

Annual Project Review Report

DATE: 31 December 2007

Award ID: 00038552

Description: The Tonle Sap Conservation Project is a seven year project (2004-11) executed by the Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC) and funded by GEF through UNDP Cambodia. The project is aimed at developing the management capacity for biodiversity conservation in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve, through: 1) enhancing the capacity for management of biodiversity in the Biosphere Reserve's three Core Areas; 2) developing systems for monitoring and management of biodiversity; and, 3) promoting awareness, education and outreach on biodiversity conservation.

Implementing Partner: Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve Secretariat; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Period Covered: 2007

1. Project Issues:

| Status of Project Risks & Risk Management Strategy: | Open Project Issues & Issue Management Strategy. |
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| <p>The following risks were identified a the inception report related to:</p> <p>1) The failure of agencies to cooperate closely could prevent the delivery of key activities.</p> <p>Cooperation between agencies has improved and is effective at this point.</p> <p>Regular team meetings in 2007 have been effective in building relationships. A project board, consistent with RMG requirement, including clear roles and responsibilities for key agencies, has been set up and is expected to further contribute to cooperation.</p> <p>2) Low levels of capacity within implementing agencies may delay project activities and the quality of their delivery.</p> <p>We had seen to date the capacity of key government staff has improved. There is now better appreciation of project objectives and engagement in project activities by counterparts as demonstrated by fuller participation in meetings and workshops and better in planning and implementation of the project activities. However, their capacity levels still need to be developed to further address this risk through ongoing project training. Training needs have been reassessed in 2007.</p> <p>Provincial staff are being engaged more in project</p> | <p>In general, there are no open issues that have had significant adverse effects on project implementation. However, issues identified in 2007 were related to:</p> <p>1) There are requests to increase TSCP funding for performance based salary incentives for government counterpart staff (rangers) as their work increased for EAEO, livelihood and other.</p> <p>Budget reallocation may limit funding availability for implementation of key activities.</p> <p>A review of salary supplements has commenced to support informed decisions.</p> <p>2) Physical distance of PIO office can cause a communication barrier between TSCP and PIO staff. This barrier prevents effective participation from them in the implementation of the project and capacity to hand over the project in later 2008.</p> <p>PIO staff was particularly assigned to work with each TSCP team (e.g. core area management planning team, livelihood team and EAEOP team) and each team can plan together their activities either at TSCP or MoE office. Increase communication between group leader and assigned MoE staff must be strengthened.</p> |

activities – such as planning and monitoring - in part to contribute to their capacity development and level of engagement.

3) No commitment yet from Fishery Administration (FiA), funding agencies and other concerned ministries in implementation of the core area management plans of Prek Toal, Stung Sen and Beoung Tonle Chhmar.

However, the TSCP (training), WCS (biodiversity monitoring at Prek Toal) and MoE and FiA already allocated their own resources for the implementation of the plan. Management plan consultations and promotional activities will be subsequently held under MoE and TSBR (i.e. The head of Project Implementation Office of MoE will lead/coordinate the implementation of the plan in the support of each Project Implementation Unit) would seek to achieve commitment from all partners to its implementation. If, Management Information System (MIST) programme is implemented, it would be covered most activities of the plan, but it requires budget reallocation from existing TSCP budget of about USD 116,600. The budget revision will be submitted to UNDP for their approval. If the plans are not well implemented, it would have a negative impact on the biodiversity or threaten to flora and fauna (i.e. water birds, unique gallery forest and fish feeding areas) in the three core areas and in TSBR.

4) Failure to integrate EAEO into formal school curriculum and the available time of school teachers may prevent the effective teaching of EAEO topics.

This will have a significant impact on the project's aim to promote environmental awareness education among young people and community.

Options for an incentive scheme are currently being considered. Discussions are continuing with the Ministry to promote its formal adoption.

5) Lack of continuation of salary supplement to rangers and operation cost (i.e. fuel for transport) may lead to the failure of law enforcement in the core areas beyond the life of the project.

The failure of effective law enforcement would be expected to lead to very significant impacts on the biodiversity conservation in the core areas.

The project has four years to run - strategies to promote sustainability (such as increasing revenue

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| from eco-tourist and increase government budget) are proposed to be considered in detail in the mid term review (2008) for all related project activities (e.g. livelihood, EAEOP, the implementation of core area management plan etc) | |
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2. Project Performance

OUTPUT 1

Project ID. 3.1

Description: Capacity for management of biodiversity in the Core Areas is increased.

2007 target:

- 1) to complete instalment of solar power system for Boeung Tonle Chhmar and Stung Sen;
- 2) to complete three Core Area Management Plans; and to complete boundary demarcation for Stung Sen and initiate for Boeung Tonle Chhmar and Prek Toal;
- 3) to complete a report on a law enforcement strategy;
- 4) to develop and demonstrate a sustainable livelihoods options within three core areas;
- 5) to complete a delivery of staff training including a completion of national reflection workshop and review by International Training Specialist and two study tours (to Kenya and Bangladesh).
- 6) to complete a report of standardized procedures for designation of protected sites within the TSBR.

2007 Achievement:

- 1) yes, all targets have been achieved ;
- 2) yes, all targets will be achieved by end 2007; Core Area Management Plans for Stung Sen and Boeung Tonle Chhmar will be approved by the end 2007 after national consultation in December 7th. 2007;
- 3) yes, all targets will be achieved by the end 2007; a comprehensive report of the strategy to law enforcement will be distributed for stakeholder review by the end 2007.
- 4) yes, all targets have been achieved and scaled up;
- 5) yes, all targets have been achieved; except fire workshop. We did not see it as a priority and this issue is under discussion with WCS. However, flooded forest fire control is a critical issue and should be dealt with several stakeholders;
- 6) partly achieved. In preparation for completion mid 2008. New proposals for protected sites (recently including but not limited to Community Protected Areas) are being generated by MoE and other agencies and reporting is being continuously updated accordingly. The delay may prevent in giving adequate information and guidance to MoE staff in to make a decision in the designation and selection of new protected areas in TSBR. However, Technical Inputs continue to be provided by the Specialist.

Activity ID: Activity 3.1.1

Deliverable Description: Establishment and equipment of Protected Area Management Centres and Core Area Management Centres.

Start and End Date: Q1 2005 – Q2 2007

% Progress to date & narrative explanation: 100%.

- advice and assistance has been given as to the location and design of the centres to meet international practices. Following their recommendations, the project provided fund to renovate and repair the centre at Boeung Tonle Chhmar, Stung Sen and Prek Toal. The Boeung Tonle Chhmar Core Area Centre iw as renovated at the top towel and side walked toilets.
- installed two solar power systems in Stung Sen and Boueng Tonle Chhmar

Gender mainstreaming is being planned in 2008. Activity concluded Q2 (gender training)

Activity ID: Activity 3.1.2

Deliverable Description: Development of Core Area management plans

Start and End Date: Q3 2005 – Q2 2007

% Progress to date & narrative explanation: 80%.

- a five year management plan for the Prek Toal Core Area is approved, 500 copies were disseminated. Translation of the plan into Khmer will be completed by the end 2007.
- completed planning workshops, village/commune and provincial consultations for core areas of Stung Sen and Boeung Tonle Chhmar and national consultations (will be held in December 7th, 2007), and subsequently submit to MoE for approval, 500 copies will be printed and translated into Khmer and subsequently disseminated to key stakeholders
- completed six points boundary demarcation at Stung Sen including marked, installed solar power lights and provide awareness rising.
- conducted field reconnaissance surveys at Boeung Tonle Chhmar and six interim points had been verified by provincial working groups on the ground and agreed by the provincial governor. Now, logistics of boundary demarcation construction materials are being mobilized to the site awaiting a construction in dry season.
- conducted field reconnaissance surveys at Prek Toal and six interim points had been verified by provincial working groups on the ground and agreed by the provincial governor. Design and proceeding for the construction of the boundary demarcation is under discussion. There is no effect for a delay. Interim posts were identified and law enforcement is regularly carried out.

How has the gender dimension been addressed: Gender mainstreaming is being planned in 2008 and will consider engagement in management plan implementation.

Activity ID: 3.1.3

Deliverable Description: Development and implementation of a strategy to enforce laws and regulations in and around the Core Areas

Start and End Date: Q1 2006 –Q4 2007

% Progress to date & narrative explanation: 70%.

- continue the support to rangers in law enforcement within the three core areas and two protected areas of TSBR applying methods developed by WSC and Department of Nature Conservation and Protection of Ministry of Environment (MoE). The system is under reviewed by the International Team Leader and to ensure that there would be no major deficiency. All inputs derived from the law enforcement activities will be incorporated into the strategy to enforce laws and regulations.
- a comprehensive report of the strategy to law enforcement will be finalised and distributed by the end 2007

How has the gender dimension been addressed: Gender mainstreaming is being planned in 2008 and will consider enforcement and monitoring.

Activity ID: 3.1.4

Deliverable Description: Identification of income-generating activities that directly threaten biodiversity in the Core Areas, and development of alternative livelihoods to modify these activities

Start and End Date: Q4 2005-Q4 2011

% Progress to date & narrative explanation: 65%.

- completed comprehensive review of current livelihoods and suitable additional/replacement sustainable livelihoods in the three Core Areas
- a strategy for formation of user groups has been established and numerous livelihood enhancement groups "LEGs" are involved in the demonstration and replication of livelihood activities.
- four potential service providers have been offered a subcontract, with the assistance of a United Nations Volunteer, to demonstrate fuel efficient cook stoves, char biomass briquette, smoke fish stoves, mushroom growing, ecotourism and fish cage culture training. They are monitor by NUNV and NSLS.

- With supervision by NSLS the NUNVs have formulated 18 saving/credit groups and demonstrated aquatic plants and herbs on floating garden,
- 11 members of LEG members visited the Prek Leap Agricultural College on mushroom production and seedling, 10 participants including saving group members, local authorities and ranger led by 2 NUNVs visited to livelihood activities of the AFEC organization in Banteay Meanchey and activities of the Community Capacity Building Organization (CCD) in Kompong Chhnang to exchange experience and knowledge and understanding management strategy of saving and credit scheme and self help group
- In partnership with Heifer International Cambodia in provision of training on village based holistic for community development. First training for 5 days was provided for 17 people including 7 NUNVs, 4 PIU staff and 6 rangers.
- using extra fund from UNDP TRAC fund, the livelihood team had scaled up their activities such as increase the number of saving group; provide more training on fish cage culture, mushroom growing and saving group management and finance. In addition TSCP is providing efficient cook stoves and water filter to saving groups of the 3 core areas as physical input.
- In addition, a part of this budget allocation is used to strengthen 5 community protected areas in TSBR. In cooperation with communities committees of the protected areas and provincial department of environments of Pursat, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom and Kompong Chhnang, four communities floating huts are established for the use of committee's meeting and management and operation. Basic monitoring and enforcement equipment was provided including boats and communication tools. Hundred of fuels efficient cook stoves and water filters are delivered for the demonstration. Department of environment following the recommendation from the provincial governors with support of PIO, they plant tree in the areas. To be well protected and recognition by local people, all sites are demarcated using local boundary demarcation methodology. They made boundary signboards and produce maps. To date five proposed biodiversity conservation areas and the community protected areas are approved by MoE and provincial governor and is pursuing by areas planning conducted by MoE PIO in the cooperation with committee' members.

How has the gender dimension been addressed: Gender issues have been taken into account in the assessment of current livelihoods and in the implementation of Project-supported livelihoods activities. As a result we can see that majority of women participated in the groups' formulation; planning and implementation for the alternative livelihood.

Activity ID: 3.1.5

Deliverable Description: Development and implementation of staff training in protected area management
Start and End Date: Q3 2005 – Q4 2011

% Progress to date & narrative explanation: 65%.

- completed training needs assessment, curriculum, training materials in both English and Khmer for ranger and management/technical level and distributed to all trainees including reprinted dictionary for environmental terms.
- completed the first tranche of planned training for 162 persons of which 88 participants (primarily Rangers, but including fisheries staff, Commune Council members, Commune police, school teachers and students) completed 90 hours of Ranger-level training and 74 participants (provincial Environment and Fisheries staff) completed 120 hours of management/technical training.
- The International Training Specialist provided oversight, review inputs and further recommendations during brief follow-up missions in mid-2007.
- strengths, weaknesses, the effectiveness of training and additional training needs was assessed and identified by participants at the national workshop when it independently moderated by CBNRM (Community Based Natural Resource Management Learning Institute). This information will be used for the designation and implementation of the further review and training.
- 15 participants conducted study tours to Kenya and Bangladesh separately. 9 participants (PIO and PIU management-level staff) and 6 participants (GoC staff at policy-making level)

A Training Plan for the remaining of the Project period has been developed and is focused on:

- i) training on Implementation of Core Area Management Plans;
- ii) MIST Training and follow up;
- iii) arrange ranger Study Tours to Thale Noi, Thailand and other protected areas in Cambodia,;
- iv) provide other trainings such as a demand for English language training, and also for computer training, has been identified at provincial level.

How has the gender dimension been addressed: Gender mainstreaming is being planned in 2008 and will consider incorporation of gender issues into training.

Activity ID: 3.1.6

Deliverable Description: Development and implementation of standardized procedures for the designation of protected sites within the TSBR

Start and End Date: Q1 2006 – Q2 2006 (currently under extension)

% Progress to date & narrative explanation: 75%.

- on going assessment of biodiversity and protected areas in Cambodia and elsewhere
- an initial review of all proposed and known potential protected sites within the TSBR was completed in draft form.
- a comprehensive review of fish sanctuaries provide by World Fish Centre (WFC).
- consultations with PIU staff to ensure that relevant local knowledge is captured. This activity is extending over a longer period than originally planned but the trade-off is a more comprehensive dataset on which to base decisions on designation of additional protected sites.
- a draft report on standardized procedures for the designation of protected sites within the TSBR is developed and it is in the stage of peer review and comments.
- supported the socio-economic surveys and help in documentation.

In preparation for completion mid 2008. Now proposals for protected sites (recently including but not limited to Community Protected Areas) are being generated by MoE and other agencies and reporting is being continuously updated accordingly.

How has the gender dimension been addressed: Gender mainstreaming is being promoted in 2008 and will consider in planning and enforcement.

OUTPUT 2:

Project ID: 3.2.

Description: Systems for monitoring and management of biodiversity are developed.

2007 Target: to continue implementation of a biodiversity monitoring system by the Biodiversity Monitoring Subcontractor and to initiate the implementation of a biodiversity monitoring programme for the TSBR; to establish a rapid response mechanism for the seasonal protection of biodiversity; and to develop a strategy for the control of exotic species.

2007 Achievement: All targets have substantially been met.

- 1) finalized the list of species/habitats to be monitored including methodology to be employed and prepare a standardized biodiversity monitoring protocol;
- 2) conducted field surveys as specified in the protocol, analyze data, and prepare reports on an annual basis;

- 3) assembled all protocols into one reports by the end 2007;
- 4) provided data to the TSBR Environmental Database in a mutually agreed format;
- 5) assessed effectiveness of biodiversity protection on an ongoing basis, and adapt as required;
- 6) incorporated successful adaptation measures in subsequent annual planning and budgeting;
- 7) approved and disseminated annual reports; and
- 8) implemented site-specific management trials and monitoring protocols.

Activity ID: 3.2.1

Deliverable Description: Design and implementation of a biodiversity monitoring programme for the TSBR
 Start and End Date: Q3 2005 - Q4 2011

% Progress to date & narrative explanation: 70%.

- 500 copies of the biodiversity of the TSBR 2005 status report was published and disseminated and a 2006
- 200 copies of the assembled biodiversity monitoring protocols are being printed
- 500 copies of an updated report on waterbird monitoring at Prek Toal (2001-2007) are being printed and disseminated.
- 500 copies of a report on invasive species in the TSBR have been printed and disseminated.
- regular conduct monthly waterbird protection and monitoring and review monitoring and protection protocols and implemented as appropriate
- updated biodiversity monitoring database for TSEMP. The data includes: 1) 7 species of conservation concern that occur at Prek Toal. This data has been collected from the counting platforms erected at strategic points within the core area in order to facilitate monitoring and protection activities. Following the dispersal of the birds after the breeding season, boat surveys were conducted in order to map and mark the trees used by the colonies; 2) numbers of adults, chicks and nests recorded on a bi-weekly basis for all of the colonies situated within the core area. 3) GIS processing: used to establish the number of colony trees visible from the counting platforms and what proportion of these colony trees were subsequently mapped during the boat surveys.
- The TSEMP orthophotos were used as a basemap to determine the location of all trees at Prek Toal. 4) Aerial photo processing: processing and geo-referencing of photos taken during aerial surveys of the core area in 2005, 2006 and 2007 allows the total number of occupied trees to be determined and thus the proportion represented by the platform count data can be calculated. 5) statistical analysis of the available data to identify an appropriate subset of the data that has been used to simply but accurately monitor population trends within the water bird colonies. 6) in order to assess data quality, the relative effects of a number of potentially important variables were subjected to statistical testing. These included the distance between the platforms and the colonies, the visibility of the colonies and individual observer error. A protocol was established whereby only data conforming to certain set parameters will be used in ongoing analysis of population trends. And 7) data analysed to estimate the number of breeding pairs in 2001-7.
- continue the annual monitoring of the Prek Toal Core Area, following the previously prepared monitoring protocols. This has included annual assessments of the waterbird colonies, monitoring of crocodiles and watersnakes.
- a draft of monitoring protocols for colonial waterbirds, watersnake harvesting, crocodiles, fire, and Bengal floricans are in draft forms as well as a monitoring report for 2003-2006. All protocols will be assembling into report in early next year.
- comprehensive review and adjustment of going biodiversity monitoring inputs just completed (between Richard Salter and Tom Clements, WCS BMS)

How has the gender dimension been addressed: No gender issues have been identified as yet, but if so they will be addressed appropriately?

Activity ID: 3.2.2

Deliverable Description: Establishment of a rapid response mechanism for seasonal protection of biodiversity
Start and End Date: Q3 2005 – Q4 2011

% Progress to date & narrative explanation: 70%.

- waterbird colonies and other species and habitats are well protected in Prek Toal including Boueng Tonle Chhmar and Stung Sen.
- an established protection protocol at Prek Toal is being refined and expanded both across the Prek Toal Core Area and to Boeung Chhmar and Stung Sen protection mechanisms also are evolving in the Buffer Zone.
- standardized rapid response mechanisms are included in the Core Area Management Plans currently being developed by the TSCP planning team and will be incorporated both in future training.
- the planned MIST training will operationalize this mechanism

How has the gender dimension been addressed: No gender issues have been identified as yet, but if so they will be addressed appropriately?

Activity ID: 3.2.3

Deliverable Description: Development of a strategy for the control of exotic species, and implementation of management trials

Start and End Date: Q1 2006 – Q4 2011

% Progress to date & narrative explanation: 70%.

- a comprehensive review of the occurrence, ecology and management of exotic species of flora and fauna in the TSBR is completed
- 500 copies of a comprehensive review of the current status of biodiversity and exotic species in the TSBR each have been printed and distributed and site specific management trials will be developed as a next step.
- development of management trails is pending identification of species needs

How has the gender dimension been addressed: No gender issues have been identified as yet, but if so they will be addressed appropriately?

OUTPUT 3:

Project ID

Description: Awareness, education and outreach on biodiversity conservation in the TSBR are promoted

2007 Target:

- 1) to finalise a comprehensive Environmental Awareness, Education and Outreach Programme strategy and work plan for 2007-2011;
- 2) to select service provider for the design of mobile community outreach programme, train government staff in its initial implementation of the programme including to conduct awareness workshops;
- 3) to develop environmental education and awareness programming for delivery through the CAMCs and PAMCs including provision of management Support Programmes (i.e. necessary educational materials and equipment) procure and deliver to the PIUs office and CAMCs and PAMCs;
- 4) to complete the renovation of GECKO and display, and establish a joint management mechanism;
- 5) to initiate the Prek Toal visitor information concept and display and
- 6) to complete and approve teacher's and student's manual including learning objectives and curricula and IEC materials for delivery through the school system.

2007 Achievement:

- 1) yes, all targets have been achieved. Development of the EAEOP work plan is completed and circulated;

- 2) partly achieved. The first round of mobile community outreach is under implementation and would be completed by Q2 08'. The delay of 2 quarters is caused by a delay of seeking appropriate service providers and programme design. This delay causes a delay of other activities such as preparation of ppt. presentation "conservation assets" and awareness workshop. Video production is cancelled due to high cost unexpected. We planned to replace this video by ppt. presentation which would be completed by mid 2008. No major effect is caused by this delay and cancellation.
- 3) yes, all targets have been achieved;
- 4) partly, most targets have been achieved, except an establishment of a joint management mechanism for GECKO. The failure is that Save Cambodia Wildlife (SCW) is not interested to provide technical assistance as agreed previously. They are more likely to be service provider rather than a joint-partnership. However, we do not see any major effects yet. PIU is now responsibly for the centre's management and operation. However, to be more professional and sustainable of the centre we should seek any professional NGOs to facilitate the further development of the centre. This is under discussion.
- 5) partly, refurbishment and install displays of the Prek Toal visitor information will be ready by mid 2008, although its concept sounds good. The experience from GECKO will be taken for the preparation of the centre. However, we do not see that this delay would not effect to the implementation of EAEO.
- 7) all targets have been substantially achieved. A completion and approval of teaching and student manuals will be by the end 2007 and subsequently undertake a delivery by two teams of training programme 1 and 2; and establish teacher group, select core school library and prepare small grants scheme. A bit delay of these is resulted from the renovation of development of student manuals which are not addressed in the strategy. In addition, the writing team within the Department of Pedagogy and Research are time constraint with numerous national examinations which prevent them to write the manuals. However, this delay was not adversely effect to any component and result of the project. Tonle Sap Environment Management Project (TSEMP) allocated their fund to conduct this similar activity.

Activity ID:3.3.1

Deliverable Description: Development and implementation of an environmental awareness, education and outreach programme

Start and End Date: Q1 2006 – Q4 2011

% Progress to date & narrative explanation: 50% (based on a one year development phase (nearly complete) and five years of implementation).

- all relevant materials and IEC materials are collected and stored and TSCP office
- a comprehensive Environmental Awareness, Education and Outreach Programme strategy and work plan for 2007-2011 and share with key stakeholders who involved in the programme development and implementation.
- all related management support packages are successfully developed and delivered and installed to target offices and centres namely all five PIUs offices and two CAMCs and three floating centre. The materials including all references, poster, maps and mobile educational equipment for education outreach activities. Except, in the floating centre of Pursat due to renovation of the centre will be proceeded and wait for the completion of the renovation, then the instalment will be done.
- developed a list of inventory materials and will keep it update regularly
- selected and awarded the subcontract to Live N' Learn (a professional NGO) for the design and preparation of Community Mobile Outreach (CMO). The outreach programming is completed including portable communication and education materials, entertainment, training, monitoring and evaluation.
- established five mobile outreach units with the provision of an orientation program and facilitation workshop for nominated PIUs participants. Afterward, two senior facilitators held a one-day orientation workshop followed by a two-day facilitator training for 12-15 participants and follow by one trial delivery. Then, TSCP with the NGO prepared a handed over five set of MCO units to PIUs and kept one at TSCP office. The unit are included a list of portable equipment and materials; programme content and process, an entertainment program to be delivered include games, quizzes, multimedia, prizes, giveaways and edutainment materials raffles, music tapes, wildlife documentaries, feature films on

VCD/DVD.

- received a report including an evaluation of the project, the process and outcomes of the facilitator training and education program development and identifying strengths and weaknesses and assessing the effectiveness of the approach in familiarizing local people with the purpose of the BR.
- the first trial has been conducted in Kampong Thom by PIU staff with the support from NEES. There are about 40 people participated in this outreach even.
- completed the internal programme review conducted by Klaus Berkmuller, international specialist for EAEO (July-August 2007).
- delivered package of educational materials are delivered to all centres and PIU offices.
- first round of MCO is initiated this quarter and hope to complete by mid 2008 as planned to completion by 2007.
- TSBR signboards are producing and will be ready by the end 2007 and would be install in next quarter 2008.

There are delay of completion of first round MCO, awareness workshop, prepare ppt. presentation "conservation assets" and otherwise video production "voice of people" is cancelled due to high cost unexpected. The delay of MCO is caused by a lack of service providers who were not interested in the job. These staffs are not fully participation in the planning and implementation of the programme. They did not see this task as their priority. The delay of this activity brings about a slow preparation of ppt. presentation "conservation assets" and awareness workshop. However, we already considered and planned to achieve these outputs by 2008. This delay would not be seen major effect to the programme. Duration of the programme is remained 4 years.

How has the gender dimension been addressed: Gender issues have been incorporated in the programme and has been addressed during delivery? However, this dimension will be substantially promoted.

Activity ID: 3.3.2

Deliverable Description: Provision of environmental education centres

Start and End Date: Q1 2005 – Q4 2005 (monitoring development of CAMCs and PAMCs), Q1 2006 – Q4 2011 (activities development)

% Progress to date & narrative explanation: 70% (based on a one year development phase (nearly complete) and five years of implementation).

- basic environmental education and awareness materials and tools have been identified, procured, substantially delivered and installed in all Core Area and Provincial Tonle Sap Multiple Use Area Management Centres.
- the GECKO Centre based in Chhong Khnies, Siem Reap Province is completely renovated and redo painting and displays and it is now provide an updated visitor information programme.
- GECKO leaflet is printed in three languages (Khmer, English and French) and distributed at hotels, bus stations and other public access areas with the aim to disseminate information to tourists.
- Prek Toal visitor information concept, floor plan was designed and displays are developed.

There is a delay in seeking a management mechanism to operate GECKO in effective and sustainable ways. The failure is caused by Save Cambodia Wildlife (SCW) who was not interested to provide technical assistance as agreed previously. They are more likely to be service provider rather than want to join as a partner (i.e. not share cost). However, we do not see any problem as a result this failure because PIU is responsibly for the centre's management. However, to be more professional and sustainable management of the centre we should seek any professional NGOs and this issue is under discussion.

There is also a delay of development of Prek Toal visitor information centre due to absence of VSO who committed this task with NEES. Otherwise, we are struggle with the design of the floating centre at Prek Toal.

There is no reliable information and can ensure us that the centres should be located in Pursat or Prek Toal. Anyway, we expect to complete this task by Q1 08'.

How has the gender dimension been addressed: not applicable

Activity ID:3.3.3

Deliverable Description: Integration of EAEOP into selected schools around the TSBR

Start and End Date: Q1 2006 – Q4 2011

% Progress to date & narrative explanation: 45% (evaluate that 50% for the development of teacher and student manuals and other 50% follow by training and implementation of the manual)

- tailored curriculum materials are being implemented in cooperation with MoEYS; these will be delivered through selected schools in all provinces surrounding the lake. To date the manual is under review and draft form. In the mean time, the specialist had continued gathering references materials including any published materials and other relevant entertainment materials from various programme and NGOs such as games, quizzes, multimedia, wildlife documentaries and feature films on VCD/DVD etc and stored at TSCP office.
- formulated a writing team and supervisors team who are from Department of Pedagogy and Research (DPR)/MOEYS, Fishery Administration (FiA)/MAFF and Department of Education and Environmental Communication (DEEC)/MoE.
- reproduced IEC materials such as OSMOSE posters and TSBR maps and others from various sources.

The development of the manual was a bit delay due to busy of the writing team in responsibility for school national examination and otherwise, there is a slightly change in terms of format and content of the teacher and student manuals. In addition, there is proposed change of the supervisor team members from MoE.

How has the gender dimension been addressed: Materials development is mainly carried out by women at MoEYS and TSCP staff is also women. New nominate person from MoE is also women. In fact, we can see that the programme is and will largely carry out female staff? Gender-related issues will be well incorporated in these materials development and implementation.

3. Lessons Learned

During the period from 2005-2007, we had seen that the following can be a good lesson learns:

- 1- The Project is being implemented in a structured way based on established project management principles and practice, where applicable, both international best practice and local context. Experience with implementation of the Project to date has confirmed the need for these combined approaches. However, there is also a continuing need to strengthen communicate and increase understanding between all key stakeholders of the project through regular meeting (e.g. quarterly staff and monthly board meetings).
- 2- The Project is pursuing a strategy of introducing and initially supporting new or innovative livelihoods technologies that have been developed elsewhere in Cambodia or in similar conditions in other countries, and while some of these may not be viable due to economic (char biomass briquette due to intensive labour requirement and small cost return), technical (water hyacinth mushroom due to intensive labour and inappropriate technology introduced). However, throughout evaluation of mushroom production carried out by the Prek Leap Agriculture College, aquatic plants/herbs on water hyacinth floating garden, and fuel efficient cook stoves are economic and environmental viable for the Tonle Sap region. These techniques are proven to be replicated and expanded to other areas of the

Tonle Sap. In current practices for livelihood activities, we seek a positive challenge to get any livelihood projects carrying out in the Tonle Sap, especially in the core areas are both economic and environmental benefits.

- 3- The Project utilizes continuous tracking of the Work Breakdown Structure (a matrix showing task start and end dates and who is responsible for completion) to identify past-due tasks, and as the basis for the development of mitigative measures. This helps each team member know what they should be doing and where they are in terms of overall implementation schedule, and also helps the Project Manager to track progress and to take corrective measures in conjunction with relevant team members. Although use of a Work Breakdown Structure is a common project management tool, it seems to be rarely used in conservation projects, and hence could provide a case study of good practice.
- 4- The Project's training component has been formulated through a stepwise process of needs assessment, training programme and materials development, training delivery, and continuous assessment of training relevance and effectiveness. A successful outcome of the training programme must be fully engaged the interests and commitment of all trainees and their supervisors into on-going process of positive change. Otherwise, we must incorporate some elements of knowledge and skills training being required (e.g. MIST training for Ranger staff) in the top up to the original training design. The good lesson learned is that keep in mind of corrective, affirmed, continuous and iterative process, and that to be most effective it needs to be flexible and adaptable to the situation at hand.
- 5- Writing any teacher manual for school programme is a long process and time consuming, the best practice is using existing materials with small adjustment. Time for development of the manual at least is undertaken about 1 year. However, making a subcontract may be a faster way to achieve the results rather than through incentive based performance/outputs measures. The team has their duty and responsibility for this is minimized.
- 6- To have a good cooperation and better communication with government counterparts, both the project staff and government staff should have the same office. With different office prevent a conflict of schedule and miscommunication.

4. Financial Report: N/A in this time.

Abbreviation

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| ANEES | Assistant to National Environmental Education Specialist |
| BMS | Biodiversity Monitoring Subcontract |
| BTC | Beoung Tonle Chhmar |
| BTB | Battambang province |
| CAM | Core Area Manager |
| CAMC | Core Area Management Centre |
| CAMP | Core Area Management Plan |
| CBNRM | Community Based Natural Resource Management Learning Institute. |
| CCD | Community Capacity Building Organization |
| CNMC | Cambodia National Mekong Committee |
| DEEC | Department of Environmental Education and Communication |
| DPR | Department of Pedagogy and Research |
| EAE0 | Environmental Awareness, Education, Outreach |
| EAEOP | Environmental Awareness, Education, Outreach programme |

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| EEO | Environmental Education Officer |
| FiA | Fishery Administration |
| GECKO | Greater Environment Chong Khneash Office |
| GEF | Global Environmental Facilities |
| GoC | Government of Cambodia |
| KC | Kompong Chhnang province |
| KT | Kompong Thom province |
| LEG | Livelihood Enhancement Group |
| MCO | Mobile Community Outreach |
| MIST | Management Information System |
| MoE | Ministry of Environment |
| MoEYS | Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports |
| NUNV | National United Nations Volunteer |
| NEES (F) | National Environmental Education Specialist, formal programme |
| NEES (I) | National Environmental Education Specialist, informal programme |
| NPD | National Project Director |
| NPM | National Project Manager |
| NSLS | National Sustainable Livelihood Specialist |
| PA | Project Assistant |
| PLT | Planning team |
| PIO | Project Implementation Office |
| PIU | Project Implementation Unit |
| POE | Provincial Department of Environment |
| POEYS | Provincial Education, Youth and Sports |
| Prs | Pursat province |
| PAMC | protected Area Management Centre |
| DPR | Department of Pedagogy and Research |
| PT | Prek Toal |
| Q2 | Quarter 2 |
| SCW | Save Cambodia Wildlife |
| SP | Service providers |
| SRP | Siem Reap province |
| SS | Stung Sen |
| TA | Team Adviser |
| TMAG | Teacher Manual |
| TSBR | Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve |
| TSBRS | Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve Secretariat |
| TSEMP | Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project |
| TSCP | Tonle Sap Conservation Project |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNV | United Nation Volunteer |
| VSO | Volunteer Service Organization |
| WCS | Wildlife Conservation Society |
| WFC | World Fish Centre |