



EIDPO030

Submit by Monday 1 December 2008



DARWIN200

### DARWIN INITIATIVE: APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 16: POST PROJECT

Please read the Guidance Notes for both Main Round and Post Project applications 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.

#### 1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post)

<b>Name:</b> James MacGregor	<b>Address:</b> IIED, 3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H 0DD, UK
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#### 2. Post-Project details

<b>Project Title (max 10 words):</b> "Scaling-up sustainable conservation through ecotourism and community-based monitoring"				
<b>Proposed start and end dates:</b> 1/4/09 – 31/3/11			<b>Duration of project:</b> 2 years	
<b>Darwin funding requested</b>	<b>2009/10</b> £76,300	<b>2010/11</b> £73,018	<b>2011/12</b> £	<b>Total</b> £149,318

#### 3. Original Project Title and Defra reference number (eg 162/-/-- or 10-065)

14-046 Sustainable tourism for species conservation in the Srepok Wilderness Area, Cambodia
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#### 4. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. Letters of support must also be provided from the host country partner(s) endorsing the partnership and value of the Post Project funding. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide more than one overseas project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
<b>Surname</b>	MacGregor		Seng
<b>Forename (s)</b>	James		Teak
<b>Post held</b>	Senior Researcher		Country Director
<b>Institution (if different to above)</b>	IIED		WWF Cambodia
<b>Department</b>	Environmental Economics Programme		
<b>Telephone</b>			
<b>Email</b>			

**5. Define the purpose of the Post Project (extracted from logframe) and explain how it is linked to the objectives of the original Darwin project? (Max 200 words)**

**Purpose:** Improving the capacity of Cambodian government and communities to benefit from sustainable management of globally significant biodiversity including critical habitat and key species through community-based natural resource monitoring and sustainable wildlife tourism within the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL) in Northeast Cambodia.

The original Darwin Initiative-funded project successfully piloted community-based monitoring in the 3,500km<sup>2</sup> Mondulkiri Protected Forest (SWA/MPF<sup>1</sup>). Its success led to calls from the Cambodian government and NGOs for replication in other Protected Areas. This Post-Project funding will build on initial success, scaling-up existing work in MPF and expanding activities into the EPL of protected areas and biodiversity corridors as part of an ecosystem approach that aims to safeguard 15,000km<sup>2</sup> of globally important tropical dry forest habitat. One unequivocal success was a MOMs pilot led by community rangers in MPF which clearly demonstrates potential replicability throughout EPL. The next step is to train community-monitoring teams across EPL to conduct MOMS independently as a means of building stronger support for conservation activities. Further, this project will expand capacity-building by the provincial Wildlife Ecotourism Management Board (WEMB), develop community tourism homestay initiative, environmental awareness and education activities, all initiated and successful under the previous DI grant, but which require additional momentum to expand to the landscape level.

**6. What have been the main outcomes (achievements) of the original project to date? (max 300 words)**

The original project proved successful in adapting Southern African Protected Area management best-practice to the Cambodian context. This strategy involved moving forward simultaneously on a number of initiatives: wildlife monitoring and protection, community engagement and capacity building, team building and training of officers in the MPF, private sector outreach and building political support. These complementary/parallel activities helped generate acceptance, trust and respect among disparate and often competing stakeholders. In short, the 'journey' of MPF management has had twin successes of boosting wildlife numbers and of bringing local communities into the centre of the project. It is here that new funding is sought to leverage this platform into sustainable flows of tangible benefits that serve poverty alleviation and species conservation throughout the *landscape* into the future.

The main achievement of the project was the successful adaptation of Management-Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS) from Namibia – the first time this has been trialled successfully outside Africa. Success owes much to its adaptation and use by MPF community rangers, and its complement with community outreach by 'giving something back' to those communities; including information on fire and wildlife numbers generated from MOMs data by MPF community rangers. Indeed, so successful that led to calls from the Cambodian government and NGOs for replication in other Protected Areas.

On communities, the project built an understanding of their socio-economic conditions through surveys and their capacities and constraints through the use of 3D model mapping tools to enable discussions among communities and government to both prioritise and design community protected areas while establishing new community-based organizations (for honey, resin, ecotourism).

The project established Cambodia's first provincial level ecotourism committee comprised of representatives from communities, government, and NGOs, and private sector which oversees ecotourism development inside and adjacent to all areas of biodiversity importance. Tourism development has been planned and managed through this committee, ensuring that all stakeholders are involved and comfortable with progress. Key has been not to over-sell or to expand expectations and opportunities before infrastructure is in place to ensure success.

The camera trapping activities support by Darwin has been instrumental in securing additional funds for monitoring activities for key species. The communications opportunities afforded by photographs confirming presence (see *Darwin News*, Issue 10), and later reproduction, of critically endangered tiger, leopard, and Asian elephant provided a significant boost for fundraising - especially for tiger monitoring - and means future Darwin support can focus on community wildlife monitoring, tourism, and education.

**7. What steps have been taken to ensure that project purpose and outputs of the original project will be achieved within the original project term? (max 200 words)**

<sup>1</sup> The "Srepok Wilderness Area (SWA) Project" was originally used in project documents but is now referred to as Mondulkiri Protected Forest (MPF) – the official name in Cambodia for this protected area.

The initial project 14-046 finished in March 2008, with several activities continued through leveraged funding. Post-Project funding is requested in order to sustain momentum and for expansion and scaling-up of key initiatives across the landscape. The original project not only achieved its project goals, but there was acceleration on a number of key indicators:

- Camera trapping results indicated higher than expected reproduction of key endangered species, as well as the increase in size of herds
- The community-based monitoring uptake in MPF was quicker and wider than anticipated. Hence data benefits were higher
- The interest from other protected areas and agencies has risen, with training provided for several government agencies and NGOs on MOMS and the landscape approach to conservation
- The work of the community extension team was able to reach a larger number of people than originally planned, including wider application of 3D-modelling tool, and land use planning training for more people than intended
- Establishment of community-based organizations (CBOs) was initiated well-ahead of schedule and has already begun to generate income for communities (honey association) and communities are approaching WWF with requests for micro-project support following the initial successes.

These accomplishments set the tone for Post-Project Darwin support.

**8. Please list the UK/collaborative (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved in the Post Project, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project and in the original project (if applicable). Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including Post Project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.**

<p><b>Partner Name:</b> <b>WWF Cambodia</b></p>	<p>WWF is the lead on project implementation in Cambodia and is responsible for developing and maintaining working relationships with all government and community stakeholders, organising and delivering training and capacity building activities, ensuring project objectives are well understood by all stakeholders and communicated widely in Cambodia and the region, as well as day-to-day management of work plans and budgets. WWF first began implementing projects in the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL) in 2002, and currently manages 14+ projects and supports 100+ staff. WWF jointly developed both the original Darwin project and this Post-Project with IIED.</p>
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<b>Partner Name:</b> <b>Forestry Administration (FA) (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, MAFF)</b>	<p>The FA is the key government agency in the Eastern Plains responsible for management of state forest land outside of protected areas as well as having responsibility for managing the largest protected area in the landscape – Monduliri Protected Forest (MPF). FA has a long standing MoU with WWF, was and is closely involved in the overall design of conservation activities in the EPL including the initial Darwin Initiative project (was main recipient of capacity building and training activities), and is supportive of ongoing conservation in the landscape including the activities within the Post-Project. The FA wishes to expand MPF best practice to its staff in other PAs in Cambodia. Two successes the FA are keen to replicate are the team-building in the MPF and the low levels of conflict or illegal activity that are noted in the area owing to the project. On 1 December 2008 FA approved 87 sites (125,000 ha) in five provinces to be co-managed as Community Forests. The FA Director – H.E Ty Sokhun, has expressed verbal support for the Post-Project, although he was unable to provide a formal written supporting letter to meet the deadline due to a combination of major national holidays and official engagements. The letter will be provided as soon as possible.</p>
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<b>Partner Name:</b> <b>Ministry of Environment (MoE)</b>	<p>MoE currently manage 24 of Cambodia's 27 protected areas including Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS), one of two priority protected areas WWF supports in the EPL. WWF has a MoU with MoE on nature conservation and protected area management in Cambodia. MoE was one of main recipients of capacity building and training activities in original project and will be more involved in the Post-project through training for community protected areas and capacity building for community tourism. One request from MoE is for WWF to help instigate and manage a process for the scaling-up of best practice in MPF to its other PAs, notably adjacent PPWS. Under MoE's Program of Works for Protected Area project (UNDP/GEF) and its CEPAMP project (World Bank) aims to introduce countrywide MIST and Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), two methods largely developed or adjusted for Cambodia, in MPF.</p>
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<b>Partner Name:</b> <b>Wildlife Ecotourism Management Board (WEMB)</b>	<p>The WEMB was one of the key outputs of the initial Darwin Initiative project. It is comprised of government, community, private sector, and NGO representatives, and is chaired by the Provincial Governor. Its main function is to guide the development of sustainable ecotourism projects inside protected areas and in other high biodiversity value areas across the EPL. The WEMB will receive significant training and capacity building in the Post-Project.</p>
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<b>9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above?</b> <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span>	
<b>If yes, please give details:</b>	
<p>WWF facilitated the establishment and supports the operation of a Provincial Conservation Planning Working Group (PCPWG) in Monduliri province that meets to discuss and share information related to environment, conservation, and land use planning in the province. They are consulted and informed about all new relevant projects. WWF has also discussed with other interested NGOs the intention to continue the previous work.</p> <p>WWF initiated a dialogue between the Minister of Environment and six large international conservation NGOs active in Cambodia (WWF, WCS, CI, Wildlife Alliance, FFI, Birdlife), regarding the relation between mining and protected area zoning after the new PA Law was passed in January 2008.</p> <p>Other NGOs in Cambodia are keen to replicate the successful introduction and application of MIST, MOMS and METT.</p>	

**9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders?**

Yes  No

**If yes, please give details:**

WWF also participates in a national network that aims to support community tourism (Cambodia Community Based Ecotourism Network – CCBEN; [www.geocities.com/cambodiabben](http://www.geocities.com/cambodiabben)). WWF will seek trainer support from tourism hospitality schools set up to serve the large tourism industry centred around the UNESCO World Heritage Angkor Wat temple complex in Siem Reap.

**9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated?**

Yes  No

**If yes, please give details:**

**9d. Is liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country?**  Yes  No

**If yes, please give details:**

WWF maintains regular and close contact with the focal point in the Ministry of Environment, including Chay Samith (Director, Department of Nature Conservation and Protection), Chan Somali (Director CBD Department, General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection), Chanrithy Chuon (Biodiversity Corridors Initiative National Support Unit, Department of Natural Resources Assessment & Environmental Data Management).

### **POST PROJECT DETAILS**

**10. Please provide a Concept Note (max 1,000 words). Describe the problem to be addressed, explain why it is a priority for the host country and how its resolution will improve host country ability to meet it's obligations under CBD/CMS/CITES. The proposed strategy and its intended outcomes should be described adequately, including justification for and brief details of the contribution of each UK and host country partner.**

Capacity for planning and management continues to be a major obstacle to progress in several sectors in Cambodia, particularly in natural resource management. Nevertheless, progress is being made at a steady rate and therefore it is essential that continued assistance is given to ensure improvements are monitored and built upon. The Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL) of Northeast Cambodia contains the country's most bio-diverse ecosystems, in particular the globally important tropical dry forests referred to as the Lower Mekong Dry Forests Ecoregion. Increasing numbers of people live here and IIED-WWF is keen to leverage conservation for poverty alleviation efforts. Yet, gathering data on the ever-changing condition of this ecosystem is a significant problem, particularly with regard to human impacts and the relationship with poor communities who are only partly responsible for these impacts. Indeed, communities are an integral part of the natural system and a crucial element in any viable long-term solution; dependent on a healthy forest ecosystem to maintain their livelihoods and therefore also have a major stake in monitoring change in the system. All too often however, communities are taken out of the decision making equation, with little input into the management of natural resources. One solution is to build a simple mechanism for communities to be directly involved in monitoring the aspects of biodiversity that are most relevant for their livelihoods, and so this project will expand the work done in the last three years to build a simple yet effective community-based natural resources monitoring system (MOMS). MOMS was piloted first in Asia in MPF under the initial Darwin Initiative grant 14-046.

The initial Darwin Initiative project demonstrated the potential for replicability of many of the tools and initiatives developed, particularly MOMS, 3D-modelling, and ecotourism capacity building. Cambodia is in much need for examples of approaches that have either already proven to be successful, or have good potential to be successful in achieving their development goals or obligations to international agreements and conventions. As one of the few developing countries that still has relatively high forest cover and largely intact ecosystems but at the same time is under increasing pressure to exploit these resources unsustainably, it is essential that any initiatives that have proven to be successful or show great promise, be continued and scaled-up as much as possible.

Ecotourism has long been discussed and promoted as a key strategic priority for the Cambodian government to enhance local livelihoods and to contribute to economic development. Where this policy often falls short is in the failure to recognise the need to integrate economic development policy such as tourism promotion with policies that preserve and sustainably manage the resource on which tourism depends. Therefore this project will build on initial successes (WEMB) in building a basic level of awareness and understanding, particularly among decision makers, together with enhanced capacity to plan and manage ecotourism projects that maximise benefits for all stakeholders concerned. It is recognised that tourism is not a panacea for solving problems related to livelihoods or the sustainable financing of biodiversity conservation, however, it does hold considerable potential for making significant contributions to both if it is well planned. Thus far, tourism development has been planned and managed through this committee, ensuring that all stakeholders are involved and comfortable with progress. Key has been not to over-sell or to expand expectations and opportunities before infrastructure is in place to ensure success.

Community participation in natural resource management and improving capacity for ecotourism development both require an increased awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource use. For that reason, the project includes an integral environmental education component, building on successful flexible/adaptable models of information management and capacity building developed under the original grant.

Cambodia developed its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2002 as the main mechanism to meet its obligations to the CBD (ratified in 1995). The Post-Project will continue to support Cambodia's CBD contribution obligations as they relate to developing incentive mechanisms focused around ecotourism, strengthening protected area management and wildlife monitoring and by ensuring empowerment of local communities to address local community natural resource use needs. The project will indirectly support implementation of CITIES and CMS through monitoring of trade impacts and species presence in the landscape.

Through the original project, a solid platform was built on which to scale up community involvement in monitoring and develop tourism to benefit communities and biodiversity. This approach has demonstrated merit and therefore justifies continuation. IIED provided much needed expertise in the original Darwin project particularly in the developing stages of ecotourism project development and crucially, facilitating the very successful transfer of knowledge and skills related to community-based monitoring. IIED will continue to provide this support, albeit on a reduced level now that capacity has been developed in the Cambodian partners. WWF is the main driver of this initiative in the EPL and will ensure activities are delivered effectively. WWF will lead the continuing capacity building of the WEMB and will facilitate the appropriate roll out of MOMS into communities as well as the identification and training of MOMS 'Champions' – seen as crucial to achieve sustainability and local community empowerment. FA and MoE are responsible for ensuring communities are given access to protected areas to conduct monitoring activities, and for ensuring appropriate approval of community tourism initiatives inside CPAs/CPF's. The WEMB will ensure community-based tourism activities are given full support for planning and obtaining necessary permits and other official approval, as well as promoting sustainable tourism in the landscape.

**11. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work?**  Yes  No

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

**12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to:**

At least one must be selected.

- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.

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

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)  Yes  No

CITES  Yes  No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)  Yes  No

**What problem is this project addressing and how was it identified? (150 words)**

Cambodia suffers from several limiting factors related to sustainable development mandates within the constitution. The combination of rapid but uneven economic growth, broadening rural poverty, land grabbing, accelerating natural resource depletion, undermines a desire to leverage existing successful industries such as tourism. Community-based NRM exists at a mostly theoretical level, and although there are several related initiatives ongoing throughout the country, few have proved potential for replicability. Through the original project funded by DI, a pilot initiative instigated using global best practice principles has demonstrated such potential. WWF and partners identified the need and potential for continuing several key activities in MPF, Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS) and the adjacent biodiversity corridors, as well as the community areas close to these sites. Without the project, an important opportunity will be lost for an approach that has gained considerable local and national political support and well as local community enthusiasm and impetus.

**What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)**

The project will leverage additional community support for conservation by rolling out MOMs in communities across the landscape. This will help to ensure local communities have the capacity to monitor and sustainably use natural resources based on models of best practice. Community associations will develop the capacity to directly manage community-based ecotourism initiatives, and to manage the direct income that results from ongoing and future tourism initiatives. Local Government institutions will become more aware and will develop the skills required to plan, manage, and share benefits for ecotourism development.

Through the combination of capacity building and skills-based training in natural resources monitoring and tourism development, the project will make an important contribution to the overall ecosystem approach to conservation that aims to safeguard more than 15,000km<sup>2</sup> of globally important tropical dry forest habitat that harbours the recovering populations of several endangered species well into the future and beyond the project's lifespan.

**Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)**

The Dry Forests in the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL) of Northeast Cambodia contain some of Southeast Asia's last significant populations of iconic animals and possess significant potential for the restoration of species populations such as tiger and Asian elephant that have been lost from other parts of the region. The Dry Forests are one of the world's Global 200 Ecoregions – among the most important places on Earth for the conservation of biodiversity. Cambodia's forest cover is close to 60%, much higher than neighbouring Thailand or Vietnam, and is therefore under pressure for the natural resources that it contains. The EPL protects one of the largest intact blocks of tropical dry forests in the world, and as tropical dry forests are generally considered to be far more threatened than tropical evergreen forests, there is an urgency to the conservation efforts required to safeguard the dry forests and associated biodiversity, especially in the EPL.

**How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words)**

This project makes very clear contributions to the CBD through further work on developing a range of incentive mechanisms focused around ecotourism, strengthening (community-based) wildlife monitoring and by empowering communities to address local community natural resource use needs. It also directly supports the efforts of the larger landscape programme to strengthen protected area management; this remains the cornerstone of the approach in the EPL given the need to ensure that the large blocks of Dry Forests remain intact in the long term.

Through the latter approach, the project will support efforts to contribute to CMS by ensuring habitat connectivity across the landscape that enables wild elephant populations to move freely according to the different seasons, as well as providing habitat for a number of important and critically endangered bird species (Giant Ibis, and three species of *Gyps* vultures).

The project will indirectly support implementation of CITES through community monitoring of wildlife trade.

**13. Explain how gains from the Post-project work will be distinct and additional to those of the existing project. Show where possible how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding. (max 200 words)**

The original Darwin project helped to leverage additional funds for species monitoring in the EPL, but this monitoring will not provide information on a number of other key natural resources that have a bearing on both conservation and community livelihoods, and so this is where the expansion of MOMS is a key component. The original project piloted the implementation of MOMS through community rangers working inside MPF and employed as dedicated protected area personnel. The next step is to train community members who live on the boundaries of MPF and other protected areas (PPWS) to gather data on wildlife and natural resource use in their own community areas. This activity cannot take place without additional resources to support training and start up costs of the monitoring. Future fundraising for protected area management, and tourism revenue will cover MOMS operating costs.

The initial project developed a strategy for tourism; now resources are required to kick-start tourism activities in communities and ensure income benefits are realised. Communities (and local government) need specific tourism training that is targeted to local needs and is aligned with conservation goals.

Both of these main activities need to be complemented with an environmental education programme for which the costs are relatively small but nevertheless are crucial to ensure stakeholders' understanding of conservation-livelihoods linkages is improved.

**14. What will be the long term benefits of the project in the host country or region and how will these help to strengthen the impact and legacy of your original Darwin project? Have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 250 words)**

One of the key elements of the project is replicability; replicating and adapting global best practice for PA management, community participation in NRM, and of approaches that raise collective conservation benefits. Cambodia needs workable ideas to solve basic problems, including those related to the unsustainable use of natural resources. The initiatives piloted in the original Darwin Initiative project were essential for testing these ideas; to assess the applicability, scalability and replicability. However, one cannot continue developing pilot projects; when an idea appears to work in one region, it should be provided with the resources needed to fully test whether it will deliver the expected long term benefits there, and whether this works elsewhere. The original project demonstrated the potential for securing long-term benefits through a number of approaches new to Cambodia, and yet this potential has not yet been fully tested elsewhere. It is expected that this extra funding will enable the necessary testing to help refine and secure benefits from implementing and replicating MOMS and community tourism.

Enhanced political support for conservation in this landscape, and in Cambodia, is key to ensuring this project's legacy endures. There can be no substitute for political will, for without it any project becomes unsustainable. While recognising that political will cannot be forced, it can be developed through targeted interventions and strategic relationship building with individuals who demonstrate a desire to champion the cause. WWF's foundations of success in EPL are built on solid institutional and individual relationships that require nurturing.

**15. 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 is part of a progressive approach of testing, scaling and replicating. As such we sincerely hope it doesn't reach an end point during this project! However, in the EPL we aim for this project to provide the stimulus for community engagement and ecotourism in such a way as to become sustainable. We aim to deliver sufficient training to NGOs, officials and our own staff to ensure that MOMs and other mechanisms are embedded within the development framework in EPL.

IIED/WWF has gone to great lengths to foster a common vision and shared goals for the future state of the EPL. This strategy involved moving forward simultaneously on a number of initiatives: wildlife monitoring and protection, community engagement and capacity building, team building and training of officers in the MPF, private sector outreach and building political support.

We will continue to advocate that larger government funding commitments and sustainable financing mechanisms are needed to contribute a higher proportion of the costs of biodiversity protection, so that dependence on external funding sources can be phased out in the medium term. Our current estimates are that it will take several years to increase local capacity, to build high-level political support for conservation that also maximises local benefits, and to cultivate a culture of long-term holistic planning.

At the more local scale, the MPF team truly believe that creating a working environment around teamwork, shared visions and goals and a sense of achievement is critical to both reducing staff turnover and to ensuring that when people do leave, there is a sense of pride in adequately training new staff. An emphasis has always and will continue to be placed on the training of trainers as a means to ensure as much as possible of the new skill and knowledge development is retained by project staff and stakeholders.

**16. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)**

The Darwin name and logo will continue to feature prominently on project outputs such as newsletters, news articles, websites, publications, and signs. Darwin is already well recognised from original project outputs - the Post-Project will further enhance Darwin Initiative visibility and profile. During the initial Darwin Initiative grant, the logo appears on t-shirts, community information boards, road-side Park entrance boards, as well as a variety of printed media in Cambodia and the UK.

We expect this to continue with this subsequent grant, ensuring that the MOMs roll-out across the EPL landscape and scaling-up with MPF are directly associated purely with the Darwin imprint.

**17. If your project includes training and development, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge do you expect the beneficiaries to obtain. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)**

Most if not all of the project training needs have already been identified; training can be implemented almost immediately following project start. For MOMS, some assessments do need to be undertaken in communities to identify specific needs for natural resource monitoring. At least 12 community representatives will be trained to undertake MOMS on a regular basis, as well as at least 30 additional community members trained in the basics of monitoring including GIS-based monitoring in three communes. The training will be undertaken by government and community rangers who received training in Namibia and who have been closely involved in the implementation of MOMS in MPF. The MOMS system includes a built-in review mechanism that requires comprehensive reviews of the quality and accuracy of data collected at least every six months.

At least 20 local people will undergo training as tour guides. Community associations will receive training in managing community-based ecotourism initiatives with at least two commune councils and two CBOs trained in tourism planning and financial management. Some training expertise exists in facilities serving the tourism industry around Angkor Wat. Other CBO training will be conducted by the multi-agency, community extension team in the EPL and from other regional expertise. As with previous similar training for CBOs, Post-Project training activities will include built-in evaluation of performance to measure level of knowledge and core competencies.

EE will be integrated as extra-curricula school-based activities and as well as being embedded in local community associations through the implementation of EE programmes in at least three schools and at least five villages. Teachers already trained in conducted EE will function as trainers of trainers (TOTs) and will assist with evaluations performed by WWF's EE team in the EPL.



## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

18. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note for Main applications.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b> 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><b>Sub-Goal:</b> Equitable economic prosperity and improved quality of life through sustainable use, protection and management of biological resources<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>Develop and implement recovery programs for all endangered vertebrate species Improve the implementation of CITES and minimize impacts of illegal trade on wildlife Develop eco-tourism opportunities involving local communities Develop community-based NRM programmes for forestry, fisheries, land use, protected areas, endangered species protection, ex situ conservation, wildlife management, and agriculture Implement legal, economic and other incentive measures promoting the contribution and participation of different stakeholders to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity <i>N.B: All indicators from NBSAP<sup>3</sup></i></p>	<p>Number of recovery programmes in place Number of fines Number of community based eco-tourism projects Number of programmes established List of incentive measures in place</p>	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> Improving the capacity of Cambodian government and communities to benefit from sustainable management of globally significant biodiversity including critical habitat and key species through community-based natural resource monitoring and sustainable wildlife tourism within the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL) in Northeast Cambodia.</p>	<p>Government staff and community members trained and implementing new skills and knowledge Tangible benefits to communities and relevant government agencies Measurable conservation impact on key threatened species and associated critical habitat</p>	<p># of government staff and community members trained and actively participating</p>	<p>Solid political will at the national level for engaging communities and for maintaining at least minimum level of support to protected areas</p>

<sup>2</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Royal Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Environment, April 2002, FAO/UNDP/GEF, Project CMB/98/G33

<sup>3</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Royal Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Environment, April 2002, FAO/UNDP/GEF, Project CMB/98/G33; P.27, 56, 66

<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <p>1. Local communities have the capacity to monitor and sustainably use natural resources</p>	<p>1. a. At least 12 community members active in resource monitoring using MOMS</p> <p>1. b. At least one training on invasive species given to MOMS team</p> <p>1. c. All 3D models and maps updated and digitized</p> <p>1. d. Training in 3 communes on community GIS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOMS books</li> <li>• Report on review sessions and meetings of MOMS teams</li> <li>• Minutes of meetings with commune councils</li> <li>• 3D models and GIS maps</li> <li>• Training reports</li> <li>• Commune development and investment plans</li> <li>• Commune land use plans</li> </ul>	<p>Communes willing to support and actively participate in resource monitoring, land use planning activities, and self-regulated use of resources</p> <p>Political will at the provincial level for engaging communities and maintaining support in</p>
<p>2. Local Government institutions have awareness and skills to plan, manage, and share benefits for ecotourism development</p>	<p>2. a. At least 10 provincial government officers trained in provincial tourism planning and marketing</p> <p>2. b. Benefit sharing mechanism in place for 3 tourism enterprises (2 homestays in communes, 1 ecolodge inside protected area)</p> <p>2. c. Study tours to at least 2 ecotourism projects in the Greater Mekong region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism Plan</li> <li>• Benefit sharing mechanism regulations</li> <li>• Tourism revenue financial report</li> <li>• Training and study tour reports</li> </ul>	<p>Provincial authorities, communes, CBOs, NGOs, and private sector continue to support the operation of WEMB</p>
<p>3. Community- based ecotourism initiatives are managed by community associations</p>	<p>3. a. At least 2 Community association chiefs and 2 commune councils trained on tourism planning</p> <p>3. b. At least 2 Community-based organizations (CBOs) trained in financial management</p> <p>3. c. At least 3 tourism business initiatives piloted</p> <p>3. d. At least 20 people trained as guides</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commune ecotourism plans within provincial ecotourism plan</li> <li>• Training materials</li> <li>• Benefit sharing agreements</li> <li>• Business revenue reports</li> <li>• Training handbook for guides</li> </ul>	<p>Community is still willing to become involved in ecotourism development</p>
<p>4. Environmental education is integrated as extra-curricula school-based activities and is embedded in local community associations</p>	<p>4. a. At least 3 schools implement monthly environmental education activities</p> <p>4. b. Support to and expansion of national Eco-club network</p> <p>4. c. At least 3 environmental education centres (or corners) established and maintained in selected schools</p> <p>4. d. Newly trained community educators implement environmental education activities in at least 5 villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental education modules for eco-clubs</li> <li>• Eco-club charter and list of members</li> <li>• Local community educators' work plans and reports</li> </ul>	<p>School teachers and community educators commit to continuing and expanding EE programmes</p> <p>Continued support from the department of education</p>
<p>5. Local experts in conservation are equipped with the skills to transfer knowledge and expertise</p>	<p>5. a. At least 5 project staff trained as facilitators and trainers</p> <p>5. b. Training provided to least 5 CBOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TNA Report</li> <li>• Training evaluation reports</li> </ul>	<p>Staff continue to work with WWF after training</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Review the initial implementation of MOMs at community level as basis for developing annual work plan for the MOMS team</li> <li>1.2 MOMS champions identified, trained and supported</li> <li>1.3 Train MOMS team on invasive species monitoring</li> <li>1.4 Update MOMS books to include additional natural resource use including NTFP</li> <li>1.5 Regular meeting among MOMS team to share learning</li> <li>1.6 Update information in all the 3D model maps produced in previous project</li> <li>1.7 Train Eastern Plains Landscape GIS staff on digitizing information from the 3D model maps</li> <li>1.8 Train CBO members on community GIS</li> <li>1.9 Digitize baseline and updated information from the 3D model maps</li> <li>1.10 Develop a mechanism for regular feedback and processing of the monitoring results, and encourage integration into commune development planning processes</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Develop and implement a monthly environmental education programme of activities (including maintenance of environmental information centres) for the eco clubs and schools involved</li> <li>2.2 Facilitate the development of environmental education work plans of the extension committees of the various CBOs/associations</li> <li>2.3 Monitoring of the action plans developed after environmental education activities</li> <li>2.4 Continue coaching and mentoring the trained local community educators and teachers on facilitation and training skills</li> <li>2.5 Provide support to and further expand the Eco-club network</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Assess the training needs and capacity of the project staff in training skills</li> <li>3.2 Develop and implement training skills program for project staff</li> <li>3.3 Organize training workshops for local community educators and CBO officers</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Training on community tourism management for commune council and community-based organizations (CBOs)</li> <li>4.2 Financial management training</li> <li>4.3 Facilitate set up of tourism initiatives</li> <li>4.4 Develop benefit sharing mechanism for community-based ecotourism initiative in Dei Ey and Krang Teh communes</li> <li>4.5 Conduct guide training</li> <li>4.6 Conduct training in hospitality, catering, hygiene</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 Training on (Provincial) tourism planning for WEMB members (incl. tourism impact monitoring)</li> <li>5.2 Develop expanded ecotourism plan for Mondulkiri as part of Eastern Plains landscape</li> <li>5.3 Support operation of WEMB (quarterly meetings)</li> <li>5.4 Set up tourism infrastructure for PPWS</li> <li>5.5 Study tour to successful ecotourism project in the region to exchange information on best practices and lessons learned</li> <li>5.6 Attend network meetings and workshops in the region to increase knowledge and skills on ecotourism</li> </ul>
<p><b>Monitoring activities:</b></p> <p>Monitoring data produced through MOMS undertaken by communities in the Eastern Plains Landscape. Income generated directly for local communities from tourism and other natural resource-based initiatives.</p>

19. 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 Post Project.

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.1 Review the initial implementation of MOMs at community level as basis for developing annual work plan for the MOMS team	2								
1.2 MOMS champions identified, trained and supported	24								
1.3 Train MOMS team on monitoring natural resource use including NTFPs	2								
1.4 Update MOMS books to include additional natural resource uses	2								
1.5 Regular meeting among MOMS team to share learning (6-monthly meetings)	4								
1.6 Update information in all the 3D model maps produced in previous project	6								
1.7 Train Eastern Plains Landscape GIS staff on digitizing information from the 3D model maps	0.25								
1.8 Train CBO members on community GIS	0.25								
1.9 Digitize baseline and updated information from the 3D model maps	3								
1.10 Develop a mechanism for regular feedback and processing of the monitoring results, and encourage integration into commune development planning processes (6-monthly meetings)	4								
2.1 Develop and implement a monthly environmental education programme of activities (including maintenance of environmental information centres) for the eco clubs and schools	21								
2.2 Facilitate the development of environmental education work plans of the extension committees of the various CBOs/associations (Every 3 months)	7								
2.3 Monitoring of the action plans developed after environmental education activities	2								
2.4 Continue coaching and mentoring local community educators and teachers on facilitation and training skills	4								
2.5 Provide support to and further expand the Eco-club network (Quarterly)	7								
3.1 Assess the training needs and capacity of the project staff in training skills	1								
3.2 Develop and implement training skills programme for project staff	2								
3.3 Organize training workshops for local community educators and CBO officers	3								
4.1 Training on community tourism management for commune council and community-based organizations (CBOs)	2								
4.2 Financial management training	3								
4.3 Facilitate set up of tourism initiatives	12								

4.4	Develop benefit sharing mechanism for community-based ecotourism initiatives in Dei Ey and Krang The communes	9							
4.5	Conduct guide training	1							
4.6	Conduct training in hospitality, catering, hygiene	2							
5.1	Training on (Provincial) tourism planning for WEMB members (incl. tourism impact monitoring)	2							
5.2	Develop expanded ecotourism plan for Mondulkiri as part of Eastern Plains landscape	6							
5.3	Support operation of WEMB	24							
5.4	Set up tourism infrastructure for PPWS	6							
5.5	Study tour to successful ecotourism project in the region to exchange best practices and lessons learned	0.5							
5.6	Attend network meetings and workshops in the region to increase knowledge and skills on ecotourism	24							

**20. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you are likely to report against. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project.**

Standard Measure No	Description	Tick if Relevant
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	150
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	40
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	5
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	3
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	1
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	1
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	2
12A	Number of computer based databases to be <b>established</b> and handed over to host country	1
12B	Number of computer based databases to be <b>enhanced</b> and handed over to host country	1
13A	Number of species reference collections to be <b>established</b> and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be <b>enhanced</b> and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be <b>organised</b> to present/disseminate findings	6
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	2
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	2
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	2
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	4
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	500
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be <b>established</b>	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be <b>enhanced/ extended</b>	
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	1
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	1
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	11,500
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	87,200



## PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

The indicators developed for each of the five outputs will enable straightforward monitoring of project progress. To further enhance M&E efficiency, WWF is currently developing a landscape conservation-monitoring plan that includes work plans and indicators for all activities being developed and implemented in the EPL. This will be managed by an M&E officer who will keep track of which indicators need to be monitored, by who, using what methods, and by when. Therefore the monitoring and evaluation process will be ongoing from project start to end. Furthermore, six-monthly technical reports will be produced and used for review by WWF, IIED, and other partners. The project leader from IIED is a recognised M&E expert in CBNRM and will conduct two in-country evaluations with the rest of the project team to assess progress and develop any strategy adaptations required.

## FUNDING AND BUDGET

**Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which will provide the Budget information for this application. Some of the questions below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.**

**NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative will not be able to agree increases in grants to cover inflation on UK costs once grants are awarded.**

**22. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)**

IIED's income for 2007/8 was £11.3 million, of which funding comprises 50% from governments and government agencies; 5% from international and multilateral agencies; 44% from foundations and NGOs; and 1% from corporations and other income. Pass-through payments to collaborative partnerships represented 34% of expenditure covering approximately 300 projects involving some 162 partners in 59 countries. Public funds received include DFID (UK) £2 million, DANIDA (Denmark) £0.7 million, SIDA (Sweden) £1.4 million, Dutch MFA (The Netherlands) £1.2 million and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (Switzerland) £0.2 million.

**23. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out addition work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.**

### **Confirmed:**

IIED has confirmed £10,800 over the project lifespan as matched funding. This is from an Environmental Economics Programme sub-theme on 'Making markets work for the poor' through DANIDA funding.

WWF-US has confirmed £31,600 over the project lifespan as matched funding. This is for a biodiversity monitoring programme and support to the Landscape Manager, CET Technical Advisor and for travel and field operations.

WWF Netherlands has confirmed £9,000 during 2009-10 as matched funding. This is for general support to WWF's Ecotourism team leader and protected area managers.

October Hill Foundation has confirmed £26,600 over the project lifespan as matched funding. This is matched funding for the EE and training activities.

**Unconfirmed:**

IIED is seeking to get a proposal for £15,200 funded from Sida as a direct contribution to this project through an IIED sub-theme on 'Benefit sharing mechanisms for pro-poor growth'.

WWF Cambodia is seeking to get a proposal for £28,000 funded from EC for community livelihoods support projects, EE, and sustainable finance mechanism pilot projects.

**24. Please give details of any further funding resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) sought from the host country partner (s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)**

**Financial resources:****Funding in kind:**

The MPF Community Extension Team share resources extensively in the field with their direct colleagues at the FA and with their counterparts in other NGOs. This extends to boat use, accommodation and coordinating work in communities. This relationship will continue in both MPF and in the landscape.

WWF is providing additional and un-budgeted office space and office equipment in Phnom Penh and in several newly built community facilities in the landscape's target communities that will be used extensively for training activities. Additional staff support for MOMS training and EE activities will be provided by FA and MoE.

**25. What was the amount of funding for the original Darwin Project?**

	<b>Total Project Costs £</b>
<b>Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding</b>	£172,619
<b>+ Funding/Income from other sources</b>	£250,000 (approx). £93,276 originally (Jan 05) plus \$320,000 during project life
<b>= Total original project cost</b>	£422,619

**FCO NOTIFICATION**

**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 details of the Darwin Post-project and the resultant work in the UK or in the host country.**


**CERTIFICATION 2009/10**

On behalf of the company\* of International Institute for Environment and Development  
(\*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £76,300 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2010 on the activities 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 lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

**I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.**

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	JAMES MACGREGOR		
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Senior Research Associate		
<b>Signed</b>		<b>Date:</b>	1-12-08

## Post Project Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	x
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	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
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	x
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages?	x
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	x
Have you included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader, any other UK staff working >50% on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation?	x
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	x
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	x
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	x
Have you read the Guidance Notes for both Main projects and Post Projects ?	x

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 1 December 2008** to [Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk) using the first few words of the project title as the subject of your email. However, 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). In addition, a hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL postmarked **not later than Tuesday 2 December 2008**.

**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.