



Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Important note: To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:
it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes **Submission**

Deadline: 30 April

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	19-005
Project Title	Underpinning the design and management of Cambodia's first Marine Protected Area (MPA)
Host Country/ies	Cambodia
Contract Holder Institution	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Partner institutions	Fisheries Administration (FiA), Royal Government of Cambodia; Coral Cay Conservation (CCC)
Darwin Grant Value	£293,526
Start/end dates of project	1 st April 2012 – 31 st March 2015
Reporting period (eg Apr 2013 – Mar 2014) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2013 – Mar 2014, Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Ms Sophie Benbow
Project website	http://www.fauna-flora.org/closerlook/designing-cambodias-first-large-marine-protected-area/ (there is no project specific website)
Report author(s) and date	Mr Berry Mulligan, FFI Project Manager, based on FiA monthly reports by Kim Sokha, input from Ms Kate Longhurst (CCC) and minor input from Ouk Vibol (FiA). 08.05.2014

1. Project Rationale

Cambodia's waters support a rich and abundant marine life including coral reefs, seagrass meadows, extensive mangrove forests and threatened species. Years of political turmoil and economic instability have resulted in a lack of financial and human resources within research and government institutions to implement effective conservation measures. In the face of major threats including overfishing and poorly planned coastal development, the need to protect Cambodia's waters and the local communities who rely on them has never been so high.

Building on small-scale successes of locally managed Community Fisheries (CFi), the FiA is planning to designate Cambodia's first large Marine Protected Area (MPA), around the islands of Koh Rong (KR) and Koh Rong Sanloem (KRS). Through the Darwin Initiative Scoping Grant (ref: EIDPR125, 2010) FiA specifically requested technical and financial support for their efforts to establish an MPA, known in Cambodia as a Marine Fisheries Management Area (MFMA), a name which reflects the national Fisheries Law and a multiple-use approach that allows tourism, fishing and biodiversity conservation.

The project sites lies 20km off the coastal town of Sihanoukville in the Gulf of Thailand (Figure 1). The proposed MPA encircles the Koh Rong Archipelago and includes fringing coral reefs,

seagrass beds and mangroves, creating a total area of approximately 300km². The circa 2,000 island inhabitants depend heavily on fishing, and tourism is becoming increasingly important.

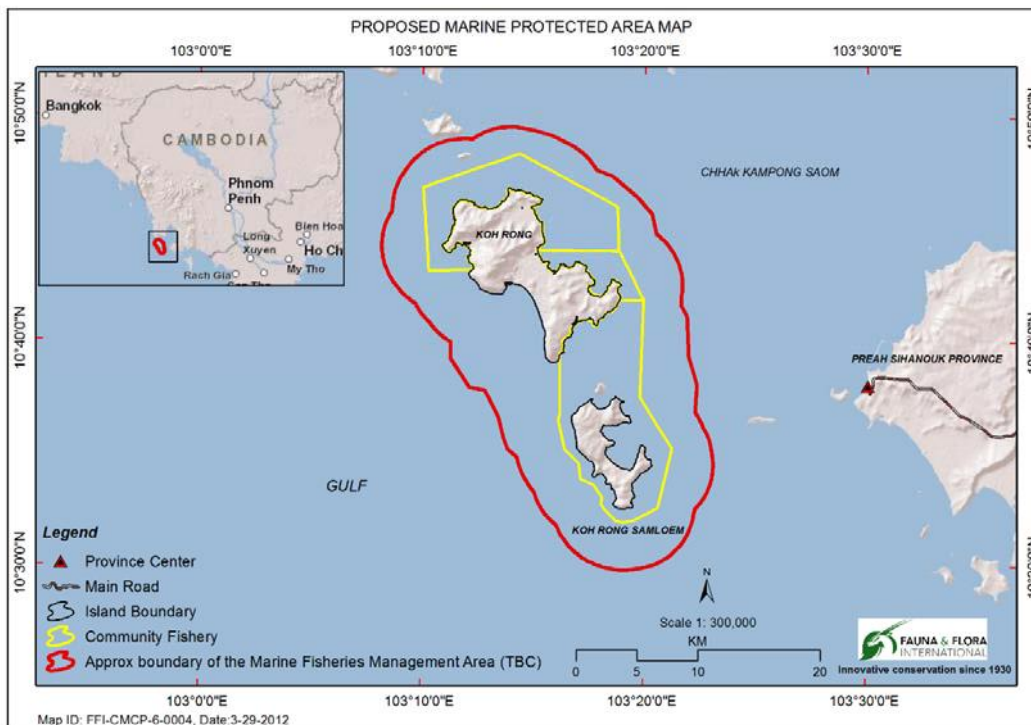


Figure 1. Map of the proposed MPA (N 10°39.962' E 103°16.386')

Recognising the lack of local and national capacity to manage MPAs and the scale of threats to biodiversity and island livelihoods, and the emerging potential for tourism revenues, the project will **put the necessary capacity in place to establish the first model MPA for Cambodia.**

2. Project Partnerships

FFI's principal project partner is the Department of Fisheries Conservation of the Fisheries Administration (FiA), and a strong relationship with FiA has remained key to project progress in Year 2. Since the establishment of 7 part-time FiA positions in Year 1 (5 national, 2 provincial), an additional position of CFi Officer was appointed to support CFi activities (Activity 2.2), following DEFRA approval. The new part-time staff, Mr Deap Polin, comes from the national Community Fisheries Development Department (CFDD), and the position has improved the projects' ability to train and strengthen local CFi committees as well as diversifying exposure within different FiA departments to MPA planning processes. The post has helped put in place agreements between each CFi, FFI and provincial and national FiA, stating specific support to be provided and mutual outputs expected by the end of the project, in line with CFi Terms of Reference and structures.

Despite the regular involvement of 2 provincial staff in project activities, a potentially important issue has been the involvement of provincial FiA in MPA design and implementation. This has been challenging in-part due to issues of centralised control and management within government structures, and in-part due to capacity at sub-national level to engage in project processes (e.g. data collection or MPA indicator development). Partners have sought to increase provincial FiA participation by involving a broader group of provincial officials in specific activities such as seagrass monitoring (e.g. 2 additional provincial staff in the field survey team), developing a national reef monitoring method (involving the Deputy Director of the provincial FiA as a key participant in the workshop) and CFi management planning (with 1 additional provincial FiA staff). Provincial and national FiA staff also met in March 2014 to discuss improvement in project coordination. As the MPA shifts towards the implementation phase and the national level policy processes move ahead, greater buy-in and action from sub-national government will be increasingly important to ensure effective on-site implementation.

The structure for day to day oversight of the project remains the same, with the FiA National Coordinator and FFI Project Manager in regular contact, and with field level activities organised between the relevant FiA staff and FFI Project Officer on the basis of monthly plans developed together. The CCC on-site presence at Prek Svay village has continued to be beneficial and complimentary to the FFI Project Manager based in Phnom Penh, where there is regular access to FiA national staff and processes (such as the Technical Working Group - Fisheries). CCC appointed a Field Based Manager (Mr Ben Thorne) and Project Scientist (Mr Rónán Mag Aoidh), enabling frequent engagement in project activities with FiA on-site, in the provincial capital (e.g. CCC involvement in MPA METT scoring) or Phnom Penh, as well as frequent communication with the FFI Project Manager in-country and CCC and FFI UK headquarters.

In order to build academic linkages to support on-site research and expand technical capacity, project partners have continued to engage academic institutions, namely the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) nationally, and the National University of Singapore (NUS) internationally. Following an initial NUS scoping visit in Year 1 and consultancy carried out on sustainable financing in Year 2 (Annex 4.2) by Dr Jesse Hastings, NUS Geography Department has lead the submission of a collaborative proposal to the 2014 World Parks Congress to share lessons from the project on participatory design and shared governance. Two RUPP students have completed their MSc research (Annex 4.4), co-supervised by FFI, CCC and Song Saa Private Island, and a further two developed and initiated new marine research projects.

To engage with broader initiatives FFI and CCC staff have participated in-country, for example through a national consultation workshop organised with the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC) on the establishment of fisheries refugia pilot sites, and at a regional level, with partners attending the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) East Asia Regional Workshop, for example. Local level coordination remains strong, with FFI joining 7 informal Koh Rong forum meetings, enabling discussion and coordination with various local organisations and companies on management planning processes, monitoring and awareness raising in the archipelago. FFI Project Officer, Chea Phallin, was also invited to present on experiences in the Koh Rong Archipelago at a workshop on Marine Protected Areas organised by Shallow Waters in the neighbouring Koh Sdach Archipelago, which is a site earmarked by the government as a potential future MPA and is currently in the process of establishing a new CFI.

Private sector engagement has further expanded since the response to reviewers comments (see Year 2 HY report), particularly in relation to inputs to zoning plans and private sector involvement in the newly established Technical Working Group -Marine Fisheries Management Area (TWG-MFMA). FiA and FFI carried out 5 individual zoning consultations with companies (2 island concessionaires, 2 dive companies, and Song Saa Private Island), and one group consultation with representatives from 6 dive shops during which the companies nominated an individual to represent their interests within the TWG-MFMA. Creating bonds of trust between dissimilar stakeholders remains a challenge, as well as defining the breadth of roles of stakeholders involved in MPA design and management, but the inclusion of 6 company representatives as members of the TWG-MFMA (Annex 4.1) is seen as a significant step in promoting private sector input to MPA management.

In January 2014 FFI Regional Director and members of FFI's U.S. Board conducted a site visit and met with the CEO of Song Saa Private Island (SSPI) to discuss joint activities with the newly inaugurated Song Saa Foundation (SSF). A three year Collaborative Agreement between SSF and FFI was signed in February 2014 to promote a joint approach and the complimentary of marine conservation activities conducted by the 2 organisations in the Koh Rong Archipelago (Annex 4.7). The Year 2 workplan was developed by project partners and reviewed by SSPI staff, but with the formation of the SSF in 2013, and formalisation of their collaboration with FFI, the Year 3 workplan was developed and co-signed between FiA, FFI, CCC *and* SSF. This is an indication that this new collaboration is expected to expand in the final year of the project.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1: Activities contributing to **Protected Area Management Planning** have advanced considerably with the formalisation of a management structure and nomination of committee

members (Activities 1.2-3) for multiple-use MPAs within Preah Sihanouk Province. The Provincial government formally appointed 16 members to a Provincial Management Committee (PMC) for MFMA and 26 members to the Technical Working Group for the Koh Rong Archipelago MFMA. The PMC consists of members of national and local government departments, including the FiA, Navy and Directors of relevant line departments such as the Department of Tourism, Department of Environment and Marine Fisheries Inspectorate, and is designed to oversee management of the first and future MFMA in the province. The TWG-MFMA was formed including 6 private sector members, the newly elected heads of the 3 CFIs, 2 NGO representatives, as well as provincial and national government, and has a role in development, implementation and monitoring of the site management plan. Both were designated by provincial decisions (Annex 4.1), which were the result of 7 consultation meetings to design and formalise the management structure (Activity 1.3). The TWG-MFMA inception conducted in February 2014 (Activities 1.4, 4.1) included review and agreement of the vision and 10 goals of the MPA and set a timeframe and team for the management planning process.

There has been some delay in management planning (Activity 1.6, 2.3) against the original project implementation timetable. FiA and FFI have so far outlined the contents of the management plan, which will run from 2015-2019 to align with milestones in the FiA Strategic Planning Framework. A sustainable financing assessment (Annex 4.2) was carried out to analyse 15 possible options for generating funding for the MPA, in consultation with government, international experts, concessionaries, dive shops and NGOs. The report recommendations will inform the management plan and associated financing plan. Despite some delays (see Year 2 HY report) the consultation on the MPA zoning scheme advanced significantly (Activity 1.5), primarily through a series of 5 on-site focus groups meetings involving a total of 301 participants (Activity 2.7) which proposed 12 Conservation Zones and 6 refugia for temporary closures. Following the national election and progression of the formation of the PMC, provincial and private sector consultation moved forward (see 2. Project Partnerships above), leading to revised draft zoning maps for consideration by the government, CFI, NGO and private sector members at the TWG MFMA inception meeting (Annex 4.2). While the distance from shore of the outer boundary was agreed by the TWG-MFMA, certain zones in the updated zoning map (see Annex 4.4) require further review and discussion between stakeholders before the consultation closes.

FFI governance and livelihoods specialist Dr Helen Schneider conducted a site visit to refine, with FiA and on-site stakeholders, socioeconomic and governance goals/objectives, and begin adaptation of SOCMON/ IUCN (Pomeroy et al., 2004) generic indicators to local context. During the reporting period 7 meetings between project partners and collaborators have helped tweak the overall vision, refine 10 MPA goals and develop 33 possible objectives. This will not only inform the management planning but also the development of a long-term monitoring framework for the site (Activities 1.6, 3.1).

The revised MFMA vision and goals are:

VISION: A model marine fisheries management area for conservation of marine biodiversity, sustainable fishing and tourism, contributing to poverty reduction.

GOALS:

1. Marine fisheries resources sustained
2. Biological diversity protected
3. Habitat protected and restored
4. Food security maintained
5. Livelihoods enhanced and diversified
6. Benefits from MFMA equitably distributed
7. Environmental awareness & knowledge enhanced
8. Effective legal and management structures and strategies maintained
9. Effective stakeholder participation and representation ensured through co-management
10. Resource user compliance to MFMA regulations enhanced

The FiA Head of Science and FFI Administrative Officer have drafted the MPA proclamation (prakas) (Activities 1.1, 1.7) for the MPA. So far this has undergone a first round of internal consultation by the FiA, with minor inputs from FFI, and is expected to be submitted to the Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries & Agriculture during Q2 Year 3.

Output 2: Strong progress has been made in **Training and Capacity Building**, following some initial delay in re-electing new CFi committee members, who will be in position for the next 5 years. Initial meetings to discuss the process and to select new candidates for the 3 CFis included local authorities, CFi members, FiA and FFI staff. During the elections that followed at the Prek Svay CFi 316 participants voted and 11 new CFi committee members were elected, at Doem Thkov Cfi 166 people voted and 9 new CFi committee members were elected, while at Koh Rong Sanloem CFi 130 people voted and 9 new CFi committee members were elected, plus 2 representatives from the nearby village of Koh Touch. The overall number of committee members grew from 21 to 31, two thirds of which were not previous committee members, further increasing the need for training and support to these new CFi representatives.

A CFi training involving 20 participants was carried out on book-keeping, minute taking and report writing and standard CFi administrative processes (Activity 2.2), in January 2014. In addition, an exchange visit was conducted with CFis members to learn about management planning process and implementation at the well-established Trapaing Sangke CFi in neighbouring Kampot Province, (Activity 2.2, 2.6, Annex 4.3). As part of the standard process in CFi development, each is supposed to develop its own management plan. This was conducted with the aim of linking each CFi management plan to the overarching MPA Management plan to be completed in Year 3 (Activities 1.6, 2.8). The process was initiated through a meeting in each CFi involving 38 participants to introduce management planning. This was followed by meetings in each CFi in November and again in December 2013 involving a total of 92 participants to review and adapt the existing CFi by-laws and regulations, and to draft, review and finalise management plans for each CFi. With these processes underway, an agreement signing ceremony between FFI-FiA and three CFis was conducted to formalise the provision of patrol equipment and patrol operation costs. The project to date has provided basic equipment, such as uniforms and signage, as well as repairing items such as CFi boats and supporting patrol costs (Annex 4.3). Community consultation on zoning has heavily involved the previous CFi committees, and the newly elected CFi Chiefs are members of the TWG-MFMA, so they are therefore also inputting to zoning discussions (Activity 2.7, also 1.5).

In addition to CFi focused activities, further training on sea turtle safe handling and release was carried out in 4 villages on Koh Rong and Koh Rong Sanloem involving 164 local villagers and local authorities, using training materials developed on marine endangered species. These sessions, led by FiA and FFI, proved very popular with island residents and fishers. While it is difficult to attribute directly causality, several sea turtles have since been safely released within the proposed MPA following bycatch incidents (Annex 4.3).

Output 3: Following some set-backs in Year 1, **Research and Monitoring** activities advanced significantly. Project partners completed the MPA Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (MPA METT) for the first time in Cambodia (Activity 3.1) in April 2013 in a daylong session to introduce MPA METT scores (Staub & Hatzios, 2004) involving FiA staff from the level of the FiA Senior Manager to provincial officers. This established a pre-designation baseline as well as MPA METT target scores for 2015. A second MPA METT score meeting in March 2014 repeated the process with many of the same individuals, and final scores increased in the period from 28% in 2013 to 42% in 2014 (Annex 4.2).

Further surveys have been conducted to feed in to the consultation process on zoning (Activity 3.2). RapidEye satellite imagery was ground-truthed by FFI GIS Coordinator to develop baseline land-use maps, including mangrove distribution, which totals 128ha within the archipelago. Initial rapid mapping of current seagrass distribution within the proposed MPA was carried out by FiA and FFI. Follow-up seagrass surveys by FiA, CFis and FFI helped determine species composition and distribution, confirming the presence of 4 species and developed a baseline seagrass distribution map of 18ha (see Section 12. Outstanding Achievement). CCC have been surveying reefs on an ongoing basis (Activity 3.3), completing 129 surveys in Year 2 (Annex 4.4).

The new habitat data generated, along with previous site data, has been used to identify and highlight priority sites for conservation to inform the MPA design processes. For example, use of biological data during private sector consultation meetings on zoning and through FFI and CCC presentations at the TWG-MFMA inception meeting (Annex 4.4). To further support the design of the zoning scheme (Activity 1.5), CCC conducted a Conservation Management Values (CMV) assessment using coral reef indicators to identify areas of high conservation interest. Further spatial analysis incorporating additional habitats and data on fishing pressures and sedimentation was conducted using the decision-support tool, Marxan with Zones. The results of this analysis, led by FFI intern Ms Boon Pei Ya, largely aligned with the CMV assessment, and both have contributed to the discussions on zoning schemes. CCC also published a report on socio-economic research conducted within Prek Svay village on community perceptions (Activity 3.7).

Two MSc students completed and successfully defended their MSc in Biodiversity Conservation thesis projects at RUPP (Activity 3.4). Ms Thaug Ret, co-supervised by CCC and FFI staff completed *A comparative study of marine fish and invertebrates inhabiting coral reefs surrounding Koh Rong Island, Cambodia*, and Ms Leng Phalla, co-supervised by FFI Project Manager and Song Saa Private Island Director of Conservation, conducted *An Assessment of fishing practices in marine fisheries management areas around Koh Rong and Koh Rong Sanleom, Cambodia* (Annex 4.4). Both submitted their research to the 2014 Student Conference on Conservation Science at Cambridge University, and were accepted for poster presentations, the latter with a full bursary. This enabled Ms Leng to travel to the conference to share her experience and research with other young conservationists. Her poster won 2nd prize out of 110 presented. Two new research projects were conceptualised and data collection initiated by Ms On Chantry and Mr Yim Raksmeay, the former studying the *The Socio-economic Implication of proposed no-take Zones in The Koh Rong and Koh Rong Sanleom Archipelago* and the latter *Determining the significance of sedimentation on the species richness of a coral ecosystem*.

Three of the above mentioned students completed their SCUBA diving training and qualified as PADI Open Water and PADI Advanced Open Water divers (Annex 4.3). In addition, 2 achieved Reef Check Eco Diver certification, and all 3 gained invaluable experience conducting reef surveys as 'CCC scholars' (Activity 3.5) living in Prek Svay (Annex 4.3). FiA reef monitoring training (overlapping with Activity 2.2) was further postponed, although progress was made in identifying suitable participants to take part in a condensed CCC training course in Year 3.

CCC hosted a workshop in coordination with FiA and FFI with the aim of establishing a standardised national method for coral reef surveys (Activities 3.1, 3.6). Participants from 9 organisations and companies that are either collecting or plan to collect reef data joined the 4 day workshop. It resulted in an agreed method based on Reef Check, using an enhanced species list with fish and invertebrate species which are both important ecologically and commercially in Cambodia, as well as target species of hard coral and other benthic organisms. The survey method was subsequently approved by the FiA Director General (Annex 4.4) for nationwide implementation. A mangrove scoping visit in Koh Rong and Srae Ambel provided a rapid assessment of the potential for mangrove restoration and possible longer-term monitoring programmes, the design of which is still underway for the mangrove habitat within the MPA.

Output 4: Good progress was made by project partners in **Awareness and Dissemination** activities, particularly internationally, but also at a local level. There has been delay in the development of best practice documents (Activity 4.4), in part as some of the most relevant lessons will come from the private sector engagement, which is ongoing through the zoning consultation process and TWG-MFMA towards the end of Year 2.

At a site level, activities have focused on developing and sharing materials to highlight the significance of the marine resources of the area (Activities 4.2, 4.3). This included the design and printing of 500 copies of posters on fisheries habitat and endangered marine fisheries resources. Four dissemination meetings were organised within the 3 CFIs to discuss the status of endangered species in these areas. CCC filmed a short video which describes, in Khmer (with English subtitles), the fascinating marine life of the area and potential benefits of the MPA, to be finalised and aired in Year 3. World Oceans Day on 8th June 2013 was celebrated on Koh Rong in collaboration with FiA, CCC and the Song Saa Foundation, in order to raise awareness with 111 participants about protecting the marine environment. This included under-water and beach

clean-up, and a small mangrove planting trial within the Prek Svay CFI. CCC educational activities centred around a comprehensive teaching programme with Grade 5-7 students in Prek Svay village, the culmination of the 6 weeks of courses in 2013 being an event on National Fish Day for over 50 community members, where students showcased their artwork, poems and other outputs, including a play. A second education programme in Prek Svay school was initiated in February 2014 and started with 27 students in one class, and built up to over 80 students in 3 classes. Classes are a mixture of English language and environmental awareness in both Khmer and English delivered by CCC's Community Liaison Officer.

In order to share project progress with key stakeholders nationally, partners have reported to the national Technical Working Group – Fisheries (TWG-F), which is chaired by the Director General of FiA and attended by development partners and practitioners such as the EU, FAO, USAID, amongst others (Annex 4.5). This has included a presentation by CCC to the TWG-F on *Marine research and marine fishery management establishment around the Koh Rong Archipelago*.

Five proposals and/or abstracts were submitted to international conferences. A submission to the 3rd International Marine Protected Area Congress (IMPAC3) in Marseille, France, was accepted and the congress was attended by FiA and FFI, including a presentation about Cambodian MPA development (Annex 4.6). This gave the FiA National Coordinator an opportunity to better understand global efforts and momentum towards Aichi Target 11 and to interact with MPA practitioners from around the world. FFI and CCC submitted an abstract and jointly presented on *Spatial planning for MPA design - experiences from Cambodia* (Annex 4.6) at the Reef Conservation UK (RCUK) annual meeting at the Zoological Society of London. An abstract relating to lessons from private sector involvement (Annex 4.6), led by FFI Project Officer Chea Phallin, has also been submitted and accepted for a poster presentation at the 2014 International Marine Conservation Congress in Glasgow, UK. A further proposal to the 2014 World Parks Congress using the Koh Rong Archipelago as a case study to discuss MPA governance is still under review. During Year 2 the FFI Project Manager and FiA National Project Coordinator attended and presented on the planned MPA to the 9th ICRI East Asia Regional Workshop and MPA Management Effectiveness Capacity Building Workshop, in Singapore. The workshop aim was to facilitate all East Asian countries to have their own MPA Management Effectiveness [evaluation] systems that are adapted to their national/local circumstances – a Cambodia specific plan was developed by the FiA National Coordinator (see Annex 3, Table 2).

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Overall there has been solid progress towards achieving outputs, particularly in relation to *Awareness and Dissemination* and *Research and Monitoring*. The legal framework for a multi-stakeholder management platform (Output 1.a) was achieved towards the end of Year 2 through the signature of Provincial decisions to form the Provincial Management Committee for MFMA and the TWG – MFMA (Annex 4.1). While this mechanism remains as yet relatively new and untested, for example, in relation to the voice and ability of CFI members to influence decisions, if this two tiered management structure is successful it will provide a template for other coastal provinces. So far stakeholder engagement, including private sector, has been relatively high (compared to Cambodian norms). This is evidenced by the TWG-MFMA membership, which has 3 CFI representatives, and 8 non-government members, alongside 15 government members from a diversity of departments and the Navy. Representation of women in the MPA management structures themselves, including the TWG-MFMA (2/26 members) and the CFI Committees (1/31 members), remains weak, despite relatively high female turn-out in related project activities such as CFI Committee elections (Approximately 1/3 of island inhabitants voted, and 46% of those that voted were women).

MPA management planning and zoning (Outputs 1.b + c) progressed, the latter significantly, as demonstrated through draft TWG-MFMA reviewed zone maps (see Annexes 4.2, 4.4). Management planning has been initiated, and will be facilitated by progress in Year 2 to develop individual management plans for each CFI, as well as development of MPA goals and objectives. The site management plan, however, requires concerted attention in Year 3 to allow space for participatory inputs and government endorsement (as evidenced by Year 3 workplan signed by project partners and collaborators). Delay to Year 3 of the submission of the Ministerial decree

by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (MAFF) is of some concern but the drafting and review of the legislation by FiA during Year 2 suggests that the proclamation can be submitted within the first half of Year 3. A key assumption nonetheless remains that the proclamation can proceed in a timely manner (Output 1, Important assumption 2), particularly bearing in mind that there has been a change of Minister during Year 2. Partners are seeking to maintain awareness of the MPA at national level forums (e.g. the TWG-Fisheries, see Annex 4.5) to ensure ongoing sectorial and government support to move the proclamation forward.

Training and capacity building in the project year has focused heavily on renewing CFI structures, and in some cases reactivation or initiation of CFI activities such as patrolling. Each CFI now has a newly elected committee and a representative on the TWG-MFMA (supporting Output 2.b), but as yet it remains to be seen how effectively CFI are able to voice concerns and aspirations. CFI management will have improved somewhat during the reporting period but, as the new committees were elected towards the end of Year 2, this may not have increased significantly in the short time frame, and the indicator will not be fully achieved until Year 3.

Following somewhat sluggish progress on data collection and dissemination (Output 3.a) in Year 1, significant progress has been made in Year 2, particularly on biophysical data capture, including 129 coral reef surveys, seagrass baseline establishment and mapping mangrove extent in the site. CCC socioeconomic surveys in Preah Svay and biological data has been compiled in reports to FiA, and two MSc student research abstracts published in the *Cambodian Journal of Natural History* (Annex 4.4). Protocol establishment through the agreement on a national coral reef survey method is expected to improve data collection and standardisation along the entire Cambodian coast, enabling comparisons between sites and supporting more consistent national assessments of coral reefs, as well as enhancing monitoring within the proposed MPA itself. Baseline and target MPA METT scores and the development of a goals and objectives (biophysical, socioeconomic, governance) will further contribute to MPA management effectiveness evaluation beyond the project lifetime, and ensure adequate monitoring (Output 3.b). Further sharing of lessons learnt through academic journals needs to be achieved, but dissemination of project results (Output 4.d) has nonetheless been considerable in Year 2 through conferences and international meetings (e.g. IMPAC3, ICRI). It remains early to ascertain whether project activities are increasing environmental awareness at a site level (Output 4.b) and if communities are showing a positive response to support biodiversity (Output 4.a). Progress towards these outputs will need to be scrutinised in Year 3 but anecdotal evidence, such as turtle releases (Annex 4.3) and increased CFI activity (e.g. patrolling) suggest positive progress. Best practice documents are expected to be completed in Year 3 with private sector stakeholders and the project is at a critical stage for maintaining engagement to develop final zoning maps (see Output 4, Important assumption 3). Currently all project outputs are thought achievable by project close, and the important assumptions hold.

3.3 Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome

The Provincial Committee and Technical Working Group, now formally established, provides the structure and has the potential to catalyse the formation of additional Marine Fisheries Management Areas in Preah Sihanouk Province, as well as serve as a model to coastal provinces of a management platform that also integrates private sector and other marine resource users alongside government (Measurable Indicator P1). Involvement of additional FiA staff (CFI Support Officer) and further provincial FiA staff in specific activities will assist in strengthening capacity at various levels, although targeted training to FiA has been relatively limited in Year 2. Building CFI institutional capacity and increasing their engagement is also fundamental to achieve the project outcomes, and ultimately the long-term success of the MPA. While the project has not yet increased the marine area under protection, the renewal of CFI management committees, reinvigoration of patrol teams, training and design of CFI management plans will support better management of the CFI areas that were already designated (which total 18,672ha). Original assumptions still hold true, particularly regarding availability of FiA staff to join activities and training, but it is expected that the project can achieve its purpose by the end of Year 3. Involvement of 8 FiA staff in MPA management (meaning day to day inputs for MPA implementation) will be a challenge by Year 3 (Measurable Indicator P4) without further strengthening the involvement of the provincial FiA staff in the project (see Section 2. Project Partnerships) through the final project Year.

3.4 Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Original Project Goal: *Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.*

The project supports the Cambodian Government's commitment to the CBD, and the original application specifically mentions Aichi Target 11. This, in essence, stipulates an increase in the proportion of the Cambodia's important marine areas to be brought under effective, equitable and ecologically representative management by 2020, the progress towards which achieved through this project is briefly addressed in Section 4 below.

Original project sub-goal: *Cambodia's marine resources conserved effectively and sustainable and diversified coastal livelihoods supported.* Based on the original application, FFI would seek to recommend options for diversifying livelihood strategies, but within the scope and duration of this project would not seek to implement them. The goal and objective setting for the MPA, and agreement on a goal for livelihoods diversification (see goals 4-5 in Section 3.1 above) firmly demonstrate that over the long-term the MPA is intended to contribute to improved human welfare. The benefits for biodiversity through the project principally relate to the boosting of national marine conservation capacity, and establishing areas with reduced fishing pressure, but significant recovery of reefs or other marine habitats is not expected within the life of the project as the focus is on improving management and there will be a lag-time in the biological response to reduced threats. Human benefits from improved fisheries resource conditions are not yet evident, but if they occur are expected to be captured through the overarching monitoring framework for the MPA which is being developed through the project.

4. Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

In accordance with international commitments to the CBD, the Cambodian Government has set the target of protecting 10% of its coastal and marine areas by 2020. Through training and management planning processes for MPA design, the project is assisting the FiA in contributing to Cambodia's CBD commitments, specifically Aichi Target 11 under Strategic Goal C. The project will increase the marine area under effective and equitable management within Cambodia. The proposed MPA is expected to cover ~0.6% of Cambodia's Exclusive Economic Zone, and is promoting within the Cambodian context a more equitable and participatory management approach. This is evidenced through community representation on the TWG-MFMA by 3 CFI and 6 private sector members, and the establishment by that working group of long term goals for the MPA which promote equitable benefit sharing, for example Goal 6 (see section 3.1). While still quite early to observe significant changes in effectiveness on site, the MPA METT suggests a positive trend (Annex 4.2). Coral reefs are under-represented in the Cambodian protected area system, and the MPA is designed to increase the area of reef under improved management, as well as protecting other associated areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem services, such as 18ha of seagrass and 128ha of mangrove identified through project surveys. The project also integrates CFIs as a potentially effective area-based conservation measure and fisheries management tool in to the design of a larger multiple-use MPA.

FFI Cambodia Country Programme Manager and Country Director meet regularly with one of the in-country CBD contact points Ms Somaly Chan, as well as the Ministry of Environment (MoE) Director General. FFI has contributed to the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan and the Draft 5th National Report to the CBD, in preparation for COP12. We also share relevant national research including marine science published in the *Cambodian Journal of Natural History* (supported through previous project Darwin ref. EIDPO028) with CBD focal points. Engaging with the CBD via the FiA remains politically challenging, as the focal points are within the MoE and not MAFF, therefore for the time being FFI liaises directly through MoE on CBD issues.

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

The revised vision for the MPA clearly implies that marine biodiversity, sustainable fishing and tourism will contribute to poverty reduction. Proposed MPA objectives also indicate that the project is working towards poverty reduction and human wellbeing. These include, for example: i) *households have enough seafood for home consumption*, ii) *range of livelihood activities is diversified* and iii) *total household income is maintained or increased*. The expected beneficiaries are the men and women who depend on fishing as their primary income source. MSc research by RUPP student Leng Phalla found that, aside from fishing, community income is supplemented by island trading, tourism, charcoal production, aquaculture, small scale agriculture and work with the Navy. The advancement of the rights of local fishing communities through well managed CFI's and the implementation of zoned management, including the provision of marine biodiversity refuges, is expected to contribute to improved food security in the long-term. An ongoing study by MSc student On Chanthy aims to assess the impacts of proposed no-take zones on local fishers, particularly finfish fishermen and gleaners, to better understand the potential short-term impacts of closures on certain resource user groups. To date people representing approximately 1/3 of the households on the island have been involved in focus groups or other consultation meetings on zoning design, in addition to the new CFI committee members (elected by approximately 1/3 of the entire population of the Koh Rong Archipelago).

6. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

While it appears that 2015 targets set in the first ever MPA METT scoring may have been somewhat ambitious (see Annex 4.2), the current March 2014 scores nonetheless suggest small positive progress in improving management effectiveness in the proposed MPA, since April 2013. The 14% increase in overall score in the space of a year is particularly due to changes in MPA planning and processes, which this project is specifically targeting. To better ascertain the contribution of capacity building efforts to the project purpose a basic knowledge assessment was conducted by FFI and FiA with a selection of the new CFI committees, against which changes in attitudes and understanding can be compared at project end.

The development of 10 MPA Goals and 33 proposed objectives adapted from Pomeroy *et al.* (2004) assisted in the identification of appropriate indicators for the long-term monitoring of biophysical, socioeconomic and governance aspects of the MPA. The process was improved by site visits from both the FFI Governance and Livelihoods specialist and FFI Marine Programme Manager. One of the MSc thesis project completed, and another underway, have also helped inform socioeconomic indicator development and design. An opportunity to develop the M&E plan for MPAs was provided through the 9th ICRI East Asia Working Group meeting where the *Possible Action Plan to Enhance MPA Management Effectiveness for Cambodia* was developed by the FiA National Coordinator, with support from FFI and international experts.

Development of monthly activity plans and monitoring against these continued in Year 2, and collaborative work planning for Year 3 was completed, incorporating input from and the signature of the Executive Director of the Song Saa Foundation. FFI submitted 3 quarterly reports to FiA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to inform them of the project activities. Improved financial planning with FiA against the agreed annual workplan would assist with monthly financial management and development of realistic monthly action plans.

7. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

See Appendix to Year 2 HY report.

8. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

While the project management structure and processes are functioning overall, there have been multiple examples of adjustments and postponements of planned activities, often due to competing priorities and pressures on key FiA project staff, as well as availability of CFI members and other stakeholders on-site. The risk of the 2013 national elections disrupting some project processes was highlighted in the Year 1 report. It was in the end necessary to delay CFI elections in Year 2, before investing significantly in CFI training and recruitment of a CFI Officer or provision

of equipment, but these activities have been prioritised in Year 2 Q4 and have developed momentum to continue rapid CFI strengthening through Year 3.

A risk to the MPA design process is the potential for disengagement of key private sector actors influential in the landscape and seascape, particularly if the process that is now underway is seen to move slowly through bureaucratic channels, such as various necessary steps of government review and sign-off on zoning schemes. This can be minimised by project partners if TWG-MFMA meetings are relatively frequent in Year 3, in order to continue to move through the final stages of consultation, and if high level political support can be maintained, to prevent stalling of the proclamation and zone map sign-off within the government review process.

In December 2013 CCC formally notified FFI and FiA that they plan to withdraw from the project and close their operation in Cambodia by June 2014, as they have not been able to secure further funding following the end of the Blue Moon grant and because volunteer numbers were at relatively low levels. While this is a blow to the active partnership that has developed, the advanced notice from CCC has enabled FFI and FiA to consider alternative options to identify a suitable replacement to ensure delivery of Year 3 outputs. CCC's has also expressed desire for UK-based staff to remain involved in the project and to continue to have an active input to project outputs, particularly relating to usage of ecological data and its impact on management decisions.

9. Sustainability

Ongoing engagement with RUPP and NUS is helping to promote the site as an area for further biodiversity and MPA research, as evidenced by a case study on MPA governance submitted to the World Parks Congress by Dr Jesse Hastings and FFI. Continued interest from RUPP MSc students in research projects on diverse subjects (coral reefs, sedimentation, social aspects of fisheries and MPA design) suggests that human capacity in marine research will continue to be developed through the final year of the project. New collaborations such as that formalised with the recently formed Song Saa Foundation (Annex 4.7) are expected to strengthen locally based and long-term conservation efforts beyond the life of this project.

Opportunities may exist with other potential donors and collaborators (e.g SEAFDEC fisheries refugia project) to continue to financially support aspects of MPA implementation in the short-term (1-3 years), in line with recommendations from the sustainable financing assessment conducted in Year 2 in consultation with government and private sector (Annex 4.2). The report also recommends additional measures such as user fees and voluntary donations in the short-term. New co-finance from Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation will support assessments to design mechanisms by which funds can flow to CFIs and to FiA for site management, and a willingness to pay survey will inform the potential scale of fees and revenues to the MPA. A positive sign is that FiA have already tried to allocate a small amount (~\$20,000) of government budget to MPA infrastructure and management, which (beyond staff salaries) is rare in the marine realm in Cambodia. This represents a significant if small step in the right direction towards financial sustainability of MPA management and reducing the need for external donor and project support, although note that this proposed government contribution remains to be signed-off through the 2015 budget approval process. The funding from the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation will also help to maintain some level of support to CFI implementation and will assist in a gradual phase out of project activities in 2015/16. In the short term this will help sustain project outputs and outcome, and enable time for further government contributions and initiation of recommendations on sustainable financing.

The capacity gained by the FiA over the three years will ensure that they will be in a much stronger position to implement the MPA, and develop new MPAs based on best practice. The management structure in place will enable CFI engagement in management decisions beyond the life of the project by firmly embedding them in the management body (the TWG-MFMA) overseeing the implementation of the site management plan.

10. Darwin Identity

The Darwin Initiative project is the largest funding contribution towards the development of the proposed MPA, with support and co-finance from smaller grants. It is recognised as such by use

of the Darwin Initiative logo on project materials and outputs, and any co-funders (e.g. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Blue Moon Fund) are included in cases where they have also provided support to a specific activity. At a local level this means that the Darwin Initiative logo is displayed on a regular basis on workshop and meeting banners, signboards and awareness materials (e.g. Annex 4.5) within the island communities. It also features on project presentations, for example, to the National Technical Working Group – Fisheries), to the TWG-MFMA and to international conferences, as well as being included on project briefing documents (e.g. Annex 4.5), reports and posters (e.g. Annex 4.4). Where it is not possible to include a logo, such as the FiA sectoral Annual Work Plans, news pieces in academic journals (see link in Table 2, Annex 3) and websites, the Darwin Initiative and/or the UK Government are acknowledged in writing.

Internal project planning and reporting documents (e.g. annual workplans, FiA reports) carry the Darwin logo, and FiA staff involved and collaborators on-site have an understanding of the Darwin Initiative. Fisheries sector stakeholders and higher level of government, and local authorities and CFI members that the project works with on-site, are more likely to understand that the MPA design work is supported by the UK Government and would recognise the logo.

11. Project Expenditure

Table 1 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014)

Item	Budget (based on approved YR1 budget change request)	Expenditure	Variance/ Comments
Staff costs specified by individual:			
FFI Regional Director: Dr Tony Whitten			-£161
FFI Regional Marine Programme Manager: Rachel Austin/Sophie Benbow			-£6
CCC Head of Science: Kate Longhurst			£0
FFI Cambodia Country Manager: Tuy Sereivathana			£80
FFI Project Manager: Berry Mulligan			-£14
FFI Project Officer: Chea Phallin			£69
FFI GIS Officer: Choun Phirom			-£11
FFI Finance & Admin. Team: Kov Vannith/Ouk Dane			£73
National Project Manager: Ing Try*			£425
FiA National Coordinator: Ouk Vibol*			£771
Provincial Coordinator: Duong Sam Ath			£81
Field Coordinator: You Chanpraseth			-£187
National Project Assistant: Kim Sokha			£82
Biological Researcher: Hout Vuthy			£69

Biological Researcher and Community Facilitator: Khiev Tha			-£195
CFi Support Officer: Deap Polin*			£2,644
Overhead costs			£36
Travel and subsistence**			£839
Operating costs*			£5,484
Capital items/equipment (specify)			£0
Community patrol boat			£174
Engines x 2 for community patrols			-£85
Others : Consultancy^^			£818
TOTAL			£10,985

* Indicate lines for which a carry forward to Year 3 was approved by DEFRA (total c/fwd GBP 8,959.42)

^ Host country partner travel lines for International travel exceeded 10% (14% over original budget) due to higher than expected travel costs for dissemination work by the National Coordinator.

^^ Consultancy costs, with the exception of a small amount for the sustainable finance assessment, were not spent as the KAP survey was replaced with other monitoring including CFI assessment.

12. **OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

I agree for the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section

FFI, CFIs and FiA have collaboratively established seagrass baseline data for monitoring MPA effectiveness by conducting surveys around Koh Rong and Koh Rong Sanleom, co-funded by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. This research fills an important data gap, as very little reliable information has been available on seagrass to inform MPA design. Surveys were carried out in April – May 2013 and March 2014 to evaluate seagrass distribution, abundance and diversity around the two islands, using a transect and quadrat method to determine seagrass species presence and percentage cover. In total four species of seagrass were recorded: *Halodule pinifolia*, *Thalassia hemprichii*, *Enhalus acoroides* and *Halophila minor*. *Halodule pinifolia* was the most common species and the total area of seagrass estimated to be 18 hectares. The highest seagrass percentage cover was found in areas where the benthos was composed of coarse sand. Several species of commercially valuable fish and invertebrate species were recorded, including seahorse species, however, the surveys suggest that seagrass beds may have been declining due to multiple threats, particularly destructive fishing techniques. The results have been applied to the zoning consultation that is underway for the MPA and the key sensitive areas of seagrass habitat are in discussion with private sector stakeholders. This survey represents the first comprehensive assessment of seagrass species composition in the Koh Rong Archipelago and provides a baseline for future monitoring to inform MPA management measures.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2013-2014

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal/Impact: <i>Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</i></p>		<p>There has been no Year 2 progress (i.e. MPA legal proclamation) contributing to the CBD commitment to protect 10% of Cambodian marine and coastal eco-regions by 2020. Agreed MPA goals include equitable benefit sharing.</p>	
<p>Purpose: To put the necessary capacity in place to establish the first model MPA for Cambodia</p>	<p><u>P1</u> First MPA planning and management processes in place to enable future MPA establishment</p> <p><u>P2</u> MPA management capacity built at all levels</p> <p><u>P3</u> Increase in marine area under full protection in Cambodia</p> <p><u>P4</u> Eight FiA staff trained and active in MPA management by YR 3</p>	<p>Good progress has been made towards the project purpose in YR2, despite some ongoing delay in the management planning process. Eight FiA staff are now active in MPA design, and three CFis becoming active and receiving support and training, in addition to developing student research capacity. The MPA management platform is formally established, and zoning consultation progressing.</p> <p>Original assumptions still hold true, particularly regarding availability of FiA staff to join activities and training.</p>	<p><i>Submission of the MPA Ministerial decree (prakas) and design of the MPA management plan</i></p> <p><i>Finalisation of the zoning scheme</i></p> <p><i>Further training for CFis and FiA</i></p> <p><i>Two MSc theses finalised</i></p> <p><i>Awareness campaign and activities</i></p> <p><i>Submission of project results to peer reviewed journals</i></p> <p><i>International MPA exchange visit and scoping of potential new local MPAs</i></p>
<p>Output 1. Protected Area Management Planning</p> <p>a. Multi-stakeholder management platform formed and operational</p> <p>b. MPA management plan designed in a participatory way and agreed and approved by government</p> <p>c. MPA established and zoning formally recognised</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management stakeholder platform formed, with community representation, including women • Protocol for structure developed • Bi-monthly committee meetings • Agreement reached on MPA zoning and no-take zones • Management plan produced and operational by YR3 • Formal decree in place, boundaries and zones mapped and socialised 	<p>Progress towards this output has primarily been in the formation of the management structure and advancing zoning maps for the proposed MPA. Development of Three CFi Management plans and MPA goals and objectives will assist with MPA management planning in Year 3.</p> <p>Note: <i>These indicators are believed to appropriately measure project progress. The two-tier management structure designed in Year 2 (Provincial Management Committee and Technical Working Group – Marine Fisheries Management Area) is expected to have meeting less frequently than bi-monthly, in part due to the need and also the cost and difficulty in convening these large meetings with multiple stakeholders based in Phnom Penh and the provincial capital.</i></p>	

Activity 1.1. FFI to assist FiA in collating the submission to the Ministry for proclaiming the proposed MPA.	Drafting of the proclamation by FiA staff. Internal meeting for FiA to improve project implementation and review the prakas. Completion of supporting technical report and prakas submission to MAFF is carried forward and by end Q2 Year 3.
Activity 1.2. FiA to appoint management committee positions to provincial and commune level government staff, MoE, FA and the Navy, representatives from the private sector and NGOs.	Provincial Management Committee approved by the Provincial Governor on 25 th Nov 2013, and the Technical Working Group for the Koh Rong Archipelago MFMA approved by the Deputy Governor on 17 th Jan 2014, including 16 and 26 members respectively, with 3 CFI member in the latter.
Activity 1.3. Project partners to establish protocols and structure of management committee and develop strategy for first three years of the project.	7 consultation meetings between June 2013 and January 2014 to develop the two-tiered management structure and write the deikas (provincial decisions).
Activity 1.4. Management committee to hold bi-monthly meetings during the project period to consult on and develop the MPA management plan.	TWG MFMA inception meeting to discuss MPA goals, zoning and management planning (31 participants, including 2 women). Inception meeting for the PMC and ongoing meetings of the TWG MFMA will occur from Year 3 Q1.
Activity 1.5. Project partners to design and review zoning in a participatory way and reach an agreement within the management committee on MPA zoning and no-take zones.	Koh Rong Sanloem CFI focus group meeting on draft zoning maps with 41 participants, including identification of possible fish refugia. Focus group meetings in 4 villages on Koh Rong to identify MFMA conservation, protection, multiple-use areas and refugia, with 260 participants. Two meetings with Preah Sihanouk Provincial Hall to discuss the MFMA zoning, plus 5 individual zoning consultations with key companies (2 island concessionaires: Royal Group, Koh Rong Sanloem Island Resorts Pty Ltd; 2 dive companies: Scuba Nation, Koh Rong Divers and 1 resort: Song Saa Private Island), and 1 group consultation in relation to priority dive sites, with representatives from 6 dive shops (21 participants, including 5 women). Further on-site consultation with CFIs, FiA and project collaborators, plus TWG-MFMA review of zoning scheme planned for Q1 Year 3.
Activity 1.6. FiA/FFI to design an adaptive management plan for the operation of the MPA in a participatory way and use it to begin the operational phase.	FFI/FiA project staff meeting to outline the content of the MPA management plan. Sustainable financing assessment by Dr Jesse Hastings consulting with 19 participants through semi-structured interviews and a workshop in Phnom Penh reviewing 15 possible financing options to inform MPA planning. Partners identified 10 preliminary goals (3 biophysical, 4 socioeconomic and 3 governance), updating the draft MFMA vision and identifying 33 potential objectives through a series of 7 consultation meetings.
Activity 1.7. FiA to update the proclamation to formalise a decree with boundaries and zones mapped and socialised to all stakeholders.	MFMA Ministerial proclamation (prakas) drafted (see Activity1.1), expected to be submitted in Q2 Year 3.
Output 2. Training and Capacity Building a. Capacity of FiA built to effectively design and manage MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum eight FiA staff trained in MPA planning processes • FiA team successfully plans and implements first MPA <p>The project made good progress towards this output during the reporting period, particularly through the addition of a CFI Support Officer to the project team from the FiA Community Fisheries Development Department (there are now 8 x FiA staff directly involved in the MPA design process), and the election and training of new committees in the 3 CFIs within the proposed MPA. The new CFI Chiefs also became formal members of the TWG-MFMA (see Activity 1.2). Due to delay</p>

<p>b. Community representatives and leaders effectively voice aspirations, concerns and knowledge to strengthen MPA design and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team remains as permanent FiA MPA management team to effectively implement future MPAs • Improved CFI management within the proposed MPA by YR2 • Percentage attendance and participation by Cfi members and community representatives in the management committee • At least 15 key actors using skills and knowledge gained through training and exchange visit 	<p>in the process of CFI re-elections, improved CFI management cannot be fully achieved by Year 2 as per the original output indicator.</p> <p><i>Note: These indicators are believed to appropriately measure project progress. The term management committee should be considered to also include the Provincial Management Committee and Technical Working Group Marine Fisheries Management Area (see Activities 1.2, 1.3).</i></p>
<p>Activity 2.1. FiA to appoint staff with expertise in management, communities, enforcement, research and sustainable financing, to join management committee.</p>		<p>Additional appointment of a CFI Support Officer to the project team from the Community Fisheries Development Department. In Year 3 newly secured co-finance is expected to support a Field Officer from Provincial FiA to strengthen CFI patrols.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. Project partners to implement training for FiA, local government and CFI members in MPA management, monitoring and ecological connectivity.</p>		<p>CFI training in basic administration and reporting (20 participants, including 1 woman). Training in endangered species legislation and safe handling and release of sea turtles, involving 164 villagers and local authorities. In Year 3, further training is planned on patrolling and GPS use, and CCC short courses on reef ecology and monitoring to FiA and CFI members.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3. Project partners to coordinate the MPA management committee in management plan design, delivery of interim and operational site plans, monitoring, scientific reports, enforcement, community involvement and demarcation, to ensure effective long-term management of all aspects of the MPA.</p>		<p>This is an overarching activity considered to overlap primarily with Activity 1.6, so will in-part be carried forward to Year 3. See also Activities 1.4, 2.8, 3.3, 3.7 for related progress in Year 2.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4. FiA to mentor and train new staff so that the FiA team can continue and be utilised to plan and implement additional MPAs in Cambodia in the future.</p>		<p>Year 3 Activity</p>
<p>Activity 2.5. FFI/FiA to conduct a scoping trip and report on additional potential MPAs.</p>		<p>Year 3 Activity. An international MPA learning exchange visit to either Thailand or Vietnam is planned under newly secured co-finance.</p>
<p>Activity 2.6 FFI to provide training for community representatives to enable effective representation and leadership.</p>		<p>Meetings to initiate the re-election of three CFI Committees were carried out by FiA on Koh Rong and Koh Rong Sanloem (182 participants, including 90 women). New CFI Committees were elected, A total of 614 people (including 282 women) voted and selected 31 new CFI committees members: Prek Svay CFI 11, Doem Thkov 9, Koh Rong Sanloem CFI 11. CFI study tour to a CFI in Kampot Province (18 participants, including 1 women). CFI network establishment in Year 3.</p>
<p>Activity 2.7 Project partners to lead on community consultation for input and feedback during the process of MPA design, development and implementation.</p>		<p>See Activity 1.5. Review of latest zone maps (resulting from the TWG-MFMA inception meeting) with key community representatives in Q1 Year 3.</p>
<p>Activity 2.8 FFI/FiA to support improved management and administration of community fisheries (CFIs).</p>		<p>Meetings in each CFI village (Prek Svay, Doem Thkov, Koh Rong Sanloem) to develop CFI management plans (38 participants, including 1 woman). Follow-up</p>

		meetings to review the existing CFI by-law and regulations (involving 51 participants, including 12 women) and a further three meeting to finalise the CFI by-law and internal regulation and CFI management plan (involving 41 participants including 1 woman). Establishment of patrol teams. Provision of basic patrol equipment (e.g. uniforms) and patrol costs (e.g. fuel) to support CFI management, and four meetings with project staff to report back on CFI patrols and other activities (involving 41 participants, including 1 woman).
Activity 2.9 FFI to lead exchange for community representatives and FiA to learn from three years of experience of Locally Managed Marine Areas in Pulau Weh, Indonesia.		Complete Year 1
<p>Output 3. Research and Monitoring</p> <p>a. Systematic biological and socio-economic information collected and disseminated for the proposed MPA</p> <p>b. Robust ecological and social monitoring systems in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey protocols established, aligned with a monitoring plan. • Surveys completed • At least 6 RUPP MSc students and Royal University of Agriculture students conduct research projects in the MPA • Five FiA staff and 20 community representatives trained • Database set up and maintained 	<p>Strong progress was made with the completion of 129 coral reef surveys, repeat seagrass surveys in 2013 and 2014, plus mangrove mapping, and a socioeconomic study in Prek Svay. Two RUPP MSc thesis projects were completed and 2 more conceptualised and underway with partner supervision. Identifying suitable candidates within government to conduct dive training and ongoing reef surveys remains a challenge, but progress was nonetheless made through training of 3 students and the collaborative design and agreement with FiA on a national method for coral reef surveys and MPA goals and objectives.</p> <p><i>Note: These indicators are believed to appropriately measure project progress. Due to the timing of academic years at RUPP, the (2) final expected research projects will be initiated in Q3/Q4 Year 3, so will not be written-up by project end.</i></p>
Activity 3.1. Project partners to establish survey protocols to both inform zoning and monitor ecosystem health in the MPA for the project period and beyond.		Baseline MPA METT score establishment 2 nd April 2013, involving 11 participants from FiA, FFI and CCC, setting 2015 target scores. As second METT scorecard was completed 25 th March 2014 involving 7 participants from FFI, FiA and CCC, setting 2016 target scores. The process will be repeated in March 2015.
Activity 3.2. CCC to lead surveys to inform zoning demarcation around KR/KRS.		2014 seagrass survey lead by FFi, FiA, collaborating with Coral Cay Conservation, Conservation Cambodia and CFI committees (12 participants, including 1 women). Ground-truthing of land-use maps, including establishment of mangrove extent baseline. Analysis of CCC data using biological indicators to assess the conservation value of coral reefs, and supplementary analysis using the decision support tool, Marxan with Zones to inform zoning configuration and consultation processes (see Activity 1.5).
Activity 3.3. Project partners to conduct monitoring surveys of MPA health.		129 coral reef surveys by CCC. Completion of the 2 nd round of coral reef surveys of the Koh Rong Archipelago by Q1 Year 3 and establishment of permanent transects based on final zoning scheme.
Activity 3.4. RUPP and RUA students to conduct dissertation projects within MPA.		Completion of 2 MSc thesis projects on biological and socioeconomic aspects of the MPA, and data collection for 2 additional research projects initiated on the effects of sedimentation on reefs and socioeconomic impacts of no-take zones. Initiation of a further two thesis projects (design, initiation of data collection) is expected to be completed during Year 3 but not project write-ups.

Activity 3.5. CCC to run training programme for FiA staff, community representatives and students in marine research techniques and monitoring.	Three students trained in SCUBA and ecological survey techniques for coral reefs. Q1 Year 3 training in reef ecology and SCUBA for FiA staff and some CFI members (see Activity 2.2), CFI training in patrolling/GPS use.	
Activity 3.6. Project partners to establish monitoring plan and database.	Workshop with 13 participants from 9 different organisations to develop a national method for coral reef surveys. The method was subsequently endorsed by the Director General of FiA. Database development carried to Year 3.	
Activity 3.7. CCC/FFI to finalise reports on research and monitoring to submit to FiA	Three FFI briefing reports to FiA and The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on project progress. CCC reports on areas of high Conservation Management Value and socio-economic research within Prek Svay village based on 33 interviews. Planned submission 4 research papers on the Koh Rong Archipelago, Q1 Year 3.	
<p>Output 4. Awareness and Dissemination</p> <p>a. MPA concepts socialised and community show positive response to sustain or support biodiversity</p> <p>b. Marine conservation awareness raised among MPA resource users</p> <p>c. Best Practice lessons from responsible private stakeholders used to inform MPA processes</p> <p>d. Project results disseminated nationally and internationally, and awareness raised about project lessons and successes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3 stakeholder workshops with all major MPA actors • Trainings well attended by the target audiences • Awareness raising materials used and understood by stakeholders • Media campaign undertaken • Best practice documents developed on private groups are used in MPA design • Project results disseminated at least 1 international and 1 national forum per year • No. communications materials with DI logo disseminated in the UK and at international fora 	<p>Strong progress has been made towards this output during the reporting period. Awareness materials and meetings at a local level have targeted resource users, focusing on the significance of marine resources, including large events for World Ocean Day and other national celebrations. Submission of 5 abstracts/proposals to share lessons learnt and research from the project resulted in 4 being accepted (to date), and multiple presentations at international forums, including the 3rd International Marine Protected Area Congress in France.</p> <p><i>Note: These indicators are believed to appropriately measure project progress.</i> Formal consultation on zoning schemes with private sector began in the 2nd half of Year 2 (Activity 1.5). Due to the delay, use of best practice documents in MPA design remains a challenge within the lifetime of the project, at least for usage of the lessons within other proposed MPAs (secondary sites) in Cambodia.</p>
Activity 4.1. Project partners will hold stakeholder workshops to include the management committee and representatives from major stakeholder groups.	See Activity 1.4 regarding TWG-MFMA inception meeting.	
Activity 4.2. FFI/FiA to produce awareness raising materials for distribution at workshops and in the community.	Design and printing of 500 copies of a poster on fisheries habitat and endangered marine fisheries resources. Four dissemination meetings within the three CFIs explaining the status of endangered species (involving 67 participants, including 9 women), using materials developed on safe handling of sea turtles. Filming for CCC short video targeting local communities which describes in Khmer (with English subtitles) the marine life of the area and potential MPA benefits, to be completed and aired in Year 3.	
Activity 4.3. FFI to facilitate media campaign to raise awareness on MPA establishment.	Collaborative awareness event for World Ocean Day 2013 involving 111 participants (including 49 school children), including a coastal clean-up and pilot mangrove planting. CCC educational programmes in Prek Svay village, including National Fish Day event for over 50 community members, where students showcased their artwork, poems and other outputs. A second environmental education programme initially included 27 students and later over 80 students in 3	

	classes - each of the classes receives 1 hour long lesson each day, 6 days/week. A further media campaign is planned for World Ocean Day 2014.
Activity 4.4. FFI to develop best practice documents in collaboration with private sector and project partners	Carried forward to Year 3, to allow progression of private sector consultation in zoning.
Activity 4.5. Project partners to disseminate results in at least one international and one national forum per year, including the International Coral Reef Initiative.	Reporting to the national TWG – Fisheries, including presentation on MPA research and design process by CCC Field Base Manager, October 2013. Five abstracts/proposals submitted to conferences, 4 of which were accepted and 1 pending a decision. FiA National Coordinator and FFI Project Manager attended and presented at both the 3 rd International Marine Protected Area Congress and the 9 th International Coral Reef Initiative East Asia Regional Workshop. Results were also presented by FFI and CCC at the 15 th Cambridge Student Conference on Conservation Science and the 16 th Annual Meeting of Reef Conservation UK. During the next phase partners will report progress at the TWG-F and will attend the 10 th ICRI regional workshop, if confirmed, and publish peer reviewed articles.

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal: Cambodia's marine resources conserved effectively and sustainable and diversified coastal livelihoods supported</p>	<p>One MPA proclaimed and issues surrounding marine conservation planning embedded in government structures and policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclamation for MPA establishment • Minutes of quarterly TWG meetings demonstrating functioning MPA management team within the FiA. • Policies and procedures for managing MPAs are in place • Socio-economic and biological monitoring confirms livelihoods and biodiversity benefits of MPA 	
<p>Purpose To put the necessary capacity in place to establish the first model MPA for Cambodia</p>	<p>P1 First MPA planning and management processes in place to enable future MPA establishment P2 MPA management capacity built at all levels P3 Increase in marine area under full protection in Cambodia P4 Eight FiA staff trained and active in MPA management by YR 3</p>	<p>P1 FiA MPA strategy document P2 Best Practice Manual and presentations by FiA staff on MPA management at national and international fora P3 First MPA and multi-stakeholder management committee established P4 Training reports, staff contracts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued Government willingness to dedicate human and other resources to MPA management • FiA staff sufficiently committed and available for training and implementation. • FiA is committed to the concept of a functioning MPA and not just a paper park • Persons trained by the marine project will remain in posts in which they can apply their skills
<p>Outputs 1. Protected Area Management Planning a. Multi-stakeholder management platform formed and operational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management stakeholder platform formed, with community representation, including women • Protocol for structure developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocols (1a, 1 b) • Meeting minutes and agendas (1a, 1b) • Stakeholder collaboration documents (1a, 1b) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders are willing to engage • The process can be undertaken in a timely fashion to allow the decree to be established within the time scale of the project • Government willing to engage

<p>b. MPA management plan designed in a participatory way and agreed and approved by government</p> <p>c. MPA established and zoning formally recognised</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-monthly committee meetings • Agreement reached on MPA zoning and no-take zones • Management plan produced and operational by YR3 • Formal decree in place, boundaries and zones mapped and socialised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zonation map endorsed by all stakeholders (1a, 1b) • Management Plan endorsed by government (1b) • Decrees and Proclamation documents of MPA (1c) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government approval reached
<p>2. Training and Capacity Building</p> <p>a. Capacity of FiA built to effectively design and manage MPAs</p> <p>b. Community representatives and leaders effectively voice aspirations, concerns and knowledge to strengthen MPA design and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum eight FiA staff trained in MPA planning processes • FiA team successfully plans and implements first MPA • Team remains as permanent FiA MPA management team to effectively implement future MPAs • Improved Cfi management within the proposed MPA by YR2 • Percentage attendance and participation by Cfi members and community representatives in the management committee • At least 15 key actors using skills and knowledge gained through training and exchange visit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training registry; manuals and reports prepared by trainers (2a) • Natural and social MPA Management Effectiveness indicators (2a, 2b) • FiA workplans (2a) • Management plan authored by FiA staff (2a) • Staff in continuing positions in FiA MPA group (2a) • Additional MPAs proposed to the TWG – Fisheries (2a) • Exchange visit reports (2a, 2b) • Management committee meeting minutes (2b) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity can be built • Suitable capacity building activities can be undertaken by project partners • FiA staff willing to engage • Cfi and community leaders have sufficient time to engage in training
<p>3. Research and Monitoring</p> <p>a. Systematic biological and socio-economic information collected and disseminated for the proposed MPA</p> <p>b. Robust ecological and social monitoring systems in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey protocols established, aligned with a monitoring plan. • Surveys completed • At least 6 RUPP MSc students and Royal University of Agriculture students conduct research projects in the MPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey protocols and complimentary monitoring plan (3a) • MSc students' theses (3a) • Database in YR3 (3a) • Technical reports (3b) • Peer reviewed papers published (3b) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable survey methods can be designed that are appropriate and involves partners and MPA stakeholders. • Sufficient information can be collected • Technical and academic support continues from partners

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five FiA staff and 20 community representatives trained • Database set up and maintained 		
<p>4. Awareness and Dissemination</p> <p>a. MPA concepts socialised and community show positive response to sustain or support biodiversity</p> <p>b. Marine conservation awareness raised among MPA resource users</p> <p>c. Best Practice lessons from responsible private stakeholders used to inform MPA processes</p> <p>d. Project results disseminated nationally and internationally, and awareness raised about project lessons and successes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3 stakeholder workshops with all major MPA actors • Trainings well attended by the target audiences • Awareness raising materials used and understood by stakeholders • Media campaign undertaken • Best practice documents developed on private groups are used in MPA design • Project results disseminated at least 1 international and 1 national forum per year • No. communications materials with DI logo disseminated in the UK and at international fora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop and training reports (4a) • Stakeholder attendance lists (4a) • KAP survey (4a, 4b) • FiA MPA awareness leaflets (4b) • Awareness materials incorporated into other media without project assistance (4b, 4d) • Local radio and tv exposure (4b) • Meeting agendas and minutes (4c) • Best practice documents, MPA management plan (4c) • Academic papers (publications in Cambodian Journal of Natural History anticipated) (4d) • International press releases and public media (4d) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders are willing to engage • Awareness raising methods are suitable for the variety of stakeholders • Private groups maintain engagement and continue with best practice, so they can be used as examples

Activities (details in workplan)

- 1.1 FFI to assist FiA in collating the submission to the Ministry for proclaiming the proposed MPA.
- 1.2 FiA to appoint management committee positions to provincial and commune level government staff, MoE, FA and the Navy, representatives from the private sector and NGOs.
- 1.3 Project partners to establish protocols and structure of management committee and develop strategy for first three years of the project.
- 1.4 Management committee to hold bi-monthly meetings during the project period to consult on and develop the MPA management plan.
- 1.5 Project partners to design and review zoning in a participatory way and reach an agreement within the management committee on MPA zoning and no-take zones.
- 1.6 FiA/FFI to design an adaptive management plan for the operation of the MPA in a participatory way and use it to begin the operational phase.
- 1.7 FiA to update the proclamation to formalise a decree with boundaries and zones mapped and socialised to all stakeholders.
- 2.1 FiA to appoint staff with expertise in management, communities, enforcement, research and sustainable financing, to join management committee.
- 2.2 Project partners to implement training for FiA, local government and CFI members in MPA management, monitoring and ecological connectivity.
- 2.3 Project partners to coordinate the MPA management committee in management plan design, delivery of interim and operational site plans, monitoring, scientific reports, enforcement, community involvement and demarcation, to ensure effective long-term management of all aspects of the MPA.
- 2.4 FiA to mentor and train new staff so that the FiA team can continue and be utilised to plan and implement additional MPAs in Cambodia in the future.
- 2.5 FFI/FiA to conduct a scoping trip and report on additional potential MPAs.
- 2.6 FFI to provide training for community representatives to enable effective representation and leadership.
- 2.7 Project partners to lead on community consultation for input and feedback during the process of MPA design, development and implementation.
- 2.8 FFI/FiA to support improved management and administration of community fisheries (CFIs).
- 2.9 FFI to lead exchange for community representatives and FiA to learn from three years of experience of Locally Managed Marine Areas in Pulau Weh, Indonesia.
- 3.1 Project partners to establish survey protocols to both inform zoning and monitor ecosystem health in the MPA for the project period and beyond.
- 3.2 CCC to lead surveys to inform zoning demarcation around KR/KRS.
- 3.3 Project partners to conduct monitoring surveys of MPA health.
- 3.4 RUPP and RUA students to conduct dissertation projects within MPA.
- 3.5 CCC to run training programme for FiA staff, community representatives and students in marine research techniques and monitoring.
- 3.6 Project partners to establish monitoring plan and database.

3.7 CCC/FFI to finalise reports on research and monitoring to submit to FiA

4.1 Project partners will hold stakeholder workshops to include the management committee and representatives from major stakeholder groups.

4.2 FFI/FiA to produce awareness raising materials for distribution at workshops and in the community.

4.3 FFI to facilitate media campaign to raise awareness on MPA establishment.

4.4 FFI to develop best practice documents in collaboration with private sector and project partners.

4.5 Project partners to disseminate results in at least one international and one national forum per year, including the International Coral Reef Initiative.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
Established codes						
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification: 2 x project supported/ supervised student thesis projects complete at Royal University Phnom Penh	0	2	2	2	6
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications: 3 Cambodian students - PADI Open/Advanced Open Water, 2 also obtaining Reef Check Eco Diver certification	0	3	3	4	10
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	0	0	0	4	10
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	0	0	0	0	4
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training: 3 x Cambodian students reef monitoring and dive training	0	3	3	2	6
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided: MSc student reef monitoring and dive training	0	6.3	6.3	3	4
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	0	0	0	0	5
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training: SCCS, UK, 2 day course for Cambodian student on socio-economic surveying techniques; 5 day training workshop in marine spatial planning for FFI GIS Coordinator and GIS Assistant, Phnom Penh	1	3	4	0	0
7	Number of training materials to be produced for use by host country: CCC Skills Development Programme materials*, endangered species awareness poster/materials	1	1	2	2	4
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country: FFI Regional Director, Regional Marine Programme Manager,	8.6	4.1	12.7	7	20

	Governance & Livelihoods specialist, CCC Coordinator*					
9	Number of species/habitat management plans to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	0	0	0	0	3
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	0	0	0	1	3
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0	0	0	2	5
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	0	0	0	1	1
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings: TWG-MFMA inception workshop , national coral reef survey method workshop	1	2	3	2	4
14B	Number of conferences attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated: ICRI , IMPAC3 , RCUK , SCCS	1	4	5	1	4
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies): World Ocean Day 2013	0	1	1	1	3
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	0	0	0	0	1
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	0	0	0	0	0
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	0	0	0	0	1
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	0	0	0	0	1
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	0	£1,000	£1,000	£0	£2,500
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	0	0	0	0	1
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	0	0	0	20	40
23	Value of resources raised from other sources for project work	£238,326	£0	£238,326	£43,622	£131,063

New - Project specific measures	Number of training weeks provided to CFI and FiA staff on marine resource management and monitoring: GIS/GPS* , CFI administration and management planning , 2 days sea turtle handling and release training	1.2	1.4	2.6	2	0
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* Denotes training, materials or staff time that was actually provided in Year 1 Q4 by project partners but was not included within the Year 1 report

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Journal, Abstract (Cambodian Journal of Natural History)*	A comparative study of marine fish and invertebrates inhabiting coral reefs surrounding Koh Rong Island, Cambodia. Thaug Ret, December 2013	Centre for Biodiversity Conservation (CBC), Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP)	http://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/cambodian-journal-of-natural-history/	£0
Journal, Abstract (Cambodian Journal of Natural History)*	Assessment of fishing practices in marine fisheries management areas around Koh Rong and Koh Rong Sanleom, Cambodia. Leng Phalla, December 2013	CBC, RUPP	http://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/cambodian-journal-of-natural-history/	£0
Journal, News (Cambodian Journal of Natural History)	Development of a standardised national methodology for coral reef surveys. Benjamin Thorne & Kate Longhurst, December 2013	CBC, RUPP	http://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/cambodian-journal-of-natural-history/	£0
Conference Proceedings, Abstract*	Balancing the need for speed with appropriate and effective design in Cambodia's first large-scale Marine Protected Area. Berry Mulligan, Ouk Vibol & Kate Longhurst, 2013	International Marine Protected Area Congress 3, Marseille	http://www.IMPAC3.org/en/ (IMPAC3 organisers predict the proceedings will be available online by the end of June 2014)	£0

Book of Abstracts, Poster Abstract (pg 32)	Socio-economic aspects of fisheries. Leng Phalla, 2014	Student Conference on Conservation Science, Cambridge	Abstract: http://sccs-cam.org/previous/postabstracts.htm Poster prize notification: http://www.sccs-cam.org/previous/prizewinners.htm	£0
Meeting Record, National Action Plan (Annex 3, pg 36-40)	Possible Action Plan to Enhance MPA Management Effectiveness, Cambodia. Ouk Vibol, 2013	International Coral Reef Initiative,	Meeting record available at: http://earw.icriforum.org/EARW2013-outcomes.html Additional presentations available at: http://earw.icriforum.org/EARW2013-Agenda.html	£0
Technical Report	Using biological indicators to assess the conservation value of coral reefs around Koh Rong and Koh Rong Samloem, Cambodia. Kate Longhurst & Sophie Clay, 2013	Coral Cay Conservation	http://www.coralcay.org/science-research/scientific-reports/	£0
Technical Report	Socioeconomic and community perceptions survey: Prek Svey, Koh Rong, Cambodia, Longhurst <i>et al.</i> , 2013	Coral Cay Conservation	http://www.coralcay.org/science-research/scientific-reports/	£0
Webpage	Designing Cambodia's first large marine protected area, Gurveena Ghataure, 2013	FFI, Cambridge	http://www.fauna-flora.org/closerlook/designing-cambodias-first-large-marine-protected-area/	£0

* Denotes publications that are also evidenced in Annex 4.