



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

CAMBODIA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD JULY 2016 - JUNE 2022

Country Programme Name	Cambodia						
Year Started	2005						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	126	125	251				
Grant amount committed	4,476,032	4,756,702	9,232,734				
Project level co-financing in cash	1,969,610	723,482	2,693,091				
Project level co-financing in kind	2,910,201	2,373,096	5,283,297				
Total co-financing *	12,733,090						
Source: SGP database as of July 2022 * Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed							
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	-	2	4	-	6	1	13
Climate Change	-	3	1	-	-	2	6
Sustainable Forest Management	-	5	-	5	-	-	10
Capacity Development	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
International Waters	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total Projects Completed	-	10	5	6	8	6	35

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	-	2	4	-	6	1	13
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	1	2	-	2	-	5
Hectares of PAs	-	2,805	73,150	-	1,925	-	77,880
Number of significant species conserved	-	-	5	-	7	-	12
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	1	12	1	-	14
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	37,380	7,571	4,135	-	49,086
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	3	1	-	-	2	6
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	2
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	104,910	5,123	7,571	7,866	776	126,246
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	10	1	1	-	3	15
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	4	1	3	-	2	10

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	108	427	10	-	396	941
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	1	1	1	-	2	5
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	10	4	5	-	-	19
Sustainable Forest Management							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	5	-	5	-	-	10
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	9,519	-	9,795	7,866	-	27,180
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Land based pollution reduced (tons)	-	-	-	-	-	958	958
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-	-	-	-	1,793	1,793
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Sustainable pesticide management	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Organic farming	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	3
Development of alternatives to chemicals	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	3

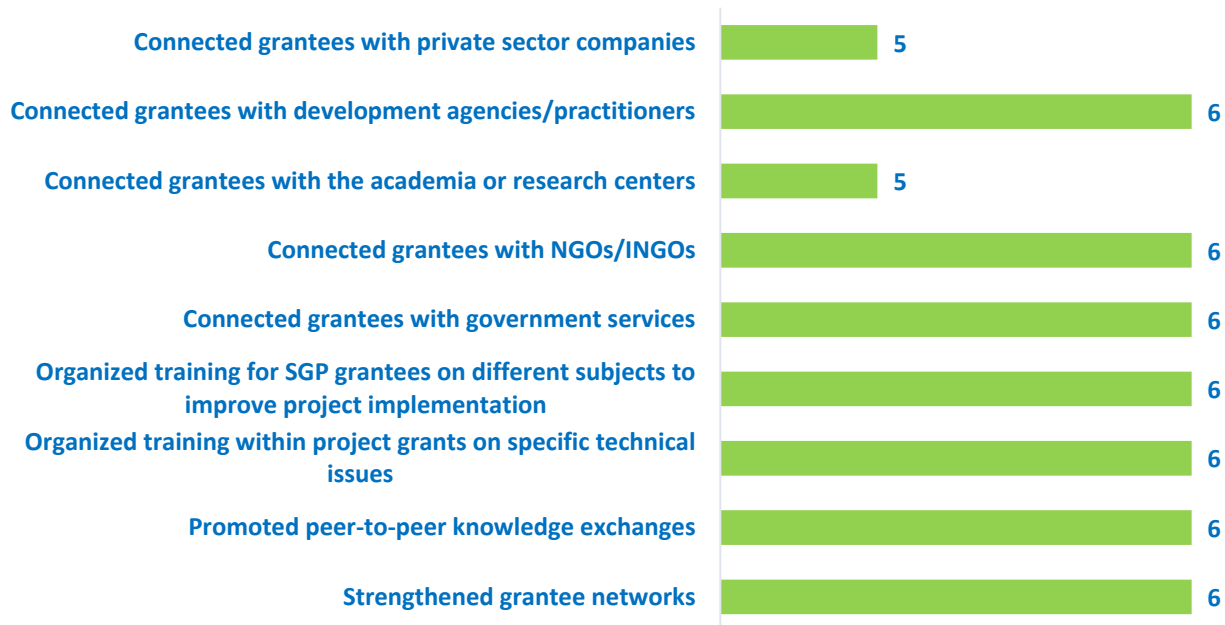
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	6	5	4	6	5	26
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	6	5	1	-	5	17
Community-level trainings conducted	-	7	1	4	6	15	33
Number of project monitoring visits	6	13	14	12	7	7	59
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	10	4	8	7	8	41

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	60	60	45	4	60	60	48

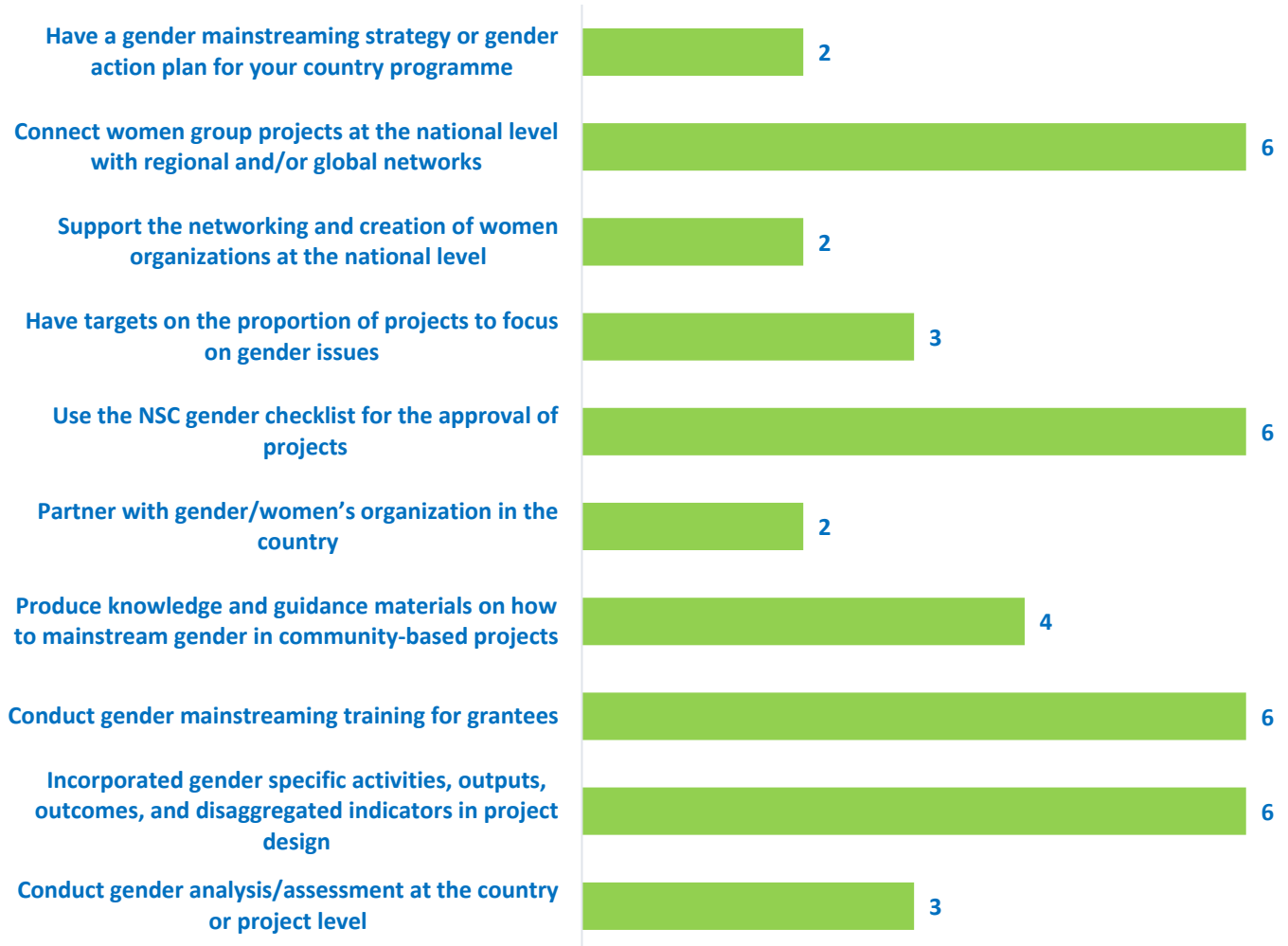
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

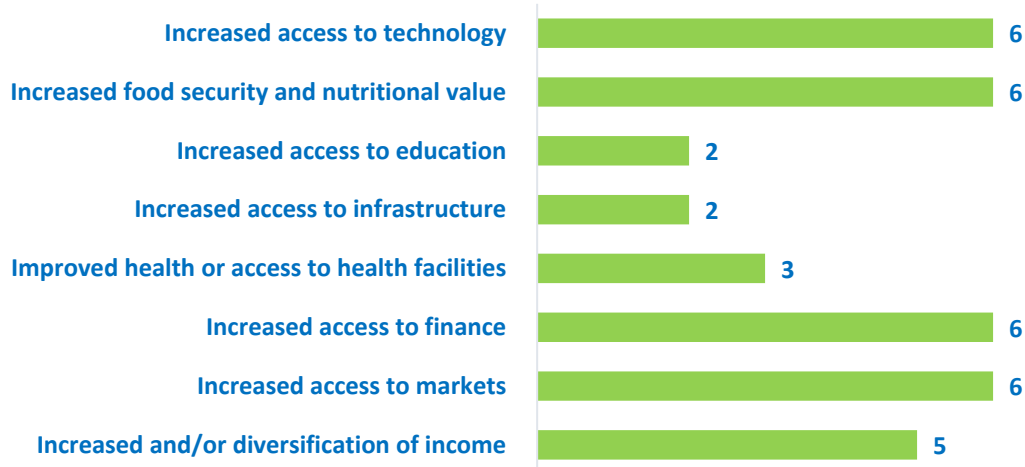
Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



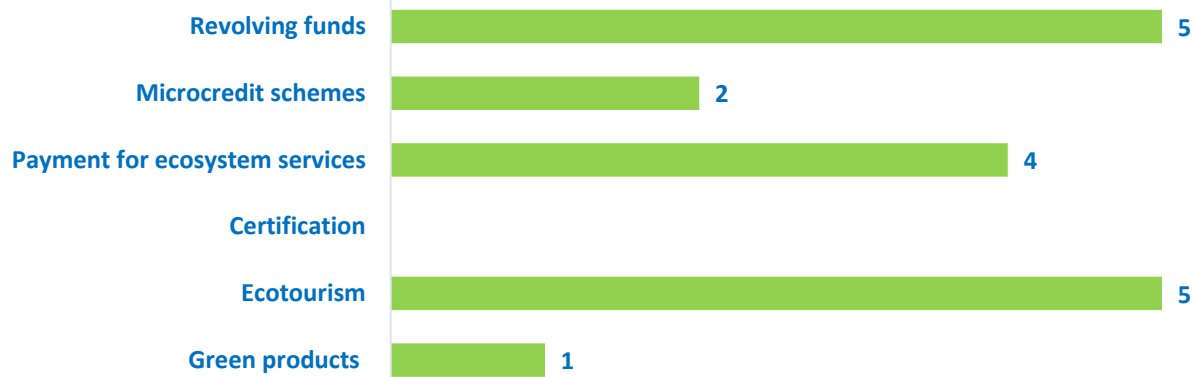
**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Sustainable Land management

In **Cambodia**, SGP supported grantee, *My Village Organisation* to help Prov Indigenous People and Community Forestry (CF) committee members in the implementation of sustainable forestry resource management that conserved 1,073.08 hectares of forestry area, with the ultimate objective to reduce the pressure on forest exploitation and increase income. In the country, forests were extremely important for the livelihood and well-being of the population. 85 percent of Cambodians lived in rural communities, and they were heavily reliant on forest resources to meet their daily substance needs. However, inadequate policies and forest management escalated in loss of forest resources, environmental degradation and exploitation as well economic insecurity for the local population. Rural communities reported low productivity with 9 chickens per household, 40% chicken mortality, 0.1 ha of cultivated land per household, productivity of 0.26 ton per hectare and 30% of vegetable productivity loss due to pest destruction.

The project provided support to 120 families by offering technical assistance to diversify crops and improve agricultural technique, ultimately reducing the pressure on forest exploitation. It also enhanced CF recognition from relevant stakeholders, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF); rehabilitated and improved the community-based water reservoir and water gate in order to enable access to water for household consumption and irrigation. As long-term results, the project will also contribute to the Provincial Development Plan (2020-2024), the Commune Development Plan (2020-2024), the Commune Investment Programme (2020-2024) regarding the protection of natural resources and water supply as well as working towards the achievement of SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 6 and SDG 15. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021).**

International Waters

In **Cambodia**, the Action for Research and Development completed a project strengthening community capacity for mangrove conservation in Prey Nup District, Preah Sihanouk Province. In the district, littering was the main challenge, which flows into the sea through canals and seriously affected marine biodiversity and the well-being of local people. Two meetings were organized with the participation of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resource Officers of Prey Nup district, Commune Councilors, community representatives, and representatives from waste collection companies. As results, contracts were signed with waste collection companies. A total of 2 tons of waste in targeted communes (Prey Nup and Toul Tortoeung) are collected daily from the village to the landfill sites designated by district/provincial authorities. In addition, education was conducted by community extension workers at the household level in the two communes on keeping, placing and packaging waste, negative effects of waste, and promoting a better environment. Two community clean campaigns were conducted with the participation of the district governor of Prey Nup, district environment officer, Fisheries Administration officer, commune councilors, police, schoolteachers, students, village security volunteers, business sellers, and local villagers. Plastic bags, bottles, and other plastic trash were collected in public areas including main roads, canals, bridges, etc. It was reported that approximately 1 to 1.5 tons of waste have been collected, packed, and placed in the trash bins properly. As a result, the project has contributed to the implementation of SAP in the South China Sea by restoring and conserving 3,431 hectares of the marine ecosystem, including sustainable use and management of community fishing domain by conducting regular patrolling, conservation of seagrass, and protection of existing mangrove areas and replanting 25,000 small mangrove trees in 15 hectares of degraded areas. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022).**

CSO – Government Dialogue

Cambodia SGP team supported *NGO Forum on Cambodia* in organizing the 7th National Farmer Forum “The Enhancement of Multi-Stakeholder Engagement for Access to Water, Capital, and Markets”, which was held in December 2017. The total of 320 delegates (88 of them were women) participated in the forum including government, civil society, academic, research and religious institutions, private sector as well as farmer representatives from 25 provinces. 7 of SGP grantees were

also part of the organizing committee. The purpose of the forum was to provide opportunities for stallholder farmers and farmer associations to engage in discussion and strengthen partnership with relevant institutions working in the agricultural sector. SGP contribution towards supporting farmers in accessing capital and technical support was highlighted at the forum. The issues and concerns raised by the farmers were documented and served as a basis for developing a set of policy recommendations. Some of the key recommendations include provision of capacity building to the farmers and supporting sustainable farming in climate change adaptation; investing in construction of small and medium scale irrigation schemes; lowering interest rates for loans for smallholders and special provisions for loan repayment for farmers facing disaster risks. The recommendations are currently being finalized and will be submitted to the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water, the 3rd Commission of the National Assembly, financial institutions, development partners, agri-business companies and other relevant stakeholders to promote implementation of effective policies in response to the challenges faced by the small landholder farmers. An informal working group comprised of farmers, CSOs, agri-business companies and the government agencies helped to strengthen collaboration, build trust and continue dialogue. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

In **Cambodia**, the SGP team worked with *NGO Forum* on the organisation of the 9th Farmer Forum on “Smallholder Farmers during COVID-19”. 190 people (73 female), from 14 provinces attended the event, which was chaired by the National Assembly representatives, keynote speakers and representatives of technical institutions. On this occasion, smallholder farmers, civil society organisations, policy research institutes, ministries and development partners had the opportunity to share their views on improving the market demand, promote relevant policies to support Smallholder Farmers during the COVID-19 pandemic, and strength cooperation to help farmers invest in agriculture. As a result of this dialogue, the participants reached the conclusion that key organisations should increase the widespread dissemination of agriculture safety standards, the Ministry of Agriculture should increase funding to support agricultural communities, loan repayments should be postponed, and quality control for fish, meat and vegetable should be strengthened. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

In **Cambodia**, three regional province workshops on the amendment of the Forestry Law and the Protected Areas Law were organized in collaboration with the NGO Forum on Cambodia and the Secretariat of the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD) in May 2022. The workshops gathered 15 provincial administrations, provincial departments, and local authorities with a total of 117 participants, 70 representatives of civil society organizations, 9 representatives of indigenous organizations, and 117 community representatives including 53 indigenous peoples. As a result, the workshop organizing committee received a few substantial inputs from stakeholders at the sub-national level to better respond to the management and sustainability of natural resources, as outlined in the entry-level report. With these inputs, in partnership with the Royal Government for the effectiveness of natural resource governance, the NGO Forum on Cambodia and the NCDD will continue the discussions at national workshops with civil society organizations and community representatives on the input for the amendment of the Forestry Law and the Protected Areas Law, aiming to promote the rights of communities in customary tenure, as well as roles and responsibilities of local authorities and stakeholders at the sub-national level in the sustainability of natural resources. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

South-South Exchange

Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, **Cambodia**, and Timor Leste. In 2016, a team of 60 participants from *India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Timor Leste*, convened in Kathmandu, Nepal for a workshop, funded by World Health Organization to learn from the SGP’s experience on health waste management practices. Further uptake of HECAF’s successfully used techniques and *modus operandi* is expected by professionals from visiting countries. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

In **Cambodia**, SGP project “Community Forestry Conservation for Community Economic Development (CFCCD)” was conceptualized to support two Community Forestry areas spread over 3,104 hectares, in Samaki community forestry in Anlog Veng district and O Thmarda Tekkhiev community forestry in Trapaing Prasat district of Oddar Meanchey province. With an overall objective of ensuring that the two-community forestry’s are sustainably conserved, and the biodiversity resources are sustainably used for improving the livelihood and food security of the members of the community forestry; through promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture, establishing NTFP groups for processing and marketing of NTFPs products and Community Based Eco-Tourism (CBET).

The project has contributed to sustainable management and use of the 3,104 hectares of forest by enhancing patrolling activities in the community forestry. A 4,350m canal has been constructed at the boundary of the forestry to prevent land encroachment for farming by surrounding community members, and a pond has been dug in Samaki community forestry for wild animals and community’s use. It has built the capacities of the CBET sub-committee in O’Thmarda Teuk Khiev community forestry, to establish, manage and run CBET to gain income for conserving their forest. The project has also supported 50 families to implement Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA). Overall, the project facilitated participation of the community forestry’s committee members at National REDD strategy consultation workshop and has contributed in achieving the country’s CBR+ plan and UN-REDD+ program, by aligning the community’s needs and priorities with expected CBR+/REDD+ project outputs. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.