

SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP6

OP6 resources (estimated US\$)

- a. **Core funds: USD 400,000**
- b. **OP5 remaining balance: 0**
- c. **STAR funds: N/A**
- d. **Other Funds to be mobilized: TBD**

Background

As a GEF corporate programme, SGP aligns its operational phase strategies to that of the GEF, and provides a series of demonstration projects for further scaling up, replication and mainstreaming. Action at the local level by civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities is deemed a vital component of the GEF 20/20 Strategy (i.e. convening multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits, contribute to UNDP's Strategic Plan, and focus on sustainable development). At the global level, the SGP OP6 programme goal is to "effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action."

The country program strategy was developed through identifying the key landscape area of focus and criteria to identify the additional 30% of funding outside selected landscape. There was a three steps process starting with consultations at a national level with key ministry members and NGOs, the SGP NSC committee, and key internal UNDP personnel, to select the landscape. The landscape was selected through reviewing key biodiversity areas including ecosystem value and national priority. The second step was local level consultations, in order to identify problems, solutions, and feasible actions. During this process, a baseline survey was conducted to provide a situational analysis, and identify indicators and targets. Both local consultations and baseline survey included feedback from provincial technical department personnel (PDoE and PDoMAFF), Kulen Park Management staff, commune council representatives, district governors, community members, leaders from the Community Protected Areas, and Community Forestry. The third step was feedback and consolidation. A provincial level workshop was held to validate the results of the baseline survey and potential activities, and the results were presented at a national workshop, then validated and endorsement at the SGP NSC meeting.

1 SGP Country Program – Summary Background

1.1 a) *National Results and Accomplishments achieved by the country programme from previous phases and up to OP5*

Cambodia joined the global GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) UNDP in 2004. The National Coordinator was on board in 2005. The National Steering Committee (NSC) established in 2005, initially to manage both the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) UNDP and the Programme for Promote Tropical Forestry – Small Grants Programme (SGP-PTF, which ran through 2007). The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) UNDP and SGP-PTF were launched at the same time in Cambodia, with a joint launching ceremony on 31 August 2005. The two programmes used the same National Steering Committee and had many similar procedures. In late 2010, Cambodia GEF SGP have mobilised more than USD 4 million from Swedish Government/Sida with MAP CBA parallel financing to implement a Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP) which is 4 years programme implemented by UNDP CO using the SGP as the delivery mechanism and use the same NSC

members. During OP5, Cambodia SGP also implemented COMDEKs as part of Satoyama initiative and Community Based REDD+ as part of UNREDD initiative. The total projects funded from previous phases up to OP5 is 200 which 106 projects is funded during OP5 plus 66 CBA projects funded by Sida/Swedish and 10 projects CBR+ UNREDD initiative funding and 30 project under GEF core fund and delivered more than USD 1,48 million (CORE and COMDEKs) to local NGOs and COBs and leveraged \$235,843.21 cash and \$592,567.60 in-kind co-financing. Projects are distributed in 21 provinces of Cambodia with 47,023 household beneficiaries. The projects supported 43 Community Forestry and 12 CPAs which 105,070 ha biodiversity areas are sustainable use and manage by communities; 28 Community Fisheries which 97,889 ha of fresh and marine fishing domain under community conserved; 550 tons of CO2 reduced; 954 tons of waste from market were separated and produced 76 tons of compost that reduced 477 tons of GHG.

SGP Cambodia also delivered USD 4.2 million fund from Sida Swedish to fund 66 LNGOs/CBOs Community Based Adaption projects, that were implemented by 44 local NGOs and 8 CBOs in 428 villages, 113 communes, 59 districts from 21 provinces of Cambodia, to build adaptive capacity of 22,618 families (96,365 people/50,792 women) and to support 113 communes to mainstream climate change adaptation priorities into Commune Development Plan and Commune Investment Programme (CDP/CIP).

Delivered CBR+ UNREDD initiative which committed USD 400,000\$ and 50% of total fund were delivered to 10 LNGOs/CBOs to conserve 24,485 ha of forest which benefit to 8,932 families and 2736 IPs.

1.1 b) Links to Global Environmental Benefits

SGP Cambodia has worked in synergy as well as in a supportive role to implement community components of GEF full-sized projects and UNDP funded programmes that needed to engage communities and CSOs on the ground in a cost effective way by utilizing an already established mechanism with local presence. These partnerships have been mutually reinforcing. On the other hand, SGP's knowledge and experience working with communities and CSOs at the local level help FSPs work better with these stakeholders. For example, SGP Cambodia used to implement the UNEP/GEF South China Sea project worked together to ensure the delivery of USD 120,000 in grants with more than 50% from SGP and another 50% from the South China Sea project) to communities via 7 projects in support of the implementation of the South China Sea SAP. The FSP provided technical and training support as well as government networking for communities and CSOs while SGP provided its grantmaking mechanism to ensure fast and efficient funds flow to communities as well as oversee the implementation of these community-based projects. As a result 2,079 hectares of seagrass and 12,618 hectares of mangrove were put under sustainable management.

Scaling up, replication, and mainstreaming, however, remains a challenge in Cambodia SGP programmes as Cambodia is category as LDC and over 30% of SGP's grantees are Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and small LNGOs, which by their very nature are focused on the community level. To enable them to work on larger challenges beyond the community, or to engage other national actors in further replication of their results, requires extra effort and resources. While SGP country programmes have helped form grantee networks, these networks need to be further connected with others to reach the national level in terms of communications and exchange and in terms of representation at national level dialogues.

1.2 Situational Analysis

Cambodia is dependent on biodiversity and natural resources for socio-economic development¹. There is increasing habitat fragmentation fueled by economic demands and population growth (through migration and urbanization); the population in 2013 was estimated at 15.2 million, with a growth rate of 1.7%². Problems include exploitation of forests, marine and coastal areas, land degradation, and agricultural pollution. Direct pressures include land use-change, climate change, habitat fragmentation, unsustainable resource extraction, and overharvesting.

The Kulen Mountain area (Phnom Kulen National Park – PKNP) within the watershed has 14 species of fish, 84 species of amphibians and reptiles (including 7 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species), 198 birds, 44 mammals (including 7 species of bats), of which eight of Key Species of international concern, most significantly the Pileated Gibbon, Indochinese Silver Langur, Bengal Slow Loris, and Binturong³. The Kulen area provides biodiversity corridor links to the Northern Plains, including Kulen Prumtep.

Specific problems include limited access of water to some villages (for agriculture and home use), unprotected water resources, and lack of coordination on water resources between the source point and point of use. There is also high pressure on forests due to illegal logging and expanding agriculture. The deforestation and pollution of the area is impacting water resources to the downstream area, including limiting water resources to the lower agriculture plains, and the supply to the Tonle Sap. Forest ecosystems that are well-managed can reduce flash floods, reduce frequent floods, and regulate underground water for the temples of the Angkor Archeologic Park.

Unsustainable land use is also seen in the area, for example cashew crops, which deplete soil nutrients. Benefits of tourism are concentrated primarily on a small group of people who for the most part are not long-term residents of the area.

An open dialogue between civil society and decision makers and implementers is required to create space for civic society to work together with key government sections. There have been recent shifts in both administration and potential policies that can affect communities. The recent LANGO law may affect how community groups are organized and what they are and are not able to carry out. There have also been recent changes in the roles of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries. A Prakas has been passed that MoE will be responsible for all areas for conservation, however further definition and clarity is required as the Prakas can be interpreted in more than one manner, and clear responsibilities between MoE and MAFF have not yet been established. On Kulen Mountain itself, MoE has recently taken over more responsibility, including the entry check-point; a private concession previously charged an entry fee, which MoE has agreed to move. The increased involvement of MoE gives opportunity for more advocacy on the part of communities (for example for funding). In addition, more tourists are expected in the area due to removal of the entry fee, so there is greater opportunity for communities to benefit from this.

GEF 6 full-size project priorities include the northwest corridor connecting Thailand, Kulen Prumtep, Angkor Wat (World Heritage), and Tonle Sap (UNESCO Biosphere) to preserve biodiversity. Focal areas are biodiversity, land degradation and sustainable forest

¹ National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; 2015

² NR5, in National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015

³ Hayes, B, et al, (2013); *A Biodiversity Assessment of Phnom Kulen National Park, with Recommendations for Management*; ISAC, ACCB

management, with a geographic focus on the watersheds of Stung Siem Reap, Stung Chikreng, and Stung Staung, in addition to Stung Sen, and the protected areas of Boeung Per Wildlife Sanctuary, Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary, and Phnom Kulen National Park.

1.3 Contributing Experiences and Resources (Partnerships and Co-financing)

Partnership initiatives include the *Satoyama* Initiative/COMDEKS, the CBR+ Country Plan, MAP CBA, and CBBAP. Strategic partnerships will be built where local NGOs work in the same strategic area as key government projects. This will allow resource and information sharing. FAO is working on district watershed management in nearby downstream areas of Varin, and will be implementing participatory commune land use planning. UNDP and FAO have the resources to support NGO led commune land use planning in the selected landscape area. APSARA authority is implementing livelihood projects at the base of the mountain to support cultural heritage and heritage crops, in addition to expanding irrigation in the area for farming. There is synergy potential to cooperate with APSARA Authority, particularly in regards to irrigation capabilities. The APSARA Authority, along with ADF, are co-managing new APA areas (Archeological Protected Areas), while ADF is implementing livelihood support programs. The APSARA Authority has knowledge of the water situation and water management needs, and has the ability to carry out larger-scale water infrastructure works. MOE is taking on more responsibility in Kulen Park administration, in addition to shifting to the new Prakas covering MOE responsibility of all conservation actions. MOE is in a position to support and help facilitate options for local groups, including funding options (eg supporting land use planning initiatives for agriculture, supporting community rights to eco-tourism in their areas). GIZ will implement a biodiversity-based products value chain project in the landscape area.

Previous experience the COMDEKS project showed that where limited funding is available, it is preferable to limit the area of coverage. Concentrating funds to a smaller landscape area, as is the approach during this phase, will allow impact in a specific area, and improved ability for project oversight. Lessons from the *Satoyama* Initiative/COMDEKS project illustrate the need for increased horizontal (village and commune to commune) and vertical communication (from villages and communes to district and national level). Facilitation of direct communication from the village level to higher levels (not only through NGOs) is beneficial to sustainability. It was noted in the project the importance of exchange visits for beneficiaries to see working results and for hands-on learning. Synergy will also be seen with the COMDEKS project, which emphasizes livelihood options together with conservation, and tracks results with landscape – level indicators.

SGP works in synergy with the full size GEF program; the small grants enable participatory community inclusion of CSOs and communities in global environmental action⁴. This allows more synergy and increase impact of projects, while allowing direct community participation.. The full sized GEF projects can establish direct government links and utilize a higher level of resources, while SGP projects work at the community level; together a wider reach of stakeholders is involved. The SGP works directly with local communities to provide grants to protect the environment and support livelihoods, while the full-size GEF projects work at a policy level, focusing more on technical and training support and networking. There will be an ability to save time and costs by taking advantage of existing SGP country program mechanism for community based / CSO grant making, allowing a foundation for scaling up.

⁴ GEF-6 PIF OP-6 – GEF Small Grants Program – Sixth Operational Phase

A higher focus will be seen in OP-6 at a global level in regards to climate change mitigation, with the implementation of the Community Based REDD+ Country Plan Cambodia, which will have high participation from provincial government departments, fisheries and forestry cantonments, CBOs, community fisheries and forests, and indigenous people. The program fits within overall SGP initiatives, and therefore will be complementary to other SGP projects.

Table 1. Sources of funding for Cambodia GEF SGP 2005-2015.

Sources of fund	Thematic Areas	Amount (USD)	Duration
COMDEKS	Landscape Maintenance and Rebuilding of Socio-ecological Production	280,000	2012-2015
CBR+	Community Based REDD+ programme focus on forest conservation and development of forest dependent livelihood.	400,000	2015-2018
GEF CORE/RAF	Biodiversity conservation, land degradation, climate change mitigation, international water protection	2,986,446	2005-2013
Sida/Swedish	Climate Change Adaptation and livelihood improvement	4,176,852	2010-2015
AusAID/MAP CBA	Climate Change Adaptation and livelihood improvement	250,000	2010-2012
UNDP	Climate Change Adaptation, Livelihood improvement and water supply	640,000	2007-2009
UNEP	International (marine) water protection	120,000	2008-2009
TOTAL		8,853,298	2005-2018

2 SGP OP6 COUNTRY PROGRAMME NICHE

In consultation with National Steering Committees and a broad base of stakeholders, the Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Program Operational Program 6 (OP-6) have determine four (4) strategic initiatives as multi-focal platforms for the implementation of its small projects at the country level rather than the usual six or more focal areas.

Cambodia SGP will focus on four multi-focal initiatives, for which the programmes will prioritize the major portion 70% of their grant-making to further sharpen the scope of SGP grant-making in order to achieve greater strategic impact from clustering and synergies.

(a) Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation

During OP6, Cambodia SGP has identified Stung Siem Reap watershed areas (focus on zone 5 and zone 6) as an important ecosystems and use a landscape and seascape (CLSC) approach for their protection and sustainable use. With this initiative, Cambodia SGP will implement a multi-focal approach involving communities in buffer zones (zone 5) and Kulen National park (zone 6) thus providing connectivity for complex landscape mosaics.

(b) Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology

Cambodia SGP's niche will be in the production buffer zones of its identified critical ecosystems, also in forest corridors in danger of fragmentation. Small grants in this initiative will be applied in synergy with the GEF-6 SLM for Climate-Smart Agriculture program.

(c) Low-Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits

SGP will contribute to satisfying global demand for energy services for people without access to electricity and those that still rely on traditional biomass for Cooking. In the selection landscape of Stung Siem Reap watershed areas (Zone 5 and Zone 6), around 99% of community members are still using firewood for cooking and battery for light. Within this initiative, Cambodia SGP will focus on providing bottom-up energy solutions that are low-

cost and provide high potential for carbon emissions reductions. SGP will align its efforts with the larger framework of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) to facilitate mainstreaming and scaling up.

(d) Local to Global Chemicals Management Coalitions

Cambodia SGP will focus its 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 raising on the safety use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide as agreed by NSC members as cross cutting issue which all funded project should be included in their project design.

In addition to the support mechanisms at country level and at the global level, under a *Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge* program, Cambodia SGP will set up the following knowledge platforms: (a) Digital library of Community Innovations for the Global Environment, and; (b) South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform.

The implementation of the four strategic initiatives in the selected Landscape and portfolio programming will be closely coordinated with the *support mechanisms* available at the national/local levels and *the knowledge platforms*. While strategic initiatives will provide context and inputs to support mechanisms and knowledge platforms the latter will provide an enabling environment and will scale up the impacts of the strategic initiatives nationally and globally through networking and knowledge exchange.

Gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment are relevant to all of the strategic initiatives, support mechanisms and the global knowledge platforms. Cambodia SGP will acknowledge gender differences and will support actions to promote women's role in implementation of programs and projects under the strategy. In Cambodia, we have selected two NSC members as Gender Focal point and benefiting to women is one of the project selection criteria's.

2.1 Alignment with national priorities

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

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
International Frameworks/Treaties	
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)	1 st communication completed in 1993 (August 2002) 2 nd Communication assessment in 2010 and completed in November 2015
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	As we have CCSP which covered climate change adaptation and mitigation we did not do NAMA. However MANA feasibility has been conducted in 2014.
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	25 December 2006
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Signe in 1994 and ratified in 1997.
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	In the process of development. Draft NAP has been submitted to MAFF for inputs.

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Adopted on 22nd May 2001, entered into force on 17th May 2004
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	2002
Minamata Convention 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
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
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	11 January 2007
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	08 July 2015
National Policy on Green Growth	01 March 2013
National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 (NSDP)	17 July 2014
Climate Change Action Plan 2016- 2018	January 2016
National Protected Area Strategic Management Framework (2015)	2015
National Environment Strategy and Action Plan	2015 (in progress)
Draft Environmental Code	To be finalized in 2017
National Policy on Rural Electrification by Renewable Energy	Jan 2007
National Policy, Strategy, and Action Plan on Energy Efficiency in Cambodia	May 2013; draft version
Climate Change Strategic Plan for Manufacturing, and Energy Sector	2013

2.2 Opportunities

Several of the more recent government strategies such as the draft National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and the draft National Protected Area Strategic Management Framework are linked to the first three strategies. The recently completed CBR+ Country Plan Cambodia (SGP-UNDP) (2015-2017) links to the initiative on low carbon energy access co-benefits through exploring alternative low emissions. Some of the other relevant conventions/frameworks to the country strategy include the National Environment Strategy and Action Plan, Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2018, Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

A key opportunity is to engage in participatory commune land use planning in and around the protected areas, including the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Land Management, Ministry of Agriculture, commune councils, district council representatives, and involved NGOs will be implemented to ensure communities are using land in a way that is appropriate for longer term sustainable use, and in a way that is appropriate and acceptable for community members. This may involve a mix of private managed land and community managed land. UNDP and/or FAO is able to provide support towards the training; the overall process and key actions would be facilitated by an NGO. Past, present and future land use mapping will also be carried out to visualize changes over time and future impacts. The APSARA Authority has in-depth knowledge of the water management needs in the Kulen Mountain area, and is currently undergoing studies on water options.

2.3 Strategic Directions – National Priorities and UNDP CO Strategic Programming

Some of the key niche country program initiatives identified include strengthening integration of local communities into national-level decision making, documenting and exchanging knowledge and lessons learned, and providing strategic support to community engagement until longer-term projects start up. 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. The SGP Country Programme Strategy is aligned with the overall priorities laid out in the current National Strategic Development Plan in promoting environmental conservation, protection, and climate resilience. It will support among others the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016, the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023, through support to conservation of landscapes, improving governance of priority landscapes (including biodiversity conservation), capacity building for water resource management and ensuring climate resilience of critical ecosystem.

The landscape selection links strongly to multiple national priorities, along with GEF initiatives. The COMDEKS program has been implemented in the landscape during the pilot phase. A landscape-wide baseline and follow-up assessment has been done using landscape-specific monitoring indicators. A planned GEF full-scale proposal “Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) in the productive, natural and forested landscape of Northwest Region (NWR) of Cambodia.

By complementing the GEF program, it will serve to both save time and reduce costs in terms of grant-making, and ultimately increase effectiveness.

There is government support for Kulen Mountain project; the Ministry of Environment is currently expanding their role in the area and adjusting their management input to the park and surrounding areas.

APSARA authority is implementing livelihood projects at the base of the mountain to support cultural heritage and heritage crops, in addition to expanding irrigation in the area for farming. There is synergy potential to cooperate with APSARA Authority, particularly in regards to irrigation capabilities.

The Tonle Sap is targeted in the climate change strategic plan (which ensures climate critical systems are protected), the National Biodiversity Strategy plan (which among other areas targets freshwater fisheries and energy sources), the rectangular policy (promoting agriculture), and contains two RAMSAR sites (one newly appointed in 2015).

Strategies devised under the SGP Country Programme Strategy are also contribute the overall aim of UNDP Cambodia Country Programme in poverty reduction, and building pathways out of poverty, through strengthening environmental services and the system of the forest management and protected areas. In addition, UNDP Cambodia is assisting the government to develop a full size GEF project proposal under the CBD, CCD and SFM focal areas focusing on integrated natural resources management of the northern plain. This full size project will support of sustainable landscape management plan in the northern plain, which include Kulen Prumtep National Park, Angkor Protected Landscape, and Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve. Lesson learns as well as activities implemented under the SGP programme will be taken into consideration during the full size project GEF project design and implementation. The full size GEF 6 proposal will also be part of the UNDP larger support to the government’s environmental governance reform particularly in supporting the jurisdiction reform including looking at different management arrangement for Protected Areas, Protection Forest and

Production Forest. Experience supporting the CSOs such as community forests, community fisheries and community protected areas generated under the SGP will be integrated as part of the larger reform support of UNDP to the government.

Table 3 outlines in more detail country program niche opportunities for key potential initiatives, and for each initiative, which national priorities they align with.

Table 3. SGP Contribution to national priorities/GEF-6 corporate results

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ⁵ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ⁶	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
Community landscape/seascape conservation	Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote community-based natural resources management approaches such as Community Forestry and CPA and Water User Groups as well as Community Based Eco-tourism to conserve and sustainably use and manage of Natural resources. Support Community Protected Areas (CPA) and Community Forestry to get official recognition from RGC. Implementation of Community-based REDD+ Country Plan Strengthening integration of local communities into national-level decision making; Support communities to identify and address drivers of deforestation Documenting and exchanging knowledge and lessons learned Well-facilitated small business / enterprise development; link to entrepreneurs for sustainable supply chain Improved management of landscapes Support for the achievement of ICCAs in relation to Aichi targets 11 (protected areas) and 18 (traditional knowledge, innovations and practices) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complement with larger UNDP's on jurisdiction reform on defining boundaries and management arrangement of critical landscape network of Cambodia, that are globally significant
Community landscape/seascape conservation	SGP country programmes improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote community-based natural resources management approaches such as Community Forestry, Community Fisheries and CPA and Water User Groups as well as Community Based Eco-tourism to conserve and sustainably use and management of natural resources. Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in in Zone 5 and Zone 6 of Stung Siem Reap watershed area. Support for the achievement of ICCAs in relation to Aichi target 14 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the natural resource-dependent livelihoods of rural households and indigenous peoples' communities and contribute to long-term food security

⁵ "Niche" refers to the role or contribution that the Country Programme is best fitted to perform and for which the other stakeholders agree with

⁶ Describe only for those OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme.

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ⁵ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ⁶	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
	implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches	(ecosystem services)	
Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology	Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO2 emissions and enhancing resilience to climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with public and private sector to help poor farmers access environmentally friendly fertilizers and to improve food security and to rehabilitate soils • Focus on building the capacities of smallholder organizations and identifying specific problems and proposed solutions by these community level organizations • Promote proven land management systems (such as agro-forestry) and focus on building the capacities of smallholder organizations to innovate with new and more appropriate practices and systems that adaptively utilize traditional knowledge and modern technologies • Promote access to new and appropriate technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting good practices of climate smart agriculture to ensure sustainable land management as well contribute to the reduction of CO2 emission
Energy access co-benefits	Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot and scale up innovative solutions such as promotion of clean technologies (solar applications, etc.) for resilient development pathway
Local to global chemicals coalitions	Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of ecological agriculture practices and products under the full size GEF proposal on Integrated Natural Resources Management in the Northern Plain.

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ⁵ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ⁶	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 dialogue platforms	Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support consultative mechanism for drafting of Environmental Code
Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)	GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated member for gender focal point, disability focal point, youth focal point; indigenous people focal point to ensure review of gender, youth, indigenous peoples considerations in project selection. To mainstream gender considerations in project proposal templates. Promoting social inclusivity which provides direct support for enhancing knowledge, networking and exchange related to promotion of gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment. Reporting built into M&E systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen access and use rights to natural resources of women, indigenous, and youth.
Contribution to global knowledge management platforms	Contribute to GEF KM efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create platform of knowledge exchange that prioritize the documentation and dissemination of practices that have the potential for replication in other countries and that will also facilitate technology uptake and help transfer technical expertise from a community in Cambodia to other communities, CSOs, policymakers and development practitioners. Select 1-2 tested innovative technologies or practices that have significant potential for replicating and up-scaling to document and develop how-to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support knowledge management platform on the 3 Rio Conventions (CBD, CC, and CCD)

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		<p>toolkits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with other organizations that also promote, fund and produce knowledge on innovative community practices such as OXFAM, NGO Forum, CARITAS, etc. 	

3 OP6 STRATEGIES

3.1 Cross-Cutting OP6 Grant-making Strategies

In response to the recent LANGO law may affect how community groups are organized and what they plan to carry out. There have also been recent changes in the key mandate of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries. A prakas has been passed that MoE will be responsible for all conservation resources and MAFF will be responsible for all productive resources. Therefore, NSC members have decided to set aside of 30% of OP6 grants allocation for supporting a numbers of strategic activities outside selected landscape such as:

- Promotion of dialogues between CSO, Gov't and private sector that contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national/sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks
- Policy formulation from CSO, government, and private sector dialogue platform involves youth, indigenous persons, women, and disabled people.
- Coordination between CSOs, Gov't and private sector while removing barriers potentially created under LANGO and other emerging issues
- Designated member for gender focal point, disability focal point, youth focal point; indigenous people focal point to ensure review of gender, youth, children, indigenous peoples considerations in project selection.
- Mainstream gender considerations during project proposal design, implementation and monitoring the progress.
- Promote social inclusivity which provides direct support for enhancing knowledge, networking and exchange related to promotion of gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment.
- Create platform of knowledge exchange that prioritize the documentation and dissemination of practices that have the potential for replication in other countries and that will also facilitate technology uptake and help transfer technical expertise from a community in Cambodia to other communities, CSOs, policymakers and development practitioners
- Select 1-2 tested innovative technologies or practices that have significant potential for replicating and up-scaling to document and develop how-to toolkits.

3.2 Landscape/Seascape-based OP6 grant-making strategies

Stung Siem Reap watershed areas was selected as the target landscape for the SGP OP6 in Cambodia through consultation with key Ministries, INGOs, LNGOs, UNDP and NSC members as well as reviewed secondary sources. The selection used internationally and nationally recognized biodiversity hotspots recommended by stakeholders during consultation process, including the Stung Siem Reap/Tonle Sap Landscape (strongly recommended), Cardamom and Elephant Mountains, including coastal zone (highly recommended), Eastern plains dry forest and and Northern plain (recommended). Overall issues and challenges were reviewed including importance of landscape, which stakeholders are active in the area, activities implemented, and relevance to national priorities/strategies. Options were also assess for downsizing selection based on funding available, what needs doing in the selected area, and community constraints.

Based on the methodology, the Stung Siem Reap watershed areas (zone 5 and zone 6 of socio-ecological zoning done by COMDEKs in the Stung Siem Reap Watershed Area, see Figure 1) was selected as the focus landscape for OP-6 based on a combination of biodiversity and ecosystem service potential, national priorities, and synergy with OP-6 and wider GEF goals.

WHY is Stung Siem Reap and Tonle Sap important?

- Key biodiversity corridor

- High value in ecology, bio diversity and culture: Tonle Sap (Multi-purpose area, 316 250 ha), National Park, Ramsar sites, and Angkor Park
- Highest levels of population density and vulnerable populations
- Under threat from illegal logging
- Largest freshwater lake in Southeast Asia, providing more than 60% of the protein intake for the Cambodian population (UNESCO)
- 490 freshwater fish species, 84 species of amphibians and reptiles, 16 IUCN listed birds (high significance)
- Kulen Mountain provides water inflow to lake; amount has been declining in recent years and the effects can be seen both at the top of Kulen and at the base (affecting amount of water for farming, affecting lake levels and fisheries).

Who (stakeholders) are the implementing or supporting agencies in the landscape?

The Stung Siem Reap Landscape covers from the top of Kulen Mountain to the Tonle Sap. There are multiple protected areas within the landscape. The Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve (which includes Community Fisheries (CFi) runs the perimeter of the lake within the landscape boundary, is are overseen by the Department of Fisheries. Kulen National Park (which includes Community Protected Areas (CPAs) is overseen by MOE with archeology work and water management implemented by APSARA Authority. The Angkor Wat Protected Landscape is overseen by the APSARA Authority. Community Forestry Areas (CFs) are found in mosaic forest areas, but not within any formal protected area, and are overseen by MAFF⁷. There are limited donors in the area. GIZ will implement a biodiversity-based products value chain project in the Zone 6 area. FAO is working on watershed management in downstream Varin area, which includes training for the Svey Leu committee.

What is the relevance with national priorities/strategies?

- Stung Siem Reap links through COMDEKS (only key area of COMDEKS strategy) and highly linked with planned GEF full Site Project: “Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) in the productive, natural and forested landscape of Northwest Region (NWR) of Cambodia. The project targets area 3 Protected Areas (Kulen Prumtep Wildlife Sanctuary, Phnom Kulen National Park, & Beoung Per Wildlife Sanctuary), and 3 watersheds (Stung Siam Reap, Stung Chikreng, & Stung Stung) as well as some parts of Stung Sen. Potential links to co-financing (eg WCS support)
- Government priority for Phnom Kulen / Stung Siem Reap Landscape for ecosystem services; MOE will focus on Kulen National Park management; FA; MOE focus on Tonle Sap Floodplain
- Climate change strategic plan (ensure climate critical systems protected) - Tonle Sap; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan - freshwater fisheries - Tonle Sap; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan - energy resources - Tonle Sap; rectangular policy - agriculture focus - Tonle Sap; 2 RAMSAR sites (one new in Dec 2015)
- Synergy with APSARA Authority initiatives (hydrology, preservation of landscapes, forests, archeology) and the National Forest Programme (2010-1029) (promoting protected areas and wildlife conservation, reforestation, and forestry community establishment / strengthening)
- MoE has recently developed the Kulen Management Plan, which aims to 1) conserve natural resources in the park, 2) preserve cultural and heritage practices, and 3) improve livelihoods of residents. The objectives of the watershed committee (which has integrated forest conservation, pollution control, and riverbank stabilization into district government budgets) also fit well. These objectives are well in line with SGP OP-6 strategies.

⁷ Data extracted from COMDEKS ex-post baseline survey

Coverage (if looking at smaller areas of landscape): Upper Stream of Stung Siem Reap (Ref: Zone 5 and 6 of socio-ecological zoning done by COMDEKS in the Stung Seim Reap Watershed Area, see Figure 2).

The upper zones of Kulen Watershed is a key starting point to address degradation through the watershed – direct links seen from upper deforestation down to the Tonle Sap, including affecting the ability of fish to spawn. By targeting the upper levels it can mitigate current.

What SGP OP6 needs to be done?

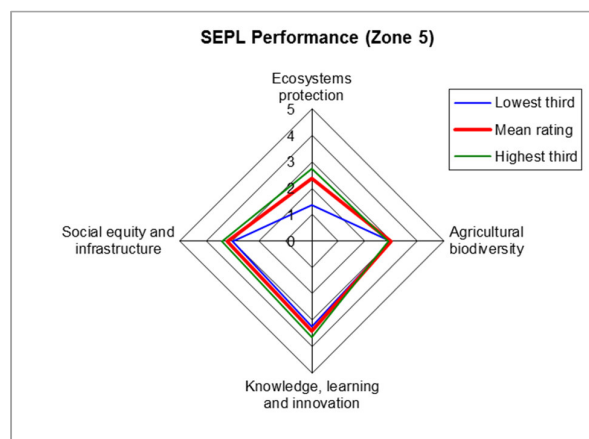
Needs include addressing climate change adaptation (irrigated water, adapted farming practices, ecosystem based adaptation), strengthening protected area management (incl. development and implementation of CF/CPA management plan, reforestation, NRM, ecosystem management and conservation), and promoting the use of renewable energy and efficient use of energy. Livelihood support can be linked to protection and generation of natural resources such as Community Based Eco-tourism, NTFP collection and handicraft production.

What would be the constraints for community or for activities implementation at the landscape?

Economic land concessions, illegal logging in Protected Areas, a current change in management, and the recent LANGO law may be activity constraints.

An assessment of problems and potential opportunities of the target landscape was carried out under COMDEKS in the field based on a variety of methods, and the results included in the indicators. Participatory rural appraisals were organized in two villages in socio-ecological zone 5 and 6). Resource mapping exercises, seasonal calendars and problem/solution analysis were used to complement the set of resilience indicators in Socio-ecological Production landscape and Seascapes (SEPLS), developed by IPSI members Biodiversity International and UNU-IAS. These indicators helped measure and understand the resilience of target landscapes, the data sets were consolidated for each socio-ecological zone. Finally a consultation workshop took place in Siem Reap to present the findings and generate discussion with other stakeholders (local authorities and technical institutions, APSARA Authority, local authority, CF and CPA committees) about strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges of resource management in socio-ecological zone 5 and 6. The data sets were complemented with secondary information available through statistical commune databases. The results from the baseline assessment of the target landscape are summarized below for socio-ecological zone 5 and 6.

Zone 5 is a mosaic of cropping areas and forest patches. A very large majority of households (91% on average) are primarily involved in cropping activities with forest resources being less significant. Dry season agriculture is marginal while the yield of the rainy season rice averages 2.5 t/ha in the zone⁸. Degradation, driven by illegal logging and demographic increases, has worsened in recent years. Some of the depleted areas have been converted into orchards or annual crop plots, while others remain in fallow and will change into shrub or grassland.



⁸ Ibid

Six Community Forests have been organized and five CFs have been recognized and signed CF agreements with the FA. There has been increasing cooperation between local communities, Forestry Administration and development partners. Community forestry areas are considered as multi-functional areas which are not necessarily restricted exclusively to production and silviculture activities but could potentially encompass other forms of landscape management. In this respect, people feel there is a high potential to reinforce and integrate community forestry management schemes with other income generating activities such as agro-forestry and ecotourism.

Zone 6 Most residents are engaged in a rain-fed agriculture system involving both rice and non-rice (chamcar) production. Timber and non-timber forest resource collection are central to their livelihoods. Forest conversion has led to river flow changes due to upper area forest loss⁹, and water quality declines as it travels from upper to lower reaches of the watershed.

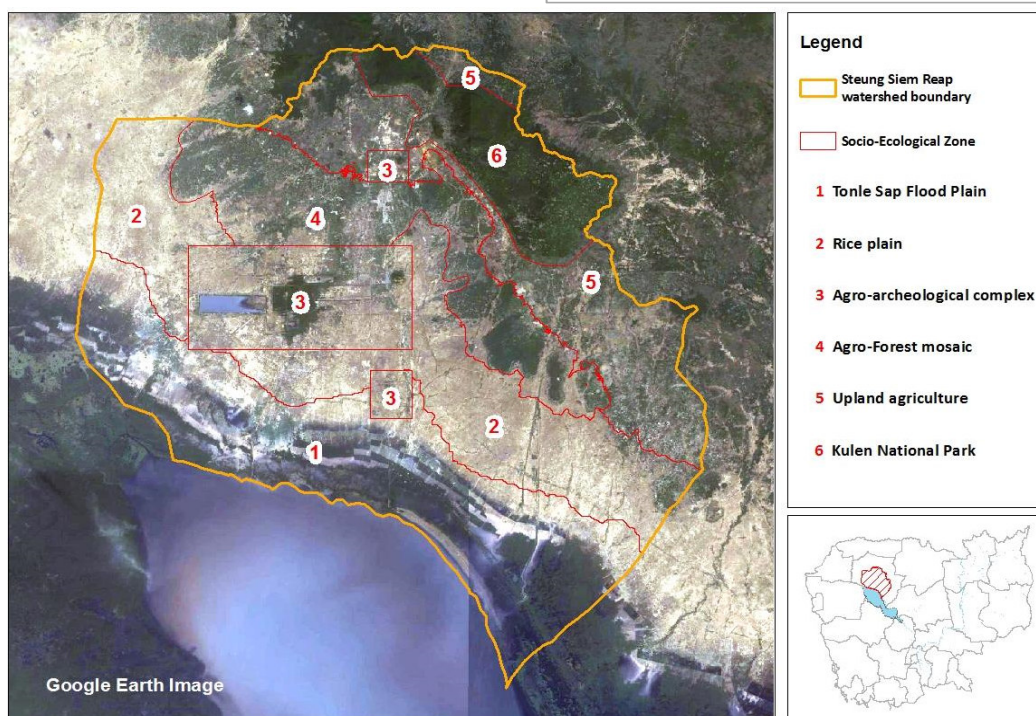
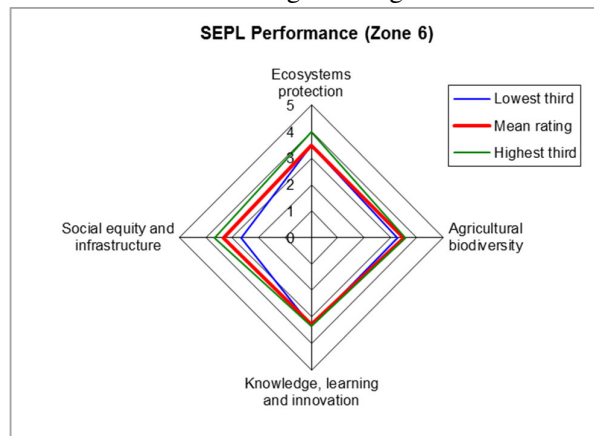


Figure 3 Stung Siem Reap Watershed, reproduced from COMDEKS Cambodia Landscape Strategy 2014

⁹ Kirsch, H; Watershed Inventory Siem Reap, Cambodia: A combination of social and natural science methods; July/Aug 2010; Pacific News # 34

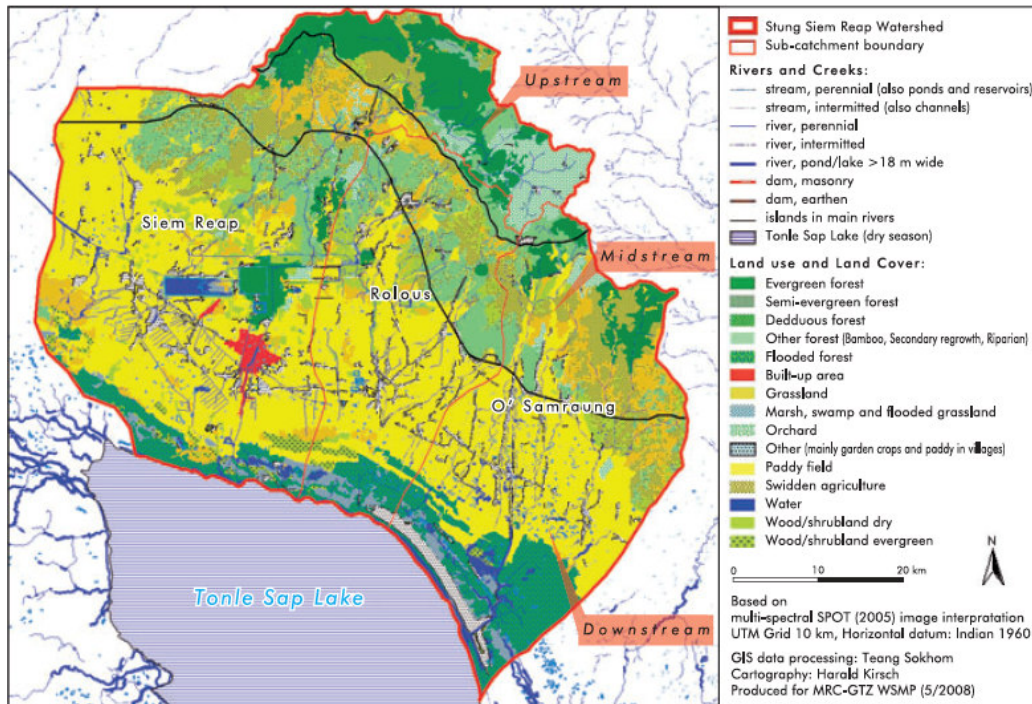


Figure 4 Land Use¹⁰ in the Stung Siem Reap Watershed, reproduced from Kirsch (2010)¹¹

Objective

The objective of Landscapes Management/Restoration Strategy is to “maintain and restore functional socio-ecological production landscapes to preserve biodiversity, improve local livelihood, and enhance ecological and institutional landscape connectivity.” This objective will be achieved through Community Based activities at the landscape level based on the integration of local cultural knowledge and scientific technology in respect of adaptive, collaborative management principles.

Outcome 1: Improve conservation and sustainable use of the upper/mid areas of the Stung Siem Reap watershed through multi-functional land use systems include efforts to protect natural resources within the socio-ecological zones 5 and 6, while increasing ecosystem services. The following projects are considered viable to be implemented:

- Promotion of community-based natural resource management approaches, and support to develop and implement of CF and CPA management plan will lead to an increase in restored areas.
- Support communities to identify and address drivers of deforestation through Participatory Land Use Planning.
- Promotion of multipurpose trees and plantations on private forest lands
- Supporting the integration of community forestry and grazing areas into Commune Land Use Plans
- Supporting the stabilization and consolidation of river bank by planting trees
- Documenting and exchanging knowledge and lessons learned

¹⁰ The SGP program will cover the upstream area shown on this map and part of the mid-stream; refer to Figure 1 for the actual zonation

¹¹ Kirsch, H; *Watershed Inventory Siem Reap, Cambodia: A combination of social and natural science methods*; July/Aug 2010; Pacific News # 34

The focus will include priorities for NRM and water resource interventions, coordination among stakeholders to address forest degradation and enhance regional networks, and building local capacity of resource management.

It is suggested that any water resource activities be first vetted by those who are knowledgeable and/or have plans to work on water resources in the area (eg APSARA Authority Water Department), to ensure there is no conflict, negative downstream benefits, or potential damage to archeological sites.

Outcome 2: Livelihoods of people in the landscapes are improved through development of ecologically sound by enhancing climate change resilient agriculture practices in the upper/mid areas of the Stung Siem Reap watershed and increase agricultural production in a sustainable manner. The following projects are considered viable to be implemented:

- Improve food security through home gardening, and aquaculture/fish conservation, crop resistant to different climate variability, private sector and market linkages, and access to innovation and/or technologies.
- Promote climate proof infrastructures for small scale irrigation
- Promotion of adaptive practices to improve skills and knowledge
- Promote appropriate, sustainable and integrated land management and uses, and soil conservation practices
- Well-facilitated small business / enterprise development; link to entrepreneurs for sustainable supply chain
- Promotion of bee keeping activities and strengthening existing bee keeping associations
- Promotion of ecotourism activities and Supporting the improvement of handicraft production

Outcome 3: Increasing energy access to more than 500 householders in the target landscape through promotes the use of renewable energy and efficiency use of efficiency. The following projects are considered viable to be implemented:

- Awareness raising on sustainable energy use and energy efficiency, and capacity building efforts to enable community to develop and use of innovative technologies and providing catalytic financing through grants
- Promote the efficiency use of energy at local level including demonstration an piloting of improved cook stoves, energy saving technologies, and other innovative energy technologies
- Promote the use of renewable energy at local level through demonstrating and piloting of renewable energy technologies such as pico-hydropower, solar energy, biogas for small-scale family, and/or combination of the renewable energy technologies.

Outcome 4: Increase phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern.

SGP will focus its support in this component towards communities at the forefront of chemical threats as either users or consumers. Activities will include:

- Support for innovative, affordable and practical solutions to chemicals management in joint efforts with SGP partners, as well as new partnerships including with government agencies, research institutions, the private sector, and international agencies. Efforts would include women and indigenous peoples who still do not participate in all aspects of decision-making related to the sound management of chemicals.

- Promote effective and safe fertilizer and pesticide use, so called good agriculture practice (GAP) to reduce chemical contamination
- Support community in forefront of chemical threats either as users or consumers
- Raising awareness on effective and safe fertilizer and pesticide use and support to community to understand chemical threats / contamination will change behavior of use of pesticides and other chemicals and/or solid wastes.

In overall chemicals management, a priority area would be to establish systems of local certification of producers and/or their products which then could expand to the national level through producer-consumer agreements. Work will also involve advocacy for national government policies that will influence markets including chemicals import and export.

SGP will contribute to sustainable land management agriculture production systems. Agro-ecology practices incorporate measures to reduce CO2 emissions and enhance resilience to climate change will be tried and tested. Vulnerability can be reduced through diversification of products, increased knowledge, and strong organizational links, and capacity improved through social networks, collective actions, and application of agro-ecological principles.

3.3 GRANT-MAKER+ STRATEGIES

In order to effectively implement Cambodia GEF SGP OP6 will set-up support mechanisms based on SGP experience and assets built up over the last ten years. These support mechanisms are based on the understanding that individual projects are not just ends in themselves but also the means to achieving more sustainable impacts when greater cumulative and synergistic effects can be leveraged through the non-grant services provided by SGP such as institution building, knowledge networking, and policy advocacy. These are vital as they allow SGP to build value beyond grant-making. These also sustain the efficiency of SGP – the freed up time of the Cambodia SGP team resulting from reduced grant-making will continue to be fully utilized as we are shifted to help establish and sustain these support mechanisms. Cambodia SGP will therefore be a “*Grantmaker+*” in GEF-OP6 and will provide additional services and benefit through the following support mechanisms:

1. assisting stakeholders, especially communities, IPs and local CSOs, to develop relevant proposals as “*Barefoot Consultants*” particularly with the “direct access” modality of new funds;
2. setting up a “*Grassroots Reach*” communication channel for use not only by SGP but also by the government, GEF, other international donor agencies, and the private sector interested either as a business partner on marketing sustainable products;
3. supporting the establishment of a “*CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platform*” (which could be in partnership with the GEF CSO Network) building on the trust built and joint working relationship developed between civil society and government in SGP National Steering Committees (NSCs).
4. developing an *Indigenous fellowship and dedicated grant-making window* to promote proactive mentoring and capacity-building of indigenous peoples at national, regional and global levels. To expand and improve the portfolio of SGP ‘Grant-makers+’, the use of additional resource mobilization will help to initiate a dedicated funding window to support indigenous peoples on priority themes.
5. expanding support for *gender equality and women’s empowerment* through proactive promotion of women-led projects, mainstreaming gender in all relevant projects, as well as the national and global networking of women grantee-leaders for knowledge-sharing and policy advocacy. SGP’s strategy on gender mainstreaming and women’s empowerment will be further strengthened during GEF-6, in line with the GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Action Plan.

3.3.1 CSO-Government Dialogue Platform

Building on the experience of trust and constructive working relationship of its multi-sectoral National Steering Committees, SGP will support the establishment of “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms” (potentially in partnership with the GEF CSO Network) in the country. These platforms will serve to build trust and foster joint working relationships between civil society and government on key areas for environment and sustainable development policies.

Key areas of communication upgrading include bridging local decisions and needs to higher government decision making levels, as well as a higher level of horizontal integration. Communication between commune councils can be increased through coordination at a district level, which would include ensuring all communes in the area are aware of policies and actions of neighboring communes, and can review and resolve any potential conflicts of actions. A higher level of coordination (which could include direction through an established mechanism such as the watershed committee) can assist to ensure transparency of decisions to local communities, and integrate their feedback; this can include topics such as illegal logging and enforcement, ELCs, community relocation, and which ministries are responsible for which policies and actions.

Support will be given to NGOs to share information for small grants, for example, through the National Farmers Forum which we are jointly organizing with NGO Forum on Cambodia and other DPs. Different policy makers, researchers and private sector representatives will also be invited to present and share results and experiences on how to provide better support to small farmers and producers.

3.3.2 Policy influence

Key links between full-size GEF projects, along with complementary SPG programs (including the CBR+ and COMDEKS *Satoyama* Initiative) will allow efficiency of resources and utilize technical capacity from other components. There are annual GEF project meetings organized by the GEF focal point under MOE where representatives from all GEF projects are given presentations, and discuss issues and solutions.

Key policy processes that OP-6 will contribute to update includes the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, which has specific indicators from the NBSP built into the GEF SGP country strategy (conserving existing protected areas, areas under forestry and agriculture are managed sustainably). By doing this, it is also helping Cambodia fulfill the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing, by sharing indicators¹². It will also follow the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2023), which promotes community-based adaptation approaches between stakeholders and promote appropriate technologies. The initiative on carbon energy access co-benefits links to the CBR+ Country Plan Country Plan Cambodia (SGP-UNDP) (2015-2017).

3.3.3 Social inclusion (IPs, women, children, youth and disable people)

In OP6 SGP will undertake targeted efforts to support greater social inclusion of vulnerable and affected groups, including women, indigenous peoples, youth and the disabled who have a stake in and an important role to play in global environmental management and sustainable development. In OP5 SGP efforts towards gender mainstreaming included adding gender relevant sections in all programme documents and templates. As part of this, there should be a designated NSC member for gender focal point, disability focal point, youth focal point, and indigenous people focal point. Gender considerations should be mainstreamed during project design as well as implementation and monitoring project results.

¹² Specific indicators for both are identified in the results framework

3.3.4 Knowledge Management Plan

In line with its mandate to support community action to address global environmental issues, SGP will support enhanced knowledge exchange between levels, i.e. local sub-national, national and the global level. Solutions should be adapted which combine community needs, improving conditions with conservation and forest natural resources, and communities encourages mobilizing their own resources to encourage institutional and community contributions.

Knowledge management consolidates collection and dissemination of information on the project level and program level, to facilitate flow of knowledge and experiences. Knowledge sharing will come through multiple means, including:

- Cross-visits to demonstration sites for beneficiaries, government authorities, and line ministry technical staff
- Case study generation by grantees and wider share through their networks
- Wider links and visits between committees, including commune to commune information exchange
- Working with UNDP CO communication unit to document successful story
- Encourage grantees to identify replication and scale-up opportunities, together with national/sub-national authorities
- Documentation of lessons learned at the project level
- Annual reflection workshop to document best practices / lessons learned

Each project will allocate an amount for knowledge management (including cross-visits), and SPG will retain an amount for monitoring and knowledge management.

3.3.5 Communications Strategy

The strategy attempts to communicate and engage with key stakeholders and CSO's in Cambodia and the selected landscape to promote participation, build relationships and foster partnerships; as well as to articulate the contribution of the SGP to the national priorities, GEF programming, and UNDP strategies, as described in the CPS.

- Support to a wider coordination committee (e.g. watershed committee, district level committee) for coordination and information sharing
- Grant launching with NGOs, CBOs, and stakeholders
- Information shared by email to NGO networks (e.g. NGO forum, CCC, Climate Change network)
- Information shared through meetings, events, and farmer forums
- TV and/or radio spots to broadcast information to general public; print media interview
- Facebook and website creation for SGP project and use it as information sharing platform
- Promotion and training of participatory monitoring methods to grantees and communities
- Inclusion of government authorities in results dissemination and lessons learned feedback

On-the-ground communication should include regular committee village leaders to meet at the commune level, with regular dates advertised in advance so relevant stakeholders including MOE, water committee, MAFF, and others can attend. Those attending meetings require a method to disseminate information back to the villages. National Steering Committee / UNDP representatives are encouraged to attend on a semi-regular basis. At the mid-term and final periods, a sharing workshop between stakeholders can update on the progress and share lessons learned, and show case relevant case studies. The successful stories can also be shared between stakeholders and to a wider audience.

4 EXPECTED RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table 4. Result framework for SGP OP6

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of Verification
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component</u></p> <p>1: Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation</p> <p>1.1 SGP country programmes improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches in approximately 50 countries</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Improve conservation and sustainable use of the upper/mid areas of the Stung Siem Reap watershed through multi-functional land use systems include efforts to protect natural resources within the socio-ecological zones 5 and 6, while increasing ecosystem services.</p> <p>3610 ha of restored areas in community protected areas (hectares degraded land rehabilitated/restored)</p> <p>SELP ecosystem protection of 4/5 for Zone 5 and 4.5/5 for Zone 6</p> <p>5 CPA, 3 CF, 6 water user groups = 14 management</p>	<p>Approximately 2 projects in target landscape</p> <p>Promotion of community-based natural resource management approaches, and support to develop and implement of CF and CPA management plan will lead to an increase in restored areas.</p> <p>Support communities to identify and address drivers of deforestation through Participatory Land Use Planning.</p> <p>Promotion of multipurpose trees and plantations on private forest lands</p> <p>Supporting the integration of community forestry and grazing areas into Commune Land Use Plans</p> <p>Supporting the stabilization and consolidation of river bank by planting trees</p>	<p>% of SEPL scoring for ecosystem protection¹³ (Zone 5 current: 2.75/5; target 4/5; Zone 6 current 4/5; target 4/5/5)</p> <p>Management plans for CFs and CPAs developed and implemented 6 CFs and 5 CPA supported</p> <p># ha of area under increased patrol (CPA area (933 ha)) (plus CF area 2 627 ha)</p> <p># of policies and institutional reforms implemented/improved (2 policies)</p> <p># of committees able to identify areas of degradation and address drivers of deforestation (14 committees)</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country team</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>Use of COMDEKS re-scoring for SEPL indicator to compare the progress</p>

¹³ Ex-post Landscape-wide Baseline Assessment for the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the *Satoyama* Initiative (COMDEKS) project in Cambodia; Landscape Indicator Scoring Results

	groups (30% are female)	Documenting and exchanging knowledge and lessons learned 6 CFs and 5 CPAs supported To increased patrolling in 5 CPA area (933 ha) and 6 CF area (2,627 ha)	# of case studies; number of exchange visits (one case study / visit per project) # ha of protected area under strengthened management / improved conservation status (3610 ha)	
<p>SGP OP6 Component 2: Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology</p> <p>2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO2 emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries</p>	<p>Outcome 2: Livelihoods of people in the landscapes are improved through development of ecologically sound by enhancing climate change resilient agriculture practices in the upper/mid areas of the Stung Siem Reap watershed and increase agricultural production in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>3,500 ha of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices</p> <p>SEPL for agricultural biodiversity (4/5 for Zone 5 and 4/5 for Zone 6)</p>	<p>Approximately 2 project in target landscape Improve food security through home gardening, and aquaculture/fish conservation, crop resistant to different climate variability, private sector and market linkages, and access to innovation and/or technologies.</p> <p>Promote climate proof infrastructures for small scale irrigation Promotion of adaptive practices to improve skills and knowledge</p> <p>Promote appropriate, sustainable and integrated land management and uses, and soil conservation practices.</p> <p>Promotion of bee keeping activities and</p>	<p># ha of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices (3500 ha)</p> <p>SEPL scoring for agricultural biodiversity¹⁴ (Zone 5 current: 3/5; target: 4/5; Zone 6 current: 3/5 target 4/5)</p> <p># of HH benefitting from sustainable harvest methods (2000) (30% female)</p> <p># households provided or strengthened alternative livelihoods / increased economic development activities(2000)</p> <p># of households with improved water</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country team</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>Use of COMDEKS re-scoring for SEPL indicator</p>

¹⁴ Ex-post Landscape-wide Baseline Assessment for the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the *Satoyama* Initiative (COMDEKS) project in Cambodia; Landscape Indicator Scoring Results

	<p>2,000 hhs benefitting from sustainable harvest methods (30% female beneficiaries)</p> <p>2000 households are provided or strengthened alternative livelihoods/increased economic development activities (50% are female beneficiaries)</p> <p>1,832 households with improved water access for household and farming</p>	<p>strengthening existing bee keeping associations</p> <p>Promotion of ecotourism activities and Supporting the improvement of handicraft production</p> <p>Well-facilitated small business / enterprise development; link to entrepreneurs for sustainable supply chain</p>	<p>access for household and farming (1832)</p> <p># of WUGs, CPA/CF committees /farmer groups receiving assistance to improve sustainable practices (5 CPA, 3CF, 6 water users groups = 14 management groups) (30% female)</p>	
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<p>SGP OP6 Component 3: Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits</p> <p>3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in 50 countries with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as SE4ALL initiated in at least 12 countries</p>	<p>Outcome 3: Increasing energy access to more than 500 householders in the target landscape through increase access to energy efficient and renewable technologies.</p> <p>500 households (50% female beneficiaries)</p>	<p>Approximately 1 project in target landscape</p> <p>Awareness raising on sustainable energy use and energy efficiency, and capacity building efforts to enable community to develop and use of innovative technologies and providing catalytic financing through grants</p> <p>Promote the use of renewable energy at local level through demonstrating and piloting of renewable energy technologies such as pico-hydropower, solar energy, bio gas for small scale family, and/or combination of the renewable energy technologies</p> <p>Promote the efficiency use of energy at local level including demonstration and piloting of improved cook stoves, energy saving technologies, and other innovative energy technologies.</p>	<p># of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication (2 solutions identified and scaled up)</p> <p># of households achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued (500 HH) (30% female beneficiaries)</p> <p># of households demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies (500 HH) (30% female beneficiaries)</p> <p># of demonstration and pilot sites (2 demonstration/pilot sites)</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country team</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report</p>
<p>SGO PO6 Component 4: Local to global chemicals coalitions</p>	<p>Outcome 4: Increase phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern. 1,000 hhs are trained (50% female beneficiaries)</p> <p>30% of trained beneficiaries changed their behavior</p>	<p>Approximately 1 project in target landscape</p> <p>Raising awareness on effective and safe fertilizer and pesticide use and support to community to understand chemical threats / contamination will change behavior of use of pesticides and other chemicals and/or solid wastes.</p> <p>Support for innovative, affordable and</p>	<p>Target number of beneficiaries changing behaviour with use/application of pesticides, other chemicals, and/or solid waste (300 HH)</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country team</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report</p>

		<p>practical solutions to chemicals management in joint efforts with SGP partners, as well as new partnerships including with government agencies, research institutions, the private sector, and international agencies.</p> <p>Efforts would include women and indigenous peoples who still do not participate in all aspects of decision-making related to the sound management of chemicals.</p> <p>Promote effective and safe fertilizer and pesticide use, so called good agriculture practice (GAP) to reduce chemical contamination</p> <p>Support community in forefront of chemical threats either as users or consumers</p>	# of households trained (500 HH)	
Additional 30% of grants allocation outside selected landscape	CSO, Government, and private sector platforms	<p>Approximately 1 project</p> <p>Promotion of dialogues between CSO, Gov't and private sector that contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national/sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks</p> <p>Policy formulation from CSO, government, and private sector dialogue platform involves youth, indigenous persons, women, and disabled people</p>	<p># of established dialogue platforms/meetings Annual and semi-annual meetings</p> <p># of policy sector dialogue platforms involving youth, indigenous persons, women, and disabled people (2 platforms)</p> <p># of identified and removed barriers (2 solutions)</p> <p># of adapted solutions (2 adapted</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country team</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report</p>

		Coordination between CSOs, Gov't and private sector while removing barriers potentially created under LANGO and other emerging issues	solutions) # of projects able to mobilize community resources (60% of projects) # of public-private partnerships (2 partnerships facilitated)	
	Social inclusion (IPs, women, children, youth and disable people)	Approximately 1 project Designated member for gender focal point, disability focal point, youth focal point; indigenous people focal point to ensure review of gender, youth, children, indigenous peoples considerations in project selection. Mainstream gender considerations during project proposal design, implementation and monitoring the progress. Promote social inclusivity which provides direct support for enhancing knowledge, networking and exchange related to promotion of gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment. Reporting built into M&E systems	Focal points on NSC (4 focal points) # of female beneficiaries (500 female beneficiaries) <i>(dependent on project applications)</i> # of Indigenous Persons as beneficiaries (200 indigenous persons) <i>(dependent on project applications)</i> # of disabled persons as beneficiaries <i>(dependent on project applications)</i> # of youth as beneficiaries <i>(dependent on project applications)</i>	Individual project reporting by SGP country team Annual Monitoring Report
	Contribution to global knowledge management platforms	Approximately 1 project (Capacity building grant) Create platform of knowledge exchange that prioritize the documentation and dissemination of practices that have the potential for replication in other	# of documented practices (at least one per project – 9)	

		<p>countries and that will also facilitate technology uptake and help transfer technical expertise from a community in Cambodia to other communities, CSOs, policymakers and development practitioners</p> <p>Select 1-2 tested innovative technologies or practices that have significant potential for replicating and up-scaling to document and develop how-to toolkits.</p>	<p># of practices that can be documented (at least one per project – 9)</p> <p># of toolkits developed (at least 1)</p>	
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5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Country Level M&E

At a country programme level, monitoring of the program as a whole will be done through the indicators and targets noted in the results framework (Section 4). These will be tracked through Annual Country Reports (ACR); appropriate adaptive management measures will be identified as required. At a project level, each project will define and report indicators which integrate both into the individual project objectives and the country strategy; country strategy indicators will be incorporated as much as feasible. M&E activities will be appropriate to the size and scope of the projects, and guidance and capacity development will be provided to grantees to develop participatory M&E and adaptive management.

Country Programme Strategy Level:

- Indicators and targets set
- Guidance to grantees to carry out participatory M&E, including validating individual project indicators to ensure they are relevant to the project and aligned with Country Strategy indicators
- Assistance in simple, clear, precise reporting formats (with explicit outcomes, outputs, and impacts, including clear links to country strategy)
- Yearly Annual SGP Country Reports (ARC)
- Summary lessons learned from project, including the M&E process itself

Grantee/Project Partners M&E level:

Cambodia GEF SGP will apply the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation System, where community members, local authority and key stakeholders are prime participants in the M&E process. They will actively participate, with emphasis on not only the results, but also how the results were obtained, including on-the-ground realities of the project, major and minor success and challenges, and changes seen from the project. To facilitate this, simple, clear, precise reporting documents and formats are required, and outputs, outcomes, and impacts should be explicit.

Program Level:

- Indicators and targets set that are both specific to individual project, and to the country strategy as a whole (with each project objective clearly indicating which Country Strategy objective is being met, and how within the logframe); logframe, indicators, targets, and indicator results will be required in English.
- Grantees will submit quarterly reports which includes updating indicators; a final evaluation report will report on all logframe indicators (participatory method; final evaluation may include an external evaluation).
- Grantees will submit quarterly and final financial reports
- Regular monitoring visits by the SGP country team; each project should be visited after the first progress report and a follow-up visit; at-risk projects may require further visits.

Local level consultations were used to frame overall activities, indicators, and targets. The SGP team is encouraged to visit each project at least twice (once after the initial report, with a follow-up at a later date), and collect data towards the country program indicators.

Grantee applicants are encouraged to consult with local beneficiary groups to ensure their activities reflect local needs, and to work the beneficiaries to set up a monitoring program. Beneficiaries should be aware of and contribute at the outset to project level indicators and targets. The SGP team will provide support to grantees on how to further develop and encourage participatory monitoring.

Participatory Monitoring

It is recommended grantees incorporated a participatory monitoring strategy, in part to assist to move away from a project-based strategy to a community-based strategy. Including communities in finalizing the project-based indicators, having them help with compiling indicator data, and ensuring they are aware of the results (along with comparing to any other perceived results they notice) is suggested. Refer to Annex 3 for M&E Plan.

It is suggested that standardized reporting framework for projects should be established to ensure all projects follow the same format, are integrating program indicators with project indicators, and have a clear logframe/indicator format which shows each objective and activity they do in relation to the objectives of the SGP.

6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Resource mobilization refers to mobilization of additional resources to support those from GEF. These cover additional financial support and in-kind support. Co-financing allows project expansion of projects (size and numbers) and support community ownership. Resource mobilization is considered a key task for the NSC and SGP team.

The major source of funding for SGP country programmes in GEF-6 will be the core funds as allocated by the GEF to SGP as a corporate programme. Grants allocations to SGP country programmes for GEF-6 will be incentive-based and will be taken into account a combination of:

- equity considerations to include economic categorizations (i.e. LDCs and SIDS, also post-conflict countries, to be considered for higher allocations);
- absorptive capacity, to include size of population reflecting probable demand for SGP support;
- historical grant-making performance
- strategic opportunities

While GEF full-scale projects can make use of co-financing options in terms of certification of products (eg Good Agricultural Practice – GAP), trust funds, payment for ecosystem services, carbon offset credits, etc., to incentivize actors and change current practices, SGP is too small-scale to implement these directly. It can, however, ‘piggy back’ off of GEF full-Site sources. It is important that ministries upscale measures to a national level. Key government priorities can be leveraged from lessons learned.

The following strategies for funding are recommended for community-based programs:

- Potential sources of partnership include Sida, ADB, UN REDD, COMDEKS, UNEP, NGO Forum, WCS, FFI, WCS, USAID/Harvest, GIZ, FAO, AusAID, CBRNM Learning
- Seek funds through other GEF Full Site projects fitting to SGP
- Co-funding through local community support
- Mainstreaming SGP projects with UN agencies and GEF Full Site projects
- Aligning with interests/priorities of donor and Development Partners
- Some activities financed under support by commune, district and relevant provincial departments funding.
- Promotion and support to project ownership to ensure higher efficiency and impacts will assist funding, as will project transparency
- Integration SGP CPS into government and other donor programs
- Promote Country Program Strategy among foreign embassies and DPs in Cambodia
- Attraction of private-sector financing; networking to define strategy of private- sector inclusion

7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1. Key Risks

As part of UNDP GEF SGP and as a recipient of GEF funds, Cambodia SGP will implement UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) by developing a simple project checklist which will be used by NSC during project appraisal and proposal review and during monitoring the progress to ensure that implementation of SES will help satisfy stakeholder requirements and avoid possible unintended harm in complex situations with potential for conflicts, such as, for example, REDD+ projects. Clear standards and procedures will also help address possible criticisms.

Key risks that anticipate in the implementation of the SGP CPS during OP6, with reference to the following aspects: (i) social and environmental risks (as reflected in UNDP's Social and Environmental Safeguards);¹⁵ (ii) climate risks; (iii) other possible risks. For each identified risks, there is an estimation of the degree and probability of risk, as well as the relevant risk mitigation measures.

Table 5. Description of risks identified in OP6

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk	Probability of risk	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Overlapping or unclear ministry or committee Roles and responsibilities (MAFF, MOE, watershed committee, APSARA Authority)	Medium	Medium	Government and stakeholder commitment to providing clarity on roles and responsibilities Identification of channels of communication Close communication with all relevant government stakeholders, including MOE, Kulen Park management, and rangers (and APSARA Authorities in APA areas), to ensure regulations are clear Communication with CPA leaders, members, and the wider communities to ensure policies are understood from the outset of the project, and communities' expectations of use match rules and regulations
Quality of project formulation/design/ implementation (capacity of CBOs or NGOs to develop and design and implement, as well as to manage the grants)	High	Low	Indicators and targets set that are both specific to individual project, and to the country strategy as a whole Review and feedback of project design to successful applicants Landscape strategy of including most projects in same geographic area allows higher efficiency for UNDP SGP to monitor and support
Water resource activities conflicting with current or proposed activities by other stakeholders, and/or have negative downstream impacts, and/or have negative impacts on archaeological areas	Medium	Medium	Engineering input to ensure water systems acceptable standard, no negative downstream impacts, maximum benefit to residents, and high quality Vetting proposed projects with knowledgeable stakeholders to ensure no damage to archaeological areas, no negative downstream impacts, and no conflict with any current or planned water resource activities



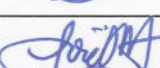




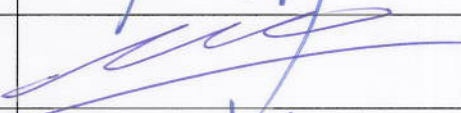
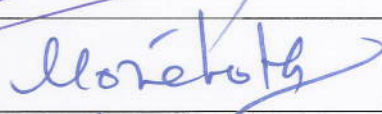
¹⁵ <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Social-and-Environmental-Policies-and-Procedures/UNDPs-Social-and-Environmental-Standards-ENGLISH.pdf>

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk	Probability of risk	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
and/or poor quality			
Climate change affects to crops	Medium	Low-Medium	Careful application of strategies that have already proven to be effective in the area Incorporation of risk reduction into project proposal development and included in individual baselines for projects carrying out 'Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology', and included a dedicated activity (eg training or capacity building)
Unclear government policy on rights of NTFP / forest resource use in CPA areas	Medium	Medium	Communication with relevant authorities (eg MOE, APSARA Authority) on restrictions within protected areas with project design taken into account and clear communication to residents in area on what the restrictions are

7.2. Tracking Risks

Risks should be tracked during implementation of OP6 CPS and reviewed during the annual CPS review. At that time the degree of risk, or probability of risk may be adjusted. Identified risks may also be removed and new risks added if necessary with appropriate mitigation measures identified.

8. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT

NSC members involved in OP6 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
Mr. LONG Rithirak, Deputy Director/GEF Council Member	
Mr. POK Sokundara, Secretary General of National League of Local Council of Cambodia	
H.E. Dr. U Sirita, Advisor of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	
Mr. TEP Boonny, Executive Director of Save Cambodia Wildlife	
Mr. MAM Sambath, Executive Director of Development and Partnership in Action (PDA)	
Dr. MEN Sarom, Vice Rector of Royal University of Agriculture (RUA)	
Ms. KEO Keang, Country Director of Heifer International Cambodia	
Mr. CHHITH Sam Ath, Country Director of World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF) Cambodia	
Mr. SOIM Monichoth, Deputy Director of Ministry of Water Resource and Metrology (MoWRAM)	
Mr. NGO Natharoun, Head of Programme and Representative of UNDP RR/Coordinator	