



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA  
PROJECT DOCUMENT**

Project Number: CMB/02/G31/A/1G/99  
 Project Title: Tonle Sap Conservation Project  
 Short Title: TSCP  
 Estimated start Date: 2004  
 Estimated end date: 2011  
 Management arrangement: National Execution  
 GEF Implementing Agent: UNDP  
 Gov't Executing Agent: Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC)

Gov't Implementing Agents: Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve Secretariat,  
 Ministry of Environment (DNCP), Ministry of  
 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DWF, DOF),  
 Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports  
 (MoEYS)

Project Site: Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve

Summary of UNDP and Cost-Sharing/ Trust Fund Inputs (as per attached budgets)	
<b>Cost-sharing/Trust fund:</b>	
- UNDP/GEF	\$ 3,246,420
- PDF B	\$ 350,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$ 3,596,420</b>
<b>Parallel Funding:</b>	
- UNDP/Capacity 21	\$ 627,030
- ADB (loan)	\$ 10,910,000
- ADB (TA)	\$ 540,000
WCS (NGO)	\$ 200,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$ 12,277,030</b>
Government of Cambodia inputs (in kind)	\$ 3,909,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 19,782,450</b>

**Classification information**  
 ACC sector and subsector: Natural Resources/Biological Resources  
**DCAS Sector:**  
 Natural Resources/Environmental Preservation and Rehabilitation  
**Primary areas of focus/sub-focus:**  
 Environmental Preservation and Rehabilitation  
**Primary Target beneficiaries:**  
 Target place (environmental habitat) – Lakes and rivers, wetlands and endangered species

LPAC review date: 15/05/2003  
 BPAC review date: 03/04/2003  
 Programme Officer: Environment Cluster

**Brief Description:**  
 The Tonle Sap Conservation Project aims to develop management capacity for biodiversity conservation in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve (TSBR) through (i) enhancing the capacity for management of biodiversity in the core areas; (ii) developing systems for monitoring and management of biodiversity, (iii) promoting awareness, education, and outreach on biodiversity conservation in the TSBR.

The project is a component of a broader program, the "Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project (TSEMP)" cofinanced by ADB, GEF, Capacity 21, WCS, and the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). The program has three components: (i) strengthening the natural resource management in the TSBR, (ii) organizing communities for natural resource management, and (iii) building management capacity for biodiversity conservation. The TSCP is an integral part of the third component and will be managed in very close coordination with the two other components with common management, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

On behalf of:	Signature:	Date:	Name/Title:
Government:		16 JUNE '04	H.E. Mr. Keat Chhon Senior Minister and Vice Chairman of Council for Development of Cambodia
Executing Agent:		13.05.04	H.E. Mr. Lim Kean Hor Chairman of Cambodia National Mekong Committee
UNDP:		02/07/04	Mr. Douglas Gardner Resident Representative



**Royal Government of Cambodia**

***United Nations Development Programme***

***Cambodia National Mekong Committee***

**Tonle Sap Conservation Project (TSCP)**

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## ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CBD	-	Convention on Biological Diversity
CFDO	-	Community Fisheries Development Office (MAFF)
CNMC	-	Cambodia National Mekong Committee
DAFF	-	Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF)
DEEC	-	Department of Environmental Education and Communication (MOE)
DFW	-	Department of Forestry and Wildlife (MAFF)
DNCP	-	Department of Nature Conservation and Protection (MOE)
DOE	-	Department of Environment (MOE)
DOF	-	Department of Fisheries (MAFF)
EAEOP	-	Environmental awareness, education, and outreach program
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAP	-	Governance Action Plan
GEF	-	Global Environment Facility
MAFF	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	-	Ministry of Environment
MOEYS	-	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports
NBSAP	-	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NEAP	-	National Environmental Action Plan
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
NPRS	-	National Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2006)
PAO	-	Protected Area Office (DNCP/MOE)
PIO	-	Project Implementation Office
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PMCO	-	Project Monitoring and Coordination Office
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PSC	-	Project Steering Committee
SEDP II	-	Socio-Economic Development Plan II (2001-2005)
TA	-	Technical Assistance
TSCP	-	Tonle Sap Conservation Project
TSEMP	-	Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project
TSBR	-	Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve
TSBR-ED	-	Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve - Environmental Information Database
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
WCS	-	Wildlife Conservation Society
WPO	-	Wildlife Protection Office (DFW/MAFF)
WSSD	-	World Summit on Sustainable Development

## Part IA CONTEXT

### Socio-economic Context

The Tonle Sap or Great Lake of Cambodia is a vast wetland, connected to the mainstream Mekong River by the Tonle Sap River, and covering more than a million hectares when at full flood each year. This unique wetland ecosystem is driven by the annual cycle of inundation and drying of the lake basin and its surrounding floodplain, when the direction of flow of the Tonle Sap River reverses each year.

The Tonle Sap is of great significance to the Cambodian people, and is often described as the heart of the country's culture and economy. Ancient Khmer civilization, exemplified by the Angkorian temple complexes, was based on the shores of the Tonle Sap, and the two products, namely rice and fish, that formed the basis of this civilization are still produced in abundance.

About 1.2 million Cambodians – distributed in 160 communes – live in the area of maximum flooding around the lake. About three-quarters live around the high water level and one quarter live in floating villages (170 in all) on the lake or on the floodplain, in houses built on poles. Population growth rates are 2.5% per annum. Five provinces directly border Tonle Sap, namely Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap and Kompong Thom. The population of the Tonle Sap sub-catchment is estimated at three million, many of whom derive at least part of their subsistence needs or income from the lake's resources. A significant number of these move to the lake on a seasonal basis, due to lack of dry season resources in areas further from Tonle Sap. The population is young, with 57% being under 20 years of age, and 20% of households are headed by women.

Despite the vast natural wealth of the Tonle Sap, poverty is widespread: about 38% of the population living in the five provinces fall under the official poverty line, the highest proportion in the country. Around 50% of the villages have 40-60% households living below the poverty line, with a peak of 80% in some rural areas of Siem Reap and Kompong Chhnang. Poverty is related to extended instability and conflict, and the resultant harm to the population; most of Cambodia experienced more peace and economic growth after 1993, but only since 1998 have areas Northwest of the Tonle Sap enjoyed their first real respite from war. Many internally displaced persons, repatriated refugees, internal migrants, and demobilized soldiers are busy re-establishing their livelihoods in what remains a fractured society.

Statistics report an adult literacy rate of about 46% (a figure considered to be inflated as it includes the partially literate), compared with the national average of 63%. The school attendance of children aged 5-14 years is only 63%, compared with the national average of 67%. Lack of education limits the ability to recognize and take opportunities. Low literacy levels, lack of access to environmental education materials (such as posters and books), and dearth of basic information (such as copies of laws, sub decrees, proclamations, and directives or circulars) are not propitious to decision making for natural resource management.

Prior to the release of these areas, 36% of the households in the communes around the lake were actively engaged in fisheries, while 10% considered fishing as their primary livelihood. Per capita incomes of fishing families are lower than non-fishing families, being \$110 and \$180, respectively, per annum (1998 figures). Even if corrected for inflation, this is significantly lower than the per capita GDP of \$257 for Cambodia as a whole (2001 figure).

### **Institutional framework**

Several government agencies are involved in the management of natural resources in the Tonle Sap. The primary interagency institution is the Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC), with a membership of ten ministries and direct linkage with the regional Mekong River Commission (MRC). CNMC is accountable directly to the RGC. Its mission is to assist and advise the Government on all matters relating to water policy and strategy, and management and development of the water and related natural resources of the Mekong River Basin in the country.

Other key government agencies responsible for managing natural resources in the TSBR are the Department of Fisheries (DoF) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and the Ministry of Environment (MoE). They currently exercise a range of management responsibilities over various zones and areas within the TSBR including protected areas such as the TSBR core areas, the buffer and transition zones of the TSBR, fish sanctuaries, community fishing areas, open access areas and fishing lots. Many of these zones are overlapping. This is complicated by the general lack of demarcation of these different zones and recent changes in management of fisheries, which do interfere with the MoE's responsibility to implement the international convention on wetlands and biodiversity, as well as manage the core areas of the TSBR.

At the sub-national level the influence of the RGC's recent decentralization policies (known as Seila – or foundation stone) on the TSBR is still minor but is expected to increase substantially during the project implementation period.

### **Baseline situation**

#### *Policies and legislation*

Nationally, management of natural resources in the Tonle Sap is – apart from relevant laws – subject to an array of sector-based legal instruments: fisheries, forestry and wildlife, agriculture, land use, tourism, water/hydrology, rural development and indirectly investment and planning laws.

At the systemic level, sustainable natural resource and environmental management has been built upon a solid base of legislation, policies and institutional structures. Articles 58 and 59 of the Cambodian Constitution (Rot Tommanuoen) are specifically related to environment. The Article 59 states in part: "The State shall protect the environment and balance of abundant natural resources and establish a precise plan of management [of environmental resources]".

### *Policy framework for management of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve*

Recognizing the unique ecological, environmental, economical, social, and cultural significance of the Tonle Sap Lake, and in accordance with the statutory framework of the World Network of Biosphere Reserve, the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve was established by the Royal Decree on 10 April 2001. 3 core areas were identified namely: Prek Toal (21,342 ha), Boeng Tonle Chhmar (14,560 ha), and Stoeng Sen Core Area (6,355 ha). The core areas are defined likewise as national park or wildlife sanctuary, which are devoted to long term protection and conservation of natural resources and ecosystem, in order to preserve flooded forest, fish, wildlife, hydrological system, and natural beauty. Scientific researches, monitoring, and eco-tourism are allowed here in the core areas. Management activities that would cause degradation and destruction of biodiversity are not permitted.

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Fishing lots within the core areas of Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve are allowed to continue to function in accordance with the Fishery Law, while the fishing lot owners must be committed to the long-term conservation objectives. These fishing lots are then subject to a periodic review every four years and adequate reform in order to be consistent with long term protection and conservation objectives of the core areas.

To implement the Royal Decree, the Secretariat for the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve was established in September 2001 under the supervision of the Cambodia National Mekong Committee. The Secretariat for the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve has very broad mandates ranging from coordination, strategy formulation, monitoring and evaluation and networking to ensure effective management of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserves (see Annex 7). The Office of the Tonle Sap Coordination Unit within the Ministry of Environment will be upgraded to be the Secretariat for the TSBR and shifted to the CNMC to respond to the growing need for coordination and planning. The establishment of the Secretariat for the TSBR in CNMC affirms its legitimacy as the coordinating body for the Tonle Sap and, thereby, its influence in all sectors of Government.

### *Fisheries management*

The Department of Fisheries (DoF) is responsible for the management of the Tonle Sap fishery. The actual day-to-day management of the fishery is leased out to fishing lot operators who control operations within each lot and sub-lease to other operators. The DoF works primarily on inspection and enforcement of this system. This is achieved through Provincial Fisheries Offices and at the national level, a Tonle Sap Inspection Unit, various Fishery Research Units and an Exploitation Office. Overall, the DoF is responsible for development and implementation of plans and legal instruments for fisheries; preparation, enhancement and management of the fishery; fisheries research, information and data collection; training of fishery staff; investigating abuses of the system, solving conflicts, and enforcing laws; maintaining fish distribution networks for national markets and for export; and, supporting provincial and municipal fishery offices through supervision and management of law enforcement at the local level.

In tandem with recent fisheries law reforms, since October 2000, the DoF has been implementing radical reforms in fisheries management. These reforms focus on the fishing lot system and include:

- Nationwide, 56.2% of fishing areas previously within fishing lots released for community use and management, by Subdecree for each province,
- The abolishment of taxes on use of middle-scale fishing gears,
- Subdecree on Establishment of Community Fisheries has been approved, including the recent (2001) establishment of a Community Fisheries Development Office (CFDO) in DoF with responsibility for community fisheries extension efforts. To date, it is reported that more than 100 areas have been developed as community fisheries and that another 100 sites are targeted for development.
- 54 lots designated as 'research lots' through individual agreement between the lot owner and the DoF may be returned to 'normal lots' allocated through public auction,
- Procedures for auction of fishing lots (Subdecree for Hiring Fishing Areas) and management of individual lots (the standard 'burden book') are currently under review with the aim of improving the transparency and effectiveness of the fishing lot system. Reforms being discussed include emphasis on habitat conservation (fishing lots in the Prek Toal and Boeng Chhmar core areas may be converted into fish sanctuaries) and an increase in tenure period for each fishing lot from 2 to 4 years (in order to encourage sustainable fishing practices).

Although reform of the fisheries sector is timely, many of these reforms have been conceived and/or implemented rapidly and without adequate consultation with key stakeholders such as local authorities and fishing communities and adequate knowledge of their potential impacts. Enforcement also remains a major weakness.

#### *Community-based natural resource management*

The first phase of the FAO project "Participatory Natural Resources Management in the Tonle Sap Region" (1995-1998) conducted research and data collection on the flora and fauna of the flooded forest ecosystem as well as the socio-economics of fishing and agricultural communities. Resource management trials were also initiated. The second phase (1998-2001) focused on the development and implementation of natural resource management by local communities, with an emphasis on the Tonle Sap ecosystem (but also in the surrounding rain fed agriculture and upland areas). CBNRM activities have focused on community forestry, with some sites developed in flooded forest areas within the TSBR. The FAO project has been successful and effective, but limited in scope and impact. To date it has largely focused on 'dryland' communities rather than fishing communities. The third phase – which will be completed by the end of 2003 – will focus on expansion of successful CBNRM trials, particularly to fishing villages, and trials of CBNRM of fisheries resources (community fisheries) will be undertaken to capitalize on recent reforms in fisheries management.

Within the Ministry of Environment, the Department of Nature Conservation and Protection (DNCP) through its Protected Areas Office (PAO) is responsible for the management of the national system of protected areas of which the Tonle Sap and its core areas are part. Within DNCP-MoE there is also an Office of Wetlands, Watersheds and Coastal Zone Management, an Office of Community Forestry and Buffer Zones, and at the provincial level there is an Office of Nature Conservation and Environmental Data Management. However, until recently, the Technical Coordinating Unit (TCU), directly under the Minister, was the main office within the MoE with direct responsibility for TSBR activities. With the establishment of the TSBR Secretariat within the CNMC, the TCU will be absorbed into the technical units of the MoE, and the TSBR Secretariat will take on its remit.

The international NGO, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) has an active program to support the wildlife conservation and protection efforts of the DFW-MAFF and the DNCP-MoE, with a special focus on the Prek Toal core area, and more recently on floodplains near Kompong Thom. Staff from these agencies have been seconded by WCS, trained and supported to undertake their work more effectively. An excellent network and a pool of resourceful and motivated Cambodian wildlife conservationists have been developed as a result of this support. There are currently no known programs for the management or control of recognized exotic species in the Tonle Sap. An international workshop on "Weed Control Techniques and Occupational Health and Safety Issues" in May 2001, in Vietnam, focused on the control of the major invasive weed, *Mimosa pigra* in the lower Mekong countries. Two Cambodian delegates attended that workshop.

#### *Environmental education and awareness*

Current environmental education initiatives in and around the Tonle Sap are primarily small-scale and focus on local community awareness and local school education. There are also a few wider-scale education programs, such as national TV campaigns and education activities coordinated through the MOEYS and local NGOs. Most outreach programs specifically target the residents of floating villages and local schools around the Tonle Sap and at this level, the success of these projects has been high.

The two main environmental education and awareness programs in the Tonle Sap are the Greater Environment Chong Kneas Office (the GECKO Center), whose aim is to promote environmental awareness among local fishing communities in Siem Reap and visitors to the Tonle Sap. GECKO was established in 1999, as part of the FAO project for "Participatory Natural Resource Management in the Tonle Sap Region". A small, floating education and visitor center has been developed, with displays focused on flora and fauna and traditional activities. The GECKO has developed a weekly primary school environmental education program, a World Environment Day waste management program, and environmental extension materials such as a flooded forest protection video and environmental awareness signs.



- (ii) Strengthening the capacity for effective environmental education, communication and awareness raising on sustainable development in the Tonle Sap area.

International NGOs with a focus on wildlife conservation have also undertaken considerable capacity building programs for National staff and counter-part agency staff. In particular, the WCS has been able to train counterpart staff from the MAFF and MoE in techniques of biodiversity survey and assessment, report preparation, environmental education and awareness. Other NGOs such as WWF-Cambodia have undertaken similar projects. Training needs analyses (TNAs) have been undertaken as part of the donor-supported natural resource management projects in Cambodia. These analyses will form the basis for developing a TNA for the GEF project intervention.

#### *Biodiversity significance of the Tonle Sap*

The 'flooded forests' of Tonle Sap are the largest remaining examples of this habitat type remaining in South East Asia. In spite of their common name, these flooded forests actually consist of a diverse array of habitats, including shrublands, stunted swamp forests, gallery forests, submerged and floating aquatic vegetation and reedbeds. About 200 plant species have been recorded, and the flora as a whole is distinct from other wetlands associated with the Mekong River, especially with regard to woody species. Many plant species are endemic to the Mekong River basin.

The size of the Tonle Sap's floodplain swamp forest – almost 400,000 hectares – means that it is of national and basin-wide importance as a feeding and spawning area for both migratory and non-migratory fish. 500 fish species have been recorded in the Cambodian part of the Mekong, and at least 200 species occur in the Tonle Sap. The main groups are cyprinids (48 species), Pangasidae (7 species), Bagridae (5 species) and Siluridae (5 species). Seven fish species of global significance have been recorded; these are royal featherback (*Chitala blanci*), leaping barb (*Chela caeruleostigmata*), Mekong freshwater stingray (*Dasyatis loasensis*), largetooth sawfish (*Pristis microdon*), Mekong giant catfish (*Pangasianodon gigas*), Laotian shad (*Tenulosa thibaudeaui*) and Julien's golden carp (*Probarbus jullieni*).

A total of 42 reptile species occur in the Tonle Sap, including one species endemic to the Tonle Sap – the Tonle Sap water snake (*Enhydryis longicauda*) – seven turtles and a crocodile. Nineteen species of global significance are found, including two critically-endangered species – river terrapin (*Batagur baska*) and Siamese crocodile (*Crocodylus siamensis*) – and three listed as endangered – yellow-headed temple turtle (*Hieremys annandalei*), elongated tortoise (*Indotestudo elongata*) and Cantor's giant softshell (or Asian giant softshell turtle) (*Pelochelys cantorii*).

Some 225 bird species have been recorded in the Tonle Sap area since the 1960s, of which 45% – mainly the larger species – have also been recorded in recent years. The Tonle Sap floodplain is the predominant dry season breeding and feeding area for many water birds, including ducks, jacanas, cranes, bustards, rails, herons, egrets, cormorants, darters, ibises, pelicans and storks.

- (ii) Dry season encroachment and land clearance of flooded forests are increasing, resulting in a direct loss in area of these habitats throughout the TSBR, but especially along the periphery. Specifically, large trees are being lost and annual burning prevents regeneration. The underlying factors behind encroachment and land clearance are the increased demand (both local and regional) for agricultural land (leading to high conversion pressures), dry season burning (both accidental and to facilitate hunting) and increased large-scale seasonal influx by migrants (during the dry season due to lack of alternatives outside the TSBR).
- (iii) The ultimate cause of over-exploitation of the forest resources and encroachment and land clearance are rooted in the increasing resource needs of an increasing human population in the Tonle Sap area. More specifically the root causes are believed to be weak policies and laws on land use rights and tenure (80% of Cambodia is under State "ownership, and there is no transparent process for defining land use rights and tenure; many permanent villagers have no land use rights), perception of low values and open rights over 'common' resources (tragedy of the commons), particularly amongst the poorer villages and transient migrants, and a lack of examples and incentives for managing resources sustainably.
- (iv) There are clear indications that over-exploitation of the fish resources in the Tonle Sap is taking place. Despite statistics indicating that annual catch levels have remained fairly constant, it is evident that high levels of exploitation have led to a decrease in numbers of key species and relative sizes of the fish being caught, and a shift in species composition. Species such as the threatened Mekong giant catfish are also caught and the impact of this catch on the remaining populations, although unknown, is likely to be negative. The continued and systematic over-exploitation of fish resources in the Tonle Sap is driven by very intensive fishing pressure throughout the system, a weak regulatory framework for natural resource management within the Tonle Sap (and within the fisheries sector in particular), a lack of examples and incentives for establishing and managing fisheries resources sustainably, and poor enforcement of the Fisheries Law and policies. Pressures are exerted by locals, seasonal migrants, and commercial exploiters of fishing lots. Current reforms are ineffective in reducing pressures as long as other issues such as enforcement, fishing rights and tenure are not resolved simultaneously. Enforcement of the Fisheries Law is difficult, as it has not yet been finalized or approved. Also, the recent slew of subdecrees has yet to be fully translated into actions by DoF staff, and salaries of enforcement officials are low, especially in comparison to the value of the fisheries.

## **PART IB JUSTIFICATION FOR SUPPORT**

### **Country Ownership**

The Royal Government of Cambodia has prepared a joint capacity development and investment project for integrated resource management and development in the Tonle Sap Region. The Project is supported by an investment loan and a nonlending Technical Assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and grants from the GEF, UNDP-Capacity 21, and other donors including WCS.

The key policy documents illustrating support for the goals of the project are (1) the Second Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP II) adopted in 2002; (2) the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) adopted in 1997; (3) and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan adopted in 2002; (4) Cambodia Report to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), "National Assessment of Implementation of Agenda 21", approved in 2002; (5) the Government Action Plan adopted in April 2001; (6) and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy launched in March 2003.

The Second Socioeconomic Development Plan, 2001-2005 (SEDP-II) provides a general framework for socio-economic development in Cambodia. One of its primary objectives is the sustainable management and use of natural resources and the environment.

The NEAP aims to integrate environmental concerns into economic activity and ensure the future maintenance of absorptive and regenerative capacities of Cambodia's ecosystems. Among the priority areas of intervention are fisheries/floodplain agriculture at Tonle Sap, biodiversity and protected areas, and environmental education.

Concepts of biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource use have been integrated into the overall poverty reduction strategy through the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The goal of the NBSAP is to use, protect and manage biodiversity for sustainable development. The NBSAP emphasizes the importance of intergovernmental cooperation to create the policy, management and research conditions necessary to advance ecological management. Elements of NBSAP relevant to Tonle Sap include protection of natural resources, freshwater fisheries and aquaculture, forest and wild plant resources, agriculture, tourism, environmental security, land use planning, water resources, community participation, awareness, education, research, legislation and institutional structure. Among 85 priority actions, the NBSAP suggested the integration of the management of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Core Zones into the management of the whole Tonle Sap Ecosystem for sustainable use of biological diversity.

The Cambodia Report to WSSD aims to assess progress and challenge and provide future directions to promote sustainable development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The RGC based on the consensus of stakeholders approved 4 key thematic areas: (1) Better Governance; (2) Natural resource use and environment management; (3) Education and human resource development; and (4) Health including HIV/AIDs.

The link between MDG 7, the NPRS and the SEDP-II is clearly identified in the First Draft Report on the MDGs for Cambodia (January 2003). Contributing to MDG 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability) and more specifically to Target 9 (Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resource), the project supports the NPRS and the SEDP-II.

Regional cooperation and collaboration has also been encouraged, particularly with riparian countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, with which a number of major environmental management programmes have been initiated. Cambodia is also a member of the ASEAN Working Group on Multilateral Environment Agreements, which addresses a range of issues and concerns relevant to its members.

The Royal Government of Cambodia considers good governance as the backbone of the national strategy to alleviate poverty. In support of this, UNDP considers sustainable management and rational use of the natural resources of Cambodia as a necessary supplementary prerequisite to the national strategy to alleviate poverty. Accordingly, and in line with the government's national priorities, support to good governance in the fields of environmental and natural resource management is also a priority area for both the UN system and the RGC. This is elaborated in the first United National Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2001 – 2005) and the second UNDP Country Co-operation Framework (CCF 2001 - 2005).

Sustainable management of natural resources is one of the four programme areas of concentration in the UNDAF 2001-2005 for Cambodia, focusing on supporting national efforts in land use planning, sustainable forestry and fisheries activities, and the promotion of environmental awareness and protection.

Under this overall framework, UNDP's second CCF for Cambodia has identified the Management of Sustainable Resources as one of the three programme areas. Under the CCF, UNDP's support to Cambodia in the area of environment and natural resources, management is focused on (1) Strengthening monitoring and assessment of environmental sustainability; (2) Promoting national policy, legal and regulatory framework for environmentally sustainable development; and (3) Enhancing national capacity for participation in global conventions, regulatory regimes and funding mechanisms for environmentally sustainable development.

Cambodia ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on 9th February 1995, and is thus eligible for GEF funding.

The permanent establishment of the TSBR Secretariat within the existing CNMC will secure inter-sectoral cooperation in planning and resource use in the Tonle Sap, as ten line ministries are members of the CNMC, and responsibilities are shared. The inter-sectoral cooperation will facilitate the creation of new protected areas under the project and will secure long-term conservation of globally significant biodiversity. At the sub-regional level, links will be established with the MRC fisheries programme.

The fact that the project will contribute to the implementation of the SEDP-2, the NEAP, the GAP, the NBSAP, the NPRS and the NWAP, and the adoption of a demonstration approach (in combination with active promotion and awareness activities) will ensure that methodologies and activities developed under the project will be extended to sites throughout the Tonle Sap. There remains the risk of dissipation or abandonment after ADB/GEF funding ceases, however, and this is particularly true if the RGC does not attach fees to the use of TSBR resources, especially its fisheries. However, a revised system for generating revenues from the overhauled fisheries sector is under consideration.

There are strong indications that RGC is willing and able to provide long-term financial sustainability to the program. Firstly, the commitment of RGC to the establishment and funding of the TSBR Secretariat, and providing an operational budget, is a firm indication of its intentions. One of the three main objectives of the TSBR Secretariat is the development of long-term revenue sources for conservation and research activities of the TSBR Secretariat, as well as for the provision of appropriate incomes for enforcement and monitoring officials from the Fisheries Department, MoE and relevant government bodies. This objective is firmly embedded in the Subdecree on the establishment of the Secretariat, demonstrating RGC's concern with sustainability.

Secondly, capacity development for community-based natural resource management, in order to substitute expensive (and ineffective) central government-based management, will lead to a lowering of costs. To facilitate this process, RGC has accepted loan of 10,37 million USD from ADB, for capacity development within the frame of the TSEMP and is undergoing administrative reform and restructuring, including the recent (2001) establishment of a Community Fisheries and Development Office within DoF. Stronger provincial, community and local capacity and awareness as a result of the project will result in greater positioning, advocacy, bargaining skills and rationalization, and will facilitate the national governance and decentralization reforms for fiscal devolution and benefit sharing particularly through community based ground approaches, such as, among others, the establishment of community groups/networks and user groups.

Thirdly, RGC's fisheries reform has led to the replacement of a corrupt and non-transparent fishing lot revenue system with one based on effective governance. The latter has led to a loss of income on the one hand, due to reduced income from lot auctioning and the abolition of tax on middle-scale fishing gear. On the other hand, RGC plans to introduce a more equitable taxation system based on fisheries production.

In component 1, an environmental database is to be established for the TSBR, including mechanisms for information dissemination, and housed at the TSBR Secretariat.

Also, a national environmental education and awareness campaign is to be formulated and implemented, and the capacity of the Community Fisheries Development Office within DoF is to be increased by means of training. In component 2, local communities and provincial agencies are to be trained in NRM, either formally or via training workshops and meetings. In component 3, MoE and MAFF staff involved in protected area and wildlife management is to be trained, and an extensive program developed and implemented for biodiversity conservation awareness, education and outreach. The fact that the project will contribute to the implementation of the SEDP-2, the NEAP, the GAP, the NBSAP, the NPRS and the NWAP, and the adoption of a demonstration approach (in combination with active promotion and awareness activities) will ensure that methodologies and activities developed under the project will be extended to sites throughout the Tonle Sap.

### **Stakeholders involvement in project development**

During the PDF B formulation phase the identification and assessment of stakeholders in the TSBR has focused on the three core areas, which are considered to be the key areas containing significant global biodiversity. This has involved meetings, workshops and semi-structured interviews with individuals and groups of public (Government) and private stakeholders (NGOs, villagers and business operators) at the national, provincial and local level (see Annexes 2D and 2K of the Project Brief). The results of these meetings and interviews have been combined with the results of a number of relevant social studies, two of which have been commissioned as part of the PDF B.

Stakeholders consultation has generally occurred in phases. Phase one concentrated on collection of background information and identification of stakeholders. This included the commissioning of two socio-economic studies focusing on the three core areas. Phase two concentrated on discussing potential management strategies for the core and buffer zone areas with the identified stakeholders. This included field visits to the three core areas and meetings with provincial and local authorities, community representatives and various fishing lot operators. In addition, recognizing the importance of CBNRM as a new management strategy for the TSBR, a National Stakeholder Workshop on Community Fisheries was conducted on 21-22 August 2001 in Kompong Chham Province. This workshop included 160 participants from the five TSBR provinces as well as other provinces actively implementing community fisheries projects (17 provinces-municipalities including Phnom Penh)<sup>1</sup>. Participants included representatives from national agencies (MAFF, MoE, DoF, DFW-MAFF, TCU and DNCP-MoE), provincial agencies (PoFs, PDEs and some local authorities), local and international NGOs active in CBNRM and communities implementing or planning community fisheries projects.

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<sup>1</sup> In Cambodia, the most experienced community fisheries projects are located outside of the TSBR. There is however massive interest in developing new projects within the TSBR and the DoF and various non-government organizations are actively promoting these concepts throughout the TSBR.

As part of governance reforms, the RGC has just undergone the first election of Commune Councils to replace the previous system of the appointment of a commune chief by the Ministry of Interior. These elections, for the 1600 communes throughout Cambodia, took place in early 2002 and represent a major change in local governance, and promises to improve accountability and transparency. These Councils have a role to play in local natural resource and environmental management,<sup>2</sup> but this has yet to be defined in detail.

The Project implementation approach has therefore been developed to function within a framework of highly dynamic changes in governance and the management regime for the TSBR and the existence of substantial past studies and ongoing or planned projects within the TSBR.

The project approach has included: (i) Integration of project activities where possible within the large number of ongoing projects and reform processes; (ii) An attempt to integrate biodiversity conservation strategies within the reform process for inland fisheries, in particular the fishing lots encompassing the three core areas of the TSBR; and (iii) An emphasis on employing a stakeholder approach, which recognizes and accommodates the limitations imposed by the history of conflict between local authorities, local communities and fishing lot owners.

The major stakeholders in the TSBR, the relationship between each and the natural resources of the TSBR and the appraisal activities conducted as preparation of this Project are summarized in Annex 2D of the Project Brief.

### **Links with other projects**

The Project will draw heavily on the experiences and lessons learned from a variety of projects in Cambodia's environmental and sustainable development sectors. Positive lessons for change will be sought from RGC initiatives such as the decentralized Seila mechanism, and public administration reforms as well as through international donor-assisted programs, such as those supported by FAO, UNDP, UNESCO and international NGOs such as Wildlife Conservation Society and Wetlands International.

To achieve positive change on the ground, the Project will build synergy between these existing and on-going programs and GEF Project activities. In particular there will be a strong linkage with the FAO Project for Participatory Natural Resource Management in the Tonle Sap Region, which was initiated in 1995 and is now in its third phase.

Support will be provided for FAO in the component 2 of the TSEMP to expand its successful program to communities in the Tonle Sap region, and existing project activities such as resource demarcation, resource rights negotiations and environmental education and outreach in the form of the Greater Environment Chhng Kneas Office (GECKO) will be expanded and enhanced through the GEF grant. Lessons learnt from the GTZ-supported

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<sup>2</sup> See Article 43, Commune Administration Law, 2001

## **Part ID TSCP OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES**

The Tonle Sap Conservation Project (TSCP) is integrated in the Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project (TSEMP). The goal of the TSEMP is the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity in the Tonle Sap basin and its objective is to enhance systems and develop the capacity for natural resource management coordination and planning, community-based natural resource management, and biodiversity conservation in the TSBR.

The TSEMP is divided in three closely interrelated components: (i) strengthening natural resource management coordination and planning for the TSBR; (ii) organizing communities for natural resource management in the TSBR; and (iii) building management capacity for biodiversity conservation in the TSBR.

The TSCP specifically addresses the third component of the TSEMP and its objective is to build management capacity for biodiversity conservation in the TSBR. This objective is divided into three sub-objectives:

- (i) Sub- objective 3.1: Enhancing capacity for management of biodiversity in the core areas;
- (ii) Sub-objective 3.2: Developing systems for monitoring and management of biodiversity;
- (iii) Sub-objective 3.3: Promoting awareness, education, and outreach on biodiversity conservation in the TSBR.

### **Output 3.1: Capacity for management of biodiversity in the core areas is enhanced**

The project will strengthen existing protected areas management units in Battambang and Kompong Thom towns, and establish three core area management centers. The core areas and buffer zones of the TSBR will also be clearly demarcated, mapped, and overall management plans will be developed. The Project will institute a process for designation of the protected areas and identifying additional core areas within the TSBR. Overlaying these activities, there will be a comprehensive training needs analysis, and implementation of staff training programs in protected area management and biodiversity conservation.

#### **Activity 3.1.1**

The project will establish and equip two protected area management units in Battambang and Kompong Thom towns, building on existing MOE facilities. In the three core areas of the TSBR, the project will also establish and equip three core area management centers that will additionally serve as visitor centers. Infrastructures, refurbishing and essentials equipment will be provided as required.



#### Activity 3.2.2

As a part of this system, the Project will establish a rapid response mechanism for seasonal protection of key biodiversity, particularly large water bird breeding colonies in the Prek Toal core area and fish sanctuaries, but also other key sites that may be identified in the TSBR.

#### Activity 3.2.3

The project will also provide the basis for the development of a strategy for the control of exotic species and enable the Project to conduct management trials to eradicate or control these species

#### Activity 3.2.4

The Project will also develop and implement a strategy to better enforce laws and regulations in and around core areas (and other key sites that may be identified in the TSBR) to protect key biodiversity and habitats.

#### Activity 3.2.5

Lastly, the Project will identify income-generation activities that directly threaten biodiversity in the core areas and develop alternative livelihoods – both for migrant and permanent inhabitants so as to modify these activities.

### **Output 3.3: Promote awareness, education, and outreach on biodiversity conservation in the TSBR**

Effective public participation in natural resource management, biodiversity conservation and decision-making (particularly for communities living in and around the TSBR Core Areas) will be critical for the overall success and sustainability of proposed project activities. The Project intends to build upon baseline and planned activities of various local and international NGOs and Government agencies already working at the local level in this field, in particular ongoing education projects among communities at Prek Toal Core Area, Battambang Province. These activities have shown that, in order to be successful, environmental education must be targeted towards resource user groups at the local level. These groups include lakeside communities (both residents and transients), resource managers, fish lot operators, primary and secondary school students and visitors. Local level awareness campaigns must target “outreach” activities – taking the environmental message to lakeside villages and communities – via mobile environmental educational units and a school curricula development and support program.

#### Activity 3.3.1

The Project will develop and implement an Environmental Awareness, Education and Outreach Program (EAEOP) for the TSBR that builds on previous, ongoing, and planned activities of Government agencies and NGOs.

## Part II RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The Results Framework corresponds to the third component of the TSEMP to which the Global Environment Facility directly contributes. The full logical framework for the three components of the TSEMP is in Annex 3.

<b>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Outline Results and Resources Framework:</b> Improved capacity of national/sectoral authorities to plan and implement integrated approaches to environment management and energy development that respond to the need of the poor			
<b>Outcome indicator as stated in the Country Programme Outline Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and target.</b> Level of coordination at central/provincial level, including community participation in the management of natural resource			
<b>Applicable Strategic Area of Support:</b> Institutional framework for sustainable environment management and energy development			
<b>Partnership Strategy:</b> National Execution. CNMC is the executing agency and the implementing agencies are the TSBR Secretariat, DoF (MAFF), DFW (MAFF), DNCP (MoE). The project works at different levels; national (1 Project Monitoring and Coordination Office, 3 Project implementation Offices), and at the provincial level (Project Implementation Units in DAFF and DoE in the five provinces surrounding the TSBR). A National Steering Committee chaired by Minister of MAFF including line ministries, provincial governors, donors supervise all issues.			
<b>Project title and number:</b> Tonle Sap Conservation Project (CMB/02/G31)			
<b>Component 3: Building Management Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation in the TSBR</b>			
<b>Intended Outputs</b>	<b>Output targets for (years)</b>	<b>Indicative activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>
3.1 <i>Capacity for management of biodiversity in the core areas is enhanced</i>	3.1.1 Two protected area management units established by end Year 1 and three visitors centers established during Project life	3.1.1 Establish and equip protected area management units and core area management centers	ADB: civil work, equipment RGC: vehicle, motorcycle, office furniture & equipment
	3.1.2 Core areas and buffer zone demarcated by end-Year 2, core area and buffer zone management plans in place by end-Year 2	3.1.2 Demarcate core areas and buffer zone and develop overall core area and buffer zone management plans	GEF: consulting services (1 international protected area manager and biodiversity specialist, 3 national protected area managers), workshops, maps and materials RGC: workshops, maps and materials
	3.1.3 Execute comprehensive training needs analysis (TNA) by End-Year 1 and implement training program on an annual basis from Year 2 until Year 4	3.1.3 Develop and implement staff training in protected area management	GEF: consulting services (1 international and 3 national environment training specialists), training materials, workshops, training RGC: training materials, workshops, training
	3.1.4 Core area designation process developed by mid-Year 1 and approved by end-Year 1 and applied on a continuing basis thereafter	3.1.4 Institute a process for periodic assessment of potential additional core areas within the TSBR	GEF: consulting services (1 international protected area manager and biodiversity specialist and 3 national protected area managers), workshops, maps and materials RGC: workshops, maps and materials
3.2 <i>Systems for monitoring and management of biodiversity are developed.</i>	3.2.1 Identify indicator species for monitoring program by end-Year 1 and start monitoring program from Year 2 and on a continuing basis thereafter	3.2.1 Design and implement a biodiversity monitoring program for the TSBR	GEF: consulting services (1 international protected area manager and biodiversity specialist and 3 national protected area managers), incremental staff (government counterparts, 6 surveyors), training materials, monitoring equipment, workshops, maps and materials, small boats, training RGC: training materials, monitoring equipment, workshops, maps and materials, small boats, training WCS: consulting services, training, workshops

## Financing Plan

	UNDP /GEF	UNDP /Cap21	WCS	ADB	RGC <sup>3</sup>	Total
<b>1. Strengthening Natural Resource Management Coordination and Planning</b>						
1.1. Coordination Framework and Information Dissemination Mechanisms Are Established	0	0	0	1,967,000	333,000	<b>2,300,000</b>
1.2. The TSBR Is Mapped	0	0	0	1,425,000	243,000	<b>1,668,000</b>
1.3. Regulation and Management Planning Are Improved	0	328,900	0	673,000 <sup>4</sup>	46,000	<b>1,047,900</b>
1.4. Project Management	0	0	0	0	404,000	<b>404,000</b>
<b>Subtotal (A)</b>		<b>328,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,065,000</b>	<b>1,026,000</b>	<b>5,419,900</b>
<b>2. Organizing Communities for Natural Resource Management</b>						
2.1. An Implementation Structure Is Formulated	0	134,000	0	2,905,000	1,808,000	<b>4,847,000</b>
2.2. Communities Are Empowered	0	0	0	3,708,000	349,000	<b>4,057,000</b>
2.3. Technical Packages Are Evaluated	0	0	0	235,000	2,000	<b>237,000</b>
2.4. Project Management	0	0	0	0	227,000	<b>227,000</b>
<b>Subtotal (B)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,848,000</b>	<b>2,387,000</b>	<b>9,369,000</b>
<b>3. Building Management Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation</b>						
3.1. Capacity for Management Is Enhanced	1,274,800	0	0	240,000	227,000	<b>1,741,800</b>
3.2. Systems for Monitoring and Management Are Developed	760,300	0	200,000	0	70,000	<b>1,030,300</b>
3.3. Biodiversity Conservation Awareness, Education, and Outreach Are Promoted	574,200	164,130	0	0	61,000	<b>799,330</b>
3.4. Project Management	637,120	0	0	0	138,000	<b>775,120</b>
<b>Subtotal (C)</b>	<b>3,246,420</b>	<b>164,130</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>496,000</b>	<b>4,346,550</b>
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>3,246,420</b>	<b>627,030</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>11,152,000</b>	<b>3,909,000</b>	<b>19,134,450</b>
Interest During Implementation	0	0	0	298,000	0	<b>298,000</b>
<b>Total Disbursement</b>	<b>3,246,420</b>	<b>627,030</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>11,450,000</b>	<b>3,909,000</b>	<b>19,432,450</b>

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding in ADB and RGC figures

<sup>3</sup> Inputs for ADB and RGC are extracted from the Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board Of Directors on a proposed Loan and Technical Assistance to the Kingdom of Cambodia for the Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project (October 2002)

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$540,000 USD grant for Technical Assistance and \$133,000 USD loan

**B. CAPACITY 21**

	Number	Unit Cost	USD
<b>Personnel:</b>			
International consultants	1 (3 W/M)	6,666 USD/month	5,000
National personnel	1 (36 W/M)	2167 USD/month	19,500
Support staff (Admin. assistant)	1 (36 W/M)	777 USD/month	7,000
Government counterparts			11,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>42,500</b>
<b>Training:</b>			
Fellowship and study group			0
Training & workshops			40,000
Sub-contracts			34,030
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>74,030</b>
<b>Equipment:</b>			
Expendable			6,600
Non-expendable			6,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>12,600</b>
<b>Travel:</b>			
Mission Costs			8,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>8,000</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>			
Reporting costs			11,000
M&E			6,500
UNDP Support Cost			4,500
Sundries			5,000
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>27,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>164,130</b>

**C. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

	Number	Unit Cost	USD
<b>Equipment:</b>			
Non-expendable (construction/renovation of two Protected Area Management Units (Battambang, Kompong Thom) and three Core Area Management Centers			240,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>240,000</b>

## **PART III MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

### **Execution**

In line with UNDP/GEF's policy of promoting national ownership, leadership and accountability, the Tonle Sap Conservation Project will be nationally executed. The Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC) is the designated Executing Agency for the Project.

As per National Execution guidelines, CNMC as the Executing Agent, will be primarily responsible for the planning and overall management of the activities of the project, including reporting, accounting, monitoring and evaluation, supervision of the implementing agents, and management of the audit. CNMC will thus be accountable to the Royal Government of Cambodia and UNDP/GEF for the production of outputs, the achievements of programme objectives and therefore the use of UNDP resources.

### **Implementation**

The Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve Secretariat will be the head Government Implementing Agency given its specific roles related to the TSBR as defined by the sub-decree (see Annex 7). In addition, the Department of Nature Conservation and Protection (MoE), the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Forestry and Wildlife (MAFF), and the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports, will also be Government implementing agencies for some of the project's activities as per their respective institutional and territorial mandates.

To facilitate implementation of the project, and at the request of the executing agency, the UNDP Cambodia Country Office will provide support services to the project in accordance with the UNDP procedures. These services will include the identification, selection and recruitment of project personnel, sub-contracts arrangements and procurement of goods and services as described in the Letter of Agreement between UNDP and CNMC for the provision of support services (Annex 5).

UNDP, in consultation with CNMC, will recruit the TSCP National Project Manager (NPM). The NPM will be based in the TSBR Secretariat and have the overall responsibility for the project liaison between Government lines agencies, and other stakeholders, including UNDP and the implementing agents on project technical and administrative matters. The NPM will serve as a Secretary to the Project Steering Committee and will work closely with the National Project Coordinators assigned for the ADB and the Capacity 21 funded projects.

An International Protected Area Management Specialist/Team Leader (TL) will also be recruited by UNDP. In close collaboration with the NPM, the TL will undertake an inception mission and prepare an Inception Report. The Inception Report will be considered at the Project Steering Committee meeting along with a rolling 2-year workplan and the first quarter detailed workplan.

The management arrangements will be flexible in nature to reflect the evolving context around the Tonle Sap and the progress of the project. At the end of the Inception Phase, in consultation with UNDP Cambodia, UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinator, and CNMC, and upon approval by the Project Steering Committee, the project workplan and budget will be reviewed to take into account the observations and recommendation of the Inception Report.

more frequently if they are urgent technical matters to address. Technical advice and guidance will primarily be provided to the PSC and the Project Monitoring and Coordination Office (PMCO).

Given the decentralized nature of the project, it is understood that the implementation arrangement for the project may be reviewed to take into account the Government Institutions, Structures, Rules and Regulations to be finalized within the Royal Government of Cambodia decentralization policy.

As the GEF Implementing Agency, UNDP is in turn responsible to the GEF Council for the effective and efficient use of GEF resources. The UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator is required to report on project delivery to the GEF Secretariat and GEF Council. Therefore, the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinator shall maintain a role in monitoring project implementation and ensuring GEF funds are used in accordance with GEF eligibility rules, policies and norms.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The overall project implementation period is seven years. The TSCP will be implemented in an integrated fashion with the TSEMP, with common management, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Monitoring and evaluation of the TSCP will therefore include the three components of the TSEMP, as the achievement of each output is closely related to the other outputs.

Under this overall framework, the project will also be subject to periodic reporting and reviews in accordance with the policies and procedures established by UNDP. Project objectives, activities outputs and emerging issues will be regularly reviewed and evaluated by the competent bodies of the executing and implementing agencies. In accordance with the National Execution Guidelines, the National Project Manager in collaboration with the executing and the implementing agencies will prepare and update annual and quarterly work plans and quarterly financial reports for UNDP. The Executing Agency (CNMC) will ensure that the Project Management conducts regular monitoring of progress, using detailed indicators for field level monitoring covering both quantitative and qualitative information, and provide project reports to the UNDP.

The Executing Agency (CNMC), the Project Management Office, and UNDP will ensure effective documentation of all processes undertaken, lessons learnt and successful initiatives. Information on successful experiences will be disseminated through networking arrangements and by using different communication tools to the local communities in the project site to strengthen their support and ownership of the project initiatives. Information on successful experiences will be disseminated to other similar areas in Cambodia as well as to the general public and donors.

- Organizing GEFSEC arrangements and requirements, if the evaluation has been identified for a GEFSEC Managed Project Review;
- Providing nominations for international consultants;
- Reviewing the short-list candidates for both international and national consultants;
- Agreeing with UNDP-Cambodia on final candidates;
- Participating in evaluation mission if necessary;
- Providing inputs to the evaluation mission and respond to evaluation consultant's questions;
- Reviewing and providing comments on draft evaluation report;
- Supporting UNDP-Cambodia, CNMC, RGC and project in addressing recommendations and applying lessons.

### **Annual Audit**

As per NEX Administration and Financial Guidelines, projects exceeding expenditures of \$20,000 per year should be audited annually. The audit will be conducted in conformity with generally accepted International Standards. The audit will be carried out by UNDP internal auditors or external auditors hired directly by UNDP Cambodia. Funds to finance the audit are included in the project budget. The audit report will be an integral part of the monitoring and evaluation process and its contents shall be taken into account in the annual progress review and evaluations of the project.

## **PART IV LEGAL CONTEXT**

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 19 December 1994. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.

UNDP acts in this Project as Implementing Agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and all rights and privileges pertaining to UNDP as per the terms of the SBAA shall be extended *mutatis mutandis* to GEF.

The UNDP Resident Representative in Cambodia is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto with the Executive Coordinator, GEF Unit, UNDP (or designated Officer-in-Charge/ representative) and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

- Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;

## PART V PROJECT WORKPLAN

The workplan includes all activities under the third component of the TSEMP. Indicative activities schedules for the first and the second components of the TSEMP are in Annex 4. The workplan will be reviewed carefully during the Inception Phase to ensure its relevancy and to identify the critical pathway of activities.

Quarter	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>Output 3.1 Capacity for management of biodiversity in the core areas is enhanced</b>																												
<i>3.1.1 Establish and equip protected area management units and core area management centers (carried out by ADB)</i>																												
- Renovate/construct 2 protected areas management units and 3 core areas management centers			■	■	■																							
- Procure & set up office equipment & furniture, communication based & transmitter					■																							
<i>3.1.2 Demarcate core areas and buffer zones and develop overall core area and buffer zone management plans</i>																												
- Map and demarcate core areas and buffer zones								■	■																			
- Develop protected area management plans and disseminate information								■	■																			
<i>3.1.3 Develop and implement staff training in protected area management</i>																												
- Training Needs Analysis workshops and develop training strategy				■																								
- Define protected area management training curriculum				■																								
- Define training modules, tools and work sheets				■																								
- Implement in country training programme					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
- Overseas fellowships and study tours								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
<i>3.1.4 Institute a process for periodic assessment of potential additional core areas within the TSBR</i>																												
- Review designation of protected areas (core areas and fish sanctuaries) within the TSBR		■	■																									
- Approval for the process to designate protected areas			■	■																								
<b>Output 3.2 Systems for monitoring and management of biodiversity are developed</b>																												
<i>3.2.1 Design and implement a biodiversity monitoring program for TSBR</i>																												
- Identify key indicators species of global significance for biodiversity monitoring			■	■																								
- Design a biodiversity monitoring program			■	■																								





			W/M	924	66	132	132	132	132	132	132	66
			Total	218,400	15,600	31,200	31,200	31,200	31,200	31,200	31,200	15,600
<b>015</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>											
015.01	Independent Evaluation	CNMC	Net Amount	110,000				50,000				60,000
			Total	110,000				50,000				60,000
<b>015.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	110,000				50,000				60,000
			Total	110,000				50,000				60,000
<b>016</b>	<b>Mission Costs</b>											
016.01	Official Travel, Field Visit	CNMC	Net Amount	80,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
			Total	80,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
<b>016.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	80,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
			Total	80,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
<b>017</b>	<b>National Consultants</b>											
017.01	Programme Manager	CNMC	Net Amount	168,000	10,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	14,000
			W/M	84	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	7
			Total	168,000	10,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	14,000
017.02	Environmental Training Specialist	CNMC	Net Amount	108,000		27,000	54,000	27,000				
			W/M	72	0	18	36	18	0	0	0	0
			Total	108,000		27,000	54,000	27,000				
017.03	Protected Area Manager	CNMC	Net Amount	123,000		18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	15,000
			W/M	82	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	10
			Total	123,000		18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	15,000
017.04	Sustainable Livelihood Specialist	CNMC	Net Amount	54,000		13,500	18,000	18,000	4,500			
			W/M	36	0	9	12	12	3	0	0	0
			Total	54,000		13,500	18,000	18,000	4,500			
017.05	Workshop Facilitator	CNMC	Net Amount	36,000	4,500	9,000	9,000	9,000	4,500			
			W/M	24	3	6	6	6	3	0	0	0
			Total	36,000	4,500	9,000	9,000	9,000	4,500			
017.06	Environmental Education & Outreach Specialist	CNMC	Net Amount	162,000				54,000	54,000	54,000		
			W/M	108	0	0	0	36	36	36	0	0
			Total	162,000				54,000	54,000	54,000		
017.07	Trainer	CNMC	Net Amount	162,000				54,000	54,000	54,000		
			W/M	108	0	0	0	36	36	36	0	0
			Total	162,000				54,000	54,000	54,000		
017.08	Surveyor	CNMC	Net Amount	34,000		3,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,000
			W/M	68	0	6	12	12	12	12	12	2
			Total	34,000		3,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,000
017.09	Technical Staff-Govt Counterpart	CNMC	Net Amount	50,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	4,000
			Total	50,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	4,000
<b>017.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	897,000	18,500	101,500	136,000	217,000	172,000	163,000	55,000	34,000

			Total	123,600	11,600	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	10,000
<b>045.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	404,000	204,000	19,000	99,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	10,000
			Total	404,000	204,000	19,000	99,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	10,000
<b>049</b>	EQUIPMENT TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	404,000	204,000	19,000	99,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	10,000
			Total	404,000	204,000	19,000	99,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	10,000
<b>050</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>											
<b>052</b>	<b>Reporting Costs</b>											
052.01	Audit	CNMC	Net Amount	28,000		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
			Total	28,000		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
052.02	Reporting	CNMC	Net Amount	21,500	1,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
			Total	21,500	1,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
<b>052.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	49,500	1,500	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000
			Total	49,500	1,500	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000
<b>053</b>	<b>Sundries</b>											
053.01	Sundries	CNMC	Net Amount	28,965	2,465	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,500
			Total	28,965	2,465	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,500
<b>053.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	28,965	2,465	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,500
			Total	28,965	2,465	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,500
<b>054</b>	<b>Direct Costs (GEF/Capacity 21)</b>											
054.02	Project execution support service	UNDP	Net Amount	94,556	5,628	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	7,880
			Total	94,556	5,628	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	7,880
<b>054.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	94,556	5,628	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	7,880
			Total	94,556	5,628	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	7,880
<b>059</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL</b>	-----	Net Amount	173,021	9,593	24,508	24,508	24,508	24,508	24,508	24,508	16,380
			Total	173,021	9,593	24,508	24,508	24,508	24,508	24,508	24,508	16,380
<b>099</b>	<b>BUDGET TOTAL</b>	-----	Net Amount	3,246,421	391,693	716,208	768,708	433,708	321,708	310,708	152,708	150,980
			W/M	1568	80	228	244	277	246	240	168	85
			Total	3,246,421	391,693	716,208	768,708	433,708	321,708	310,708	152,708	150,980

**Part VI. Budget**

**United Nations Development Programme**

CMB/02/G31 - TSCP

Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: IG - Global Environment Trust Fund

Executing Agency: CNMC - Cambodian National Mekong Committee

Sub	Description	Implementing		Total	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
<b>010</b>	<b>PERSONNEL</b>											
<b>011</b>	<b>International Consultants</b>											
011.01	Team Leader	CNMC	Net Amount	420,000	84,000	168,000	168,000					
			W/M	30	6	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
			Total	420,000	84,000	168,000	168,000					
011.02	Environmental Training Specialist	CNMC	Net Amount	72,000		72,000						
			W/M	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Total	72,000		72,000						
011.03	Biodiversity Specialist	CNMC	Net Amount	156,000		144,000	12,000					
			W/M	13	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	0
			Total	156,000		144,000	12,000					
011.04	Sustainable Livelihood Specialist	CNMC	Net Amount	36,000		36,000						
			W/M	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Total	36,000		36,000						
011.05	Education & Communication Specialist	CNMC	Net Amount	120,000			108,000	12,000				
			W/M	10	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0
			Total	120,000			108,000	12,000				
<b>011.99</b>	<b>Line Total</b>	-----	Net Amount	804,000	84,000	420,000	288,000	12,000				
			W/M	62	6	33	22	1	0	0	0	0
			Total	804,000	84,000	420,000	288,000	12,000				
<b>013</b>	<b>Administrative Support</b>											
013.01	Administrative Assistant	CNMC	Net Amount	50,400	3,600	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	3,600
			W/M	84	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	6
			Total	50,400	3,600	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	3,600
013.02	Logistic staff	CNMC	Net Amount	168,000	12,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	12,000
			W/M	840	60	120	120	120	120	120	120	60
			Total	168,000	12,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	12,000
<b>013.99</b>	<b>Line Total</b>	-----	Net Amount	218,400	15,600	31,200	31,200	31,200	31,200	31,200	31,200	15,600

			W/M	924	66	132	132	132	132	132	132	66
			Total	218,400	15,600	31,200	31,200	31,200	31,200	31,200	31,200	15,600
<b>015</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>											
015.01	Independent Evaluation	CNMC	Net Amount	110,000				50,000				60,000
			Total	110,000				50,000				60,000
015.99	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	110,000				50,000				60,000
			Total	110,000				50,000				60,000
<b>016</b>	<b>Mission Costs</b>											
016.01	Official Travel, Field Visit	CNMC	Net Amount	80,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
			Total	80,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
016.99	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	80,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
			Total	80,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
<b>017</b>	<b>National Consultants</b>											
017.01	Programme Manager	CNMC	Net Amount	168,000	10,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	14,000
			W/M	84	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	7
			Total	168,000	10,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	14,000
017.02	Environmental Training Specialist	CNMC	Net Amount	108,000		27,000	54,000	27,000				
			W/M	72	0	18	36	18	0	0	0	0
			Total	108,000		27,000	54,000	27,000				
017.03	Protected Area Manager	CNMC	Net Amount	123,000		18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	15,000
			W/M	82	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	10
			Total	123,000		18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	15,000
017.04	Sustainable Livelihood Specialist	CNMC	Net Amount	54,000		13,500	18,000	18,000	4,500			
			W/M	36	0	9	12	12	3	0	0	0
			Total	54,000		13,500	18,000	18,000	4,500			
017.05	Workshop Facilitator	CNMC	Net Amount	36,000	4,500	9,000	9,000	9,000	4,500			
			W/M	24	3	6	6	6	3	0	0	0
			Total	36,000	4,500	9,000	9,000	9,000	4,500			
017.06	Environmental Education & Outreach Specialist	CNMC	Net Amount	162,000				54,000	54,000	54,000		
			W/M	108	0	0	0	36	36	36	0	0
			Total	162,000				54,000	54,000	54,000		
017.07	Trainer	CNMC	Net Amount	162,000				54,000	54,000	54,000		
			W/M	108	0	0	0	36	36	36	0	0
			Total	162,000				54,000	54,000	54,000		
017.08	Surveyor	CNMC	Net Amount	34,000		3,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,000
			W/M	68	0	6	12	12	12	12	12	2
			Total	34,000		3,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,000
017.09	Technical Staff-Govt Counterpart	CNMC	Net Amount	50,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	4,000
			Total	50,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	4,000

017.99	Line Total		Net Amount	897,000	18,500	101,500	136,000	217,000	172,000	163,000	55,000	34,000
			W/M	582	8	63	90	144	114	108	36	19
			Total	897,000	18,500	101,500	136,000	217,000	172,000	163,000	55,000	34,000
019	PROJECT PERSONNEL TOTAL		Net Amount	2,109,400	128,100	572,700	475,200	320,200	208,200	199,200	91,200	114,600
			W/M	1568	80	228	244	277	246	240	168	85
			Total	2,109,400	128,100	572,700	475,200	320,200	208,200	199,200	91,200	114,600
020	CONTRACTS											
021	Contract A											
021.01	Surveys and Monitoring	CNMC	Net Amount	70,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
			Total	70,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
021.02	Alternative livelihood	CNMC	Net Amount	80,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		
			Total	80,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		
021.03	TSBR demarcation and mapping	CNMC	Net Amount	20,000		20,000						
			Total	20,000		20,000						
021.99	Line Total		Net Amount	170,000	20,000	50,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	
			Total	170,000	20,000	50,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	
029	SUBCONTRACTS TOTAL		Net Amount	170,000	20,000	50,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	
			Total	170,000	20,000	50,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	
030	TRAINING											
031	Fellowships											
031.01	Fellowship	CNMC	Net Amount	45,000			45,000					
			Total	45,000			45,000					
031.99	Line Total		Net Amount	45,000			45,000					
			Total	45,000			45,000					
032	Other Training											
032.01	Study tours	CNMC	Net Amount	45,000			45,000					
			Total	45,000			45,000					
032.02	Training/workshop (nat,prov,loc)	CNMC	Net Amount	270,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	10,000	10,000
			Total	270,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	10,000	10,000
032.03	Training materials	CNMC	Net Amount	30,000		10,000	10,000	10,000				
			Total	30,000		10,000	10,000	10,000				
032.99	Line Total		Net Amount	345,000	30,000	50,000	95,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	10,000	10,000
			Total	345,000	30,000	50,000	95,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	10,000	10,000
039	TRAINING TOTAL		Net Amount	390,000	30,000	50,000	140,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	10,000	10,000
			Total	390,000	30,000	50,000	140,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	10,000	10,000
040	EQUIPMENT											
045	Equipment											
045.02	Expendable equipment	CNMC	Net Amount	11,400	3,400	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000			
			Total	11,400	3,400	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000			
045.03	Non expendable equipment	CNMC	Net Amount	269,000	189,000		80,000					

			Total	269,000	189,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	10,000
045.04	Operation and maintenance	CNMC	Net Amount	123,600	11,600	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	10,000
			Total	123,600	11,600	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	10,000
045.99	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	404,000	204,000	19,000	99,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	10,000
			Total	404,000	204,000	19,000	99,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	10,000
049	EQUIPMENT TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	404,000	204,000	19,000	99,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	10,000
			Total	404,000	204,000	19,000	99,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	10,000
050	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>											
052	<b>Reporting Costs</b>											
052.01	Audit	CNMC	Net Amount	28,000		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
			Total	28,000		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
052.02	Reporting	CNMC	Net Amount	21,500	1,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
			Total	21,500	1,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
052.99	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	49,500	1,500	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000
			Total	49,500	1,500	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000
053	<b>Sundries</b>											
053.01	Sundries	CNMC	Net Amount	28,965	2,465	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,500
			Total	28,965	2,465	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,500
053.99	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	28,965	2,465	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,500
			Total	28,965	2,465	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,500
054	<b>Direct Costs (GEF/Capacity 21)</b>											
054.02	Project execution support service	UNDP	Net Amount	94,556	5,628	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	7,880
			Total	94,556	5,628	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	7,880
054.99	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	94,556	5,628	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	7,880
			Total	94,556	5,628	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	13,508	7,880
059	MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	173,021	9,593	24,508	24,508	24,508	24,508	24,508	24,508	16,380
			Total	173,021	9,593	24,508	24,508	24,508	24,508	24,508	24,508	16,380
099	BUDGET TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	3,246,421	391,693	716,208	768,708	433,708	321,708	310,708	152,708	150,980
			W/M	1568	80	228	244	277	246	240	168	85
			Total	3,246,421	391,693	716,208	768,708	433,708	321,708	310,708	152,708	150,980

List of non expendable equipment

Description	No.	Unit Cost (\$)	Amount
Dual cab	3	24,000	72,000
Motorcycle	10	2,500	25,000
Small boat	3	3,000	9,000
Speed boat	3	20,000	60,000
Mobile education center	4	20,000	80,000
Office equipment and software (set)	8	2,500	20,000
Photocopier	2	1,500	3,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>269000</b>