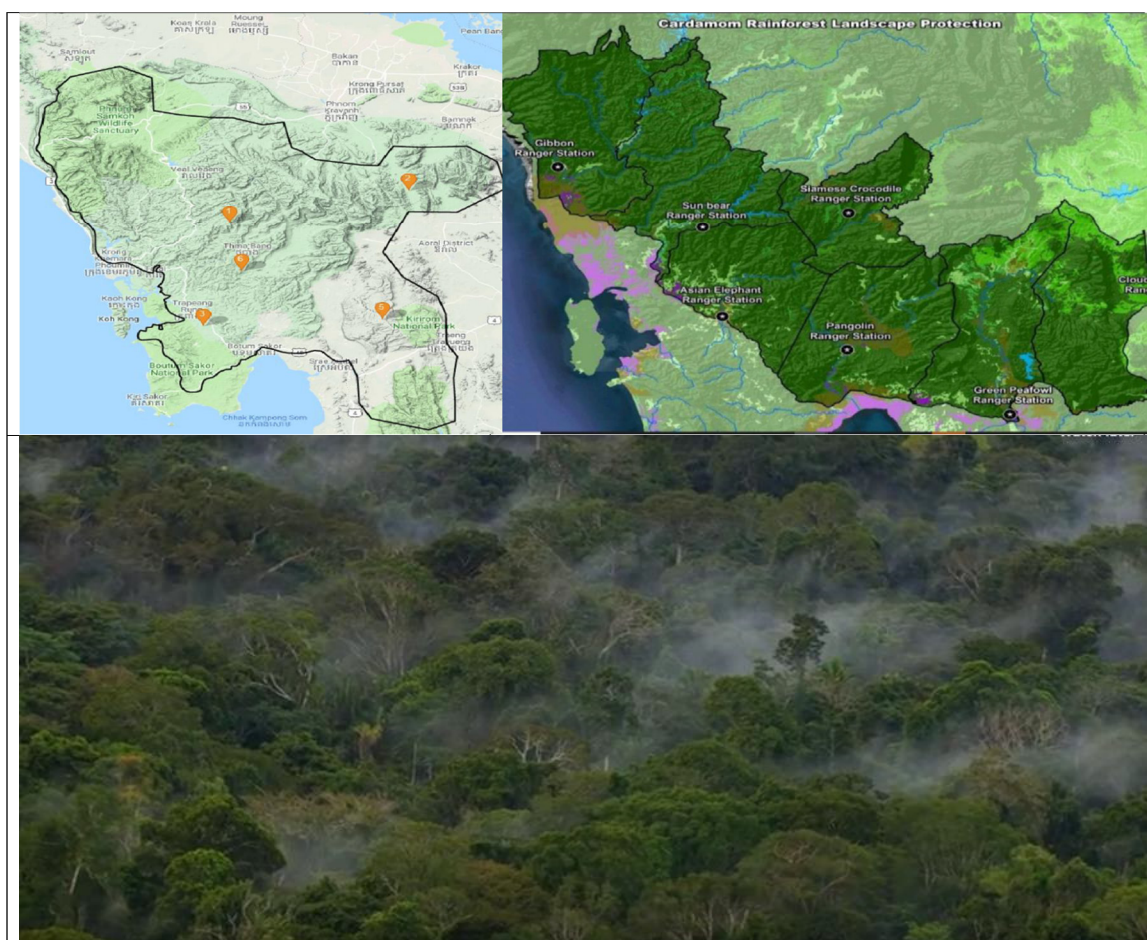




SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP7 CAMBODIA



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ANNEXES (optional)

Annex 1: Baseline survey report

Annex 2: Scoping Exercise Report

Annex 3: Supporting details for specific global partnership Co-financing such as ICCAs phase II, COMDEKs phase III and IPs Access to energy innovative programmes



List of Acronym

ACNCIPO	Civil Society Organization ACNCIPO
BESD	Building an Enabling Environment for Sustainable Development
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBA	Community Based Adaption
CBR+	Community-Based REDD+
CCBAP	Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme
CCA	Climate Change Alliance
CDPO	Cambodian Disabled People's Organization (CDPO)
CF	Community Forestry
CFi	Community Fishery
CFPF II	Carbon Forest Partnership Facility Phase II
CPD	Cambodia Country Programme Document
COCD	Cambodian Organization for Children and Development
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CI	Conservation International
CSO	Civil Society Organization
COMDEKS	Community Development and Knowledge Management of the Satoyama Initiative
CPA	Community Protected Area
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
CSDGs	Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals
FFI	Flora and Fauna International
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GAP	Gender Action Plan
IP	Indigenous People
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KM	Knowledge Management
LNGO	Local Non-Government Organization
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MEF	Ministry of Economics and Finance



MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affaires
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MME	Ministry of Industry Mines and Energy
NC	National Coordinator
NCSD	National Council on Sustainable Development
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NPASMP	National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan
NP	National Park
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
OP7	Operational Plan Phase 7 th
PACT	USA-based international development NGO
SEPL	Socio-Ecological Production Landscape
SGP	Small Grant Program
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
SRL	Reducing the Vulnerability of Cambodian Rural Livelihoods through Enhanced Sub-National Climate Change Planning and Execution of Priority Actions", coined "SRL"
UNEP	United Nation Environmental Programme
UNDP	United National Development Program
UNREDD+	United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
WS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
WWT	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust



OP7 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)¹

Total SGP Grants to date included partnership funding since (year): 2005	USD 9,290,590
OP7 GEF Core Funds:	USD 500,000.00
OP7 GEF STAR Funds:	USD 0.00
OP6 GEF Core and STAR remaining balance (if applicable)	150,000.00 is IPs Access to energy innovative programme
Other funds (secured)	USD 33,000.00 for COMDEKS phase III
	250,000.00 for ICCAs phase II
Other funds (expected/to be mobilized) at project and programme level	USD 500,000.00

1. INTRODUCTION

As a corporate programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aligns its Operational Phase strategies with those of the GEF and co-financing partners, and provides a global portfolio of *innovative, inclusive, and impactful* projects that address global environmental and sustainable development issues.

Action at the local level by civil society and community-based organizations, including women groups, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities is recognized essential to form multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to the GEF-7 Programming Directions, UNDP's Strategic Plan 2018-2021, and national priorities to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals and other international commitments.²

Building on its over 26 years of successful operations in total over 133 countries, the 7th Operational Phase of the SGP aims *"to promote and support innovative, inclusive and scalable initiatives, and foster multi stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes."*

This Country Programme Strategy (CPS) is the primary document guiding the development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the Cambodia GEF SGP activities during the Seventh Operational Phase (i.e. 2020 - 2023). The Cambodia GEF CPS, which builds on more than 15 years of Cambodia GEF SGP work and experience in the country, specifically identifies the goal, strategic objectives and outcomes that Cambodia GEF SGP proposes to achieve over GEF Operational Phase 7. The CPS also sets the basic project eligibility criteria. To achieve the objectives, the CPS includes OP7 five main strategic initiatives: (i) Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species, (ii) Sustainable agriculture and

¹ The level of SGP OP7 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF7 core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance, co-financing and strategic partnerships, demonstrated NSC commitment rates, and UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). SGP countries with remaining OP6 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP7 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

² The initial SGP OP7 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-7 replenishment negotiations in 2017, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper "GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7" (GEF/C.54/05.rev) in June 2018.



fisheries, and food security, (iii) Low-carbon energy access co-benefits, (iv) Community-based climate change adaptation, and (v) Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management. The CSO-government policy and planning dialogue platforms, promoting gender equality and social inclusion, and citizen practice-based knowledge programme are some other important cross-cutting initiatives covered by the strategy.

A key element of Cambodia GEF SGP's strategy in OP7 will be the landscape approach to implement conservation and conservation-friendly development projects with participation of local communities and key stakeholders. This is initiated to better focus on grant-making, promoting strategic programming and clustering of small grant projects with the aim to achieve greater impact and lead to synergies and opportunities for replicating and scaling up.

Around 60 percent of the available GEF SGP funds for OP7 will be used to fund projects in the selected landscape which is Central Cardamom Mountain National Park (CCMNP). Around 30% of the available GEF funds for OP7 will be used to fund projects outside the selected landscape that demonstrate to increase the ability of local populations especially women and indigenous people, youths and people with disability to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity conservation and other OP7 initiatives and 10% for capacity building grant. They will help address problems related to the loss of biodiversity caused by destruction of habitat, over-exploitation of natural resources and mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change by undertaking activities aimed to reduce GHGs emission; removing barriers to energy efficiency and energy conservation and promoting alternative renewable sources of energy. The capacity building to LINGOs/CBOs and enhancing the programme's role as a Grantmaker+ by strategic planning of the provision of services needed to achieve greater portfolio impact will be another important element of the country programme.

2. SUMMARY Key Results/Accomplishments

Cambodia participates in the GEF SGP programme since 2004 and started financing projects in late 2005. Since then, it has funded 224 projects including four projects of South-China-Sea/UNEP partnership programme, five projects on Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative, 71 Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Projects through MAP CBA/Australian AID funding and Sida/Swedish funding, ten CBR+ projects under UNREDD+ partnership funding, four projects of OP6 initiative Programme on Blue Economy and one CBA KM/workshop project. Alongside meeting the global objective, the GEF SGP Cambodia has additional focus on poverty alleviation through mobilizing resources in the country to build adaptive and capable community members by raising awareness on climate change impacts and implementing integrated adaptation approaches. The country programme is governed by a multi-sectoral National Steering Committee (NSC), which assures a “country-driven and transparent” approach to GEF SGP implementation.

The GEF SGP Cambodia has supported many small innovative projects in the past related to biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation/mitigation and promotion of sustainable land management, conservation of international waters and a few projects on other topics such as chemicals and persistent organic pollutants. The programme funded a total of 224 projects during the last 15 years (i.e. 2004-2020). The number of projects funded as well as the number of civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) participating in the GEF SGP programme and amounts of grants and co-financing is increased considerably over the period (Table 1).

**Table 1: Cambodia GEF SGP grant delivered in different operational phases (OP3-OP6)**

GEF Operational Phase	Duration	Number of projects funded	Grant amount (USD)				Remark
			GEF CORE fund	RAF fund	Other Partnership fund	Project level Co-funding	
OP3	2004-2007	19	666,446	0	0	757,060	GEF CORE
OP4	2007-2010	40	516336	320,000	120,000	2,568,977	GEF CORE, RAF and SCS/UNEP
OP4 UNDP CBA	2007-2008	21	0	0	483,500	89,769	UNDP TRAC
OP5 CCBAP	2010-2015	63	0	0	4,269,208	0	Sida/Swedish and UNDP TRACT
OP5	2010-2015	59	1,200,000		955,000	1,323,473.00	GEF CORE, COMDEKS, CBR+, MAP-CBA
OP6	2015-2019	22	1,000,000	0	30,000	1,085,167.00	GEF CORE (BE, IPs Access to energy) and CBA KM
Total	2004-2019	224	3,112,782	320,000	5,857,708	5,824,446	

Cambodia GEF SGP projects have successfully integrated global environmental concerns and needs of local communities. Some of the key success factors of the past GEF SGP projects were: (a) innovative nature of the projects, (b) involvement of and ownership by the local communities and (c) fast grant delivery and transparency mechanisms successfully implemented along a number of partnership programmes such as SCS/UNEP, COMDEKS Satoyama initiatives, MAP CBA and CCBAP Sida/Swedish and UNDP TRAC funding and CBR+/UNREDD initiative programme.

The following key lessons and good practices have been learned from the implementation of the GEF SGP in Cambodia over the last 15 years.

- ✓ Incorporating economic interests of the local communities alongside addressing the GEF focal areas is necessary to achieve success and ensuring sustainability of the project outcomes.
- ✓ Active participation of the local communities and other government and non-government stakeholders is essential for successful implementation of the GEF SGP projects.
- ✓ NGOs/CBOs are the appropriate and effective channels for providing GEF SGP's support to community-based initiatives, especially those that target poor and disadvantaged social groups.
- ✓ Addressing the policy gap and raising awareness on relevant policy and legislation is essential for achieving intended outcomes.
- ✓ Local capacity building, networking and partnerships amongst different agencies are necessary conditions to gain intended impacts. The co-funding provision in GEF SGP projects has increased networking and collaboration among the grantees and key stakeholders.



- ✓ The water pipeline connection from the community reservoir of Kraing Serey Community Forestry was the best approach to solve the problem of water shortages and to reduce labour costs and was replicated by World Vision in Kampong Speu and RainWater Organization in Siem Reap.
- ✓ Working with the poor requires a long-term vision. Committed volunteers will need to carefully select poor people for participating and benefiting from Small Grant project activities. Especially agricultural skills such as growing vegetables, raising livestock and filtering water have to be tested and demonstrated and vocational training that would enable them to apply their knowledge and earn a living in a short period of time need to be offered. However, it is difficult to involve the poorest of the poor in saving groups, as most of them cannot fulfill the requirements. For example, some could not repay money to the monthly saving fund and they tend to migrate to other areas.
- ✓ There needs to be close partnership and cooperation with multiple stakeholders. This can happen by sharing experiences in workshops, meetings, technical working groups and field visits. This is very important for influencing policy.
- ✓ Gender mainstreaming in a project works best with a gender mainstreaming action plan provided to guide the implementation.
- ✓ Early involvement of LNGOs/CBOS in the Gender Action Plan (GAP) development effectively helps the GAP implementation.

3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

3.1. Alignment with National Priorities

At the national level, GEF focal area strategies and SGP strategic objectives have clear alignment with country priorities and strategies. This CPS is well aligned with the key national priorities such as CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014- 2023, National Policy on Green Growth, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), National Policy on Rural Electrification by Renewable Energy, National Protected Area Strategic Management Framework (2015) and the National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan (2017-2031) of the government to provide the foundation for planning, designating and managing protected areas that are representative of major ecosystems and well connected. An understanding of the wildlife, habitats and ecosystems to be conserved forms the core of this knowledge base while social, economic and political considerations along with traditional and local community knowledge provide additional layers of important information.

Table 2. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
International Frameworks/Treaties	
GEF-7 National Dialogues	Signed in 1992, ratified in 1995
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Signed in 1992, ratified in 1995
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	25 January 2012



UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	signed in 1992, ratified in 1995
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	1st completed in 1993 2nd assessment in 2010 and completed in Nov 2015
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	Feasibility study was conducted in 2014.
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	25 December 2006
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	25 December 2006
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Signed in 1994 and ratified in 1997.
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	In the process of development.
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Adopted on 22nd May 2001, entered into force 17 May 2004
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international waterbodies	2002
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	02 June 2006
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	10 October 2013
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted at Doha on 8 December 2012	07 October 2015
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	2015
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	2019
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international waterbodies (IW) ³	2002
National Policies	
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	05 February 2016
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	02 June 2006
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	22 December 2005
National Policy on Green Growth	01 March 2013
National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019 -2023	2019
National Action Program to combat land degradation/desertification 2018-2027	2018
Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023	2013
National Protected Area Strategic Management Framework (2015)	2015
National Policy on Rural Electrification by Renewable Energy	Jan 2007
Climate Change Strategic Plan for Manufacturing, and Energy Sector	2013
Protected Areas Law	15 Feb 2008
Forestry Law	31 August 2002

³ Please also identify existing IW regional projects and the regional SAPs adopted by countries sharing international waterbodies so as to align SGP local interventions. Please check this website to find some of the SAPs: <http://iwlearn.net/publications/SAP>



SUB-DECREE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE	2006
Royal Degree on the Establishment of the National Committee for Sustainable Development	2015

3.2. Gaps and Opportunities

For any intervention to be sustainable and successful community engagement is very critical. There are evidences that community-based conservation and natural resource management have had positive impacts provided that there are components that support income generation and livelihood aspects. The success of such interventions can be seen in the establishment of Community Forests (CF), Community Fisheries (CFi), Community Protected Areas (CPA), Farmer Water User Group, Agriculture Cooperative, Community Based Ecotourism (CBET)...etc. Thus, the strength of GEF SGP is its model of working and partnering with community-based organizations (CBOs), academic institutions and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The Cambodia GEF SGP can work with community-based organizations, Local NGOs and academic institutions directly in contributing to achieving the national strategic priorities and GEF-SGP strategic priorities. However, there are also challenges in working with CBOs and CSOs, specifically from the capacity of these formal and informal entities. There are more than 2000 NGOs and CBOs established in the country and several small business group such as Saving groups, Rice Bank, COW Bank, NTFPs enterprise groups. Therefore, most of these organizations/groups to some degree have the basic capacity in development of proposal as well as capacity in managing project and financial management. During the assessment of the SGP OP 6, almost all of the CBOs and some LNGOs have voiced out their limited of capacity to implement projects but with the help of SGP country office, Local Government and Technical staff, CBOs and CSOs have been able to successfully implement their projects. Therefore, the challenges would be, how to continue with support and building capacity of these CBOs and CSOs to better implement and manage SGP projects. There is a huge potential for collaboration and co-financing of other programs with that of the GEF SGP. However, the effectively participation of CBOs or CSOs can tap into these opportunities remains highly questionable, mostly due to limited capacity and lack of core resources to support and maintained good staff. Thus, it may be important to conduct formal needs assessments to determine what type of assistance to provide to grantees to enhance co-financing and resource mobilization.

Given Cambodia's Environmental Priorities and based on the desk reviews of past evaluations, lessons learnt, interviews and consultations with key stakeholders at both the national and sub-national level including community representatives, the following gaps and opportunities were identified to promote meaningful involvement of communities and civil society organizations to further implement the national priorities.

Gaps and Challenges:

- Most importantly, inadequate levels of government funding to effectively and efficiently safeguard biodiversity and strengthen conservation of a protected area system that now covers almost one third of the entire Kingdom of Cambodia.
- Recent transfer of Forest conservation areas from MAFF to MoE has more than doubled the protected area under the jurisdiction of MoE - it now covers almost 40% of the entire country. This rapid change presents a challenge for the Ministry with its limited financial and human resources.



- Protected areas continue to be under heavy pressures and concerns remain about the effectiveness of existing Protected Areas in face of safeguarding conservation values of global and national importance and in providing sustainable livelihood opportunities.
- The lack of boundary demarcation (land registration), management and zoning plans leads to issues to clearly identify and protect core and conservation zones inside protected areas. Also the lack of clear land tenure designations within protected areas result in conflicting and, often, unauthorized activities that further compromise the integrity of protected areas.
- The area is constantly threatened by agricultural expansion and infrastructure development and urbanization in various parts with has increased the demand for forest products as people have more purchasing power.
- There are still difficulties of ensuring the sustained reduction or eradication of the most serious threats to protected areas, especially those associated with illegal logging, hunting, trapping and fishing; land encroachment and migration; and the unsustainable use of NTFPs.
- Contributions of existing protected areas to local rural livelihoods are limited. This is essential in programmes to achieve local community support to sustainably manage protected areas.
- There is shortage of technical skills related to processing of non-timber forest products, agriculture, ecotourism and community organizing work which could otherwise have potential to contribute to improving rural livelihoods.

Opportunities:

- Assessments of recent progress, accomplishments and lessons learnt are key opportunities to promote meaningful involvement of communities and civil society organizations to further implement the national priorities for scaling up and replication and mainstreaming of SGP programme priorities.
- The Central Cardamom Mountain National Park has a great significance in term of its richness in biodiversity, life support systems and benefits to local, national and regional level.
- MoE plans to provide various further capacity building efforts and programs in 2020 to the community and local authorities related to good governance of natural resources, climate change and data management as well as planned to support CPA organizing and legalization processes.
- Furthermore, important mechanisms for effective management of natural resources were introduced such as:
 - Federation Union of Community Conservation of Natural Resources at the national level
 - Network of Community Conservation of Natural Resources at regional levels (Southern of Tonle sap, Northern of Tonle sap and Eastern Mekong)
 - Union of Community Conservation of Natural Resources at protected area level
- Various projects for enhancing community livelihoods were carried out for the last three years (2017-2019) including some provinces located in the Central Cardamom Mountain National Park such as Kampong Speu, Koh Kong and Pursat with financial support from the government budget.



- In addition to a recent remarkable increase of the national budget at local level, there are also opportunities to promote partnership and cooperation with some international and local NGOs and CBOs who have programmes in the three provinces inside the selected landscape as shown in the table4 below.
- There is an opportunity to collaborate with other large-scale projects as well including possible co-financing and joint initiative with the World Bank/GEF FSP's project of more than USD 50 Million loan and grant from OP7 STAR fund.
- On the technological and conservation aspect, there are opportunities to partner with CI that has provided capacity building to all key stakeholders especially the park rangers related to forest monitoring systems.

3.3.OP7 Strategic Priorities of the SGP Country Programme

In the Operational Phase seven, the GEF SGP aims is: *“to promote and support innovative, inclusive and scalable initiatives, and foster multi stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscape(s)”*. The table 3 below shows the summary of the grantmaking strategic priorities for both Cross-cutting and selected Landscape grantmaking approach and for Capacity building grants. The OP7 strategies were prioritized by the stakeholders.

Table 3: The summary of the grantmaking strategic priorities for both Cross-cutting and Target Landscape grantmaking approach and Capacity building grants

Cambodia OP7 GEF SGP Strategic Priorities		
Outside selected landscape Strategic Priorities (30% of total OP7 GEF Resources)	Inside selected Landscape “Central Cardamom Mountain National Park” (60% of total OP7 GEF resources)	Capacity Development and Communication (10% of total OP7 GEF resources)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species, ▪ Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security, ▪ Low-carbon energy access co-benefits, ▪ Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management, 	1) Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species initiative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve management of Protected Areas through supporting the legalization of CPAs and implementing CPAs management plan. ▪ Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including support to the development of CBET, promote Agroforestry practices include tree planting, NTFPs collection and processing. ▪ Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species through providing a clear meaning and goal for the community. ▪ Collect and utilize indigenous and local community traditional knowledge to strengthen protected area zonation, demarcation, and management. 	For OP7, NCS have approved to use 50K for the GEF/SGP Capacity Building and Knowledge management grant. This grant will focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ build the capacity of the Civil Society Organization to engage and respond to key environmental challenges. ▪ Strengthen the capacity of communities to implement and



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and strengthen networks of local informants that can assist Park Rangers in the enforcement of protected area regulations and law. ▪ Encourage collaborative efforts to monitor and control illegal activities in the CCMNP and engage participation of local communities in forest and ecosystem restoration programmes. <p>2) Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support diversified crops and improve agricultural techniques to improve the agricultural products and link it to marketing. ▪ Facilitate small business development and access to microcredit initiatives associate with processing and marketing NTFPs, resins, handicrafts and traditional medicines. ▪ Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including vulnerable ecosystems. ▪ Increase diversification and livelihood improvement through promoting Climate Smart Agriculture, Agro-forestry and diversifying incomes by development of sustainable financial mechanism such as saving group, Community Based Ecotourism, Agriculture Cooperatives and Small and Medium size Enterprises (SMEs). ▪ Remove deforestation from supply chain and expanded restoration of degraded lands. Promote tree planting in degraded areas of supported CPAs, CF and CFi. <p>3) Low-carbon energy access co-benefits initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for energy access initiatives at the local level, including demonstrations and piloting of renewable options (such as Pico-hydro power, solar power, Bio-gas) ▪ Promote the efficiency use of energy at the local level including demonstration and piloting of improve cook stove and other innovative technology ▪ Capacity building efforts to enable community to develop and use innovative technologies and providing catalytic financing through grants <p>4) Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management initiative.</p>	<p>manage global convention guidelines, to monitor, evaluate environmental impacts and report on results achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mainstream gender which is also one of the Strategic objectives will be supported through conducting gender analysis/assessment for the country programme, producing knowledge and guidance materials on how to mainstream gender and coming up with gender mainstreaming strategy and action plan. ▪ development of knowledge products and conducting the Knowledge Fair. ▪ It is also expected to strengthen the capacity of civil society to influence policy development processes through participation in events that draw in influential individuals and institutions.
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	For this strategic initiative, Cambodia SGP will focus on awareness raising on negative effects from using chemical fertilizers/pesticide and promotion of plastics/solid waste management and circular economy. At least on project will be funded under this strategic initiative.	
CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms, enhancing social inclusion and Knowledge Management are cross-cutting strategic initiatives to all funded projects by i) Support ethnic minority people as the subject of environmental governance through ICCAs; ii) Support women's development through capacity building and sustainable livelihood development; iii) Support youth as young leaders to address climate change and environmental emerging issues. For KM, we will do following activities i) promote project results through SGP website and UNDP CO social media; ii) Publish SGP Cambodia successful cases and lessons learned; iii) Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities; iv) Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs; and v) Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices		

These Strategic priorities are not only well aligned but also complementary to promote synergy with other stakeholders especially the Government's National Strategic Development Plan, concerned ministries/agencies strategic priorities and some international and national NGOs. It is fully aligned with UNDP's Country Programme Development to support environmental protection through working with the Government to ensure sustainable natural resource management and build climate resilience. This pillar is closely associated with the peace, participation and accountability theme, which addresses governance issues to improve environment and natural resource management. Specifically, it will contribute to achieve UNDP CPD's output 2.3 to formulate and adopt necessary rules and regulations for forest/natural management and market solutions developed for conservation and renewable energy.

Table 4. SGP Country Programme's alignment with Global SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives and Country Priorities/Projects/Programmes

1	2	3
SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives - Global	SGP Country Programme's OP7 Priorities (Choose priorities among the SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives on the left column. Some are mandatory and already included.)	SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes (identify related projects/ programmes for cooperation)
Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species Key objectives/focus: 1) Improve management effectiveness of protected areas through ICCAs and	Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species Key objectives/focus: 1) Improve management effectiveness of protected areas through supporting the legalization and development management plan of CPA,	UNDP CPD's output 2.3: Rules and Regulations formulated and adopted for forest/natural management and market solutions developed for conservation and renewable energy with indicator 2.3.1 Number of rules and regulations developed and adapted for forest/natural resources management.



<p>shared governance with private sector and government.</p> <p>2) Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>3) Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species</p>	<p>Community Forestry and Community Fisheries and shared governance with private sector and government.</p> <p>2) Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, Community Based Ecotourism, infrastructure, etc.).</p> <p>3) Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species</p>	<p>UNDP will also support environmental protection, working with the Government to ensure sustainable natural resource management and build climate resilience in line with the Government's Rectangular Strategy and UNDP signature solutions for building resilience and sustainable planet</p> <p>The selected landscape of Central Cardamom Mountain National Park is designed as one of most important national park and protected areas in Cambodia being managed by MoE (World Bank loan) plus GEF STAR funding project to promoting ecotourism, rural livelihood enhancement and protection of landscape, which is well aligned with OP7 GEF SGP strategic initiatives.</p>
<p><i>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</i></p> <p>1) Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems (mountains, SIDS, etc).</p> <p>2) Increase diversification and livelihood improvement</p> <p>3) Remove deforestation from supply chain and expanded restoration of degraded lands.</p>	<p><i>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</i></p> <p>1) Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems.</p> <p>2) Increase diversification and livelihood improvement through promoting Climate Smart Agriculture, Agro-forestry and diversify incomes by development of sustainable financial mechanism such as saving group/revolving fund, community Based ecotourism and small enterprises.</p> <p>3) Remove deforestation from supply chain and expanded restoration of degraded lands; promote tree planting in degraded areas of supported CPAs, CF and CFi.</p>	<p>GEF SGP will work closely with UNDP GEF FSP project such as FCPF II through the implementation of CBR+ and Sustainable Resilience Livelihood (SRL) and INRM projects to share good practices and lesson learnt to influence policy/programme development.</p> <p>There are quite a number of IOs/LNGOs that implement various environmental and natural resources management related projects in the same landscapes such as Conservation International: (Prevent and suppress all types of natural resource crime in the cardamom protected area), Wildlife Alliance: (Prevent and suppress all types of natural resource crime in the Cardamom Mountains) and Environment & Social Organization: (Community work, team work on patrol eco-tourism, savings group)</p>



<p>Low-carbon energy access co-benefits Support implementation of Paris Agreement and the NDCs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods. 2) Promote off-grid energy service needs in rural and urban areas. 	<p>Low-carbon energy access co-benefits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Support for energy access initiatives at the local level, including demonstrations and piloting of renewable options (such as Pico-hydro power, solar power, Bio-gas) 2) Promote the efficiency use of energy at the local level including demonstration and piloting of improve cook stove and other innovative technology 3) Capacity building efforts to enable community to develop and use innovative technologies and providing catalytic financing through grants <p>We expected that at least four projects will be funded in late 2020 with more than 100 benefitting HHs of IPs/women/youths.</p>	<p>It is aligned with UNDP CPD's output 2.3: Rules and Regulations formulated and adopted for forest/natural management and market solutions developed for conservation and renewable energy. It also aligned with indicator 2.3.2 Number of market solution for conservations and renewable energy in place and indicator 2.3.3 (Number of households benefiting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy access.</p> <p>UNDP is implementing "Promoting the use of solar technologies for agricultural and rural development in Cambodia", funded by MAFRA, ROK. The project is under implementation from December 2020 until 31 October 2023. Refer to attached <MAFRA Agri Solar project presentation Jan 2021 V1.pptx></p> <p>UNDP is supporting the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) to develop solar PV rooftop guidelines to assist solar PV rooftop project implementers in Cambodia to overcome existing challenges and contribute to the ease and greater adoption of solar PV technology.</p> <p>This would be a great opportunity for learning and exchanging the community experiences with related to renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p>
<p>Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reduce and promote alternative to mercury use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining 2) Promote plastics/solid waste 	<p>Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management:</p> <p>For this strategic initiative, Cambodia SGP will focus on awareness raising on negative effects from using chemical fertilizers/pesticide and promotion of plastics/solid waste management and circular economy. At least on project will be funded under this strategic initiative.</p>	<p>GEF SGP will work closely with UNDP related project to share good practices and lesson learnt in promoting plastics/solid waste management and circular economy to influence policy/programme development.</p> <p>UNDP is implementing a Japanese support combating marine plastic. The project aims to prevent and minimize plastic waste pollution on land and in the ocean through promotion of a 4R framework. The project will develop policies and</p>



<p>management and circular economy</p> <p>3) Reduce/remove use of chemicals in agriculture</p> <p>4) Enhance local to global coalitions on chemicals, waste and mercury management</p>		<p>regulations, raise awareness, and support the reduction of plastic waste, and the introduction and promotion of new technologies such as recycling and plastic alternatives. The SGP partners will benefit also from exchanging the knowledge and experiences to promote plastic/solid waste management and circular economy.</p>
<p>Community-based Adaptation (with AusAID or other funding – not eligible with GEF funding)</p> <p>1) Reduce vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of communities</p> <p>2) Provide countries with concrete ground-level experience on CCA</p> <p>3) Provide clear policy lessons and mainstream CBA within national processes.</p>	<p>Community-based Adaptation</p> <p>1) Reduce vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of communities</p> <p>2) Provide countries with concrete ground-level experience on CCA</p> <p>3) Provide clear policy lessons and mainstream CBA within national processes</p> <p>Alongside with the global objective, the GEF SGP Cambodia has additional focus on poverty alleviation through mobilized resources in the country to build adaptive capacity community members by raising awareness on climate change impacts and implementing integrated Adaptation approaches and preparing for natural disasters.</p>	<p>Cambodia is most vulnerable to Climate Change and RGC has signed a number of policies and programmes such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) ▪ UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) ▪ UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA) ▪ Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework ▪ Convention on Climate Change ▪ Climate Change Strategic Plan for Manufacturing, and Energy Sector ▪ SGP will work closely with CCCA team to share experiences and find opportunity to mobilize resources for implementing CBA projects in Cambodia.
<p>CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms</p> <p>1) Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues</p>	<p>CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms</p> <p>SGP will allocation 10% of total grant allocation for Capacity Development fund promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues.</p>	<p>GEF SGP will work closely with UNDP GEF FSP (FCPF II through the implementation of CBR+), NGO Forum of Cambodia, NGO networks and relevant ministries to organize a number of CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms on natural resources management and other related topics. Community members including IPs representatives will be supported to enhance their voices through sharing their concerns and good practices to influence policy/ programme development.</p>



	GEF SGP will provide support to communities to participate in related CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms organize by relevant Ministries, Development Partners, SCO/NGO Forum on Cambodia and UNDP projects.	
Enhancing social inclusion (mandatory) 1) Promote targeted initiatives 2) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects (e.g. women/girls, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities)	Enhancing social inclusion Mainstream social inclusion in all projects Through the implementation of IPs access to energy innovative programme, ICCAs phase II and blue economy innovative programme as well as in strategic direction for funding, project selection criteria will be clearly stated. NSC members were designated to be a focal person of Gender, Children and Youth, IPs and People with disabilities in order to ensure that all the GEF SGP funded projects have highlighted in the project proposal on how the project promote social inclusion and mainstreaming gender.	More specific projects/activities from UNDP, UN WOEN, MoWA, NGOs/IOs, (CDPO) will be added to contribute to achieving this strategic initiative. It will consider all RGC policy and programmes that response and support to promote social inclusion and gender mainstreaming. The Cambodian government has made a commitment to enhance social inclusion by addressing and responding to the global agenda on persons with disabilities. The country ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2012, adopted the Incheon Strategy in 2013 and has been one of the first to develop a comprehensive national strategy on disability, recognizing the equal rights of people with disabilities.
Knowledge Management (mandatory) 1) Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities 2) Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs 3) Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices	Knowledge Management 1) Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities 2) Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs 3) Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices All GEF SGP funded projects need to have an output to documents lesson learn and good practices either in the case study form and video/photo story. The final KM products will be shared on YouTube, Facebook and other social media channels.	GEF SGP will work closely with UNDP related projects such as SRL, BESD and CFPF II projects to share good practices and lessons learnt to influence policy/programme development. This strategic priority is well aligned with the key principle of the National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan (2017-2031) of the government to provide the foundation for planning, designating and managing protected areas that are representative of major ecosystems and well connected. An understanding of the wildlife, habitats and ecosystems to be conserved forms the core of this knowledge base while social, economic and political considerations along with



		traditional and local community knowledge provide additional layers of important information.
Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (mandatory) 1) Administer new M&E strategy in country programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms	Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation <i>Administer new M&E strategy in country programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms</i> <i>Develop M&E framework at the GEF SGP level to track the progress of the CPS implementation. At the project level, with NC support, each has developed Annex 2: project work plan and monitoring schedule for monitoring the project progress.</i>	GEF SGP will work with UNDP project team to conduct a joint M&E visit where the funded in the same target areas in monitoring the progress of the grantees' implementation which would lead to achieve the UNDP CPD outputs 2.3, indicator 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3.

4. OP7 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

4.1. Grantmaking Within the Priority Landscape⁴ (2 pages)

a) Process for selecting priority landscapes and seascapes

Decision on landscape selection was based on criteria for landscape selection. The Central Cardamom Mountain National Park was selected because it align with most selected criteria such as i) **Global Environmental Characteristics** which the Central Cardamom Mountain National Park has a number of presence of important ecosystems that are recognized globally and/or nationally, globally and/or nationally threatened species, the areas of increased threats to ecosystem integrity, the presence of degraded land areas that are prioritized globally and/or nationally, areas with low access to grid electricity and areas recognized as important/priority through international and national processes and institutions (example, aligned with NBSAP, NAPA, and other national strategies in relation to MEAs); ii) **Socio-economic characteristics** which the areas of the country with high poverty/low human development index and presence of Indigenous peoples/ ethnic minority groups; iii) **Stakeholder Capacities** which Availability of organizations (NGOs, CSOs and CBOs) and availability of partner institutions (local governments, civil society groups, universities, others) and iv) **additional considerations as a long term potential for SGP role** which provides opportunities for deeper impact and broader adoption (scaling up, replication, policy influence); Presence or potential to collaborate with other large-scale efforts for financing and joint initiatives (e.g. GEF FSP and UNDP Projects, multilateral/bilateral donors, private sector, foundation and INGOs) and logistical considerations (example, geographic accessibility, security concerns, infrastructure)

⁴ Refer to the various guidance documents on landscape/seascape selection and assessments.



The national level consultations and scoping exercise were undertaken with the objectives of: (i) selecting GEF SGP OP7 strategic initiatives for Cambodia GEF SGP, (ii) taking stock of the results and achievements of the Cambodia GEF SGP country programme and identifying priority directions for programming in OP7, (iii) identifying landscapes and thematic areas, (iv) identifying criteria to be adopted for prioritization of projects to be implemented outside the selected landscapes, (v) identifying the areas of potential synergy between Cambodia GEF SGP and the consulted agencies and (vi) identifying ways to achieve greater portfolio impact.

The consultations were carried out with members of the National Steering Committee, relevant stakeholders from government, civil society, UNDP country office and other partners. Checklists were used to make the consultation meetings efficient and objective oriented. A total of 16 consultation meetings including two extended consultation meetings with the NSC members were carried out in Phnom Penh including one orientation meeting and five technical meetings with the SGP Secretariat. As the results of these meetings, the Central Cardamom National Park was selected for OP7 GEF SGP landscape for conducting baseline survey (see Annex 2: Consultation and scoping exercise Report).

Key criteria for the landscape selection was also the high presence of degraded land areas, low access to grid electricity, facing climate change vulnerability high poverty and the low human development index. Despite economic growth and gains over the last two decades, vulnerability remains high and social protection is limited. Most households that escaped poverty did so by only a small margin, leaving them highly vulnerable to falling back into poverty. Small income shocks, reducing consumption, could have a significant impact on poverty (World Bank, 2019).

b) Selected Landscape for OP7 GEF SGP

The baseline assessment involved reconnaissance visits to the landscapes and a series of consultation meetings and 2 regional workshops with selected local communities, past GEF SGP grantees, local authorities, provincial technical departments, 3 selected CPA committees and other relevant partners at the community, provincial and district levels inside the Central Cardamom Mountain National Park landscape.

The Central Cardamom Mountain National Park (CCMNP) is covering a total area of 401,313 hectares. It is one of the largest landscapes and protected areas in Cambodia, one of Southeast Asia's largest stretches of intact forest and is home to many endangered species such as 66 species of mammals (20 are globally threatened species- IUCN Red list), 174 bird species (6 are globally threatened species), 74 species of reptiles (9 are globally threatened species), 32 species of Amphibians (one is globally threatened species) and 44 fish species which one is globally threatened species and Rosewood- recently upgraded to CITES App2 (CI, that feed rice fields and fishing grounds in the Tonle Sap and Gulf of Thailand (see Annex 2: Baseline Survey Report for detail information).

There are 22 villages located inside the CCMNP within 3 provinces, 4 districts⁵, and 9 communes. According to commune database 2016, there are 3,896 households with the total of population of 15,667 persons (female population is 7,578 persons) and female headed households (F-HHH) 691 persons or equivalence

⁵ Based on list given by UNDP/SGP that collected from her network



to 18% of the total households. Many households in the landscape depend on farming as the primary occupation and NTFPs resources and fishing on a full-time, part-time or seasonal basis to supplement their income, and depend heavily on fish and livestock for their protein and other nutritional needs (Paola Bernazzani, Jul 2019). It is noted that there is only one village (Tang Bampong) of Ta Sal commune of Kampong Speu province that considered to be part of the CCMNP and the majority of the villages is within Koh Kong and Pursat province. Migration out of the village was the common trend of the local communities in rural area who seek for alternative job or off-farm works inside or outside of the country. From 22 villages inside CCMNP, there were 1.22% of the villagers age 18 old above both male and female have reported migration nationally (internally) for the purpose of seeking for jobs and resettlement, while other 0.30% were migrated internationally for seeking for better wages/ incomes.

The CCMNP is also home of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) that consist of 200 HHs scattered in 6 villages of 3 communes including Samraong, Ou Saom and Pramaoy. Official recognition as IPs needs to have cultural identity, language, dresses and tradition arts and other practices. These IPs found in CCMNP are included Phnong (Bunong) for 6 households, Tompuon 2 HHs, Kavet 166 HHs and other unknown IPs consist of 26 HHs inside Veal Veang district of Pursat (CDB, 2016). However, the survey team has been recorded only 134 HHs resided over the commune in the surveyed village in CCMNP area. These included Ou Saom village there are 80 HHs and 52 HHs of Kavet in Chhay Louk village, Ou Saom commune, Veal Veang district of Pursat province. In addition, in Pramaoy commune there are 2 HHs of Tompuon in Stung Thmei village.

CCMNP considers to be one of the well protected eco-regions since it was in the management of Forest Administration and especially starting from 2016 after it has been transferred to the management of MoE. Despite being legally protected it is recognized that illegal land clearing and wildlife poaching continue to threaten the park and it faced the highest deforestation rates of any country in the world, which is over 15% of its forest has been cleared over the past 10 years (Paola Bernazzani, Jul 2019). Currently, there were 3 CPAs have been established and got legalization from MoE inside the CCMNP and other 4 CPAs are being proposed and request for supporting in getting legalization process. In addition, there were also 3 CFs have been completed and 3CFs are in the processing stage of its CF development. These 3 CPAs and 3 CFs manage over 8,039 ha of the coverage forest areas. Local communities and authorities reported that the proposed of the establishment of 4 CPAs and 3 CF as the potential sites are not yet known the total forest areas will be approved by MoE to those CPAs and CF. It is expected that all CFs located inside CCMNP will be transformed to be CPA and be complied to MoE guideline and process of CPA establishment.

UNDP funded Final Evaluation of the Cardamom Mountains Protected Forest and Wildlife Sanctuaries Project highlights importance of supporting to provide alternative livelihoods to local communities and to enhance food security which in turn reduces the need to use forest resources and involve in illegal activities. This is therefore a critical factor in the management strategy for the sanctuaries. It is also noted that the livelihood component was successful in improving agricultural production and generating incomes and additionally creates a platform for local awareness and cooperation with local authorities and MoE enforcement staff. Many stakeholders have recommended increasing the focus on livelihoods development in the Cardamoms.

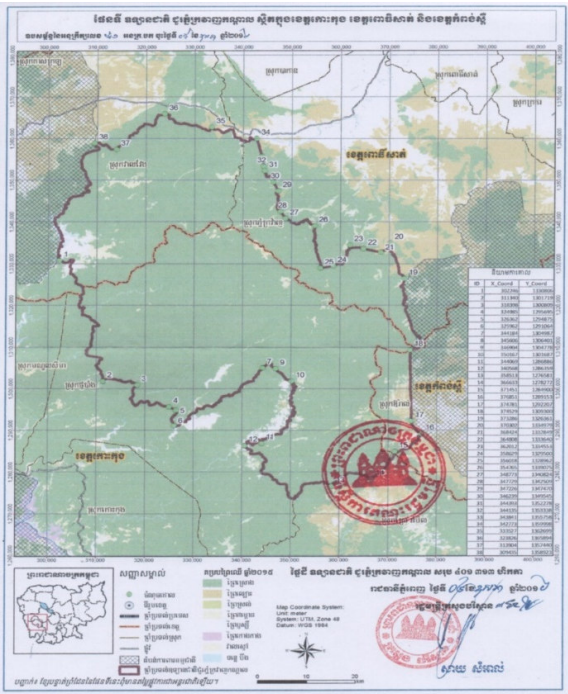


Figure 1: Map of the CCMNP

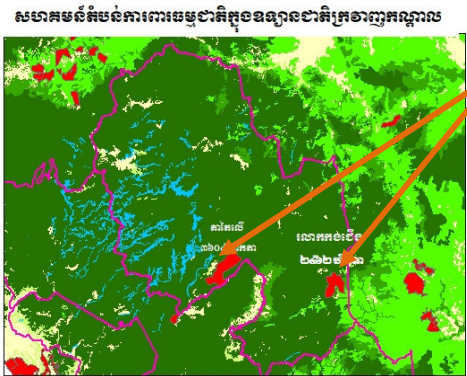


Figure 2: Map of CPA inside the CCMNP

2 CPAs that has established inside CCMNP: Ta Tey Leu covering for 3,604 ha and Roleak Korng Cheung covering for 2,462 ha.

c) OP7 Strategic Initiatives in the selected landscape

There are four key OP7 strategic initiatives were identified to promote strategic programming and clustering of small grant projects with the aim to achieve greater impacts and lead to synergies and opportunities for replicating and scaling up. Around 60 percent of the available GEF resources for OP7 will be used to fund projects in the selected landscapes which is Central Cardamom Mountain National Park. As mentioned earlier, the five OP7 SGP strategic initiatives will be implemented in the selected landscape with specific objectives and outputs under each OP7 strategy initiative as listed in the table 3 above.

4.2. Grantmaking Outside the Priority Landscapes

Around 30% of the available GEF funds for OP7 will be used to fund projects outside the selected landscapes. Those projects will be aiming at increasing the ability of local populations especially women and indigenous people, youths and people with disability to benefit from and contribute to the sustainable use and manage of natural resources management. They will address problems related to the loss of biodiversity caused by destruction of habitat and over-exploitation of natural resources and mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change by undertaking activities aimed to reduce GHGs emission, removing barriers to energy efficiency and energy conservation and promoting alternative renewable sources of energy.

Enhancing the programme's role as a Grantmaker+ by strategically planning the provision of services needed to achieve greater portfolio impact will be another important element of the country programme.

a) Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species



- Improve management effectiveness of protected areas through supporting the legalization and development management plan of CPA, Community Forestry and Community Fisheries and shared governance with private sector and government.
 - Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, Community Based Ecotourism, infrastructure, etc.).
 - Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species
- i) Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security,
- Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems.
 - Increase diversification and livelihood improvement through promoting Climate Smart Agriculture, Agro-forestry and diversify incomes by development of sustainable financial mechanism such as saving group/revolving fund, community Based ecotourism and small enterprises.
 - Remove deforestation from supply chain and expanded restoration of degraded lands; promote tree planting in degraded areas of supported CPAs, CF and CFi.
- ii) Low-carbon energy access co-benefits,
- Support for energy access initiatives at the local level, including demonstrations and piloting of renewable options (such as Pico-hydro power, solar power, Bio-gas)
 - Promote the efficiency use of energy at the local level including demonstration and piloting of improve cook stove and other innovative technology
 - Capacity building efforts to enable community to develop and use innovative technologies and providing catalytic financing through grants
- iii) Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management,
- Support on communities in the forefront of chemical threats either as users or consumers. Activities will include support for innovative, affordable and practical solutions to chemicals management in joint efforts with SGP's established partners such as the International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN), as well as new partnerships including with government agencies, research institutions, the private sector, and international agencies.
 - Awareness rising on the safety use chemical fertilizer and pesticide as agreed by NSC members as cross cutting issue which all funded project should be included in their project design.

CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platforms; Social Inclusion initiatives/projects (e.g. fellowships for indigenous peoples⁶); and Knowledge Management is cross-cutting themes which all funding project need to mainstream in the project.

a) CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platform

- Establish CSO-Government policy dialogues facilitating participation of grantee partners in government advisory bodies, connecting policy makers with the grassroots level sustainable development issues
- Strengthening cooperation with local authority systematic, not just based on project

⁶ Similar to the previous Operational Phase (OP6, 2015-2019), during OP7 cross-cutting projects outside of specific landscape/seascape areas of focus may utilize up to 30% of the SGP OP7 grant allocations (Core and STAR) once the criteria for prioritization and selection of such projects are agreed upon.



- Link local practice to policy level; visit local initiatives/innovation/practice to it can be mainstreamed into policy level
- Support LNGOs/CBOs staff to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends
- Tap global grantees for knowledge and lessons learned
- Enhancing social inclusion.

b) Promoting Social Inclusion, including gender equality and women's empowerment

As reflected in the Government's Rectangular Strategy (RS) and the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), gender equity and empowerment of women are key national development objectives in Cambodia and viewed as cornerstones to achieve conservation and sustainable development. Cambodia has relatively good statistics for gender equality at the aggregate level. Policies on gender equity have improved over the last few years although challenges remain in policy implementation. At the household level, there is an unequal sharing of household responsibilities between women and men and this continues to put a heavy burden on women to balance family and work.

The degradation of natural resources and the loss of biodiversity often impacts women disproportionately, as women and children are more dependent on natural resources for households' needs. Traditionally, women in the project sites work in the rice fields, take care of livestock, collect wild vegetable and NTFPs products, as well as taking care of elderly people, children, other household members and various other household chores. They generally have a very limited role in decision-making on the livelihood choices and development of their family and community. They are also not often involved in training courses, social networks, local meetings or micro-credit systems, and so they have limited access to knowledge, skills or inputs to adapt their household and livelihood practices to enhance their own wellbeing. Conservation efforts that fail to take into account gender differences in resource use and management are likely to be unsustainable in the long term and could even contribute to increased poverty, inequality, and resource degradation.

NPASMP's strategic priorities are to mainstream gender for incorporation of strategies and actions to ensure that women and the most vulnerable groups are empowered to participate in planning, management and decision-making processes related to protected areas and share equitably in the benefits from the provision of livelihood opportunities. It also recognizes that active participation of women in implementing the objectives and actions of the NPASMP will strengthen gender equality and help ensure conservation and livelihood initiatives on the ground are consistent with the interests and priorities of both men and women. Strategies and actions will include:

- Incorporating gender perspectives in the training and capacity building to LNGOs and CBOs.
- Incorporating gender perspectives in the development of awareness and educational materials to reach a larger population (by not excluding women and young people).
- Assessing and considering the needs of women in establishing appropriate criteria for zoning and management planning of protected areas (e.g. access to water and fuel wood).
- Developing livelihood opportunities that recognize the capabilities and strengths of women (e.g. micro-credit schemes, community-based tourism enterprises, NTFP handicrafts).



- Ensuring part of revenues from ecosystem services (e.g. carbon fixing) is earmarked for promoting equity in beneficiary communities.
- Establishing gender equality criteria and targets for monitoring progress in implementing the NPASMP.

The programme will develop community capacity, thereby also increasing local adaptive capacity. Recognizing the disadvantages faced by women, the programme will make a concerted effort to ensure that women are able to participate effectively in project activities that are most relevant to them, including having access to training and being able to engage in designing, implementing and participating in M&E activities.

The programme will fully integrate both men and women in the planning and implementation of the activities at commune and village level. In particular the full proposal development training for LNGOs and CBOs during project designing stage, will incorporate a gender perspective, to ensure that the needs of women, who frequently form a marginalized group, are taken into account and that implementation the project could promote gender equality. Thus, benefits made to households and communities should include safeguards to ensure gender equality. The programme will work with both groups to enhance their participation in the project activities as well as to promote gender equality in order to (1) empower women's role in awareness raising and education activities; (2) engage women in adopting more environmental-friendly practices; (3) awareness raising and capacity building on climate change adaptation and natural disaster prevention for women.

In order to ensure that all GEF SGP funded projects will take the gender dimension and social inclusion into consideration, 20% out of 100% of the total score in project concept note selection criteria will be provided during concept note selection, three NSC members were designated as one Gender person, one as IPs focal person and one youth focal person to closely reviewed the proposal during NSC meeting for reviewing and approving proposals. The projects should indicate the target rate of women participation in its activities such as in CPA committee, CF committee and CBET committee. The saving group and revolving fund is normally managed by the women. The GEF SGP will continue to give priority to projects targeting indigenous peoples as the key beneficiaries by promoting CPA, testing and documentation and utilization of traditional knowledge in natural resource management. GEF SGP will also involve youth and children in country portfolio programming in particular the environmental awareness training/campaign and contest.

Communities targeted by SGP are often the poorest and most vulnerable; they typically have low levels of personal and institutional capacity to design a good project proposal as well as implement the project. The SGP OP7 seeks to maximize local knowledge and capacity by providing greater flexibility and enhancing project adaptability. Communities are thus empowered to seek solutions and make decisions through SGP project support.

c) Knowledge Management

One of the important strategies and approaches for this CPS is to contribute to promotion of learning and sharing aspects. Knowledge management is a main component of the program strategy aiming to promote citizen-based global knowledge management platforms. The SGP Country Programme's plan will generate evident-based information, capture and share good practices and disseminate lessons learnt and good practices with key stakeholders. These will include CSOs/NGOs and government and private sectors so as to generate greater impact, and foster replication and scaling up of innovations.



GEF SGP will continue to strengthen capacity development and linkages among SGP projects through workshops and capacity development activities to link and connect projects for shared landscape goals and objectives. As a result, all projects should incorporate a significant knowledge generation and sharing component as part of project design. They will be expected to develop and submit knowledge products, including a final project sheet summarizing project activities and achievements that can be included in the SGP global database, case study and a video documentary. The GEF SGP will help maximize national and local learning through the sharing of experiences and best practices, both in person through horizontal grantee exchanges and national/international workshops. Based on these experiences, the programme will promote the adoption and replication of these best practices when designing new projects across similar thematic areas. GEF SGP will promote sharing through knowledge fair, GEF SGP network as well as social media.

This technical-level collaboration between MoE, other line Ministries, conservation NGOs and academics institutions will be facilitated through regular meetings (at least twice annually) to share information, generate common standards for data sharing, and develop funding proposals for implementing NPASMP priorities.

GEF SGP will also continue to support grantee partners to apply to recognized awards i.e. Equator Initiative, SEED, as well as support grantee partners to reach other donors including USAID, EU and other DPs' funding. Documentary of good practices and key lessons will be paid special attention by all projects and promoting the use as case studies and video products for laws/policies development and revision. Post evaluation of SGP selected closed projects will be conducted for the assessment on project sustainability and replication/upscaling. The results of the M&E at the project and programme levels will be documented in knowledge management and communication products, such as policy brief, publications, project technical guidelines, newsletters, leaflets and posters, and video clips.

It is expected that documentation of best practices for the various activities will be disseminated. The documentation process will take place at the project level since specific lessons can be generated at the implementation level. Different communication tools will be used such as newsletter or e-newsletters, which are produced periodically and shared with key stakeholders. Analytical case studies written at the end of each project implementation, policy briefs, as well as video documentation will also be produced by a qualified team of national consultants hired by grantee. Therefore, necessary fund from the GEF SGP and grantees should be sufficiently allocated for this purpose. Each community-based project should allocate an amount for knowledge management activities and clearly identify the type of knowledge management products that will be produced.

Moreover, the GEF Small Grant Program Secretariat in Cambodia will organize Annual Reflection Workshops to reflect what we have learned and to ensure that lessons learnt and good practices are effectively communicated to a range of audiences including the SGP networks and NSC members, relevant government ministries and DPs and NGOs/CSOs and CBOs to promote upscale of best practices and influence on national and subnational policies and strategies. Specifically, the SGP CPS Plan will:

- Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities
- Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs



- Conduct South-South Exchanges of technology transfer and replication of good practices
- The SGP is well-placed to support LNGOs and CBOs to support community forest and community protected area management, link groups to small enterprise development and strengthen cooperation with local authorities.
- Use UNDP SGP webpage and UNDP Social media to post updates on issues or progress related to programme implementation, as well as specific articles or case studies.

5. COMMUNICATION PLAN

The main purpose of this CPS's Communication Plan is to promote a better understanding of the issues and challenges and build relationships and foster partnerships with all stakeholders as well as to articulate the contribution and impacts of the SGP to the national priorities, GEF programming, and UNDP's country strategies.

GEF SGP will strengthen working partnerships and networking with its strategic partners at local and national levels, for effective programme and project implementation. This includes CSOs, NGO networks, community groups, and local authorities, academic institutions, NGO Forum on Cambodia, UN Convention Secretariats and national government focal point, UN and UNDP projects and local authorities specifically as listed below:

- Strengthening partnerships with local authorities and stakeholders is a key to the project's success, sustainability and replication. Lessons learned of successful projects showed that projects having participation and commitment of the local authorities ensure project sustainability and replication and upscaling and mainstream into CDP/CIP.
- Establishing partnerships with the academic institutions and individual experts who can provide technical assistance for project implementation, especially for knowledge management is very necessary.
- GEF SGP maintains a working relationship with Government focal point agencies of UN Conventions, including Ministry of Environment (for CBD and FCCC) and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (for UNCCD). Through these working partnership, Cambodia SGP will make opportunities to share information and lessons learned from grassroots experience for policy making, and advocate for CSO work in environment and poverty reduction. KM will be given a high priority to contribute to this strategic purpose. GEF SGP will demonstrate as an effective funding mechanism for CSOs work in SD areas so as to convince donors and government at local and national levels for resource mobilization for CSOs.
- GEF SGP will continue to enhance its partnership with NGO Forum on Cambodia who is an umbrella organization of local NGOs in Cambodia and CDPO who is an umbrella organization of People with Disability NGOs. GEF SGP will provide support and assistance to strengthen networks among its grantees and of local NGOs, focusing on local initiatives and CSOs under REDD+ and Cambodia NGOs and National Climate Change Network, and renewable energy network. SGP also support GEF SGP grantees to apply to be a member of GEF CSO network. These networks will serve well as a forum for CSOs to share information and lessons learned, to raise the voice of community concerns on relevant policies, and to advocate CSOs work in environmental areas. By doing this, GEF SGP will mobilize and enhance CSOs contribution to policy advocacy.
- GEF SGP will enhance integration with big programmes and projects, targeting UN and UNDP Cambodia projects, including GEF MSPs and FSPs (SRL, FCPF II, BESD...). GEF SGP projects and best



practices can be serves as case studies for researches and policy work as a key objective of UN and UNDP projects.

6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

Resource available for OP7 is only USD 500,000 from the GEF-SGP core fund, USD 250,000.00 for ICCAs phase II partnership funding and USD 33,000.00 for COMDEKS phase II partnership funding. Therefore, the total resources for Cambodia GEF OP7 SGP is USD 783,000.00 From this allocation 30% of total GEF core funding is used for outside the landscape grantmaking, 60% for the selected landscape and 10% for Capacity Building grant. Therefore, SGP OP 7 resource mobilization should set a target of at least 50% above OP7 in-cash co-financing and for in-kind contribution from the project level co-financing.

GEF SGP will also explore the opportunity to match the fund especially those from private sector, sectoral programmes as well as from other Development Partners. From our 15 years experiences in mobilizing resources, we learnt that Cambodia GEF SGP was perceived by UNDP CO and other external partners as i) Fast delivery mechanism (we used to deliver more than haft millions of UNDP TRAC fund and more that 4.2 million Sida/Swedish fund on Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP); ii) with strongly support from NSC and UNDP CO, Cambodia SGP has Capacity to implement a number of partnership programme such as SCS/UNEP, COMDEKS, MAP CBA, CBR+, Blue Economy Programme and IP Access to Energy; iii) having good grant management system in place which most of donors perceived as participatory proposal assessment (NSC members involved both Govt, private sector and NGOs) and transparency if compare with other small Grant donors in the country; iv) well known as working directly with CBOs/LNGOs on NRM and livelihood improvement and have good connection with key ministries, DPs and CSO networks with more than 10 years of running programme, SGP Cambodia has never got any complain from stakeholders.

There are a number of potential donors and key partner in-country both RGC and DPs such as MoE, MAFF, MoWA, Mol, Australian Aids, Sida/Swedish and UNDP CO. However, there are several international communities and CSOs develop proposals to access other donors and funding facilities. While the funds may not go directly to SGP, this activity can be considered part of resource mobilization as there is increased flow of resources to SGP stakeholders through its support.

The SGP team and the NSC will continue to work collaboratively to increase their leverage to assist grantees and communities and CSOs to develop their proposals to access other donors and funding facilities. Below are some concrete activities and approaches to enable these opportunities:

- Increase support mechanisms for communities to access new funds
- Increase communications on funding and partnership opportunities to reach grass-roots level
- Establish and support CSO-government policy and dialogue platforms
- Support grants to indigenous peoples (can be accessed through the 30% additional funding), along with grants/fellowships to support gender equality
- Establish/maintain strong relations with bilateral/multilateral donor agencies and UN agencies, and government ministries
- Act as delivery mechanism for other donors to facilitate cost recovery for SGP



- Increase community ownership (including through income generation components)
- Wide dissemination and visibility of what can be upscaled and replicated
- Ensuring close adherence to national environmental and sustainable development practices and priorities

6.1. Secured and planned cash and in-kind co-financing

1) Project level co-financing

As an existing norm, all project implementation will require 1:1 the in-kind and/or in-cash co-financing from the CSOs/CBOs/NGOs and the wider community. During OP7, grantees will be expected to continue providing in-kind co-financing to enhance project implementing capacities, including increase impacts, and where possible, in-cash co-financing through grants from relevant donors funding such as OXFAM in Cambodia, EU funding, etc who has funded project in the same target areas. Grantees will be encouraged to garner co-financing support from private sector, including financial institutions. For SGP funded projects, the co-financing requirement is 1:1, i.e. for every dollar approved, applicant should be able to raise an additional dollar (either in-kind or in-cash).

2) Country and at Landscape Level

At country and landscape level, there are established mechanisms to attract potential cash and in kind co-financing opportunities with resources from RGC Community Development Programs, local donor organization and multilateral and bilateral donors. SGP will seek to build a more substantial partnership with sub-national and Local Government development funding, INGOs, Community and key Partners to provide further in-kind and in-cash support through existing arrangements.

At the selected landscape level, we have mapping out donors and key stakeholders which is providing their support and what activities/interventions they have implemented, so SGP and grantees can cooperate and coordinate with them to raise co-financing and synergy project impacts and sustainability. Table 5 provide more information on name of donors/organizations and key activities that they are implementing inside the selected landscape.

Table 5: Name of existing organizations, or potential partners/donors in Central Cardamom Mountain National Park

Name of existing organizations, or potential partners donors	Sector Addressed by the Organizations
Conservation International (CI)	Addressing on law enforcement and support local communities' livelihoods. CI is in close cooperation with MOE' Park Rangers inside CCMNP area.
Save the Children	Agriculture Value Chain (e.g. black pepper, vegetables, and cashew nut) and support the agriculture input supplies to the model farmers in the target areas in Ta Tey Leu commune, Koh Kong province.
Life with Dignity (LWD)	Income Generation, Community livelihoods, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, and. Safety Migration project activities in Ta Sal commune, Kg. Speu.



Wildlife Alliance (WA)	Biodiversity conservation of key endangered or threatened species in the Central Cardamom Mountain ranges. WA is also in close cooperation with MOE's Park Rangers. Do they also work with all CF and CPAs.
Fauna and Flora International (FFI)	Working to address biodiversity conservation in Cardamom Mountain ranges, especially in Phnom Samkos National Park also support around 60 species that are classed as globally threatened by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, such as the Asian elephant, banteng, pileated gibbon, white-winged wood duck, hairy-nosed otter and the Siamese crocodile.
Star Kampuchea	Working in Pchoek Chrum Chheu -Teal Chrum CPA in Veal Veang district, Pursat province addressing on Environmental Education, Forestry resources conservation, Supporting CPA law and regulation, Fish raising technique, and Social enterprise.
CEDAC	Working on training service to communities in Ta Tey Leu, Thma Bang district of Koh Kong, particularly on Gender, Problem/conflict solution, Health and Sanitation, Saving and family plan.
Mlup Baitong	Work on Environmental Education, WASH and agriculture technique and ecotourism project provided to local communities in Tang Bampong village (Roleak Korng Cheung CPA) of Kg. Speu province.
ADB	ADB Cambodia supported Biodiversity Conservation Corridor (BCC) project implemented by MoE and finished in Dec 2020. New additional fund will be reviewed under new procurement under 2021. The project was supporting communities to (i) strengthen biodiversity corridor management; (ii) biodiversity corridors restored, ecosystem services to be protected and maintained; (iii) livelihood improved and small-scale infrastructure support provided in target villages; and (iv) project management and support services operationalized.
MoE project loan from World Bank and GEF FSP	World Bank Cambodia is designed and already approved a new project "Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project (P165344)" in March 2019. The project will be implemented by MoE and MRD by targeting Cardamom Mountain ranges and Tonle Sap areas and that extended to several provinces such Pursat, Koh Kong, Battambang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Siem Reap and Kampong Thom. The project designed with 5 components (i) Strengthen Capacity for Protected Areas (PA) Landscape Planning and Management, (ii) Strengthen Opportunities for Ecotourism and Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) Value Chains, (iii) Improve Access and Connectivity, (iv) Project Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation, and (v) Contingent Emergency Response.



2) CSO and knowledge fairs

During OP7, Cambodia GEF SGP will use 10% of total GEF OP7 core fund for capacity development grant which can leverage on CSO and knowledge fairs to showcase of successful and innovative projects to partners, potential donors and the government to replicate and upscale SGP projects. Targeted fairs/knowledge dissemination workshop can be organized for smaller groups consisting of specific thematic donors and organization to garner support for replication and upscaling. SGP's knowledge products and specific nature-based products can be strategically reached out to potential partners. SGP's NSC and NC can proactively reach out to key government agencies, policy makers and potential donors to advocate replication and upscaling of successful and innovative projects.

6.2. Co-financing Opportunities

This CPS OP7's resource mobilization and partnership plan aims to enhance the impact and sustainability of the SGP Country Programme grantmaking and grant-makers and roles with reference to:

- Mainstreaming SGP projects with UN agencies and GEF-FSP projects
- Aligning with interests/priorities of donor and development agencies
- Promoting and supporting projects that have strong ownership to ensure higher efficiency and impacts
- Cost-sharing by stakeholders
- Integrating into government and other donor programs/projects
- Attracting of private-sector financing

7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Major risks have been identified in the implementation of the CPS during the OP7th, with reference (i) social and environmental risks; (ii) climate risks; and (iii) other possible risks. Risk mitigation measures are also developed to track these risks during the implementation of the OP7 CPS and review during the annual CPS review and AMR preparation.

The government/MoE recognize that their recent transfer of conservation areas from MAFF to MoE has more than doubled the protected area estate under the jurisdiction of MoE - it now covers almost 40% of the entire country of Cambodia. This rapid change presents a challenge for the Ministry which is limited in financial and human resources. Furthermore, protected areas continue to be under heavy pressure and concerns remain about the effectiveness of existing protected areas in safeguarding conservation values of global and national importance and in providing sustainable livelihood opportunities. These risks would be minimized throughout monitoring and support in project implementation by SGP-NC and facilitated through continuous support by NSC members.



Table 6. Description of risks identified in OP7

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Overlapping or unclear roles and responsibilities of key ministries such as MoE and MAFF	medium	medium	Using Capacity Building grant to organize Government and CSO dialogue (including NGOs, government, stakeholders, CPAs) to Clarification of roles and responsibilities and identification policy support for Community-based natural resources Management through CF, Cfi, CBET and CPAs.
Quality of project formulation/design/implementation (capacity of CBOs or NGOs to develop and design and implement, as well as to manage the grants)	medium	low	<p>NC and NSC provide support to LNGOs/CBOs in participatory proposal development by conducted two-day training and provide their recommendations for improving quality of project proposal during project field/office appraisal and reviewed/approved proposal.</p> <p>The use of the landscape and seascape approach allows more frequent visits to clustered projects and risks can be more regularly monitored and mitigated. The SGP NSC members also include those experts that can advise on risk assessments and management at both project design and implementation stages.</p> <p>All funded project is encouraged to use Participatory M&E which participated from key stakeholders such as related technical departments, Local authority, co-finding and project beneficiaries.</p>
Landscape stakeholders, including national authorities and LNGOs/ CBOs in the target landscapes may not fully understand the	Low-Medium	Low	Risks will be mitigated through capacity building, awareness raising and oversight of the project portfolio by SGP NSC/NC.



mainstreaming Landscape approach.			
COVID_19 pandemic might cause the delay of project implementation and commitment/delivery of grant allocation.	Medium	Medium	<p>NC/PA keep following up with all grantees on the project progress and provide any support need by grantee.</p> <p>Organize NSC meeting to mobilize support to grantees that Request for MoA Amendment to extend to project timeframe without adding extra cost.</p> <p>NC/PA will; work closely with grantees to identify new way of working (more online meeting/training) and work with smaller group of community which allowed by Ministry of Health in Cambodia without waiting for better situation of COVID_19.</p>

In order to minimize the risks and handle the risk management, the project proposal has to consist of risk analysis and risks mitigation strategy. The more specific the risks are, the better the solutions are. Based on the framework of risk management of each project, SGP should develop a framework of risk monitoring and recommend for risk mitigation. The report on risk management for the entire project should be made once every 3 months. On the basis of the report reviewed, NC will report any project risks/issues to NSC meeting to take appropriate actions to mitigate those emerging risks/issues.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Strengthening results management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is a key priority for the Cambodia GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) during its Seventh Operational Phase. The M&E system will be guided by the following objectives:

- Integration of M&E activities across project, country programme
- Address needs for accountability, adaptive management informing decision making, and learning from both success and failure;
- Enables a deeper understanding of 'what' works and 'why' in the communities we serve;
- Supports and generates evidential bases for broader adoption of SGP's gains and tracks impact.

8.1. Monitoring Approaches at Project and Country Levels

The project monitoring needs to be done in all stages of project cycle, starting from project design. Each project proposal is required to provide the baseline information of project target areas, project expected outputs/results and targeted indicators. A stakeholder meeting is suggested to be hold before project starting with the involvement of locals to identify the existing problems, proposed solutions, project objectives and outputs, which will contribute to the achieve the overall objectives of country programme.



Based on the consultation process, the participatory monitoring and evaluation plan have been developed and will be conducted by grantee partners together with local stakeholders especially the project beneficiaries during project implementation. In addition to that NC has provide support to all shortlisted LNGOs/CBOs to prepare project proposal base on proposal templet and three annexes Annex 1: Project log frame with clear baseline, indicators which selected from the list of GEF OP7 indicators in M&E guidelines, key milestones and risks; Annex 2: Project work plan and monitoring schedule with clear timeline to achieve each milestone and report submission timeline and Annex 3: project budget plan). The orientation workshop has been conducted for all new grantees to inform them on grant MoA, project implementation guidelines, Financial management and report writing.

Before releasing each grant payment, NC/NSC members have conducted M&E visit to grantee to verify project implementation status and key outputs again project budget expenditure to ensure that it is efficiency and transparency. Before each M&E visit, grantee is required to complete M&E record along with the project progress report and financial report. During M&E visit, NC/NSC members and the grantee organizes the M&E activity through community meeting, door-to-door interviews, participants marking, project implementation review and other methods to discuss and decide how this project brought about changes and whether it improved their ecological environment and their livelihood. The results generated by these activities will be incorporated into the project M&E record and M&E BTOR.

For each project there shall be an M&E record which will be used to collect and record information that will be analyzed to produce periodic progress reports and final reports to be submitted to the GEF-SGP Country Programme by the grantees. The grantees are requested to submitted M&E record every 6 months. The periodic progress reports and financial report are requested based on the agreed disbursement schedule. Each project will be concluded with a final evaluation project evaluation, a final financial report and a final report with an assessment of lessons learned, one or a few case studies and a video documentary. Participatory M&E will be encouraged at community level regularly to make sure adaptive management is conducted. Within selected landscape, peer-to-peer exchange visits will be organized as another way of participatory M&E and learning.

Table 7. M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for action including identification of community projects.	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantees	A SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to update OP7 CPS.	At start of OP7
As part of NSC meetings, ongoing review of	Assess effectiveness of projects, country portfolio;	NC, NSC, UNDP Country Office. Final deliberations	Staff time, Country Operating Budget	At least annual review ⁷ to ensure OP7 CPS is on track to achieve its results and make timely and evidence-based

⁷ It is recommended that the Annual CPS review is done close to AMR submissions for both processes to benefit from each other (suggested timeframe is May- July).



M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
project results and analysis. This includes an Annual CPS Review.	learning; adaptive management.	shared/ analyzed with CPMT colleagues.		modifications to CPS as may be needed ⁸ .
Annual Monitoring Report Survey ⁹	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors.	NC/PA in close collaboration with NSC. CPMT provides technical guidance support and receives final country submission for further action.	Staff time	Once per year in June- July
Country Portfolio Review	Methodological results capture of the portfolio at a given point to note impact level change as well as broader adoption. The goal is to support reporting to stakeholders, learning, and support to strategic development/ implementation of CPS.	NC, NSC	SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to undertake previous operational cycles impact review and utilize lessons for both OP7 CPS development and its implementation. Global technical M&E support can be expected.	Once per operational phase
SGP Database	Ensure recording of all Project and Country Programme inputs in SGP database.	NCs, PAs,	Staff time	Throughout the operational phase. Ensure quality assurance and completion of data prior to annual monitoring cycle (May- June of every year).
Audit	Ensure compliance with project	UNOPS / External Contractor. NC/	Global Operating Budget	Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment basis

⁸ Please note OP7 CPS will be regarded as a dynamic document and can be updated by the SGP country team and NSC on a periodic basis to reflect any necessary adjustments to ensure maximum impact. This CPS update process should be part of the Annual CPS Review.

⁹ Timely and quality country level submissions to *Annual Monitoring Process* are mandatory. As a Global Programme, it enables aggregated reporting by CPMT to GEF, UNDP and other stakeholders.



M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
	implementation/ management standards and norms.	PA to provide requisite support.		

8.2. CPS Results Framework

Table 8: Results Framework of SGP OP7 Country Programme Strategy

Alignment with SDGs

The CPS goals are well aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The goals directly addressed by this programme include:

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks, disasters.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.



Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

Synergy with UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD):

- These initiatives are well aligned with UNDP's Country Programme Strategic Plan as it will support MoE, NCSD, MME, and National Committee for Sub-national Development (NCDDS) to promote a green, circular economy through sustainable waste management, sustainable transport management, improved energy efficiency, and the adoption of clean energy.
- UNDP will support environmental protection, working with the Government to ensure sustainable natural resource management and build climate resilience.
- UNDP will also provide technical support on formulation of rules and regulations for forest/natural management and market solutions developed for conservation and renewable energy.
- In line with the Government's Rectangular Strategy and UNDP signature solutions for building resilience and sustainable planet, UNDP will support environmental protection, working with the Government to ensure sustainable natural resource management and build climate resilience.

OP7 SGP Programme Goal: *Promote and support innovative, inclusive and impactful initiatives, and foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes*

1 OP7 SGP CPS Strategic Initiatives	2 OP7 CPS Indicators and Targets	3 Means of verification
<p><u>Strategic Initiative 1:</u></p> <p><i>Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species</i></p>	<p><i>10,000 hectares of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF core indicator 4.1)</i></p> <p><i>3,000 hectares of Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness (GEF core indicator 2.2)</i></p> <p><i>3,000 hectares of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity; excluding protected areas (GEF core indicator 5)</i></p> <p><i>15 of community-based protected area/ conserved area designations and/or networks strengthened</i></p> <p><i>At least 10 CPAs/CF and Cfi management plan will be developed and get official recognition from MoE and MAFF. At least</i></p>	<p><i>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports)</i></p> <p><i>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</i></p> <p><i>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</i></p> <p><i>Country Programme Review</i></p>



	<i>10,000 people directly benefited from SGP projects in terms of knowledge/skills, conservation awareness and income increase etc.</i>	
<u>Strategic Initiative 2:</u> <i>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</i>	<i>At least 15 CPAs targeted for livelihood enhancements</i> <i>At least 5 numbers CPAs have facilitated access to microcredit opportunities (including women entrepreneurs).</i> <i>At least 5 projects have supported the development of Community Based Ecotourism within targeted CPAs, CF and CFI</i> <i>At least 30% of communities and families in targeted CPAs and CF areas practices sustainable agriculture and fisheries and food security and agro-forestry techniques.</i> <i>4 linkages and partnerships for sustainable food production practices (such as diversification and sustainable intensification) and supply chain management (esp. SMEs)</i> <i>6 small-holder farmers supported towards the achievement of national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets.</i>	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (<i>as part of midterm and final Progress reports</i>) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)
<u>Strategic Initiative 3:</u> <i>Low-carbon energy access co-benefits</i>	<i>At least 10 KW of installed renewable energy capacity from local technologies (e.g on types of renewable energy technology biomass, small hydro, solar).</i> <i>At least 3 typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication.</i> <i>At least 500 households achieving energy access, with co-benefits estimated and valued</i> <i>At least 30% of community and sustainable use zones established to promote enhanced carbon stock through forest restoration efforts.</i> <i>At least 30,000 hectares of forests and non-forest lands for alternative land use with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated. Current number is zero.</i>	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (<i>as part of midterm and final Progress reports</i>) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)
<u>Strategic Initiative 6:</u> <i>CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms</i>	<i>At least three CSO-government-private sector dialogues convened to support community voice and representation in national/ sub-national policy development.</i> <i>At least 500 of representatives from social inclusion group (indigenous people, women, youth, persons with disability, farmers, other marginalized groups)</i>	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database Country Programme Review



	<p><i>supported with meaningful participation in dialogue platforms.</i></p> <p><i>At least three of Public-Private Partnership on key global environmental issues promoted</i></p>	
<p>Strategic Initiative 7:</p> <p><i>Enhancing social inclusion</i></p>	<p><i>At least 20,000 of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (GEF core indicator 11)</i></p> <p><i>At least 5 of SGP projects led by women and/or mainstream concrete mechanisms for increased participation of women.</i></p> <p><i>11 of SGP projects that have targeted support for Indigenous Peoples in terms of country level programming and management.</i></p> <p><i>At least two of SGP projects that demonstrate appropriate models of engaging youth</i></p> <p><i>At least one of SGP projects that demonstrate models of engaging persons with disability.</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 8:</p> <p><i>Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management</i></p>	<p><i>15 of projects administering results management modalities in programme design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.</i></p> <p><i>Frequency of updating SGP database for effective data collection, management and analysis supporting gains in programme performance and learning. Weekly</i></p> <p><i>At least one of south- south exchanges at global and regional levels to transfer knowledge, replicate technology, tools and approaches on global environmental issues.</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p>

9. National Steering Committee Endorsement

NSC members involved in OP7 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
Mr. Sano AKLHTERUZZAMAN , Executive Director of Save the Earth Cambodia (STEC)	
H.E. Kim Nong , Deputy Director General, General Directorate of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection, MoE	



Mr. Mak Mony , Director, Department of Planning and Statistics, MAFF	
Dr. Prum Somany , Director, International Cooperation Department, MAFF	
Mr. Sim Bunthoeun , Country Program Manager, Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Program (NTFP-EP)	
Mr. Pinreak Sous , Policy Analyst/ Representative of UNDP RR, UNDP Country Office	
Ms. Yun Mane , Lawyer of the Bar Association of the The Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia Mondulkiri Province, Kingdom of Cambodia	
Ms. Nop Navy , Programme Manager of the Asia Foundation	
Mr. Chhith Sam Ath , Deputy Chief of Party of USAID Green Prey Lang	
Ms. Khorn Dinravy , Technical Advisor on Climate Change Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)	
Mr. Vann Piseth , Founder and Senior Consultant, Enterprise Development Institute (EDI)	
Mr. Touch Vina , Deputy Director General, General Directorate of Environmental Knowledge and Information, MoE	

ANNEXES (optional)

Annex 1: Central Cardamom Mountain National Park Baseline survey report

Annex 2: Scoping Exercise Report

Annex 3: Supporting details for specific global partnership Co-financing such as ICCAs phase II, COMDEKs phase III and IPs Access to energy innovative programmes