Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

DARWIN INITIATIVE

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Darwin Initiative
Final Report

*To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders (http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/) it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)*

Darwin project information

Project Reference	19-005
Project Title	Underpinning the design and management of Cambodia's first Marine Protected Area (MPA)
Host country(ies)	Cambodia
Contract Holder Institution	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Partner Institution(s)	Fisheries Administration (FiA), Royal Government of Cambodia; Coral Cay Conservation (CCC); Song Saa Foundation (SSF)
Darwin Grant Value	£293,526
Funder (DFID/Defra)	Defra
Start/End dates of Project	1st April 2012 – 31st March 2015
Project Leader Name	Rachel Austin
Project Website	*This project does not have a dedicated website but is covered in a 'Closer Look' page on http://www.fauna-flora.org/*
Report Author(s) and date	Kate West (FFI), Rachel Austin (FFI), Helen Schneider (FFI), Ben Thorne (CCC), Alex Ferguson (CCC) 30 June 2015

1 Project Rationale

Cambodia's waters support a rich and abundant marine life including coral reefs, seagrass meadows, extensive mangrove forests and threatened species for example green (EN) and hawksbill (CR) turtles. Years of political turmoil and economic instability have resulted in a lack of financial and human resources within research and government institutions to implement effective conservation measures, such as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), as such, at the project start protection of marine biodiversity in Cambodia was almost non-existent. In the face of major threats including overfishing, destructive fishing practices and rapid, poorly planned coastal development, the need to protect the country's marine biodiversity and the local communities whose livelihoods rely on it has never been so high.

Through the Darwin Initiative Scoping Grant (ref: EIDPR125, 2010) the Fisheries Administration (FiA) requested technical and financial support for their efforts to establish an MPA, known in Cambodia as a Marine Fisheries Management Area (MFMA), a name which reflects the national Fisheries Law and a multiple-use approach that allows tourism, fishing and biodiversity conservation. The project set out to build on the small-scale success of locally managed Community Fisheries (CFi) and designate Cambodia's first large Marine Protected Area (MFMA), around the islands of Koh Rong (KR) and Koh Rong Sanloem (KRS).

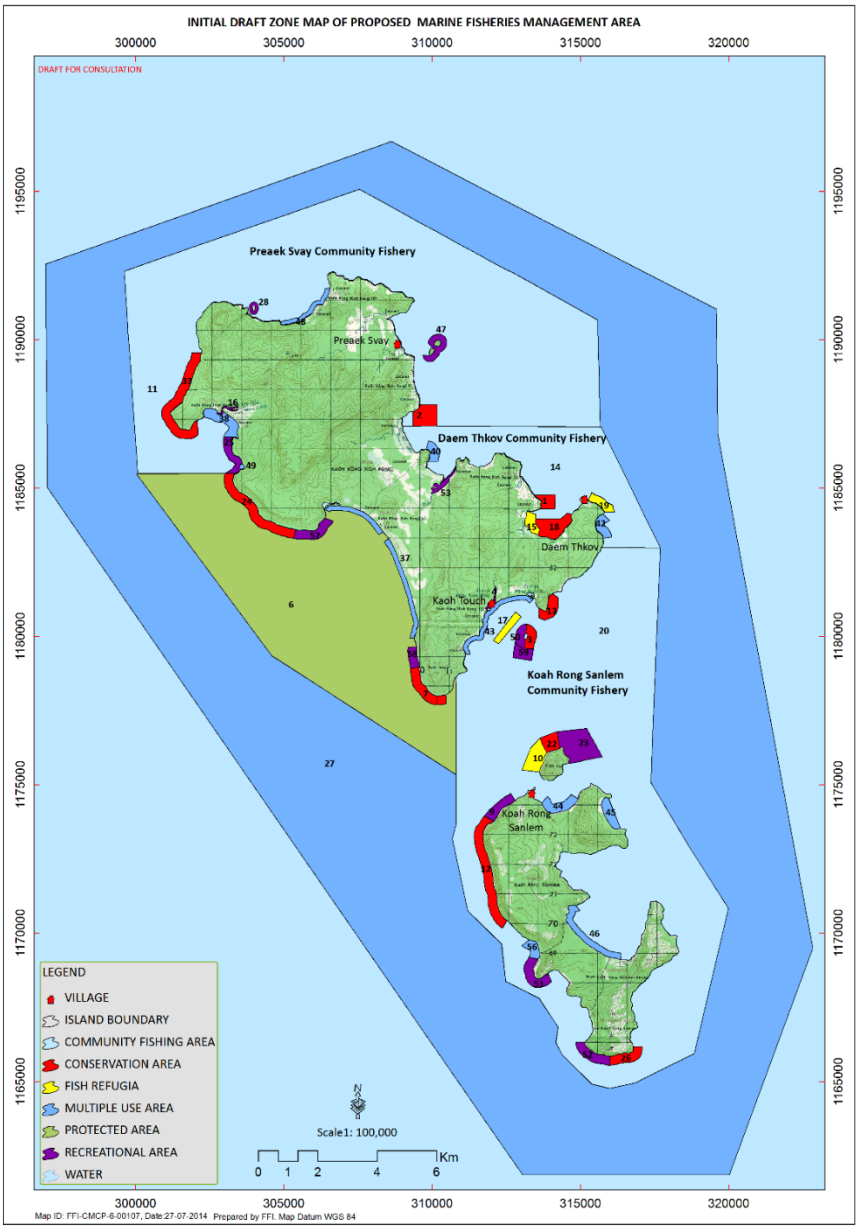

Figure 1. Map of the MFMA and zoning scheme submitted for Government sign off.

The project site lies 20km off the coastal town of Sihanoukville in the Gulf of Thailand (Figure 1). The MFMA encircles the Koh Rong Archipelago and includes fringing coral reefs, seagrass beds and mangroves, creating a total area of over 400km^2. The islands' human population of approximately 2000 people depend heavily on fishing as a source of food and income, and tourism is becoming increasingly important economically.

The project was designed to address the lack of local and national capacity for MPA planning and management and therefore focused on building the capacity of the FiA and the CFis to manage the proposed MFMA. By strengthening the function of the CFis and providing these coastal communities with greater ownership over their resources the project aim was to bring about improved management of marine resources and increase awareness of the value of marine resources.

2 Project Achievements

2.1 Outcome

The project purpose/outcome was "**To put the necessary capacity in place to establish the first model MFMA for Cambodia**" and there has been great success on delivery of this outcome. Planning and management processes have been designed and implemented which have served as the foundation of the MFMA but will also serve as the framework for the creation of future MFMAs (P1). Planning criteria defined during the project have already lead to the identification of further sites for MFMA establishment (A2.5).

The project has ensured that the Fisheries Administration (FiA) staff will be able to manage the MFMA beyond the DI project. This has been achieved by developing a strong working partnership, encouraging the FiA to lead on activities as much as possible, particularly during the later stages of the projects (8 male FiA staff directly involved in MFMA design process (P4)) and providing on-going training (12 staff trained in reef ecology, 10 staff trained in GIS use) (See Output 2 folder for training). This increase in FiA capacity extends from National to Provincial staff, reinforcing the links between government and policy and the field and providing a solid foundation for the development of an MFMA network in Cambodia (P4).

Strengthening the Community Fisheries (CFis) has been key to delivering the project outcome. Election and training of new committees in the 3 CFis (A2.6; A2.8). The CFi Chiefs also became formal members of the Technical Working Group for the MFMA (TWG-MFMA)- giving them a platform to voice their views and that of the communities they represent. Training has been provided to 19 CFi representatives on leadership, conflict resolution and fisheries laws (Output 3). The official signing of the CFi management plans (A2.8) and enforcement support has resulted in patrols increasing from 0 per month to an average of 12-15 patrols per CFi per month by project end (Patrol data 2014/2015).

Provincial legislation required the formation of a Provincial Management Committee to manage any Marine fisheries Management Area (MFMA) in the Province. As the proposed MFMA was the first of its kind, such a committee did not exist. Therefore, a two tier management system was formed. First with the establishment of the Provincial Management Committee (PMC) which meets bi-monthly, responsible for all MFMA in Sihanouk Province approved by the Provincial Governor on 25th Nov 2013 (PMC Deika Doc). Subsequently a Technical Working Group for the Koh Rong Archipelago MFMA (TWG-MFMA) was approved by the Deputy Governor on 17th Jan 2014, including 16 and 26 members respectively, with 3 CFi members in the latter (Deika TWG-MFMA). The TWG meets quarterly and has representation from the FiA, CFis chiefs, Royal Navy, private sector, developers and conservation groups (including FFI). The formation of this management structure was milestone in the delivery of the project outcome (Output 1).

One of the constraints to the delivery of training has been the availability of FiA staff members, as many staff members have responsibility for issues related to freshwater conservation. As such, their time can be limited making training weeks difficult to schedule. This was identified in the original logframe's assumptions "FiA staff sufficiently committed and available for training and implementation." As such, training has been postponed until the end of the rainy season

(October/November 2015), when conditions are more suitable for in-water training and risk of cancellation is less likely.

2.2 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Goal /Impact *Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.*
Sub-goal / Impact *Cambodia's marine resources conserved effectively and sustainable and diversified coastal livelihoods supported.*

CBD commitments
The goal of the project was to assist the Royal Government of Cambodia in the delivery of its CBD commitments, to contribute to the effective conservation of Cambodia's marine resources and to support sustainable and diversified livelihoods. In accordance with international commitments to the CBD, the Cambodian Government has set the target of protecting 10% of its coastal and marine areas by 2020. Through training and management planning processes for MPA design, the project is assisting the FiA in contributing to Cambodia's CBD commitments, specifically Aichi Target 11 under Strategic Goal C. The project will increase the marine area under effective and equitable management within Cambodia (see zoning map final).

The final declaration of the MFMA by the Prime Minister of Cambodia, has been slower than anticipated because the legislation to create MFMAs did not exist prior to the project. However, the changes in legislation that are underway will result in a systemic change with implications way beyond the timeframe of the project. Once the MFMA is formalised, the proposed MPA is expected to cover ~0.6% of Cambodia's Exclusive Economic Zone, and is promoting within the Cambodian context a more equitable and participatory management approach. This is evidenced through community representation on the TWG-MFMA by 3 CFi and 6 private sector members, and the establishment by that working group of long term goals for the MPA which promote equitable benefit sharing, for example Goal 6 (see section 3.1). This has provided the CFis with greater ownership of their marine resources and supports the community fishery patrols (see patrol data).

Effective conservation
While still quite early to observe significant changes in effectiveness on site, the MPA METT suggests a positive trend (supporting docs). Coral reefs are under-represented in the Cambodian protected area system, and the MPA is designed to increase the area of reef under improved management, as well as protecting other associated areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem services, such as 18ha of seagrass and 128ha of mangrove identified through project surveys. The project also integrates CFis as a potentially effective area-based conservation measure and fisheries management tool in to the design of a larger multiple-use MPA.

FFI Cambodia Country Programme Manager and Country Director met regularly with one of the in-country CBD contact points Ms Somaly Chan, as well as the Ministry of Environment (MoE) Director General. FFI has contributed to the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan and the Draft 5th National Report to the CBD, in preparation for COP12 (see email CBD Biodiversity data). We also share relevant national research including marine science published in the *Cambodian Journal of Natural History* (supported through previous project Darwin ref. EIDPO028) with CBD focal points. Engaging with the CBD via the FiA remains politically challenging, as the focal points are within the MoE and not MAFF, therefore for the time being FFI liaises directly through MoE on CBD issues.

Providing the training, knowledge and skills to the FiA to design a MFMAs in a participatory way, will leave a legacy of competent management of the Koh Rong MFMA (evidenced by TWG-MFMA minutes, Deika, final zoning plan for the MFMA). Furthermore, the increased capacity for protected area planning and design has brought local partners a greater

confidence in the identification of other sites along the coastline for future MFMA designation, (MFMA scoping study report).

FFI will continue to work with the RGC to achieve this goal, through on-going political liaison obtaining the official proclamation remains the number one priority under the continuation of the project. In the absence of the official proclamation, the FiA have shown their commitment to protecting the MFMA site to the fullest extent possible using National policy (such as the Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries).

Human development (poverty alleviation) and welfare

Although this project did not have a specific poverty alleviation goal at the outset, the participatory process of developing the MFMA management plan resulted in a vision that encompasses sustainable fisheries and tourism development, as well as biodiversity conservation, in order to contribute to poverty reduction. The revised vision for the MPA clearly implies that marine biodiversity, sustainable fishing and tourism will contribute to poverty reduction. Proposed MPA objectives also indicate that the project is working towards poverty reduction and human wellbeing. These include, for example: i) *households have enough seafood for home consumption*, ii) *range of livelihood activities is* and iii) *total household income is maintained or increased*. The expected beneficiaries are the men and women who depend on fishing as their primary income source.

By building the capacity of 3 Community Fisheries Institutions to sustainably manage their own fisheries, and communicate and co-ordinate with one another as well as with government and private sector stakeholders, the project has made a contribution to ensuring the maintenance of food security on the islands, and increasing the economic development opportunities for both female and male inhabitants (CFi boundaries in zone maps). The expansion of the area under effective management and conservation from the CFis to the larger MFMA will further contribute to stakeholders' ability to maintain a healthy marine ecosystem, thus benefitting local communities through both sustainable fisheries and potential increase in responsible marine-based tourism.

MSc research by RUPP student Leng Phalla found that, aside from fishing, community income is supplemented by island trading, tourism, charcoal production, aquaculture, small scale agriculture and work with the Navy. The advancement of the rights of local fishing communities through well managed CFi's and the implementation of zoned management, including the provision of marine biodiversity refuges, is expected to contribute to improved food security in the long-term (Leng Phalla thesis). Whilst, MSc research by On Chanthy assesse the impacts of proposed no-take zones on local fishers, particularly finfish fishermen and gleaners, to better understand the potential short-term impacts of closures on certain resource user groups. The results showed that fish abundance inside and outside the eleven proposed conservation zones were not significantly different from each other. This was further supported by the CFis generally being supportive of the introduction of conservation zones (On Chanty thesis).

2.3 Outputs

Output 1. **Protected Area Management Planning**

a. Multi-stakeholder management platform formed and operational
b. MFMA management plan designed in a participatory way and agreed and approved by government
c. MFMA established and zoning formally recognised

Output 1 a has been fully achieved with the delivery of a fully-operational multi-stakeholder management platform, which met five times during the project period and has met since as the project continues. Biophysical, socio-economic and governance goals, objectives and indicators have been established for the MFMA through a participatory consultation process involving all key stakeholder groups from the communities, private sector and government. These have been agreed by the Technical Working Group. As recognised in the assumptions in the log-frame, there was some delay in the finalisation of the management plan, in part due

to the time needed to draft and review the sections. A core team comprised of 4 women (2 National staff) and 6 men (5 National staff) has been established to finalise the sections of the MFMA management plan and finalisation is expected by the end of 2015 (management plan draft, FiA May monthly report).

A long period of zoning consultation with the CFis and other stakeholders resulted in the agreed zoning scheme for the MFMA which was confirmed by the TWG. The approval of the final zoning scheme for MFMA proclamation has been drafted by FiA staff with support from FFI. Supporting technical reports and prakas have been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries. Proclamation of the MFMA, and formal recognition of the zoning scheme now lie with the highest authority within government. Engagement of the government on the declaration of the MFMA was recognised as an important assumption, and although the final signature is still awaited, FiA partners and other project stakeholders remain as committed and engaged in the process as at the start. For example, the May 2015 TWG-MFMA had 28 participants including 04 women, whilst the May 2014 TWG-MFMA meeting had 26 attendees, including 02 women (see attendance list May 2014 and FiA May 2015 report). This change has been brought about by the DI project and set in motion a process that will enable the creation of Marine Protected Areas in Cambodia, something which until now did not exist (20115-03 METT score).

2. Training and Capacity Building

a. Capacity of FiA built to effectively design and manage MPAs

Since project inception, the capacity of the FiA in **Protected Area Management Planning** has advanced considerably, including with the formalisation of a management structure and nomination of committee members for multiple-use MPAs within Preah Sihanhouk Province. Provincial government formally appointed 16 members to a Provincial Management Committee (PMC) for MFMAs and 26 members to the Technical Working Group for the Koh Rong Archipelago MFMA. The PMC consists of members of national and local government departments, including the FiA, Navy and Directors of relevant line departments such as the Department of Tourism, Department of Environment and Marine Fisheries Inspectorate, and is designed to oversee management of the first and future MFMAs in the province. The PMC is the first of its kind and will provide a management structure for any future MFMA planning in the Province.

FiA and FFI have outlined the contents of the management plan, which will run from 2015-2019 to align with milestones in the FiA Strategic Planning Framework. A sustainable financing assessment was carried out to analyse 15 possible options for generating funding for the MPA, in consultation with government, international experts, concessionaries, dive and NGOs. The report recommendations are being used to inform the management plan and associated financing plan and guiding further consultation.

Three days of training was provided to 10 national and provincial FiA staff to review Geographical Information System (GIS) use, with an introduction to the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) to assist with evaluation of the effectiveness of CFi patrols (Sept 2014).

Experience from design and management of the current MFMA, enabled the FiA to identify and prioritise site selection criteria that were used for the identification of additional MFMA sites along the coastline. This exercise built on the Strategic Panning Framework, CBD commitments and experience from the current MFMA (see scoping report).

b. Community representatives and leaders effectively voice aspirations, concerns and knowledge to strengthen MFMA design and management.

The capacity of the Community Fisheries Institutions (CFis) to manage the 3 existing community fisheries areas within the MFMA and to represent CFi members' interests in the wider MFMA design and management is crucial to the effective and equitable management of

Cambodia's first MPA. Output 2b has therefore been achieved through a combination of strengthening the internal and operational capacity of the CFis and increasing their representation and leadership skills and abilities (CFi attendance at TWG-MFMA meetings).

To ensure that the CFi committees are representative and accountable to their members, elections were held in the three CFis in October 2013. For the Prek Svay CFi, 316 community members voted and 11 new CFi committee members were elected, for Daem Thkov, CFi 166 people voted and 9 new CFi committee members were elected, while for Koh Rong Sanloem CFi 130 people voted and 9 new CFi committee members were elected, plus 2 representatives from the nearby village of Koh Touch. In total approximately one third of island residents voted in the CFi committee elections, of whom 46% were women (the total population includes children, only over 18 year olds were eligible to vote). The number of community members who voted grew by 157, 65 and 15 people for Prek Svay, Daem Thkov and Koh Rong Sanloem respectively, compared to the 2008 CFi elections. The overall number of committee members grew from 21 to 31, two thirds of whom were not previous committee members, indicating wider participation and lessening the potential for 'elite capture' of benefits by a small cliché of better-off community members.

Training on leadership, conflict resolution and fisheries laws has enabled 19 CFi representatives to take stronger leadership roles in representing their communities in the process of MFMA design and should stand them in good stead to continue to play this role in future MFMA management (patrol data 2014/15). In addition, the CFi Chiefs are now formal members of the Technical Working Group for the MFMA (TWG-MFMA), giving them an official platform to voice their views and that of the communities they represent.

20 CFi members have increased their book-keeping, minute taking and report writing skills, and their knowledge and ability to undertake standard CFi administrative processes. A meeting to introduce CFi management planning to 38 CFi members, together with an exchange visit for 18 CFi members from the Koh Rong Archipelago (including 1 woman) to the well-established Trapeang Sangke CFi in neighbouring Kampot Province (Activity 2.2, 2.6, Annex 4.3) has increased participants' understanding of the benefits and processes of developing and implementing a CFi management plan (see pictures Output 3). Meetings in each CFi in November and December 2013 involved a total of 92 participants in reviewing and adapting the existing CFi by-laws and regulations with a view to producing CFi management plans. The resulting 2014-16 management plans for each CFi were approved by the FiA Director General in September 2014. This official approval of 3 fisheries management plans produced by the CFis themselves demonstrates the effectiveness of the project activities in increasing the capacity of communities to engage in the management and conservation of their coastal and marine resources.

As described in the section on Output 1 above, these strengthened CFi committees have been heavily involved in the community consultation process on zonation of the MFMA. Contributions to operational costs and equipment - including boat engines, patrol uniforms, cameras, GPSs, signboards, information boards and torches – has improved the capacity of CFi members to undertake effective patrolling to ensure compliance with resource management rules and regulations. In April 2014, a CFi Network was established and meets regularly to ensure effective communication and co-ordination on patrolling, enforcement and other common issues among the 3 CFis, as well as provide mutual support and motivation between the members of the different CFis.

3. Research and Monitoring

a. Systematic biological and socio-economic information collected and disseminated for the proposed MFMA

b. Robust ecological and social monitoring systems in place

This output has been fully achieved. The baseline data collected by CCC built the biological evidence case for protecting the Koh Rong Archipelago. CCC carried out biological baseline data from around the MFMA, SSF has now assumed this role after CCC left Cambodia. SSF is following the same nationally approved monitoring method to assess sites. Fixed transect site

locations have been agreed and the sites will be installed after the monsoon season in 2015. Under the facilitation of SSF, all data is stored in Excel format and can be freely distributed to all project partners, namely, FiA and FFI. As the data is complex and comprehensive, progress reports are used to detail key findings and suggestions to all parties. Once a FiA-led 'national database' is established, all biophysical data will be provided to FiA for their analysis. Training would be delivered to aid the facilitation of this database establishment and management. Historic data from CCC (2009 – 2014) is stored in the UK as an Access database, which is freely available to all project partners.

Seagrass surveys to monitor the change in the sites throughout the KRA have been conducted in 2013, 2014 and 2015. This transect survey method assesses seagrass cover, species and depth (see reports submitted). These surveys have been conducted by FiA and FFI staff each year, allowing staff to become familiar with the methodology and write-up of results.

Using the IUCN "How is Your MPA Doing?" guidelines (Pomeroy et al 2004), the FFI Cambodia team, and FFI's Director of Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance, worked with FiA staff to develop a robust but practical biophysical, socio-economic and governance monitoring and evaluation protocol. In anticipation of the MFMA management plan being formally recognised and starting to be implemented sometime in 2015, a baseline assessment using the socio-economic monitoring protocol was undertaken by FFI and FiA staff in the 5 villages within the Koh Rong Archipelago, Cambodia in December 2014. This assessment was designed to be used, alongside biophysical data and other sources of information on MPA governance, to monitor and evaluate progress towards the goals of the MFMA management plan and ultimately to assess the impacts of MFMA management interventions on the livelihoods and wellbeing of the island communities, and on the biodiversity of their coastal and marine resources.

The preliminary analysis of the data from this assessment has been undertaken and is detailed in the SOCMON Preliminary Analysis. Project continuation funding will be used over the next few months to continue to interrogate this rich database including further disaggregation of the data in order to look at similarities and differences within and between communities. The results of the assessment will also be communicated back to the communities and other local stakeholders both as a means to check the validity of the results and as a planning tool for prioritising future activities. This will help ensure that future interventions are appropriately designed and targeted, and that the costs and benefits of the MFMA are equitably shared between women and men, between fishers and non-fishers, and between the wealthier and less wealthy members of the island communities.

4. Awareness and Dissemination

a. MFMA concepts socialised and community show positive response to sustain or support biodiversity

b. Marine conservation awareness raised among MFMA resource users

Through regular CFi monthly meetings, CFi network meetings, on-going zoning consultation, and the attendance of the three CFi Chiefs to the TWG-MFMA, there has been on-going and regular engagement with communities in KRA and the CFis specifically. This has resulted in an understanding of the MFMA concept and an increased understanding of marine conservation by resource users in the KRA.

Chief of the Prek Svay Community Fisheries committee, Mr. Rearn Veasna emphasised the value of a collaborative approach to marine conservation in the Archipelago on World Ocean's Day 2014:

"I am really happy to conserve my marine area. It is really important to do conservation in my area because this can increase marine animal numbers. This will provide jobs for my community members and they can earn money from fishing to feed their family. I believe that illegal fishing activities will also decrease. In next five years I hope that marine animal numbers will increase under our conservation and communities' members can earn more income from fishing. There is also potential for increased

tourism when they come to visit the village and see the marine resource such as corals and mangroves. We have to continue our management in the conservation area".

Based on the CFi by-law, the purpose of establishing CFis is to "*protect, conserve, develop and use fisheries resources in sustainable ways".* Before the project inception, the Community Fisheries had little understanding of the legislation that existed to protect marine resources and perception of their ability to manage and protect. When comparing the results of the Knowledge, Attitude, Practice survey from 2014 and 2015, the results show a significant difference in CFis perception of their ability to prevent and deter illegal fishing, (45% agree and 12.1% strongly agree compared with about 6% agreeing with this statement in the previous survey. These results show a positive increase in the CFis perceptions of their own capacity to protect marine resources. It will be key to build on this existing knowledge base when the MFMA zoning comes into force.

The socio-economic assessment undertaken in December 2014 with 229 households in the archipelago illustrated that overall attitudes to the MFMA are very positive. The vast majority of respondents (98%) think that no take zones within the MFMA will both increase the number of fish inside those zones and have spill over effects outside of them, as well as increasing the diversity of species within the zones. A similar proportion think that the MFMA will ensure future generations will have fish to catch, will increase livelihood options within the community and have an overall positive impact on their lives. Respondents' perceptions of the non-market and non-use values of marine biodiversity are also very positive with the majority of people (90-95%) recognising that:

- the destruction of coral would be detrimental to fish
- fishing restrictions are necessary in some areas to allow coral and fish to grow
- the use of nets on the reef can have negative effects on coral health.

Bequest values are also shown to be important to these communities with 97.8% of respondents saying they want future generations to enjoy coral reefs and mangroves, and 89.5% aware that polluting fish habitat will affect their children's future. In addition, 42.9% of respondents think there is significant or full enforcement of fishing rules and 50.3% think the same for mangrove use. More than half of respondents report that there is either significant or full compliance with rules and regulations related to fishing and mangrove use within the communities surveyed.

c. Best Practice lessons from responsible private stakeholders used to inform MFMA processes

The private sector have been engaged in ongoing consultation through the TWG-MFMA and site based consultation. In order to capture some of the lessons and experience from private stakeholders a survey has been designed with interview-style questions to deliver to those organisations within the MFMA. This should help gather additional information about the private sector's perception of the MFMA and its impact on their resource use. This survey will not only help the current MFMA process but can be used for wider application when looking at further MFMA sites in the country. A simple questionnaire has been designed, however, due to a staff member at SSF changing to part-time employment the activity has been delayed until September 2015.

d. Project results disseminated nationally and internationally, and awareness raised about project lessons and successes

Dissemination of the project results at both the national and international level has been extensive. The results have also been produced for dissemination in scientific journals (see supporting documents). FFI staff and project partners (FiA, CCC and SSF) have attended several international conferences where the project objectives, progress and results have been presented. Project Coordinator Leng Phalla, presented at the results of her thesis on fishing practices in the KRA at the FFI Cambridge Headquarters and a poster at the Cambridge Student Conservation Conference in March 2013.

In 2013 both the Project Manager and National FiA Coordinator attended the 3rd International Marine Protected Area Congress held in Marseille, France (October 2013) presenting on the development of the MFMA. Sharing of lessons and experiences from Cambodia has also been

shared at the Reef Conservation UK annual workshop hosted by the Zoological Society of London, the 9th and 10th ICRI and both FFI and SSF attended the International Marine Conservation Congress (IMCC) in Glasgow (August 2014) and shared lessons learnt on private sector engagement in MFMA zoning as a poster.

In November 2014 Dr. Jesse Hastings presented at the World Parks Congress *on "What are inspiring solutions for engaging multiple sectors and other stakeholders in coastal and marine planning and governance for sustainability?"* and *"Towards Participatory Design and Shared Governance: the Case of the Koh Rong Archipelago Marine Fisheries Management Area."*
Lessons from the project were shared at the March 2015 Association for Tropical Biology & Conservation (ATBC) Conference in Phnom Penh, by the Fisheries Administration in a presentation titled "Lessons and challenges in participatory design of multiple-use Marine Protected Areas – a Cambodian case study."

A range of media have been used to disseminate project results and raise awareness about the DI project. These have included the use of Facebook posts (with over 3,000 likes), creation of blogs for the FFI webpage which was viewed by ±764,000 people in 2014 and a project summary in the Darwin Newsletter. A short film in Khmer with English subtitles "Koh Rong- beneath the waves" was produced by CCC in association with the Fisheries Administration. This film has been used during community awareness raising activities and meetings and proved an invaluable tool for engaging people and showing them what lies close to their homes.

Publication of an aquatic special addition of the Cambodian Journal of Natural History, including 2 peer reviewed papers on spatial planning and seagrass monitoring from the MFMA, and a guest editorial by the FiA Senior Manager. Submission by project partners of 3 full papers, 2 short communications on MFMA research results, plus a guest editorial on Cambodian marine research (May 2014).

The participatory development of socio-economic and governance monitoring protocols used in this project has been used as an example of good practice in several of FFI's other marine conservation projects around the world from Belize to Myanmar.

World Oceans Day has also been a fantastic event, celebrated in 2013 and 2014 by the project staff in the KRA which helped to raise the national profile of the MFMA by engaging Ministers and Provincial Government in the celebration, whilst also importantly bringing the community together to raise awareness and celebrate the marine environment. This has been continued beyond the duration of the project, the momentum this has created across the KRA has inspired NGOs, Dive Shop and guest house owners to celebrate this day. In previous years activities focused on one community, whereas in June 2015, activities took place on both Koh Rong Sanloem island and in two villages on Koh Rong Archipelago. This celebration brought together Provincial Government, National Government and Fisheries Administration staff, Community Fisheries, school children, tourists, diver operators and NGOs to work, learn and enjoy the ocean- this widespread engagement comes as a direct result of the DI project.

3 Project Partnerships

FiA & FFI

In accordance with international commitments, FiA set a national target to protect 10% of its coastal and marine resources by 2020 but identified the following constraining factors to achieving its targets effectively and on time: absence of baseline information; low internal capacity for establishing and managing MPAs and a lack of funding. Through consultation during the Darwin Initiative Scoping Grant, and through ongoing discussions with FFI and other project partners, FiA were able to ensure that the DI project aligns with government priorities and processes.

FiA's role in the project was to lead in proclaiming the MPA, designing management and site plans, chairing committees for the MPA community of stakeholders, and facilitation of the

dialogue between the various authorities involved in the MPA. FiA delivered on the preparation and delivery of documents to enable the proclamation. On-going political liaison has been maintained by FiA at a higher government level in order to maintain momentum and pressure for final sign off of the MFMA. Meanwhile, FiA National staff have led on chairing and facilitating the monthly CFi meetings and quarterly TWG-MFMA meetings.

FiA have taken an active role or lead in all workshops and consultations. In those areas where they acknowledged weakness in technical knowledge and experience, FFI have provided training or meetings in advance. Such as the drafting of management plans- given that this is the first MFMA management plan in the country, the FiA have little other experience to draw on, where FFI have been able to draw on institutional capacity and their wider networks. This has resulted in some delays in the drafting of the management plan, however it was felt that the FiA needed to work through the process with FFI and truly understand it, so that this approach can be replicated in future, rather than it being done for them.

The Darwin Initiative project has resulted in a trusting and valued relationship between FFI and FiA and we continue to work together to further evolve the MFMA work under funding from the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation. A partnership agreement has been extended until December 2015 and will be revised then for extension into 2016/2017 based on project activities. FFI and the FiA are also working on projects outside the MFMA project to develop a National Plan of Action for sea turtles, this will build on previous work.

CCC & FFI

The partnership between FFI and Coral Cay Conservation (CCC) was born out of the desire of the Cambodian government to develop the first large scale MPA. FFI had the institutional capacity to lead the implementation and CCC had access to the resources and technical experience necessary to conduct the survey work. While FFI led the programme of consultation and implementation, CCC was able to provide firsthand knowledge and experience based on survey work undertaken in the KRA. CCC project scientists often accompanied FiA and FFI staff to consultation meetings to provide technical support where appropriate. To conduct the survey programme CCC developed materials to teach volunteers species ID and reef ecology. These materials alongside the International Reef Check methodology were accepted as part of the national standard survey methodology that are employed across the country.

One of the major achievements brought about the partnership highlighted by CCC as was the overall buy-in of so many different commercial competitors. There was a great sense of lots of different organizations all pulling in the same direction to achieve a united goal. Understandably this did create some conflicts of interest over the course of the project but these were amicably resolved through discussion, consultation and rational reasoning- for example the zoning of the MFMA resulted in some conflicts of interest within the private sector and the location of closed areas.

As mentioned in the YR2 annual report, CCC closed operations in Cambodia in June 2014 due to funding shortages/low volunteer numbers. The partnership was successful and the data collected has provided the biological rationale for the creation of the MFMA and although CCC is no longer active in Cambodia, lines of communication between FFI Cambodia and CCC remain active for reporting purposes as well as sharing of information.

Advance notice from CCC enabled FFI and FiA to consider alternative options. A collaborative agreement was signed between FFI and the Song Saa Foundation (SSF) - based on Koh Rong island- in February 2014 and a full Project Agreement in April 2014 on the basis that SSF is a key local stakeholder in the MFMA and a strong potential replacement for CCC.

"I would very much hope that CCC and FFI would stay in touch and we would welcome the opportunity to work with the organization on a similar project in the future." Head of Science, Coral Cay Conservation.

SSF & FFI

SSF picked up activities quickly in January-March 2015, conducting dive training, coral reef ecology training and site reconnaissance and the arrival of their first volunteer in early March.

Although efforts were made to ensure a smooth transition, as expected the phasing out of CCC and phasing in of SSF resulted in some delays such as awaiting confirmation of the funding reallocation and the initial set-up time of the SSF project (e.g. establishing a research vessel, training facilities and project infrastructure). However, the transition of CCC Field Base Manager, Mr. Ben Thorne, to SSF Project Director has enabled the transfer of both institutional knowledge, background to the project and the site, which has been invaluable.

The DI project received co-finance in its 3rd year from the prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation to continue and build on existing project activities. Therefore, SSF and FFI continue to work together and their partnership agreement continues until the end of 2016, although it is envisioned that partners will work together beyond 2016 whether under a similar partnership agreement or through new initiatives in other areas of Cambodia's coastline.

All partners

As the lead organisation, FFI has played a significant role in coordinating project partners, however, there has also been considerable interaction amongst all partners (e.g. through workshops, TWG-meetings, training, World Oceans Day etc.). For example, CCC collaborated directly with the FiA to produce the short film 'Koh Rong- Beneath the Waves'' and provided training directly to FiA staff on reef ecology. Similarly, SSF and FiA have worked directly to obtain the relevant authority required to install permanent transects in the MFMA site.

Work planning has also been an area which has brought all partners together, (FFI, FiA & CCC then SSF) on an annual or quarterly basis, this has also enabled the identification of additional funding required.

4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Outputs

4.1 Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

Aichi target 1: The baseline socio-economic survey conducted in November 2014 indicated that respondents' perceptions of natural resource conditions are overall quite positive (see section 2.2). Aichi target 6 & 11: The management of marine fisheries resources in Cambodia to date has been poor, hampered by a lack of data collection systems, law enforcement and an absence of biological and fisheries research. Therefore, by setting out to establish the country's first MPA the project brought some of the issues up for development and improvement (see section 2.2)

4.2 Project support to poverty alleviation

See section 2.2 'Human Development and Wellbeing.'

4.2.1 Programme indicators

The project has helped to deliver empowerment for local poor in both local and national management structures. To ensure that the CFi committees are representative and accountable to their members, elections were held in the three CFis (see section 2.3 Output 1). The overall number of committee members grew from 21 to 31, two thirds of whom were not previous committee members, indicating wider participation and lessening the potential for 'elite capture' of benefits by a small cliché of better-off community members.

Training on leadership, conflict resolution and fisheries laws has enabled 19 CFi representatives to take stronger leadership roles in representing their communities, including poorer and marginalised members such as women, in the process of MFMA design. In addition, the CFi Chiefs are now formal members of the Technical Working Group for the MFMA (TWG-MFMA), giving them an official platform to voice their views and that of the communities they represent

From the outset, the project team has sought to ensure that considerations of gender are integrated into project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. For example, women were consulted separately from men on both the vision for the MFMA and the location, rules and regulations of different management zones. In a follow-up field visit to assess the success of this approach, it was noted that women often recalled the details of the previous consultation discussions – including the agreements on zoning - more accurately than many of the male

fishers. To monitor the participation of women and men in the MPA development, attendance lists for all project activities were designed to collect gender-disaggregated data. As the project progresses and relevant institutions and processes are strengthened, the minutes and reports from these activities are used to analyse the degree to which women's, as well as men's, knowledge, concerns and aspirations are voiced *and addressed* in decision-making around marine resource management.

Three management plans for the community fisheries were developed through the active participation of CFi members and approved by the Director General of the Fisheries Department. These are now implemented across the Koh Rong Archipelago with the CFis conducting regular patrols (10-15 per month) in the CFi management area to prevent and deter illegal fishing and inform CFi fishers and outsiders about the laws in place.

The draft MFMA management plan was developed through a participatory consultation process which included both open community meetings and separate female and male focus group discussions. The overall vision and goals of the MFMA were informed by this process, alongside the FiA and other local and national stakeholder input. More sustainable fisheries management, biodiversity conservation and increases in opportunities to benefit from tourism were all objectives identified by community members. These are all incorporated in the MFMA vision and goals.

Collection of HH income data was beyond the scope of the project. However, under the DI funding, the project set up a baseline and monitoring protocol to assess the degree to which marine fisheries resources are sustainable household food security is maintained, livelihoods are enhanced and/or diversified (as a measure of reduced vulnerability) and benefits from MFMA are equitably distributed. But since the baseline was only set in December 2014, and the MFMA is not yet operational, progress towards these MFMA goals cannot yet be measured.

4.3 Transfer of knowledge

Four national staff obtained their Masters qualification during the DI project period, all four students are Cambodian Nationals who studied the Masters in Conservation at the Royal University of Phnom Penh. Of these four students, two are women. The skills and knowledge obtained by one of the Masters students (Phalla Leng) through her masters research on fish catch in Koh Rong Archipelago led to her subsequent employment by FFI- enabling her to apply her knowledge and experience from her research to the DI project.

Three of the students completed their SCUBA diving training and qualified as PADI Open Water and PADI Advanced Open Water divers. In addition, two achieved Reef Check Eco Diver certification, and all 3 gained invaluable experience conducting reef surveys as 'CCC scholars' (Activity 3.5) living in Prek Svay (Annex 4.3).

4.4 Capacity building

Through the Royal University of Phnom Penh Conservation Science Masters, Miss. Leng Phalla conducted her thesis research with FFI in 2013 (see above). Mr. Ouk Vibol, Director of Conservation for the FiA has attended the International Coral Reef Initiative forum in Asia and contributed information about the project in Cambodia.

Conventions: A need for technical and financial support was flagged by the Royal Government of Cambodia in order for them to help deliver their commitment of 10% Coastal and Marine protection by 2020 (see section 2.2). As this was its first MFMA, the government needed to gain experience and the project helped to improve FiA capacity to a) facilitate participation of stakeholders in design and management, b) analyse governance issues, c) develop an ecosystem approach to incorporate scientific research into decision-making, and d) maintain methodologies for facilitating key resource management strategies necessary for complying with commitments to CBD. Although the final proclamation of the MFMA has not been announced, the project has supported the host country as far as possible with regards to

building institutional capacity and understanding for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Capacity for biodiversity work: Equipment has been transferred to partners throughout the course of the project. The CFis have been provided with lifejackets, raincoats, cameras, GPS, a boat and outboard engines. All of which has increased their ability to go out and conduct patrols safely whilst also recording GPS data photographs and other information, which can be used to guide future surveillance and enforcement work. SCUBA equipment which has been, and will be vital for the biological monitoring of the MFMA was purchased under the DI initiative. It was transferred from CCC to SSF who now use it for their ongoing research.

Organisation development: After CCC left Cambodia, it was critical for the project that the transfer to SSF was as smooth as possible. As a new NGO, developing SSF as a new organisation and promoting it as such nationally and internationally was key in the early stages of its operation. As such, FFI provided support with informing stakeholders and funders about the change, whilst also using its networks to promote the volunteer opportunities that SSF offers- skilled manpower which is critical for biodiversity monitoring of the reefs in the MFMA.

Training and human resources development: the Community Engagement Officer from SSF was provided with First Aid training through the project. Given the remote site he works in and the limited understanding of basic first aid and safety/hygiene that exists in the community, this will be an invaluable skill.

FiA National and Provincial level staff have received ongoing mentoring and training throughout the DI project, developing skills in report writing, written English, presentation, consultation, work shop facilitation and work planning to name a few.

Sustainable Financing: In order to manage the MFMA in the long-term, a sustainable financing mechanism is needed in order to cover the ongoing costs of monitoring, enforcement, administration and equipment. In recognition of this need, a number of reports have been commissioned during the past 2 years to explore sustainable financing options, benefit sharing mechanisms and understanding willingness to pay. The results of these reports have been instrumental in providing the government with a road map for introducing a financial mechanism for the MFMA over the next 3 years. Furthermore, it has also helped to highlight the need for funding to develop community initiatives, finance the community fisheries and provide benefit back to the people who will be living within the MFMA.

4.5 Sustainability and Legacy

At a site level, the creation of 3 CFi management plans has provided a legal basis for the CFis to manage marine fisheries resources. This has been supported by on- going support to these communities in terms of the provision of direct support for patrols, equipment, boats and capacity building through training in patrolling, financial management and leadership. These activities are funded beyond the Darwin project cycle and have also been identified as a key on-going management cost which would be supported through the sustainable financing mechanisms introduced in 2016-2017. Maintaining these activities will ensure that the resources within the CFis are managed in a more sustainable way.

Prior to project inception the legislation to approve the creation of a Marine Fisheries Management Area did not exist. The MFMA planning process led to the drafting and submission of the Proclamation of the MFMA (Prakas) to the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries.

The project has also created an enabling environment for change in the management of coastal and marine resources in Cambodia, this is not only reflected in a change in legislation but also through the increased national attention to marine conservation brought about by the project.

5 Lessons learned

The Darwin Initiative scoping grant allowed us important, dedicated time and space to design this project, enabling us to consult partners and understand underlying issues, as well as develop a realistic idea of project costs. We feel that sufficient resources were allocated, but

also appreciated the Darwin Initiative's granting of our requests for virements between budget lines and carry forwards, to deploy available finances in the way that made most sense and accommodated unforeseen delays in expenditure and allowed us to draft in external expertise where needed.

The project management structure was suitable for this kind of project and no issues related to this were experienced. In terms of expertise, one of the qualities we felt was really important for the project manager was diplomacy, due to the fact that the role would need to work with, and bring together for collaboration, diverse stakeholders and work sensitively with them and the Cambodian government. The Project Manager (PM) had been working with FFI for over 5 years (2 of which had been in Cambodia) providing both institutional understanding as well as in-country relationships. We prioritised these 'soft' skills over and above extensive marine technical experience, as we felt that technical skills were easier to develop. As it turns out, this was the right decision for the location and its complex mix of stakeholders. Technical expertise was quickly developed by the PM, supported by FFI Cambridge and additional technical expertise was drafted in when required, but it was the ability of our project manager to manage relationships that was one of the critical success factors in this project.

From an administration side, the Project Manager, Berry Mulligan, left FFI at the end of the Darwin Initiative project (end April 2015) and was replaced by Kate West. Despite a handover and files being maintained meticulously, the final report was challenging without the intimate knowledge of the work that Berry had gained during the three years. Project Leader, Rachel Austin, was on maternity leave for over one year of the project, which also meant we did not have the continuity we would have ideally liked. The need for advance preparation of reporting or identification of alternative solutions are a lesson learned for this project and other DI projects with staff changes.

The problems identified in the application form were correct. Given that there was significant emphasis on capacity building for the government there was perhaps an underestimation of a) the time required to build real capacity over a relatively short time-frame and b) the challenge of time management with government schedules.

One of the experiences from the field, was the challenge of engaging both government and community stakeholders in an open way, i.e. on the one hand ensuring active government involvement and capacity building in engaging with community stakeholders through consultations and socio-economic assessment. This was sometimes contrasted with the potential for 'strategic responses' (people saying what they think you want them to say) as a result of the presence of government staff in meetings and as part of the socio-economic survey team.

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation

The most significant change to project implementation was the replacement of CCC with the Song Saa Foundation for the final year of the project. CCC was partner on the original application, but shut down operations in Cambodia in June 2014, necessitating a replacement partner, particularly for delivery of research and monitoring in the final project year (Outputs 3.a+b).

One of the unforeseen changes in the project design was in the formation of a management committee. The formation TWG-MFMA committee was delayed due to the need for the formation of a Provincial Management Committee structure first- which did not exist before project inception.

Socio-economic monitoring

FFI governance and livelihoods specialist Dr Helen Schneider conducted site visits with FiA and on-site stakeholders to identify and refine socioeconomic and governance goals/objectives, and begin adaptation of SOCMON (Pomeroy et al., 2004) generic indicators to local context. The socio-economic baseline assessment included questions on the degree to which respondents participated in MFMA/CFi activities and consultations. This information was

collected alongside proxy indicators of relative wealth using condition of housing and access to electricity, water and sanitation. It will therefore be possible in future monitoring to assess both the participation of poorer and traditionally marginalised members of the community in management structures, and the impact of management measures on their livelihoods and well-being.

Biological monitoring and evaluation

Biological monitoring of the MFMA follows the well-established Reef Check method, which has provided robust data thus far which has been vital for establishing a baseline of reef health, species assemblage and biodiversity and for using in zoning plans. As the MFMA has not yet been established, it was not expected that this monitoring method would provide evidence of change over such a short timescale.

The seagrass survey has provided data for 3 years, the data provided by these surveys provided evidence of the locations of the large seagrass beds which was key to informing zoning and protection. For example, large posts to deter illegal trawling have been erected in the Daem Thkov CFi, which holds the largest seagrass bed.

Monitoring & Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT Tool)

Given the time lapse required to evaluate change in biological and socio-economic indicators, and in the absence of lots of repeat data the METT tool has been invaluable in tracking project progress. The checklist system, meant that the analysis could be done in consultation with all key stakeholders over the course of the day needing minimal financial input but delivering a useful output.

The breadth of questions within the METT tool has also allowed project stakeholders to think about the MFMA in a more holistic way and reflect on the overall achievements of the year. The results of the METT tool have provided year on year increases in the total score. Whilst the first year expectations of future scoring were perhaps set slightly higher than what was achievable, this learning experience has allowed all project stakeholders, particularly the FiA to understand the process and steps that are needed in order to deliver a fully-functioning, effective MPA.

During the project period, FFI developed an internal M&E tool designed to compare biophysical indicators measures across all FFI Asia-Pacific Programme sites. The objective of this was to see whether there were key indicator species that could be used to compare recovery and biodiversity across the region and informed strategic planning. Whilst no external evaluation of the work was conducted an adaptive management approach was taken, responding to the local situation as required.

Response to annual report reviews

Year 1 feedback:

All comments and queries raised in year 1 were addressed in the Year 2 Half-Year report in the accompanying Annex and with supporting documentation. Based on the success of the trip to Aceh during the first year of project implementation the Year 1 feedback suggested that further exchange visits- within the Mekong region- would be helpful in the future. Based on this recommendation, an MPA exchange visit to Thailand was included in the project proposal submitted to the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation. This trip has been planned for Q4 of 2015 under the FPA2 project implementation as an opportunity to draw out some of the lessons, challenges and successes from Koh Chang MPA in Thailand.

Year 2 feedback:

The year two feedback recommended to: *continue to refine the MPA sustainable finance strategy and options before project closure.* This was refined between June and December of 2014 and resulted in the production of a consultancy report by Jesse Hastings. The report recommended pursuing the introduction of a park entry fee mechanism and diver fees over a three-year phased approach, allowing for the necessary administration and capacity to be put in place. At project completion, continuation funding is being used to conduct activities on the first phase of the project.

The second recommendation from Year 2 was: *Develop low impact livelihood strategies, including options for fishing communities within the MPA.* This recommendation was acknowledged through an application for Darwin Post Project Funding which looked to capitalise on the project groundwork by establishing financing streams directly linked to marine habitats (e.g. via user-fees) while providing local men and women opportunities to diversify income and build social capital (e.g. via savings groups, CFi networking). Unfortunately, the application was not successful although funds have since been secured from other sources to pilot sustainable financing mechanisms. Rather than try to provide 'alternative livelihoods', the main premise of the project was that the livelihoods and wellbeing of both female and male members of the communities would best be enhanced through improving capacity for sustainable fisheries management and increasing opportunities to engage in tourism-related enterprises as a result of expansion of responsible, nature-based tourism if the marine environment was maintained in such a condition as to attract increased numbers of tourists. The potential for fishers to secure greater income per unit catch is currently being explored through assessing the feasibility of crab banking and facilitation of better, more equitable links along the fisheries value chains for all major commercial target species.

The comments from the reviewers were shared with the FiA and CCC. The second comment from year 2 feedback was discussed extensively during Q2 and Q3 of Y3 as consultation on the most appropriate sustainable financing mechanism was discussed at National, Provincial and Local level.

6 Darwin identity

There has been significant effort throughout the project to publicise the Darwin Initiative, from project launch through to the end of DI funding in March 2015. The UK Ambassador to Cambodia launched the project in May 2012, 27 people attended including from private sector operators and developers. Coverage was broadcast on national TV channels (TV Kampuchea, Apsara, TV 9). Blogs have been posted on the FFI website describing project activities, including the Aceh exchange visit and World Oceans Day- both recognise DI as the project funder. The FFI website has a high flow of traffic- for the whole of 2014 we had a total of ±290,000 users and ±764,000 page views. During international and national workshops and conferences any presentations acknowledge the support from the DI. The project has also used the opportunity to contribute within the Darwin Initiative network and share with other DI projects by writing two articles for the Darwin Newsletter.

Partners have consistently ensured that any promotional material relating to the project has utilised Darwin identity. Examples include the use of the DI logo on the SSF scientific training material, project promotional leaflet, project information documentation and reference in relevant media releases (see attached Promotion for volunteer programme).

For the first 2 years of the project the Darwin Initiative was the largest funder of project activities and therefore held a clear identify amongst project partners. Two grants were received from the US Fish & Wildlife service to work on sea turtles in Cambodia, while these activities overlapped with the MPA they had distinct project activities and outputs. In 2013 the project was successful in obtaining funding from the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, project inception began in early 2014. Due to the overlap of activities with the DI project, both funders were recognised in external communications from January 2014 onwards.

This was the first Darwin Initiative award given to FFI's Cambodia programme, as such the prestige of receiving this funding has been widely acknowledged by the Cambodia programme and through the country programmes Facebook page. Partners fully understand the DI, its objectives and the funding opportunity it provides globally.

"To conserve resources we need an MFMA that can ensure sustainable fishing, biodiversity conservation and promotion of coastal livelihoods. With the support from the Darwin Initiative, the first MFMA is being created to achieve this. Thank you very much this valuable support."

Ouk Vibol, Director, Department of Fisheries Conservation, Fisheries Administration

Future communications will also recognise the Darwin Initiative project as the inception funding for the creation of Cambodia's first MPA. DI logos have featured in all leaflets, posters, banners

and presentations given during community meetings and consultations, providing the direct project beneficiaries with and understanding of the donor. For example, the CCC film of Koh Rong has been shown to the communities around the island and to CCC's network of partners and recognises the DI support in the credits. There are a number of other Darwin Initiative projects taking place in Cambodia at present all of which interact with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries giving a widespread understanding of DI through the Government and its related departments.

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2015/16	2015/16	Variance	Comments (please explain significant variances)
	Grant (£)	Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	%	
Staff costs (see below)			0.5%	
Consultancy costs			-8.2%	
Overhead Costs			3.0%	
Travel and subsistence			7.0%	
Operating Costs			15.8%^	
Capital items (see below)			0	
Others (see below)*			38.8%*	
TOTAL			5.2% overall	

^ Underspend on operating costs were largely due to underspend by host-country on conferences and seminars, survey costs and some small staff costs due to the late addition of one FiA staff member to the project team.

* The survey took place during the final stages of the project funding, as such other field activities were combined with the KAP survey (including the METT score meeting and CFi network meeting), as such this reduced field and travel costs associated with the KAP survey.

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
FFI Regional Director: Dr Tony Whitten	
FFI Regional Marine Programme Manager: Rachel Austin/Sophie Benbow	
CCC Head of Science: Kate Longhurst	
FFI Cambodia Country Manager: Tuy Sereivathana	
FFI Project Manager: Berry Mulligan	
FFI Project Officer: Chea Phallin	

FFI GIS Officer: Choun Phirom	
FFI Finance & Admin. Team: Kov Vannith/Ouk Dane	
FFI Conservation, Governance & Livelihoods: Helen Schneider	
National Project Manager: Ing Try*	
FiA National Coordinator: Ouk Vibol*	
Provincial Coordinator: Duong Sam Ath	
Field Coordinator: You Chanpraseth	
National Project Assistant: Kim Sokha	
FiA Community officer	
Biological Researcher: Hout Vuthy	
CFi Support Officer: Deap Polin*	
Total	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
TOTAL	0

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Other Costs: Knowledge, Attitude and Practices survey	
TOTAL	

Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Royal Government of Cambodia	
Coral Cay Conservation	
Blue Moon Fund	
FFI Asia-Pacific Marine Programme	
FFI Conservation, Governance & Livelihoods	
FFI Cambodia Office (in-kind)	
FFI Cambodia Programme	
Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation	
US Fish & Wildlife Service	
Limetree capital	

Song Saa Foundation	
The Arcadia fund	
Total	

*This is in-kind relating to staff costs for the Executive Director, Project Director and Community Officer.

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	**Total (£)**
Arcadia Fund (*Sustainable financing pilot, plan of action for turtles, IUU)*	
US Fish & Wildlife Service (*Supporting CFis, developing a National Plan of Action for sea turtles in Cambodia)*	
Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation (2015-2017) *(Continuing MFMA development, biological monitoring, scoio-economic monitoring, capacity building and setting up a sustainable financing mechanism.)*	
Private Foundation *(Support project staff salaries)*	
TOTAL	

7.3 Value for Money

Staff costs

Project staff working on the DI project for FFI in Cambodia included the four national staff (including the Country Director) and an expatriate Project Manager. National staff capacity is quite high relative to the cost of employment (vs. expatriate staff). It is FFI's approach to only employ expatriate staff where the capacity is not available at the national level. Similarly, a high level of technical was expertise was brought to the project by CCC and then subsequently SSF - costs were kept low due to the fact that these organisations were already operating in Cambodia.

Buy-in

The success of this project, and the resulting MFMA will largely depend on National buy-in- from the government to the community level. This has been achieved with a relatively modest investment, through the empowerment of local people to manage their resources, providing them with a sense of ownership and pride over the area. This buy-in can be seen in the increased participation in CFi election meetings, consistent attendance of committee members to the TWG-MFMA, regular patrols taking place inside the MFMA.

Funding environment in Cambodia

Cambodia's turbulent history has meant that there are a number of international development agencies working in the country, often with multi-million dollar budgets. This can create an expectation within government agencies and local partners for similar levels of finance and flexibility.

This project, worked against the backdrop of this funding culture and has demonstrated that significant outputs including biodiversity conservation, protection of resources for poor coastal communities and capacity building to manage these resources, can be delivered under smaller grants

Annex 1 Project's logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: Cambodia's marine resources conserved effectively and sustainable and diversified coastal livelihoods supported	One MPA proclaimed and issues surrounding marine conservation planning embedded in government structures and policy	• Proclamation for MPA establishment • Minutes of quarterly TWG meetings demonstrating functioning MPA management team within the FiA. • Policies and procedures for managing MPAs are in place • Socio-economic and biological monitoring confirms livelihoods and biodiversity benefits of MPA	
Purpose To put the necessary capacity in place to establish the first model MPA for Cambodia	P1 First MPA planning and management processes in place to enable future MPA establishment P2 MPA management capacity built at all levels P3 Increase in marine area under full protection in Cambodia P4 Eight FiA staff trained and active in MPA management by YR 3	P1 FiA MPA strategy document P2 Best Practice Manual and presentations by FiA staff on MPA management at national and international fora P3 First MPA and multi-stakeholder management committee established P4 Training reports, staff contracts.	• Continued Government willingness to dedicate human and other resources to MPA management • FiA staff sufficiently committed and available for training and implementation. • FiA is committed to the concept of a functioning MPA and not just a paper park • Persons trained by the marine project will remain in posts in which they can apply their skills
Outputs 1. Protected Area Management Planning a. Multi-stakeholder management platform formed and operational b. MPA management plan designed in a participatory way and agreed and approved by government c. MPA established and zoning formally recognised	• Management stakeholder platform formed, with community representation, including women • Protocol for structure developed • Bi-monthly committee meetings • Agreement reached on MPA zoning and no-take zones • Management plan produced and operational by YR3 • Formal decree in place, boundaries and zones mapped and socialised	• Protocols (1a,1 b) • Meeting minutes and agendas (1a, 1b) • Stakeholder collaboration documents (1a, 1b) • Zonation map endorsed by all stakeholders (1a, 1b) • Management Plan endorsed by government (1b) • Decrees and Proclamation documents of MPA (1c)	• Stakeholders are willing to engage • The process can be undertaken in a timely fashion to allow the decree to be established within the time scale of the project • Government willing to engage • Government approval reached

2. Training and Capacity Building a. Capacity of FiA built to effectively design and manage MPAs b. Community representatives and leaders effectively voice aspirations, concerns and knowledge to strengthen MPA design and management	• Minimum eight FiA staff trained in MPA planning processes • FiA team successfully plans and implements first MPA • Team remains as permanent FiA MPA management team to effectively implement future MPAs • Improved Cfi management within the proposed MPA by YR2 • Percentage attendance and participation by Cfi members and community representatives in the management committee • At least 15 key actors using skills and knowledge gained through training and exchange visit	• Training registry; manuals and reports prepared by trainers (2a) • Natural and social MPA Management Effectiveness indicators (2a, 2b) • FiA workplans (2a) • Management plan authored by FiA staff (2a) • Staff in continuing positions in FiA MPA group (2a) • Additional MPAs proposed to the TWG – Fisheries (2a) • Exchange visit reports (2a, 2b) • Management committee meeting minutes (2b)	• Capacity can be built • Suitable capacity building activities can be undertaken by project partners • FiA staff willing to engage • CFi and community leaders have sufficient time to engage in training
3. Research and Monitoring a. Systematic biological and socio-economic information collected and disseminated for the proposed MPA b. Robust ecological and social monitoring systems in place	• Survey protocols established, aligned with a monitoring plan. • Surveys completed • At least 6 RUPP MSc students and Royal University of Agriculture students conduct research projects in the MPA • Five FiA staff and 20 community representatives trained • Database set up and maintained	• Survey protocols and complimentary monitoring plan (3a) • MSc students' theses (3a) • Database in YR3 (3a) • Technical reports (3b) • Peer reviewed papers published (3b)	• Suitable survey methods can be designed that are appropriate and involves partners and MPA stakeholders. • Sufficient information can be collected • Technical and academic support continues from partners
4. Awareness and Dissemination a. MPA concepts socialised and community show positive response to sustain or support biodiversity b. Marine conservation awareness raised among MPA resource users c. Best Practice lessons from responsible private stakeholders used to inform MPA processes d. Project results disseminated nationally and internationally, and awareness raised about project lessons and successes	• At least 3 stakeholder workshops with all major MPA actors • Trainings well attended by the target audiences • Awareness raising materials used and understood by stakeholders • Media campaign undertaken • Best practice documents developed on private groups are used in MPA design • Project results disseminated at least 1 international and 1 national forum per year • No. communications materials with DI logo disseminated in the UK and at international fora	• Workshop and training reports (4a) • Stakeholder attendance lists (4a) • KAP survey (4a, 4b) • FiA MPA awareness leaflets (4b) • Awareness materials incorporated into other media without project assistance (4b, 4d) • Local radio and tv exposure (4b) • Meeting agendas and minutes (4c) • Best practice documents, MPA management plan (4c) • Academic papers (publications in Cambodian Journal of Natural History anticipated) (4d) • International press releases and public media (4d)	• Stakeholders are willing to engage • Awareness raising methods are suitable for the variety of stakeholders • Private groups maintain engagement and continue with best practice, so they can be used as examples

Activities (details in workplan)

1.1 FFI to assist FiA in collating the submission to the Ministry for proclaiming the proposed MPA.
1.2 FiA to appoint management committee positions to provincial and commune level government staff, MoE, FA and the Navy, representatives from the private sector and NGOs.
1.3 Project partners to establish protocols and structure of management committee and develop strategy for first three years of the project.
1.4 Management committee to hold bi-monthly meetings during the project period to consult on and develop the MPA management plan.
1.5 Project partners to design and review zoning in a participatory way and reach an agreement within the management committee on MPA zoning and no-take zones.
1.6 FiA/FFI to design an adaptive management plan for the operation of the MPA in a participatory way and use it to begin the operational phase.
1.7 FiA to update the proclamation to formalise a decree with boundaries and zones mapped and socialised to all stakeholders.
2.1 FiA to appoint staff with expertise in management, communities, enforcement, research and sustainable financing, to join management committee.
2.2 Project partners to implement training for FiA, local government and CFi members in MPA management, monitoring and ecological connectivity.
2.3 Project partners to coordinate the MPA management committee in management plan design, delivery of interim and operational site plans, monitoring, scientific reports, enforcement, community involvement and demarcation, to ensure effective long-term management of all aspects of the MPA.
2.4 FiA to mentor and train new staff so that the FiA team can continue and be utilised to plan and implement additional MPAs in Cambodia in the future.
2.5 FFI/FiA to conduct a scoping trip and report on additional potential MPAs.
2.6 FFI to provide training for community representatives to enable effective representation and leadership.
2.7 Project partners to lead on community consultation for input and feedback during the process of MPA design, development and implementation.
2.8 FFI/FiA to support improved management and administration of community fisheries (CFis).
2.9 FFI to lead exchange for community representatives and FiA to learn from three years of experience of Locally Managed Marine Areas in Pulah Weh, Indonesia.
3.1 Project partners to establish survey protocols to both inform zoning and monitor ecosystem health in the MPA for the project period and beyond.
3.2 CCC to lead surveys to inform zoning demarcation around KR/KRS.
3.3 Project partners to conduct monitoring surveys of MPA health.
3.4 RUPP and RUA students to conduct dissertation projects within MPA.
3.5 CCC to run training programme for FiA staff, community representatives and students in marine research techniques and monitoring.
3.6 Project partners to establish monitoring plan and database.
3.7 CCC/FFI to finalise reports on research and monitoring to submit to FiA
4.1 Project partners will hold stakeholder workshops to include the management committee and representatives from major stakeholder groups.
4.2 FFI/FiA to produce awareness raising materials for distribution at workshops and in the community.
4.3 FFI to facilitate media campaign to raise awareness on MPA establishment.
4.4 FFI to develop best practice documents in collaboration with private sector and project partners.
4.5 Project partners to disseminate results in at least one international and one national forum per year, including the International Coral Reef Initiative.

Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Note: For projects that commenced after 2012 the terminology used for the logframe was changed to reflect DFID's terminology.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year (2014/15)	Actions required/planned for next period
Goal/Impact: Cambodia's marine resources conserved effectively and sustainable and diversified coastal livelihoods supported			Do not fill not applicable
Purpose/Outcome To put the necessary capacity in place to establish the first model MPA for Cambodia	P1 First MPA planning and management processes in place to enable future MPA establishment P2 MPA management capacity built at all levels P3 Increase in marine area under full protection in Cambodia P4 Eight FiA staff trained and active in MPA management by YR 3	P1 FiA MFMA Management Plan Drafted, scoping assessment of future MPAs, report and feedback to FiA (2015). P2 Best Practice Manual and presentations by FiA staff on MPA management at national and international for a, CFi capacity to manage natural resources increased (Patrols per month) P3 First MPA and multi-stakeholder management committee established (2014) P4 Training reports, staff contracts (2012-2015).	Do not fill not applicable
Output 1. 1. Protected Area Management Planning a. Multi-stakeholder management platform formed and operational b. MPA management plan designed in a participatory way and agreed and approved by government c. MPA established and zoning formally recognised	Management stakeholder platform formed, with community representation, including women • Protocol for structure developed • Bi-monthly committee meetings • Agreement reached on MPA zoning and no-take zones • Management plan produced and	Formation of a two-tier management structure with a technical working group (TWG) for the MFMA which meets quarterly (with one female representative) and bi-monthly provincial management committee meetings. Formation of the management structure and advancing zoning maps for the proposed MPA. Five on-site consultations with the zoning map and final provincial level review of the draft MPA proclamation and zoning map, which include conservation (no-take) zones. Development of three CFi Management plans which have been signed by the Provincial FiA Director. The MFMA management plan is in the final stages of production and expected to go to government for final confirmation later in 2015.	

	operational by YR3 • Formal decree in place, boundaries and zones mapped and socialised	Significant effort has been made by FiA and FFI to push the legal proclamation documents through the various levels of government review and sign-off and the proclamation now rests with the highest levels of the RGC.
Activity 1.1 FFI to assist FiA in collating the submission to the Ministry for proclaiming the proposed MPA.		MPA proclamation drafted by FiA staff with support from FFI. Supporting technical report and Prakas submission to MAFF (July 2014).
Activity 1.2.FiA to appoint management committee positions to provincial and commune level government staff, MoE, FA and the Navy, representatives from the private sector and NGOs.		Provincial Management Committee approved by the Provincial Governor on 25th Nov 2013, and the Technical Working Group for the Koh Rong Archipelago MFMA approved by the Deputy Governor on 17th Jan 2014, including 16 and 26 members respectively, with 3 CFi member in the latter.
Activity 1.3 Project partners to establish protocols and structure of management committee and develop strategy for first three years of the project.		7 consultation meetings between June 2013 and January 2014 to develop the two-tiered management structure and write the Deikas (provincial decisions), strategy development- Provincial Management Committee and a Technical Working Group for the MFMA.
Activity 1.4 Management committee to hold bi-monthly meetings during the project period to consult on and develop the MPA management plan.		Formation of a two-tier management structure with a technical working group (TWG-MFMA) for the MFMA which meets quarterly and bi-monthly provincial management committee meetings (inception meeting Y3 Q1). Inception meeting to discuss MPA goals, zoning and management planning (31 participants, including 2 women).
Activity 1.5 Project partners to design and review zoning in a participatory way and reach an agreement within the management committee on MPA zoning and no-take zones.		CFi zoning consultation and management was ongoing through Q2 and Q3 of year 3. The 2nd meeting of the MPA Technical Working Group included consultation on the draft MPA zoning. Five on-site consultation meetings on zoning in June 2014 were followed by the 3rd TWG meeting, organised to present the results of private sector and community consultation. TWG members voted for final recommendations by zone. Additional village zone consultation meetings followed, involving 32 people. Inception meeting of the Provincial Management Committee (PMC) for MPAs, chaired by the Deputy Governor and attended by 22 participants, included the final provincial level review of the zoning map (July 2014). Zoning and no-take zones agreed within the management committee, require final sign-off through the proclamation (see Activity 1.1)
Activity 1.6 FiA/FFI to design an adaptive management plan for the operation of the MPA in a participatory way and use it to begin the operational phase.		FFI/FiA project staff have outlined the content of the MPA management plan. Partners identified 10 preliminary goals (3 biophysical, 4 socioeconomic and 3 governance), updated the MFMA vision and identified 33 potential objectives through a series of 7 consultation meetings. Sustainable financing assessment consulted with 19 participants through semi-structured interviews and a workshop in Phnom Penh reviewing 15 possible financing options to inform MPA planning.

Activity 1.7 FiA to update the proclamation to formalise a decree with boundaries and zones mapped and socialised to all stakeholders.		MFMA Ministerial proclamation (prakas) drafted (see Activity1.1) and submitted in Year 3.
Output 2. Training and Capacity Building a. Capacity of FiA built to effectively design and manage MPAs b. Community representatives and leaders effectively voice aspirations, concerns and knowledge to strengthen MPA	• Minimum eight FiA staff trained in MPA planning processes • FiA team successfully plans and implements first MPA • Team remains as permanent FiA MPA management team to effectively implement future MPAs • Improved Cfi management within the proposed MPA by YR2 • Percentage attendance and participation by Cfi members and community representatives in the management committee • At least 15 key actors using skills and knowledge gained through training and exchange visit	The project made good progress towards this output: 8 FiA staff directly involved in the MPA design process Training was provided to 10 national and provincial FiA staff to review Geographical Information System (GIS) use, 12 FiA staff trained in ecology and reef monitoring. Since project inception The election and training of new committees in the 3 CFis within the proposed MFMA. The new CFi Chiefs also became formal members of the TWG-MFMA, whilst training to 19 CFi representatives and Provincial FiA on leadership, conflict resolution and fisheries laws *Note: These indicators are believed to appropriately measure project progress. The term management committee should be considered to also include the Provincial Management Committee and Technical Working Group Marine Fisheries Management Area (see Activities 1.2, 1.3).*
Activity 2.1 FiA to appoint staff with expertise in management, communities, enforcement, research and sustainable financing, to join management committee.		The additional appointment of a CFi Support Officer to the project team from the Community Fisheries Development Department helped to strengthen CFi patrols. FiA staff have taken a leading or co-lead role in seagrass monitoring and the socio-economic survey. Chaired TWG-MFMA meetings.
Activity 2.2. Project partners to implement training for FiA, local government and CFi members in MPA management, monitoring and ecological connectivity.		CCC training workshop on ecology and reef monitoring for 12 participants from national and provincial FiA.
Activity 2.3 Project partners to coordinate the MPA management committee in management plan design, delivery of interim and operational site plans, monitoring, scientific reports, enforcement, community involvement and demarcation, to ensure effective long-term management of all aspects of the MPA.		The TWG-MFMA has largely served as the vehicle for delivery of this activity as the forum brings together all major stakeholders and has resulted in the drafting of an agreed management plan structure.
Activity 2.4 FiA to mentor and train new staff so that the FiA team can continue and be utilised to plan and implement additional MPAs in Cambodia in the future.		During the course of the project, national level FiA staff members have all stayed in the same post, retaining institutional knowledge and experience. At the Provincial level, a new Cantonment Chief for Sihanouk FiA was appointed on 1st June 2014, to replace the leaving Chief. Similarly, Kiev Tha was replaced by Nev Vanna. Both new staff members were already working for the FiA in the Province, which helped make a smoother transition.
Activity 2.5 FFI/FiA to conduct a scoping trip and report on additional potential MPAs.		Conducted in Jan-Feb 2015 to all 4 coastal provinces. Sites were assessed on predetermined criteria as defined by the FiA, in line with the National Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries and CBD targets. Results were shared at a meeting between FFI and FiA staff and a final report.

Activity 2.6 FFI to provide training for community representatives to enable effective representation and leadership.		Training of 19 CFi representatives and Provincial FiA on leadership, conflict resolution and fisheries laws. CFi network established in April 2014) where the three CFis meet monthly to discuss issues, enforcement, patrolling plans.
Activity 2.7 Project partners to lead on community consultation for input and feedback during the process of design, development and implementation.		The delivery of this activity has been significant, see Activity 1.5.
Activity 2.8 FFI/FiA to support improved management and administration of community fisheries (CFis).		Meetings in each CFi village (Prek Svay, Doem Thkov, Koh Rong Sanloem) resulted in the development of three, approved CFi management plans (June 2014). Establishment of monthly CFi network meetings has enabled transfer of knowledge between CFis. The new CFi Chiefs also became formal members of the TWG-MFMA.
Activity 2.9 FFI to lead exchange for community representatives and FiA to learn from three years of experience of Locally Managed Marine Areas in Pulah Weh, Indonesia.		Completed in year 1. Two FiA staff, Field Coordinator and National Project Assistant, joined a 5 day exchange visit to learn from FFI and government experiences in marine co-management approaches in Aceh, Indonesia. The exchange included 2 FFI Cambodia staff, the Commune Chief for the Koh Roh Archipelago and a private sector representative (Community Engagement Officer, Song Saa Private Island).
Output 3. Research and Monitoring a. Systematic biological and socio-economic information collected and disseminated for the proposed MFMA b. Robust ecological and social monitoring systems in place	• Survey protocols established, aligned with a monitoring plan. • Surveys completed • At least 6 RUPP MSc students and Royal University of Agriculture students conduct research projects in the MFMA • Five FiA staff and 20 community representatives trained • Database set up and maintained	Survey protocols established for biological and socio-economic monitoring within the MFMA. 129 coral reef surveys, repeat seagrass surveys in 2013, 2014 and 2015. Mangrove mapping (2014). Socioeconomic study in Prek Svay and a socioeconomic survey conducted across the Koh Rong Archipelago. Two RUPP MSc thesis projects were completed, one RUPP MSc thesis underway (write up Sept 2015). Twelve FiA staff trained on reef ecology and monitoring. Due to the change between CCC to SSF some activities were delayed including identifying suitable candidates within government to conduct dive training and ongoing reef surveys. Training provided by CCC on database management to 4 FiA staff on database construction, statistics, and analysis.
Activity 3.1 Project partners to establish survey protocols to both inform zoning and monitor ecosystem health in the MFMA for the project period and beyond.		Baseline MFMA METT score established 2nd April 2013 and subsequent targets set and recorded for 2014 and 2015. National reef monitoring protocol agreed in 2013 using “Reef Check” for surveying MFMA zones. Fixed transect locations in zones agreed.
Activity 3.2 CCC to lead surveys to inform zoning demarcation around KR/KRS.		Seagrass surveys led by FFI and FiA, collaborating with Coral Cay Conservation, and CFi committees (12 participants, including 1 women) in 2013, 2014 and 2015. Ground-truthing of land-use maps, including establishment of mangrove extent baseline. Analysis of CCC data using biological indicators to assess the conservation value of coral reefs, and supplementary analysis using the decision

		support tool, Marxan with Zones to inform zoning configuration and consultation processes (2014).
Activity 3.3 Project partners to conduct monitoring surveys of MFMA health.		129 coral reef surveys by CCC. Completion of the 2nd round of coral reef surveys of the Koh Rong Archipelago by Q1 Year 3 and identification of permanent transects locations based on final zoning scheme (to be installed in August 2015)
Activity 3.4 RUPP and RUA students to conduct dissertation projects within MFMA.		Two MSc students in Biodiversity Conservation from the RUPP, through FFI's University Capacity Building Project (Darwin ref. EIDPO028) completed thesis projects in 2014 on biological and socioeconomic aspects of the MFMA, and data collection for 2 additional research projects initiated on the effects of sedimentation on reefs and socioeconomic impacts of no-take zones. Initiation of a thesis project on mangroves by RUPP student in Y3, write-up after project completion.
Activity 3.5 CCC to run training programme for FiA staff, community representatives and students in marine research techniques and monitoring.		Three students trained in SCUBA and ecological survey techniques for coral reefs. 12 national and provincial FiA took part in a CCC training workshop on ecology and reef monitoring.
Activity 3.6 Project partners to establish monitoring plan and database.		Workshop with 13 participants from 9 different organisations to develop a national method for coral reef surveys. The method was subsequently endorsed by the Director General of FiA. Data has been compiled by partners but still requires some technical input to set-up a system and will require institutional capacity to manage this on-going, it is expected that this will take place under the Prince Albert II of Monaco funding.
Activity 3.7 CCC/FFI to finalise reports on research and monitoring to submit to FiA		Three FFI briefing reports to FiA and The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on project progress. CCC reports on areas of high Conservation Management Value and socio-economic research within Prek Svay village based on 33 interviews. Four reports submitted by FFI to FiA related to sustainable financing for the MFMA and a report on the scoping assessment of future MFMA sites in Cambodia. Report and methods from the socio-economic survey conducted in Koh Rong submitted to the FiA. "Thorne et al. (2015) Current status of coral reef health in the Koh Rong Archipelago, Cambodia" published in the CJNH. SSF have planned the submission of at least one paper before the close of 2016 and to publish the 'methodologies paper', having currently gone through one round of peer-review. Seagrass survey reports 2015, 2014 & 2013 all finalised and submitted to FiA. Socio-economic monitoring preliminary survey finalised and submitted to FiA.

Output 4: Awareness and Dissemination a. MFMA concepts socialised and community show positive response to sustain or support biodiversity b. Marine conservation awareness raised among MFMA resource users c. Best Practice lessons from responsible private stakeholders used to inform MFMA processes d. Project results disseminated nationally and internationally, and awareness raised about	• At least 3 stakeholder workshops with all major MFMA actors • Trainings well attended by the target audiences • Awareness raising materials used and understood by stakeholders • Media campaign undertaken • Best practice documents developed on private groups are used in MFMA design • Project results disseminated at least 1 international and 1 national forum per year • No. communications materials with DI logo disseminated in the UK and at international fora	• Zoning consultation workshops (2), TWG-MFMA meeting on management plan (1), • Awareness materials and meetings at a local level have targeted resource users (e.g. turtle awareness raising), focusing on the significance of marine resources, including large events for World Ocean Day and other national celebrations. • 11 presentations to share lessons learnt and research from the project at International fora (3 in Cambodia in Y3, 4 internationally). • Communications materials nationally: (1000 leaflets in Khmer about project purpose, 500 in English, 500 posters display endangered species in Cambodia- all displaying DI logo). • 1 film (international)
4.1 Project partners will hold stakeholder workshops to include the management committee and representatives from major stakeholder groups.		TWG MFMA inception meeting held in Y2 discuss MPA goals, zoning and management planning (31 participants, including 2 women. Ongoing TWG-MFMA meetings involve all major stakeholder groups (FiA, private sector, dive sector, CFis, Ministry of Tourism), consulted on zoning, management plan, sustainable financing options. Six TWG-MFMA meetings held during the project period.
4.2 FFI/FiA to produce awareness raising materials for distribution at workshops and in the community.		Design and printing of 500 copies of a poster on fisheries habitat and endangered marine fisheries resources. Four dissemination meetings within the three CFis explaining the status of endangered species (involving 67 participants, including 9 women), using materials developed on safe handling of sea turtles. Completion of a short video by CCC targeting local communities which describes in Khmer (with English subtitles) the marine life of the area and potential MFMA benefits, distributed a community awareness events.
4.3 FFI to facilitate media campaign to raise awareness on MFMA establishment.		Collaborative awareness event for World Ocean Day 2013 involving 111 participants (including 49 school children), including a coastal clean-up and pilot mangrove planting. CCC educational programmes in Prek Svay village, including National Fish Day event for over 50 community members, where students showcased their artwork, poems and other outputs (2013). World Ocean's Day celebration 2014 included presentations, rubbish collection and boat racing co-organised with project partners and local organisations. Ninety participants attended and180 t-shirts plus 180 caps were distributed. Twenty two banners were displayed in 3 villages during the event, which was covered by national media. A second environmental education programme initially included 27 students and later over 80 students in 3 classes - each of the classes receives 1 hour long lesson each day, 6 days/week (2013). Awareness raising meetings taken place across 4

		villages. Specific activities linked to the approval of the MFMA have only partially been implemented and require pushing once the proclamation is signed.
4.4 FFI to develop best practice documents in collaboration with private sector and project partner.		The TWG-MFMA Deika provides sets out the roles and responsibilities of the TWG, FFI-FiA agreement, FFI-CCC project agreement and FFI-SSF project agreement sets out roles and responsibilities of each partiy.
4.5 Project partners to disseminate results in at least one international and one national forum per year, including the International Coral Reef Initiative.		Reporting to the national TWG – Fisheries, including presentation on MFMA research and design process by CCC Field Base Manager, October 2013. Lessons learnt on private sector engagement in MFMA zoning shared as a poster, presented by the Project Leader at the International Marine Conservation Congress, Glasgow, UK (August, 2014). Publication of an aquatic special addition of the Cambodian Journal of Natural History, including 2 peer reviewed papers on spatial planning and seagrass monitoring from the MFMA, and a guest editorial by the FiA Senior Manager. Submission by project partners of 3 full papers, 2 short communications on MFMA research results, plus a guest editorial on Cambodian marine research (May 2014). Five abstracts/proposals submitted to conferences, 4 of which were accepted. FiA National Coordinator attended the 8th International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) East Asia Regional Workshop, Korea (2012) (NB: apart from FiA staff time this activity was not funded by the project, and received technical support from island stakeholder MMC). FiA National Coordinator and FFI Project Manager attended and presented at both the 3rd International Marine Protected Area Congress held in Marseille, France (October 2013) and the 9th International Coral Reef Initiative East Asia Regional Workshop. Results were also presented by FFI and CCC at the 15th Cambridge Student Conference on Conservation Science and the 16th Annual Meeting of Reef Conservation UK (2013).

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
Training Measures							
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	0					Not a target
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	0					Not a target
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	4 completed	Khmer	2 F		English	1 underway
3	Number of other qualifications obtained						
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	3					
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	4					
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	4	Sun Sarak (Khmer)	M			
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	8.3					
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(e.g., not categories 1-4 above)	5	Cambodian	5 M	On-going training and mentoring of FiA staff		
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	8	Cambodian		Fundraising, First Aid,		Phallin fundraising training 2 days ATBC, Raksmey, Chanthy and Het 1st Aid training
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	1	Cambodian	Male	Coral reef survey	English	CCC for the teaching of their coral

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
					Methods		reef survey methodology to FiA staff (5 days of training). This is to be repeated in 2015 under SSF delivery.
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials)	8	N/A	N/A	Logbooks (with logos), GPS and SMART training materials, minute forms, CFi training materials, SSF training materials on reef ecology	English except CFi training materials.	

Research Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (ies)	3			CFi management plans	Produced in Khmer	Participatory process
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.						Informal series of lecture

							materials produced by SSF for teaching volunteers, FiA and other partners
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	4				English	Leng et al, 2014; Boon et al., 2014; Thorne et al., 2015. Also guest editorial in CJNH special edition by Try & Jensen, although not technically peer reviewed itself
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	2			MFMA and gender		Submitted to Darwin Newsletter
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country						CCC data submitted to FiA
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	N/A					
13a	Number of species reference collections established and	1 (see Thorne, B.V., Mulligan,			Journal		Species counts and

	handed over to host country(s)	B., Mag Aoidh, R. & Longhurst, K. (2015) Current status of coral reef health around the Koh Rong Archipelago, Cambodia. *Cambodian Journal of Natural History*, **2015,** 98–113)					analytics measured in Thorne et al. (2015) as appendices.
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)						

Dissemination Measures		**Total**	**Nationality**	**Gender**	**Theme**	**Language**	**Comments**
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	8				English and Khmer	TWG-MFMA meetings x 4 (includes Dec private sector workshop to present finance results, as an extension of a TWG), PMC meeting to present the Socio-economic survey results and WTP results.
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended	11	6	3		English	Includes SSF

	at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.		presentations by Cambodian FiA or FFI staff, 3 by British FFI staff, 1 International consultant.	presentations by women, 7 by men			poster at Assocation for Tropical Biology and Conservation (Asia chapter) and FFI/FiA presentations x 3, IMFMAC3, ICRI 8th and 9th round, IMCC Glasgow.

Physical Measures		**Total**	**Comments**
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	9,436	CFi support. Year 3 boats, engines, seagrass poles. ICOM = 1,320, boat engine = 1,340, binoculars = ~$696, Yamaha outboard= 5,080.
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established	1	CCC established a research and training centre which enabled the provision of robust biophysical data from the site.
22	Number of permanent field plots established	4	4 regular survey sites (40 transects 2014 +15) for seagrass. Fixed/permanent transects for coral reef survey established by the end of August 2015.

Financial Measures		**Total**	**Nationality**	**Gender**	**Theme**	**Language**	**Comments**
23	Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£ 394,375.14			Arcadia Fund YR3, SSF co-finance as		Leveraged funds beyond project: Arcadia Fund

					per project agreement		$94K and US Fish & Wildlife Service $36K, plus $14K from a private donor (not included in total).

Annex 4 Aichi Targets

	Aichi Target	Tick if applicable to your project
1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	X
2	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	
3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	
4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	
5	The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	
6	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	X
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	
9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	
10	The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	
11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	X
12	The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	
13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	

14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	
15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	
16	The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	
17	Each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
18	The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	
19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	
20	The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	

Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)
Journal*	Thorne, B.V., Mulligan, B., Mag Aoidh, R. & Longhurst, K. (2015) **Current status of coral reef health around the Koh Rong Archipelago,** Cambodia. *Cambodian Journal of Natural History*, **2015,** 98–113.	British	Cambodia	Male	Cambodian Journal of Natural History, Phnom Penh	http://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/cambodian-journal-of-natural-history/
Journal*	Leng P., Benbow, S.L.P. & Mulligan, B. (2014) **Seagrass diversity and distribution in the Koh Rong Archipelago, Preah Sihanouk Province, Cambodia**. *Cambodian Journal of Natural History*, **2014,** 37–46.	Cambodia/ Khmer	UK registered charity (FFI), from Cambodian office	Female	Cambodian Journal of Natural History, Phnom Penh	http://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/cambodian-journal-of-natural-history/
Journal*	Boon P.Y., Mulligan, B., Benbow, S.L.P., Thorne, B.V., Leng P. & Longhurst, K. (2014) **Zoning Cambodia's first Marine Fisheries Management Area.** *Cambodian Journal of Natural History*, **2014,** 55–65. (CJNH Aquatic Special Issue August	Singaporean	Fauna & Flora International/ independent consultant	Female	Cambodian Journal of Natural History, Phnom Penh	http://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/cambodian-journal-of-natural-history/

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News piece*	Benjamin V. THORNE and Kate LONGHURST (2013) **Development of a standardised national methodology for coral reef surveys** *Cambodian Journal of Natural History*, **2013 (2) 64-65**	British	Coral Cay Conservation	Male	Cambodian Journal of Natural History, Phnom Penh	http://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/cambodian-journal-of-natural-history/

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	19-005
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