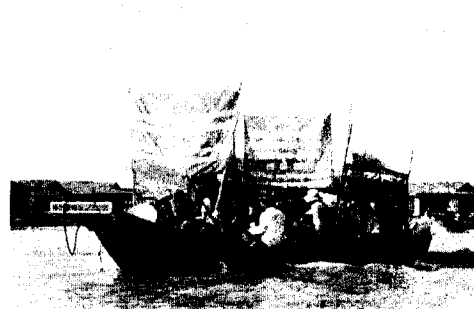




*Cambodia*

## ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT 2009

**United Nations Development Programme  
Cambodia  
Tonle Sap Conservation Project  
1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009**



**Project ID & Title:** 00038552

**Duration:** 7 years

**Total Budget:** US\$3,2246,421

**Implementing Partners/Responsible parties:**

**Country Programme Outcome:** NATIONAL AND LOCAL  
AUTHORITIES AND COMMUNITIES ARE BETTER ABLE TO  
CONSERVE BIODIVERSITY AND RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

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## I. Executive summary

The management plan for Stung Sen and Boeung Tonle Chmar and Prek Toal has been discussed and incorporated the entire activities plan for the implementation. There are 52 rangers have equipped increased their skills in data collection, using map, GPS reading and identification of key species of birds, mammals & reptiles rangers' regular practices, quality of data collection and data entry into computer. The patrol use MIST system has been done by rangers at all core areas. Study tour organized for 41 rangers and project staff to Koh Kong for learns experiences on park management, law enforcement, and eco-tourism management.

The MIST User training has provided to MIST field Officer and rangers in three Core Areas and staff from GDANCP. MIST patrol is remarkable improved in all core areas of Tonle Sap Bio-Sphere Reserve. Field data from 3 core areas has been stored at GDANCP. 52 rangers have been equipped and implemented MIST as planned.

Project has produced good achievement for activity of identification school nearest core conservation areas and provides teacher training and eco-club kits. The number of teachers involved in teacher environmental education training and number of school both in target core areas and six provinces around Tonle Sap is higher than expected result. Project is implementing the environmental education programme in 90 schools in six provinces around Tonle Sap and core areas. The implementation of the environmental education programme in 2011 is expected only 66 schools. It means the project achieved exceed the target output of the country programme output of UNDP 2009. This achievement is really supporting the bio-diversity conservation and climate change of country programme outcome.

Livelihood Component has formed 15 groups of self help group with 407 families, with 345 women, have participated in sustainable livelihood program in 3 communes. The participation of women in livelihoods programme is up to 84.7%, 24.7% higher than the expectation (the target for women participation in project, in 2011 is 60%).

There are 3 committees for natural resource management for operational bio-diversity conservation are existing in places and Livelihood Component has formed 13 committees for sustainable livelihood in three core areas. But current formation of committees in three core areas achieve beyond 2011 target.

Gender - A series of training for relevant key stakeholders' involvement such are Core Areas Directors, Staff of GDANCP/MoE, MoEYS counterpart staff, CNMC staff, Local authority and community committees from 3 core areas. There are 85% of women involved in self help group/saving group and 30% of women involve in environmental education (female teachers). The activity of gender will be implemented in 2010 to 2011 of project's output 2.3, under the assistance of Gender Specialist.

Lesson Learnt - School teachers, school principals and school children are interested with environment education programme at target core areas and six provinces around Tonle Sap. Most of families in core target areas are interested to be a member of self help group/saving group. They have diversified activities like micro-business, creative industries and fishing activity.

The risks are more concerned the ability to implement the work plan of UNV Livelihood component, limit capacity of some MIST field officers, fund delay for operations, limit access for patrol of MIST officers and rangers during the dry season and early wet season, destructive fishing gear still use inside core area and some outputs and activities are not implemented in 2009.

Project Issues are concerning some of MIST field officers in the core areas have limit capacity in database update and maintenance, activities in quarter 4 in 2009 are not implemented and experience UNV Volunteers will leave soon, fishing lot may cause difficulty for project operation and implementation, local people still have limit knowledge in environment and natural resource protection, less participation of Natural Resource Management Committee and not clear for UNV fund support for sustainable livelihood component.

## II. Implementation progress

### **Output 1.1: GDANCP/PDE staff demonstrating Core Area Management Capacity**

In the first quarterly, there is 167 MoE and PDE staff at all levels in demonstrating Core Area management Capacity. Core Areas are well operated and managed. The core area implementation arrangements through its result strategic framework were discussed and did work plan exercises. We as well conducted one day kick off awareness workshops for 61 local authorities in Battambang (3 women) in order to increase their awareness about the protected area law and provide them capacity in effective law enforcement and management of the conflict among resources users and controllers. In additional, a total of 33 rangers (17 PT rangers and 16 BTC rangers) increased their skills in data collection, using map, GPS reading and identification of key species of birds, mammals & reptiles rangers' regular practices, quality of data collection and data entry into computer is significantly improved in three Core Areas. The MIST team had prevented wildlife poaching and illegal fishing and land encroachment in the core areas. The patrol has identified location where is the most important for wild animals and forest habitats.

Core areas management plans for Stung Sen and Beoung Chhmar had been discussed among all rangers and directors and laid out a detail activities plan for their implementation. Core area director and rangers had allocated staff for particular activities and responsibilities. In addition, 41 staff/rangers is giving a study tour to Koh Kong (both at Batom Sakor national park and Peam Krasob ecotourism community) in order to explore their experience and learning on the park management, law enforcement and management of ecotourism. Keys lesson learnt from study tour could apply in their areas.

The senior management team from UNDP, CNMC, MoE and PM/PD of TSCP visited sites to monitor and to ensure the management of three core areas have enough capacity to carry out the tasks. The rest of rangers and MoE-counterpart, about 40 participants, who had yet visited in Koh Kong made tours exchange visit to Central Cardamom Protected Forest (CCPF) of Pursat and Oral Wildlife Sanctuary of Kampong Chhnang. Rangers have the opportunity to learn some good practices from other protected areas in Cardamom.

### **Output 1.2: Biodiversity Monitoring enable effective Core Area Management**

Conduct field surveys as specified in the protocol, analyze data, and prepare reports on an annual basis: this has included annual assessments of the black and white colonies of storks, pelicans and greater adjutants (which breed from December to May); annual assessments of the Black-headed ibis colonies (which breed from January to May); annual census of Bengal Florican during the breeding season (March – May) in grasslands around Tonle Sap; and participation in the annual census of the Sarus crane (January – April) including in areas around Tonle Sap. In addition, data collection has continued on water snake harvests for the period that they are harvested (June – February). Work has been achieved as desired, and there were no unexpected events.

The annual water bird monitoring report, water snake monitoring report, and non-breeding aggregations of large water birds (including results of Sarus crane census) is completed. On the other hand, continued support to the large water bird protection system. Monitoring has changed in location of the Prek Toal colonies, in the new breeding season and adjusting the locations of guard platforms. Training on MIST for rangers in the Boeng Tonle Chhmar and Prek Toal Core Areas has conducted as planned.

Continue to support MIST implementation, including the control of exotic species. Three exotic species are being added to the MIST data collection, namely Giant Mimosa (*Mimosa pigra*), Apple snails (*Pomacea spp.*), and Red-bellied Pacu (*Piaractus brachypomus*). Of these, detection of the latter will be based around reports from fishermen, as well as observations. Ranger training in the inclusion of these species to the MIST data set will be given during the next set of MIST training. The final training for MIST users conducted with 20 staff attended and practicing of key skills. Trainees had effectively conducted biodiversity monitoring and data collection (e.g. use of maps, readiness of GPS and they are able to identify key species such as birds, mammals and reptiles). Data entry and management are dramatically improved.

Data on large water bird colonies has started after the non-breeding season, with the mapping and marking of the nesting trees, and monitoring of the darter and cormorant colonies. In addition, data on water snake harvests was collected in August. Data have been analysed, and number of reports have been produced.

**Output 1.3: Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for Core Area Management are identified – for 2010**

**Output 1.4: Increased institutional management capacity to monitor and promote the project achievement – not progress**

**Output 2.1: Environmental Education integrated into formal and informal education system around core areas**

There is very good progress in the environmental education. TMAG orientation has provided to Trainer Team, 6 members from MoE and MoEYS. EE concept and methods how to use TMAG has provided to target teachers. Teacher Manual and Activities Guide (TMAG) Orientation and Teacher Training Plan for PIU and provincial/district educational staff conducted in February 2009. The planning of organizing Teacher Training was made and identified. The EE support group was formed and consisted of PIU and district educational staffs from 6 provinces have coordinated/organize the EE workshops and meeting to reflect EE implementation in school.

There were five training of trainers/teachers workshops on environmental education concept and methodology on how to use TMAG were successfully conducted. There are 255 teachers in total with 77 women from 75 primary and lower secondary schools in TSBR Areas. The trained teachers are now using the TMAG in teaching their students. Now most of target schools had been integrated TMAG under the MoEYS' Local Life Skills Curriculum.

TMAG has integrated into National Curriculum's Local Life Skill Program. They emphasised that teaching methods like group activities, teaching tools and energiser are really encouraged school children to learn. Teachers expressed differently regarding the behavior of their kids since EE has been introduced in school. Some of them said that they have observed that the kids now start talking about environment, their resources and illegal activities emerged among them. However, all school teachers and school principals have been encouraged to reflect their teaching value through observing behavior change of kids, their activities and participation.

School component had engaged Live and Learn to provide 2 teacher trainings for 60 teachers (18 women) from 15 new schools in/nearest to CAs about toolkits "School Flipchart". TMAG and School Flipchart, together is proposed to use in Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport's Local Life Skill Program (LLSP) with schools between grade 4 and 9. This will guide teacher to have a better idea how to organize and practices EE with kids in their school. The School Flipchart is a focus practical EE tools being started practicing by trained teacher in December 2009. This will lead to the designing of Eco-club initiative for next step of school program. We are approaching environmental awareness and education through informal education system is called **Community Mobile Outreach (CMO)** programme. During the Second Quarter, 1728 (214 are women) of 25 communes are aware and contributing to biodiversity conservation. To date, the programme is reviewed as a successful due a 131 target communes (more than 10,000 people) with 3 main selected subjects identified were completely carried out.

**Output 2.2: Core Area communities practicing environmentally friendly livelihoods**

There were 51 people with 32 females included 45 SHG committees, 3 rangers, and 3 CC members from 3 CAs of TSBR jointed a two-day exchange visit in November at the project of CBET in Chi Path village of Koh Kong province. The main purpose of the trip was encouraging participants to learn and reflect on how to arrange the community's waste management and community's ecotourism from site visited. 26 community members (24 SHG members and 2 rangers) participated in a two-day exposure visit to Chamcar Bei, Kep Province, to learn about different approaches to community development from Bridges Across Borders South East Asia. Community members expressed a desire to start handicrafts in their communities, both using recycled plastic bags and water hyacinth. The SSC are

now looking at ways in which they can become CBOs in order to access alternative livelihood funding from relevant Commune Investment Plans.

UNV/TSCP delivered the Commercial First Aid (FA) training to relevant local stakeholders with totally 26 trainees, 17 SHG committees, 3 rangers, 3 CC members, and 3 project staffs attended the session. The topic focused on basic principle in FA, bleeding, unconsciousness, respiratory emergency, heart attack, burn and transport patients, fractures, dog bite, snake bite, drowning, body hygiene, and malaria.

In April, the 7 monks from 3 CAs attended the basic training on Buddhism and environmental advocacy from the Association of Buddhists for the Environment (ABE) for 6 days. The session focused on General Environment Concepts, Principle of Buddhism and Environment and Environmental Issues in Cambodia, water bird castle in Prek Toal, garbage management, pesticide and health, and the importance of forest. The trained monks then provided eco-environmental awareness training to 439 communities with 7 courses (90% females). 3 waste platforms were built recently (December 2009) in 3 villages of Prek Toal CA. In June 2009, 21 community members (15 SSC, 3 Commune Council and 3 rangers) participated in a three-day workshop on financial administration, planning and reporting and roles and responsibilities of the Steering Committees. Currently there are 15 groups with 407 members (3 groups in BTC just replicated in July, 2009) in all CAs with capital total 135,843,900R. The amount of 135,000,000 R was loaned to 395 family members.

On 05 December, the UNV/TSCP celebrated the International Volunteer Day with over 530 people (90% females) in 3 CAs participated under the topic Volunteering for Our Planet engage to volunteerism, environment, and climate change. The community environmental awareness raising is a key to achieve project's goal and objectives. Live & Learn Environmental Education had been engaged to deliver training to SSCs and rangers from CAs. The trained SSCs then replicated environmental awareness campaign to 400 SHG members (90% females) in 3 CAs.

**Output 2.3: Gender-biodiversity conservation links in core area identified and strengthening if possible**

Project staff has consulted with Ministry of Woman Affair concerning mainstreaming gender issues in the management of bio-diversity Conservation of Core Areas and consulted ILO Gender Equality Mainstreaming Strategies (GEMS) to organize three alternative trainings for Staff of GDANCP, CNMC, MoEYS, Core Area Managers and Commune Council was organized. The concept of GEMS training intended to develop Gender Strategy of TSCP and interpretation of GEMS concept into the 3 Core Area Management Plan for action. Two training courses related to Get Ahead for Women in Enterprise and Financial Education was organized in November and December 2009.

**PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT OUTPUTS**

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<i>Baseline (June/2009)</i>	<i>Target (December/2011)</i>	<i>Current status (December/2009)</i>
• Annual Core Area Management and Implementation Plan	Annual, quarterly work plan and report 2009	Annual, quarterly core area management and implementation plan developed and actioned by GDANCP	management and implementation plan developed and actioned
• Core Area Management Plan priority actions and costs	3 core areas management plans (2007-08)	Priority actions and costs identified and actioned	priority actions and costs were identified and

			actioned
• Staff capacity to implement core area management	Previous training session delivered (2005-2008) & informal utility assessment	Staff full capable of implementing core area management plan	Staff capacity is built
<b>Cumulative expenditure:</b>			..... USD
<p>The management plan for Stung Sen and Boeung Tonle Chmar has been discussed and incorporated the entire activities plan for the implementation. The project had initiated to discuss on how to institutionalize the core area implementation arrangements through its result strategic framework and work plan exercises. Second, we conducted one day kick off awareness workshops for 61 local authorities in Battambang with 3 women, in order to increase their awareness about the protected area law and provide them capacity in effective law enforcement and management of the conflict among resources users and controllers.</p> <p>33 rangers increased their skills in data collection, using map, GPS reading and identification of key species of birds, mammals &amp; reptiles rangers' regular practices, quality of data collection and data entry into computer is significantly improved in three Core Areas. The MIST team had prevented wildlife poaching and illegal fishing and land encroachment in the core areas and its buffer zones. Additionally, the patrol is also to identify location where is the most important for wild animals and forest habitats</p> <p>41 rangers including counterpart and project staffs to conduct study tour to Batom Sakor National Park and Peam Krasob Eco-tourism Community, Koh Kong to learn experiences on park management, law enforcement, and eco-tourism management and get key lesson learnt, in order to apply and strengthen their management capacity in core areas.</p> <p>The output 1.1 is on track under the three 3 strategic results framework developed by the project.</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<i>Baseline (June/2009)</i>	<i>Target (December/2011)</i>	<i>Current status (December/2009)</i>
• 1. institutional utility of MIST in core area management	Current MIST information flow system between core area and head office & informal utility assessment	Utility of MIST in core area management increased according to GDANCP	Implemented by GDANCP
• 2. Giant Mimosa monitoring	Current not integrated into MIST & GDANCP/PDE, community members not train to identify or employ preventative	MIST system being used to monitor Giant mimosa and GDANCP/PDE, community members can identify and employ	Implement in 2010

	measure	preventative measure	
3. Bio-diversity monitoring	Annual bio-diversity monitoring reports (2005-2008)	GDANCP entirely responsible for continued bio-diversity monitoring	MIST implementation and equipment purchased
<b>Cumulative expenditure:</b>			..... USD
<p>The MIST User training has provided to MIST field Officer and rangers in Prek Toal, Boeung Tonle Chhmar, Stoeung Sen Core Area and staff from GDANCP. The activities and topic delivery were related to: 1) Background of MIST/GIS and reason why MIST is useful for protected area management, 2) database set up, 3) GPS download, 4) data quality check, 5) data entry, 6) report and mapping, 7) Data maintenance, 8) Data backup and restoration and ( ) Database replication export and import.</p> <p>MIST patrol is remarkable improved in all core areas of Tonle Sap Bio-Sphere Reserve. MIST patrol is to prevent wildlife hunting, forest cutting, and illegal fishing and identify status of potential wildlife threat.</p> <p><b>Prek Toal Core Area:</b> Rangers conducted MIST for 252 days during the year. MIST patrol team searched for new breeding colonies of large birds. The record show that the total water birds is 4,887 Asian openbills with 21 Greater Adjutants, 225 Grey headed Fishing Eagles, 760 cormorants, 271 spot-billed ducks, 447 Lesser Adjutants, 509 Painted Storks and 3,954 spot-billed Pelicans (feeding in Prek Toal and adjacent areas).</p> <p><b>Stoeung Sen Core Area:</b> Rangers conducted MIST patrol for 141 day within the year. The records shown that 866 openbills, 682 darters, 6 Greater Adjutants, 228 Grey headed fishing eagles, 883 cormorants, 33 Grey herons, 79 immediate egrets, 190 Lesser Whistling Ducks, 72 Purple Swamp hens, 158 Lesser Adjutants, 936 Spot-billed Pelicans, 183 Long Tailed Macaque, 619 Silvered Langurs and 1 King Cobra.</p> <p><b>Boeung Tonle Chhmar:</b> The patrol conducted for 274 days within the year. Records from MIST patrol shown that there are 15,648 Asian openbills, 3, 162 Daters, 52 Greater Cormorants, 81 Grey Herons, 21 immediate Egrets, 18 Grey headed fishing eagles nets, 809 Lesser Adjutants, 382 Spot-billed Ducks, 1,379 Spot-billed Pelicans, 506 painted storks, 26 longer-tailed macaque and 10 silver langurs.</p> <p>The activities implemented under GDANCP/WCS/TSCP are great success and contribute to the output 1.2 of TSCP Project as stated in 2009 work plan and the strategic results framework from 2009 to 2011.</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

Output Indicators	Baseline (June/2009)	Target (December/2011)	Current status (December/2009)
Realistic options for sustainable and alternative financing of core area management plan implementation	Preliminary information indicates informal use of eco-tourism revenue to cover some operational costs (Prek Toal 2009)	Report identifying realistic options for sustainable and alternative financing developed and presented for consideration	2010 action
Visitor Centers' financial sustainability	Current	Business plan	



	visitor center costs covered through TSCP (2005-09) to cover some operational costs (Prek Toal)	developed for visitor centers	2010 action
<b>Cumulative expenditure:</b>		..... USD	
Output 1.1 is planned to implement in 2010			
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

<b>Output 1.4: Increased institutional management capacity to monitor and promote the project achievement</b>			
<b>Output Indicators</b>	<i>Baseline (June/2009)</i>	<i>Target (December/2011)</i>	<i>Current status (December/2009)</i>
•Results-based monitoring plan and templates	Current active reports (2009)	Monitoring plan allows identification and promotion of results and achievements	no progress
•Communication Plan	There is currently no TSCP wide communication plan (2009). Current levels of TSCP visibility (n/a)	Communication plan leads to increased project visibility	No progress
•Synergies and collaboration with related projects	Current collaboration with related projects (n/a)	Increased collaboration and synergies with related projects	No progress
<b>Cumulative expenditure:</b>		..... USD	
The monitoring plan and template for results base management for are not developed under 2009 work plan. The communication and collaboration with other development partners in the region is quite limited. This output is required the assistance of Technical Advisor to TSCP to develop.			
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<i>Baseline (June/2009)</i>	<i>Target (December/2011)</i>	<i>Current status (December/2009)</i>
•Use of Environmental Education (EE) curriculum in schools	Current use of EE curriculum in schools (n/a)	Target schools include EE curriculum in weekly life-skills	Target schools have been trained

		sessions	and implemented EE in local life skills curriculum
●Environmental awareness/understanding change among participating teachers and students	Jan 2009, Current awareness level (n/a)	50% increased in environmental awareness and understanding among participating teachers and students	school teachers practice and reflect EE sessions with their kids
●Number of target students actively participating in Eco-clubs	There currently no operational Eco-clubs in target schools	At least 200 students actively participating in target schools	The Eco-clubs in target schools have yet implemented
<b>Cumulative expenditure:</b>		..... USD	
<p>1. Live and Learn Teacher Manual and Activities Guide; and toolkits "School Flipchart" is proposed to use in Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport's Local Life Skill Program (LLSP) for grade 4 to 9. The School Flipchart is a focus practical EE tools that will support the Teacher Manual and Activity Guide (TMAG) in promoting an EE practical learning of both teachers and students. Designing of Eco-club initiative will implement in the next step of school program.</p> <p>2. Project has provided a number of training to teachers and selected school children. Trained teachers and principals expressed that TMAG has been attractive from all teachers and their kids as they learn about their daily life of living. In addition, they emphasised that teaching methods such as group activities, teaching tools and energiser are really encouraged kids to learn.</p> <p>3. 315 teachers have been trained from 90 schools could teach their children. EE component is successful in implementing environmental education in the target core areas.</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<i>Baseline (June/2009)</i>	<i>Target (December/2011)</i>	<i>Current status (December/2009)</i>
●Number of core area families participating in TSCP supported Self Help Groups	318 CA families participating in TSCP supported self help groups (2009)	20% increased in number of CA families participating in self help groups	Number of self help group/saving group increased
●Number of self help groups members with diversified & increased income from environmental friendly livelihoods	Current sources of levels income (2009)	30% increase in number of self help group members diversified and increased income from	97% of saving group members have increased diversified income in

		environmental friendly livelihoods	three target core areas
<b>Cumulative expenditure:</b>		..... USD	
<p>1. Early 2009, there were 12 groups with 318 families involved in saving group. In the third quarter of 2009, the Saving Group Steering Committee has replicated three more groups in Boeung Tonle Chhmar with 78 members. In July 2009, there were 11 volunteers join in the previous group. By the end of 2009, the total of saving group members are increased up to 407 families. It means the number of saving group's members increased in 28% (24.5% in Boeung Tonle Chhmar, 2, 2% in Stoeung Sen and 1.3% in Prek Toal).</p> <p>2. In 2008, most of villagers are involving in fishing activities, not involve more in the alternative livelihood activities. Since the amount of saving was increased by the end of 2008. The borrowers are increased in 2009. There are 395 families have borrowed money from saving group to run their small business such as sell of sugar cane juice, grocery, pig and chicken raising, fish culture, fish gear and fish processing, sell desert. So 97% of saving groups members have diversified income from alternative livelihood activities.</p> <p>3. As the result of achievement against project indicator output 1 is shown that this component is achieved 8% higher that target 2011. In output indicator 2 of this output indicated that 30% of the self help group members increased diversified income from environmental friendly livelihood. In fact, the member of self help group increased in 67% of 2011 target.</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan	

<b>Output Indicators</b>	<i>Baseline (June/2009)</i>	<i>Target (December/2011)</i>	<i>Current status (December/2009)</i>
Gender-biodiversity links	Current understanding (n/a)	Gender-biodiversity conservation links identified in report and presented for conservation	Partly Progress on conducting training for gender
<b>Cumulative expenditure:</b>		..... USD	
<p>TSCP Project has organized Gender Equality Mainstreaming Strategies (GEMS) training for Staff of GDANCP, CNMC, MoEYS, Core Area Managers and Commune Council in three core areas from 28 and 30 December 2009. The concept of GEMS training intended to develop Gender Strategy of TSCP and interpretation of GEMS concept into the 3 Core Area Management Plan for action.</p> <p>Two training courses related to Get Ahead for Women in Enterprise and training focused on Financial Education were conducted for 108 trainees with 45 females. The participants were Steering Committee members, rangers, Commune Council members, Provincial Department of Environment Officers in Siem Reap and NUNVs.</p> <p>While Get Ahead course provided participants to learn about small businesses including grocery, handmade hammock and fish selling and promoted micro-business among women and their families, improved knowledge and skills of micro-business management. Financial Education training was to build the capacity of participants in a better spending management, savings and investment decisions. The result of output delivery under output 2.3 is supported</p>			


the project expectation.		
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan	<input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan

### PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME (CPAP) OUTPUT

Output Indicators	Baseline (June/2009)	Target (December/2011)	Current status (December/2009)
• Number of rangers engaged and trained in BC	67 rangers trained and equipped	67 rangers be equipped to enforce protected area law through MIST	52 rangers have been equipped and implemented MIST as planned
• Number of conservation sites with boundary delineation	2 sites completed	One more site (Prek Toal) completed with boundary demarcation	almost complete, except two more poles will be constructed in 2010
• Number of sites with management plan	3 management plans completed	One more core area (CA) management plan implementation initiated in Prek Toal	Management Plan Implementation is initiated and implemented in 3 core areas
• Communities outreach and school education programme developed and implemented in selected communes around Tonle Sap	Community Outreach and school education programme developed	Communities outreach and school education programme implemented in 25 communes and 66 schools in 6 provinces around Tonle Sap	School education programme is operated in 90 schools with 315 teachers in six provinces and 3 core areas.
• Number of families in conservation sites that have benefited from sustainable livelihoods programme	2,100 families benefited	2,100 families (including 60% of women) beneficiaries in 3 communes, in 3 core areas of Tonle Sap participate in the sustainable livelihood programme	15 groups of self help group with 407 total families as saving group member (345 females) have participated in sustainable livelihood program in 3

			communes
<p>There are 52 rangers in three core areas and 12 rangers are from Kampong Chhnang and Pursat Province was trained by MIST Specialist from GDANCP. They are all equipped and currently they use MIST system to patrol and monitor the illegal activities in the three core areas. The law of protected areas is enforcing at sites. The project output 1.2 is good achieved a bit exceed project plan. It is reflect to the country programme output indicator.</p> <p>Boundary demarcation in Prek Toal is almost completed, except two poles are not able to construct. It is due to high water level for construction. This activity will start in the dry season 2010. The incomplete activity of boundary demarcation is not reflected to the country programme output indicator and the output 3.1 of UNDP Country Programme 2009.</p> <p>The management plan in Prek Toal, Boeung Tonle Chhmar and Stoeung Sen has been initiated and implemented. It is reflected to the indicator of country programme output of UNDP as stated.</p> <p>The target 2011 of communities outreach and school education programme implemented in 25 communes and 66 schools in 6 provinces around Tonle Sap. This target is under implementing by the component of environmental education component. This component has produced good output within the first and second for school education programme. First round within the TSEMP project framework, the TSCP has provided training to 255 teachers with 77 female teachers came from 75 schools around Tonle Sap Great Lake (six provinces). The second round is focused on 3 core areas. There were 60 teachers with 18 female teachers have been training. They were from 15 schools of three core areas. The total current school education programme is operated in 90 schools with 315 teachers in six provinces and 3 core areas. School follow up is made by the TSCP project. It indicated that by the end of 2009, the Environment Education is achieved higher than the expectation of country programme output.</p> <p>By the end of December 2009, Livelihood Component has formed 15 groups of self help group with 407 families in total of saving group members with involvement of 345 women, have participated in sustainable livelihood programme in 3 communes. It means the number of women participate in livelihoods programme is high up to 84.7%, 24.7% higher than the expectation. The target families in three communes need achieving 2,100 families. The current status the livelihood component is able to achieve only 407 families. It means the livelihood component could achieve only 19.38% of 2011 target.</p>			

### PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME (CPAP) OUTCOME

			
Outcome Indicators	Baseline (June/2009)	Target (December/2011)	Current status (December/2009)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pro-poor and integrated national and sub-national policies and plans developed and implemented by the Government for bio-diversity conservation</li> </ul>		12 committees based natural resource management sites operational promoting bi-diversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods	3 committee of natural resource management and 10 saving committees have been established at 3 core areas

		Participatory bio-diversity monitoring (MIST) implemented in 4 conservation sites in Tonle Sap and Northern Plains	Bird species data collection during operation and installed at GDANCP
<p>Three Community Committees of Natural resource management sites operational promoting bi-diversity conservation were established (one in Prek Toal, one in Stoeung Sen and another in Boeung Tonle Chhmar).</p> <p>Livelihood component of TSCP was implemented under the fund support from UNV has established 10 saving group committees, 3 saving group committees were established in Prek Toal, 4 saving group committees in Stoeung Sen and 3 saving group committees in Boeung Tonle Chhmar. The TSCP Livelihood Component has formed one steering committee in each core areas to monitor, manage and guide the saving group committees.</p> <p>There are 3 committees for natural resource management for operational bio-diversity conservation and 13 committees for sustainable livelihood are functioning in three core areas. The purpose of the committees is to support the Government's policy, national poverty reduction strategy and bio-diversity conservation.</p> <p>TSCP/GDANCP/PDE/rangers and local people participated in using MIST system to monitor water birds and other species as indicated in project output 1.2, search for new bird breeding nest colonies and patrol for threat and illegal activities in the core conservation areas.</p> <p>The result of these great outputs are reflected to country programme outcome indicators and contributed to the progress forwards the country programme outcome to respond climate change.</p>			

## Capacity Development

1. TSCP organized study tour for 41 staffs and rangers to Batom Sakor and Peam Krasab Protected Area, Koh Kong.
2. 255 teachers were from 75 schools around Great Lake and 60 teachers were from 3 core areas have been trained in Environmental Education Manual/Materials.
3. 30 core area's teachers, 30 rangers, 3 Commune Councils, 17 Saving Group Steering Committee members (SSC), 5 MoE-Counterpart, 1 MoEYS staff and 3 TSCP staff have trained on First Aid Commercial in Battambang Province.
4. 35 Staff of GDANCP, CNMC, MoEYS, CAs Manager and Commune Council members from 3 CAs were trained in Gender Equality Mainstreaming Strategies (GEMS).
5. 20 key MIST officers have been strengthened their capacity in data entry, data management and use of map and GPS.
6. 51 people (32 females) including 45 SHG committees, 3 rangers, and 3 CC members from 3 CAs of TSBP joint a two-day exchange visit at the project of CBET in Chi Path village of Koh Kong province.
7. 26 community members (24 SHG members and 2 rangers) were gained knowledge on community and livelihood development from two-day exposure visit to Chamcar Bei, Kep Province.
8. 29 trainees (11 females) consisting of 19 SSC members, 3 rangers, 3 CC members, 2 Siem Reap PED officers, and 2 NUNVs have been trained in ToT on Get Ahead for Women in Enterprise in Battambang.

9. TOE training on Financial Education for 3 days has been provided to 23 trainees (11 females) in Battambang. They consisted of 19 SHG committees, 3 rangers, and 2 NUNVs.
10. Commercial First Aids training has provided to 26 trainees. They were from 3 CAs with 17 SHG committees, 3 rangers, 3 CC members, and 3 project staffs.
11. The 7 monks from 3 CAs attended the basic training on Buddhism and environmental advocacy from the Association of Buddhists for the Environment for 6 days.
12. Training on the community environmental education flipchart orientation provided to 10 trainees. They consisted of 2 NUNVs, 3 SSC members, 1 TSCP staff, 1 counterpart, and 3 rangers.

## Gender

TSCP has committed to promote Gender Equality Mainstreaming into Tonle Sap Natural Resource Management core areas and Protected Areas. TSCP Project has organized a series of training for relevant key stakeholders' involvement such as Core Areas Directors, Staff of GDANCP/MoE, MoEYS counterpart staff, CNMC staff, Local authority and community committees from 3 core areas. As observed in three target cores indicated that majority of women have involved in self help group/saving group in livelihoods component with high percentage (85% of women – livelihood component of TSCP) and 30% of women have participated in environmental education. As noticed that there is very few of women involve in decision making level at the community. As the present status of output 2.3 is implemented. Gender will play a vital role in conservation and management of bio-diversity and natural resources. In work plan from 2010-2011 will implement the gender in bio-diversity conservation links in core areas.

## Lessons learned

### 1. Lesson Learnt from National Environmental Day

It's the first experience of community in Phat Sanday core area primary school celebrated the World and National Environment Day in their school on 5 June 2009. Even the new event was initiated by TSCP in cooperation with Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. We found that student were happy to make their own slogans stated to protect environment, save our Tonle Sap Natural Resource and then gathering to collect waste in the school camp. School girl in grade 6 express that she was so happy to see all people including community and Environmental staff (rangers) come together to participate in collecting waste at my school. Waste can cause our health problem, so our school camp must be cleaned.

### 2. Lesson Learnt from Saving Group Member in Phat Sanday

Ms Hun Sophea expressed on the progress of self help group and saving group in Phat Sanday Village that at the beginning, there were 10 people who volunteered to attend the Saving Group and we usually conduct the regular meeting to collect the saving, release loan, and collect the interest. Currently my group members increased from 10 to 23 members with the total cash is 12,000,000 Riels and the interest is reduced from 3% to 2% per month. My members were able to borrow from saving group from the amount of 500,000R to 700,000R per families for micro-business. Most of them get loan to do small business, food processing, cloth selling and fishing equipment. She got the experiences in self help group. education, health, handicraft, the bank of cow, pig, chicken, and fish from Bridges Across Border in Southeast Asia (BAB) project, through exposure visit was organized by Livelihoods Component.

### 3. Lesson Learn from project implementation, activities plan in 2009 and 3 years strategic results framework

As learning from 2009 work plan (like work programme) and strategic results framework from 2009 to 2011, we found that some outstanding activities, some outputs are not produced against the output indicators and the country programme output 3.1 of UNDP. All the outstanding activities are indicated as followed.

1. Boundary demarcation in Prek Toal is not achieved against the country output 2009 of UNDP.

2. Output 1.3 and 2.3 in 3 years work plan is not achieved (quarter 3 & 4). It is too ambitious output (proposed but no action taken) and time limited for organizing project resource.
3. Output 1.4 is not achieved as planned. Project monitoring system and site assessment is not clear in the current status. There is no plan for monitoring and template and no template for reporting.
4. The collaboration of TSCP Project with other organizations or development partners in the region is not built as network.
5. Document dissemination during quarter 3 & 4 is not completed.
6. The implementation structure and framework of TSCP is not clear stated as example of involvement of fishery sector.

From this lesson learnt, all the project stakeholders should sit together and finalize in early stage, allocated appropriate time for each activity and fund release should be smooth flow for activity to be implemented.

### III. Project implementation challenges

There are risks counter during the TSCP project implementation in 2009. It was threat to the achievement of project's outcome and impact and caused to the failure contribution of 2009 country programme output and outcome. The risks are more concerned with daily subsistence allowance of counterpart staff to the target province, limit capacity of some MIST field officers, fund delay for operations and indirect fund flow to ranger, limit access for patrol of MIST officers and rangers during the dry season and early wet season, two remaining boundary demarcation points are not completed in Prek Toal, destructive fishing gear still use inside core area and community natural resource management less involvement in natural resource management and some outputs and activities are outstanding in 2009 work plan.

At the same time, project also has issues to be solved in 2010. The issues are concerning the activities in quarter 4 in 2009 are not implemented and experience UNV Volunteers will leave project soon, fishing lot may cause difficulty for project operation and implementation, local people still have limit knowledge in environment and natural resource protection, less involvement of community Natural Resource in Boeung Tonle Chhmar and Stoeung Sen Core Area and not clear for fund support to the sustainable livelihood component in 2010.

The risks and issues as stated above should be solved immediately; therefore the TSCP project may not reach the target 2011 and may not contribute to national policy on bio-diversity conservation and climate change.

#### *a. Updated project risks and actions*

##### **Project Risk 1:** Incentive Payment and Daily Subsistence Allowance

There is regular complains of getting very low DSA rate while travel to the field by government counterparts. It may cause low participation and commitment and challenge to build institutional capacity of implementing agencies.

**Actions taken:** Review of Daily Subsistence Allowance Rate to target field work should consider.

**Project Risk 2 -** Fund for operation: After MIST training and equipment of the biodiversity monitoring, we observed there is a dramatic progress of enabling capacity of rangers to enforce the law and record data for management responses. However, they had shortage of operation fund for getting regular data collection in the field.

**Actions taken:** Project Management should allocate some fund for regular MIST operation in 3 core target areas.

**Project Risk 3 -** Fund Allocation: Fund is allocated for the project activities are limited only for the quarter. As a result, the project often is passive to carry some priority tasks during the first month of



the quarter. Lack of fund in operation is causing a delay of the project activities and affects the project achievement.

**Actions taken:** UNDP/TSCP should allocate a buffer fund for the project activities, especially the first month of the quarter.

**Project Risk 4 – Patrol:** Limit access for patrol to the three core areas during the dry season and beginning of wet season. Boat and foot patrol can access in short distance. Open access to core areas of Tonle Sap Bio-Sphere Reserve for small scale and large scale fishing, led hunting and cultivation (rice) has been practiced in some parts of core areas.

**Actions taken:** Re-enforcement of Law on environment and protected areas, provide more training to relevant stakeholders and local communities, especially fisherman through MIST patrol and strengthen collaboration with key actors.

**Project Risk 5 - Two Pole Boundary Demarcation:** In Core Area Prek Toal, two remaining boundary demarcation points is not done due to high water for 2 consecutive years. Without these points, it would be difficult for patrolling team to effectively enforce the law.

**Actions taken:** It should modify boundary demarcation modality from towers type to concrete poles. It should be done in the dry season of 2010 instead. It should not delay.

**Project Risk 6 - Destruction of Water Birds and fish resource:** The destructive fishing gear is in use inside the Core Area. It can cause destruction of water birds.

**Actions taken:** Enhance collaboration with local authority and fishery Administration in implementing law enforcement to stop the illegal activity.

#### *b. Updated project issues and actions*

**Project Issue 1:** Community Natural Resource Management in 2 core areas in Kampong Thom are now less involving in natural resource management in the core area, it is due to encouragement of communities are not done. They do not have diversified income generation support through the alternative livelihood. The benefit of natural resource management is provided to fishing lots.

**Actions taken:** provide credit scheme, alternative livelihood group and awareness raising, exposure visit, vocational training to their family member and consider on benefit of natural resource management to community.

**Project Issues 2:** There are fishing lots in Boeung Tonle Chhmar and Stoeung Sen Core Area cause difficulty for project operation and implementation, in particular in the open fishing season. Some of them may create problem and cause impact on the environment.

**Actions taken:** Request to increase patrolling, provide more training on law enforcement, natural resource management, seeking for participation and support from local communities. TSCP consider requesting for negotiation and close collaboration with stakeholders concerned, particularly fishing lots, fishery Administration and local authority and increase support for local rangers.

**Project Issues 3:** UNV Fund for three years is completed. The communities practicing environmental friendly livelihoods just move and are not able to manage by community. It will not achieve the 2011 target of country programme output and outcome. Two key volunteers from UNV are leaving soon.

**Actions taken:** Fund support for Sustainable Livelihood Component should seek, in order to carry out the alternative livelihood and assist the communities as well as the three core areas steering committees to move forward and consider on leaving of two core staffs.

**Project Issues 4:** The campaign for World Clean Up Day was delayed and could not implement at three core areas. It is due to the fund allocation delayed from UNV. It is very important event for people to participate in the project activity and it is also a part the environmental awareness.

**Actions taken:** Consider allocating fund for implementing this activity in 2010 in output 2.2 of livelihood component.

## IV. Financial status and utilization

Table 1: Contribution overview – Jan 2004 to December 2011

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTION
	Committed	Received	BALANCE
UNDP/GEF	\$ 3,246,420.00	\$ 2,633,337.90	\$ 613,082.10
UNDP TRAC	\$ 236,342.58	\$ 236,342.58	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 3,482,762.58</b>	<b>\$ 2,869,680.48</b>	<b>\$ 613,082.10</b>

Table 2: Annual expenditure by Activity (in Atlas format) from Jan 2009 to December 2009

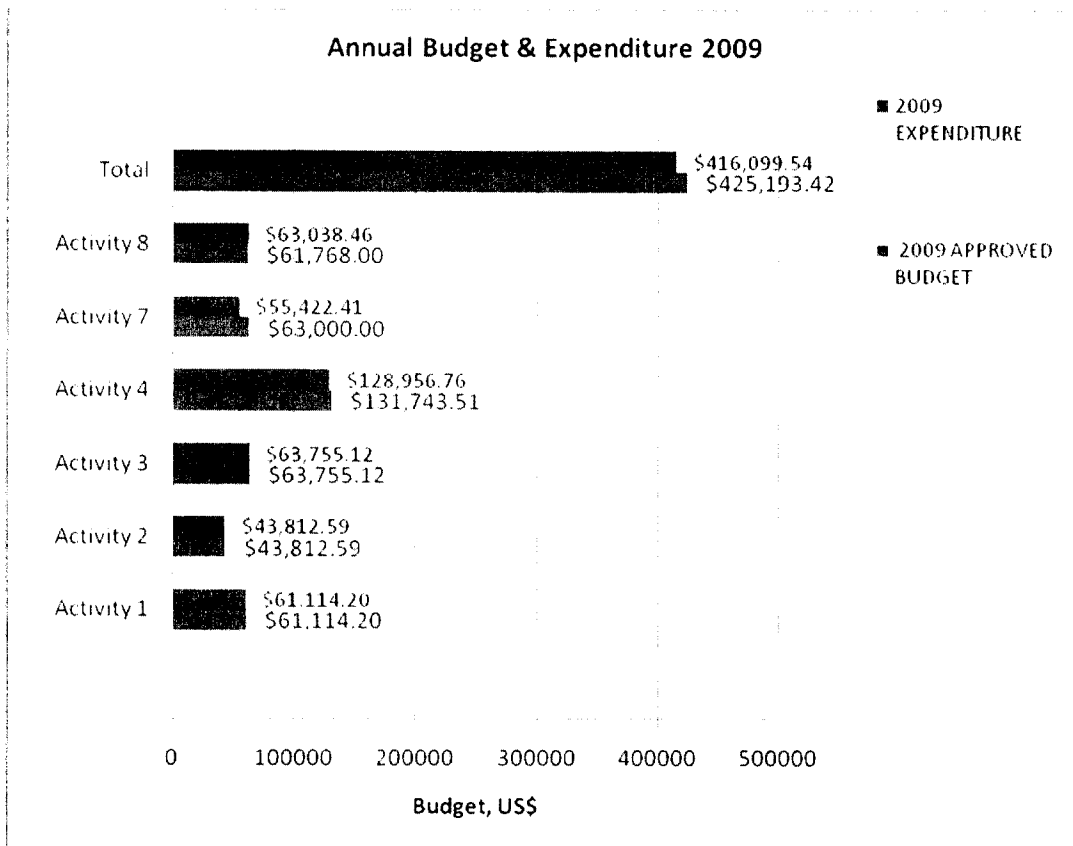
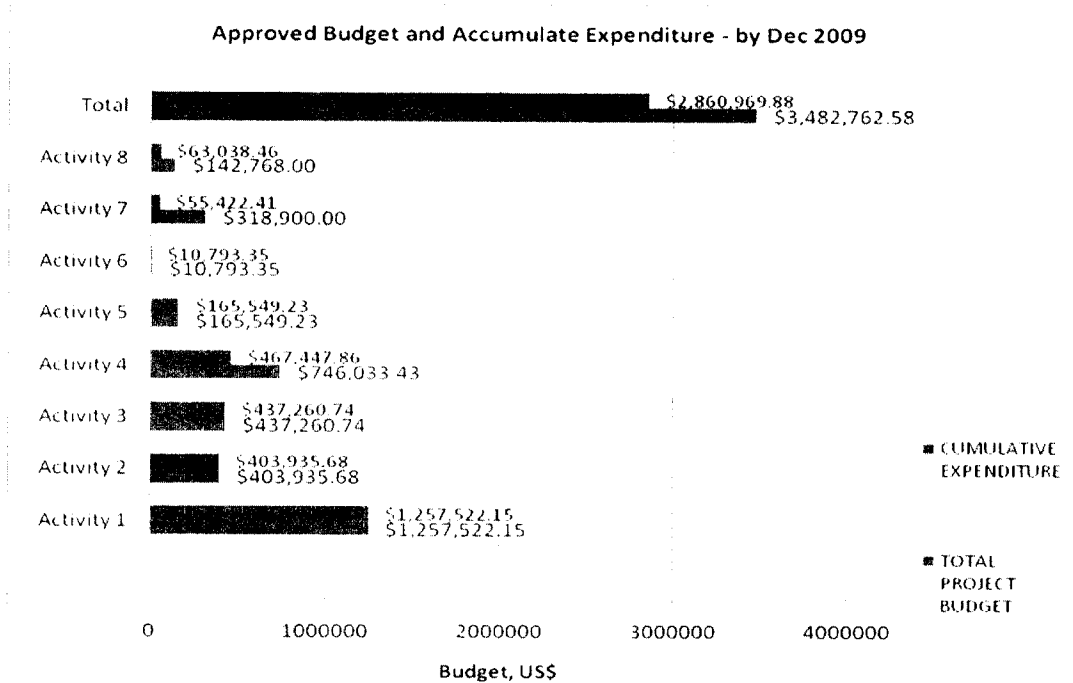
Activity	BUDGET [2009]	ACCUMULATE EXPENDITURE Q4 2009	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
<b>Activity 1:</b> Enhancing capacity for management of biodiversity in the Core Areas	\$ 61,114.20	\$ 61,114.20	\$ -	100.00
<b>Activity 2:</b> Developing system for monitoring and management of biodiversity	\$ 43,812.59	\$ 43,812.59	\$ -	100.00
<b>Activity 3:</b> Promoting awareness, education and outreach on biodiversity conservation in the TSBR	\$ 63,755.12	\$ 63,755.12	\$ -	100.00
<b>Activity 4:</b> Management	\$ 131,743.51	\$ 128,956.76	\$ 2,786.75	97.88
<b>Activity 7:</b> Institutionalize effective management and monitoring of core area for biodiversity conservation	\$ 63,000.00	\$ 55,422.41	\$ 7,577.59	87.97
<b>Activity 8:</b> Core area communities aware of and contributing to biodiversity conservation	\$ 61,768.00	\$ 63,038.46	\$ (1,270.46)	102.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 25,193.42</b>	<b>\$ 416,099.54</b>	<b>\$ 9,093.88</b>	<b>97.86</b>

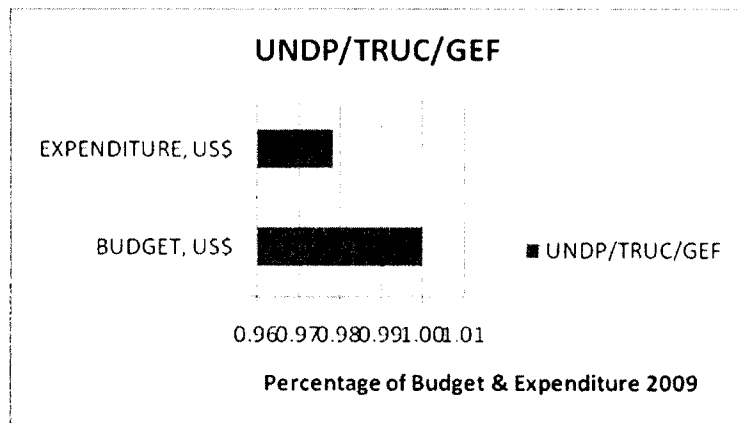
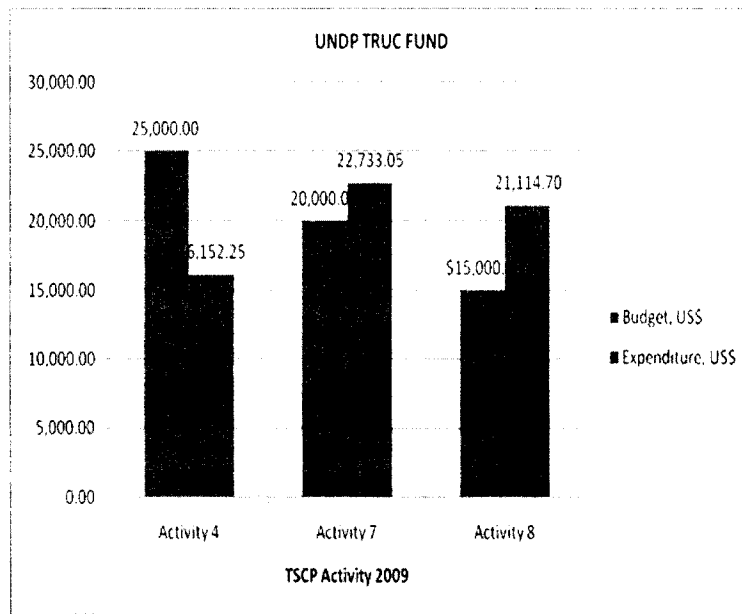
Table 3: Cumulative expenditure from Project Start - 31 December 2009

<b>Activity</b>	<b>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</b>	<b>CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>DELIVERY (%)</b>
<b>Activity 1:</b> Enhancing capacity for management of biodiversity in the Core Areas	\$ 1,257,522.15	\$ 1,257,522.15	\$ -	100.00
<b>Activity 2:</b> Developing system for monitoring and management of biodiversity	\$ 403,935.68	\$ 403,935.68	\$ -	100.00
<b>Activity 3:</b> Promoting awareness, education and outreach on biodiversity conservation in the TSBR	\$ 437,260.74	\$ 437,260.74	\$ -	100.00
<b>Activity 4:</b> Project Management	\$ 746,033.43	\$ 467,447.86	\$278,585.57	62.66
<b>Activity 5:</b> Mainstream Gender and empower women in TSCP project	\$ 165,549.23	\$ 165,549.23	\$ -	100.00
<b>Activity 6:</b> Women have an active role in participating in the Tonle Sap Conservation and are equitable beneficiaries of its outcome, outputs and activities	\$ 10,793.35	\$ 10,793.35	\$ -	100.00
<b>Activity 7:</b> Institutionalize effective management and monitoring of core area for biodiversity conservation	\$ 318,900.00	\$ 55,422.41	\$263,477.59	17.38
<b>Activity 8:</b> Core area communities aware of and contributing to biodiversity conservation	\$ 142,768.00	\$ 63,038.46	\$ 79,729.54	44.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,482,762.58</b>	<b>\$2,860,969.88</b>	<b>\$621,792.54</b>	<b>82.15</b>

# Annexes

## Annex 1. Approved Budget and Expenditure of TSCP in 2009





**Annex 2. Photos- Training, Exposure Visit and Alternative Livelihoods**



World Volunteer Day

Exposure Visit



Get Ahead Training



Finance and Administration Training



Alternative Livelihood



Alternative Livelihood



First Aid Training



First Aid Training