

ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT 2010

United Nations Development Programme Cambodia Tonle Sap Conservation Project 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2010



Project ID & Title: 00038552

Duration: 7 years

Total Budget: US\$3,246,421

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 Chhmar and Prek Toal has been discussed and incorporated in TSCP's work plan for the implementation. There are 52 rangers have equipped and supported and increased the skills of field MIST assistant in data collection, using map, GPS reading and identification of key species of birds, mammals & reptiles rangers' regular practices, quality of data collection, data entry and retrieve.

In 2010, biodiversity monitoring and protection of the large water bird colonies has continued successfully at Prek Toal Core Area (where the bird colonies are situated), while MIST patrols have continued in all three Core Areas. In addition, work has been done to monitor water snake harvests, Grey-headed fish eagle nesting sites, and Sarus Crane and Bengal Florican populations in the wider floodplain. Law enforcement training has been proved to core area Directors, rangers, field officers and provincial staffs. Ranger teams conducting law enforcement and survey patrols in all three Core Areas continue to use MIST successfully. In 2010, basic MIST training and MIST-user follow-up training was completed for appropriate rangers from all three Core Areas in 2010. Construction of concrete tripods and pole boundary demarcation in Prek Toal was completed in quarter 2. Construction of concrete pole boundary demarcation one in Boeung Tonle Chhmar and one Stoeung Sen were completed in quarter 3, 2010. In quarter 4, TSCP staff together with Technical Management Specialist, UNDP staff, Core Area Directors, WCS and Dr David Ashwel was working on GEF Tracking tools and scoring.

Collaboration meeting between FiA/MAFF and GDANCP/MoE are organized in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Sihanouk Ville. Working group was formed at target site, ToR and working group structure has developed together with common work plan for field implementation. The focus activities are: 1) Data and information exchange and protocol for exchange, 2) joint patrol, 3) Environmental and fishery extension and campaign and 4) Regular meeting for issue and solution for conservation activities in region. Minute meeting were signed and distributed to meeting participants during the meeting.

Environmental Education (EE) in target schools is mainstreaming into weekly life-skills time. Ministry of Education Youth and Sport supported (an official letter from MoEYS) and coordinated eco-club implementation in the core areas. TSCP has built the capacity of school teachers and school principals the concept of eco-club. TSCP has provided equipments, EE learning material and financial support for eco-club operation. The eco-club library and corner library of nine target schools eco-club have been established. Recently, both EE and Eco-club are linked between in house learning and field practice. Many schools children have changed their attitude in waste management and safety drinking water and care of sanitation.

Training of Trainers on small business enterprise and family financial management to SHG committees and stakeholders, environmental awareness through national and international environment day was celebrated in three core areas, 10 new saving groups were formed and the initiative funds were allocated to each group, pig production, fish and eel culture training provided to self help group, rangers and commune council, field follow up at 3 sites, assisted community to access the marketing for hyacinth handicraft and fish processing through local products exhibition at Koh Pich. There are 25 saving groups in total with 511 families (430 female members) were formed. There is 98% of saving group use saving money for their diversified income generation from fish processing, fish, pig production, local trading, mobile sale and handicraft product of water hyacinth. Saving group members is increased double of expected target 2010.

Although, TSCP has create achievement in project implementation, but a lot of challenges, risks and issues during the project implementation: 1) Eco-club just created in September 2010 and the concept of eco-club just introduced and the project is concluding the activities and cut support by end of 2010, 2) insufficient of teachers and time commitment of some school children to eco-club, 3) new saving group has very limited fund for diversified livelihoods, 4) saving group statute is not appropriated to apply and ensure future destiny of saving fund, 5) rangers have limited capacity, 6) strategy and mechanism for each component to move forward in sustainable manner is not clear, 7) illegal activities at each site still happen and 8) collaboration work between FiA and GDANCP is slowly moving.

II. Implementation progress

PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT OUTPUTS

Output 1: Increased institutional management capacity to monitor and promote the project achievement			
Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (December/2009)</i>	<i>Target (December/2010)</i>	<i>Current status (December/2010)</i>
● Results-based monitoring plan and templates	Current active reports	Monitoring plan allows identification and promotion of results and achievements	Monitoring Framework is developed by Technical Management Specialist. This framework was discussed with core areas' Director and Deputy Director. Management visit of UNDP, Executing, Implementing and collaborating agency to Prek Toal
● 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	Database and web-base is developing. It expects to complete by April 2011. Dissemination workshop is organizing in quarter 2, 2011, for dissemination TSCP's document, materials and lesson learned.
● Synergies and collaboration with related projects	Current collaboration with related projects (n/a)	Increased collaboration and synergies with related projects	Consultation of collaboration between GDANCP/MoE & FiA/MAFF has been conducted. Three collaboration meetings were organized.
Cumulative expenditure: USD		
<p>1. The monitoring plan and template for results base management was developed under new strategy results framework from 2009 to 2011. This monitoring framework will use for monitoring activities by site management. TSCP needs providing short training to site management and staff concerned to</p>			

understand this tool, how to update the activities' progress and how to develop report by quarter 1, 2011. For time being, the capacity of field officers and site management is limited in monitoring and assessment. TSCP has organized two management visits in December 2010: 1) Management visit led by UNDP Country Director and E & E Cluster Team Leader and 2) Management visit led by H.E Mr Kol Vathanna, CNMC and jointed by H.E Dr Nao Thuok, FiA and other high ranking officials from agencies concerned. During the visit the delegation traveled to bird breeding and bird colonies, visited saving group handicraft from water hyacinth, fish culture and met with saving group, teachers, students and rangers to discuss on the project progress and the status of each component.

2. Database Management Specialist was recruited by UNDP in August 2010. He is currently working on database and web-base development for TSCP. He provided database and web-base training for 5 days to counterpart staffs, four staffs were from Ministry of Environment and one staff was from Tonle Sap Bio-Sphere Reserve Secretariat. Database and web-base development is expected to complete by end of April or May 2011. Dissemination and terminal workshop is planning to organize in June 2011 will be organized in Phnom Penh to present the project outputs and achievements and disseminate TSCP document, materials and lesson learned to stakeholders' concerned and interested donor(s) for further support core areas.
3. TSCP Project Manager together with project team has consulted with the Cambodia National Mekong Committee (H.E Mr Sin Niny, Vice Chairman of CNMC, General Department of Fishery Administration (Mr Ouk Vibol and his colleagues) and GDANCP/PDE (Mr Kim Nong, Deputy Director General, Dr Srey Sunleang, Director, Department of Wetlands and Coastal Zone, Mr Long Kheng, Core Area Director of Prek Toal, H.E Mr Heng Hourt, Core Area's Director of Stoeung Sen and Boeung Tone Chhmar) on field collaboration between FiA and GDANCP. Three collaboration meetings between FiA and GDANCP were organized at TSCP Office (23 June 2010), Siem Reap (23 August 2010) and Sihanouk Ville (15 November 2010). These meeting were attended by the representative of Wetland Department, GDANCP, Core Area's Directors and Deputy Directors from three sites, Provincial Department of Environment in Battambang, Director of Department of Fishery Conservation, FiA, Director of Fishery Administration Catonment in Battambang and Kompong Thom, Secretary of TSBRs, UNDP E & E Cluster's staff, Project Director, Project Manager and Project Team. Agreed Minutes on collaboration was signed by party concerned.

delivery exceeds plan

delivery in line with plan

delivery below plan

OUTPUT 2: GDANCP/PDE staff demonstrating core area management capacity			
Output Indicators	Baseline (December/2009)	Target (December/2010)	Current status (December/2010)
● 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	Key significant activities of core area's management plan were prioritized and incorporated in TSCP annual work plan for implementation in 2010.
● Core Area Management Plan priority actions and costs	3 core areas management plans (2007-08)	Priority actions and costs identified and actioned	Priority activities for actions and cost for implementation were identified in quarter 1, 2010
● Staff capacity to implement core area	Previous	Staff full capable	Staff and site

management	training session delivered (2005-2008) & informal utility assessment	of implementing core area management plan	management's capacity was enhanced through planning meeting process and series of training
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Cumulative expenditure: USD

1. TSCP Management team has conducted consultation with core area's Directors and Deputy Directors on the activities were proposing to be implemented in 2010. The activities in management plan in Prek Toal, Stung Sen and Boeung Tonle Chhmar has been discussed through meeting with TSCP team at TSCP Office and meeting to developed detail work plan for each site. The agreed on priority activities were incorporated/consolidated in 2010 annual work plan of TSCP for the implementation. Cost of implementation was budgeted by quarterly and annual work plan. Project aims to develop management capacity of the three core areas of Tonle Sap. Project has been supporting the development of management plan, biodiversity monitoring and environmental education and awareness programme.
2. Construction of Boundary Demarcation Concrete Pole and tripods in Prek Toal, one concrete boundary demarcation pole in Boeung Tonle Chhmar and one pole in Stoeung Sen were completed in 2010. Renovation of Center in SS and BTC were completed. One large motorboat and four small motorboats have been repaired, old engine boat with 30 Hps in Prek Toal was replaced, 13 HPs engine in BTC was replaced and some field equipment was purchased for three core areas. Now all boats are used by rangers to patrol, collect water snake data, tree marking and watch bird colonies and MIST Operation. Core area's operation, patrol and other implementation activities were budgeting and supported by TSCP.
3. The training course on law enforcement was held from 25 to 27 August, 2010, at President Battambang City Hotel, Battambang Province. There were 37 participants from Prek Toal, Boeung Tonle Chhmar, and Stung Sen Core Area, Department of Environment of Kampong Thom, Department of Environment of Battambang and 4 resources persons from Ministry of Environment (Mr. Kim Nong, H.E Sam Chamroeun, and Mr. Meas Nhem) and Battambang Provincial Court (Mr. Long Hok Meang). The training topic focused on: Environmental Legislation, Legislation in Protected Area and Right of Local People in Protected Area, Illegal activities and Law enforcement in Protected Area, Legal Code, Process of Patrolling (Law enforcement), Documentation to Court, Attendance Court Hearing, Grievance Complaint, Court Decision Enforcement, the communities in Protected Areas and Experience of Communities Management in Protected Area.

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OUTPUT 3: Bio-Diversity monitoring enables effective core area management			
Output Indicators	Baseline (December/2009)	Target (December/2010)	Current status (December/2010)
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	MIST data collection from core areas is collected in routine by MIST officer from GDANCP. Field MIST officers was trained by him regularly (currently MIST implemented by GDANCP)
2. Giant Mimosa monitoring	Current not	MIST system	

	integrated into MIST & GDANCP/PDE, community members not train to identify or employ preventative measure	being used to monitor Giant mimosa and GDANCP/PDE, community members can identify and employ preventative measure	MIST update to include Mimosa Pigra
3. Bio-diversity monitoring	Annual bio-diversity monitoring reports (2005-2008)	GDANCP entirely responsible for continued bio-diversity monitoring	Site monitoring, operation and implementation continue to use MIST system, data retrieve and reporting made by MIST officer at GDANCP and equipment are purchased for each site.
Cumulative expenditure:		 USD
<p>1. MIST operation, MIST data collection, installation, data retrieve and data interpretation was followed up and instructed regularly to field MIST officers by Mr Sun Kolvira, MIST Assistant who based at GDANCP/MoE, during his mission to core areas under TSCP support. MIST monthly progress report produce by MIST Assistant and submit to TSCP. Mr Sun Kulvira always follow up and provided training check up and refresh to MIST field officers in three sites.</p> <p>2. The species have been seen and collected during MIST operation and monitoring shown in the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stung Sen Core Area: Rangers conducted MIST patrol totally 291 days within the year. They have seen and recorded by the following species: 1) Asian Openbills, 2) Cormorants, 3) Oriental Darters, 4) Grey headed Fish Eagles, 5) Lesser Adjutant, 6) Grey Herons, 7) Intermediates Egrets, 8) Lesser Whistling-ducks, 9) Purple Herons, 10) Spot-billed Duck, 11) Spot-billed Pelicans, 12) Long-tailed Macaque and 13) Silvered Langurs. - Boeung Tonle Chhmar Core Area: Rangers conducted MIST patrol totally 240 days during the year. They have seen: 1) Asian Open bills, 2) Cormorants, 3) Darters, 4) Greater Adjutants, 5) Grey headed Fish Eagles, 6) Lesser Adjutants, 7) Grey Herons, 8) Lesser Whistling-ducks, 9) Spot-billed Ducks, and 11) Spot-billed Pelicans. - Prek Toal Core Area: Rangers conducted MIST patrol totally 240 days from quarter 1 to quarter 4, 2010. They have seen non breeding and breeding species of large water birds were recorded by species. They are: 1) Asian Open bill, 2) Oriental Daters, 3) Great Cormorant, 4) Grey Herons, 5) Indian Cormorants, 6) Intermediate Egrets, 7) Grey headed Fishing Eagles, 8) Grey Herons, 9) Spot-billed Ducks, and 10) Spot-billed Pelicans seen in the Prek Toal Core Area and adjacent areas. - WCS has monitored breeding population of great adjutant, lesser adjutant, milky stork, Asian open bill, painted stork, spot billed pelican, oriental darter, grey headed fish eagle. WCS has developed bio-diversity monitoring protocol, protection protocol, fire monitoring protocol, database records updated, conducted survey at Boeung Tonle Chhmar, Stoeung Sen and Prek Toal on the adaptation of the bio-diversity monitoring protocol and invasive species in Tonle Sap. 			

- 52 rangers is continue to equip and support by TSCP. In 2010, TSCP has purchased field equipment and other facilities for rangers in three core areas.

The activities implemented under GDANCP/WCS/TSCP are great success and contribute to the output 1.2 of TSCP Project and the strategic results framework from 2009 to 2011.

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OUTPUT 4: Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for Core Area Management Identified

Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (December/2009)</i>	<i>Target (December/2010)</i>	<i>Current status (December/2010)</i>
● 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	Financing Assessment has been conducted and workshop on financing mechanism of core areas organized with workshop proceeding report are produced
Cumulative expenditure: USD		
<p>● The financial assessment was conducted very comprehensive by the TSCP Technical Management Specialist in consultation process with relevant donors. The financial study included alternative funding options and mobilization from public and private donors and each donor's strategy, sustainable funding options from eco-tourism revenue, revenue from fishing lots and conservation endowment and funding mechanism by other relevant donors. The Financial Assessment Report was produced and distributed to key stakeholders for comments and recommendations – 11 June 2010.</p> <p>● Workshop on “Financing Mechanism of Core Areas on Challenges and Opportunities” was organized at Cambodiana Hotel, on 23 September 2010. The workshop was chaired by H.E Mr Sin Niny, Vice-Chairman of the Cambodia National Mekong Committee and Co-Chaired by H.E Dr Nao Thuok, General Director of Fishery Administration and Delegate to the Royal Government of Cambodia and Mr Lay Khim, Assistant to Country Director (Programme). The Participants were from all key Stakeholder agencies concerned. The objective of workshop was to: 1) Present the findings of the TSCP Core Area Management Financing Assessment to relevant stakeholders; 2) Discuss resource mobilization options for Core Area management as outlined in the TSCP Financing Assessment; and 3) Prioritize resource mobilization options and identify next steps forward for action. The workshop proceeding report on financing mechanism of core area was produced with the recommendations of participants.</p>			
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OUTPUT 5: Environmental Education integrated into formal and informal education systems around core areas

Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (June/2009)</i>	<i>Target (December/2010)</i>	<i>Current status (December/2010)</i>
● Use of Environmental Education (EE) curriculum in schools	Current use of EE	Target schools include EE	EE and Eco-Club are mainstreaming

	curriculum in schools (n/a)	curriculum in weekly life-skills sessions	in weekly life-skills curriculum, friendly school program, geography, and biology subject or free time class.
● 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	Environmental education in class is linked to eco-club activities. There are 70% of teachers and students are aware and understand environment and conservation perspective such as waste management, clean water, sanitation and threat of natural resources
● 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	Eco-club in 9 schools has been formed and eco-club activities in school have created with participated by 19 volunteer teachers and 562 students.
Cumulative expenditure:	 USD	
<p>1. Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has strongly supported (an official letter from MoEYS) the Environmental Education and Eco-club activities mainstreaming in curriculum of life-skill time and friendly school program. Currently, some environment focuses are inserted in school subject such as biology and geography. MoEYS will update the education programme and curriculum development with specific the environment focus including climate change.</p> <p>2. Eco-club implementation at school has been started in 2010. Both teachers and school children have gained knowledge in environmental concept through training, field practice, study tour, knowledge transfer, world environmental day, environmental campaign and social activities, in particular, the surrounding environment in communities and Tonle Sap as a whole. The environmental educational and management link to eco-club at schools is mainly focused on waste management, safe drinking water, and sanitation and conservation activities for school children. This concept and knowledge is extremely rapid transfer from teachers to school children.</p> <p>3. The eco-club concept and activities just introduced and started implementing in 2010, but the commitment of provincial department of education in Kompong Thom, Battambang, MoEYS, schools teachers, school principals and school children is high with strongly support from local authority and core areas management. There are 19 volunteer teachers and 562 school children have committed to the eco-club operation in three core areas. The eco-club activities has implemented in both school and community. This concept is being transfer from school children to parents, friends in community. TSCP has allocated small amount of money to each target school for implementing eco-club activities.</p>			

TSCP has collaborated with WWF to organize study tour for school teachers, education officers from provincial department of education, MoEYS to learn and share the experience with WWF field staff, school teachers and students in Sre Sangkom Commune, Mondul Kiri Province.

4. The world and national environment's day was celebrated in three core areas between 2 to 4 June 2010, under the theme **"Many Species, One Planet One Future"** (Stoeung Sen and Boeung Tonle Chhmar held in 2 June 2010 and Prek Toal in 4 June 2010) with 700 participants. This event was participated by high ranking officers from the Cambodia national Mekong Committee, Ministry of Environment, Fishery Administration, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Tonle Sap Bio-sphere Reserve, TSCP, UNDP, Provincial Department of Environment and education, Local Authorities, Police, monks, teachers, core rangers and officers, school children, self help group, natural resource community, communal councils, and local community. The activities were taken place in that crucial event such as: floating forest replanting, environmental awareness displayed and campaigned by boats paraded crossing villages.

EE component is achieved in implementing environmental education as indicated in 2010 work plan in the target core areas.

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OUTPUT 6: Core area communities practicing environmental friendly livelihoods

Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (December/2009)</i>	<i>Target (December/2010)</i>	<i>Current status (December/2010)</i>
● Number of core area families participating in TSCP supported Self Help Groups	407 CA families participating in TSCP supported self help groups (2009)	20% increased in number of CA families participating in self help groups	10 new saving groups are formed by end of 2010. 26% of saving members is increased and 6% is higher than 2010 target.
● 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 environmental friendly livelihoods	There are 98% of Self help group members used saving money for their diversified livelihoods and income generation
Cumulative expenditure: USD		

1. There are new 10 self help groups with 167 members were formed in Prek Toal (62 members - 4 groups), Steung Sen (18 members – 1 group), and Boeung Tonle Chhmar (87 with 73 female members (5 groups) in Peam Bang Commune) core areas. The initial fund for new self help was allocated in the amount of US\$424 per group by TSCP. The intension of self help group formation is to: 1) motivate the community in core areas to participate in saving group of low income families, 2) promote the alternative livelihoods activities with diversified employment and income generation and 3) contribute to sustainable natural resource management, protection and conservation. Up to now, TSCP has formed 25 saving groups in 3 core areas with 511 total members (430 female) from 2007 up to 2010. There was 98% of saving group members (84% of female members) borrowed saving fund for their livelihood activities and income generation. The total saving fund is increased up to 200,299,400 riel (around US\$49,000.00) to use for diversified livelihoods activities.

2. TSCP provided training on pig production to 25 saving group members from 15-21 August 2010). The topic of training focused on i) problems, constraints and opportunities in pig productions; ii) Experiences on caring and feeding to piglets and fattening pigs in target villages; iii) Group visiting on pigs and chickens production, pig forage (mulberry, water spinach, water hyacinth), ensiled mulberry, ensiled taro and ensiled sweet potato vine; iv) Local feed resources and feeding for pig production; v) Method to make water hyacinth and fresh water fish silage; vi) Basic nutrition and nutrient requirement in pig's vii). Feed formulation and feeding for the weaned piglets and fattening pig's viii). Practice on feed formulation using local feed resources in 3 core areas ix); Care and management on piglets and fattening pigs and x). Common diseases on pig productions. The result of the post test was shown that there was a great improvement, 24% of participants received 91.2-100% of scores, 28% of participants received 82.4-88.2%, 20% of participants received 70.6-79.4% and 28% of participants scored 55.9-67.6%.

Project provided training skills on stripped catfish in cage and eel plastic bag to 20 interested (core members) in communities with 12 female participants (12-15 September 2010). They were saving group members, member of community's natural resource protection, commune council, and community fishery in region. The session focused stripped catfish and eel culture on advantageous of cage culture, briefly of stripped catfish and eel biology, stocking technique, species, fingerling source, Site selection, Cage construction materials, Cage construction methods, Seed sources and stocking density, Feed and feeding, Management, Harvesting, and Economic analysis. Basically, the pre and post test indicated that 4 persons (20%) are weakness, it is due to their limited capacity in read and write, 2 persons (10%) are medium, 5 persons (25%) are above medium, and 9 persons (45%) are good.

TSCP conducted awareness raising and extended regulation of community's natural protection and conservation to local communities, local authorities and concerned stakeholders in Balort and Toul Neang Sav. There were 159 participants with 59 female participants including communal police, commune council, village chief, fishery officers, local royal force, community's fishery, school teachers, saving group committees, and community's natural resource protection (2 courses in Boeung Tonle Chhmar and 3 courses in Stoeung Sen Core Area).

Training on "Saving Group Account Book and Member Passbook", was provided to 38 participants (with 20 female participants) in second quarter 2010. They were: saving group committees (34), commune council member (1) and rangers (3). Training was focused on minute meeting taking, reporting, and on how to identify the key issues and problem solving in saving group. Pre and post test evaluation indicated that there were 16 trainees obtained good score, 12 trainees obtained an average score and other 10 trainees obtained less than an average score. It is due to the limited in writing and reading Khmer.

TSCP assisted, coordinated and facilitated the Saving Groups in Prek Toal and Stoeung Sen to participate in Exhibit their local products on the 5th Cambodia Import-Export & One Province One Product Exhibition, from 15-18th December 2010 at Diamond Island Convention and Exhibition Center (Koh Pich) which organized by Ministry of Commerce. Saving group in Prek Toal exhibited their water hyacinth handicraft products and fish processing products. Stoeung Sen saving groups exhibited only their fish processing product.

TSCP organized a conclusion workshop on Sustainable Livelihoods on 21 December 2010 at Siem Reap town to conclude the livelihoods activities at core areas and discuss on the current and specific challenges and issues are facing by saving group and steering committees and find the appropriate mechanism and strategy for saving group to move the activities forward in sustainable manner after TSCP closure in 2011. There were 62 participants to the workshop. They were from the Secretariat of Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve, Core Area rangers and management, Commune Council, Self Help Steering Committee, and Saving Group Committees of 3 Core Areas.

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OUTPUT 7: Gender bio-diversity conservation links in core areas identified and strengthened if possible

Output Indicators	<i>Baseline (December/2009)</i>	<i>Target (December/2010)</i>	<i>Current status (December/2010)</i>
Gender-biodiversity links	Current understanding (n/a)	Gender-biodiversity conservation links identified in report and presented for conservation	Strategic Implementation Matrix Mainstreaming for Gender and Environment was developed and series of training on gender has been provided to counterpart staff, saving group, local authority, commune council, rangers and stakeholders concerned.

Cumulative expenditure: USD

Strategic Implementation Matrix (SIM) for Gender and Environment, with special reference to the UNDP/RGC Tonle Sap Conservation Project (CMB/02/G31/A/1G/99) was finalized by the international and national gender specialist.

Training on Women’s Entrepreneurship Development Gender Financial Education was provided to core team with 16 participants. They were: 9 rangers, 6 self help group steering committees and 1 natural resource community) from 3 core areas. The course composed of: 1) Women’s Entrepreneurship Development and Gender Equity and 2) Gender Financial Education. These combined training were organized at Kompong Thom, in second quarter 2010. The result of evaluation of this training showed that 3 participants were good, 9 participants were medium and 4 were average.

Training on “Gender policy mainstreaming and gender equality project cycle” was provided to 25 trainees with 9 females included GDANCP/MoE (9), FiA/MAFF (2), Core Area rangers (8) and PED, MoEYP (1), and TSCP staff (5). This training organized in Kompong Chhnang Province, in second quarter 2010. The purpose of training was to build a core group understanding the gender policy, gender mainstreaming, and analytical skills on gender mainstreaming and gender equality into project cycle. The training evaluation was shown that 90% of all participants appreciated this course due to it reflects to the real situation and facilitator used the simple strategy, pedagogy, and skillful during the training.

Training on “Gender Knowledge and Gender Role” was provided to gender core team of 29 participants that was composed of rangers, Self Help Group Steering Committees, Natural resource community and Communal Council, organized in Battambang Province in second quarter 2010. The evaluation of training was based on subject. The results showed that 38% of participants increased their knowledge on what gender is about? 97% of participants increased their understanding on what are the gender roles about? And 35% of them increased their understanding on who can be gender focal point persons.

All key activities have been proposed in annual work plan are implemented and completed in 2010, except replication training on gender mainstreaming. It is due to the request, suggestion and recommendation from board meeting on 19 August 2010 and suggestion of UNDP at meeting with TSCP Team dated 20 August 2010.

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PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME (CPAP) OUTPUT

OUTPUT 3.1: Capacities of Government and Communities Enhanced for Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Improvement

Output Indicators	Baseline (December/2009)	Target (December/2010)	Current status (December/2010)
Number of rangers engaged and trained in BC	52 rangers trained and equipped	52 rangers continue to be equipped with tools, knowledge, skills to implement MIST	52 rangers have been equipped and supported. MIST operation and implementation is continued as planned, law enforcement training and documentation preparation to court are provided to core area rangers and management.
Communities outreach and school education programme developed and implemented in selected communes around Tonle Sap	Community Outreach and school education programme developed	Continue to promote school education programme targeting 20 schools with 60 teachers in 3 core areas and establishment of School Eco-Clubs	School education programme is operated in 20 schools in core areas. Eco-club was formed in 9 schools with 19 volunteer teachers and 562 school children of three sites.
Number of families in conservation sites that have benefited from sustainable livelihoods programme	407 families benefited	Additional 53 families which make a total of 460 families benefited from the sustainable livelihoods programme in 3 communes	There are double additional self help groups are increased more than 2010 expectation, benefited and participated in sustainable diversified and alternative livelihood activities in 3 sites.

All rangers are all equipped and currently they use MIST system to patrol and monitor the illegal activities and poaching in the three core areas. Law enforcement training was provided to core areas' rangers, field officers and core area management in 2010. Trainers were from Ministry of Environment and provincial court of Battambang. The law of protected areas is enforcing at 3 sites. They are able to prepare document and complaint to court in legal procedure. This output is good achieved and in line with project plan. It is reflect to the country programme output indicator.

Under the strategic implementation plan framework of TSCP from 2009-2011 and recommendation of Mid-Term Review in 2008. Communities' outreach and school education programme of TSCP is focusing on target schools in core areas. The Environmental Education programme has been mainstreaming as part of school curriculum on weekly life-skills time (1-2 hours of weekly life-skills time). Both school children and teachers indicated that their knowledge and experience in the environment have gradually improved. Eco-club in 9 schools is formed with participation of 19 volunteer teachers and 562 school students.

In 2010, there are new 10 groups with 104 new additional members compare to baseline in 2009, are benefited and participated in diversified alternative livelihoods. From 2007 up to 2010 TSCP has formed 25 self help groups in total with 511 families and involved by 430 target women in 3 core areas. It means the numbers of women participate in livelihoods activities are high up to 84% of total saving members. Our 2010 target expectation is to increase 53 more saving group members, but in fact a number of saving group members have been increased double. This result indicated that livelihood component could achieve exceed the project plan.

PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME (CPAP) OUTCOME

OUTCOME: NATIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND COMMUNITIES ARE BETTER ABLE TO CONSERVE BIODIVERSITY AND RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Outcome Indicators	Baseline (December/2009)	Target (December/2010)	Current status (December/2010)
■ Pro-poor and integrated national and sub-national policies and plans developed and implemented by the Government for bio-diversity conservation		12 committees based natural resource management sites operational promoting bio-diversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods	2 committee of natural resource management and 25 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	Field MIST data collection during MIST operation was installed at GDANCP and data interpretation by MIST Assistant of GDANCP/MoE
■ No. of species ¹ in the red list of the International Union for Nature Conservation (IUCN) where the population has reportedly increased in project area	(2009) – N/A	14 species expected to increase	13 species are found in core areas of TSBR
■ No. of project-supported conservation sites that score over 48 out of 96 on site conservation effectiveness score card	3	3	3 core areas under the average score is 63.27 scores on site conservation effectiveness
Two Community Committees of Natural Resource Management sites operational promoting bio-diversity			

¹ mostly birds at this point

conservation were established one in Stoeung Sen. (Tuol Neangsav) and another one in Boeung Tonle Chhmar (Balot). These communities were officially recognized by Ministry of Environment. TSCP joined with GDANCP/MoE to assist them in building capacity through training of Protected Areas' law, regulation, conservation, management of local resource and provided initiative fund for their saving group.

Livelihood component of TSCP has formed 25 saving groups in total with 511 families (430 female members) up to December 2010, 5 saving groups in Stoeung Sen with 120 families (84 female), 13 saving groups in Boeung Tonle Chhmar with 268 families (225 female) and 7 saving groups in Prek Toal with 123 families (121 female). Each core area has formed central steering committee to monitor, manage and guide saving group committee. Statute of saving group is developed include saving group regulation, role of steering committee and contract for saving lending for individual member. Technical training on fish, eel and pig production has been provided to saving groups. There is 98% of saving group use saving money for their diversified income generation from fish processing, fish, pig production, local trading, mobile sale and handicraft product of water hyacinth. In 2010 new project strategy for core areas' rangers work very close with saving group steering committees in each site on alternative livelihoods and environmental awareness campaign and education to protect and conserve natural resource in core area.

GDANCP/PDE/rangers used MIST system to monitor water birds, water snakes, reptiles and other species as indicated in project output 1.2, search and expand new bird breeding nest colonies and patrol for threat, poaching and illegal activities in the core conservation areas. MIST data collected by MIST Assistant from three core areas was installed at GDANCP database. In addition, TSCP/UNDP is working on project database development by database management specialist. Four staff from MoE and one staff from Tonle Sap Bio-sphere Reserve Secretariat were trained in database and web-base at TSCP. The outputs of TSCP are reflected to country programme outcome indicators and contributed to the progress forwards the country programme outcome to respond climate change.

MIST annual report 2010 from MIST data collection and operations indicated that there are 13 species in IUCN water-bird species are found in core areas of Tonle Sap Bio-Sphere Reserve. METT Scoring on sustainability of protected areas conservation system in 2010 in final cumulative (TSCP team, Long Kheng and WCS) indicated that SS has 56.2 scores, BTC has 56.2 and PT has 77.4. The assessment is based on the inputs, the process including the outputs and outcome of project. As result, the staff and management of core areas has capacity in managing, monitoring core area management system and improving management effectiveness of protected areas in place.

Capacity Development

- 25 saving group members and rangers from 3 core areas have gained knowledge from pig production training for 6 days (Trainers were from CelAgrid). There were 100% of participants gained knowledge from pig production training. As indicated by the pig expert that there was on 60% of participants (15 families) could follow pig production technique and other 40% of participants could not. It is due to the insufficient fund.
- There were 20 saving group members and rangers from 3 core areas have gained knowledge from fish raising training for 6 days. They could use and apply this training technique for fish raising.
- 16 participants as saving group committee, ranger, and community natural protection got the training on Women's Entrepreneurship Development Gender Financial Education which facilitated by ILO and trainer from Ministry of Women Affaire. The result indicated that there were only 62% could replicate or transfer knowledge to self help group. The rest rarely participated in saving group.
- The result of assessment on EEA mainstreaming into school curriculum weekly life-skills time (*in the school year class 2009-2010*) of 9 target school in three core areas indicated that 85% of Environmental

lessons (*The Tonle Sap environmental Book produced by MoEYS/TSCP*) was taught and completed in schools, 39 children per class were participated in EEA, 82 % of participated school children understood EEA, 12% are fairly interested and 88% are highly interested in EEA.

- There were 30 people were trained in eco-club, 18 trainees were schools teachers (from target schools in core areas), 6 CA staff, 5 officers from PoEYS and DoEYS of Battambang and Kompong Thom Province, one person from PoE of Battambang. The result indicated that only 50 % of trainees fairly understood and other 50% good understood. Knowledge gained by 50% of good understanding participants from training could transfer knowledge to other 21 teachers and school children in each target school in 65%.

Gender

Gender Equality Mainstreaming into Tonle Sap Natural Resource Management in core areas and Protected Areas has been developed and introduced. TSCP Project has organized a series of training (as stated in output 7) for relevant key stakeholders' involvement such as saving groups, Core Areas Directors, Staff of GDANCP/MoE, MoEYS counterpart staff, CNMC staff, Local authority, commune council and community natural resource management and protection. As indicated in livelihood component in three target core areas that the majority of women (84%) have involved in self help group/saving group. 100% of women borrow saving fund for alternative and diversified livelihoods. It is high percentage of women. There is 58% of women (both female teacher and students) have participated in the environmental education. As noticed that there are women in saving group are able to start in water hyacinth handicraft and local product processing, but women could not find market for their products and less networking for product sale. During the 5th Cambodia Import-Export & One Province One Product Exhibition, from 15-18th December 2010 at Diamond Island Convention and Exhibition Center (Koh Pich) which organized by Ministry of Commerce, we found that a few partners were interested in handicraft product of Kompong Prohok such as Family Livelihoods Development and Artisan Association of Cambodia. But the product quality of handicraft is not reach marketing standard, need more improving. LFD and AAC will negotiate and assist women in saving group to improve their product quality if they have joint Venture Agreement. Another challenge for saving group is fish product processing. Currently, women have limit capacity in fish product processing, product quality control, packaging and search for market. Gender will play a vital role in social, family economic, conservation, management of bio-diversity and natural resources.

Lessons learned

1. Lesson Learned on Incidence of Bird Poaching in 2004

The biggest incidence of bird poaching since 2004 was a key reminder that law enforcement must be continuous to be effective: it does not take a long period of time without protection for people to take advantage of this. Similarly, it has been important to continue ranger training to reinforce basic skills and monitoring best practice. An additional lesson learned was that changes to financial management (e.g. ecotourism revenue) require small steps and constant reinforcement.

2. Lesson Learned from National and International Environmental Day

The national and international environmental day has celebrated in three core areas with participation of high ranking officers from the executing, implementing and collaborating agency, UNDP, local authority, provincial department of environment, school teachers and students, commune council, core area rangers, fishery officers, community natural resource management and protection, self help groups and other concerned people in core areas. All participants have planted the inundated forest, collected wastes surrounding school and conducted the environmental campaign by boat from village to village. Students exhibited their pictures more concerning the environmental protection, management and conservation under the slogan of "Many Species, one planet one future" and open forum for questions and answers on "Bio-diversity Conservation and concerned issue on climate change". TSCP had organized present for winner. During this event, the participants had opportunity to reveal and share knowledge and experiences in bio-diversity and natural resource management.

3. Lesson Learned on Exhibition of Self Help Group's Product from Prek Toal and Stoeung Sen

TSCP coordinated and assisted the community Saving Group in seeking market for their product through exhibition of their water hyacinth handicraft product and fish processing in the 5th Cambodia Import-Export & One Province One Product Exhibition, from 15-18th December 2010 at Diamond Island Convention and Exhibition Center (Koh Pich) which organized by Ministry of Commerce. Now Artisan Association of Cambodia, Family Livelihood Development Organization and private sector are interested in their products and encourage self help group to be member of their organization. Trade Promotion Department of Ministry of Commerce has registry core area's product in directory of national products.

4. Lesson learned from environmental extension, campaign and sign board

New boundary demarcation concrete with new sign board and environmental law and regulation to community members is highly effective. The illegal activities were reduced and local people gain more knowledge about natural resource conservation. Community and migratory people could recognize demarcation boundary of each conservation site.

5. Lesson learned on Environmental Education and Eco-club

MoEYS and Provincial Department of Education together school teachers have highly supported and committed for environmental education in each target school, effort in mainstreaming in both formal and informal education. The concept of environment management, conservation and eco-club has rapidly transferred to students with the attitude change among school children.

6. Lesson Learned from project implementation and 3 years strategic results framework

We found that some activities are slowly moving, the process of some activities are not continued, some activities are positive produced against the output indicators. All these activities are indicated in the following.

1. Boundary demarcation in Prek Toal in both concrete pole and tripods construction was completed with close collaboration between TSCP team, core area and stakeholder concerned.
2. Output 4: Financing study on Mechanism and mobilization is completed and workshop with key agencies concerned was conducted, but the continuity of the resource mobilization process and the initiative process by key implementing agency is not initiated. The suggestion of H.E Mr Sin Niny, Vice Chairman of CNMC to UNDP representative for the assistance during the financing workshop to formulate task force and new integrated programme under the article 4 of Water Resource Law of MoWRM. But this suggestion was not started and outside the scope of TSCP.
3. Output 7 in 3 years work plan is achieved in 2010. Some less priority activities for gender was requested to cut like the replication of gender mainstreaming concept in development activities from core team to community members in each site.
4. Output 1: Monitoring framework is completed by TSCP technical management specialist. Core areas management and officer cannot use this monitoring template. TSCP should train them first. Currently, Directors of core areas use their own template for monitoring. TSCP sent monitoring framework to GDANCP for comment, but no feedback.
5. Some priority activities were requested to cut by project board and UNDP. Training on handcraft production and marketing research for saving group were cut. It is affected on the improvement of local quality product and market research for saving groups.
6. TSCP consulted with GDANCP/PDE/CA and FiA on field work collaboration between GDANCP and FiA at three core areas of Prek Toal, Stoeung Sen and Boeung Tonle Chhmar. Three meetings have been organized, but it is slowly moving forward. We noted that fishery officers and rangers have good collaboration at field level.
7. In 2010, there are 13 saving groups were formed with 104 families benefited from sustainable livelihoods in three core areas. For the time being, these new groups cannot run by themselves if there is no any additional supports and assistance from TSCP/development partner(s). It will be fragile in the nearest future after TSCP closure. It will require sometimes strengthening them.

From these lesson learned, all the project stakeholders include UNDP, Implementing and Executing Agency should consider on how to assist them to complete all the process, key activities, find good strategy and

mechanism for direct stakeholders in each component to move activities forward in sustainable manner, before handing over activities and property to the responsible agencies.

III. Project implementation challenges

Some target schools have no library, insufficiency equipments and learning materials for supporting EEA and Eco-club activities, lack of school teacher in target schools, usually one teacher is teaching for two to three classes a day. Some school children have insufficient time for eco-club activities; it is due to their time commitment to support family's livelihoods. Most of school resource teachers are outsiders. Time for teaching commitment is limited.

50% new saving group created in 2010 cannot stand without TSCP. New saving group committee is poor capacity in managing saving money. Group members have limited saving fund for diversified livelihoods. Saving group committees require the appropriate saving statute to protect and ensure future safe in continuity and operate in sustainable way after TSCP closure. The quality of handicraft product of saving group is not reach marketing standard and need more improving.

Ranger and field MIST Assistant have limited capacity in MIST utilization, data installation and retrieve, data interpretation and reporting.

The risks and issues as stated above should consider solving. It may affect to national policy on bio-diversity conservation, protection and climate change.

a. Updated project risks and actions

Project Risk 1

The School Eco-Club activities of target schools in/nearby core area of SS, BTC, and PT just start running from September 2010 and TSCP is concluding the eco-club activities and cut support by end of 2010. Most of school teachers and school children are limited knowledge, capacity and experiences in eco-club. It is not possible for them to carry out this activity after the project closure.

Actions taken:

TSCP should provide them in solid knowledge through specific training to the target school teachers. Library or corner library made is given more opportunity to school children to participate and learn on environment and to improve their life-skill.

Project Risk 2 – Around 50% of new saving groups are replicated in 2010. Most of them will not stand and operate by themselves after TSCP closure. It is due to limited capacity of saving committees, build trust and self-confident among groups' members and the fund is very limited for operating in diversified income generation (TSCP just allocated initial fund in quarter 3 and 4 of 2010).

Actions taken: TSCP should assist saving and self help group committees in some more months in capacity knowledge building in saving management, documentation, seeking the development partners for their future support. TSCP should facilitate in handing over process of saving groups to the responsible institution before project closure.

b. Updated project issues and actions

Project Issue 1 – Community's hyacinth handicraft are established, but quality standard for market is poor.

Actions taken: TSCP/UNDP should consider providing the technical training support for handicraft and fit to market standard and search for marketing.

Project Issue 2 - Statute, documentation and regulation of saving groups and role with responsibility of steering committees are not clear and not appropriated to apply in present condition of each target, in particular beyond TSCP.

Action taken: TSCP should assist the current saving group in revision of saving groups' statute and make an appropriated statute and regulation for an official use and recognition by local authority before handing over to the responsible institution and ensure saving fund safe.

IV. Financial status and utilization

Table 1: Contribution Overview [Project started: 02 July 2004 – Project end: 31 December 2011]

Donor Name	Contributions		Balance
	Committed	Received	
UNDP (04000 - TRAC)	326,342.58	326,342.58	-
GEF (62000 - GEF)	3,246,420.00	3,016,820.05	229,599.95
Total	3,572,762.58	3,343,162.63	229,599.95

Table 2: 4th Quarter 2010 Cumulative Expenditure by Activities [01 Oct – 31 Dec 2010]

Activities - Description	Budget [4QT, 2010]	4th Quarter 2010 Cumulative Expenditure			Balance	Delivery (%)
		Gov't/TSCP (Disbursed)	UNDP (Disbursed)	Total		
Activity 1: Enhancing Capacity for Management of Biodiversity in the Core Areas		-	-	-	-	0%
Activity 2: Developing Systems for Monitoring and Management of Biodiversity		-	-	-	-	0%
Activity 3: Promoting Awareness, Education, and Outreach on Biodiversity Conservation in the TSBR		-	-	-	-	0%
Activity 4: Project Management	152,197.50	39,117.20	72,476.42	111,593.62	40,603.88	73%
Activity 5: Scale up Sustainable Livelihood in the Three Core Areas of TSBRs.		-	-	-	-	0%
Activity 6: Women have an Active role in Participating in the Tonle Sap Conservation Project and are Equitable Beneficiaries of its Outcome, Outputs and Activities		-	-	-	-	0%
Activity 7: Institutionalize Effective Management and Monitoring of Core area for Biodiversity Conservation	10,450.00	9,493.75	1,088.00	10,581.75	(131.75)	101%
Activity 8: Core area Communities Aware of and Contributing to Biodiversity Conservation	27,950.00	19,953.83	2,919.00	22,872.83	5,077.17	82%
Total	190,597.50	68,564.78	76,483.42	145,048.20	45,549.30	76%

Table 3: Quarterly Cumulative Expenditure by Activities [01 January – 31 Dec 2010]

Activities - Description	Budget [2010]	2010 Cumulative Quarterly Expenditure			Balance	Delivery (%)
		Gov't/TSCP (Disbursed)	UNDP (Disbursed)	Total		
Activity 1: Enhancing Capacity for Management of Biodiversity in the Core Areas	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Activity 2: Developing Systems for Monitoring and Management of Biodiversity	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Activity 3: Promoting Awareness, Education, and Outreach on Biodiversity Conservation in the TSBR	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Activity 4: Project Management	282,744.00	109,340.09	207,534.25	316,874.34	(34,130.34)	112%
Activity 5: Scale up Sustainable Livelihood in the Three Core Areas of TSBRs.	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Activity 6: Women have an Active role in Participating in the Tonle Sap Conservation Project and are Equitable Beneficiaries of its Outcome, Outputs and Activities	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Activity 7: Institutionalize Effective Management and Monitoring of Core area for Biodiversity Conservation	117,596.00	47,835.46	30,969.00	78,804.46	38,791.54	67%
Activity 8: Core area Communities Aware of and Contributing to Biodiversity Conservation	105,856.00	52,290.96	32,229.23	84,520.19	21,335.81	80%
Total	506,196.00	209,466.51	270,732.48	480,198.99	25,997.01	95%

Table 4: Cumulative Expenditure by Activities [Project started: 02 July 2004 – Project end: 31 December 2011]

Activities - Description	Total Budget [2004-2011]	Cumulative Expenditure			Balance	Delivery (%)
		Gov't/TSCP (Disbursed)	UNDP (Disbursed)	Total		
Activity 1: Enhancing Capacity for Management of Biodiversity in the Core Areas	1,277,218.88	454,443.63	822,775.25	1,277,218.88	-	100%
Activity 2: Developing Systems for Monitoring and Management of Biodiversity	403,936.60	77,623.16	326,313.44	403,936.60	-	100%
Activity 3: Promoting Awareness, Education, and Outreach on Biodiversity Conservation in the TSBR	450,738.13	235,343.12	215,395.01	450,738.13	-	100%
Activity 4: Project Management	819,622.52	359,519.97	392,119.51	751,639.48	67,983.04	92%
Activity 5: Scale up Sustainable Livelihood in the Three Core Areas of TSBRS.	165,549.23	145,039.16	20,510.07	165,549.23	-	100%
Activity 6: Women have an Active role in Participating in the Tonle Sap Conservation Project and are Equitable Beneficiaries of its Outcome, Outputs and Activities	10,793.35	10,793.35	-	10,793.35	-	100%
Activity 7: Institutionalize Effective Management and Monitoring of Core area for Biodiversity Conservation	246,501.05	102,714.89	31,511.98	134,226.87	112,274.18	54%
Activity 8: Core area Communities Aware of and Contributing to Biodiversity Conservation	198,402.82	95,201.66	52,356.99	147,558.65	50,844.17	74%
Total	3,572,762.58	1,480,678.94	1,860,982.25	3,341,661.19	231,101.39	94%

Remarks: TRAC =	326,342.58	187,201.33	137,639.81	324,841.14	1,501.44	100%
GEF =	3,246,420.00	1,293,477.61	1,723,342.44	3,016,820.05	229,599.95	93%
TOTAL =	3,572,762.58	1,480,678.94	1,860,982.25	3,341,661.19	231,101.39	94%

Annexes