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Cambodia

Tonle Sap Conservation Project

01 January 2008- 31 December 2008



Large Waterbirds is recently found in Dei Roneat, Pursat, Photo by Pursat PoE staff in October 20, 2008.

Project ID: 00038552

Duration: 7 years

Component (MYFF):

Total Budget: \$ 3,246,421

Unfunded:

Implementing Partners/Responsible parties: Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC)

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Executive summary

There are six outputs targeted to achieve in 2008 of which three are critical. In general the project has significantly achieved its plan. Its achievements are described below:

Output 1- Capacity for management of biodiversity in the Core Areas is increased:

- Three management plans for core areas including Prek Toal, Beoung Tonle Chhmar and Stung Sen were completed and approved by the Ministry of Environment. 2,000 copies were printed and distributed.
- The boundary demarcation of Beoung Tonle Chhmar was completed except Prek Toal (achieved 80%) due to the complexity of the areas.
- A report on a strategy for law enforcement is developed in association with MoE and MAFF. A scientific methodology for introducing Management Information System (MIST) is agreed to integrate into the existing law enforcement. 4000 copies of the new protected area law in Khmer were printed and 2000 copies were distributed.
- The livelihood options in three core areas community were successfully implemented. More than 2000 households are benefiting from the livelihood programme of which more than 60% are women.
- Capacity for government field staff and rangers are strengthened. 10 field staffs are attended study tour to Thailand to explore experiences on biodiversity management and community development. 76 staffs were engaged in professional short course training such as computer, English, IT, GPS, Maps, etc. 66 technical and management staffs were trained on management courses. Capacity for rangers was provided for data collection and resource protection using MIST.
- A report of needs and priorities for additional protected sites within the TSBR was developed and distributed.

Output 2- Systems for monitoring and management of biodiversity are developed:

- The surveys on biodiversity monitoring based on the biodiversity monitoring protocols were conducted. The two records of non-breeding Sarus Cranes in Cambodia in 2007/8 and the status and distribution of large waterbird in TSBR were finalized. 500 copies of each record were printed and distributed.
- MIST training was given to MoE rangers. The monitoring to the sites was regularly conducted by MIST officer and rangers.
- Held the national reflection workshop on status of biodiversity monitoring development and implementation.

Output 3- Environmental Awareness, Education and Outreach Programme Promoted:

- Community mobile outreach curriculum were developed and applied. 9,974 people (5,074 women) in 131 communes within the five provinces of the lake were received the key messages: water and energy
- 1,500 copies of Tonle Sap Unique Feature Booklet were printed for sale at GECKO, 18 educational signboards of TSBR were installed. Conducted two days participatory monitoring workshop for 32 attendees.
- The teacher manual guide activity (TMAG) and student text books (STB) were approved by MoEYS and conducted official launching. 2000 copies of the TMAG and 15,000 of STB were printed.

Output 4- Project Management and contractual services:

- Professional inputs were provided including International Protected Area Management Specialist (9 months); four National Consultants (Project Manager and Sustainable Livelihood Specialist and two Environmental Education Specialists), six NUNVs and 84 government staffs from CNMC, MoE and MoEYS. Service providers for the project are WSC on biodiversity monitoring (WCS); Royal University of Agriculture staff on fish cage culture training; Prek Leap Agricultural College on mushroom spawn production training and CEDAC on vegetable organic production training.

Output 5- Scale up sustainable rural livelihood interventions and strengthen community-based natural resource management in core areas of Tonle Sap:

- The ToR for Documentary Production on Water for Life and Water Livelihood for Improving Community Based Environment Protection initiatives in Cambodia was developed and sub-contracted to local NGO. The documentary process is in progress, expect to complete by March 2009.

Output 6- Women have an active role in participating in the Tonle Sap Conservation project are equitable beneficiaries of its outcome, outputs and activities:

- No progress is made under this output due to the AG fund which is required to integrate with TSCP was cancelled.

Other coordination activities were not listed in the work plan but happened such as: organized an official visit to Prek Toal for UNV HQ personnel and official visit for UN Coordination, CNMC and MoE to Boung Tonle Chhmar and Stung Sen Core Area and arranged for project mid-term evaluation.

Numerous issues and challenges of the project were encountered such as lack of inter-agency collaboration (MoE, CNMC, MAFF, FiA, MEF, etc), resource to implement the core areas management plan, limitation of technical capacity of counterpart staff, land use policies, cooperation from school authorities (just start), etc.

The lessons learned for effectively capacity building depends upon a supportive enabling environment and organizational development to make full use of the investment in human resource skills and physical resources. Regarding to the management of natural resources in TSBR which there is required a good inter ministerial cooperation for effective delivery and results present difficulties if there is a lack of financial incentives for such cooperation. With financial incentives to staff and promote their participation in design and implementation of activities will bring about strong commitment and ownership.

This report is intended to provide information on the 2008 annual project progress. It is structured into six parts. Part 1 of the report is summarized key achievements for the project across 2008. Part 2 is described performance review of the project. Part 3 is described the project results against the 2008 annual work plan. In this part, we logically organized into 5 main outputs of which each output contains series of activities/sub-outputs. The first paragraph lists main outputs targeted for 2008 and evaluate how well it was achieved and subsequent assess the quality of the implementation process. List factors causing the delay or bring a success where appropriate. Part 4 of the report is described about the risk and issues laying out in tabulation format. Part 5 is described lesson learns drawing from the last year and the last part of the report is related to financial status and utilization.

I. Context

The Tonle Sap Conservation Project (TSCP) is 7 years project (2004 through 2011), integrated within Component 3 of the larger Tonle Sap Environment Management Project (TSEMP). However, the TSCP has its own project management and technical teams, and is independently budgeted. The TSCP aims 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 TSBR's Core Areas; 2) developing systems for monitoring and management of biodiversity, and 3) promoting awareness, education and outreach on biodiversity conservation in the TSBR. There are three key outputs based on its objectives:

1. Capacity for management of biodiversity in the Core Areas is increased
2. Systems for management and monitoring of biodiversity are developed
3. Awareness, education and outreach on biodiversity conservation in the TSBR are promoted

The TSCP is being implemented through 12 main activities - Five dealing with capacity for management of biodiversity, three with development of biodiversity monitoring and management systems, three with promotion of environmental awareness, education and outreach, and one with staff training.

The Main donor for this project is through UNDP/global Environment Facility (GEF), contributing US\$3,246,420 and co funded from UNDP TRAC Fund of US\$ 204,600, UNDP/Capacity 21 US\$164,130, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) US\$200,000; Asian Development Bank (ADB) US\$240,000; Government of Cambodia (RGC) US\$496,000 and UNV-Japanese Trust Fund (Government of Japan) US\$240,000.

Reflecting to UNDAF Outcome, the project is aiming at increasing awareness about the uniqueness of the Tonle Sap Lake, leading to the creation of an effective regional network among authorities and local communities and the protection of the system as a Biosphere Reserve. Expected outcome of the project is to enhance management capacity for biodiversity conservation in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve through conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (as stated in MYFF, SL 3.5).

The Project is a National Execution Modality (NEX) through the Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC). Its implementation is overseen through the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve Secretariat of CNMC, the Ministry of Environment (MoE), the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS). Coordination of implementation at national level is primarily through FiA/MAFF, GDNRP/MoE and DPR/MOEYS. At the provincial level we mainly worked through Provincial Departments of Environment and Education, Youths and Sports and Provincial Fishery Administration with five provinces around the lake.

The main stakeholders include: people who live in 160 communes within Tonle Sap high water zone, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, Tonle Sap Biodiversity Reserve Secretariat, commercial fishing lot owners and lease holders, United Nations Volunteers, NGO partners: WCS, Osmose, Live & Learn, IDE, DATe, VSO, CEDAC, Mlup Baitong, Community Livelihood Programme; Fuel Efficient Cook Stoves private makers, University of Agriculture, Prek Leap Agriculture College and Royal University of Phnom Penh and other universities etc. In particular, about 2200 households living in the three core areas of TSBR are getting benefit from alternative livelihoods and more than 10,000 people living in TSBR get benefit through education and awareness and rising.

II. Performance review

Progress Review

1. Overall progress towards the CPAP outcome and output(s) relating to your project

Given the nature of the logical framework of the project and its current results, we can evaluate that the project's outputs in some extent contribute to higher level goals, the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), 2006-2010 of the RGC¹; the Law on Natural Protected Areas of the MoE; the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve Policy 2005; the UNDP Country Programme for the Kingdom of Cambodia 2006-2010²; the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals Report (CMDGs) ³; and the Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy and Strategic Programming for GEF-4.

2. Capacity development

Over the courses since the project started in 2004 to now there has been significantly generated the progress and provided a solid basis for capacity development including core area management plans to guide future programme development and implementation; the creation of a strategy and system of procedures protected area management and boundary demarcation; increased understanding of the patrol and management functions, and improved technical and management skills; increased local awareness and recognition of biodiversity values in the Tonle Sap; formulation of self help groups in local communities that are potentially self-sustaining and replicable; development and implementation of biodiversity monitoring protocols, tools and system including biodiversity monitoring equipment; etc.

As a result, the capacity development within implementing agencies mainly with MoE was provided the basic framework and established many of the tools for conservation. However, all of these needs would be further refined and especially translated and transferred to government and community organizations in a way that they can be effectively used and sustained.

3. Impact on direct and indirect beneficiaries.

The project design generally reflects a high level of effort for stakeholder involvement in livelihood activities and area planning processes (e.g. enhance livelihood activities and develop core area management plans). Formal assessment of level of beneficiaries' satisfaction of the project outputs and outcomes are yet presented. However, through informal dialogues and reports provided by field staff and key partners, we had seen a high level of satisfactory, although the project should be more focused on mid term evaluation and beneficiaries recommendations.

¹ NSDP, 2006, p.59

² UNDP-CPC 2006-2010, p.5

³ CMDGs, 2003, p.61

Implementation strategy review

1. Participatory/consultative processes

Based on a review of the various workshops, proceedings and field work by the project, there have been a strong encouragement of national and local participation in the project planning, consultation, and implementation (see the findings from the mid term evaluation report) including donor implementation (UNDP) and executing (CNMC) agencies.

2. Quality of partnerships

To date, it sounds that partnership arrangement shows some degree of satisfactory. The project designs its partnership strategy toward both levels: national and provincial/local levels including community people. This is prompt that the project implementation arrangements is through the Department of Pedagogy and Research of MoEYS, Project Implementation Offices (PIOs) established in the Ministry of Environment and in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (both in Phnom Penh) and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) established in provincial departments of Environment and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in each of the five provinces surrounding the lake (Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap). The national-level PIOs and provincial-level PIUs work in support of both the Tonle Sap Conservation Project and the larger Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project. Beyond the government partnerships arrangement, the project is also working with commercial fishing lot owners and lease holders as well as local resources users around 160 communes within Tonle Sap to increase their knowledge in awareness raising on environmental issues; partners with United Nations Volunteers in implementing livelihood programme and NGO partners such as WCS, Osmose, Live & Learn, IDE, CEDAC, DATE to design/develop and implement the programme identified in TSCP outputs. Moreover, we worked with Universities to get their technical services in technical agriculture activities such as fish cage culture and mushroom etc.

3. National ownership

It indicates the significant progress in encouragement of national ownership from key staff and institutions in making decision, involving in planning of project resources allocation and/or reporting; joint-monitoring/evaluation and contribution of resources include sharing facilities and equipment and embedding staff to the project activities. While Tonle Sap has a high profile for Cambodians and is a critical national priority, the RGC was expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by TSCP. The executing and implementation agencies as well as most of project participants have demonstrated a strong commitment toward the project outputs. However, their commitment may tempered by provision of salary supplements and per diems that are characteristic of development assistance culture that exists for all projects in Cambodia.

4. Sustainability

The project sustainability will largely depend upon the extent to which the outputs and trained staff are formally integrated with and maintained within government, particularly MoE/DoE and MoEYS and the involvement of national staff and government institutions at all levels including community people in all development projects. The project developed the options of livelihood activities, core area management plan, teacher curriculum and manual, biodiversity monitoring protocols, equipments and centres, and other management system, those are transferring to the trained national counterparts and communities for continue implementation after the project end.

Management effectiveness

1. Quality of monitoring

Despite in the logical framework there is no clear indicators of impact, but the reporting on achievements has been thorough. There are three ways to monitor the project activities and outputs: 1) the project utilized 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 adaptive management. These were summarized in tabular form in the Project's quarterly reporting and submit to UNDP. The report is well structured that has provided regular information on activities progress, risk and issues and financial status and utilities; 2) field visits by individual consultants and with their partners and 3) through a regular staff and the project board meeting to review the project progress, discuss management issues and approve the work plan. However, the MTE recommended that an independent UNDP/GEF Project Monitor and an MOE Project Monitor counterpart should be appointed to oversee the project progress toward the specified project results.

2. Timely delivery of outputs

In general, many outputs identified for 2008 AWP were successfully achieved on timely basis, except some activities and outputs describing in output 3.3.1, 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 showed a bit delay causing the commitment and time unavailability of our partners.

3. Resources allocation

Approximately 71% of the total budget has been spent from December 2004 to December 2008.

In 2008, the largest portion of the budget allocated is for staff consisting of 42%; cost associated with training and workshop of 25%; contractual services for individual and company of 10%; operation and maintenance of 4%; _ DSA and travel of 6%; other services (e.g. audit, monitoring, reporting etc) of 9% and equipment of 4%. This figures (see table 1 next page) show that the project steps its own approach similarity from 2006 to 2008 of around 50% for staffing. We hope that 2009 onward the project will show more cost effectiveness when number of technical staff is reduced. This would ensure sustainability and ownership of the project.

4. Cost-effective use of inputs

Expenditure is allocated for staff in 2008 is 51% has gone through staff; 27% for cost associated with training and workshop; 15% for contractual services for individual and company; 4% for operation and maintenance and 8% for travel and equipment. This figures (see table 1 next page) show that the project steps its own approach in more cost effectiveness, hopefully next year while number of technical staff is reduced. This would ensure sustainability and ownership of the project.

The figure in the table below is shown that the expenditure in 2008, the project implementation approach is reasonable cost effective. Expenditure for staff and running cost is around 50%.

This indicates that the project proposed strategy involves reasonable number of human resource including the costs to pay for government staff salaries which were originally excluded from the project design. However, we assume the next year the cost for consultancy would be reduced, but would increase the cost for the support to government staff.

Table 1: Budget Status and Utilization in 2008

Budget Description	2008	%	2008	%
	AWP	AWP	Expenditure	Expenditure
International consultants (Team Leader, Training Specialist, Sustainable Livelihoods Specialists)	91890	13.66%	0.00	0.00%
National consultants (Project Manager, Training Specialist, Livelihoods Specialist, technical staff /government counterparts)	160000	23.78%	260,547.79	45.96%
Support Staff (Administrative Assistant, Drivers)	25000	3.72%	30,384.03	5.36%
DSA, Travel	40398	6.00%	25,495.92	4.50%
Subcontracts	69856	10.38%	28,075.91	4.95%
Non-expendable Equipment (small boats, speedboats, motorbikes)	27800	4.13%	18,859.63	3.33%
Operation and maintenance	26000	3.86%	21,247.59	3.75%
Reimbursement to UNDP for supporting service	0	0.00%	12.13	0.00%
Reporting, audit, and independent evaluation	63360	9.42%	29,680.84	5.24%
Contribution	0	0.00%	90.00	0.02%
Sundries	168442	25.04%	152,469.05	26.90%
	672746	100.00%	566,862.89	100.00%

Note: international consultant fee is charged to national staff.

III. Project results summary

There are six outputs targeted to achieve in 2008 of which three of them are critical (outlined in the inception report). Two are supplementary tasks (i.e. a documentary of the water for life and livelihoods and other one is to mainstream gender into the project) and the last output related to management support activities. In general, we assess that the project has significantly achieved its plan. Its achievements are described below:

Output 3.1: Capacity for management of biodiversity in the core areas is increased

Activity 3.1.1: Strengthen and equip Core Area and Protected Area Management Centres

The core area management centre at Prek Toal was assessed by a professional institution and its findings were disseminated to core area managers and other relevant people of TSBRs. Based on findings and recommendations, few actions were taken with financial support from the project, TSEMP/ADB, funds generated from ecotourism collection fee and WCS co-funded agency to TSCP.

Training was provided to give instruction on how to use and take care of the solar power system which were installed in the centres. 20 staff from three core areas attended.

Activity 3.1.2: Approve Prek Toal, Stung Sen and Boeung Tonle Chhmar CAMPs and complete boundary demarcation for Boeung Tonle Chhmar and Prek Toal

Three Core Area Management Plans are approved after conducting three subsequent consultations with various key stakeholders from different levels. These plans are printed and translated into Khmer. 1000 copies in English and 1000 copies of Khmer were disseminated. 73 local participants had been learned and discussed on the plans through training.

The Boeung Tonle Chhmar Core Area boundary demarcation was completed, but Prek Toal remains two points (completed four of six). A delay of this is caused by area condition (i.e. area does not dry) and this led to a difficulty to dig a hole for tower. Boundary demarcation methodology was reviewed (i.e. changing tower type to concrete post type).

Awareness raising about boundary demarcation was widely carried out. Few hundred commercial fishing lot owners and sublease fishing personnel as well as resource users were attended the events. This awareness raising is aiming at increasing effective patrolling, communication and public education to all resource managers (i.e. rangers) and resource users (i.e. villagers) in order to avoid unnecessary conflict. There were reports that the reducing number of people entering the core areas and cases of poaching.

Activity 3.1.3: Develop a report of a strategy for law enforcement

A report of strategy for law enforcement and regulation is finalized and 50 copies were printed and disseminated.

The process is working through existing documents gathering from various organizations, consultation and reviewing with key relevant stakeholders. The report consists of a management strategy incorporating ongoing activities and anticipated future requirements. It has been formulated with the aim of ensuring that the biodiversity resources of the TSBR are adequately protected and conserved over the long-term.

MIST programme was introduced to strengthen the monitoring system. All rangers were trained and regularly coached for the effective use of the MIST programme⁴. MIST is a suitable tool to support site-based management activities where ranger teams already exist and patrolling activities are currently underway in the three Core Areas of the Biosphere Reserve.

The project is also taking part in raising awareness of the new protected area law⁵, especially in provinces around the lake. 4,000 copies of the law in Khmer were printed and 2,000 copies were distributed to resources' users and managers through training and mobile community outreach activities. 73 people were trained. We believe that the training would increase resource users and managers to understand on the management issues and actions as well as legal content. In the effect, the training would not only help to change behavior of resources users and managers in protection of environment, but also maximize their cooperation.

Activity 3.1.4: Implement and strengthen alternative livelihoods programme in the three core areas

This activity was operated in three flooded communities (of 15 villages of approximately 2,100 poor families) of three core areas in Battambang and Kampong Thom to respond to poor people's livelihood and aim at not only reducing threatening to biodiversity conservation, but also addressing a financial resource gap for livelihoods enhancement. There are following key achievements in livelihoods programme:

- Total of 12 trainees (6NUNVs and 6 rangers) were well trained on 4 subsequent courses by professional institution and project management staff. The training is focused on the Project Orientation, Team Building; Values-Based Holistic Community Development, Self-Help Group Formation Management and Strengthening, Planning and Project Proposal Development, Values-Based Visioning and Planning for Self-Help Groups, Training of Trainers (TOT). There are 6 times of propaganda training to 168 persons (144 females). All of them were awarded a certification. This training gives opportunity for them to improve their skills in development and implementation of alternative livelihood programme and make better communication and transfer their knowledge and skills to communities where they work with.
- National livelihood reflection workshop was conducted to present the findings of the livelihoods programme over the last 2 years, to give a chance to representatives of the saving groups to express their view on the project and to share their experience with other saving groups from different core areas, and to define steps forward using lessons learned from the last two years. 57 participants (of which women 21), representing from various donor implementing agencies, government implementing agencies, the project and NGOs partners; others NGOs, the project staff, communities, university and students participated in the workshop.
- 22 saving groups (comprising of about 547 members of which women 515) are established in the three core areas (i.e. 25% of total population) benefiting from the programme.
- Total capita to date is R 93,191,200 (equal about US\$ 23,000). This fund is derived from: 1) communities saving of R 35,250,100 (38%), selling stuff: water filters R 38, 758,100, cook stoves R 12,492,400 R (55%), and from the interest of R 6,198,600 (7%).
- 2142 CWP's were sold to communities (about 86% of total households received the filters) living in the three core areas and other areas where it adjacent to the areas. This programme is aiming reduce diarrhea and unnecessary expenses causing by drinking unsafe water (i.e. direct from the lake). Cash received from the sold is R 38, 758,100. This kind of the project would not only help to reduce families' expenses, but also help to save this money for making their life better.

⁴ MIST is a spatial Management Information System, developed by Ecological Software Solutions.

⁵ A new protected area law was created by MoE and now was put into practice. They are available in both English and Khmer.

- 1634 families have received FECSSs (i.e. 85.2% is achieved) and used. This programme is helping to cutting down the number of fuel wood and their time to collect the fuel wood from the jungle. R 10,424,900 was collected from the sale. Although a great impact is not yet shown, but we believe that # of fuel woods were saved and then flooded forest is not highly threat.
- Cashes from selling CWP and FECSSs were transferred to the account of Saving Groups and used in the groups. More funds are providing more opportunity for more people to borrow to do other business and reduce a debt from others credit institutions.
- 10 persons (5 females) including 4 NUNVs attended the training on organize vegetable production for 4 days at Takeo and they became to an extension workers (i.e. local trainer) to transfer this knowledge and skills to other people.
- 26 families were financially and technically supported to do vegetable production. In average, each household can sell their products to markets and neighbors ad received fund of from R 15,000-R 20,000R per day per families (i.e. US\$4-5/day/family).
- 11 people (6 females) attended the training on mushroom spawn production. Two females trainee are able to produce the spore at their trial. 950 parcels were produced on the trial and only 20 parcels were spoiled. They sold them to other villagers. Another 2 weeks training course were provided which 6 core trainees attended. The trainees evaluated that they learned well and are able to produce spawn and commit to do after training if there is sufficient equipment, materials given and support from the project. About 4,000 parcels is produced and sold.
- 162 local beneficiaries successfully received training on fish cage culture of which 101 are women (62%). The first course, only 20% of beneficiaries carried out the fish cage culture in their village. The second course conducted in late of the year, this figure is shows an increase in number of beneficiaries to follow up after training. The figure shows that it is up 96%.

Additional outputs are achieved under livelihood activities included: 1) organized two official visits for two groups: first group for UNDP resident representative, representative from executing agencies (CNMC) and implementing agencies (FiA/MAF and MOE) to see the progress of core area management, education and outreach programme and livelihoods; 2) for UNV Coordinator and her team to explore understandings and see the progress of livelihood components which is integrated fund with GEF/UNDP. We evaluated that the two visits brought about their appreciation of then programme and get recommendations for further actions; 3) review the livelihood programme of which results toward to recruit IUNV.

While the implementations of these livelihoods are in the early stages, then measuring its successes will mainly focus on number and a degree of community participation and their contribution. In near future we would focus on the poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation measures if a given the scale of the current project and available resources would be sufficient, although, their scale, effectiveness and impact would increases significantly.

Activity 3.1.5: Provide additional staff trainings

Series trainings were provided for different levels of staff from decision makers to field staff.

Two management training courses were provided by professional institutions. At the first course, there were 34 trainees and they were successfully trained and certified. The second, there were 33 of which 100% is successfully certified. Total staff trained in this year was 67.

Ten technical and Ranger level staff participated in a study tour to Thale Noi, Thailand during 2-7 March 2008. This exposes visit provide opportunity to participants to learn and ensure both fast and quality in managing the biodiversity, developing systems for monitoring and management of

biodiversity and promoting awareness, education and outreach on biodiversity conservation in their responsible areas where it currently implemented (see more detail in the tour report).

76 staff members were successfully enrolled in the professional training programme conducted in their provinces such as English, computer, IT and account courses etc. These training bring about strong ownership in management of the facilities, developing core area management plans, in demarcating and marking of the core areas boundary, implementation of effective law enforcement, establishing additional protected areas, carried out biodiversity monitoring and environmental education include better reporting and planning as well as communication.

To improve law enforcement and biodiversity monitoring as well as make effective biodiversity management response, the project in cooperation with MoE and WCS developed a concept notes for the introduction and implementation of the Management Information System (MIST) into the system. MIST is a spatial Management Information System, developed by Ecological Software Solutions for use in protected area management. It is an easy to use, flexible and powerful tool to improve protected area field management, comprising a client/server application program and associated data collection procedures. MIST provides managers with easy access to information for planning, decision-making and evaluation.

While the MIST is initiated, a series of training and followed up were provided for 52 rangers and area managers. They were trained in basic law enforcement and data recording (i.e. on Mist patrol and identification of birds, mammals and reptile species and recording their habitats and activities and in the MIST data sheet).

Beyond the trainings, equipment was provided. These included 8 GPS (Gamin 60 cx), 3 telescopes and 8 binoculars and 4 laptop computers. As new model of GPS, training on GPS use were given to all the rangers involved in implementation of the MIST patrol. MIST-GPS computer software program have been installed in all the computers at Prek Toal, Stung Sen and Boeng Tonle Chhmar core areas and MIST assistants' computers.

Activity 3.1.6: Develop a standardized procedures for the designation of protected areas developed

There is one output "a report of standardized procedures for the designation of other protected areas" identified for 2008 is completely done thorough a consultation and peers review. A report is printed and disseminated.

Due to subsequent inputs from the Protected Areas Specialist, three additional protected sites within TSBRs were identified (i.e. in Pursat, Kampong Chhnang and Siem Reap). This initiative was shown a high commitment and responsibility of government and counterpart's staff to the conservation of natural resources in TSBR. Their effective implementation would give a great impact on the core areas and TSBR.

Output 3.2: Systems for monitoring and management of biodiversity are developed

Activity 3.2.1: Develop a biodiversity monitoring programme

Continued annual monitoring of the Prek Toal Core Area followed the previously prepared monitoring protocols. This included annual assessments of the waterbird colonies, water snake harvesting, and participation in the annual Sarus crane census. The reports of assessments were developed and distributed to the relevant stakeholders

The report of sustainability of snake hunting on the Tonle Sap Lake: Research summary and workshop outputs were submitted.

The report of a review of the status and distribution of large waterbirds in TSBR has been completed and distributed.

Two further reports have been completed, and are under review, to be finalised and submitted in the first quarter 2009: 1) A report on the results of a one year study of the Siamese Crocodile, 2) A review of the 2007 Bengal Florican status and distribution.

Activity 3.2.2: Establish and implement a rapid response mechanism for seasonal protection of biodiversity

There was a continued support to the large waterbird colonies and other biodiversity protection system in Prek Toal, Stung Sen and Beoung Tonle Chhmar through the monitoring of bird colonies, law enforcement and field surveys using MIST. The project MIST programme has established an effective rapid response mechanism for seasonal protection of key biodiversity, particularly large waterbird breeding colonies in the Prek Toal Core Area and other key sites that may be identified in the TSBR such as in Boeung Tonle Chhmar and Stung Sen. This has continued support to the large waterbird protection system, but to some extent it was linked to the monitoring system described above. In addition, data and information provided through law enforcement and surveys is used to update the methods as required, allowing biodiversity protection to be continually adapted as required. Successful adaptation measures will be incorporated in subsequent annual planning and budgeting.

Activity 3.2.3: Develop and implement a strategy for the control of exotic species

The assessment of exotic species was developed in 2007 with a review of exotic species in the Tonle Sap and subsequent field surveys as detailed in the monitoring protocols to fill in spatial gaps in available information on distribution of non-indigenous species. Gathering spatial information on the distribution of the non-indigenous species identified as the biggest threat to biodiversity will be incorporated as part of the monitoring protocol, via MIST data collection. Implementation and evaluation of site-specific management trials and monitoring protocols are currently under discussion, but are planned to begin in 2009. Whenever successful measures have been identified, they will be widely replicated within the TSBR.

BMS also held one day national workshop to reflect and share on the achievements of the biodiversity monitoring in TSBR with 50 participants from various executing and implementing universities and NGOs.

Output 3.3: Environmental awareness, education and outreach in the TSBR are promoted

Activity 3.3.1: Promote mobile community outreach

So far, 9,974 people (5,034 are women) within 131 target communes were outreached on the topic of energy and water. A subsequent round on biodiversity would be completed in early 2009. In the mean time, we encountered that the outreach would make an effective change of resources users' behaviour toward to the protection and sound management of the resource. This is a clear evident there is a good maintain and/or increase of some key biodiversity species such as flooded forest and water birds vice versa fish yet due to lack of data and information (*ref: 2008 status of biodiversity monitoring report and core areas managers said*).

An annual review workshop had been done in early 2008. All concerned and implementing parties participate in the workshop. The purposes of the workshop are to review program content of the 1st round MCO; 2) discuss detail each activity in the programme content; identify weaknesses and find ways to improve the and 4) improve teaching method and teaching materials. This review gives a good opportunity for doers to reflect themselves the programme, identify their strengths and weakness

and together finding a solution to improve their next round. This review brought us understanding about behavioral and practical change of doers and increases their effective communication with audiences. 2008 annual review workshop will be conducted in early 2009.

Two days workshop on Report on Participatory Monitoring was conducted. There were 32 participants attended the workshop. The objectives of the workshop are to provide knowledge of participatory monitoring on conservation asset to participants so that they can apply it with communities through mobile community outreach (MCO) visits and to encourage community people in conservation asset monitoring. The outputs of the workshop helped participants to identify one conservation area in their province and presented about its resource conditions, threats and patrolling activities. Based on this exercise, all participants developed their conservation asset format and filled it with key information on the conservation area including location, size, asset condition and threats. This project will aim at helping at involving local people in the monitoring activities of which biodiversity conservation are well-protected and informed. By 2009, all trained staff will organize series of workshops with community people at commune level using this approach.

Activity 3.3.2: Support the operation of environmental education centres

18 signboards (size: 120cm x 180cm) had been installed at the main entry roads to the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve within 6 provinces (i.e. 3 signboards/province) including 10 signboards installed along the Stung Sen stream. The main objective of the signboards is to convey a message to people, who pass or travel into the main road, that they are entering the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve.

Two centres: Chong Khneash, Siem Reap “GECKO” and Prek Toal management centre, Battambang were functioned although there would be a further need to upgrade the Centre at Prek Toal.

Draft questionnaires were prepared and tested for conducting annual reviews of visitors, educational use and fee/donations.

NEES and counterpart staff from MoE conducted inventory check of materials use and storage to every PIU offices, management centres and information centres. Several documents and displays were replaced and posted those pictures, educational materials, etc at the TSBRS website.

Other accomplishment not stated in the plan: repaired the concrete building's tower; developed and printed 1,500 copies of souvenir booklet describing about the lake are put for sale including other items were tested by volunteers students. This strategy would bring about a sustainable functioning of the Centre and cover some operation cost of the centre. While this activity is just tested, the sustainability would be adjusted and further the management of the centre. In addition, the team helped the Custodian in preparing accounting system to make a good record about the sale.

Activity 3.3.3: Integrate environmental education into schools

Teacher and student manuals for Grades 4-9 were developed, reviewed and finalized through various consultation processes: peer, provincial, national and peer review and revision. 100 copies distributed at public consultation workshops. These workshops led by the Department of Pedagogy and Research (DPR), MoEYS and about 100 key stakeholders attended. The consultations were aimed at introducing the draft final manuals and obtaining review comments in order to improve and finalize the manuals for MoEYS approval.

The teacher and student manuals were approved by MoEYS. 2,000 copies of the teacher manual and 15,000 students' text books were printed and some were disseminated through official launching.

As plan, the TMAG's Orientation and Planning Workshop with PIU and district/provincial educational staff will be held in January 2009. Results from that workshop will be used as guideline to implement the training programs for about 60 core schools within TSBRS throughout 2009-2011.

Output 3.5: Sustainable rural livelihood interventions is scaled up and community-based natural resource management in core areas of Tonle Sap is strengthened

There is only one activity to be achieved in 2008 "TRAC2 Water for Life and Water for Livelihoods initiatives are evaluated and communicated through video documentary. The evaluation was done and documentary is showing a progress. A NGO was sub-contracted and initiated their activities in the project sites. By the end of the Quarter 1 of 2009, the documentary video will be produced and disseminated to its audiences.

Output 3.6: Women have an active role in participating in the Tonle Sap Conservation project and are equitable beneficiaries of its outcome, outputs and activities

This output is shown partly progress. An annual work plan on gender equality has been developed and agreed that the task would be undertaken by a national consultant who will be recruited by the Governance Cluster and integrated with TSCP.

By start the project review a current number of TSCP staff including its partner's staff how many of them are women and play in which positions. In general, we encountered that there are few women stationed at national and provincial office as well as at ranger levels. However, there is a high level of women participation in the livelihoods programme with the communities' level due to the nature of the work and cultural characteristic of rural women. This shows that 85% of the 545 Self Help Group members are women. Due to cancel of AG fund, there is no follow up activities is preceded.

IV. Implementation challenges

Project risks and actions

There are following project risks:

1. the sustainability of the outputs that at the end of the project period RGC will have trained and experienced personnel in place, but will not be able to allocate sufficient operating funds to support the necessary biodiversity management activities;
2. lack of close inter-agency collaboration;
3. limited technical capacity within the implementing agencies;
4. implementing land use changes on the ground;
5. integration of project outputs into government operations. For example, the success of the environmental education component will depend upon cooperation from school authorities.

See detail in risk log.

Project issues and actions

The following key issues were identified:

- 1- The project plan calls for withdrawal of external national and international consultants and great role for the RCG in managing the project. This will enhance national ownership, but it also needs to be carefully guided by a results-based approach and detailed workplan and monitoring plan that will ensure that the project is achieving targeted outcomes.
- 2- The plans have been approved by the Minister of Environment and other officials. They are awaiting the necessary interest, initiative and resources for implementation. The process and capacity to implement are also constraints that will need to be overcome.
- 3- The livelihoods program is still being refined following testing of some of the options. The savings component has helped to organize the livelihood interests but ramping up the adoption of selected livelihoods will require increased scale of savings/funds to support the loans, and greater connection to commune-organized livelihood programs.
- 4- The slower than expected uptake of MIST is due to its relatively recent addition to the project and the need to enhance the capacity of government to use this system. Training of trainers within MoE could be a part of the necessary capacity development activity for this component.
- 5- Additional training (and related institutional strengthening) is clearly needed. Ideally, this should be linked to the capacities needed to implement the particular program tasks in the core area management plans.
- 6- The sustainability disincentives created by salary supplements is a sensitive topic with RGC staff who point out that they make up a relatively small proportion of the project costs. But there is nevertheless a major impediment to self-initiated sustainable development when virtually all development assistance requires government counterparts to be widely subsidized and where external incentives are such a definitive a pre-condition to government participation.

V. Lessons learnt and next steps

Lessons learnt

In this year, there are several lesson learnt were drawn and are summarized below:

- Achievement of sustainable outcomes is a prominent aspect of any project design. Many of the concerns for TSCP implementation to date are related to uncertainty about the potential to sustain the project outputs.
- Capacity building depends upon a supportive enabling environment and organizational development rather than just only solely provided training, equipped furniture and materials. In effective, we should make both investments in human resource skills and physical resources.
- PIO/PIU approach may discourage institutional capacity building because it tends to distance the project delivery from the ongoing government programmes.
- Effective delivery of the project activities requires inter-ministerial cooperation by provision of financial incentives rather than rely on the government financial contributions.
- Project office should be located in the implementing agency premises to encourage staff involved in the day-to-day implementation and monitoring of the project, but also for better communication and faster decision making process. In addition, this would promote project participation, strong commitment and ownership but also it would be easier to build capacity of a larger number of staff.

Recommendations

See details draft management responses from TSCP/UNDP in annex 2. The final management responses will be subsequently submitted when receive comments from CNMC.

VI. Financial status and utilization

Financial status

Table 1: Contribution overview [start date of project-end date of project]⁶

see detail in annex 3

Table 2: Funding status (as of 31 December 2008)

see detail in annex 4

Financial utilization

Table 3: Annual expenditure by activity [1 January – 31 December 2008]

see detail in annex 5.

Annexes

Annex 1: 2009 Annual Work Plan (or RRF)

Annex 2: TSCP recommendations and management responses

Annex 3: Contribution overview (start date of the project – end date of project)

Annex 4: Funding status (as of 31 December 2008)

Annex 5: Annual expenditure by activity [1 January – 31 December 2008]

⁶ The “resource overview” can be any kind of chart (a pie chart, for example, would be an effective way of demonstrating a funding gap).

TSCP Management Responses

Evaluation Title:

Evaluation Completion Date: 19 September

Mid-Term Evaluation Recommendations	Project Response	Key Actions	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)
Project Strategy				
1. The project strategy should more clearly define the Outcomes (end results) expected under each of the three project components and their indicators of achievement. Activities should be confined to achieving the specified Outcomes within the approved scope of the project.	UNDP: Agrees	Planning, monitoring and evaluation expert (part time project staff) and UNDP will assist in re-defining TSCP result framework with more appropriate outcomes and indicators in collaboration with its key partners.	Q1 2009	UNDP/TSCP
		To be reviewed and approved by the project board	Q1 2009	Project Board
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee:			
2. MOE should take greater responsibility for the project, with an increased focus on building institutional capacity of MOE/DNCP/PNRCO for core area management, firmly establishing MIST data collection, and management plans implementation and community outreach.	UNDP: Agrees	TSCP, WCS and MOE/DNCP/PNRCO to define ways of embedding TSCP outputs within MoE/GANCP	Q1 2009	TSCP project manager, UNDP, WCS
		DNCP and WCS to sit on the TSCP board	1 st TSCP board meeting 2009	Project Board
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee:			
3. The remaining project period should place a strategic emphasis on a) refining and formalizing the management guides,	UNDP Agrees. To some extent management guidelines for MoE have been addressed in the core	See proposed Actions 1 and 2 Quarterly technical meeting	on-going	MoE, TSCP TSCP/MoE

Mid-Term Evaluation Recommendations	Project Response	Key Actions	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)
processes and protocols within the MOE and b) strengthening the relevant institutional and human resource capacity to sustain these outputs. The management plans should be the guide for ongoing program development within PNRCO-DNCP. Other project activities with uncertain results should be reassessed.	management plans.	between TSCP and DNCP on project progress and conservation strategies.		
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee:			
4. The project should address the main barriers to effective core area management, particularly the development of operational processes and working relationships for the patrol rangers to undertake their inspection and compliance functions in cooperation with Fisheries Administration and fishing lot owners, and a process for effective implementation and monitoring of the draft law enforcement strategy.	UNDP Agrees	MoE and the Project will explore modalities for cooperation between fishing lots owners and patrolling team	Q2 2009	MoE, Project Manager
		The project could also use the findings of WCS study in developing solutions and working modalities between TSCP, Fisheries Administration and fishing lot owners	Q2 2009??	MoE, TSCP, WCS
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee			
Project Workplan				
5. The project staff should supplement the Inception Report with a three year Workplan (2008-2011) that focuses on strengthening project impact and sustainability. The Workplan should provide outcome statements and indicators	UNDP Agrees	The re-defined results framework under Action 1 will be used to formulate a three-year work plan for the remaining period of the project	Q1 2009	UNDP/TSCP

Mid-Term Evaluation Recommendations	Project Response	Key Actions	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)
for the three project objectives, with a realistic view of sustainable results. This should also include specific actions to increase the involvement of women in the project, in consultation with the UNDP gender programme manager.				
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee:			
6. The project staff should prepare a detailed Monitoring Plan and procedure based on the Workplan, along with appropriate reporting formats.	UNDP Agrees	Clear baseline, status and target indicators and means of verification for monitoring will be defined in the results framework, and adequate resources will be allocated for this action for the remaining duration of the project.	Q1 2009	TSCP/UNDP
		Training will be provided to project technical and management teams on project monitoring and reporting	Q1 2009 Q1 2010	UNDP/TSCP
		Quarterly and annual reports will capture progress against project indicators.	From Q2 2009 onwards	TSCP/UNDP
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee:			
7. The project staff and WCS should prepare a focused capacity development program to ensure effective use of the MIST	UNDP Agrees	WCS will be responsible for conducting a MIST training needs assessment and	Start Q4 2008	MoE/WCS

Mid-Term Evaluation Recommendations	Project Response	Key Actions	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)
reporting system in the core areas, and train a small unit in MOE-DNCP in MIST operation. The database entry tasks should be incorporated into a broader set of MIST responsibilities within MoE.		developing training programme for MOE-DNCP Project will utilise proposed additional MoE/Department of environmental data management data entry officers to capture MIST data at a provincial level	Q1 2009	Project manager/MoE
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee			
8. The Project Workplan should include additional core area management training for focal persons in PNRCO and ranger staff to strengthen the application of the outputs generated by the project with supervised on-the-job 'learning by doing' for relevant staff.	UNDP Agrees	Assessment of the current competencies and identification of training needs will be done for PNRCO staff and ranger A training programme will be developed and implemented based on the assessment	Q3 2009 Q4 2009	TSCP/MoE Project Manager/MoE
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee:			
9. The project should consider appointment of a full time ranger team in each of the core areas, sufficient to undertake the patrolling functions necessary for core area protection, and using local personnel wherever possible.	UNDP Agrees	UNDP and TSCP will assess the financial implication of deploying full time rangers. However, UNDP already financially supports all the rangers in the TSBR. Government should take this responsibility for sustainability of the core area management	Q3 2009 Q3 2009	Project manager/UNDP Project Manager

Mid-Term Evaluation Recommendations	Project Response	Key Actions	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee			
10. The project should develop a strategy with the water filter and cookstoves suppliers to facilitate maintenance and further dissemination of these devices in the core areas.	UNDP Agrees	Board agreed to recruit an International UNV who can develop these strategies. S/he will be responsible for linking these communities to other NGOs engaged in similar programmes for long term sustainability anyway)	Start Q1 2009	UNV/TSCP
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee			
11. The TSCP sustainable livelihoods program should continue to provide limited support as needed to the Self Help Groups, and to develop linkages with commune council local development programs and with the environmental awareness program.	UNDP Agrees	International UNV will facilitate this recommendation and ensure that links to other government and non-government programmes are established so that such communities can benefit from them rather than being project dependent	Q1 2009	UNV/TSCP
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee			
Project Management				
12. The TSEMP Steering Committee, ADB and FAO should prepare a TSEMP closure strategy that facilitates sustainability and that complements the TSCP project strategy and priorities.	UNDP Agrees.	This recommendation will be sent to TSEMP Steering Committee -but it is beyond UNDP/project mandate	Q4 2008	Project Director/TSEMP/UNDP
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee			

Mid-Term Evaluation Recommendations	Project Response	Key Actions	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)
13. The Project Board should review and endorse the Project Workplan, with the focus on a sustainable model of core area management that can be replicated elsewhere in the future.	UNDP Agrees	This recommendation will be incorporated in the revised three-year work plan under Action 1 and 2	Q1 2009	Project team
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee			
14. The project management organization should be updated, consistent with UNDP requirements, to facilitate the mid-term recommendations, as suggested in Figure 4.	UNDP agrees	UNDP will review the proposed structure. UNDP views will be discussed with project board to adopt the appropriate project management structure	Q1 2009 Next project management board	UNDP UNDP/project board
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee			
15. An independent UNDP/GEF Project Monitor and an MOE Project Monitor counterpart should be appointed to oversee progress toward the specified project results.	UNDP Agrees	Board will discuss the scope of work and budget resources for the positions On assumption that the board agrees, the position will be filled in by end of Q1 2009	Next board meeting 2009	Board/UNDP Board
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee:			
16. The project should introduce measures to improve communications within the project (between government, project staff and consultants) and with Tonle Sap communities.	UNDP Agrees	Quarterly joint Board Meetings Quarterly technical meetings Annual retreat for project	On-going Q2 2008 onwards Q1 2009	Project board Project Manager

Mid-Term Evaluation Recommendations	Project Response	Key Actions	Timeframe	Responsible Unit(s)
		stakeholders Options for TSCP offices relocation will be reviewed and agreed by the board	annually Q3 2009	Project manager & board
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee:			
17. UNDP should undertake a routine mid-term review of project financial management systems.	UNDP Agrees.	Continue with regular UNDP financial spot checks-thrice a year and Annual Project Audit Incorporate audit findings into financial control systems Periodic field visits will be done by UNDP quality assurance staff	Q4 2008 Q1 2009	UNDP UNDP
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee			
18. TSBR Secretariat should consider alternative means of generating revenues to assist cost recovery of Tonle Sap protected areas management.	UNDP Agrees.	Recommendations will be forwarded to the TSBR Secretariat.	Q1 2009	UNDP
	Cambodia National Mekong Committee			

Annex 3: Table 1: Contribution overview (start date of the project - end date of project)

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTION
	Committed	Received	BALANCE
UNDP/GEF	\$ 3,246,420.00	\$ 2,268,528.44	\$ 977,891.56
UNDP TRAC	\$ 176,657.82	\$ 176,342.58	\$ 315.24
TOTAL	\$ 3,423,077.82	\$ 2,444,871.02	\$ 978,206.80

Annex 4: Table 2: Funding status (as of the end of the year)

DONOR NAME	RECEIVE*	EXPENDITURE			Project	Earmarked	Available Funding	Remarks
		Period Prior to the Reporting Year	Reporting Year only	Total	Balance		(as of 1 Jan of the next year)	
UNDP/GEF	3,246,420	1,738,350	530,178	2,268,528	977,892			
UNDP TRAC	176,658	139,658	36,685	176,343	315			
Total	3,423,078	1,878,008	566,863	2,444,871	978,207			

Annex 5: Table 3 : Annual expenditure by activity (01 January - 31 December 2008)

Activity	BUDGET [2008]	ACCUMULATE EXPENDITURE 2008	BALANCE	DELIVER Y (%)
Activity 1: Enhancing capacity for management of biodiversity in the Core Areas	\$314,192.00	\$291,986.29	\$ 22,205.71	92.93
Activity 2: Developing system for monitoring and management of biodiversity	\$ 55,656.00	\$ 54,745.33	\$ 910.67	98.36
Activity 3: Promoting awareness, education and outreach on biodiversity conservation in the TSBR	\$151,500.00	\$109,946.41	\$ 41,553.59	72.57
Activity 4: Management	\$114,398.00	\$ 73,500.00	\$ 40,898.00	64.25
Activity 5: Scale up sustainable rural livelihood interventive in core area of Tonle Sap	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,891.41	\$ (891.41)	103.57
Activity 6: Women have an active role in participating in the Tonle Sap Conservation and are equitable beneficiaies of its outcome, outputs and activities	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 10,793.35	\$ 1,206.65	89.94
Total	\$672,746.00	\$566,862.79	\$105,883.21	84.26

Annex 6:Table 4: Annual expenditure by donor (01 January - 31 December 2008)

DONORS	ACTIVITY (as per approved budget)	2008 BUDGET	Expenditure 01/01/08 - 31/12/08	Balance as of 31/12/08	Delivery rate (%)
GEF	Activity 1: Enhancing capacity for management of biodiversity in the Core Areas	314,192.00	291,986.29	22,205.71	
	Activity 2: Developing system for monitoring and management of biodiversity	55,656.00	54,745.33	910.67	
	Activity 3: Promoting awareness, education and outreach on biodiversity conservation in the TSBR	151,500.00	109,946.41	41,553.59	
	Activity 4: Management	114,398.00	73,500.00	40,898.00	
GMS(insert%,see donor agreement)					
Sub Total UNDP/GEF		635,746.00	530,178.03	105,567.97	83.39
UNDP TRUC	Activity 5: Scale up sustainable rural livelihood interventive in core area of Tonle Sap	25,000.00	25,891.41	-891.41	
	Activity 6: Women have an active role in participating in the Tonle Sap Conservation and are equitable beneficiaies of its outcome, outputs and activities	12,000.00	10,793.35	1,206.65	
GMS(insert%,see donor agreement)					
Sub Total UNDP TRUC		37,000.00	36,684.76	315.24	99.15
TOTAL		672,746.00	566,862.79	105,883.21	84.26