



2/469

Submit by 21 January 2005

**DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT ROUND 13 COMPETITION:STAGE 2**

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and you should give a full answer to each question. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on this form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Keep within word limits.

**1. Name and address of organisation**

<b>Name:</b> IIED - International Institute for Environment and Development	<b>Address:</b> 3 Endsleigh Street London WC1H 0DD, UK
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**2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)**

Sustainable tourism supporting species conservation in the Srepok Wilderness, Cambodia
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**3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested**

<b>Proposed start date:</b> May 2005	<b>Duration of project:</b> 2 years 10 months				
<b>Darwin funding requested</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2005/6</b>	<b>2006/7</b>	<b>2007/8</b>	<b>2008/9</b>
	(£)172,619	(£)56,839	(£)65,684	(£)50,096	(£)

**4. Define the purpose of the project in line with the logical framework**

The purpose of this project is to secure community access to benefits generated through sustainable wildlife tourism in the Srepok Wilderness Area (SWA) in Cambodia, based on the long-term viability of key species. The dry forests in the Srepok Wilderness Area (SWA) of Cambodia contain some of Southeast Asia's last significant populations of iconic animals such as Asian elephant, tiger, and gaur. A serious decline in species populations in the last few decades due to unsustainable harvesting and habitat loss has prompted urgent action from the Government, WWF, and other local partners to address this trend. In conjunction with IIED, these groups have identified high-value low-impact wildlife ecotourism as a means of securing the future of these species and their ecosystem through generating financing for conservation activities and supporting local livelihoods as well as ensuring the financial sustainability of the protected area.

**5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals**

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
<b>Surname</b>	Grieg-Gran		Seng
<b>Forename (s)</b>	Maryanne		Teak
<b>Post held</b>	Director		Country Director
<b>Institution</b>	IIED		WWF Indochina - Cambodia Country Programme
<b>Department</b>	Environmental Economics Programme		

**6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details**

Not as lead applicant, but as a partner in a project on fiscal incentives for protected areas in Brazil (ICMS Ecologico), led by WWF UK, based on applications approved in 1997 (ref. 06/98) and 2003.

**7. IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)**

IIED is an independent, non-profit organization that aims to promote sustainable development through collaborative research, policy studies, networking and knowledge dissemination. The Environmental Economics Programme (EEP) aims to conduct policy-relevant analysis on the economics of sustainable development in order to improve understanding of policy challenges at local, national and international levels, and to influence design and implementation of solutions.

IIED works to address global issues, for example; mining, the paper industry and food systems. Faced with a broad global agenda, IIED works by identifying the right research collaborators, policy communities, and other effective 'levers' of change. EEP addresses the environmental and development implications of policy decisions ensuring efficient trade-offs are made and opportunities for integrated solutions are identified.

IIED's achievements include:

- establishing and strengthening partnerships, through formal and informal mechanisms, based on mutual respect and common interests;
- coordinating an international network of environment and development NGOs and civil society groups;
- maintaining independent thinking to guarantee our reputation for impartial analysis, challenge conventional wisdom and broker dialogue between diverse groups;
- doing and thinking, each activity bringing together new knowledge and practical insights to strengthen what works, with a focus on pragmatic problem-solving;
- bridging the worlds of environment and development, linking local and global, and providing greater voice for less powerful interests.

**8. Please list the overseas partners that will be involved in their project and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. What steps have been taken to ensure the benefits of the project will continue despite any staff changes in these organisations? Please provide written evidence of partnerships.**

1. *WWF Cambodia*: Key project partner and donor for activities in the SWA. They identified the need for this work in collaboration with local communities in the SWA, and developed this proposal with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED); they have strong government relations and will be responsible for managing the project in Cambodia under IIED's supervision.
2. *Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries (MAFF) - Forestry Administration (FA)*: Key project partner and Ministry responsible for management of the Monduliri Protection Forest which contains the SWA. WWF has a MoU (signed in March 2004) with MAFF (and CAT - see below) on project collaboration in the Monduliri Protected Forest. MAFF has management responsibility for the SWA and therefore will be directly involved in project implementation as well as a key recipient for capacity building activities.
3. *Ministry of Environment (MoE)*: Key project partner who invited international NGO's to support sustainable development in the Srepok landscape within the Eastern Plains. They currently manage 24 of Cambodia's 27 protected areas. WWF has a MoU with MoE on nature conservation and protected area management in Cambodia (signed in February 2002) - see Annex 2. MoE will be involved in training activities, and as one of the co-chairs of the Dry Forests Coalition (see below), and will also assist in the exchange of information with other stakeholders working in the Eastern Plains and further afield.
4. *Ministry of Tourism (MoT)*: Proponent of sustainable tourism agenda for the wider Srepok basin area - WWF is currently working with MoT to develop a tri-ministry MoU for a consolidated conservation management approach for the Eastern Plains of Cambodia (within which SWA is located).

5. *"The Dry Forest Coalition" (DFC)*: A multi-stakeholder forum established in January 2004 to support conservation of natural resources in the Cambodian Dry Forests, with members including the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) ministries and agencies, and international and national NGO partners. They are a key proponent and advocacy body for the project site, meeting quarterly to share information and discuss priority issues. It is co-chaired by MoE and MAFF; WWF currently acts as the secretariat for the DFC.
6. *Mondulkiri provincial authorities and protection forest management board*: A local collaborator who reviewed the project concept and support Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary and Mondulkiri Protection Forest (MPF). They will be closely involved in training activities and information sharing
7. *Mondulkiri communities*: Among the main beneficiaries; targeted for training in wildlife management and tourism development;
8. *Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary*: Local collaborator, reviewed project concept; involved in information sharing
9. *Cat Action Treasury (CAT) Community Wildlife Ranger Programme (CWRP)*: partner since 1999; currently conducting wildlife monitoring and supporting law enforcement through community rangers and MAFF's Wildlife Protection Office (WPO); will continue to collaborate with WWF on activities in the SWA.

Copies of the following documents are included in this application:

- Memorandum of Agreement concerning 'Collaboration between projects in the Mondulkiri Protected Forest' among Forestry Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Cambodia), CAT Action Treasury, WWF Cambodia
- Letter of Agreement on 'Nature conservation and protected area management in Cambodia' between the Ministry of Environment (Cambodia) and WWF Cambodia
- Letter of support for this project from Director of the Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Cambodia).

**9. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities? Please include details of any contact with the government not already provided.**

IIED, WWF-Cambodia, and their partners, believe that building strong relationships with stakeholders is key to ensuring sustainability of this project. It will build on existing community land use work in Northeast Cambodia, through:

- The MOSAIC project (Management of Strategic Areas for Integrated Conservation) which has been working since 2003 using a process of community engagement developed collaboratively between WWF-Cambodia and its partners, working in other areas of Mondulkiri; most recently, WWF has been engaging with provincial government officials from several departments regarding illegal land encroachment in the province, these include: Forestry Administration, Department of Land Management, Border Police and Military Police
- The Dry Forest Coalition (DFC), established in early 2004, which has met four times and has provided the opportunity to connect provincial officials to relevant projects ongoing in other provinces. The proposed project will use the DFC as a forum for information and exchange and to provide opportunities for interaction between provincial government and community members, as well as the NGO community.
- The existing SWA project team that comprises members from WWF-Cambodia, other NGO partners in this Darwin Initiative proposal and government officials. This team is currently developing the conservation capacity of the SWA (see section 10 below) also regularly meet community members who utilise resources in the SWA and surrounding forests, building relationships and community trust.
- Between now and May 2005, WWF-Cambodia will maintain discussion and collaboration with project partners. If funding for this proposal is approved, an initial meeting will be convened by IIED and WWF-Cambodia with all project partners in mid-2005 to cement and coordinate collaboration.

**PROJECT DETAILS**

**10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source?) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work, or of any completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects relevant to your work? If so, please give details explaining similarities and differences and showing how results of your work will be additional to any similar work and what attempts have/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.**

This project to develop sustainable tourism in the SWA is a distinctive new initiative, yet stems from strategic planning goals and a call for action from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) for international NGOs to promote sustainable development in the Srepok area, and the wider Northeast region of Cambodia in line with the government's plans for national tourism development. It is also a complementary component of the existing SWA project in the Cambodian Eastern Plains, which is currently focussing on strengthening protected area management in the SWA, within the Monduliri Protected Forest. This project is funded by WWF Netherlands. The involvement of IIED's expertise in tourism development and community-based natural resource management will ensure that best practice from experience in southern Africa will be built-in to this project. IIED will lead on the technical and logistical aspects of applying the tools underlying the successful experience of CBNRM elsewhere and making these locally-relevant. The innovation of this project is to enable communities to reap economic benefits through the protection of wildlife. This will be unprecedented in Cambodia; no other project is aiming to develop a sustainable framework for tourism management that includes active collaboration of communities and government at a specific site.

Some related work includes an Asian Development Bank supported loan project that is working with the Ministry of Tourism to develop tourism infrastructure across the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) as well as supporting pro-poor tourism initiatives in Ratanakiri and Stung Treng provinces (both within the Cambodian Eastern Plains). One such initiative will focus on river dolphin ecotourism. With technical assistance from IIED, WWF is also facilitating the development of a tri-ministry MoU for a consolidated approach to conservation and tourism management for the Cambodian Eastern Plains (which includes four provinces). Under the auspices of this MoU lessons from SWA will be shared and incorporated into other tourism projects, and therefore the proposed project will support this ongoing work.

IIED has been an active in research and training on tourism related natural resource issues in southern Africa for several years, carrying out similar work to that proposed in this project in Cambodia, including working with remote communities, the poor, establishing conservancies, designing economic incentive mechanisms that promote sustainable tourism and managing the process. It is envisaged that the training provided by IIED will closely follow the approach successfully applied in Namibia's Caprivi region, using locally adapted versions of these tools. One specific set of tools are the Management Orientated Monitoring Systems (MOMs), a robust, efficient, grass-roots monitoring programme that enables community members to undertake all data analysis and limits external inputs to process design. MOMs was developed in Namibia and locally-relevant versions have proved successful in Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia.

Experience shows that partnerships between private sector tourism operators and communities are often vital to ensuring that an operation gets established and benefits can begin to flow. A key innovation of this project will be to stimulate the interest of the private sector in investing in sustainable tourism in rural Cambodia. Experience from southern Africa has show great success from developing collaborative projects with the private sector. This project will invite investors on a field visit to coincide with training, to explain the methodology and to gain support in achieving this project's goals.

**11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes (see Annex C for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.**

Cambodia ratified the CBD in 1995 and developed its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2002. By examining a range of incentive mechanisms focused around ecotourism, strengthening protected area management and wildlife monitoring and by ensuring empowerment of local communities to address local community natural resource use needs, the project will support the government's implementation of CBD Articles 7(b,d) (5%); article 8 (c,d,f,i,m) (10%); article 10 (c,e) (5%); article 11 (10%); article 12 (5%); article 13 (a) (5%); article 17 (5%); article 18 (5%); article 20 (7) (5%); with particular emphasis on biodiversity and tourism (30%) and forest biodiversity (15%). The project will also assist Cambodia in meeting the 2010 CBD target as in decision VII/26, i.e. the commitment to achieve a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss as a contribution to poverty alleviation. IIED and WWF will communicate the objectives of the project to the Cambodia CBD implementation national focal point within the Ministry of Environment.

**12. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.**

Progress towards sustainable management of natural resources in Cambodia has been guided by the National Environmental Action Plan 1998-2002 (NEAP) that identified six key thematic areas, including biodiversity and protected areas. A comprehensive assessment of Cambodia's biodiversity was undertaken in 2001 and culminated in the development of Cambodia's NBSAP in 2002. The NBSAP describes 17 specific 'themes'. Each theme identifies key issues, goals, strategic objectives (indicators), options, and priority actions. This project will support the implementation of the following themes: Theme 1: the protection of natural resources (1.1 protected areas, 1.2 endangered species); Theme 2: animal wildlife resources; and Theme 14: community participation. The National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 (NPRS), which bases its analysis of natural resource use in Cambodia on the NEAP, recognises that the Ministry of Environment has described the relationship between poverty reduction and environment as crucial. However it fails to set any meaningful indicators or measurable actions for improving biodiversity protection, therefore the development of the next NPRS in 2005 for the period from 2006 onwards should be seen as an opportunity to influence this strategy to include specific measures, including development of incentive mechanisms for biodiversity conservation. Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on the other hand, identify the development and implementation of a national strategy for sustainable development as the main indicator for improving the environment, and as the NBSAP is now in place, there is a clear framework for the relevant government agencies, donors, and NGOs to follow.

**13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country.**

One of the fastest growing industries in Cambodia is international tourism. Until recently, tourism has been largely concentrated in Angkor Wat and Phnom Penh. However, this is beginning to change, with tourists more adventurous and increasingly demanding responsible tourism in rural areas. The Government of Cambodia recognises the need for any future development of tourism in rural areas to directly benefit rural communities; and this project will pursue this objective directly through piloting sustainable tourism in the SWA. The lessons learnt from this pilot will promote wider benefit sharing through tourism development throughout Cambodia.

This project holds sustainable livelihoods as a key driver for positive environmental change and long-term sustainability. Communities who are currently dependent on the use of natural resources within the SWA are among Cambodia's poorest. Yet these communities represent the best chance for genuine conservation of key species within the SWA – they know the species, the area and their own poverty alleviation needs. Currently, these communities are unwittingly part of the problem, overharvesting species and degrading the ecosystem within the SWA such that key species no longer find it an attractive environment. Yet, these communities also have inherently strong incentives to conserve these species and their attendant ecosystems; the conditions need to be re-cast to ensure that the costs to the community of avoiding harvesting and other environmentally damaging activities are at least balanced with the benefits they will receive from alternative sources. Indeed, recent applications from these communities to the government for better property rights and their enforcement over local resources reflect the strong desire for development from local communities themselves. This project will fit neatly with this desire, and lay the foundations for complementing rural livelihoods with revenue from sustainable tourism enterprise development in the SWA. An objective of this project is to use the inherent biodiversity of the SWA combined with the incentives of the local communities to ensure that the risk of poverty is lowered while securing conservation of key species.

The project will contribute to sustainable livelihoods through the provision of tangible and intangible economic benefits for local communities. *Tangible* benefits will be generated from tourism development and flow to the local communities through community CBO arrangements with commercial enterprises – from tourist levies, employment in tourism enterprises, entrepreneurial activities owned and managed by local communities, for instance craft shops, and provision of services *ad hoc* to the tourism industry, such as guiding, construction, laundry, etc. It is expected that the Community Tourism Council established in the SWA will be the chief conduit for channelling funds directly to the community from the tourism enterprises, with communities/ conservancies deciding how to use the funds for their own community development purposes. Experience from southern Africa has shown that local communities realise significant *intangible* benefits from sustainable tourism development, often on a par with tangible ones. Intangible benefits will include community empowerment, enhanced confidence in negotiation with external agents, ownership, skills in finances, and reduced risk of poverty extremes. This project is piloting the feasibility of sustainable tourism development as a tool for rural economic development, poverty alleviation and livelihood enhancement in Cambodia. The success of this project will in turn contribute to sustainable livelihoods throughout Cambodia.

The project will carry out studies to identify the likely number of tourists who would come to the area, estimate the value

of these services to the beneficiaries, and to examine how payments can be channelled to the community to make a lasting contribution to their livelihoods. To this end, it will follow a process of assessment, research, partnership development and enterprise establishment.

Beyond the lifespan of this project, the foundations established by this project will contribute to sustainable livelihoods by developing sustainable financing mechanisms through which communities will receive tangible economic benefits in the form of tourist revenues once the project is completed, demonstrating to communities (and government) that there are significant economic benefits from biodiversity conservation.

**14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.**

This project will protect key species including gaur, tiger, and elephant in the SWA from ecosystem changes and other human influences using economic incentives for local communities to develop viable and sustainable tourism in the SWA. The economic benefits of this project will bring genuine economic development to rural Cambodian communities while ensuring species conservation. Indeed, by supporting core protected area management activities, including wildlife monitoring and enforcement, it would be expected to see an increase in wildlife sightings by the end of the project. By providing increased numbers of trained rangers on patrol, the project will support greater protection and more comprehensive monitoring of wildlife resources, and increased capacity to reduce illegal activities. Importantly, this project will provide the best available tools for these rangers. It will ensure that the monitoring system benefits from locally-relevant versions of best practice local monitoring developed in southern Africa, as well as other existing guidelines including: 'Indigenous and Traditional Peoples and PAs' (by WWF and IUCN), and the 2001 WWF 'Guidelines for Community-Based Ecotourism'.

IIED will lead on conducting a tourism feasibility study for various options within SWA and surrounding regions using the experience from southern Africa as a guide to options. A crucial factor in this feasibility study is the opportunities for a genuine and sustainable role for local communities to be developed. Thus the project partners will develop a Tourism Action and Management Plan for the SWA.

A key principle underlying this project is a commitment to build and strengthen capacity of the communities to meaningfully engage and participate in these new tourism opportunities. By utilising local knowledge, establishing a clear picture of the socio-economic status, and by ensuring communities are organised in such a way that they can take part in decision making processes and participate directly in law enforcement, this project will empower community members and provide them with greater opportunities to participate in sustainable enterprises. In addition, the transparent and equitable distribution of revenues and other benefits from sustainable tourism is essential to further aid sustainability of tourism development in Cambodia. Community members who utilise natural resources in the SWA are well aware of the decline in forest resources, and have first hand experience of the impact of this decline on their livelihoods. Yet they lack access to decision making processes that can: improve enforcement of illegal activities, secure access rights, and influence development initiatives in favour of benefit sharing for local communities, particularly the Phnong and Tampuon ethnic groups. Developing sustainable tourism in this region provides an excellent means of conveying these skills to these marginalised groups.

By involving key government agencies in all project activities, significant capacity will be built for replicating project successes in other Cambodian protected areas where there are clear opportunities for communities to benefit from conserving biodiversity. Government officials will therefore be directly involved in training, both as trainer and trainee, and one candidate will be selected for specific tourism study in the UK. Cambodia's ecotourism industry is emerging and will benefit from direction and best-practice on incorporating community issues and sustainability across social, economic and environmental issues. This project will provide fora for the private sector to engage actively and meaningfully with communities and the authorities. Experience from elsewhere shows collaboration across stakeholders is a key predictor of success in sustainable tourism ventures. Project results will be disseminated through a variety of media, including: presentations to the evolving Dry Forests Coalition - which will provide opportunities for incorporation of project successes and lessons learned into similar projects; publication of reports; conference presentations; and media contributions. A genuine and significant impact will be to ensure that all tourism development in rural areas adheres to the principles of sustainable tourism.

## **15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?**

Through this project, IIED and WWF will pilot an approach in the SWA using a successful southern African model of conservation through sustainable use. This will be an innovative and distinctive project in Cambodia and will complement the long term strategy for conservation in the SWA.

Establishing a conservancy in the SWA is an essential first step to genuine and sustainable CBNRM in the region. Successful conservancies in southern Africa exist long after initial project funding withdraws, generating their own funding, regulating and managing their conservancy land, and providing an enhanced and diversified livelihood base for their members.

Establishment of the Community Tourism Council is essential for ensuring decisions are sustainable regarding the location and pace of development of tourism activities and establishing fair conditions for revenue sharing with communities and government. It is envisaged that the CTC will be comprised of representatives from commune councils (established in all Cambodian communes), protected area management, and provincial government departments. The tourism feasibility study and plans will provide invaluable models for developing similar projects in other parts of the country. The tourism action plan will make general recommendations for community-based ecotourism development in all Monduliri provinces' protected areas, but with specific actions for the SWA as a pilot site. The Cambodian tourism industry is expanding significantly, but as yet, well-planned ecotourism ventures have yet to be established. In addition to the tourism component, this project will enable additional wildlife monitoring activities in other areas of the SWA which have been identified as being high priority, but resources have previously not been available.

Active participation in wildlife monitoring by community members will significantly contribute towards a stronger sense of stewardship of natural resources and a greater understanding of the need for long term sustainability of wildlife populations to ensure both the biodiversity value, and the tourism value of the SWA.

WWF is committed to a long term presence in the SWA: gradually building local and national capacity for protected area management to the extent that the management of tourism activities is undertaken professionally and strategically. It is anticipated that by the end of the project, a clear Tourism Action and Management Plan will guide decision making for tourism development in the SWA, including a strategy for attracting and managing private sector investment. The Community Tourism Council will ensure there is a lasting mechanism for management and coordination of ecotourism operations. In addition, training for government and community counterparts is designed to equip Cambodians with new skills for developing and managing tourism in areas of high biodiversity.

In Year 1 a competition will be launched for a scholarship in Year 2 for one Cambodian national to attend a Diploma course in Community-based Wildlife Management at the South African Wildlife College in South Africa.

## **16. Please give details of a clear exit strategy and state what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy.**

There are numerous examples from the region of ecotourism projects that have begun with honourable intentions, but few examples of projects that have succeeded in achieving truly sustainable outcomes and significant measurable benefits for local communities. The success of this project is largely dependent on the ability to demonstrate to local and national government the economic feasibility of tourism development, and building national capacity to create opportunities for tourism. Given that the government has set a clear course for the development of the tourism industry as a key pillar of future economic development, and from WWF's recent experience in discussing the need for greater coordination between government departments on tourism development, there is every indication that there is a strong will for the project to succeed. One of the key steps already taken regarding development of tourism in the SWA is to ensure that partners and stakeholders have realistic expectations about the returns from tourism in the SWA in the first few years. This will be reiterated during project inception and progression. There is a current lack of tourism expertise in Cambodia, and especially a lack of experience of what constitutes best practice in ecotourism, responsible tourism, community-based tourism or sustainable tourism. In the last two years, WWF has supported two government level study tours to South Africa to observe well established and successful ecotourism operations. The Governor of Monduliri province took part on one of these trips. The next step will be to ensure similar awareness raising of other government and community representatives in Monduliri province. There is a risk that government will expect to receive a significant proportion of revenue from tourism, as already occurs in other protected areas where the vast majority of visitors are domestic tourists. To mitigate this risk, WWF will clearly explain the differences in approach and its advantages, namely that revenue goes back to the community and directly to the protected area management, which is currently not the case anywhere in Cambodia.

**17. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?**

The Darwin name will be used to demonstrate British donor assistance to the project in particular, and to the development of the fledgling sustainable tourism industry in general. The Darwin logo will be used on project publications, WWF websites (regional and international), and the Darwin acknowledged in all training events, meetings, newspaper articles and other events. The British Embassy in Phnom Penh will be invited to participate and support appropriate activities.

**18. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection and that the level and content of training will be. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?**

This project will include considerable formal training as well as on-the-job training. IIED's expertise in developing sustainable tourism will hence be complemented by WWF-Cambodia's on-the-ground presence. In addition, other partners in the project will be brought in as trainers and trainees during the project cycle. Conducting a training needs assessment will be an initial task for the IIED team in collaboration with WWF-Cambodia; and hence exact dates or lengths of training have not been included since the project will be driven by this assessment.

Initial training will be establishing and piloting the community monitoring system for wildlife in the SWA. It is envisaged that a total of at least 36 community members will be trained in the version of MOMs being developed by this project for Cambodia. This will include:

- + Six (6) community members (former wildlife hunters/poachers/trackers selected from local communes) will be hired and trained as **full time SWA wildlife rangers** by end of year 1
- + 30 community members (in addition to community wildlife rangers) **trained in wildlife monitoring**, e.g. tracking, recording signs, etc. by end of year 2.

On an informal training basis, at least ten (10) students from Cambodian universities will participate in the tourism feasibility study, assisting with data collection and analysis in year 1.

Ten (10) provincial and ten (10) national government personnel will participate in two one week **biodiversity and ecotourism training courses** by year 3. During year 1, the project will organise a national 'competition', in collaboration with the British Embassy to select a suitably qualified candidate to study for either a sustainable tourism M.Sc. course in the UK (potential courses include University of Greenwich's 'Tourism and Development', University of Aberystwyth's International Centre for Protected Landscapes 'Sustainable tourism' course) or in South Africa (potential courses include the Diploma in Community Based Natural Resource Management at South African Wildlife College. The successful candidate will work as an intern on the project in the second half of year 1, undertake study in UK or South Africa in year 2, and then return to the project in year 3. The decision on which course will be part of the training needs assessment and will be informed by the development of the conservancies and tourism in the SWA during the first half of year 1.

The effectiveness of the training will be constantly monitored by the outputs expected from each discrete training event and also as part of overall project management. The MOMs system requires a high level of commitment from both wildlife rangers and from community members, which will be evident from survey reporting.

Where possible, IIED will be "training the trainers" in order to achieve capacity building in the local trainer fraternity and also to achieve scale economies in training impact. It is expected that a core of interested trainers can be used to ensure that other emerging sustainable tourism developments in Cambodia can also benefit from the knowledge and experience generated in this project.

This project will provide a range of training materials that are locally-relevant. These will be made freely available to other training organisations, NGOs, government officials and other mediums for disseminating best practice on CBNRM.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

19. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Goal:</b>			
To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources			
<b>Purpose:</b>			
Threatened key species in the Srepok Wilderness Area protected, and community access to benefits through sustainable wildlife tourism secured in the SWA in Cambodia	Benefits to 2 <sup>1</sup> communities from improved management of wildlife and other biodiversity ensured through establishment of clear benefit sharing and management framework by 2008	-Community co-mgm't agreements - Workshop/meeting minutes -'SWA Community Tourism Council' reports -Number of communities involved in pilot activities - Monthly and annually technical reports	-Continued community support and awareness -Continued Gov't support and will to cooperate -Adequate staff and resources for wildlife conservation
	Wildlife tourism and community benefit-sharing policies developed and influenced by 2008	-SWA tourism plan clearly stating no. of communities in plan -Number of gov't agencies in plan dev't	-Continued community support and awareness -Continued Gov't support and will to cooperate - Inter-ministerial cooperation takes place. Project recommendations included in policy and enforcement strategy. -Effective project communication
	Community empowerment ensuring foundations for sustainable tourism in place by 2008	- Democratic community based organisation (CBO) promulgated. - CBO constitution - CBO meeting reports - community member employed in trainee management role in tourism enterprise - conservancies established as legal entities - PRA assessment reports	- CBO constitution - official support for the CBO - legislative possibility to establish conservancies - tourism enterprise(s) established - legislative possibility to bestow de facto rights to CBO
	Globally significant biodiversity restored to the extent that surveys clearly indicate higher numbers of gaur and Eld's deer, and at least constant numbers of elephant and tiger by 2008	- reports on surveys of wildlife by communities and Darwin project partners - Number of gov't plans using SWA models -Annual 'SWA wildlife census' reports	- transferability of MOMs monitoring from southern Africa to Cambodia - Uncontrollable external factors do not increase in SWA

<sup>1</sup> It was originally planned to work with five communities, however, stakeholders have decided that in order to maximize impact and ensure optimal community participation and buy-in, the project should initially focus on two communities

<b>Outputs:</b>			
1. Core protection zone and surrounding conservancies' boundaries established; co-management agreements endorsed by communities and local government	At least 2 mapping workshops held by end yr 1, and zoning boundary maps and information signs produced and community conservancies established by middle yr 2;	Maps, workshop reports; PRA assessment reports; Species Management Plans;	Communities and local gov't understand and can identify boundaries; they continue to support co-mgm't
2. Baseline biological data collated and analysed; Communities, Gov't institutions and CBOs participate in wildlife surveys	Local version of MOMs monitoring system is set up for SWA; in addition to ongoing community, camera trapping, and field monitoring; at least 3 surveys conducted by end yr 2. At least 20 community members trained by WWF/local community rangers in wildlife monitoring by end yr 2.	Field survey reports, GIS maps; Database of biodiversity and socio-economic data; Participants attendance and assessment records	Trained personnel remain in position and committed to long term participation MOMs is an acceptable tool for local communities to use
3. Community institutions and Gov't capacities for biodiversity management and wildlife tourism improved	Community Tourism Council established in yr1; At least 5 training courses organised by yr 3; Cambodian national studying Tourism M.Sc. in South Africa or UK by yr 2	CBO constitution; Training materials; Workshop reports; Degree certificate	Trained personnel remain in position/commit to sharing skills
4. Socio-economic status established; Tourism economic feasibility study completed; SWA Community Tourism Council established; SWA tourism plan developed and endorsed	At least 3 socio-economic surveys by middle yr 1; SWA tourism feasibility study completed by end yr 1; Community Tourism Council established by yr 1; At least 2 workshops held, tourism plan endorsed by end yr 2;	Workshop reports; Feasibility study report; Meeting minutes; Community Tourism Council TORs; Tourism plan document	All relevant stakeholders willing and able to participate in process to establish Community Tourism Council and plan.
5. SWA tourism business development portfolio produced, and private sector agreements finalised	At least 2 investor visits and workshops organised by end yr 1; Business portfolio produced and distributed to investors by end yr 2; Agreements by end yr 3	Visit reports; Workshop reports; Business portfolio document; Agreement documents	Private sector committed to sustainable tourism development approach
6. Project successes communicated nationally and internationally	Training materials including "training trainers" available yr1; locally-relevant versions of monitoring and conservancy establishment tools available yr2; Number of reports, articles, press releases, presentations given by yr 3	Publications in national and international media; Presentations; Reports to Darwin	Communications effectively reach target audience

Activities	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)
Community-based wildlife management (relating to outputs 1 and 2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training needs assessment conducted in early year 1;</li> <li>▪ Development of local or Cambodian version of the MOMs monitoring system;</li> <li>▪ Training from southern African experts on local version of MOMs monitoring system;</li> <li>▪ 3-D modelling workshops for SWA by yr 1; 3-D modelling workshops for SWA by yr 1;</li> <li>▪ Wildlife census, enforcement , camera-trapping and community-based monitoring training by yr 1;</li> <li>▪ SWA zoning workshops by yr 2;</li> <li>▪ Co-management/conservancy meetings; wildlife surveys by yr 3</li> </ul>
Sharing of benefits from tourism with local communities (relating to output 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Socio-economic surveys by yr 1;</li> <li>▪ 3D modelling w/shop; PLUP (participatory land-used planning) w/shop by yr 1;</li> <li>▪ Participatory GIS and community mapping by yr 1;</li> <li>▪ PRAs, yr 1-yr 3;</li> </ul>
Wildlife tourism management framework and capacity building (relating to outputs 4, 5 and 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training (local, regional, national) on conducting visitor surveys by yr 1;</li> <li>▪ Conduct visitor surveys with local gov't by yr 1;</li> <li>▪ Engage tour operators, conduct feasibility studies for SWA tourism yr 1;</li> <li>▪ Training w/shops (business tools, negotiation, financial management) yr 1;</li> <li>▪ Establish SWA Community Tourism Council (Y1), and run CTC meetings (all yrs)</li> <li>▪ Develop Tourism action plan by yr 2</li> <li>▪ Scholarship for a Cambodian national by yr 2</li> </ul>
Communicating successes (relating to output 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inform Dry Forest Coalition; Communications, advocacy and publicity, all yrs</li> </ul>

**20. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.**

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial year	Key milestones
	Apr-Mar 2005/6 Apr-Mar 2006/7 Apr-Mar 2007/8	
June 05	05/06	- Project initiation & planning workshop
June 05	05/06	- Local project advisory group formed
June/July 05	05/06	- Local version of MOMs monitoring system is developed
June/July 05	05/06	- Training needs assessment workshop
July 06	05/06	- Biodiversity and ecotourism training course (1)
June-July 06	05/06	- Co-management/conservancy consultation meetings
October 05-February 06	05/06	- Socio-economic surveys
October 05	05/06	- Dry Forest Coalition meeting - project objectives shared
December 05	05/06	- Tourism investor visit
February 06	05/06	- 3D-modelling workshops
March 06	05/06	- Land-use planning workshops
by March 06	05/06	- Community Tourism Council Established
by March 06	05/06	- Ecotourism economic feasibility study completed

March 06	05/06	- Wildlife monitoring survey report (1)
May 06	06/07	- Wildlife monitoring training course (1)
by September 06	06/07	- Overseas ecotourism training completed
October 06	06/07	- Ranger training course
October 06	06/07	- Dry Forest Coalition meeting - project results shared
November 06	06/07	- Wildlife monitoring guide developed
November 06	06/07	- Biodiversity and ecotourism training course (2)
December 06	06/07	- Wildlife monitoring training course (2)
March 07	06/07	- Species management plans produced
by March 07	06/07	- Tourism action plan produced
March 07	06/07	- Wildlife monitoring survey report (2)
October 07	07/08	- Dry Forests Coalition meeting - project results shared
November 07	07/08	- Wildlife monitoring training course (3)
February 08	07/08	- Peer-reviewed paper submitted
February 08	07/08	- Wildlife monitoring survey report (3)
April 08	08/09	- Final project report

**21. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.**

<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS</b>		
<b>Year/Month</b>	<b>Standard output number (see standard output list)</b>	<b>Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)</b>
Year 1	21 (Organisations established)	Community Tourism Council established by end year 1
Year 1	20 (Physical assets)	6 camera traps (GBP2,778), 2 desktop computers and 1 printer (GBP1,388) purchased at project start
Year 1		Socio-economic survey and tourism economic feasibility reports completed by end year 1
	7 (training materials)	Local version of MOMs monitoring system is developed; piloted 'training of trainers';
Years 1-2	7 (training materials)	Ecotourism training materials; wildlife monitoring training materials developed in mid-year 1 and start year 2
Years 1-3	6A (Training)	6 community members undertake ranger training courses in year 1; 20 government staff undertake two one-week biodiversity and ecotourism training courses - one each in years 1 and 2; 30 community members trained in wildlife monitoring - <b>annual</b> training; Two community natural resource mapping workshops by end of year 1
Years 1-3	8 (# weeks of UK project staff)	IIED project team minimum total 32 weeks (162 days) over 3 years
Years 1-3	14A/B (Workshops, seminars organised/attended)	At least one commune 3D-modelling workshop <b>organised</b> (3D model produced); at least one SWA zoning workshop <b>organised</b> ; 4 national Dry Forests Coalition meetings <b>attended</b> per year where Darwin project results disseminated
Years 1-3	15A/B (National press releases)	At least 6 press releases/newspaper articles (project start, end year 1, mid-year 2, end year 2, mid year 3, project end).

Years 1-3	17B	The project will support the operation of at least one Dry Forest Coalition meeting per year (meetings held quarterly)
Years 1-3	23 (Value of resources from other sources)	TOTAL: GBP 93,276: DANIDA – GBP 16, 209; USFWS – GBP 7,000; WWF Cambodia – GBP 12,319; WWF Netherlands – GBP 36,574; Gov't and communities – GBP 21,174
Years 1-3		Wildlife monitoring survey reports (at least 3); Annual M&E reports; Mid-term review report; Final project report at end of year 3
Year 2	9 (Plans)	Tourism action plan and business portfolio produced; species management plan produced by end year 2
Year 2	10 (Guides)	Wildlife monitoring field guide by middle of year 2
[Sep 06- Aug 07] Year 2	2 (Postgraduate qualifications) 3 (other qualifications)	One Cambodian national completes one-year MSc course in UK or South Africa
Year 3	11B (Papers submitted to peer reviews journals)	At least one paper submitted by end of year 1
Year 3	18C/19 (Local TV programmes)	At least 2 local TV + radio programme/feature on project (start and end of project).

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

**22. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.**

<p>Regular monitoring of project actions throughout the project will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review of six monthly workplans and annual plans by project team as well as six monthly and annual project reports. These will be the primary reference for tracking the changes in the Logical Framework indicators.</li> <li>▪ Participant evaluation of trainings</li> <li>▪ Mid term and final evaluation conducted by WWF with partner agencies will be used to verify and check indicator monitoring through six-monthly reports.</li> <li>▪ WWF Cambodia will produce six monthly project reports.</li> <li>▪ Partners will be required to produce reports against grant outcomes</li> <li>▪ Partners will participate as full team members of mid term and final evaluations</li> </ul>
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