement sustainable financing plan for at least two protected areas</li> <li>c. Develop model for sustained resource mobilization, involving governments, corporate sector and</li> </ul>

	<p>local stakeholders based on lessons learned</p> <p>d. Provide policy recommendations for national up scaling</p>
<p>2.4 Enhanced forest cover and carbon sequestration with increased community resource management and livelihood security</p>	<p><b>2.4.1 Community-based and gender sensitive forest management and rehabilitation established in community natural resource management areas on the basis of the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan</b></p> <p>a. Clarify boundaries, land tenureship, and allowed land-usage and agreement on strategic zones for community-based activities (conservation agreements)</p> <p>b. Establish and promote integrated community-work and collaboration with national REDD+ project</p> <p>c. Enhance community based livelihoods with sustainable livelihoods programs (ADB BCC and UNEP/AF projects)</p> <p>d. Establish habitat restoration with native tree plantations and enhanced agro-forestry practices over at least 500 hectares</p> <p>e. Increase resource and livelihood security for communities in community protected areas (CPAs) / community forests (CFs) / community fisheries (CFi)</p> <p><b>2.4.2 Landscape-based protected area connectivity strengthened in the Eastern Plains Landscape</b></p> <p>a. Development of detailed plan and agreement with stakeholders on natural and assisted forest regeneration and silviculture practices, targeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- key areas for forest protection and wildlife corridors</li> <li>- ecosystem services protection</li> <li>- maintenance of landscape connectivity</li> <li>- indigenous ecological knowledge/ culture</li> </ul> <p>b. Support the natural and assisted forest regeneration and silviculture practices plan over a minimum 1,500 ha (and maximum 10,000 hectares pending additional funds), government-led and community-based</p> <p>c. Establish/ promote ongoing collaboration on trans-boundary landscape (ADB BCC and UNEP/AF projects)</p>



## Appendix 5: CAMPAS Results Framework

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia’s Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

PROJECT STRATEGY						
Intermediate Results	Indicators		Baseline	Targets – Midterm & End of Project	Sources of verification	Assumptions
A: ‘Enhanced protected area management effectiveness’	<b>Individual METT<sup>71</sup> scorecards for five target sites</b>					
	- Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary	METT Score Card = 32		<b>Midterm</b> = 40; <b>End</b> = 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final METT scorecards at end of project for key protected area</li> <li>METT systems are conducted by protected areas themselves</li> <li>Links with SMART monitoring</li> </ul>	METT systems are conducted judiciously
	- Mondulkiri Protected Forest	METT Score Card = 37		<b>Midterm</b> = 45; <b>End</b> = 50		
	- Phnom Nam Lyr Wildlife Sanctuary	METT Score Card = 14		<b>Midterm</b> = 25; <b>End</b> = 40		
	- Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary	METT Score Card = 30		<b>Midterm</b> = 40; <b>End</b> = 50		
	- Seima Protected Forest	METT Score Card = 49		<b>Midterm</b> = 49 <b>End</b> = 50		
B: ‘Increased forest carbon stock and sequestration’	<b>National REDD monitoring reporting and verification</b>					
	Eastern Plains Landscape MRV	Baseline Score Card <sup>72</sup>	<b>Midterm</b> = Baseline plus 5%; <b>End</b> = Baseline +10%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National REDD</li> </ul>	Effective measures based on National

<sup>71</sup> Present METT scorecards provided, but these must be redefined during the project inception phase

<sup>72</sup> TBD = To be defined during the project inception phase

	score			MRV scorecards at project beginning and end & GEF CC TT at project beginning and end of project	REDD-Coordination
	Overall forest cover increase of 15% within the Eastern Plains Landscape	Baseline forest cover <sup>73</sup>	<b>Midterm</b> cover = 5% increase <b>End</b> cover = +15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest cover and carbon stock in target protected areas 350,000 ha and landscapes 150,000 ha</li> </ul>	
C: 'Increased inter-sectoral collaboration'	<b>Inter-sectoral stakeholder collaboration on biodiversity issues</b>				
	- Number of inter-sectoral meetings on biodiversity issues	1 per year	<b>Midterm</b> – 2 per year; <b>End</b> – 4 per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verification through Monitoring Effectiveness tracking Tool (METT)</li> <li>Increased Reports and inter-sectoral plans (MOE and FA, FiA, MoF, MoP and local government)</li> <li>documentation sharing</li> </ul>	There is an actual, and measurable, increase in collaboration above the stated baseline
	- Number of trans-boundary workshops on forest connectivity	1 every two years	<b>Midterm</b> - 1 per year with Vietnam; <b>End</b> – 1 per year with VN and Lao & Thailand		
	- Increase in number of inter-sectoral plans to entailing biodiversity issues	Confirm at Inception	<b>Midterm</b> – at least one new Inter-sectoral plan in development (policy & landscape). <b>End</b> – at least 1 inter-sectoral plan agreed		
- Ensure active participation of women in the decision making process	Confirm at Inception	<b>Midterm</b> – at least 35 % of participants are women and involved in decision making during meetings and workshops (policy & landscape). <b>End</b> – at least 50 % women have been participating.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verification through attendance list as well as nomination of women in participation to working group and management</li> </ul>		

<sup>73</sup> TBD = To be defined during the project inception phase

				committee	
D: 'Increased landscape connectivity'	<b>Connectivity between conservation areas in the Eastern Plains Landscape</b>				
	- Established corridors between conservation areas	No legal conservation corridor established	<b>Midterm:</b> and <b>End:</b> To be defined <sup>74</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project progress reports; planning and spatial documents; formal government papers</li> <li>• Coordinated trans-boundary biodiversity and forest conservation efforts with Vietnam</li> </ul>	Workable options for connectivity between the target protected areas in place within the Eastern Plains Landscape – Interest for collaboration between 2 countries
	- Established stepping stone habitats between conservation areas	Some identified under ADB-BCI, but not established	<b>Midterm:</b> and <b>End:</b> To be defined		
	- Trans-boundary Vietnam-Cambodia corridor agreement(s)	Discussion engaged but no agreement established yet	<b>Midterm:</b> consultations ongoing on Agreement with Vietnam; <b>End</b> - Agreement with Vietnam established		
E: 'Increase sustainable forest management' SFM/REDD+	<b>Sustainable forest management in the Eastern Plains Landscape</b>				
	- Number of (SFM) forest management sites established by the project and running within the landscape	None	<b>Midterm:</b> At least one site operational and practicing SFM; <b>End</b> - at least 3 sites operational and practicing SFM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased coordination for forest management with partners</li> </ul>	Sustainable forest management is embraced by implementing stakeholders and coordinated with partners.
- Area of reforestation, habitat rehabilitation, and agroforestry practices	None	<b>Midterm:</b> at least 500 ha planted/rehabilitated/agroforests facilitated by project; <b>End</b> - at least 2000 ha planted/rehabilitated/agroforests, facilitated by project			

<sup>74</sup> TBD = To be defined during the project inception phase

	facilitated by project				
	- Number of REDD+ schemes facilitated by the project and ongoing in the landscape	To be confirmed with National REDD+ project at commencement	<b>Midterm</b> – REDD partner facilitation started; <b>End</b> – Partner(s) establishing at least one REDD scheme in the project landscape		
	- increase and improve women’s participation in meetings, workshop, forum and dialogue at national and sub-national levels organized	Confirm at Inception	<b>Midterm</b> - At least 30% of participants are women and from the communities taking part in project activities <b>End</b> –At least 50 % of participants are women and from the communities taking part in project activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attendance list</li> <li>• Project progress report and field</li> <li>• Monitoring report</li> </ul>	

**Project objective:** ‘To enhance Cambodia’s protected area management effectiveness and secure forest carbon through improving inter-sectoral collaboration, landscape connectivity and sustainable forest management’

**Outcome 1:** Strengthened national vision and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management

Outputs	Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Sources of verification	Assumptions
1.1 Delivery of national biodiversity and protected area system strategic goals more coherently, successful, and with better inter-sectoral governance	1.1 Increased levels of available monetary and non-monetary resources as part of the project-planned ‘conservation area business plans’	Cambodia’s NBSAP updating process has identified issues around: insecure monetary resources (FR), limited information resources (IR), and constraints on biodiversity	<p><b>Midterm:</b> (i) NBSAP: National Targets &amp; Indicators Appendix 16 (FR-2, IR-19, MR11) (iii) Increasing METT scores (as above A.), &amp; (iii) Increasing Capacity Development Scorecard values (as below 1.2a)</p> <p><b>Midterm:</b> (i) NBSAP: National Targets &amp; Indicators Appendix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Budget</li> <li>• National Biodiversity Steering Committee</li> <li>• National CBD reporting</li> <li>• GEF Capacity Development Scorecards</li> <li>• Beginning, mid-term and end of project.</li> </ul>	Political will NBSAP approval National Target & Indicator reporting

		management resources (MR).	16 (FR-2, IR-19, MR11) (iii) Increasing METT scores (as above A.), & (iii) Increasing Capacity Development Scorecard values (as below 1.2a)		
1.2 Improved national compliance with protected area management goals - particularly for wildlife conservation, combating illegal trade, and maintaining forest connectivity across large landscapes	1.2a Increased compliance with conservation laws and efficiency in the monitoring of conservation-related activities with national METT reporting scores increasing by project mid-term and project end	(i) Increasing METT scores (as above A.), & (ii) Capacity Development Scorecards CR1: 4 CR2: 2 CR3: 2 CR4: 0 CR5: 0	<b>Midterm:</b> (i) Increasing METT scores (as above A.), & (ii) Capacity Development Scorecard values CR1: 5 CR2: 4 CR3: 3 CR4: 2 CR5: 2 <b>End:</b> (i) Increasing METT scores (as above A.), & (ii) Capacity Development Scorecards values CR1: 7 CR2: 7 CR3: 5 CR4: 3 CR5: 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scorecard reports at beginning, mid-term and end of project.</li> <li>TTBP Tracking Tool and SMART Monitoring</li> </ul>	Stakeholder transparency and Political will Accurate reporting
	1.2b Increasing successful cases of Law Enforcement through the project LEM system reported	In 2011 a report on law enforcement identified that 374 incidents resulted in 23 court cases and 17 fines (WWF 2011)	<b>Midterm:</b> a 5% increase in reported cases <b>End:</b> a 10% increase in reported cases of which half are followed up with legal action	LEM reports	Political and judiciary will
1.3 Improved national support of	1.3 Increased nationwide	1. Capacity Development	<b>Midterm:</b> Capacity Development Score increase (as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity Scorecard and KAP survey reports at</li> </ul>	Ministries and Province commitment and Participation

<p>biodiversity conservation, protected areas, and forested landscape connectivity in support of national development goals</p>	<p>understanding and support on biodiversity conservation, including knowledge on the national conservation area system and of needs to mainstream biodiversity conservation beyond conservation areas</p>	<p>Scorecards and stratified by gender effect (as above 1.2 but yet to be stratified per gender)</p> <p>2. Knowledge Awareness and Participation (KAP) baseline surveys to be designed, gender stratified and conducted during Inception (first 3 months)</p> <p>3. Media reference to CAMPAS objectives and activities negligible</p>	<p>above 1.2) and stratified per gender  <b>End:</b> Capacity Development Score increase and stratified per gender (as above 1.2).</p> <p><b>Midterm</b> survey showing increased KAP of 15% for men and 10% for female participants;  <b>End</b> of project KAP survey showing 50% improvements / scores for men and 35% for female participants</p> <p><b>Midterm:</b> at least 10 project references in written Media &amp; &gt; 200 Social media site visitations, feeds, tweets etc.  <b>End:</b> at least 25 project references in written Media &amp; &gt; 700 Social media site visitations, feeds, tweets etc.</p>	<p>beginning, mid-term and end of project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media monitoring and summaries in SA Progress Reports</li> </ul>	
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**Outcome 2.** Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape

Outputs	Verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Sources of verification	Assumptions
<p>2.1 Enhanced biodiversity security and forest connectivity in the Eastern Plain Landscape, with</p>	<p>2.1a - Improving impact of stakeholder consultation and conflict management</p>	<p>No such plan nor regional agreement in support of BD, ES and forest connectivity</p>	<p><b>2.1.a Midterm:</b> regional economic development scenarios drafted and being consulted. Results incorporated in draft Mondulkiri Landscape Plan  <b>2.1a End:</b> Mondulkiri</p>		

<p>reduced emissions by harmonizing economic development plans with forest and biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>mechanisms on integrating BD/forest &amp; ES in development planning</p> <p>2.1b - Increase in number of planned/ established corridors and stepping stones of connectivity between protected areas.</p>	<p>No legal conservation corridor established Some 'stepping stone habitats' identified under ADB-BCI, but not established</p>	<p>Landscape Plan fully supporting enhancement of local livelihoods with biodiversity and forest conservation – as well as being endorsed by both government and affected communities</p> <p><b>2.1b Midterm:</b> draft landscape plans and spatial allocation established <b>2.1b End:</b> at least 4 stepping stone habitats, corridors and other landscape connectivity agreed with local and central government – and incorporated in Mondulkiri Landscape Plan</p>		
<p>2.2 Enhanced and institutionalized forest carbon stock monitoring capacity in the Eastern Plains Landscape</p>	<p>2.2a Eastern Plains Landscape MRV score</p> <p>2.2b Community REDD+ co-benefits in Community-CPA &amp; CFs identified, gender disaggregated, and maintained or improving during the project</p>	<p>Baseline CC Score Card<sup>75</sup></p> <p>Baseline co-benefits t.b.d during first project year (NTFP, eco-tourism, water, ect)</p>	<p><b>2.2a Midterm</b> :Baseline plus 5%; <b>2.2a End:</b> Baseline plus 10%</p> <p><b>2.2b Midterm:</b> baseline plus 5% overall, but gender disaggregated; <b>2.2b End:</b> Baseline +10% overall, but gender disaggregated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National REDD MRV scorecards &amp; GEF CC TT at project beginning and end of project</li> </ul>	<p>Effective measures based on National REDD-Coordination</p>
<p>2.3 More effective resource mobilization for</p>	<p>2.3a Increasing annual budget value for at least</p>	<p>Baseline budget/finance levels to be established</p>	<p><b>2.3 Midterm</b> = (i) sustainable finance levels increased with &gt; 10% over baseline in at least one</p>	<p>PA/PF business Plans, MoE &amp; FA budget records</p>	

<sup>75</sup> TBD = To be defined during the project inception phase

<p>integrating protected area management in the Eastern Plains Landscape</p>	<p>two protected areas and protected forests</p>	<p>during Inception</p>	<p>PA/PF; (ii) Sustainable finance targets and mechanisms incorporated in at least two PA/PF Management and Business Plans</p> <p><b>2.3 End</b> = sustainable finance levels increased with &gt; 30% over baseline in at least two PAs/PFs</p>	<p>Project financial surveys at the pilot sites</p>	
<p>2.4 Enhanced forest cover and carbon sequestration with increased community resource management and livelihood security</p>	<p>2.4a Area of reforestation, habitat rehabilitation, and agroforestry practices facilitated by project</p> <p>2.4b Increasing # of community members benefitting from project sponsored livelihoods activities (# &amp; income levels).</p> <p>2.4c # of conservation agreements with communities on land tenure, boundaries, and</p>	<p>NoneTarget communities and their reference income levels to be assessed during Inception. Sample design to be fixed for baseline and end-of-project surveys</p> <p>Baseline: 26 conservation agreements drafted or agreed (REDD+ Seima &amp; EPL SFB assessment)</p>	<p><b>2.4a Midterm:</b> at least 500 ha planted/rehabilitated/agroforests facilitated by project;</p> <p><b>2.4a End</b> - at least 2000 ha planted/ rehabilitated/ agroforests, facilitated by project</p> <p><b>2.4b Midterm:</b> baseline plus 5% increase in members as well as increasing income levels</p> <p><b>2.4b End</b> – baseline plus 10% increase in members as well as increasing income levels</p> <p><b>2.4c Midterm:</b> baseline plus at least 2 Conservation Agreements</p> <p><b>2.4c End</b> – baseline plus at least 6 Conservation</p>		



	land-use in and around PAs/PFs		Agreements		
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## Appendix 6: Work plan and timetable

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia’s Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

Outcome/ Output/ Deliverable/ Activities	Project Year 1				Project Year 2				Project Year 3				Project Year 4				Project Year 5				Responsible Body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
<b>1. Strengthened national vision and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management</b>																					
<b>1.1 Delivery of national biodiversity and protected area system strategic goals more coherently, successful, and with better inter-sectoral governance</b>																					
<b>1.1.1 National Biodiversity Steering Committee, and protected area system leadership dialogue for effective inter-sectoral coordination supported</b>																					
1.1.1.1 Develop and apply strategic national strategic plan for protected area system within socioeconomic development landscape, with specific provisions for incorporating an improved governance framework	IP <sup>76</sup>			✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	M <sup>77</sup>								MOE	
1.1.1.2 Facilitate conflict resolution regarding biodiversity issues in conservation and development landscapes	IP	✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		MOE	
1.1.1.3 Conduct and institutionalize inter-sectoral dialogues on landscape-based natural resources management	IP	✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		MOE	
1.1.1.4 Facilitate national information exchange and networking to support inter-sectoral coordination	IP		✘		✘		M		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘	MOE	
1.1.1.5 Establish a national collaborative biodiversity monitoring program and information sharing mechanisms, from government to the international convention on biodiversity	IP		✘	✘	✘	M														MOE/MAFF	
1.1.1.6 Mentor and enhance the capacity of government technical staff to analyze and report on biodiversity regularly, and to make data accessible through a national database for biodiversity and protected areas	IP		✘	✘	✘	✘								✘	✘	✘	✘			MOE	
1.1.1.7 Increase national collaboration between MoE, FA, FiA and local governments for biodiversity conservation, enhancing capacities, and making more resources available	IP		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘		✘	MOE/MAFF	
1.1.1.8 Establish a national task force on protected area management, under the collaborative leadership of MoE, FA, and FiA	IP		✘	✘	M															MOE/MAFF	
<b>1.1.2 Effectiveness of the national protected area system, and forest landscape connectivity assessed and reviewed</b>																					
1.1.2.1 Rationalize the protected area system on the basis of: (i) An analysis of their representation of ecosystems, (ii) Opportunities to consolidate mosaics of interconnected ecosystems, and (iii) Species migration patterns,	IP	✘	✘	M																MOE	

<sup>76</sup> IP = Project Inception Phase (three months)

<sup>77</sup> M = Project Milestone (see Appendix 7)



Forest officials and local communities' networks to share experiences with other biodiversity related projects in Cambodia																				
<b>1.2 Improved national compliance with protected area management goals - particularly for wildlife conservation, combating illegal trade, and maintaining forest connectivity across large landscapes</b>																				
<b>1.2.1 Transparent and harmonized national protected area system, and enforcement monitoring system defined, operating, and institutionalized</b>																				
1.2.1.1 Establish national coordination mechanism and strengthen human resources to set-up and run Law Enforcement Monitoring through remote sensing and geographic information systems such as SMART	IP	✘	✘																	MOE/FA
1.2.1.2 Establish leadership coordination dialogue with local and national law enforcement and protected area authorities	IP			✘	✘	✘														MOE
1.2.1.3 Conduct annual technical and law enforcement seminars on national biodiversity conservation policies, applicability, and enforcement	IP			✘				✘				✘				✘				MOE/FA
1.2.1.4 Strengthen capacities to implement protected area system law enforcement, monitoring, and reporting for: rangers, customs, police, border liaison offices, guards, and others	IP	✘	✘	M	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	MOE/FA
1.2.1.5 Define needs, and provide monitoring and reporting equipment, including GIS and mobile phone reporting units, together with training and exchange programs, to local, regional, and national government officials and local communities to strengthen the effectiveness of the law enforcement system	IP	✘	✘	M																MOE/FA
1.2.1.6 Establish national reporting procedures (SMART), to report on the Eastern Plains Landscape and replicate to other protected areas	IP	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	MOE/FA
1.2.1.7 Set-up and operationalize Law Enforcement Monitoring through geographic information systems in the Eastern Plains Landscape and replicate in other priority protected areas	IP	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	FA
<b>1.2.2 Support provided to trans-boundary forest, species, and landscape management initiatives and programs</b>																				
1.2.2.1 Collaborate with neighboring countries, the PATROL program of UNODC/UNEP and the Asian Development Bank Greater Mekong Sub-region (ADB-GMS), and the ITTO trans-boundary project	IP	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	MOE/MAFF
1.2.2.2. Organize and participate in regional response to external pressures, such as logging, illegal wildlife, and log trade, in collaboration with TRAFFIC, FLEGT, ASEAN WEN, and other	IP							M		✘		M		✘		M		✘		MOE/MAFF
1.2.2.3 Annual exchange and dissemination of lessons and strategies	IP							M								M				MOE
1.2.2.4 Organize cross border visit with neighboring countries for PAs and PFs officials and local communities' committee for promoting trans-boundary biodiversity conservation	IP									✘				✘				✘		MOE/MAFF
1.2.2.5 Establish trans-boundary collaboration, connectivity between protected areas, social and economic dimensions	IP	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	MOE/MAFF
<b>1.3 Improved national support of biodiversity conservation, protected areas and forested landscape connectivity in support of national development goals</b>																				
<b>1.3.1 National communications campaign to support landscape-based biodiversity, and ecosystem services conservation designed and monitored</b>																				

1.3.1.1 Baseline assessment, campaign design, and monitoring strategy in place to assess midterm and end of project awareness and behavioral change	IP	✗	M																		MOE
1.3.1.2 Conduct national campaign that incorporates branding and social marketing to achieve a harmonized vision with paths towards behavior change and actions	IP					M				M									M		MOE
1.3.1.3 Define and put in place tools to measure campaign operations and impact, including results from implementation of items 1.1.3 and 1.1.4, above, and liaise with other related environmental and natural resources management initiatives	IP				✗	✗	✗	✗													MOE
<b>1.3.2 Institutional support provided for environmental and biodiversity education and communication</b>																					
1.3.2.1 Implement national communications campaign (link to Item 1.3.1)	IP				M	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗									MOE
1.3.2.2 Design and carry out training, outreach, and other capacity building activities	IP		✗				✗					✗							✗		MOE
1.3.2.3 Coordinate communication activities	IP			M	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	MOE
1.3.2.4 Strengthen institutional capacities on communications	IP	✗				✗				✗				✗					✗		MOE
1.3.2.5 Support information dissemination on the national system of protected areas during and beyond the project, including hosting project website, and bi-annual protected area status reports	IP	✗	M	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	MOE
<b>1.3.3 Strategic information and publications to support policy and planning process</b>																					
1.3.3.1 Biodiversity and natural resource management reports—with broad partnership, linked to national targets, international commitments, and bi-annual biodiversity status reports (including threats and responses)	IP												✗	✗	✗	M					MOE
1.3.3.2 Provide information to donor and private sector investment regarding opportunities guidance/ advice	IP								✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	MOE/FA
1.3.3.4 Strengthen landscape-level planning and connectivity	IP				✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	M	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	MOE/FA
1.3.3.5 Business plans for sustainable financing of protected areas and community-base resource management	IP								✗	✗	✗	M									MOE/FA
1.3.3.6 Produce and update sustainable forest management and community-based resource management information (eg guidelines, regulations)	IP				✗	✗	✗	M													MOE/FA
<b>2. Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape</b>																					
<b>2.1 Enhanced biodiversity security and forest connectivity, with reduced emissions by harmonizing economic development plans with forest and biodiversity conservation</b>																					
<b>2.1.1 Eastern Plains Landscape stakeholder consultation and conflict management supported</b>																					
2.1.1.1 Promote common understanding of vision for protected area system and integrated planning within the landscape	IP	✗	✗	✗	M																MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
2.1.1.2 Review conservation and development scenarios, biodiversity and forest carbon values, habitat connectivity within protected areas, and regional corridor initiatives	IP	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	M														MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
2.1.1.3 Empower, engage, and organize public and private sector stakeholders, particularly Community Protected Areas (CPA), Community Forests (CF), Community Fisheries (CFi)	IP		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	M	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	MOE/FA/Province/NGOs

2.1.1.4 Build capacity to mainstream protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and sustainable forest management practices in regional economic development	IP			✘				✘							✘				✘	MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
2.1.1.5 Establish collaboration and annual work-plan agreement with regional corridor initiatives (such as ADB-BCC)	IP				✘			✘				✘								MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
2.1.1.6 Establish and operationalize participatory planning and conflict resolution mechanisms regarding ongoing and planned Economic Land Concessions (ELC)	IP					✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	M	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘			M	MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
<b>2.1.2 Mondulkiri Landscape designed and operationalized</b>																				
2.1.2.1 Define strategic implementation needs for Mondulkiri Landscape Plan and optimize agreed alternative development scenario(s) in the project demonstration area	IP	✘	✘	M																MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
2.1.2.2 Conduct assessment of ecosystem services and function value as well as trade-off analysis (eg forest carbon and multiple benefits) in the Eastern Plains Landscape	IP					✘	✘	M												MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
2.1.2.3 Produce spatial plan on land-use that includes protected area zoning, landscape connectivity, and a comparison of options/(development of scenarios) with comparative socioeconomic assessments	IP						✘	✘	M											MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
2.1.2.4 Conduct broad stakeholder consultation for agreement on spatial plan with land-use and protected area zoning as well as on the scenarios	IP											✘	✘	✘	✘					MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
2.1.2.5 Engage and carry out capacity-building of government, civil society, and private sector to mainstream biodiversity management beyond protected areas within Mondulkiri Landscape Plan	IP				✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	M	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
2.1.2.6 Establish and put into operation leadership dialogue for needed support and required endorsement	IP	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
2.1.2.7 Establish and strengthen local community fora and networks within the Eastern Plains Landscape to facilitate biodiversity conservation, for replication elsewhere	IP		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘												MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
2.1.2.8 Assess opportunities to link the enhancement of local livelihoods with biodiversity and forest conservation needs through application of existing strategies, such as concessions, agriculture development, forestry development, tourism and recreation, and industrial development	IP			✘	✘	✘														MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
2.1.2.9 Endorsement at provincial and national level of the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan	IP			✘	✘															MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
2.1.2.10 Connecting to Mondulkiri Landscape Plan implementation in linkage of the Government initiative of sustainable financing mechanism and Government budgeting plan	IP	✘	✘																	MOE/FA/Province/NGOs
<b>2.2 Enhanced and institutionalized forest carbon stock monitoring capacity in the Eastern Plains Landscape</b>																				
<b>2.2.1 Reference emission levels (REL/RL) assessed, on the basis of the Protected Area System Strategy for the Eastern Plains Landscape</b>																				
2.2.1.1 Carry out remote sensing-based spatial analysis of land cover, deforestation rates, carbon stocks and fluxes	IP						✘	✘	M											MOE/FA
2.2.1.2 Coordinate activities with national REDD+ monitoring reporting and verification (MRV) team	IP						✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	M								MOE/FA
2.2.1.3 Produce action plan and strategy to adopt monitoring reporting and verification working area in line with REDD+	IP				✘	M														MOE/FA
2.2.1.4 Collaborate on project landscape-based forest stock enhancement and monitoring with ADB BCC, and national REDD+ pilot projects	IP	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	MOE/FA

<b>2.2.2 Forest carbon monitoring defined and established in the Eastern Plains Landscape meeting targets set in the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan</b>																			GDANCP/F A	
2.2.2.1 Support community-based management areas on the basis of the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan (Item 2.2.1), and contained ecosystem and biodiversity values	IP	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	MOE/FA/Provinces/NGOs
2.2.2.2 Measure carbon stock and identify REDD+ co-benefits in community managed areas	IP						M	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	MOE/FA/Provinces/NGOs
2.2.2.4 Define socio-economic and ecological contributions, linked to national REDD+ project	IP		✘	✘	✘	M														MOE/FA/Provinces/NGOs
<b>2.3.1 Protected Area Management plans and regional economic development (plans) harmonized, based on Mondulkiri Landscape Plan</b>																				
2.3.1.1 Develop at least two pilot protected area model management and business plans (1 Protected Area and 1 Protected Forest) to...	IP						✘	✘	M	✘	✘	M								MOE/FA/Provinces/NGOs
<b>2.3.2 Protected Areas and Protected Forests sustainable financing piloted by responsible authorities</b>																				
2.3.2.1 Assess sustainable financing mechanisms (options) with stakeholders	IP		✘	✘	✘	✘														MOE/FA/Provinces/NGOs
2.3.2.2 Develop and implement sustainable financing plan for at least two protected areas	IP				✘	M	✘	✘	M	✘	✘	M								MOE/FA/Provinces/NGOs
2.3.2.2 Develop model for sustained resource mobilization, involving governments, corporate sector and local stakeholders based on lessons learned	IP													✘	✘	✘	✘			MOE/FA/Provinces/NGOs
2.3.2.3 Provide policy recommendations for national up scaling	IP												✘	✘	M	✘	✘	M		MOE
<b>2.4 Enhanced forest cover and carbon sequestration with increased community resource management and livelihood security</b>																				
<b>2.4.1 Community-based forest management and rehabilitation established in community natural resource management areas on the basis of the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan</b>																				
2.4.1.1 Clarify boundaries, land tenureship, and allowed land-usage and agreement on strategic zones for community-based activities (conservation agreements)	IP						✘	M												MOE/FA/Provinces
2.4.1.2 Establish and promote integrated community-work and collaboration with national REDD+ project	IP				✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	MOE/FA/Provinces/NGOs
2.4.1.3 Enhance community based livelihoods with sustainable livelihoods programs (ADB BCC and UNEP AF projects)	IP		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘					MOE/FA/Provinces/NGOs
2.4.1.4 Establish habitat restoration with native tree plantations and enhanced agro-forestry practices over at least 500 hectares	IP		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	M				MOE/FA/Provinces/NGOs
2.4.1.5 Increase resource and livelihood security for communities in community protected areas (CPAs) / community forests (CFs) / community fisheries (CFi)	IP			✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	M	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	M	MOE/FA/Provinces/NGOs
<b>2.4.2 Landscape-based protected area connectivity strengthened in the Eastern Plains Landscape</b>																				
2.4.2.1 Development of plan and agreement with stakeholders on natural and assisted forest regeneration and silviculture practices	IP				✘	✘	✘	M												MOE/FA/Provinces/NGOs

2.4.2.2 Support the natural and assisted forest regeneration and silviculture practices plan over at about 10,000 hectares <sup>78</sup> (minimum 1,500 via plantation), government-led and community-based	IP				M	✕	M	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	MOE/FA/Provinces/NGOs
2.4.2.3 Establish/ promote ongoing collaboration on trans-boundary landscape (ADB BCC and UNEP AF projects)	IP			M	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	M	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	M	MOE/FA/Provinces/NGOs
<b>Project Inception Phase</b>																					
Inception workshop	IP	M																			MOE
<b>Project monitoring and reporting</b>																					
Project Inception Report	IP																				MOE
Semi Annual Progress Reports	IP	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	MOE
Quarter Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	IP	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	MOE
Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR)	IP			✕				✕				✕				✕				✕	MOE
Mid-term Evaluation Report	IP									✕											MOE
Project Final Evaluation Report	IP																			✕	MOE
End of Project Report	IP																			✕	MOE

<sup>78</sup> Tentative figure, to be defined at time of project inception, in line with available funds



## Appendix 7: Key deliverables and benchmarks

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

Outcome/ outputs	Agency	Deliverables	Benchmark/ milestone <sup>79</sup>
<b>Outcome 1: Strengthened national vision and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management</b>			
1.1 Delivery of national biodiversity and protected area system strategic goals more coherently, successfully, and with better inter-sectoral governance	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	1.1.1 National Biodiversity Steering Committee, and protected area system leadership dialogue for effective inter-sectoral coordination supported	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Strategic Protected Area National Plan endorsed by GoC, by P-Quarter 12</li> <li>2) National biodiversity monitoring program operational, by P-Quarter 06, and information sharing mechanism in place by P-Quarter 07</li> <li>3) Annual high-level meetings by NBSC, by P-Quarters 4,8,12,16, and 20.</li> <li>4) National task force on protected area management (MoE, FA, FiA), by P-Quarter 05</li> </ol>
	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	1.1.2 Effectiveness of the national protected area system, and forest landscape connectivity assessed and reviewed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Document on rationalization of national protected area system by P-Quarter 04</li> <li>2) Inter-government resolutions document to uphold biodiversity conservation and ecosystem priorities in the face of socioeconomic development, by P-Quarter 05</li> <li>3) Protected area resource requirements assessed and published by P-Quarter 04</li> </ol>
	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	1.1.3 National biodiversity vision and strategic national management plan for protected areas defined	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) National Biodiversity Vision, endorsed by NBSC and ministries, by P-Quarter 07</li> <li>2) Strategy and Action Plan to meet national biodiversity priority needs in place by P-Quarter 08</li> </ol>
	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	1.1.4 Institutional support provided and human capacities of MoE, MAFF, and local governments strengthened	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Strategy to implement Protected Areas System Management Plan in place by P-Quarter 07</li> <li>2) Results from sustainable financing models and opportunities published by P-Quarter 08, 12, 16</li> <li>3) Protected area system governance and zoning guidelines defined and promulgated through inter-ministerial decision, by P-Quarter 14</li> <li>4) Action plan to strengthen MoE and MAFF technical needs in place by P-Quarter 04</li> </ol>
1.2 Improved national compliance with protected area	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	1.2.1 Transparent and harmonized national protected area system, and enforcement monitoring system defined,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) GIS system to support law enforcement monitoring established, staff capacity built and operational by P-Quarter 04</li> <li>2) Annual technical and law enforcement seminars conducted by P-Quarters 04, 08, 12, 16, and 20</li> <li>3) Capacity building program up and running (rangers, customs, border liaison officer etc) by P-</li> </ol>

<sup>79</sup> See also Appendix 6, for corresponding items marked with **M**

management goals - particularly for wildlife conservation, combating illegal trade, and maintaining forest connectivity across large landscapes		operating, and institutionalized	Quarter 08 4) SMART national reporting procedures in operation across national protected areas by P-Quarter 04
	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	1.2.2 Support provided to trans-boundary forest, species, and landscape management initiatives and programs	1) Organized regional response to external pressures to biodiversity in operation by P-Quarter 08, with annual exchange and dissemination of lessons and strategies by P-Quarters 08, 12, 16, and 20 2) Exchange of information on landscape management initiatives through two cross border visits with neighboring countries by P-Quarter 08 and P-Quarter 16
1.3 Improved national support of biodiversity conservation, protected areas, and forested landscape connectivity in support of national development goals	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	1.3.1 National communications campaign to support landscape-based biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation designed and monitored	1) Baseline assessment, campaign design, and monitoring program adopted to assess midterm and end of project awareness and behavioral change in place by P-Quarter 03, and monitoring results published by P-Quarter 06, P-Quarter 12, P-Quarter 16, and P-Quarter 18
	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	1.3.2 Institutional support provided for environmental and biodiversity education and communication	1) National communications campaign ongoing by P-Quarter 05, with project hosting website operational by P-Quarter 03 2) Training plan of staff MoE & MAAF implemented by P-Quarter 08 3) Bi-annual protected area status reports published by MoE/MAAF and uploaded on project website by P-Quarter 08
	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	1.3.3 Strategic information and publications to support policy and planning process	1) Biodiversity and natural resource management reports in project website by P-Quarter 16 2) Action plan to strengthening landscape-level planning and connectivity in place by P-Quarter 12 3) Business plans for sustainable financing of protected areas and community-base resource management completed for one protected area and one protected forest, and published in project website by P-Quarter 12 4) Reports on sustainable forest management and community-based resource management guidelines, regulations, and other published in project website by P-Quarter 18
<b>Outcome 2: Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape</b>			
2.1 Enhanced biodiversity security and forest connectivity, with reduced emissions by harmonizing	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	2.1.1 Eastern Plains stakeholder consultation and conflict management supported	1) Vision statement and its stakeholder agreement by ... 2) Review report on conservation and development scenarios for the Eastern Plain Landscape including, biodiversity and forest carbon values, habitat connectivity within protected areas, and regional corridor initiatives in place and published in project website by P-Quarter 07 3) Project report on achieved level of empowerment, engagement, and organization of public and private sector stakeholders (mainly CPAs, CFs, CFis) to inform policy, published by P-Quarter 08 4) Policy discussions on resolution mechanisms regarding ongoing and planned Economic and Social Land Concessions conducted by P-Quarter 12 and P-Quarter 18

economic development plans with forest and biodiversity conservation	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	2.1.2 Mondulkiri Landscape Plan designed and operationalized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Strategic implementation needs for Mondulkiri Landscape Plan and alternative development scenario(s) defined by P-Quarter 04</li> <li>2) Assessment of ecosystem services, function value, and trade-off analysis in the Eastern Plains Landscape collated and published by P-Quarter 08</li> <li>3) Spatial plan on land-use that includes protected area zoning, landscape connectivity, and development scenarios agreed by stakeholders and published by P-Quarter 09</li> <li>4) Provincial endorsement of the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan, by P-quarter 10</li> </ol>
2.2 Enhanced and institutionalized forest carbon stock monitoring capacity in the Eastern Plains Landscape	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	2.2.1 Reference emission levels (REL/RL) assessed for the Eastern Plains Landscape	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Eastern Plains Landscape remote sensing-based spatial analysis of land cover, deforestation rates, carbon stocks and fluxes in place and operational by P-Quarter 09</li> <li>2) REL/RL monitoring activities at eastern Plains Landscape linked with national REDD+ monitoring reporting and verification (MRV) team by P-Quarter 12</li> <li>3) Action plan and strategy to adopt monitoring reporting and verification working area in line with REDD+, defined and operational by P-Quarter 06</li> </ol>
	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	2.2.2 Forest carbon monitoring, defined and established in the Eastern Plains Landscape meeting targets set in the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Carbon stock measured and REDD+ co-benefits identified in community managed areas in the Eastern Plains Landscape, by P-Quarter 07</li> <li>2) Socio-economic and ecological project contributions linked to national REDD+ project identified at target protected forest project sites by P-Quarter 06</li> </ol>
2.3 More effective resource mobilization for integrating protected area management in the Eastern Plains Landscape	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	2.3.1 Protected Area Management plans and regional economic development (plans) harmonized, based on Mondulkiri Landscape Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Two pilot protected area model management and business plans operational by P-Quarter 05 for Protected Area and by P-Quarter 12 for Protected Forest</li> </ol>
	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	2.3.2 Protected Areas and Forests sustainable financing piloted by responsible authorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sustainable financing plan for two protected areas of the Eastern Plains Landscape defined by P-Quarter 06, and operational by P-Quarter 09 and P-Quarter 12</li> <li>2) National policy recommendations brief on sustainable financing of protected areas drafted by P-Quarter 13, under inter-ministerial dialogue by P-Quarter 15, and promulgated by P-Quarter 18</li> </ol>
2.4 Enhanced forest cover and carbon sequestration with increased community resource management and livelihood security	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	2.4.1 Community-based forest management and rehabilitation established in community natural resource management areas on the basis of the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Boundaries, land tenureship, and allowed community land-usage on strategic zones in the Mondulkiri Landscape Plan clarified; and report published in project website by P-Quarter 06</li> <li>2) 500 hectares forest habitat restoration established by P-Quarter 16</li> <li>3) Increased resources and livelihood security for households in community protected areas (CPAs) / community forests (CFs) / community fisheries (CFi), with assessments by P-Quarters 12 and 20</li> </ol>
	GDANCP/ FA/ FiA/	2.4.2 Landscape-based protected area connectivity strengthened in the Eastern Plains Landscape	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Plan on natural and assisted forest regeneration and silviculture practices in the Eastern Plains Landscape agreed, with local stakeholders and disseminated by P-Quarter 12</li> <li>2) Natural and assisted forest regeneration and silviculture practices plan for 1,500 ha in place by P-Quarter 05, and operational by P-Quarter 07</li> <li>3) Ongoing collaboration through periodical meetings on trans-boundary landscapes (ADB BCC and UNEP/AF), with first meeting taking place by P-Quarter 03, P-Quarter12, and P-Quarter 20</li> </ol>

**Appendix 8: Costed monitoring and evaluation plan**

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

Activity type	Responsibility	GEF Budget (Excluding project team time)	Co-financed contributions	Timeframe
Project inception report	<u>Oversight:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> </ul> <u>Implementation:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>Specific consultants</li> <li>Project support team</li> </ul>	USD 2,000	To be defined	Within first three months of project initiation
Project inception workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>Project support team</li> </ul>	USD 4,000	To be defined	At three months of project initiation
M&E data collection and reporting (impacts results framework)	<u>Oversight:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator (consolidated reporting to UNEP)</li> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> </ul> <u>Implementation:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-contractors field programs</li> <li>Specific consultants</li> <li>Project support team</li> </ul>	USD 44,637	To be defined	M&E surveys, analysis and reporting: (i) Progress, (ii) Compliance, (iii) Impact on a SA and Annual basis, with detail progress reports produced prior to mid-term and terminal evaluations.
Review of project progress and outputs	<u>Oversight:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> </ul> <u>Implementation:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>Project support team</li> </ul>	None foreseen (imbedded in project team time)		Annually prior to project SC meeting, implementation reviews (PIR) and preparation of annual work plans.
Project implementation reviews (PIRs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> </ul>	None foreseen (imbedded in project team time & GEF IA)		Annually

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEP Task Manager</li> </ul>	fee)		
Semi-annual progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> </ul>	None foreseen (imbedded in project team time)		Quarterly
Project mid-term review or evaluation and report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Chief Technical Assistant</li> <li>• UNEP Task Manager</li> <li>• External Consultants (Natl. Intl.)</li> </ul>	USD 30,000	To be defined	At mid-point of project implementation
Project terminal evaluation and report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEP EoU</li> <li>• External Consultants (Natl. Intl.)</li> </ul>	USD 25,000	To be defined	Three months prior to end of project implementation
Project completion report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> </ul>	None foreseen (imbedded in project team time)		Three months prior to end of project implementation and before project final evaluation
Financial audits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• UNEP Funds Manager</li> </ul>	USD 32,259	To be defined	Yearly
Annual project oversight and review missions (incl. possibly field visits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEP</li> </ul>	Covered by IA fee		Yearly
Field monitoring missions by project management unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Project management unit</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> </ul>	USD 15,647	To be defined	When required
Project national steering committee meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEP Task Manager</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> </ul>	USD 10,116	To be defined	By-annually; with once annually for formal functions such as approval budgets and workplans
Monitoring and evaluation consultants (Intl. and Natl.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. M&amp;E specialist<sup>80</sup></li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> </ul>	Natl. M&E cons. USD 13,529	To be defined	As indicated in project work plan, including the inception report phase for baseline gaps, methodology setups and training as needed
<b>Indicative cost total:</b> <i>(Excluding routine project staff and UNEP staff and travel expenses)</i>		<b>Estimated cost:</b> <b>USD 177,188</b>		

<sup>80</sup> A national M&E specialist will be specifically contracted to coordinate and report on all the project impact monitoring

## Appendix 9: Summary of reporting requirements and responsibilities

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

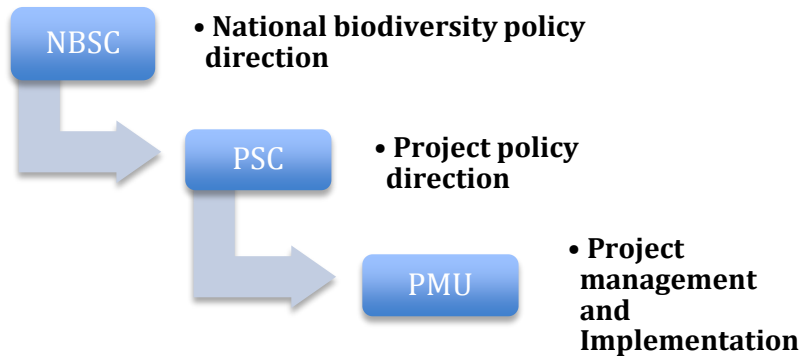
Reporting requirements	Due date	Responsibility
Inception report	Three months after project effective initiation	<u>Oversight:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> </ul> <u>Implementation:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>Specific consultants</li> <li>Project support team</li> </ul>
Procurement plan (goods and services)	Two weeks before project inception workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>UNEP Task Manager</li> </ul>
Inception workshop report	One month after project inception workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNEP Task Manager</li> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>Project support team</li> </ul>
Expenditure report with explanatory notes and spreadsheets	Quarterly, two weeks after 30 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December of each year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>Project financial administrator</li> </ul>
Quarterly cash advance request and details of anticipated disbursements	Prior to next Quarter or when required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>Project financial administrator</li> </ul>
Supervision Plan	Before the end of the project inception phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNEP Task Manager</li> </ul>
Progress reporting	Half-yearly before 31 January and 31 July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> </ul>
Audited report for expenditures for year ending 31 December	Yearly on or before 30 June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>Project financial administrator</li> </ul>
Inventory of non-expendable equipment	Yearly on or before 31 January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>Project financial administrator</li> </ul>
Co-financing report	Yearly on or before 31 July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>Project financial administrator</li> </ul>
Project Implementation review (PIR)	Yearly on or before 31 August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> </ul>
Minutes of project steering committee meetings	Twice a year (or as relevant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Steering Committee Chairperson</li> </ul>
Mission reports (response to aide memoir)	Within 1 week of return	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>External Consultants (Natl. Intl.)</li> </ul>

<b>Reporting requirements</b>	<b>Due date</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Project completion report	Two months of project completion date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> </ul>
Final inventory of non-expendable equipment	Two months of project completion date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>• Project financial administrator</li> </ul>
Equipment transfer letter	Two months of project completion date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> </ul>
Final expenditure statement	Three months of project completion date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>• Project financial administrator</li> </ul>
Project mid-term review and report	Midway though project lifetime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>• UNEP Task Manager</li> <li>• External Consultants (Natl. Intl.)</li> </ul>
Final audited report on project expenditures	Three months prior to project completion date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natl. Project Coordinator</li> <li>• Chief Technical Advisor</li> <li>• Project financial administrator</li> </ul>
Independent project final evaluation report	Three months prior to project completion date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEP Evaluation Office</li> </ul>

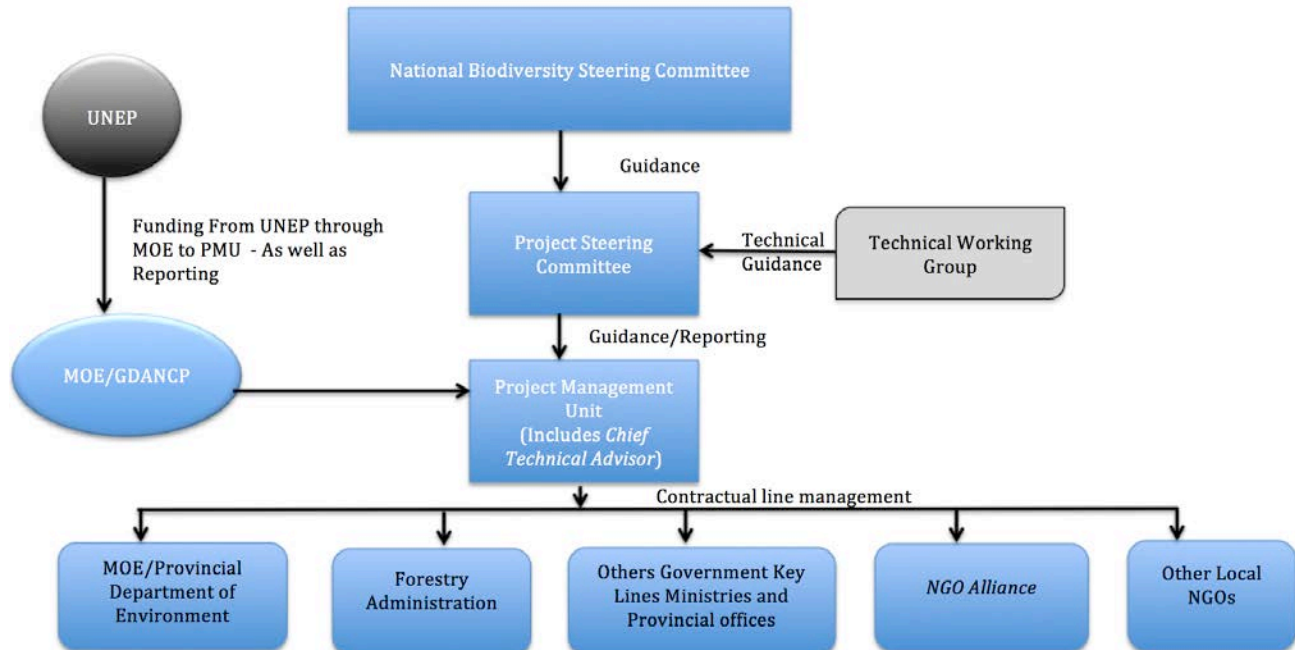
### Appendix 10: Decision-making flowchart and organizational chart

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia’s Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

#### CAMPAS Decision-making flow-chart



#### CAMPAS Organizational chart





## **Appendix 11: Terms of Reference for key project groups, staff, and sub-contractors<sup>81</sup>**

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

### **Terms of Reference for Project Steering Committee**

#### ***Background***

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is responsible for undertaking management-related and technical decisions for the project in accordance with the terms of reference herein, and to provide guidance and direction for project implementation on a regular basis. The steering committee will meet at least once per year, but preferably twice or as needed, meeting the first time during or directly after the project inception workshop, with follow-up meetings on dates to be determined. The project steering committee will review and approve project six-month and annual work plans and reports. Based on approved six-monthly plans, it will endorse project disbursements for further approval and provision. It is also required to authorize any substantive deviation from the agreed annual work plan. The steering committee ensures that necessary resources are committed, and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the project and external bodies. The steering committee approves the responsibilities of the National Project Coordinator.

Chaired by the MoE, the project steering committee will comprise the following members:

- a) The national project director (NPD) or his alternate
- b) Representative from the Forestry Administration
- c) The Chief Technical Advisor
- d) A representative from UNEP
- e) Observers from key ministries
- f) Observers from ADB and Provincial government

In addition, the PSC will include, as support staff and observers, the National Project Coordinator and the Chief Technical Advisor. Technical advice for the PSC will be forthcoming from the CAMPAS Technical Working Group.

#### ***Scope of work***

Specific responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee include:

- a) Ensure that project objectives are fulfilled in an effective and efficient manner
- b) Approve work plans and budgets, and other reports that may be required.
- c) Ensure effective quality assurance and financial reporting requirements.
- d) Ensure institutional coordination and facilitate an effective communication and decision-making process between government, implementation partners, civil society, and other key actors.
- e) Monitor and evaluate project implementation to ensure consistency with the approved work plans and results framework of the project and ensure compliance with the rules and procedures.
- f) Ensure that UNEP/ GEF is informed of any changes or issues likely to impact on the delivery of the project outcomes as per the Project Result Framework
- g) Review, revise, and approve terms of reference of staff, consultants, and contractors required to assist in project implementation, as proposed by the National Project Coordinator (NPC).

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<sup>81</sup> Additional details of the terms of reference in terms of required qualifications and timing will be produced during the project inception period, and finalized at the project inception workshop.

## **Terms of Reference for National Project Director**

### ***Scope of Work***

National Project Director (NPD) play a key role in the overall project execution, and has the daily responsibility for management, coordination, and supervision of project implementation, and delivery of the results in accordance with the project document and agreed work plans. The Project Director will be a part-time secondment from the Ministry of Environment, and supported on a daily basis by the Project Coordinator. The terms of reference of the project officer will be further developed during the project inception phase.

Responsibilities of the NPD will include to:

- a) Oversee and manage project implementation, monitor work progress, and ensure timely delivery of outputs. Report to the Project Steering Committee regarding project progress.
- b) Supervise development, and facilitate implementation, of a comprehensive monitoring and reporting system for the project.
- c) Ensure timely preparation of detailed annual work plans and budgets for approval by Project Steering Committee.
- d) Assist in the identification, selection, and recruitment of staff, consultants, contractors, and other experts as required.
- e) Supervise, coordinate, and facilitate the work of the administrative/ technical team (consisting of the assistant coordinator, finance/administration staff and national and international consultants).
- f) Control expenditures and assure adequate management of resources.
- g) Identify relevant, on-going activities by other government and non-government agencies and establish linkages/networks.
- h) Provide input to management and technical reports and other documents as described in the monitoring and evaluation plan for the overall project. Reports should contain assessments of progress in implementing activities, including reasons for delays, if any, and recommendations on necessary improvements.
- i) Inform the Project Steering Committee, without delay, of any issue or risk, which might jeopardize the success of the project.
- j) Liaise and coordinate with UNEP on a regular basis.

### ***Qualifications***

- Masters degree in environment, natural resources management, or a closely related field
- A minimum of 10 years relevant work experience
- Demonstrated solid knowledge of biodiversity conservation and protected area management
- Experience in the public participation development process associated with environment and sustainable development an asset
- Experience in working and collaborating within governments an asset.
- Excellent knowledge of English including writing and communication skills

### ***Reporting***

The National Project Coordinator will be a staff member of the MoE. The coordinator will work closely with the Project Steering Committee, Chief Technical Advisor, and UNEP to ensure the availability of information on progress and performance in the implementation of the project.

## **Terms of Reference for National Project Coordinator**

### ***Scope of Work***

The National Project Coordinator (NPC) will be a key player in project execution, closely liaising with the Project Director and field project personnel, and coordinating all aspects of project implementation management and supervision project and delivery in line with the project document and work plans, and as directed by the Project Director. The National Project Coordinator will be a full-time secondment from the Ministry of Environment, and supported on a daily basis by the Project Officer(s). The terms of reference of the national Project Coordinator will be further developed during the project inception phase.

Responsibilities of the NPC will include to help the Project Director to:

- k) Oversee and manage project implementation, monitor work progress, and ensure timely delivery of outputs. Report to the Project Director regarding project progress.
- l) Supervise development, and facilitate implementation, of a comprehensive monitoring and reporting system for the project, in close liaison with the Project Director.
- m) Ensure timely preparation of detailed annual work plans and budgets for approval by the Project Director and the Project Steering Committee.
- n) Assist in the identification, selection, and recruitment of staff, consultants, contractors, and other experts as required.
- o) Supervise, coordinate, and facilitate the work of the administrative/ technical team (consisting of the assistant coordinator, finance/administration staff and national and international consultants).
- p) Control expenditures and assure adequate management of resources.
- q) Identify relevant, on-going activities by other government and non-government agencies and establish linkages/networks.
- r) Advice and provide input on Protected Area management, species and habitat conservation, landscape connectivity and restoration, community-development work, integrating biodiversity in government processes, and project impact monitoring.
- s) Assist with the integration and follow up in the Ministries with the communications work supported by the project.
- t) Provide input to management and technical reports and other documents as described in the monitoring and evaluation plan for the overall project. Reports should contain assessments of progress in implementing activities, including reasons for delays, if any, and recommendations on necessary improvements.
- u) Inform the Project Director, without delay, of any issue or risk, which might jeopardize the success of the project.
- v) Liaise and coordinate with UNEP as instructed by the Project Director.

### ***Qualifications***

- Masters degree in environment, natural resources management, or a closely related field
- A minimum of 10 years relevant work experience
- Demonstrated solid knowledge of biodiversity conservation and protected area management
- Experience in the public participation development process associated with environment and sustainable development an asset
- Experience in working and collaborating within governments an asset.
- Excellent knowledge of English including writing and communication skills

### ***Reporting***

The National Project Coordinator will be a staff member of the MoE and report to the Project Director. The coordinator will work closely with the Project Director, and as needed with the Project Steering Committee, the Chief

Technical Advisor, and UNEP to ensure the availability of information on progress and performance in the implementation of the project.

## **Terms of Reference for Project Officer(s)**

### ***Scope of Work***

The Project Officer(s) will work closely with the National Project Coordinator to effectively manage the project at the field and central levels, according to the assignment and needs. The Project officer(s) will delegate work to the project consultants as needed, and in particular fully lead in monitoring the activities under component two (landscape level) and support the National Project Coordinator in monitoring the activities under component one (national and policy level). Additionally, the project officer(s) will act as a liaison between the National Project Coordinator, communication officer, and the other administrative/technical staff. The terms of reference of the project officer will be further developed during the project inception phase.

Responsibilities of the project officer(s) will include to:

- a) Monitor work progress and ensure timely delivery of outputs, reporting to the National Project Coordinator regarding project progress.
- b) Supervise/ carry out development and implementation of the project monitoring and reporting system, in line with items under the Results Framework, including those to be defined during the inception phase of the project.
- c) Supervise, coordinate, and facilitate the work of technical field teams as needed to ensure successful delivery of project outcomes.
- d) Identify relevant, on-going activities by other government and non-government agencies and establish linkages/networks.
- e) Provide input to technical reports and other documents as described in the monitoring and evaluation plan for the overall project. Reports should contain assessments of progress in implementing activities, including reasons for delays, if any, and recommendations on necessary improvements.
- f) Inform the National Project Coordinator, without delay, of any issue or risk, which might jeopardize the success of the project.

### ***Qualifications***

- Bachelors degree in environment, natural resources management, or a closely related field
- A minimum of five years relevant work experience
- Demonstrated solid knowledge of biodiversity conservation and protected area management
- Experience participation development process associated with environment and sustainable development
- Knowledge of English including writing and communication skills is an asset

### ***Reporting***

The Project Officer(s) will be staff member(s) of the MoE, seconded full time to the project. The Project Officer(s) will work directly under the National Project Coordinator and liaise with the National Project Coordinator and Chief Technical Advisor and other members of the project implementation staff to ensure the availability of information on progress and performance in the implementation of the project.

## **Terms of Reference for the Project Communications Officer**

The Assistant Coordinator will work closely with the National Project Coordinator and in liaison with the Chief Technical Advisor to effectively implement all aspects of project communication. The Project Coordination Officer will act as focal point for project communication needs, and will be directly involved in project communication campaigns, in direct liaison with other project communications staff. The terms of reference of the Project Communications Officer will be further developed during the project inception phase.

### ***Scope of Work***

The Project Communication Officer(s) will work closely with the National Project Coordinator to effectively manage all aspects of project communication, and in particular those related to Output 1.3, deliverable 1.3.1: National communications campaign to support landscape-based biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation designed and monitored and 1.3.3: Strategic information and publications to support policy and planning process. The Project Communication officer will delegate work to the project consultants as needed, and in particular for the professional production of communication materials and actual on-the-ground implementation of the communications campaign. The terms of reference of the project officer will be further developed during the project inception phase.

Responsibilities of the Project Communications Officer will include to:

- a) Carry out assessment of information and behavioral baselines for communications campaign regarding national biodiversity and system of protected areas.
- b) Participate and supervise definition of tools to measure communications campaign impact over time
- c) Participate in definition of strategic implementation of communications campaign.
- d) Supervise development and conduction of the national communications campaign, particularly helping to coordinate campaign efforts in the field.
- e) Help define measures and means to disseminate information on the national system of protected areas.
- f) Supervise, coordinate, and facilitate the work of technical field teams as needed to ensure successful delivery of project outcomes.
- g) Help design the project information website and supervise its maintenance.
- h) Inform the National Project Coordinator, without delay, of any issue or risk, which might jeopardize the success of the project's communications campaign.

### ***Qualifications***

- Bachelors degree in environmental communication or a closely related field
- A minimum of five years relevant work experience
- Demonstrated solid knowledge of communications related to biodiversity conservation
- Experience and participation in the development and conduction of communications campaigns
- Knowledge of English including writing and communication skills is an asset

### ***Reporting***

The Project Communications Officer does not need be staff member of the MoE. He/she will report directly to the National Project Coordination Officer, and will work closely with the National Project Coordinator, Chief Technical Advisor, and other members of the project implementation staff to ensure successful implementation of the project's communication objectives.

## **Terms of Reference for the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)**

### ***Scope of Work***

The Chief Technical Advisor will provide technical guidance on the implementation of the project to the Project Manager and will assist the Project Manager in leading the project. The Chief Technical Advisor is to be sourced as an international consultant as likely the technical expertise required is currently unavailable within Cambodia.

### ***Responsibilities***

- Undertake technical review of project outputs (e.g. studies and assessments)
- Assist in the drafting of terms of reference for technical consultancies and subcontracts
- Support monitoring the technical quality of project monitoring and evaluation systems (including project indicators and targets)
- Support all financial and administrative reporting
- Conduct technical reporting and the Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs)
- Provide advice on best suitable approaches and methodologies for achieving project targets
- Provide a technical supervisory function to the work carried out by the other technical assistance consultants contracted by the project
- Provide senior advice and input to the project on Protected Area management, species and habitat conservation, landscape connectivity and restoration, community-development work, integrating biodiversity in government processes, and project impact monitoring
- Assist in knowledge management, communications, and awareness raising
- Other tasks as requested by and agreed with the Project Director and National Project Coordinator.

### ***Qualifications***

- At least an advanced post-graduate at or above a MSc. qualification in a relevant discipline including environmental management, natural resources management, or related discipline
- A minimum of 10 years experience in a technical lead position with planning and management of environmental and/or natural resources management programs in developing countries
- Previous similar experiences in provision of technical support to complex projects
- Experience from Cambodia would be an advantage
- Good communication and computer skills
- Fluent in spoken and written English

### ***Reporting***

The Chief Technical Advisor will report to the chair of the Project Steering Committee. The advisor will cooperate with the National Project Coordinator to ensure the availability of information on progress and performance in the implementation of the project. The advisor will support the National Project Coordinator to liaise with and coordinate with technical advisors (consultants). In the implementation of duties, the advisor will work in close collaboration with UNEP in consultation.

**Appendix 12: Co-financing commitment letters from project partners**

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

*(Attached separately as a PDF file)*



**Appendix 13: Endorsement letters of GEF National Focal Point**

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

*(Project endorsement letter attached separately as a PDF file)*

## Appendix 14: Draft procurement plan

Project title:	Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)
Procurement Plan	<p>Funds from GEF will be disbursed through contracts or letters of agreement between the executing agency and the individual consultants, in accordance with national rules and procurement procedures for corresponding project deliveries outlined under the two CAMPAS outcomes (see Appendix 7: Key deliverables and benchmarks).</p> <p>National partner institutions will contribute to the delivery of project outcomes on the basis of their respective expertise (see Table 7. Sought technical inputs by key civil society organizations) and approved co-financing levels.</p> <p>A general outline of international and national technical assistance consultants to attain proposed project deliveries are presented below. Note that specific terms of reference for the Chief Technical Advisor are provided in Appendix 11: Terms of Reference for key project groups, staff, and sub-contractors, and that more specific terms of reference for international and national consultants will be drawn during the project inception period.</p>
Procurement capacity self-assessment	<p>The Ministry of Environment (MoE), has significant experience in implementing projects financed with foreign assistance, but this will only the second full size GEF- UNEP financed project it will implement. To ensure that project procurement is carried out on schedule, and to build MoE's capacity, it was recommended and MoE agreed that implementation be supported by an international advisor and that some form of strategic NGO Consortium or Alliance continue to support project implementation. The major components of works to be completed are also proposed to be through outputs based service sub-contracts.</p> <p>The MoE project implementation staff will work closely with the international advisor and have NGO Alliance support, receive on-the-job training, and will also participate in sponsored in-country training. Through this arrangement, MoE staff will gain knowledge and capacity to handle procurement, bringing the risk to implement project procurement within an acceptable level. Project implementation, at national and landscape levels will be phased to have full support at the beginning, and work towards reduced support as the project develops, and depending on capacity indicators.</p>

- Procurement steps** Regardless of value, MoE shall follow the next five steps
- A-Specifications* This is the process of determining what the project needs (not wants) to procure. In most cases, specifications are based on minimum required performance characteristics, not factors such as style, color, design, etc.
- B-Competition* Procurement is predicated on the belief that open and unrestricted competition – to the maximum extent practical – over the life of the project will result in accumulated best value. However, competition has real cost in terms of documentation preparation, staff time, etc. The determinant of what constitutes practical competition is that estimated competition costs should not outweigh anticipated best value gain.
- C-Selection* MoE shall do business with reputable vendors, i.e., known, established vendors who offer products and services that fully meet stated specifications. When competition is involved, and there are three or more offers, MoE shall award to the lowest offered price. When other factors are involved, such as warranties, delivery time, installation, etc., then price is just one of the evaluation factors. The proven test one can apply when selecting for best value is: if it was your personal money being used, which vendor would you select for best value?
- D-Negotiation, Acceptance, and Documentation* Procurement actions are brought to closure by means of negotiation and/or acceptance with the selected vendor. In some cases, this can be accomplished by issuing a purchase order and having the vendor sign acceptance, or accepting a product “over the counter” and paying against an invoice. For more complex procurements, there may be need to reach agreement on such items as payment, deliverables and delivery terms, i.e.—these need to be negotiated and specified in a subcontract. In all cases, a procurement action is closed by mutual acceptance, whether it be a purchase order, letter of agreement, subcontract, or payment of vendor invoice. All transactions, without exception, require supporting documentation such as a receipt. In small value situations when a vendor receipt is not available, this can be a pre-printed form or memo note that the MoE staff member fills out, signs and submits. For large value procurement, this could consist of an entire package of documents including the specifications, the request for quotation or invitation for bids, an award memo describing the rationale for selection, the purchase contract or order, and a commercial grade receipt on the vendor’s pre-printed letterhead.

*E-Thresholds* The work input for the MoE varies with the size and importance of the procurement action. This is best explained by the following threshold table:

Threshold Value	Procedures, Documentation, and Responsibilities
<p><b><u>Small value</u></b>  <b>US\$0 to</b>  <b>US\$100</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specifications – MoE employee’s professional assessment; if required, consultation with technical staff; may or may not be written.</li> <li>• Competition – Based on convenience, expediency and proven relations with responsible vendors.</li> <li>• Selection – Employee’s discretion regarding best value.</li> <li>• Negotiation, Acceptance &amp; Documentation – Vendor receipt or employee’s personal memo note.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Mid-range</u></b>  <b>US\$101 to</b>  <b>US\$1,499</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specifications – Employee’s professional assessment; consultation with technical staff and/or management required; must be written.</li> <li>• Competition – Three quote from vendors; by telephone, email, fax, Internet or over-counter. Written quotes preferred for value in excess of \$500.</li> <li>• Selection – Employee in consultation with technical staff and/or management for determining best value.</li> <li>• Negotiation, Acceptance, and Documentation – Written specifications; award memo; vendor receipt.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>High-range</u></b>  <b>&gt;US\$1,500</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specifications – Written and jointly reviewed and approved by technical and management staff.</li> <li>• Competition – Written specifications are delivered to three or more reputable vendors, if available.</li> <li>• Selection – Employee in consultation with technical staff and management for determining best value.</li> <li>• Negotiation, Acceptance, and Documentation – Written specifications; vendor’s offers; award memo; purchase order or contract; vendor receipt.</li> </ul>

The above steps and criteria will be applied to the goods summarized in Table 14A, or on Consultants/ Project management staff given in Appendixes 14B and 14C below.

**Appendix 14A - Procurement plan for goods**

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

	<b>Units</b>	<b>USD/ Per/ Unit</b>	<b>USD Total cost</b>	<b>Purpose of purchase</b>
<b>Goods</b>				
Computers	10	1,275	12,750	Office equipment that are needed to ensure proper communication, reporting and management of the project by the stakeholders
Printers	5	500	2,500	Office equipment associated with the used of computers – production of reports, communication materials
Vehicle	1	32,000	32,000	Office/ field transportation (one project vehicle will be based in Mondulkiri)
Motorbikes	6	2,500	15,000	Field transportation – needed when sites are less accessible by car
Information systems hard/software	4 Packages	1,625	6,500	Office on field analyses – associated with
<b>Total goods:</b>			<b>68,750</b>	

**Appendix 14B. Procurement plan for consultancy services**

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia’s Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

Most international and national consultant needs, particularly those for the project demonstration site, will be placed through co-financing, or sub-contracts to international non-government organizations within the NGO Alliance, and in line with descriptions under Table 11. International organization programs/ projects in the Eastern Plains Landscape.

Consultancy services budgeted under UNEP/GEF will only include (a) Chief Technical Advisor at 50%, given 50% provisions under the NGO Alliance, (b) National monitoring and evaluation consultants, and (c) Other consultants, to be defined as needed within the project inception phase. Other possible national consultants could include: Biodiversity Conservation Specialist, Community Forest Management Specialist, Geographical Information System Specialist, Socio-economics Specialist, Land-use Planning Specialist, Conservation Policy Specialist,

<b>A: Management Consultants</b>			
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	<b>USD/ Person Week</b>	<b>Person months</b>	<b>Tasks to be performed</b>
Chief Technical Advisor (50%)  (International)	1,800	58.25	The Chief Technical Advisor/ Team Leader will hold the following major responsibilities: (a) Carry out project inception phase, inception report and workshop. (b) Quality assurance and technical overview of all project workings and outputs; (b) Draft individual terms of reference for technical consultancies, and supervision of consultants work; (c) Oversee project monitoring and evaluation system; (d) Draft, review, and update annual project work plans to meet target outcomes and indicators; (e) Provide advice on best suitable approaches and methodologies to achieve project targets and objectives; (f) Provide a technical supervisory function and supervise reporting by the other project technical assistance; (g) Advice and provide input on Protected Area management, species and habitat conservation, landscape connectivity and restoration, community-development work, integrating biodiversity in government processes, and project impact monitoring; (h) Ensure that technical requirements of UNEP are met; (i) others as needed to ensure timely and professional attainment of all project deliveries and impact.
<b>TOTAL A:</b>	<b>104,850</b>		



<b>B: Technical Consultants</b>			
<b>Position Titles</b>	<b>USD/Person Week</b>	<b>Estimated Person Weeks</b>	<b>Tasks to be Performed</b>
<b>International :</b>			
Chief Technical Advisor (50%)  (International USD 104,850)	1,800	58.25	The Chief Technical Advisor/ Team Leader will hold the following major responsibilities: (a) Carry out project inception phase, inception report and workshop. (b) Quality assurance and technical overview of all project workings and outputs; (b) Draft individual terms of reference for technical consultancies, and supervision of consultants work; (c) Oversee project monitoring and evaluation system; (d) Draft, review, and update annual project work plans to meet target outcomes and indicators; (e) Provide advice on best suitable approaches and methodologies to achieve project targets and objectives; (f) Provide a technical supervisory function and supervise reporting by the other project technical assistance; (g) Advice and provide input on Protected Area management, species and habitat conservation, landscape connectivity and restoration, community-development work, integrating biodiversity in government processes, and project impact monitoring; (h) Ensure that technical requirements of UNEP are met; (i) others as needed to ensure timely and professional attainment of all project deliveries and impact.
<b>National :</b>			
Law Enforcement Monitoring (LEM) & M&E Specialist  (National USD 13,529))	600	22.55	The monitoring and evaluation specialist will be responsible for: (a) Establishing the overall results-based monitoring and evaluation strategy in accordance with plans outlined in the project document; (b) Providing project performance information to the chief technical advisor and the national project coordinator; (c) Designing a system for collecting information on project lessons; (d) Preparing lessons learned documents; developing data collection tools to gather information during the project period; (e) Guiding the review of the project Strategic Results Framework during the project inception period; (f) Other items as needed and assigned by the project Chief Technical Advisor/ Team Leader to ensure timely and professional attainment of all project



			deliveries and impact.
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>118,379</b>		<b>USD</b>
<b>National &amp; International</b> (unspecified weeks & rate)			
Int. PA Management Specialist (Component 2)			Review and revise terms of reference of individual consultants under PA and SFM components defining scope of works, timing, consultant qualifications, and implementation plan. Based on this and in agreement with MOE prepare detailed scope of work for the entirety of this component, contract package and bid documents.
Int. Biodiversity and Protected Area consultant (Component 2)			Lead the development of the Biodiversity Inventory and information management, ensures activities and methodologies are compliant with international guidelines, train local communities in participatory forest carbon inventory and monitoring, provide overall technical guidance, advice and support to the national consultant and team, data analysis and documentation associated with field data collection, field sampling, and data analysis procedures for biodiversity survey.
National - Biodiversity and Protected area specialists (3) (Component 1)			Provide technical support to provinces and protected areas for preparation of Operational management plans establishment of management boards, guidance for selection of protected area management investments?? and advise on protected area management interventions as well as coordinate the inputs into preparation of provincial biodiversity action plans. Develop protected area capacity development plan and oversee its implementation, support development of biodiversity survey protocols and data management, monitoring of project outcomes, facilitate coordination between protected area management boards and district and provincial entities and oversee planning of community programs in buffer zones
National - Community Participation and Development Specialists (3) (Component 1)			Provide technical guidance and training to provinces for planning and implementation of buffer zone participatory programs and oversee planning at least in a few villages in each project-protected area. Oversee and guide the implementation of the gender action plan. Advise and train field staff on tools and techniques for participatory planning and ensuring community monitoring.
National -Protected Area Institutional Specialists (Component 1)			Institutional and Technical support to facilitate the process of establishing/ strengthening protected area management, including defining staff management and organizational structure, staffing and training requirements, financing systems, monitoring and reporting arrangements, and key institutional responsibilities for management of the key activities of the protected areas.

Protected Area Management Specialists (Component 1)			Facilitate preparation of master/ operational plans for protected areas that would entail definition for management and regulation of activities within the protected areas and their buffer zones, defining policies, intentions and management decision making processes, arrangements for attracting local and national funding for management, measures for integration with other sectors and programs that operate in the region, organization of management, and arrangements for collaboration and benefit sharing with local communities, particularly within the buffer zones.
Biodiversity Survey Specialist (Component 2)			Design and lead biodiversity baseline surveys, and work closely with experts under Component 1 (note there is scope to combine these positions)
Socio-economic / livelihood specialist (Component 2)			Design and lead on all socio-economic baseline surveys and the FPIC process, together with facilitation (including training/skill transfer) of social impact assessment and participatory project design (theory of change).
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>		
<b>TOTAL B:</b>	<b>218,379</b>		<b>USD</b>
<b>MASTER TOTAL (A + B) – CONSULTANTS</b>	<b>323,229</b>		<b>USD</b>

## **Appendix 15A: Tracking Tools – GEF Biodiversity Tracking Tool**

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

*(Attached separately as an MS Excel file)*

## **Appendix 15B: GEF Capacity Development Scorecard**

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

*(Attached separately as an MS Excel file)*

**Appendix 15C: Tracking Tools – GEF Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+**

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia’s Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

*(Attached separately as an MS Excel file)*

## **Appendix 15D: Tracking Tools – GEF Climate Change Mitigation Tracking Tool**

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

*(Attached separately as an MS Excel file)*

## Appendix 16. Cambodian Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Indicators

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

<b>Biodiversity targets and indicators of progress</b>
<b>Target 1 (Aichi Target 1):</b> By 2020, knowledge of the stakeholders on biodiversity values (economic, social, health, recreational etc.) has been improved.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Number of Educational and Media materials, programs, and means on biodiversity values has been developed and delivered</li> <li>1.2. Number of Educational and Media materials and programs has been provided to educators and learners</li> <li>1.3. Number of stakeholders at all levels aware of the biodiversity values (method to evaluate capacity building and knowledge of the relevant stakeholders)</li> <li>1.4. Number of people whose behavior has been changed due to awareness and knowledge of Biodiversity values</li> <li>1.5. Biodiversity location, provider, and receiver biodiversity knowledge have been identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Target 2 (Aichi Target 20):</b> By 2020, a financial mechanism modality (for both national and international funds) has been established and implemented at national level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. Mechanism ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources has been established</li> <li>2.2. National budget allocation for biodiversity conservation has been increased</li> <li>2.3. Sources of funds budgeted (government, development partners or donors, and private sectors) for managing biodiversity sustainably</li> <li>2.4. Biodiversity Trust Fund has been established</li> <li>2.5. Financial mechanism modality for Cambodia and development partners on biodiversity management and conservation has been implemented</li> </ul>
<b>Target 3 (Aichi Target 2):</b> By 2020, biodiversity values have been integrated into development plans at national and sub-national levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1. Values and functions of biodiversity have been integrated into development plans at national and sub-national levels</li> <li>3.2. Sectoral national budgets have been allocated for managing biodiversity</li> <li>3.3. By 2015, allocated budgets for managing biodiversity have been increased in each relevant institution</li> <li>3.4. Existing cooperation mechanisms have been strengthened</li> </ul>
<b>Target 4 (Aichi Target 6):</b> By 2020, aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems have been improved and managed sustainably
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1. Illegal fishing substantially reduced in maximum</li> <li>4.2. Fish sanctuaries (number and areas) have been increased and effective management</li> <li>4.3. Fish stock levels and ecosystem have been maintained and restored to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield</li> <li>4.4. Illegal fishing management plan has been established and practiced effectively</li> <li>4.5. Level of annual aquaculture fish yield (15%)</li> <li>4.6. Legal systems and relevant legislation regarding management, use and harvesting of aquatic life have been improved, established and practiced effectively</li> </ul>
<b>Target 5 (Aichi Target 7):</b> By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry have been used and managed sustainably, contributing to biodiversity conservation

<p>5.1. Proportion of harvest from agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry has been sustainably practiced and increased</p> <p>5.2. Area of land for agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry has been sustainably managed and increased</p> <p>5.3. Number of certified (qualification and environment) products</p>
<p><b>Target 6 (Aichi Target 14):</b> By 2020, ecosystems and their functioning have been restored and preserved benefiting local communities particularly women, old person, children and indigenous people</p> <p>6.1. By 2015, budget for livelihood development of local communities has been established</p> <p>6.2. Number of special areas as part of community protected areas (CPA, CF, CFi) has been established, recognized and managed well</p> <p>6.3. Number of restored areas in the community protected areas (CPA, CF, CFi) and ecosystems protections have been achieved 30%</p>
<p><b>Target 7 (Aichi Target 4):</b> By 2020, Government, private sector, and other stakeholders have taken steps and been responsible for reducing negative impacts on ecosystems caused by development activities</p> <p>7.1. Number of market-based incentives has been developed and implemented for sustainable production and consumption</p> <p>7.2. Legislations and other programs (green growth development, Satoyama Initiative...) supporting sustainable development has been established and implemented</p> <p>7.3. Number of certified (qualification and environment) products</p>
<p><b>Target 8 (Aichi Target 11):</b> By 2020, conservation of existing protected areas has been continued while protected forest and fresh water and marine protected areas will be established additionally</p> <p>8.1. Number of existing protected areas and protected forest have been zoning</p> <p>8.2. Number of management plans has been developed for existing protected areas, protected forest, and freshwater and marine protected areas</p> <p>8.3. Number of protected forest, and freshwater and marine protected areas established additionally</p> <p>8.4. Number of coordination mechanisms established for protected areas</p>
<p><b>Target 9 (Aichi Target 3):</b> By 2020, programs or projects of Payment for Ecosystem Services have been encouraged throughout the country</p> <p>9.1. Number of biodiversity friendly incentives and PES programs or projects has been developed and implemented</p> <p>9.2. Number of legislations regarding Payment for Ecosystem Service has been developed and implemented</p> <p>9.3. Identification of key ecosystem services and their benefits</p>
<p><b>Target 10 (Aichi Target 12):</b> By 2020, all known threatened species (fauna and flora) at national level have been protected and conserved</p> <p>10.1. Population distribution of threatened species (fauna and flora) has been identified in a national document</p> <p>10.2. Red List of threatened species has been updated in every two years</p> <p>10.3. Number of restoration programs and action plans to manage and conserve threatened species</p> <p>10.4. Size and distribution of habitats for threatened species identified</p> <p>10.5. Number and size of habitats to be identified</p> <p>10.6. Number of illegal activities on the threatened species has been declined</p>
<p><b>Target 11 (Aichi Target 15):</b> By 2020, ecosystems and their services have been better assessed, protected and improved</p> <p>11.1. Number of restoration and rehabilitation programs and area (ha)</p> <p>11.2. Quantity of natural carbon stocks (Forest cover, and reforestation have been prevented)</p> <p>11.3. Number of legislations on natural resources protection has been established, adopted, and practiced</p>
<p><b>Target 12 (Aichi Target 5):</b> By 2020, the rate of natural habitat loss will have reduced, and restoration of natural habitat and wildlife corridors will have improved</p>



- 12.1. Plan of habitat loss prevention, habitat, and important ecology restoration
- 12.2. Areas and size of habitat restored and protected
- 12.3. Number of rangers and operational equipment and facilities
- 12.4. Assessment report on current rate of habitat loss and important ecosystem degradation

**Target 13 (Aichi Target 16):** By 2020, Cambodia will ratify the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS), and develop Legislation and National policy on ABS in order to implement in 2020

- 13.1. Education and capacity building programs on the Nagoya Protocol on ABS have been organized and implemented
- 13.2. Ratification letters of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS
- 13.3. Relevant Laws and policy frameworks on ABS have been established
- 13.4. Case study on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS)

**Target 14 (Aichi Target 17):** By 2015, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) have been updated and integrated into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and will be implemented effectively in 2020

- 14.1. Number of national, sub-national and sectoral plans in which biodiversity conservation has been integrated
- 14.2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) has been updated on time and published
- 14.3. Actions taken to demonstrate outcomes of implementation of NBSAP

**Target 15 (Aichi Target 10):** By 2020, anthropogenic activities (pollution, exploitation, sedimentation...) on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems have been reduced to minimum level

- 15.1. Report of coral reef status and its ecosystems by 2015
- 15.2. Location of coral reef and its vulnerable ecosystem has been determined and updated by 2015
- 15.3. Number of coral reef locations and its vulnerable ecosystems has been protected by 2015.
- 15.4. Number reduction programs of the anthropogenic activities on coral reef and its vulnerable ecosystems have been implemented
- 15.5. Laws on exploitation, pollutions, ecosystems damaging and vulnerable species have been recorded and established
- 15.6. Number of vulnerable fishermen have received education and awareness on coral reef and environmental protection law
- 15.7. Assessment report on public awareness on coral reef protection

**Target 16 (Aichi Target 8):** Pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems substantially reduced by 2020

- 16.1. Water quality standards such as Total Suspended Solids (physical), Oxygen levels (chemical)
- 16.2. Educational programs on water pollutant
- 16.3. Assessment report on changing behavior of people in usage, storage and management of solid waste and wastewater
- 16.4. Pollution monitoring reports and Environmental Impact Assessment practices

**Target 17 (Aichi Target 18):** By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels

- 17.1. Rights, traditional knowledge and customary usage have been written in national policy on Indigenous People Development
- 17.2. Education and strengthening law enforcement both at national and sub-national levels
- 17.3. Number of local communities and indigenous people have been involved in planning processes

- 17.4. Number of traditional products certified has been recognized
- 17.5. The indigenous children have been provided at least primary and secondary education
- 17.6. Indigenous people will receive relevant professional training according to their needs and locations
- 17.7. Culture of the indigenous people has been better protected and conserved
- 17.8. Identification of the different indigenous cultural groups has been conducted
- 17.9. The indigenous people have been provided legal rights to own and use their lands

**Target 18 (Aichi Target 9):** By 2020, major Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and their pathways have been identified, prioritized, and controlled

- 18.1. Number of Invasive Aliens Species identified
- 18.2. Laws and policy frameworks developed for control of IAS
- 18.3. Areas affected by Invasive Aliens Species identified
- 18.4. Trends in habitat conversion caused by IAS
- 18.5. Number of Invasive Aliens Species control programs under management programs
- 18.6. Feasibility study on biodiversity has been researched
- 18.7. Protection and eradication measures on the IAS

**Target 19 (Aichi Target 19):** By 2020, a Biodiversity database including its values and functions has been established and maintained in the responsible institutions for wide sharing among stakeholders

- 19.1. National biodiversity information/database system has been established and operated
- 19.2. Coordination mechanisms have been established for information gathering and sharing among relevant institutions
- 19.3. Biodiversity status reports have been developed and shared through Clearing House Mechanism including threats to biodiversity and ecosystems
- 19.4. Educational programs, workshops, and training activities on use of informational technology for biodiversity management

**Target 20 (Aichi Target 13):** By 2020, Ensure genetic diversity of plants and animal (natural and domesticated species) has been protected and conserved In-situ and ex-situ

- 20.1. Establish plant nurseries and zoos for researching protection, conservation, germination, breeding and local genetic pools
- 20.2. Prepare and develop laws on Genetic Resources (standard) for internal and external investments
- 20.3. Germination, transplantation, reproduction, and conservation of vulnerable fauna and flora species
- 20.4. Number of local genetic pools has been established
- 20.5. Number of relevant national legislations and policy frameworks has been established
- 20.6. At least 30% of local genetic pools have been preserved in-situ and 5% ex-situ

## Appendix 17. Additional ongoing project initiatives relevant to CAMPAS

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

At the national level, CAMPAS aims to build on GEF's significant completed and current investments in biodiversity conservation in Cambodia. There will be a strong emphasis on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management into economic development planning at subnational level, with planned coordination and co-financing inputs from several donors and ongoing projects, should they still be under implementation at the onset of CAMPAS.

- UNDP/GEF (ID #1043) Establishing Protected areas Landscape Management (CALM) in the Northern Plains (in progress). Approaches developed for CALM and lessons learned have been used to inform design of the landscape demonstration component as well as other initiatives being conducted by the NGO Alliance and other Government and civil society agencies.
- UNDP/GEF (ID #3635) Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management and Development of Bio-energy Markets to Promote Environmental Sustainability and to Reduce GHG Emissions in Cambodia (started May 2011). The project focuses on southern-forested catchment areas of the Tonle Sap Watershed. CAMPAS has a different focus centered on protected area management and related forest protection and rehabilitation in the wider landscape of Eastern Plains. Advice would be sought from that project during the design and implementation of the landscape conservation demonstration component of CAMPAS.
- UNEP/GEF (ID #3890) Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Program for Climate Change in the Coastal Zone of Cambodia considering livelihood improvement and ecosystems has been approved for LDCF funding, and coordination with the project implementation unit will be established to avoid overlaps and ensure collaboration on any coastal issues. ADB's planned GEF project on watershed management and ecosystem services in the Cardamom Mountains uplands of Prek Thnot River does not overlap with CAMPAS' Eastern Plains Landscape demonstration area, although its aim to restore and maintain forest cover and watershed stability while providing for sustainable livelihoods development, biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and ecosystem services, will provide opportunities for exchanging experience in forest and watershed rehabilitation pilots, community involvement and forest rehabilitation monitoring.
- The UN-REDD+ Program - a National REDD+ Task Force has been established led by MoE and FA, and significant funds have been made available for REDD+ activities under an initial two-year program. On the advice of MoE and FA, CAMPAS will not invest directly in REDD pilot projects or REDD+ readiness activities as these are already supported from other sources. The main relationship will be in assessment of sustainable financing approaches for the protected areas including REDD+ based on the experiences of these other initiatives, and expanding successful experience from REDD+ pilot projects on community-based forest management across the demonstration landscape.
- The UNEP Adaptation Fund project 'Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of Rural Communities Living in Protected Areas of Cambodia (USD 4.9M) will be executed by MoE. The design of the present proposal has been coordinated with the adaptation fund proposal, and collaborative work with a co-financing value of about USD 1.0M has been identified. Synergies include apply approaches from that project into the Eastern Plains Landscape site, up-scaling and publicizing lessons from the adaptation fund project, and identifying climate change related vulnerabilities for biodiversity not covered by it. Specific areas of collaboration include activities related to Community Protected Areas and Community Forests in the Eastern Plains Landscape, working and learning together on supporting local governance and empowerment of community groups, and training local communities in forest and habitat rehabilitation (tree nurseries, etc), protection and patrolling systems, demarcation of boundaries, and project impact monitoring and evaluation. CAMPAS' activities on multiple protected areas, including various existing and proposed Community

Protected Areas (CPAs), national scale activities involving protected area law enforcement monitoring (LEM), and sustainable finance models, could benefit the UNEP Adaptation Fund project reciprocally.

Specific linkages will be developed relating to Eastern Plains Landscape demonstration. Relevant civil society organization-supported projects include:

- WWF GMS Program, which includes programs in the Monduliri Conservation Landscape (ongoing since 2003, multiple donors, multiple initiatives including SMART Law enforcement integration (use in protected area, and community forest patrolling); Trans-boundary law enforcement between Monduliri Protected Forest and the Yok Don National Park (Vietnam) as part of the Eastern Plains Landscape; Endangered and critically endangered species monitoring (including supporting habitats); Tiger reintroduction linked to the Cambodian Tiger Action Plan; Management plan development and implementation (MPF and PPWS); Community Protected Areas, Community Conservation Forest, and Community Fisheries development, integrated with NTFP cottage industry and ecotourism development. The WWF GMS Program also includes a freshwater and aquatic resource conservation component (since 2005) and sustainable rattan harvest and production (since 2009); WCS Monduliri landscape conservation (eight programs with multiple donors, covering species conservation, community-based natural resources management, registering communal lands, and law enforcement support, REDD+ and CBNRM in Seima Protected Forest; WCS Northern Plains and Tonle Sap conservation programs; WCS initiatives supporting LEM including MIST capacity building and SMART development; Birdlife International's support for GEF and other agencies, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund investments in Indochina (Indo Burma hotspot), conservation of large landscapes in the Lower Mekong, Cambodia dry forest vulnerability and adaptation project, integrated conservation support and tiger conservation in Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary, and Strengthening and Expanding the Ramsar sites Network in Cambodia; FFI CI and Wildlife Alliance on capacity building, LEM and CBNRM in the Cardamom Mountains.
- CAMPAS has been designed and driven by national priorities under strong national ownership and with a consortium of relevant non-government organizations. However, in line with Greater Mekong Sub-region Working Group on Environment consultations, it will also contribute significantly to regional programmatic outcomes through coordination with ADB's Greater Mekong Sub-region Core Environment Program (GSM-CEP) and Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative Phase II (GMS BCI), the GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project – GSM-BCC (2010) investment of USD 19M in Cambodia (Monduliri and Koh Kong provinces), ADB's Core Environmental Program Forest and Biodiversity Program, ADB/GEF Program ID #4649 Greater Mekong Sub-region Forests and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FBP), and the related Forests and Biodiversity Regional Support Project under the GMS-FBP.
- CAMPAS offers a high degree of synergy with the ADB initiatives. It is envisioned that the project and ADB GMS program will collaborate at three levels: On the ground level for the Eastern Plains Landscape with, for example WCS and WWF involvement; at the national level with the ADB Project Management Unit (PMU), and at GMS level with the ADB Environmental Operations Center (EOC). From the outset, CAMPAS has been designed to achieve broad compatibility and harmonization with the ADB/GEF GMS Forests and Biodiversity Program (FBP), which aims to increase commitment toward protecting, conserving and restoring the integrity of high biodiversity value 'conservation landscapes' within the GMS focusing on issues that can be addressed through regional cooperation.
- CAMPAS is consistent with all four components of the GMS forest biodiversity program regional support project (e.g. concerning trans-boundary landscape management, wildlife and forest law enforcement monitoring, biodiversity monitoring and information management, METT for Protected areas), which aims to facilitate enhanced regional cooperation and coordinated national actions for the sustainable management and climate resilience of a network of priority conservation landscapes in the GMS, and achieve effective and efficient program management for the GMS Forest Biodiversity Program.
- CAMPAS focuses on the dry forests of the Eastern Plains Landscape taking into account its location within one of the ADB Biodiversity Conservation Corridors. Identified synergies under co-funding partnership totaling an estimated USD 5.15M with the ADB BCC project covering all four biodiversity conservation corridor outputs. Synergies with Output 1-

Institutions and communities strengthened for biodiversity corridor management include about USD 0.784M over initial years on CAMPAS Outcome 1.1 on protected area system governance, connectivity; Outcome 2.1 on harmonizing regional development plans with biodiversity and forest conservation, and CAMPAS Outcomes 2.2 and 2.3 on community development, protected area management and forest rehabilitation. Synergies with Output 2 - Biodiversity corridors restored, protected, and maintained include USD 2.75M over five years with CAMPAS Outcomes 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 on community based forest protection and rehabilitation for 1500 hectares (USD 0.424M). Synergies with Output 3: Livelihoods improved and small-scale infrastructure support provided include USD 1.2M over five years with CAMPAS Outcomes 2.2, 2.3 (USD 0.727M) on establishing alternative income base and capacity of communities – linked to forest rehabilitation and biodiversity conservation.

- Similarly, synergies with the CEP BCC totaling USD 0.75M include: Component 1: Environmental planning systems, methods and safeguards improved about USD 0.3M co-funding partnership with CAMPAS involving LEM; Sustainable Development Plan, impact monitoring and evaluation); Component 2: Management of trans-boundary biodiversity conservation landscapes and local livelihoods improved (about USD 0.3M, involving landscape conservation promotion, Mondulkiri landscape plan, forest rehabilitation, LEM and impact monitoring); Component 3: Climate resilient investments and low carbon strategies developed (about USD 75,000 involving forest management and rehabilitation); and Component 4: Institutions and financing for sustainable environmental management strengthened (estimated USD 0.17M involving LEM, impact monitoring and evaluation, and sustainable financing).
- At the global level, the Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP), endorsed by the St Petersburg summit in November 2010, and the Global Tiger Initiative (supported by IBRD/GEF ID #3691 on Tiger Futures: Mainstreaming Conservation in Large Landscapes (approved May 2008) are relevant to CAMPAS through the joint coordinated management of these trans-boundary landscapes and cooperation to combat poaching and illegal trade in tigers, tiger parts and other species found in tiger habitat.
- The project will coordinate with the regional UNEP-GEF project ID #3957 Removing Barriers to Invasive Species Management in Production and Protection Forests in Southeast Asia specifically on species selection for reforestation activities, and management effectiveness of protected areas in demonstration sites. The carbon measurement models and tools developed under the UNEP-GEF ‘Sustainable forest Management Carbon Benefits Project (CBP): Modeling, Measurement and Monitoring (ID #3449) will be of particular use to the project in Cambodia, which is gearing up and receiving increased investments in REDD+. Potential synergies exist with the GEF supported project Institutionalizing Payments for Ecosystem Services ID # 2589, which aims at providing information tools at a global scale and at establishing regional networks for payment-based schemes. The proposed Cambodia project is complementary as it aims to mainstream ecosystem service concerns into subnational planning and investments to the benefit of protected area systems, achieving sustainable forest management, as well as enhancing the income base of local communities.

## **Appendix 18. Education and communications technology in Cambodia**

Project title: Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape (CAMPAS project)

### **Formal Education and Informal of Non-formal Education**

#### ***Formal Environmental Education***

Activities directly or indirectly related to formal environmental education include: curriculum and schools activities, training and capacity building workshops. Many of these activities are most traditionally linked with formal education in schools and universities. With the support of DEEC and a range of other partners the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport has been increasing the number of environmental topics in the curriculum.

Training is a major component of government and non-government activities alike, and as such there is an abundance of environmental training being given to participants by a large number of providers but with a great deal of variation in quality. Technical training aimed at developing environmentally sound practices contributes to improve the sustainability and productivity of resource based activities. However, for the interest of environmentally sound management and sustainability of natural resources it is vital that the quality of these trainings programs be assessed to ensure that the information provided and taught to participants is accurate and up-to-date, furthermore staff that are trained need supportive institutional structures and resources to effectively use these skills.

The focus of the DEEC Formal Education activities is through working with the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport (MoEYS) and the Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance (VVOB) for the integration or mainstreaming of environmental concepts into the curriculum. They are currently working with the National Institute of Education and potential support from UNESCO to revise adapt and test Biodiversity Learning kits to integrate Education for Sustainable Development into the curriculum. They also support this with an Environmental Education Primary School Teacher Guide, developed with Mlup Baitong, Save Cambodia's Wildlife and other partners. In-line with the ASEAN guidelines on Eco Schools (2013), they are piloting in Phnom Penh but there is potential for regional expansion, including Mondulkiri.

With limited resources the MoE Department of Environmental Education and Communication (DEEC) have developed a range of train the trainer materials on environmental topics that they use with teachers and key stakeholder representatives who then further spread the messages. They are also developing training or trainer materials on peace education as a tool in reducing natural resource conflict and promoting environmental management. In-line with the DEEC use of media for informal education, they have a well-trained broadcast unit and also conduct journalist trainings on environmental topics.

#### ***Non-formal and informal environmental education***

In addition to the above-mentioned initiatives in the formal education sector, the DEEC along with different ministries, international organizations, and international and local non-government organizations have carried out environmental activities in the non-formal (community and extra-curricula) and informal (media) education sectors, including the use of radio broadcasts, monk speeches, posters, TV, CDs VCDs and special events. Up to 80% of what we learn is done outside of formal education so it is a very important consideration for environmental education. The range of non-formal practitioners may not call what that they are doing environmental education but it can still be considered as such environmental education is diverse as the scope of environmental education is so broad. Some

These non-formal activities make up the bulk of environmental education in Cambodia. Non-formal environmental education initiatives are diverse. Current DEEC activities include: Print (MoE Environmental magazine, press releases, and articles for newspapers); Radio (support and involve in Mlup Baitong and radio call back shows – related to environmental issues); Television (debate program on environmental themes and video clips or documentaries); and website (new local language MoE website being developed – [www.moe.gov.kh](http://www.moe.gov.kh)).

### ***Information communications technology in Cambodia***

Cambodia has fully embraced information communication technology (ICT), through television, radio video, and mobile telephones. Some education campaigns have started to utilize ICT opportunities to spread key messages. While there are some televised environmental debates, environmental talk back on radio and videos with biodiversity related topics; it is the use of ICT on Health Education and Rural Development that has progressed most rapidly in Cambodia.

In Cambodia the ICT for Development (ICT4D) organization provides a platform to learn about positive ICT use in Cambodia. Marie Stopes recently won an innovation award for their use of Mobile Technology for Improved Family Planning Services (MOTIF) and Open Institute won an award for their use of “Structuring Partnerships for an Innovative Communications Environment” (SPICE). In relation to Biodiversity the Open Institute announced that SPICE and specifically the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) technology will “be used to help Cambodian ethnic minorities with unwritten languages hear the land law in their native languages. By creating an application that allows them to hear the law and an explanation, they will be able to better understand their land ownership rights” (ICT4D 2014). <http://ict4dcambodia.org/?p=1081>.

As part of their ICT Master Plan the Cambodian Ministry of Education Youth and Sport is seeking to enhance ‘information literacy’ and has used information communication technology to better manage its own operations. Teacher training centers have also included ICT training for all teachers since 2003 (MOEYS 2010). This serves as a potential model to enhance communication technologies for biodiversity and to better utilize ICT for the Ministry of Environment. Information communications technology is a field with significant potential for improving awareness of biodiversity values and promoting positive conservation and sustainable biodiversity use actions.