

**Cambodia Country Report on National Activities  
(Reporting Period: 1 November 2015 to 13 October 2016)**

Submitted by **Lou Vanny**, National Coordinator for MFF-Cambodia

Date: 13 October 2016

**1. KEY ACTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS of THE NATIONAL COORDINATING BODY**

- NCB approved 75,000USD funding for 4 small grant projects for cycle 5. Two projects were awarded to local NGOs, one to academia and the last one to local community fisheries. Those four projects were signed for implementation in July 2016 for one year duration and will be finished in July 2017. All these projects address issues and problems as indicated in RAP assessment. In addition, gender is also mainstreamed into the project implementation. Based on due diligence assessment, it was found that one of the four grantees: Chompo Khmao community fisheries committee is very risky in terms of the availability of financial management system. However, this risk will be minimized by closely monitoring the receipt-based financial reporting and conducting the MLE visits on the quarterly basis.
- 3 projects for cycle 4 awarded in 2015 and 2016 have been completed in July 2016 and produced encouraging results based on the final reporting and MLE visit by NCB and MFF-Secretariat.

The first project focused on the integrated farming system. It was noted that drip irrigation system was applied to grow a variety of lettuce that grew quickly and could be sold at a good price at market. It rarely needs to refill the water barrel, which saves time and money from having to frequently procure water for the crop. In the midst of a drought, it hardly needs to worry about the drip irrigation system since the water requirements are minimal. It is really a very good model for local farmers to replicate this system introduced by the project.

Other project focused on the sustainable renewable energy solution. 12 families are applying biogas digester system for cooking and lighting which save their time and money in the long run for the cooking and lighting energy. If properly maintained, the biogas digester system can be used for up to 40 years which contributes to reducing pressure on the mangrove forests for daily energy.

- On 16 and 17 June, Cambodian team met with MFF MTR team in Hoi An, Vietnam, where we had an opportunity to discuss how this exposure visit is beneficial to the MPA establishment in Cambodian context, the MFF progresses and sustainability of MFF program in Cambodia beyond 2018 after the Regional MFF program phases out. The MTR team was happy with the discussion. Cambodia team have learned about the basic background of the MPA establishment, management structure, MPA policy framework, zoning, private sector engagement, sustainable financing. In addition, the Cambodian team discussed with MTR team about the sustainability planning strategy.

- On 7-9 July, MFF Team (Steen Christensen, Maeve Nightingale, Amin Raquibul and Lou Vanny) along with three NCB members as well as provincial stakeholders conducted a MLE mission to three grantees, Koh Kong province. The revised MLE framework was tested to see how it works. All MLE team members had a time for briefing and debriefing sessions before and after the site visit to the grantee's project implementation. Key visible project results were observed and realized by the MLE visit. MLE team satisfied with most of the project achievements for the cycle 4. E.g. Drip irrigation system was applied to grow a variety of lettuce that grew quickly and could be sold at a good price at market. It rarely needs to refill the water barrel, which saves time and money from having to frequently procure water for the crop. In the midst of a drought, it hardly needs to worry about the drip irrigation system since the water requirements are minimal. It is really a very good model for local farmers to replicate this system introduced by the project. In addition, 12 farmers are using biogas digesters which help them to reduce the collection of firewood from the mangrove forests.

Date of NCB Meetings	Key actions	DMS reference
11 February 2016	<p>MFF/IUCN organized its NCB working group meeting at IUCN office, Phnom Penh to review of 6 full proposals;</p> <p>NCB decided awarding of 4 full proposals with some slight revisions to technical and financial parts. Two from local NGOs, one from academia and one from local community fisheries.</p>	
28 March 2016	<p>NCB organized a meeting at IUCN office to discuss how sustainability plan for MFF Cambodia looks like beyond the 2018 after no committed financial support from donors. NCB pointed out some financial mechanisms from the national level, public funding, other funding opportunities and possible financial contribution from the private sector which can keep MFF Cambodia move forward.</p> <p>Below are the identified sources of financial sustainability for MFF in Cambodia beyond 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Integrating MFF program into government policy and national planning; through which new donors can support and take over and will be implemented by government funding.</li> <li>ii. 100% funding for projects unlikely, but possible co-funding between donor organizations and Ministry of Environment or Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Maybe 25% or 50% co-funding.</li> <li>iii. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) would be a good source of money to preserve mangroves for carbon sequestration to reach COP21 agreements.</li> <li>iv. Asian Conservation of Biodiversity is another potential collaborator/funding source</li> </ul>	

	<p>v. Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) could fund mangroves for carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation.</p> <p>vi. Could add an environmental fee to ferries or scuba dive operators to be earmarked for conservation. This context is under discussion among the stakeholders to effectively and transparently apply this mechanism, esp. among Ministry of Environment, Fisheries Administration, Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Economy and Finance.</p>	
19 May 2016	<p>Meeting with the NCB chair to update about MFF country progress, progress of small grant facility implementation for cycle 5 and planning for coming MFF events:</p> <p>The outcomes were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NCB chair signed DD assessment forms for 4 small grant projects;</li> <li>▪ NCB chair was updated about SGF implementation for the Cycle 4: one project has ended with successful and desired outcomes against the contracts and two others requesting three months of postponement due to inappropriate period for some activities project implementation.</li> <li>▪ NCB suggested two date options of 12-15 September and 4-6 October 2016 for further discussion with NCB-Thailand for trans-boundary biodiversity protection cooperation between Cambodia and Thailand.</li> </ul>	
03 October 2016	<p>NCB convened a meeting at Cambodiana hotel to discuss MFF questionnaire to reflect the updates on the progress of national MFF country towards achieving sustainability of MFF and MFF annual work plan 2017.</p> <p>The meeting outcomes were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NCB inputs and thoughts were intensively discussed in response to 10-question MFF questionnaire with the meeting result shared to the MFF-S on 10 October.</li> <li>▪ NCB approved MFF work plan for 2017 to be presented to RSC-13 in Bangladesh 25-27 October 2016.</li> </ul>	
4-6 October 2016	<p>NCBs of Cambodia and Thailand had a joint meeting in Samut Songkhram province, Thailand, to discuss the trans-boundary biodiversity management cooperation and other initiatives. The following four major themes were discussed in detail</p>	

	<p>about the action plan and next steps to be taken.</p> <p>a) Knowledge exchange and lessons learned sharing species and ecosystem conservation  b) Fisheries management;  c) Ecotourism development and management;  d) Possibility to scale up the small grant project to medium or large grants: Green Climate Fund. Cambodia is interested to be part of a new and innovative project that builds on MFF's experience and achievements being developed by IUCN.</p> <p>Linking to this discussion, IUCN Cambodia has developed the draft proposal "Developing sustainable livelihoods from ecotourism, using dolphin watching as a pioneering activity, in Koh Kong, Cambodia" which will be shared to both NCBs for further discussion and review to make it read for submission when the grant opportunity emerges.</p>	
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**2. RESULTS TOWARDS OUTCOMES**

**MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS (Outcomes, progress towards Outcomes, or Impacts), in terms of the MFF programme objectives:**

**a. Outcome Objective 1:** Knowledge generated, disseminated and applied for sustainable management of coastal ecosystems

**Training course on creative writing**

- On March 17-18, as part of MFF and NSA, Jack LAURENSEN, IUCN-Hanoi-based new English language editor with coordination from MFF-NC, provided a creative writing workshop for 14 participants from IUCN, its local partner FACT and MFF grantees as well as the Ministry of Environment in Phnom Penh. Over the two days, participants showed tangible and enough interaction with the instructor over the questions, guidance and tips on how to improve the story and article writing process progress in their written English. Participants' individual articles were developed and presented with the further guidance from the instructor to better the way they wrote and rewrote articles. They learned how to prioritize and present key attractive information with the use of photos, captions, quotes, and cited sources.

**Research grants**

- MFF funded 905USD for a student research on **Carbon Stock in Peat Soil in Mangrove Forests of Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary (PKWS), Koh Kong province**, where IUCN and MFF have been implementing its activities. The study determined the size of the carbon stock in peat in PKWS which is valuable for understanding the sequestration capacity of Cambodian peatlands as it relates to climate change. This study estimated the amount of carbon stock in peat soil in the mangrove forest of the sanctuary. The carbon content of the

peat was determined to be between 19.6 % and 22.9 %, and its bulk density is 0.347 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The average depth of the peat layer is 110 cm, and the total peat volume is estimated about 5.83 × 10<sup>7</sup> m<sup>3</sup>. Based on analysis of bulk density and carbon content, it was estimated that there are about 4.46 million metric tonnes of carbon stored in PKWS peatlands.

- On 08 April, a presentation about MFF program and national MFF research grant opportunity was made to a group of 15 undergraduate and graduate students from the Royal University of Phnom Penh. They were interested in MFF program and to apply for this research grant. They also suggested MFF allocate another research grants for the next year after they finish their coursework and ready to conduct research.

### **Web Stories**

1). MFF-funded project-based story titled “Improved livelihoods and access to affordable, clean energy for Cambodian communities” was developed and published on the MFF website. See the link: <https://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/news-and-media/news/cambodia/2016/improved-livelihoods-and-access-to-affordable-clean-energy-for-cambodian-communities/>

2). New Farming Practices to boost mangrove conservation efforts in Cambodia was developed and uploaded on MFF website. See the link <https://www.iucn.org/news/new-farming-practices-boost-mangrove-conservation-efforts-cambodia>

- MFF country homepage was updated about summary of each project overview with outputs, achievements, lessons learned, cross cutting themes as well as challenges for cycle 4. And overview of all projects for cycle 5 is being prepared for more updates. Many thanks to Anushae for this great support!

### **MFF Fact Sheet**

- MFF factsheet was produced indicating overview of MFF program Cambodia, status of coastal ecosystem and MFF Cambodia program at work.

#### **b. Outcome Objective 2: Key stakeholders empowered to engage in decision-making in support of sustainable management of coastal ecosystems**

MFF Cambodia NCB uses different International Days as opportunities to engage and influence key stakeholders. In line with this and in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Fisheries Administration, MFF contributed to organizing two main international days:

#### **World Wetlands Day**

- As part of contribution with the Ministry of Environment to organizing World Wetlands Day on 2 February in Stung Treng province under the theme “Wetlands for our Future: Sustainable Livelihoods”, MFF and IUCN provided 1,000USD to support the organization of this event where around 500 people from different levels attended. During the event, MFF and IUCN gave a speech providing key recommendations: focusing on strengthening law enforcement, strengthening cooperation between relevant institutions, conducting study of the economic value of wetlands to inform to policy makers, preparation and adoption of national strategy

and action plan on the management and development of wetlands, and promoting roles of news media and private sector in wetlands management.

#### **World Oceans Day**

- MFF supported this event for beach clean-up and mangrove replanting during the celebration of the World Oceans Day 2016 in Preah Sihanouk province: 300 mangrove seedlings were planted and beach clean-up (plastic bag collection) by school students and local communities on Koh Rong island
- MFF awarded small grant funds to Tuol Korkei community protected area committee for the cycle 4 and Tuol Torteung community fisheries committee for cycle 5 to fulfil their practical needs and address challenges to the coastal biodiversity management and protection by engaging a group of highly committed people in planning, decision making, implementation, monitoring and assessment. E.g. mangrove seedlings on the 10 hectares were planted; the boundary of CPA was demarcated by the MFF grant investment. Local stakeholders, local communities and school students were engaged in mangrove rehabilitation in Tuol Korkei Community Protected Area.

- c. **Outcome Objective 3:** Coastal governance enhanced to promote integrated and inclusive management

#### **Workshop on Gender IN Coastal Ecosystem Management**

- C-NSAP considers gender mainstreaming as the cross-cutting issue which plays an important role in coastal ecosystem management and protection, recognizing that gender equity and equality and women's empowerment are an integral part of successful and sustainable coastal resources protection and development. Contributing to achieving gender aspect of C-NSAP, MFF organized a national workshop on gender in coastal ecosystem management on 22 December 2015 at Preah Sihanouk province to serve as a national platform for relevant stakeholders, development partners and local coastal communities to share experiences, knowledge, lessons learned, the best practices, challenges and policies related to gender in coastal ecosystem management and conservation.

All participants had an opportunity to discuss gender-related questions with very good discussion outcomes.

- 1- What are the roles of men and women in coastal ecosystem management and protection?
- 2- How can gender be integrated into all aspects of management, conservation and uses of coastal ecosystem resources? How can women be empowered to get them more involved in coastal resource management?
- 3- How can gender equity be promoted to contribute to protecting coastal ecosystems, especially in the process of planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring of coastal ecosystem? What are challenges and opportunities?

#### **Integrating ecosystem management into MPA design**

- As part of MPA-Koh Rong establishment elements, on 13-18 June, funded by Mangroves for the Future (MFF) program as part of MFF annual work plan to support the establishment process of the National Marine Park in Cambodia, an exposure visit was made by Cambodian delegation from the Ministry of Environment and Fisheries Administration to the

best Marine Protected Area Cu Lao Cham, Vietnam. Some lessons learned and best practices with regard to institutional and legal framework support mechanism, benefit sharing mechanism, ecotourism management system, marine resource protected areas management system, monitoring and evaluation, clean development mechanism and plastic-free mechanism implementation which could be taken to be applied and considered in the context of the Koh Rong MPA establishment process in Cambodia.

- MFF/IUCN is providing both technical support and some amount of budget as co-financing to the Department of Marine and Coastal Conservation of the Ministry of Environment to establish the Koh Rong National Marine Park, which will be the first MPA system in Cambodia.

#### **5-year Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan, Koh Kong from 2017-2015**

- In 2015-2016, MFF facilitated the finalization of the development of this management plan with the key findings from the resilience analysis being analysed and included into the key action plans to reflect the basic needs of the local communities which contributes to the improved quality of life. This management plan was submitted to the Ministry of Environment for the final review and endorsed by the Minister of Environment. In 2017, MFF Cambodia allocates some budget for this plan implementation.

### **3. LEVERAGING**

- MFF projects have produced some project outcomes which can be used to leverage further investment by other initiatives. MFF-funded projects focusing on biogas digester system and water-efficient drip irrigation system (vegetable growing) are very interesting model/approach which can be replicated by other externally funded project.
- Tuol Korki Community Protected Area Committee which is MFF project grantee is working to continue to leverage additional resources to continue their work started by their own project funded by MFF. E.g. Mangrove nursery can be used to grow more mangrove seedlings which be supported by other project.

### **4. MFF's contribution to meeting targets of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) –**

**Describe how national commitments to MEAs / National Strategies and Action Plans are reflected / prioritized in the MFF NSAP.** Describe how the MFF national programme has contributed to relevant MEAs including; Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)/ Aichi Targets, Ramsar Convention (contributions to wise use), UNFCCC (**national climate change adaptation/mitigation plans and climate change financing mechanisms**), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the World Heritage Convention (WHC).

All 20 Strategic Plans for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Targets are linked to MFF's strategic focus areas: coastal rehabilitation; livelihood support; and resilience-building and empowerment, with climate change and gender as key cross-cutting issues.

Contributing to achieving the Cambodia biodiversity targets of NBSAP

- Linking to the NBSAP Cambodia under the marine and coastal resources themes which will contribute to the achievement of Cambodia Biodiversity Targets 8 (regarding the doubling of the coverage of marine and coastal protected areas), MFF Cambodia is supporting the Department of Marine and Coastal Conservation of the Ministry of Environment to create the Cambodia's first Marine Protected Area. And Contributing to Aichi Target 15: ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification, small grants facility fund of Mangroves for the Future have been used to restore the degraded mangroves. 10 hectares of degraded mangrove forests were restored in Koh Kong province. MFF funded a research on mangrove peat land assessment. This study estimated the amount of carbon stock in peat soil in the mangrove forest.

#### Contributing to Aichi Targets:

- Contributing to Aichi Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. MFF through its SGF focuses on promoting livelihood activities that are environmentally sound, economically realistic and sustainable. MFF funded two different projects for its cycle 4, focusing on promoting integrated farming system and renewable sustainable energy focusing on environmentally-friendly biogas digesters. In this point, MFF SGF outcomes have also contributed to UNFCCC, by introducing and encouraging local people to pilot and apply biogas digesters-based renewable energy and firewood-efficient stoves.
- Contributing to Aichi Target 17: 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes, Mangroves for the Future is supporting Department of Marine and Coastal Zone Conservation (DMCC) of Ministry of Environment to establish the first new national Marine Protected Area which plays very important roles in ensuring protection of biodiversity, culture and seascapes and landscape and providing natural productivity and services for sustainable uses.

## 5. SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

The NCB will be transformed into a permanent national coastal management body when there is no financial support from MFF for its operation and activities beyond 2018. The existing NCB is committed to persist even without the financial support from MFF by considering the national financial mechanisms.

- Use of the national budget from each agency; the secretariat that coordinates the NCB is strengthening the capacity of Department of Marine and Coastal Conservation (DMCC) of the Ministry of Environment. DMCC/General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection GDANCP takes the lead: NCB will be under the MOE and will report to the Minister of Environment.
- IUCN and Fisheries Action Coalition Team (local organization-FACT) are in consultation with the NCB to develop proposals to seek their own budget;



- If the project is not funded, each institution is committed to proposing the national budget. Budget from agencies will be used to cover the meetings with their own traveling costs;
- Alignment of budget from each department of members of NCB from their different ministries into the NCB mechanism/operation;
- Integrating MFF program into government policy and national planning in alignment of C-NSAP of MFF and NBSAP, which will be implemented by government funding;
  
- In addition, the private sector will be approached in certain key areas and sectors. In particular, developers and tourist businesses in Preah Sihanouk Province, including those operating on the Koh Rong Islands will be engaged to participate to ensure preservation of coral reefs and coastlines in key tourist areas. These potential partners will be encouraged to attend annual public interest meetings and hopefully to contribute to sustainability of the NCB.
  
- Payments for Ecosystem Services: MOE is in the process of establishing a working group which the current NCB members are part of to coordinate and assess the possibility of imposing additional fees to the Freshwater Users (Hotels/Guesthouse, private sectors) in Preah Sihanouk province, where the PES will be piloted. Fees from the PES approach will be used to protect the watershed areas surrounding the Boeung Prek Tob Freshwater Conservation Area that is recognized by the sub-decree.

**Practical linkages to other national and regional organizations and programmes/projects have been made for sustainability**

At the national level: National ICM training course development

Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) was identified as the focal university to develop national Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) training course modules and train this ICM course to provincial coastal and marine managers and field practitioners for 2017 with the financial support from MFF. RUPP is in the process of developing the national ICM modules in alignment with AIT/ICM regional training courses.

By 2017 with the financial support from MFF, a complete package of national ICM modules will be available in local and English versions at the national and provincial levels and integrated into the national academic program of the Royal University of Phnom Penh.

Through the delivery of this ICM program at the provincial level for the next year 2017 from the RUPP and technical backup from MFF-S, at least 4-5 prominent participants will be well-equipped with ICM concepts and be able to deliver the future sessions based on the national existing ICM modules beyond MFF 2018.

Currently the NCB has representation from various international and national NGOs, but increased participation from other NGOs will be sought out. In particular, it will be beneficial to establish a cost-sharing agreement with various NGOs to fund future MFF meetings.

At the regional level

Additionally, regional projects can be addressed such as a trans-boundary fisheries management program between Cambodia and Thailand, which may be able to attract funding. NCBs of Cambodia and Thailand have agreed to develop a trans-boundary proposal to work together on the shared biodiversity protection and management.

### MFF Small Grant Facility Impacts

- Small MFF projects that have been started could be picked-up and continually implemented (e.g. biogas-digester-based renewable energy which can be used for up to 40 years and integrated farming system which uses a simple dripping water system to irrigate vegetable growing) if MFF is unable to continue with them (best practice models and up-scaling).

### Private Sector Funding

- General agreement that private sector money is difficult to obtain, however it may be possible in areas with high potential for ecotourism.
- MFF will try to invite and engage some interested private sector into MFF events such as NCB meetings to show them what MFF is actually doing.

## **6. CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION AND STEPS TAKEN TO OVERCOME THEM**

- Two grantees with slow progress of project implementation were invited to IUCN office to ensure the project is being implemented effectively and in accordance with the agreed contract and assist them in overcoming any constraints in implementation. Recommendations were provided by asking them to increasingly engage provincial stakeholders such as Department of Environment in project activities.
- Two projects for the cycle 4 requested for 3 months of postponement due to inappropriate time for implementing some project activities.
- MLE-based recommendation on mangrove restoration: the project recommended that mangrove seeds collected from the wild be planted directly on the degraded mangrove areas with the 80 per cent of survival rate with the same survival rate to the mangrove seeds produced as the mangrove seedlings for planting which costs time and money for nursery.
- No communication officer in place, no knowledge materials for showcase. Communication officer will be recruited when IUCN MEKONG WET has come into the implementation in November 2016.

## 7. Proposed work plan and budget for 2017

<b>Proposed activities for 2017</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>	<b>Timelines</b>
<b>Objective 1: Knowledge generated, disseminated and applied for sustainable management of coastal ecosystems</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Research grants about coastal ecosystems and livelihoods;</li> </ul>	2,500	Q1 and Q2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Publication of revised C-NSAP and Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan (PWKS MP)</li> </ul>	1,000	Q1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MFF Promotional Materials-T-Shirts</li> </ul>	1,500	Q1
<b>Objective 2: Key stakeholders empowered to engage in decision making in support of sustainable management of coastal ecosystems</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National ICM training of Trainers Course and Publication of ICM training modules in local language;</li> </ul>	11,000	Q2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ World Wetlands Day</li> </ul>	1,000	Q1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ World oceans Day</li> </ul>	500	Q2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ World Migratory Bird Day</li> </ul>	500	Q2
<b>Objective 3: Coastal governance enhanced to promote integrated and inclusive management</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supporting integrating ecosystem management into MPA design</li> </ul>	10,000	Q1 and Q2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supporting the establishment of new proposed seagrass-mangroves MPA in Kampot Marine Fisheries Management Area</li> </ul>	7,000	Q1, Q2, Q3 & Q4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PWKS MP implementation:</li> </ul>	5,000	Q1, Q2, Q3 & Q4
<b>Cross-cutting theme: Gender mainstreaming</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assessment of Roles of Gender in Coastal Ecosystem Management (contributed to SDG 5, C-NSAP and Government Gender Action Plan)</li> </ul>	5,000	Q3

## ANNEX 1

### 1. Composition of the National Coordinating Body

Country: Cambodia

As of (Date): 13 October 2016

No	Name	Position	EB-MFF-CAM Position
1	H.E Dr. Vann Monyneath	Deputy Secretary-General of General Secretariat for Sustainable Development of Ministry of Environment	Chairperson
2	Dr. Srey Sunleang	Director of Department of Freshwater Wetlands Conservation of Ministry of Environment	Deputy Chair
3	Mr. Ouk Vibol	Deputy Director of Department of Fisheries Conservation of FiA	Deputy Chair
4	H.E Say Socheat	Koh Kong Provincial Governor	Member
5	H.E Chhin Seng Nguon	Preah Sihanouk Provincial Governor	Member
6	H.E Saut Yea	Kampot Provincial Governor	Member
7	H.E Oeung Chhay	Kep Provincial Governor	Member
8	Mr. Kong Kimsreng	Director of Department of Terrestrial Protected Areas Conservation of Ministry of Environment	Member
9	Mr. Thay Chantha	Director of Department of Marine and Coastal Conservation of Ministry of Environment	Member
10	Mr. EkRotha	Deputy Director of Department of Planning Development of MoT	Member
11	Mr. Am Phyrum	Deputy Director of Department of Agricultural Land Resources Management of MAFF	Member
12	Mr. Path Sok	Deputy Director of Department of Land Cadastre Conservation of MLMUPC	Member
13	Mr. Im Sophanna	Deputy Chief of Office of MoWRaM	Member
14	Ms. Chhuteang Vanny	Director General of Ministry of Women's Affairs	Member
15	Mr. Hoy Sereivathanak Reasy	Lecturer of Royal University of Phnom Penh	Member
16	Mr. Eam Dyna	Research Officer of World Fish Center	Member
17	Mr. Om Sovath	Executive Director of FACT	Member
18	Mr. Heng Panha	Administration Director of MongRethRethy Group Co.,LTD	Member
19	Mr. Lou Vanny	MFF Coordinator of IUCN	Standby Secretary
20	Mr. Sreng Sophal	Office head of MoE	Standby Secretary
21	Ms. Kate West	Coastal and Marine Conservation Project Manager, FFI	Observer

## ANNEX 2

### SMALE GRANTS FACILITY TABLE

<b>Title of SGF: Sustainable Livelihood Through Improving Ecosystem in Mangrove Area (SLIEMA) in TuolKorki Commune, MondulSeima District, Koh Kong</b>		
<b>Grantee: Research and Human Resource Development (RHRD)</b>		
<b>Project activities</b>	<b>Objectively verified indicators</b>	<b>Actual achievements of indicators</b>
1.1 Conduct village general meeting in 4 villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4 meeting sessions will be organized in 4 villages with 160 (58.60%) of 273 households of each village (including 50% women).</li> <li>- 160 (58.60%) of participants will be well aware on project objective, activities, source of fund.</li> </ul>	<p>4 meetings were organized as planned with 70% of 160 people of each village were planned to be invited.</p> <p>112 participants from each target village were aware of this project</p>
1.2 Conduct exposure visit for 15 interested farmers whom selected from 4 target villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 exposure visit will be organized at outside province with 15 interested farmers (7 are women)</li> <li>- 15 participants are well understanding of good model farms and expected applying follow visiting.</li> </ul>	<p>100%: one exposure visit was organized to Takeo province to learn about model farms of integrated farming system with 15 farmers being engaged as planned.</p>
1.3 Select farmers as model farmers for integrated farming (including chicken raising, vegetable, system of rice intensification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5 model farms per village will be established in amount 20 farms for 4 target villages based set criteria</li> </ul>	<p>100%: 20 model farms (vegetable and chicken) were supported by the project. Pilot drip irrigation system was successfully tested and applied. There are operational as evidenced by the visit.</p>
1.4 Conduct training for farmers/ villagers by each village in 4 target villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 12 trainings for 4 target villages (3 trainings/village x 4 villages x 2days) with participation of 120 households of each village (50% women)</li> <li>- 80% of participants are well understood on resilient agricultural techniques including chicken raising, vegetable and system of rice intensification</li> </ul>	<p>75%:12 trainings were organized as planned with about 80 people attending.</p>
1.5 Provide small grant support to 20 model farmers (5models x 4 villages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 20 selected farmers will be granted 24,000,000Riel (20 farmers x 1,200,000Riel)</li> <li>- 20 model farms will be established in 4 target villages</li> <li>- 60% are increased in productivity as well as income.</li> <li>- At least 120 target households are invited to visit and learn from these model practices. 35% of participants will duplicate through these farm visits.</li> </ul>	<p>100%. Fully supported by the project to pilot the IFS.</p> <p>Integrated farming system (chickens + vegetables) provides more than single source of household income (100USD-600USD for six months) and consumption.</p>
1.6 Conduct field visits to 20 model farms at inter-village level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 visits will be organized at inter-village level by participation from 120 farmers from 4 target villages (50% women)</li> </ul>	<p>80%</p>

	- 80% of participants are well understood on resilient innovations.	
1.7 Organize refresh training workshops by each village for technical innovation farmers and social collective businesses	- 12 trainings for 4 target villages (3 trainings x 4 villages x 2 days) with participation 120 farmers (50% women). - 80% of participants are well improved on knowledge, attitude, and skill on resilient agricultural techniques and social collective businesses.	88%
1.8 Conduct reflection training workshops at inter-village level for technical innovation farmers and social collective businesses	- 3 reflection training workshops at inter-village level with 30 participants per innovation (50% women) - Participants shared their experiences and best practices including resilient agricultural innovations and social collective businesses - 4 best practices will be documented to share with other target households	100%
1.9 Build the existing saving groups at inter-village level	- 1 training sessions will be organized at inter-village level for all committees of saving groups with 25 participants (50% women). - 100% of saving groups ably self-managed including conducting group meeting, book recording, group accountability and transparency and plan development.	100%
2.1 Raise awareness for CPA leaders on leadership and management skills at commune level	- 1 time meeting for CPA committees to strengthen on leadership and management skills will be conducted at commune level by participation of 30 participants including 50% women. - 80% of participants clear understand about leading and managing and responsibilities their CPA - The leading and managing of their CPA will be improved better then.	100%
2.2 Capacity building plan development for CPA committees at commune level	- 1 time meeting for CPA committees to strengthen on plan development will be conducted at commune level by participation of 30 participants including 50% women. - 80% of participants clear understand on how to develop the plan - Development plan of CPA will be developed for implementation by more careful both mangrove and livelihood	100%
2.3 Raise awareness on fishery by-law to CPA committees at commune level	- 1 time meeting for CPA committees to strengthen on fishery by-law will be conducted at commune level by participation of 30 participants including 50% women. - 80% of participants are clear understand about instruments catch fish which government permission using, kind fish and zoon conservation, development and role and responsibilities of other stakeholders - Illegal fishery exploitation activities will be reduced through their understanding and participation	100%

2.4 Raising awareness on by-law of forest conservation to CPA committees at commune level	- 1 time meeting for CPA committees to strengthen on forest by-law will be conducted at commune level by participation of 30 participants including 50% women. - 80% of participants are clear understand about advantage of mangrove, other forest, marine resources, role and responsibilities of other stakeholders in mangrove, forest, animal forest conservation and development. - Illegal mangrove forest exploitation activities will be reduced through their understanding and participation	100%
2.5 Raise awareness on by-law of fishery, forestry and CPA by-law and regulation to members at village level	- 3 meetings for CPA members on law of fishery, forestry and CPA by-law and regulation will be conducted at village level by participation of 160 participants including 50% women. - 80% of participants are well understood all triple by-laws - The members will be better participation in mangrove conservation.	100%
2.6 Provide materials to patrol team of Community Protected Area.	- The 60 persons of patrol team will receive materials for working as 60 raincoat, 4 hand phones, 60 swimming coat.	50%. Provided based on the actual request from CPA committee.

**Title of SGF: Participation in protecting and conserving mangrove forest resources to improve local livelihoods and adapt to climate change, TuolKorki Community Protected Area, TuolKorki Commune, MondulSeima District, Koh Kong.**

**Grantee: TuolKouki Community Protected Area**

Intervention logic	Indicators as per SGF Logframe	Actual indicators of achievements
<b>Overall objective:</b> Ensure the sustainable management of mangrove forests and ecosystems to contribute to improvement of local livelihoods and climate change adaptation		
<b>Objective 1:</b> Raise local awareness about the importance of mangrove and ecosystems related to local livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At least 200 local people and 100 students understand about the importance of mangrove forests and participate in conservation and protection;</li> <li>▪ At least 80 families educated about fisheries law and relevant legal framework.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 160 local people and 95 primary school students participated in public awareness at commune hall and school, respectively.</li> <li>▪ Four 80cm x 120 cm signboards were produced and erected at the mangrove nurseries and mangrove restoration site.</li> <li>▪ 92 families were educated about fisheries law and law on protected areas with the</li> </ul>

		<p>participation from the department of environment and fisheries administration cantonment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 10 dissemination programs on CPA regulations, fisheries law, Protected Areas Law</li> <li>▪ Quarterly meetings-follow-up and reflections</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 2:</b> Increase mangrove forest area through replanting contributing to increase in fisheries resources and improvement of livelihoods and reducing climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 520 hectares of mangrove forest conserved and protected by CPA and 20 hectares of mangrove area replanted.</li> <li>▪ 50,000 mangrove saplings produced and 50,000 seeds planted on 20 hectares of mangrove degraded land.</li> <li>▪ 50 cement posts and 6 signboards erected surrounding 520 hectares of mangroves and 20 replanted mangrove forest.</li> <li>▪ 200 families and 100 students produced 15,000 mangrove seedlings and planted 100,000 mangrove seeds on the 20 hectares.</li> <li>▪ Capacity of 4 patrolling teams strengthened and equipped.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Four mangrove nurseries were built by MFF-funded project. 42,000 saplings were produced in the four locations of nurseries.</li> <li>▪ Nearly 50,000 mangrove seedlings were planted on more than 10 hectares of mangrove degraded areas and new potential site of mangrove planting.</li> <li>▪ 50 of 50 CPA boundary cement posts were already installed to clearly indicate the boundary of CPA to the public, esp. local people.</li> <li>▪ 6 signboards were erected close to the main walking road.</li> <li>▪ 4 patrolling teams established and strengthened with clear responsibility and planning.</li> <li>▪ Two 120 cm x 80 cm maps of CPA boundary were produced</li> <li>▪ 2 Training courses about communications, reporting, networks with PKWS rangers and patrolling planning.</li> </ul>



**Title of SGF: Sustainable use of appropriate energy and strengthening of small-scale credit scheme to contribute to adapting to climate change and improving local livelihoods, TuolKorki Commune, MondulSeima District, Koh Kong**

**Grantee: Development Khmer Community (DKC)**

Logic intervention	Indicators as per SGF Logframe	Actual indicators of achievements against the project log frame
<p><b>Objective 1:</b> Increase the use of renewable energy through firewood-efficient stoves for 250 families and biogas digesters for 12 families</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At least 250 families of 4 villages understood about the importance of the use of firewood and charcoal-efficient stoves.</li> <li>▪ At least 250 firewood-efficient stoves produced for 250 families for free.</li> <li>▪ At least 12 biogas digesters set up at the project areas for pilot activities.</li> <li>▪ At least 524 posters were used and visible about the education and disseminate the importance of firewood and charcoal-efficient stoves and biogas stove.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 53 local people from 4 villages attended training courses on how to make firewood-efficient stoves.</li> <li>▪ 230 firewood/charcoal efficient stoves were produced and delivered for free of charge in order to reduce their dependence of mangrove forest for firewood and charcoal.</li> <li>▪ 12 biogas digesters were built as planned with all already producing gas for cooking and lighting.</li> <li>▪ Follow-up trainings will be organized by inviting all project beneficiaries to raise any issues/challenges for solutions and improvements.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 2:</b> Establish 4 savings groups with 125 members to contribute to improving local livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 04 savings groups with 125 members will be established with the total budget of 101,006,000 Riel to strengthen the diversification of livelihood options</li> <li>▪ 4 savings groups will be able to sell 250 firewood-efficient stoves at the price of 25,000 Riel per set with total income of 6,250,000 Riel.</li> <li>▪ 12 members of savings groups will be able to contribute 50 per cent to of total budget of bio digesters to savings groups by instalments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 4 savings groups were established at the 4 target villages.</li> <li>▪ Savings group have been strengthened by the project in terms of roles, book keeping, transparency and fund management.</li> <li>▪ Representatives of savings groups will produce more firewood-efficient stoves with profits to be put into the savings fund.</li> </ul>

## ANNEX3

### LIST OF COMMUNICATIONS/KMC ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTS

MFF has 2 grant activities-based web stories and one MFF factsheet.

- 1). <http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/news-and-media/news/cambodia/2016/new-farming-practices-to-boost-mangrove-conservation-efforts-in-cambodia/>
  - 2). <http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/news-and-media/news/cambodia/2016/improved-livelihoods-and-access-to-affordable-clean-energy-for-cambodian-communities/>
  - 3). <https://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/assets/Repository/Documents/MFF-in-Cambodia2.pdf>
- MFF logo was printed on T-shirts and banners during the World and National Environment Day 2016