



Submit by Monday 2 December 2013

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 20: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

ELIGIBILITY

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader)

Name of organisation: Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust	Address: Bowditch, Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, UK GL2 7BT
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2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Livelihoods in the balance – protecting Cambodia’s remaining seasonally-inundated grasslands
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3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: April 1st, 2014		End date: March 31st, 2017		Duration: 3 years
Darwin request	2014/15 £ 76,635	2015/16 £ 67,316	2016/17 £ 78,290	Total £ 222,241
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 49%				
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding? (Note you cannot apply for both)		DFID Yes	Defra No	

4. Define the outcome of the project. This should be a repetition of Question 24, Outcome Statement.

(max 30 words) 6800 households in the most wetland-dependent communities have more secure access to wetland resources which are managed in ways that sustain livelihoods and enhance wetland biodiversity

5. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: CAMBODIA	Country 2:
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6. Biodiversity Conventions

Which of the three conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project be supporting? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No

6b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s) your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.

Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

(Max 200 words)

This project supports the delivery of the Inland Waters Biodiversity thematic programme of work in two protected areas by:

- Addressing the drivers of loss (agricultural intensification, conversion, illegal exploitation are key issues at the two sites) through community-led livelihoods projects (community fisheries, sustainable farming partnerships and eco-tourism activities) and a targeted training and awareness programme which promotes sustainable use of wetland biodiversity
- Helping local communities to participate/co-lead in wetland management by developing their capacity through participatory learning and action and by promoting and securing access to land and wetland resources.
- Seeking to fill institutional gaps in knowledge in the government and other agencies through the development and adoption of wise-use management guidelines. It will also deepen knowledge on wetland values by undertaking ecosystem services appraisals.
- Protecting, enhancing and restoring seasonally-inundated grasslands by working with local people, government and NGOs to restore site hydrology, improve habitat management, control non-native species and in so doing aid the recovery of threatened species including the Sarus Crane.
- encouraging participation of local communities and other stakeholders in all project activities and using participatory learning techniques to enable their knowledge and experience to come to the fore and to inform decision-making

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD focal point in the host country?

Yes if yes, please give details:

Ms. Chan Somaly
 Director
 Department of International Convention on Biodiversity
 Ministry of Environment
 Email: somalychan.ca@gmail.com

The project will liaise closely with her over project work programmes and progress and invite her to participate in the liaison panels' programme of work.

7. Principals in project. Please identify and provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1 - Main	Project Partner 2
Surname	Graham	Ly	Ses
Forename (s)	Andy	May	Vongsambath
Post held	Head of Wetlands for People	Programme Manager	Programme co-ordinator
Institution (if different to above)	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust	Mlup Baitong	Chamroen Chiet Khmer
Department	Wetland Conservation		
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 3
Surname	Um
Forename (s)	Sokun
Post held	Programme co-ordinator
Institution (if different to above)	Chamroen Chiet Khmer
Department	
Telephone	
Email	_____

8. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? **If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
11012	Mark O'Connell	Monitoring biodiversity for site management planning in eastern African Wetlands
EIDPR006	Sebastian Buckton	Sustainable fisheries management for wildlife and people at Koshi Tappu
15014	Sebastian Buckton	Managing Wetlands for Sustainable Livelihoods at Koshi Tappu

9a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 8 please complete Question 9a, b and c.

If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 10 (and delete the boxes for Q9a, 9b and 9c)

10. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Lead institution and website:</p> <p>Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust</p> <p>www.wwt.org.uk</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>WWT was founded in 1946 by Sir Peter Scott, and has built up over 60 years of experience on wetland conservation at its wetland sites in the UK and on projects around the world. WWT is committed to the protection of wetlands and all that depend on them, and this is reflected in its mission statement - to save wetlands for wildlife and people.</p> <p>WWT has recent experience of working with local communities in developing countries to create integrated and sustainable conservation solutions. Since 2010, WWT has been working in Cambodia, leading the delivery of the CEPF-funded project "establishing sustainable management at key wetlands for Sarus Crane in the Cambodian Lower Mekong" (2010-2013). This work was delivered in conjunction with Mlup Baitong, Chamroen Chiet Khmer and the Forestry Administration, who have jointly designed this next phase of work for the same two sites.</p> <p>As project lead, WWT will be responsible for overall project co-ordination, management and reporting as well as for team recruitment, providing specific technical support on sustainable wetland management (including hydrological management), biological survey and monitoring programmes, ecosystem service appraisals, developing training packages and ensuring effective partnership working.</p>
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Partner Name and website where available: Mlup Baitong Mlup-baitong.org/	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) Mlup Baitong (MB) is a Cambodian NGO working to increase environmental awareness and conservation, seeking solutions for sustainable and equitable use of natural resources through education, training, and advocacy and community-based natural resource management and eco-tourism activities. First established in 1998 as a project of an international NGO to address the problem of deforestation in Cambodia, Mlup Baitong became independent in 2001 and now employs about 63 staff in the main offices in Phnom Penh and through projects located across 7 provinces In this project Mlup Baitong will lead on activities at Anlung Pring as it already works in the Kampot province where the reserve is located, and has established a strong working relationship with the local community around the reserve. It is very experienced in developing sustainable livelihoods for local people and in this project, it will lead on developing the existing eco-tourism initiative, providing training to key audiences through local community groups it has developed and supported and will work across both sites (in partnership with WWT and Chamroen Chiet Khmer (CCK) to develop sustainable farming activities including marketing of wildlife-friendly produce.	
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?		Yes

Partner Name and website where available: Chamroen Chiet Khmer No website	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) Chamroen Chiet Khmer (CCK) is a local NGO based at Boeung Prek Lapouv (BPL), established in 1998. CCK's portfolio of work includes environmental awareness, community forestry and conservation projects. Today it employs 9 staff members who coordinate the work of agricultural, community forestry, gender and small-scale business projects in three villages in Kropum Chhouk Commune of Koh Andet District and 44 villages of Kirivong District. CCK works directly with the community, empowering them to be involved in the decision-making processes of their natural resources, raising importance of protecting forests and wetlands, and helping to build capacity to vote for their own village representatives. CCK has also established good relationships with government agencies and has worked with the Forestry Administration since 2004. CCK lead a recent CEPF project entitled " <i>Community protection of eastern Sarus Crane and its habitat in Boeung Prek Lapouv Management and Conservation Area, Cambodia</i> " in partnership with WWT In this project, CCK will lead on community fishery designation and eco-tourism work being delivered in Boeung Prek Lapouv – it has established strong working relationships with the communities located around the reserve and also co-delivered ecosystem service appraisals with WWT at both reserves.	
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?		Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available: Forestry Administration of the Royal Government of Cambodia</p> <p>http://www.forestry.gov.kh</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Forestry Administration (FA) is a department of the Ministry for Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries and worked closely with WWT and the other partners as part of the recent CEPF project, including issuing protected status decrees for BPL and AP. They have worked with BirdLife Cambodia to form Local Conservation Groups (LCGs) in BPL (2003) and in AP (2004). Within the FA, the Department of Wildlife Biodiversity (DWB) works with the relevant government institutions both at the national and provincial levels, local and International NGOs, and involves direct management of these reserves by applying the laws and regulations contained within the government sub-decree.</p> <p>The FA is very supportive of this project and its role will be to liaise with WWT (as project leaders); to ensure project progress is timely and effective; provide legal oversight of protected area management, facilitate partnership working between government agencies and project partners and other stakeholders, provide endorsement for project outputs including wise-use management guidelines, provide technical support on legal matters and to assist with enforcement of the laws and regulations pertaining to the two sites.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader</p>	<p>Yes</p>
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12. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address. For example, what biodiversity and challenges will the project address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

(Max 200 words)

30% of Cambodia comprises wetlands providing critical natural resources to millions; 80% depend on wetlands for their livelihoods. Over half its seasonally-inundated grassland has been lost as a result of land conversion and agricultural intensification.

Boeung Prek Lapouv (BPL) and Anlung Pring (AP) in the Cambodian Lower Mekong (CLM) contain the last remnants of seasonally-inundated grassland. Since 2000, 1440ha has been converted to paddy field and commercial shrimping. Insecure land tenure around the reserves hampers poor people's ability to access resources. Itinerant Vietnamese farmers arrive in BPL each dry season, impact on the reserve directly through intensive chemical use.

WWT studies show both sites provide crucial ecosystem services to the poorest; at least 6,880 households in 26 villages depend on them.

They're important wildlife habitats and support 30% of Sarus Crane (VU) regional population during the non-breeding season and other bird species of global concern.

Government has no funds or capacity to address these threats or to meet development challenges; unless action is taken, Cambodia's wetlands will be lost. BPL and AP present different management challenges but together are representative of threats facing wetlands throughout CLM. We have a clear opportunity to provide strong policy direction for government partners.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words – repeat from Stage 1 with changes highlighted)

Delivery of project objectives will be through a blend of practical work demonstrating sustainable natural resource management on the ground to local people as well as working with the government to develop guidelines to transfer and extend the learning from our work. Each activity will have a clearly defined leader and reporting mechanism but we will aim to deliver as a partnership benefiting from our joint experience and knowledge.

- Work with government and local communities to undertake a co-operative registration of land rights for 6000 people in the communes of Kampong Krasang and Chey Chouk, the most wetland-dependent communities in BPL buffer zone.
- Establish sustainable farming partnerships (SFPs), to demonstrate sustainable water/soil use and farming/habitat management practices, and develop, produce and market wildlife-friendly rice and other products (following recommendations of WWT/CIRD report, 2011)
- Work with fishers, CCK and government to complete designation of the Kampong Krasang Community Fishery (CFi) and to initiate/complete the designation of the Koh Andet CFi, both at BPL. Implement recommendations in “Understanding community fisheries management in BPL” (CCK, March 2013), including restoration of fish habitats, developing CFi management plans and agreeing sustainable harvests. When complete, CFis will represent a larger area than the BPL protected area itself.
- Develop existing sustainable tourism initiative at AP with MB and existing community-based eco-tourism project (CBET), including bespoke training activities, development of marketing/interpretation strategy based on participatory planning processes.
- Establish CBET group at BPL and agree development/marketing strategy
- Establish and support liaison panels/community fora for each site to meet regularly to ensure effective communication, knowledge exchange and participation of all stakeholders
- Undertake a wetland disease-risk assessment as recommended in Ramsar Wetland Disease Manual (WWT 2012, <http://www.Wwt.org.uk/rwdm>)
- Design and deliver training programme on sustainable natural resource management based on needs assessment to target groups using team of extension trainers and other professional staff
- Train two local young people in a pioneering wetland management apprenticeship, developing skills/knowledge in wetland ecology, reserve management, biological surveying and team-leading.
- Initiate a survey and monitoring programme to provide baseline biological data for both sites; undertake ecosystem service appraisals to help advocate wetland values to locals and government alike
- Lead and support the delivery of law enforcement activities undertaken by the Local Conservation Groups (LCGs) established during CEPF project
- Agree a floodplain land use plan at AP to help prevent conversion of wetland; reduce impacts of existing agricultural systems in the floodplain (including shrimp farming); protect and enhance wildlife habitats

- Agree water level management plans for both sites to protect grasslands from premature drying based on recommendations in “Rapid hydrologic and vegetation assessment at AP and BPL” (WWT, June 2013)
- Evaluate impact of itinerant Vietnamese rice growing/fishing activities in BPL ; deliver bespoke training on protected area regulations and sustainable pesticide use through a programme of house visits to approximately 75 households
- Develop and agree “wise-use” guidelines with government (and others) for all Cambodian wetlands including Ramsar sites.

14. Change Expected

Detail what the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit.

- If you are applying for Defra funding this should specifically focus on the changes expected for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.
- If you are applying for DFID funding you should in addition refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty. Q19 provides more space for elaboration on this.

(Max 250 words)

- 6000 local people have more secure land rights and are better placed to influence their own future.
- Co-management structures for sustainable tourism, community fisheries and sustainable farming give local people a central role in managing wetland resources alongside government. This brings opportunities for income-generation and employment, and therefore poverty alleviation.
- Liaison panels facilitate exchange of knowledge and experience between local people, local and international NGOs, and the government and its agencies. This forges stronger partnerships for action and creates a working model for agreeing sustainable and wise-use management that currently does not exist.
- Greater understanding in government of the values of wetlands for Cambodian people following bespoke training programmes and an ecosystem services appraisal. Production of a government-endorsed framework for wise-use wetland management ensures wetland values are taken into account during policy and strategy development, which in turn improves outcomes for wetlands elsewhere (including Ramsar sites) in the country.
- Improved protection for wetland biodiversity including threatened species due to sustainable harvesting and grazing practices, and government and local communities understand the need for sustainable management and are supported in implementing it. Newly-gathered biological data underpins and informs reserve management, and control of non-native invasive species reduces threat to native wetland flora and habitats.
- Vietnamese community comply more with reserve regulations and practice more sustainable farming and fishing as a result of training/awareness-raising activities. This also ensures a more equitable sharing of ecosystem services.

15a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words):

This project follows on from the successful 3 year CEPF-funded programme which ended in July 2013, and was undertaken in partnership with MB, CCK, FA, Cambodian Institute for Research & Rural Development (CIRD) and BirdLife Cambodia. The work took place on the same two reserves and established the foundations for this next phase of work. Outputs included; gathering baseline data (eco-hydrological surveys, ecosystem services appraisals,

attitude surveys), achieving legal designation of AP as a protected area, initiating development of a community fishery at BPL, report on wildlife-friendly rice production and marketing at AP (WWT/CIRD 2011) and establishment of an eco-tourism initiative at AP. Site management plans were produced through a participatory planning process and are awaiting endorsement by the Cambodian Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

WWT provided expert technical input on sustainable wetland management, co-ordinated all project activities of the four NGOs and liaised with the Cambodian government and its agencies. The partners worked closely with the local communities at both sites, and have established strong local partnerships through which to develop the capacity of local people and deliver the actions outlined in this proposal.

15b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? **Yes**

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

In September 2013 WWT led a consortium bid to CEPF, which included individual applications from WWT, CCK and MB. The funding requested is part of the match included in this application, but also includes additional and complementary work: supporting doctoral research (Charles Darwin University) being undertaken at the sites to ensure it can inform habitat management; producing a river basin scoping report at AP to identify land use activities that impact on the reserve with recommendations for countering potential threats.

WWT is the project leader for both the CEPF and Darwin applications, and these complementary work programmes have been designed to be delivered together with the shared objective that the two reserves are successfully co-managed by local communities in conjunction with the Cambodian government.

This approach has been agreed and developed with the full involvement of all partners.

15c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

Yes

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

WWT has applied to CEPF for funding relating to this project as part of the consortium bid outlined in 15b above. We hope to hear by Feb/March 2014 if we have been successful. If so, WWT will again co-ordinate the work of the NGOs and also deliver the following:

- WWT's application to CEPF includes approximately £120k worth of match funding. Result due by Feb/March 2014 – we have had strong indications that the application will be supported.
- AG & NC Youngman Trust, approximately £22k requested, result due December 2013 – regular funder of WWT projects and likely to support this one.
- ANZ Bank, have offered approximately £6k once major funding is confirmed.
- WWT members appeal – aim to raise £45k from our 220,000 members, including major donors who regular support project work. Funds to be raised during 2015 to support work in year 3 of the project.

16. Value for money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money?

(Max 250 words)

6000 people will have secure access to land and resources due to land rights registered at BPL, resulting in poverty alleviation at a household level.

There are transferable learning opportunities for other Cambodian wetland managers (including in government), CFi members, eco-tourism operators and sustainable farming projects, which will be secured through best-practice guidelines, demonstration sites and a national conference.

Extension trainers (and those trained by them) and wetland apprentices will be a source of knowledge and experience accessible for local people lasting into the long-term – this cost-effective programme will reach several thousand people

The project will build a strong fund of social capital which will underpin sustainable management of the wetlands and protect biodiversity in long term. Co-management developed through participatory learning and working practices, will ensure protected area management is strongly supported by local people and the project will not need large inputs in the long-term. Community buy-in will also mean reductions in illegal activities, more joint-working between govt agencies and local people and better knowledge exchange.

We have used the data outputs and experience of our recent CEPF project to inform our programme design and delivery over next 3 years – this therefore represents a cost-saving to this project. These outputs include ESA and eco-hydrology reports, community fishery reports, independent evaluation report, site management plans 2014-2018, social safeguard operating guidelines and wildlife-friendly rice marketing plans.

17. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(Max 300 words)

A key strand of project design is enabling the Cambodian government and local communities to drive forwards the establishment of natural resource co-management of both sites.

An officer from BirdLife Cambodia will be seconded as the National Project Manager, providing valuable local expertise in protected area management. We will increase the ability of stakeholders to participate in management and decision making, through training and joint working, and the establishment of liaison and advisory panels which will also act as fora for knowledge exchange and training (supported by regular community forums).

When undertaking research to gather local knowledge, we will use an appropriately amended version of the prior informed consent model (found here <http://www.cbd.int/abs/doc/biodiversity-guidelines-en.PDF>). Local contributions will be properly and fully acknowledged in project outputs.

Leadership and participation of local communities are also at the heart of the sustainable livelihood initiatives. We will employ and train local people as apprentice wetland managers to build knowledge and capacity in the local community, and work with government to lead the sustainable management of the wetlands into the future.

Establishing land tenure for the communities around BPL will enable ethical and equitable access to genetic resources for up to 6000 people.

As part of the recent CEPF project, WWT produced a framework for implementing social safeguards and guidelines for conducting community forums that could assess involuntary restrictions. [A condition of receiving funding from CEPF is to ensure that any triggering of their Safeguard policy (to address social impacts from restrictions of access to natural resources as per the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy), is duly noted, the cases taken into consideration and ultimately adequately mitigated or otherwise resolved.]

We will review and implement this framework and these guidelines for the forthcoming project as appropriate.

18. Legacy

Please describe what you expect will change as a result of this project with regards to biodiversity conservation/sustainable use and poverty alleviation (for DFID funded projects). For example, what will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and poor people) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

(Max 300 words)

- There will be strengthened social capital within communities, including development of strong networks across communities and between local people and government agencies. More cohesive communities will better be able to adapt to environmental change. Co-management practices and institutions (e.g. CFI) will build community interaction, spirit, confidence and a strong ability to participate collectively in reserve management.
- Specifically, 6000 people in BPL will benefit from increased security of land tenure enabling them to plan their future and reduce unsustainable exploitation of wetland resources/habitats. The reserve will benefit from reduced land encroachment and conversion by people outside of the project area.
- Income/employment opportunities will be generated through creation/development of sustainable livelihood enterprises. In the long term, the CFI will assist with reserve conservation (through patrolling and restoring/managing fish habitats) and therefore help to reduce management costs; eco-tourism at AP will employ guides and homestay providers for the first time generating income for families, the community and reserve management, SFPs will bolster food security and sustainable wetland management by increasing income and by adopting low-input farming practices.
- Wetland biodiversity will be enhanced through implementation of land use and water level management plans and widespread adoption of sustainable management practices. Habitat restoration and fish sanctuary management as part of CFI management will bring benefits for wetland wildlife including piscivorous birds, mammals and threatened Sarus Crane populations.
- Wetland values will be better understood. Wise-use guidance will be produced and adopted by govt, leading to wider appreciation of wetland values in Cambodia, and better policy.

Key issues that need to be addressed and their potential impacts on project delivery, are the increasing demand for irrigation water, continued conversion of wetland for rice production (and increasingly shrimp farming) and climate change impacts on site hydrology.

19. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. All projects funded through DFID in Round 20 must be compliant with the OECD Overseas Development Assistance criteria. Projects are therefore required to indicate how they will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation in low-income countries.

(Max 300 words)

- The project is designed to significantly increase social capital through joint-working and capacity-building with the local stakeholders. Community cohesion will be strengthened as different stakeholders/beneficiaries work together to understand how their wetlands are used, their value to them and how they can put in place community-based sustainable wetland management.
- Sustainable livelihoods initiatives will directly lead to income generation (for families, communities and reserve management). Locally controlled funds (disbursed through funding mechanisms which will be established; set up during CEPF project for CBET at AP) will allow communities to plan their own development to a greater degree and adapt to

change.

- The project will employ two local people to work full-time as apprentice wetland managers. It will also employ additional people (on a per diem basis) and train local people to carry out a range of reserve management tasks.
- Wetland health risk assessment will identify high-risk activities/scenarios (60% of emerging infectious diseases are zoonotic and are re-emerging as a result of increasing poverty), promote solutions and help to increase awareness of wetland diseases and their vectors. This will reduce negative impacts on livelihoods and provide wetland managers and policy makers with practical guidance.
- Land tenure for 6000 people provides a fundamental platform for poverty-alleviation. This new security will significantly reduce the motivation to convert wetland to rice-paddy.
- The ecosystems services appraisal will quantify and evaluate the benefits that accrue to the poorest wetland-dependent communities at AP and BPL as well providing additional information on the drivers that threaten the delivery of benefits. This will allow communities to adapt their behaviour, adopt more sustainable practices and manage the ecological “commons” of the wetlands to support their livelihoods.

20. Exit strategy

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

The project will reach a stable and sustainable end point as described below:

- Cooperative land registration completed with legal land registration map protecting land tenure for local people.
- CFis at BPL fully constituted/legally designated with agreed management plans and annual harvest. Members contributing to protected area management and conservation
- Eco-tourism group at AP managed by local people who are experienced, well-trained and knowledgeable eco-tourism operators. Income supports reserve management and community projects, employ guides and homestay providers.
- SFPs fully established/managed by local leaders who actively demonstrate sustainable farming techniques to their peers. All agreements with landowners/managers in place and valid beyond life of the project. Membership of SFPs growing and leaders active in delivering training.
- Local self-help groups fully-trained and equipped, and regularly taking part in conservation activities. Forward activity plan will be agreed by project end
- Liaison panel membership is stable and established as means of sharing knowledge and decision-making, with programme of meetings/activities for remainder of the management plan cycle
- “Wise-use” guidelines in existence, supported by government, being applied on Cambodian wetlands
- Training programmes targeted at groups/whole communities, rather than individuals to mitigate against loss of knowledge if individuals leave.

21. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials there will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words) –

Our key audience is the 6,880 households (over 25,000 people) in 26 villages that depend on the wetlands for food and fuel.

Within this, are approximately 6000 people in BPL with little or no access to land and are the most likely to be involved in illegal exploitation of resources out of a daily need to secure food and fuel.

Women who make up approximately 50% of the population in the local communities, traditionally undertake most of the work in the wetlands but are less well represented in community fora (and other groups) than men and are another audience.

We will also focus on itinerant Vietnamese rice-growers who come to BPL every dry season to fish and grow rice using very high levels of chemicals.

For these people, we will use a variety of methods/techniques to communicate/engage with them about sustainable natural resource management:

- Participatory learning and action techniques for joint-learning and better decision-making
- Liaison panel/community fora meetings facilitating two-way flow of knowledge.
- Existing community groups (e.g village environment action teams at AP) used as conduits for training/learning.
- Project extension training team facilitating peer to peer learning as will demonstrations by farmers/fishers (including English/ Khmer training manual)
- Women only workshops (also for landless people) will facilitate their input into-decision-making
- Development of informal network of information points using existing community spaces providing local interpretation/messaging and training spaces
- Local people trained to participate in (and co-lead) biological survey and monitoring activities
- Summary data, reports etc will be available in Khmer language and by verbal feedback at workshops/community events

Government and a wider national/international audience will be engaged through wise-use guidelines development, end of project conference, participation in World Wetlands Day and through the offices of the CBD focal point (and then to Ramsar STRP).

22. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this. (See Section 9 of the Guidance Notes for further information)

(Max 250 words)

The project open access plan is as follows:

- All project outputs will be made available in a timely and appropriate manner via the WWT website (including a specially developed micro-site; £1500) and those of partners.
- We will place all research outputs in the R4D DfID repository.
- For some of these outputs, we will ensure translation into Khmer (e.g. wise-use guidelines and annual reports) and will include these costs (£750 p.a. for 3 years) in the project budget.
- For all our work involving knowledge-sharing with local people, we will obtain prior informed consent (PIC) and ensure that the contributions of local people are fully acknowledged wherever appropriate.
- We also intend to place the results of ecosystem service appraisals into a peer-reviewed journal article (free to access for developing countries) and £1850 publication costs for this are included in the budget
- Darwin/DfID funding will be acknowledged in all outputs

- Copyright/other permissions will be gained before publication/dissemination of project outputs
- Raw data will be made available to interested parties

23. Importance of subject focus for this project

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 250 words)

BPL and AP contain some of the last remnants of seasonally-inundated grassland in the catchment of the lower Mekong. Since 2000, 1440ha of BPL has been converted to paddy field and commercial shrimping commenced adjacent to AP in 2013. In Vietnam, it is now all but lost.

The scale of loss of this critically-important habitat for people and wildlife in Cambodia demonstrates the lack of attention and effective conservation measures aimed towards protecting the last vestiges. These are essentially the last two remaining pockets of such grassland in Cambodia.

In government, the Ministry of Environment has traditionally had oversight of wetland issues. However, the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and its Forestry Administration is responsible for the management of many important Cambodian wetlands but unfortunately lacks the expertise to put in place effective and sustainable management. This project aims both to build this capacity to manage and protect and also to increase co-ordination and liaison between the two ministries e.g. through joint development of wise use guidelines.

The project will also evaluate the natural values of these two wetlands and use the resulting knowledge to support the government in taking these into account when formulating policy. This is an area that has to date received little attention in Cambodia and will be an important contribution surrounding the conservation of wetlands and other habitats in the country.

24. Leverage

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

Confirmed:

WWT staff time is committed to the project.

b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
July 2013	AG & NC Youngman Trust	£20,000 (approx)	Result due Dec 13. Regular WWT funder – strong prospect.
September 2013	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	£123,000 (approx)	Result due Feb/Mar 14. Funding was due to start in Nov 13 but has been delayed. Follow on from previous CEPF funded project – strong prospect.

May 2013	ANZ Bank	£6,000 (approx)	To be confirmed once major funding is in place.
2015	WWT members appeal	£33,000 target	Match funding for year 3. Funds to be raised nearer to the time.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MEASURING IMPACT

25. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this. Further detail is provided in Annex C of the guidance notes which you are encouraged to refer to. The information provided here will be transposed into a logframe should your project be successful in gaining funding from the Darwin Initiative. The use of the logframe is sometimes described in terms of the Logical Framework Approach, which is about applying clear, logical thought when seeking to tackle the complex and ever-changing challenges of poverty and need. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All Darwin projects are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its products.

(Max 30 words)

Seasonally-inundated grasslands and other wetlands in Cambodia are sustainably co-managed by local people enhancing wetland biodiversity, supporting livelihoods and acting as a model for wetland management in the region.

Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit. The Outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty and contribute to the sustainable use/conservation of biodiversity and its products. This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to question 14.

6800 households in the most wetland-dependent communities have more secure access to wetland resources which are managed in ways that sustain livelihoods and enhance wetland biodiversity

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	6000 people have more secure land tenure by yr 3
Indicator 2	“Wildlife-friendly” agricultural products being produced and sold by SFPs by yr 3
Indicator 3	Annual sustainable fish quotas agreed by CFi members based on results of wild fishery harvest analyses carried out in yr 1 and 2 are being implemented by yr 3

Indicator 4	Sustainable tourism project at AP will be generating \$400 income by yr 3 and employment for 5 local people by year 2
Indicator 5	Crane numbers will be stable or have increased at both sites by 5% by year 3 compared with Sarus Crane non-breeding census results for 2012
Indicator 6	Eco-hydrology of seasonally-inundated <i>eleocharis</i> grassland will be in more favourable condition in yr 3 based on trends of community of bio-indicator species identified in yr 1. Extent of these grasslands will not have reduced in yr 3 compared to yr 1.
Indicator 7	At least 600 more households (approximately 10% of all households for both reserves) adopting sustainable natural resource management practices by yr3 compared to project start
Indicator 8	guidelines for wise-use management of wetlands in Cambodia supported and in use by government at other wetlands including Ramsar sites by yr 3

Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Legal documents/agreements held by Takeo provincial land management authority
Indicator 2	Sales receipts, video,
Indicator 3	Legal documents, CFI management plan stating annual sustainable harvest endorsed by CFI members and other stakeholders, annual reports of Takeo fisheries department, annual wild fishery harvest reports
Indicator 4	CBET bank statements, CBET financial reports
Indicator 5	Annual crane census records, survey reports
Indicator 6	Rapid condition assessment reports, bio-indicator survey reports
Indicator 7	attitude/awareness/behaviour surveys undertaken by project partners at beginning and end of project.
Indicator 8	Wise-use guidelines document in existence and features foreword by government representative; national reporting forms to Ramsar Convention secretariat
Indicator 9	Guidelines referenced in government documents, site management plans for other Cambodian wetlands

Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	That the political unrest which continues following elections that took place in July 2013 do not reduce the government's support for our work on the two reserves or in general its Protected Area/environmental policies
Assumption 2	That climatic events (or other extreme events e.g. civil unrest) do not impact on the viability of sustainable farming, fishing or tourism and cause target communities to become reluctant to enter into partnership with us

Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear. If you have more than 3 outputs insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	Rights of tenure established for 6000 people of BPL
Output 2	Co-management structures legally/formally established for CFIs, sustainable tourism and SFPs and stakeholders are able to deliver sustainable wetland management through them
Output 3	Reserve management plans (2013-2018) are implemented
Output 4	Water level management plans for both reserves and floodplain land use plan for AP developed and agreed with stakeholders through participatory working methods.
Output 5	Wise-use guidelines for sustainable management of wetlands in Cambodia supported by government and in use at other wetland sites including Ramsar wetlands

Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Output 1: Rights of tenure established for 6000 people of BPL	
Indicator 1	3000 people in BPL buffer zone have newly-registered land tenure by yr 1 compared to zero at start of project
Indicator 2	6000 people in BPL buffer zone have registered land tenure by yr 2 compared to 3000 at yr 1
Indicator 3	Land registration papers accepted by Takeo department of land management by yr 3

Output 2: Co-management structures legally/formally established for CFIs, sustainable tourism and SFPs and stakeholders are able to deliver sustainable wetland management through them	
Indicator 1	Fishing quota established for Kampong Krasang CFI by yr 1
Indicator 2	Fishing quota established for Koh Andet CFI by yr 2
Indicator 3	CFI members reporting favourably on success of quota system by yr 3
Indicator 4	6 pilot SFP farms established by yr 1 (3 at each reserve)
Indicator 5	Guidance manual distributed to extension trainers by yr 2
Indicator 6	Annual sustainable farming workshop inaugurated yr2
Indicator 7	Income generated from CBET enterprise at AP increases from \$225 in 2012 to \$400 in yr 3
Indicator 8	CBET established at BPL

Output 3: Reserve management plans (2013-2017) for both reserves are implemented	
Indicator 1	Training programme (based on participatory needs assessment) produced and endorsed by all stakeholders and submitted to liaison panel by yr 1
Indicator 2	Stakeholders from government and local community undertaking invasive species control and biological survey programme from yr 1
Indicator 3	Report of grazing trials undertaken on seasonally-inundated <i>eleocharis</i> grasslands submitted to liaison panel and MAFF in years 2 and 3
Indicator 4	Annual reports of biological survey programme submitted to liaison panel and MAFF for review from yr 1
Indicator 5	Reports on LCG law enforcement and awareness raising activities submitted to liaison panel quarterly for consideration from yr 1
Indicator 6	Reports produced detailing findings of ESA at both sites submitted to MAFF and MoE in yr 3

Output 4: Water level management plans for both reserves (and floodplain land use plan for AP) developed with and endorsed by stakeholders through participatory working methods.	
Indicator 1	Water level management regime agreed through participatory methods for both sites by yr 2
Indicator 2	Water level management infrastructure in place at both reserves by yr 2
Indicator 3	Water levels managed according to plan by yr 3
Indicator 4	Floodplain land use plan agreed through participatory methods for both sites by yr 2
Indicator 5	Floodplain land use plan being implemented from yr 3

Output 5: Wise-use guidelines for sustainable management of wetlands in Cambodia supported by government and in use at other wetland sites including Ramsar wetlands	
Indicator 1	National working group established by yr 1
Indicator 2	Participatory planning workshops agree draft guidelines by yr 2
Indicator 3	Working group agrees final guidelines by yr 3
Indicator 4	National conference held on wise-use wetland management
Indicator 5	Wetland managers across Cambodia using the guidelines

Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Output 1	Rights of tenure established for 6000 people of BPL
Indicator 1	Land register for BPL held by Takeo department of land management
Output 2	Co-management structures legally/formally established for CFIs, sustainable tourism and SFPs and stakeholders are able to deliver sustainable wetland management through them
Indicator 1	Legal agreement for CFI designation
Indicator 2	Membership lists for CFI

Indicator 3	Quota agreements in CFI management plans
Indicator 4	Contracts with landowners and farmers
Indicator 5	Guidance manual
Indicator 6	Workshop reports/minutes
Indicator 7	CBET group (AP) bank statements
Indicator 8	CBET group (BPL) inaugural meeting minutes
Output 3	Reserve management plans (2013-2017) for both reserves are implemented
Indicator 1	Training programme, training needs workshop report
Indicator 2	video, activity reports submitted to liaison panel
Indicator 3	MAFF official in receipt of grazing trial reports, MAFF comments and review of findings Record of payments to local participants in conservation activities, video footage
Indicator 4	MAFF official in receipt of biological monitoring reports, MAFF comments and review of findings Minutes of meetings/workshops
Indicator 5	Liaison panel comments in official minutes
Indicator 6	MAFF/MoE report and comments
Output 4	Water level management plans for both reserves (and floodplain land use plan for AP) developed with and endorsed by stakeholders through participatory working methods.
Indicator 1	Record of endorsement of water level management plans by liaison panel and provincial government
Indicator 2	Video, field check
Indicator 3	Records held by LCGs
Indicator 4	Record of endorsement by liaison panel and provincial government
Indicator 5	Records held by LCGs and CLDMC (Community livelihoods development management committee)at AP
Output 5	Wise-use guidelines for sustainable management of wetlands in Cambodia supported by government and in use at other wetland sites including Ramsar wetlands
Indicator 1	Minutes of meetings
Indicator 2	Minutes of meetings, draft guidelines
Indicator 3	Minutes of meetings, final guidelines
Indicator 4	Conference proceedings
Indicator 5	Wetland managers across Cambodia using the guidelines

Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Wet season weather does not unduly affect project implementation
Assumption 2	Farmers and fishers are still willing to sign agreements to enter into

	sustainable management initiatives
Assumption 3	Continuing support of government especially through MAFF's Dept of Wildlife & Biodiversity

Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the research team to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1: Rights of tenure established for 6000 people of BPL	
Activity 1.1	Establish land registration committee (to include government and community representatives)
Activity 1.2	Create map of current land use and users in the two communes of Kampong Krasang and Chey Chouk (with village and commune chiefs)
Activity 1.3	Submit agreed map to Chief of Land Management (Takeo province) for approval
Activity 1.4	Install boundary markers at strategic locations to demarcate the newly-registered community land tenure.
Activity 1.5	Provide quarterly progress report to BPL liaison panel
Activity 1.6	Undertake annual review of land use at both reserves; produce report

Output 2: Co-management structures legally/formally established for CFIs, sustainable tourism and SFPs and stakeholders are able to deliver sustainable wetland management through them	
Activity 2.1	Constitute liaison panels (to receive progress reports from partners, review progress make recommendations for action)
Activity 2.2	Hold liaison panel meetings (quarterly; plus one joint liaison panel meeting annually)
Activity 2.3	Hold community fora (quarterly)
Activity 2.4	Hold workshops on sustainable farming and SFP at both reserves
Activity 2.5	Identify locations for SFP demonstrations and sign agreements with SFP participants
Activity 2.6	Design and undertake trials of low-input and wildlife-friendly rice production, natural fertiliser production at 6 locations
Activity 2.7	Collect data, do analysis, produce report on findings of activity 2.6
Activity 2.8	Develop and agree marketing strategy for wildlife-friendly rice and other products
Activity 2.9	Market wildlife-friendly products
Activity 2.10	Complete legal designation process for Kampong Krasang CFI at BPL
Activity 2.11	Undertake legal designation process for Koh Andet CFI at BPL
Activity 2.12	Undertake wild fishery yield analysis for both CFIs (beginning and end of project); produce report (use to inform CFI management plans)
Activity 2.13	Develop, agree and produce CFI management plans (including agreeing annual quota and plan for fish habitat restoration) using a participatory planning process

Activity 2.14	Implement CFi management plans
Activity 2.15	Develop and agree marketing strategy for eco-tourism at AP
Activity 2.16	Hold workshops on CBET project at BPL
Activity 2.17	Constitute CBET group for BPL
Activity 2.18	Agree development and marketing strategy for CBET at BPL
Activity 2.19	Produce quarterly progress report for both liaison panels on all activities
Activity 2.20	Produce annual review of progress on all activities
Activity 2.21	Establish network of information/training points

Output 3: Reserve management plans (2013-2017) for both reserves are implemented	
Activity 3.1	Undertake wetland health risk assessments at both sites; produce report
Activity 3.2	Develop and produce training manual
Activity 3.3	Develop training and conservation action programme (through training needs assessment and informed by site management plans)
Activity 3.4	Train extension training team (constituted from existing community groups at both sites)
Activity 3.5	Deliver training and conservation action programme (including invasive species control) to target audiences
Activity 3.6	Undertake survey of rice-growing and fishing practices of Vietnamese community at BPL
Activity 3.7	Deliver training in sustainable farming/fishing and reserve regulations to Vietnamese community
Activity 3.8	Design biological survey and monitoring programme (BSMP)
Activity 3.9	Implement BSMP
Activity 3.10	Produce BSMP report
Activity 3.11	Design habitat management trials
Activity 3.12	Implement habitat management trials
Activity 3.13	Produce report on habitat management trials
Activity 3.14	Support LCGs in delivering law enforcement activities
Activity 3.15	Undertake ESA at both sites; produce report
Activity 3.16	Produce quarterly progress report for liaison panels
Activity 3.17	Produce annual review of management plan implementation for liaison panels

Output 4: Water level management plans for both reserves (and floodplain land use plan for AP) developed with and endorsed by stakeholders through participatory working methods.	
Activity 4.1	Run launch workshops for both plans
Activity 4.2	Establish stakeholder groups and work programme
Activity 4.3	Draft plan consultations
Activity 4.4	Secure stakeholder endorsement of final plans

Activity 4.5	Publish and disseminate plans
Activity 4.6	Implement water level management plan
Activity 4.7	Implement land use plan
Activity 4.8	Produce quarterly progress reports for liaison panels
Activity 4.9	Produce annual review of progress and activities
Output 5: Wise-use guidelines for sustainable management of wetlands in Cambodia supported by government and in use at other wetland sites including Ramsar wetlands	
Activity 5.1	Establish national working group to draft guidelines
Activity 5.2	Run workshop to draft guidelines
Activity 5.3	Run study tour to Cambodian Ramsar wetland for key stakeholders
Activity 5.4	Publish draft guidelines and consult with all stakeholders
Activity 5.5	Workshops to finalise guidelines co-chaired by MAFF and Ministry of Environment
Activity 5.6	Publish and disseminate guidelines
Activity 5.7	Run national conference for wetland managers and wetland policy makers
Activity 5.8	Publish conference proceedings
Activity 5.9	Produce quarterly progress reports for liaison panels

26. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Recruit project team	2	X											
Project team initial training and orientation	3		X										
Output 1 Rights of tenure established for 6000 people of BPL													
Activity 1.1 Establish land registration committee (to include government and community representatives)	0.5		X										
Activity 1.2 Create map of current land use and users in the two communes of Kampong Krasang and Chey Chouk (with village and commune chiefs)	6			X	X	X							
Activity 1.3 Submit agreed map to Chief of Land Management (Takeo province) for approval	0.5							X					
Activity 1.4 Install boundary markers at strategic locations to demarcate the newly-registered community land tenure.	3								X	X	X		
Activity 1.5 Provide quarterly progress report to BPL liaison panel	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.6 Undertake annual review of land use at both reserves; produce report	1				X				X				X
Output 2 Co-management structures legally/formally established for CFIs, sustainable tourism and SFPs and stakeholders are able to deliver sustainable wetland management through them													
Activity 2.1 Constitute liaison panels (to receive progress reports from partners, review progress make recommendations for action)	0.5	X											
Activity 2.2 Hold liaison panel meetings (quarterly; plus one joint liaison panel meeting annually)	1		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.3 Hold community fora (quarterly)	1		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity Hold workshops on sustainable farming and SFP at both	1			X	X								

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.4 reserves													
Activity 2.5 Identify locations for SFP demonstrations and sign agreements with SFP participants	1				X								
Activity 2.6 Design and undertake trials of low-input and wildlife-friendly rice production, natural fertiliser production at 6 locations	3				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.7 Collect data, do analysis, produce report on findings of activity 2.6	2											X	
Activity 2.8 Develop and agree marketing strategy for wildlife-friendly rice and other products	1						X	X					
Activity 2.9 Market wildlife-friendly products	3							X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.10 Complete legal designation process for Kampong Krasang CFi at BPL	2	X	X	X	X								
Activity 2.11 Undertake legal designation process for Koh Andet CFi at BPL	4			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 2.12 Undertake wild fishery yield analysis for both CFIs (beginning and end of project); produce report (use to inform CFI management plans)	2	X											X
Activity 2.13 Develop, agree and produce CFI management plans (including agreeing annual quota and plan for fish habitat restoration) using a participatory planning process	3					X	X	X					
Activity 2.14 Implement CFI management plans	2						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.15 Develop and agree marketing strategy for eco-tourism at AP	1		X	X									
Activity 2.16 Hold workshops on CBET project at BPL	1					X							
Activity 2.17 Constitute CBET group for BPL	1						X						

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 2.18 Agree development and marketing strategy for CBET at BPL	1								X				
Activity 2.19 Produce quarterly progress report for both liaison panels on all activities	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.20 Produce annual review of progress on all activities	1				X				X				X
Activity 2.21 Establish network of information/training points	2				X	X							
Output 3 Reserve management plans (2013-2017) for both reserves are implemented													
Activity 3.1 Undertake wetland health risk assessments at both sites; produce report	1				X	X							
Activity 3.2 Develop and produce training manual	3		X	X	X								
Activity 3.3 Develop training and conservation action programme (through training needs assessment and informed by site management plans)	2			X									
Activity 3.4 Train extension training team (constituted from existing community groups at both sites)	2			X	X			X			X		
Activity 3.5 Deliver training and conservation action programme (including invasive species control) to target audiences	4			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 3.6 Undertake survey of rice-growing and fishing practices of Vietnamese community at BPL	0.5	X											
Activity 3.7 Deliver training in sustainable farming/fishing and reserve regulations to Vietnamese community	1	X			X				X				X
Activity 3.8 Design biological survey and monitoring programme (BSMP)	1		X	X									
Activity 3.9 Implement BSMP	3			X	X	X			X	X	X		

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 3.10 Produce BSMP report	1						X					X	
Activity 3.11 Design habitat management trials	1			X									
Activity 3.12 Implement habitat management trials	3			X	X	X			X	X	X		
Activity 3.13 Produce report on habitat management trials	1						X					X	
Activity 3.14 Support LCGs in delivering law enforcement activities	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 3.15 Undertake ESA at both sites; produce report	2											X	X
Activity 3.16 Produce quarterly progress report for liaison panels	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 3.17 Produce annual review of management plan implementation for liaison panels	1				X				X				X
Output 4 Water level management plans for both reserves (and floodplain land use plan for AP) developed with and endorsed by stakeholders through participatory working methods.													
Activity 4.1 Run launch workshops for both plans	0.5		X										
Activity 4.2 Establish stakeholder groups and work programme	0.5		X										
Activity 4.3 Draft plan consultations	1			X									
Activity 4.4 Secure stakeholder endorsement of final plans	1				X								
Activity 4.5 Publish and disseminate plans	1					X							

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 4.6 Implement water level management plan	2					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 4.7 Implement land use plan	2					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 4.8 Produce quarterly progress reports for liaison panels	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 4.9 Produce annual review of progress and activities	1				X				X				X
Output 5 Wise-use guidelines for sustainable management of wetlands in Cambodia supported by government and in use at other wetland sites including Ramsar wetlands													
Activity 5.1 Establish national working group to draft guidelines	0.5		X										
Activity 5.2 Run workshop to draft guidelines	0.5			X									
Activity 5.3 Run study tour to Cambodian Ramsar wetland for key stakeholders	0.5				X								
Activity 5.4 Publish draft guidelines and consult with all stakeholders	1						X						
Activity 5.5 Workshops to finalise guidelines co-chaired by MAFF and Ministry of Environment	1							X					
Activity 5.6 Publish and disseminate guidelines	2								X				
Activity 5.7 Run national conference for wetland managers and wetland policy makers	1											X	
Activity 5.8 Publish conference proceedings	1												X
Activity 5.9 Produce quarterly progress reports for liaison panels	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

27. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

Design and implementation of project M&E is ultimately the responsibility of the project leader but with frequent input from Cambodian field staff along with the liaison panel and FA directly.

Data from attitude surveys, biological surveys (including fish harvest), water level management trials and habitat mgmt trials will be collected and stored in a database open to all project partners during the course of the project and more widely thereafter. These data will be used to compile annual reports detailing findings and recommendations for action/ adaptation.

Baseline surveys and monitoring will be undertaken wherever practicable by members of the community e.g. in the form of Village Environment Action Teams at AP and by self help groups at BPL. These teams will be trained and supported by project leaders and extension trainers who will ensure that data collection protocols are adhered to. It is intended that the M&E programme will be one of the key ways in which capacity and knowledge is built in the local community leading to a greater understanding of the wetlands and their values and therefore increasing commitment to their protection.

Liaison panel membership will comprise representatives from the partners, from each of the livelihoods groups, commune chiefs and other local community representatives.

Quarterly reports to liaison panels from all project partners and concerning all project activities will provide the key opportunity to evaluate project progress on all fronts and to adapt management where required. Liaison panel minutes and other outputs will be stored electronically and summary hard copy documents provided in Khmer where required. Frequent meetings of community fora will provide more opportunities to gain feedback on project activities and need for change and adaptation.

Annual reviews of project achievements (or otherwise) will be produced by the liaison panel and disseminated to all stakeholders.

A list of indicators (as above) will be produced at project inception and lodged with the liaison panels at both sites so that progress towards achieving outputs can be cross-referenced every quarter. A note on progress against these indicators will be included in the minutes of each panel meeting.

For each of the activities, partners and participants will be able to give their feedback. This information will then be collated and form part of the quarterly submissions to the panels.

FA will periodically produce its own statements on project progress and these will be fed into the liaison panel meetings as available.

Each year there will be a joint-liaison panel meeting so that stakeholders from each site can learn about progress, cross-reference knowledge and experience and improve/adapt delivery.

We will seek to secure the participation of the CBD focal point from MoE in project delivery and receive her input.

We will use safeguarding tools developed in our recent CEPF project to ensure any negative impacts on livelihoods of local people are readily reported and identified, evaluated and mitigated as soon as possible. "Safeguarding" will be a standing item on liaison panel meeting agenda

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted.** Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

28. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

The budget has been worked out based on knowledge and costings developed during the first phase of CEPF-funded work, with significant input from all partners. This second phase of work will also benefit from the experience and skills of existing staff in Cambodia who have been effectively managing the CEPF project and its budget.

Due to the excellent working relationships already established with project partners, UK staff will travel to the project once a year each and will maintain regular communication via Skype and email. Day to day work will be largely carried out by project staff based in the community to reduce national travel costs.

Significant costs have been allowed for local experts, recruited by and from the local partners, to undertake specialist elements of work. They will work alongside external consultants (recruited by WWT from the UK and western NGOs) thus reducing the costs of importing external expertise, whilst helping support and build capacity in local partners.

The Darwin funding will cover all the costs for the following areas of work– developing sustainable livelihoods at both sites (including sustainable farming, community fisheries and ecotourism projects, and farmer/land owner subsidies) and securing land titles in BPL. The match funding from CEPF and other sources will cover reserve/habitat management and biodiversity monitoring. The core costs for running the project; including local staff and running the Local Conservation Groups are split between the two major funding applications. This allows us to ensure discrete elements of the project can be delivered even if the funding is not secured all at once.

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) **Yes, advice attached** **No**

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the company* of
 (*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £222,241 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at:

Name (block capitals)	
Position in the organisation	

Signed

Date:

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	X
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding. NB: you cannot apply for both	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	X
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 7?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations identified at Question 10?	X
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	X
Have you included a copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	X
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 2 December 2013 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.