



Submit by Tuesday 1 December 2015

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 22: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

ELIGIBILITY**1. Name and address of organisation**

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Fauna & Flora International
Address:	From 3rd December: The David Attenborough Building, Pembroke Street
City and Postcode:	Cambridge, CB2 3QZ
Country:	UK
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref: 3250	Title (max 10 words): Cultural and economic incentives for endangered species conservation in Cambodia
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3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)

(max 50 words)

This innovative project will harness the expertise and cultural values of indigenous Khmer Daeum communities in Cambodia's Cardamom Mountains to effectively conserve their sacred and severely threatened Siamese crocodiles and Asian elephants, and to promote economic incentives and livelihoods diversification to measurably improve food security, decreasing pressure on the forest.

4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Cambodia	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 01 April 2016	End date: 31 March 2019	Duration: 3 years		
Darwin request	2016/17 £128,250	2017/18 £99,953	2018/19 £82,974	Total request £311,177
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost				48
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding? (Note you cannot apply for both)		DFID		

6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Frechette	Sam	Ra
Forename (s)	Jackson	Han	Khem
Post held	Flagship Species Manager	Cambodian Crocodile Conservation Programme Manager	Provincial Coordinator
Organisation (if different to above)	FFI	Forestry Administration	Promvihearthor (PVT) Organization
Department	Flagship Species Programme	Flagship Species Programme	
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 4		
Surname	Jeffreys		
Forename (s)	Ben		
Post held	Managing Director, Bio-digesters		
Organisation (if different to above)	Engineers Without Borders Australia		
Department	Bio-digesters		
Telephone			
Email			

7. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
2792	Alison Mollon (interim)	Supporting Community Conserved Areas in Uganda for biodiversity and livelihoods.
2324	Sophie Benbow	Enhancement of wellbeing and conservation in Cape Verde's biodiversity hotspots
19-019	Arthur Mugisha	Integrating Batwa cultural values into national parks management in Uganda
19-004	Chloe Hodgkinson	Building capacity of the next generation of Liberian conservation professionals
19-001	Dr Stephen Browne	Conservation of the newly-discovered Burmese (Myanmar) snub-nosed monkey
19-017	Dr Robert Bensted-Smith	Building capacity for participatory ecosystem-based marine conservation in Central America

9. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Lead institution and website:</p> <p>Fauna & Flora International (FFI) www.fauna-flora.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>FFI is the project's lead organisation, and has convened all discussions with partners about design and implementation. The project design represents efforts by FFI to re-evaluate its programme in the Cardamom Mountains to ensure that community livelihoods development and cultural values are integral to its efforts to protect globally important threatened species. FFI will coordinate all project management and implementation and lead on monitoring, evaluation and reporting. There will be a detailed inception period involving all partners during which FFI will coordinate and lead critical analysis of existing information and contexts in order to fully design field activities and defined roles of project partners.</p> <p>FFI has strong relationships with community and government stakeholders in the project area, and will utilise these to the fullest extent throughout the project's duration. Nationally regarded as an experienced organisation operating in the Cardamoms landscape, FFI is well placed to disseminate project results widely.</p> <p>FFI has excellent experience in executing Darwin-funded projects, and its most recent Darwin grant in Cambodia achieved ground-breaking milestones in marine conservation, and the final report was received well. Across the organisation, FFI has proven that it can manage Darwin funds expertly, using its global systems and network of cross-cutting expertise.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Promvihearthor (PVT) Organization No organisational website</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>PVT is a well-regarded national NGO with expertise in community engagement, agricultural extension and enterprise and business development. Following experience in many rural, marginalised and remote provinces, including Pursat and Koh Kong the two focal provinces of this project, PVT will partner FFI to ensure that the outputs relating to livelihoods diversification, network establishment and strengthening, are carried out expertly and with due consideration of local context and capacity. PVT will be integral during the inception period's focus on baseline establishment and prioritisation of final activities to achieve outcomes, and throughout the project on delivery of training and mentoring on crop diversification methods and how community institutions support financially viable enterprises. PVT's knowledge of community approaches in the rural Cambodian context is critical to project success.</p> <p>PVT has partnered international organisations on large scale projects in Cambodia and received high recommendations for its inputs, including highly developed communications and reporting skills thanks to its team of committed and responsive staff. PVT will be funded to have key inputs and high presence at the village level to ensure strong relationships and trust are built between project personnel and communities, which is a successful approach PVT has taken in previous projects.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>The Forestry Administration of the Royal Government of Cambodia www.forestry.gov.kh</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>FFI has partnered with the Cambodian Forestry Administration (FA) in the implementation of biodiversity research and conservation since 1999. Counterpart staff from the FA play a major role in managing and implementing FFI's existing Cambodian Elephant Conservation Group (CECG) and Cambodian Crocodile Conservation Programme (CCCP). With oversight and guidance from the Flagship Species Manager and in collaboration with other FFI staff, the project's FA staff will be responsible for the engagement and oversight of the crocodile and elephant protection and monitoring community groups, HEC mitigation activities and will take the lead on biodiversity surveys. The implementation of this project will be highly collaborative as much of the work is integrated within the Flagship Species Programme, working in communities in which FFI has been active for over 10 years. Specifically, team members Sam Han and Hor Leng have been working with FFI and with the target communities since 1999. They will be working directly with the rest of the project team to help facilitate community engagement activities and ensure that the project delivers on the goal of conserving Siamese crocodiles. The FA is a key partner for dissemination of results due to its nationwide remit and role in decision-making.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Engineers Without Borders Australia http://www.ewb.org.au</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Engineers Without Borders (EWB) introduced bio-digester technology to Cambodia to support rural households to maximise use of renewable resources. After a successful pilot of animal waste-only units around the Tonle Sap Lake, EWB and FFI will apply this technology in the remote Cardamom Mountains village of O'Som to conduct the first pilot of household toilet connections. Ben Jeffreys will oversee the bio-digester implementation and expansion aspect of the project. EWB also employs field technicians who will help install and maintain bio-digester units as well as provide training to households in how to use the units, collect fertiliser and bio-gas, and apply these in the household and for agriculture. Planning for pilot implementation is under discussion between FFI and EWB, with final arrangements put in place no later than this project's inception period. EWB and FFI will ensure that household level baselines are collected for bio-digester beneficiaries so that impact can be assessed closely.</p> <p>EWB is an international NGO that has received coverage (including a Google Impact Challenge Award) for its innovations. A partner such as EWB ensures that project results and learning on effectiveness of bio-digesters have high potential for strong dissemination and replication, with approaches fine-tuned based on experience.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Dr Jackson Frechette	Project Leader	FFI Cambodia Programme	60%	Yes
TBD	Livelihoods and Environment Coordinator	FFI Cambodia Programme	100%	Yes
Chhuon Socheata	Livelihoods and Environment Officer ¹	FFI Cambodia Programme	100%	Yes
Dr Jenny Daltry	Senior Conservation Biologist	FFI	5%	Yes

¹ Suitably qualified staff member recently working at FFI (see CV provided) however FFI intends to recruit specifically for this post at project inception

Dr Helen Schneider	Senior Conservation and Livelihoods Technical Advisor	FFI	5%	Yes
Tuy Sereivathana	Country Director	FFI Cambodia Programme	10%	Yes
Sam Han	Cambodian Crocodile Conservation Programme Manager	Forestry Administration Cambodia	50%	Yes
Kong Phanith	Finance and Administration Manager	FFI Cambodia Programme	15%	Yes
Ra Khem	Provincial Coordinator	Prom Vihear Thor Organization	50%	Yes
Ben Jeffreys	Director – Bio-digesters	Engineers Without Borders Australia	10%	Yes

11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and (essential for DFID projects) its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 300 words)

The UNFAO describes the Cardamom Mountains as “one of the most important areas for biodiversity conservation in Asia”. A former Khmer Rouge stronghold, the mountains contain Indochina’s largest rainforest and numerous endemic and globally threatened species. Wildlife includes Cambodia’s highest abundance of Asian elephants (Endangered) and more than half the world’s Siamese crocodiles (Critically Endangered). Local Khmer Daeum (“Original Cambodians”) respect elephants and revere harmless crocodiles, believing them to be their ancestors’ spirits.

The Khmer Daeum are among Cambodia’s poorest and are the project focus, alongside other non-indigenous rural and marginalised communities. Fewer than Khmer Daeum 3,000 survive, many in women-headed households with low literacy and numeracy. They are subsistence farmers who fish and are forest-dependent for medicines, materials and emergency food. Most households earn below \$7/month and suffer up to six “hungry months” annually. A concern is the escalating deterioration of their ‘natural capital’ due to new logging roads and land-grabbing by outsiders, which also exposes their sacred crocodiles and elephants to poachers and human-wildlife conflict.

Respecting and promoting indigenous people's cultural values and rights is critical for the sustainable use of this mountainous landscape, much of which is protected only theoretically. IWGIA (2015) reports that indigenous people's rights are written in national policy, yet their ability to realise those rights remains weak. FFI works to understand and support indigenous women and men, including an award-winning project with O'Som Commune to establish, manage and benefit from the country's first crocodile sanctuary. This project will progress by empowering indigenous people to achieve higher living standards and greater recognition, by decision-makers, of their unique knowledge and stewardship. This project is crucial to upland communities, but millions downstream depend indirectly on the forested mountains, which regulate the water supply to the nation's most productive farmlands and coastal fisheries².

12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Which of the conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project support? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	No
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s), treaties and agreements your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

(Max 200 words)

FFI's flagship species conservation contributes to the CBD's Aichi Target 12. The project enhances protection (Aichi 2, 12, 14, 15, 18), increases awareness (Aichi 1) and provides ecological data (Aichi 17, 19). FFI addresses various targets (3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 17, 20) in Cambodia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) including "systematic monitoring", "development and implementation of recovery programmes", and "measures ensuring the protection of critical habitats". This project fulfils several actions to support Cambodia's plans for the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) under the CBD through supporting community sanctuary management, improving protected status of habitats, and monitoring wild populations (Key PoWPA actions: 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 3.2, 3.5, 4.2-4.4). CBD Article 8(j) is supported through the respect and promotion of indigenous and local communities' knowledge for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/ABS/ITPGRFA/CITES focal point in the host country?

Yes

if yes, please give details:

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the CBD focal point. FFI frequently liaises with the MoE over project development and is engaged in helping the government meet obligations under the CBD through supporting the NBSAP. A 2014 letter of support to FFI from the CBD focal point for the Cambodian Crocodile Conservation Programme is provided as supporting documentation.

² Atlas of Cambodia', 2014, Save Cambodia's Wildlife

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

Output 1: Consultations to identify households willing to pilot new agricultural techniques and newly developed bio-digester sanitation and energy technology. Volunteer households trained by agricultural extension workers to establish/test additional crops, organic cultivation techniques and fishponds; FFI and government counterparts train and equip farmers to better guard crops against wildlife using non-lethal methods; EWB engineers train villagers to install and maintain at least 40 bio-digester units for fertiliser for crop application and household energy. Bio-digesters provide fertiliser, increase yields, thereby decreasing pressure on the forest.

Output 2: Review of markets and networks in the Cardamom Mountains and opportunities to strengthen effectiveness and governance; identify valuable but non-threatened NTFPs (e.g. cardamom) that can be harvested lawfully and sustainably; facilitate formation of cooperatives to sell NTFPs and other produce for higher returns; provide training on enterprise development and business skills and facilitate cost-effective access to known lowland markets through cooperative development.

Output 3: FFI and FA mentor and equip communities to strengthen the management of three community crocodile sanctuaries and establish at least two more, with management regulations developed using a participatory process; consult local communities and conduct landscape-level analysis of habitat suitability to identify special zones for elephant protection with endorsement requested from government; monitor forest encroachment using locally appropriate methods; strengthen, mentor and equip existing indigenous wardens to collaborate with FFI and FA to protect and monitor crocodiles (8 villages) and Asian elephants (3 villages) using SMART-based methods; training for indigenous peoples on their rights and existing legislation. Increasing community members' status and knowledge contributes to their empowerment, enabling them to better demand rights from duty-bearers.

Output 4: Collate information on the knowledge, beliefs, rights and traditions of Khmer Daeum regarding biodiversity and the environment; develop and implement a communications strategy and actions, identifying target audiences, messages and media; ensure understanding of the opportunities for engaging indigenous communities in conservation is recognised by government partners. Knowledge generated through the Darwin-funded FFI cultural values project in Uganda is imported to inform this approach. Communicating indigenous knowledge and the role in conservation will increase power-holders' willingness to engage.

Baseline and end-line socio-economic surveys will be conducted to measure project impact on multiple dimensions of well-being. Impact of bio-digesters will be evidenced through pre-, mid- and post-project household-level surveys using agricultural and environmental indicators. Monitoring of species will be community-led and informed by research on the cultural values around endangered species. Cross-project learning is a key focus across all villages with findings disseminated to policy-makers and other actors. The post of Livelihoods and Environment Coordinator will be highly skilled in M&E approaches.

In Cambodia, activity and partner coordination will be led by FFI, with a dedicated Project Coordinator and technical inputs from existing flagship species and community livelihoods teams. FFI will use Access Dimensions & FocalPoint software for both financial and project management, accessible by global staff. For oversight there will be inputs from the global FFI finance function, Asia-Pacific programme management and cross-cutting expertise from the Conservation Livelihoods and Governance team.

14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term and b) in the long-term.

- If you are applying for Defra funding this should specifically focus on the changes expected for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.
- If you are applying for DFID funding you should in addition refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty. Q15 provides more space for elaboration on this.

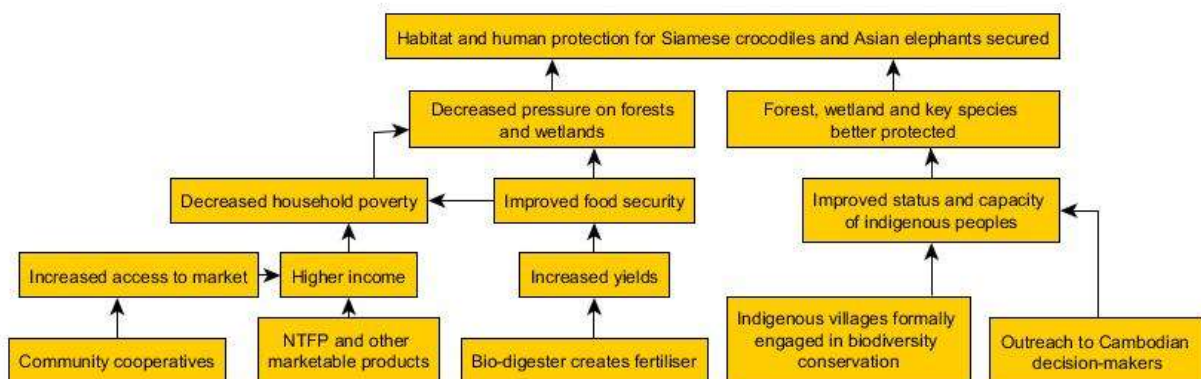
(Max 300 words)

Short term (by end Year 3):

500 households (25% of HH in the area) demonstrate improvements in livelihood indicators (above 2016 baselines) including: $\geq 25\%$ increase in income; per-hectare rice yields increased by $\geq 25\%$; $\geq 25\%$ reduction in hungry months; use of fertiliser and energy from ≥ 40 bio-digester toilet units, and corresponding reduction in time spent collecting fuelwood. Biodiversity around the target villages will show: reduction in rates of forest and wetland degradation; small but significant increase in Siamese crocodile numbers in wetland sanctuaries (above 2015 baseline); Asian elephants stable, with zero poaching incidents. Improved communication and cooperation between indigenous peoples and government agencies, including the FA, MoE and district officials; 1,000 indigenous women and men receive business enterprise training; 1.5 million Cambodians receive messaging on indigenous knowledge and cultural values.

Long term (next 20 years):

Target villages enjoy living standards at least equal to those of lowland villages, self-sufficient in food production and managing successful small businesses, leading to improved health and education outcomes. Project solutions are refined and adopted by other mountain communities, with indirect impacts to millions in downstream agricultural and coastal areas. Number of wild Siamese crocodiles in Cambodia doubles by 2025, mainly from population recovery in wetlands protected by indigenous peoples; elephants in the Cardamom Mountains show a small but significant increase; monitoring and protection of species is sustained by community-led teams, supported by government; forest cover and quality of wetlands around Khmer Daeum villages remain significantly higher than the national average for rural areas, as conserving sacred animals and NTFPs provide incentives. As per Aichi Target 1, training and outreach build awareness of indigenous knowledge's role in conservation, and mountain communities enjoy higher social status, respected for their environmental stewardship skills. Indigenous communities' socio-cultural and economic rights are respected, protected and fulfilled.



15. Pathway to poverty alleviation – ESSENTIAL FOR DFID PROJECTS, OPTIONAL FOR DEFRA PROJECTS

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted by your project. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 300 words)

Cambodia is ranked 136 on the UN Human Development Index (2014). Over 18% of people live below the international poverty line³ and ethnic minorities remain marginalised⁴. This project targets 500 households (25% of total in project area) in ethnic minority areas. DFID identifies 5 livelihoods assets: human, social, financial, natural and physical capital which this project will address at a household level:

- **Human capital** increased through training for 1,000 indigenous community members on rights and business skills (3.6 and 2.1).
- **Physical capital** increased by providing bio-digester units, and agriculture and aquaculture inputs (1.1-1.4) which in turn increase households' **natural capital**.
- These investments will support an increase in both **human and financial capital**. Human, through improved nutrition as a result of a sufficient, diversified diet (0.1), and financially through the sale of surplus crops and other enterprises (0.2).

The sustainability is enhanced through investment in **social capital**, both connecting indigenous peoples through networks (2.3) and promoting indigenous knowledge with policy makers and the public, establishing it in national norms (4-1-4.4). Wider recognition of cultural values can improve other aspects of 'wellbeing' including autonomy, increased voice/participation in decision-making over use of resources, and social cohesion. The intended impact of this project is aligned to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 15, particularly sub-goals 2.3 and 15.5⁵.

Women in Cambodia typically earn 2/3 less than men⁶, so this project promotes gender equity to address the imbalance. 50% of project participants will be women (500 people), and recognising that roles and knowledge are gendered, FFI will make particular effort to design and implement activities appropriately for both genders and to address participation barriers for women. FFI proposes locally-relevant, gendered indicators to monitor and evaluate socio-economic impact across wealth classes (identified through participatory well-being assessment) including the poorest community members.

³ UNICEF, statistics by country, accessed 27/11/2015 at

http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/cambodia_statistics.html#119

⁴ UNDESA, State of the World's Indigenous Peoples 2009, accessed 27/11/2015 at

http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/SOWIP/en/SOWIP_web.pdf

⁵ <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-02/Outcomes/Agenda%20Item%204%20-%20Review%20of%20proposed%20indicators%20-%202%20Nov%202015.pdf>

⁶ UN Human Development Index, 2014

16. Exit strategy

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

The project goal is building capacity so that rural and indigenous communities are self-reliant and more financially secure. Three years builds stability, yet may not be sufficient to fully develop this sustainability as per the long-term changes expected. This project will therefore leverage additional funding and inputs that will enhance and strengthen the overall goal until external assistance is not needed. Training provided is targeted to a sufficient number of individuals so that overall higher capacity in enterprise development and livelihoods diversification can be retained long-term within communities. A focus of the project is in strengthening agricultural and NTFP networks and supporting strong locally-led governance of these institutions. This capacity will be heightened and retained beyond the duration of this project as benefits such as collective market access, will be proven. Exciting is the prospect of linking communities with organisations such as Sansom Mlup Prey Cambodia, specialists in international marketing of organic and wildlife-friendly rice. This will further incentivise and strengthen the long-term sustainability of project objectives. Following progress with community-led crocodile conservation, communities can work towards future designation of sanctuaries as Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas, accepted under the CBD as legitimate sites that need inclusion in national systems.

17a. Harmonisation

Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words)

This initiative reflects a refreshed approach by FFI Cambodia to integrate its established species conservation projects with a livelihoods-centred approach. Species projects are usually funded by a mosaic of short-term donors, lacking the financial security of this project. This project pilots solutions to issues long identified such as use of fishing nets, the need to replace wild caught protein with farmed, and diversification of household crops to decrease the incidence of hunger. The project will evaluate successes of pilot interventions through a strong M&E approach. Learnings will come from FFI and others' community livelihood activities in other areas of the Cardamom Mountains.

17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

There are no current organisations or projects aside from FFI operating on these themes in the target villages, yet a future Cardamom Mountains landscape initiative will be launched in late 2016, funded by USAID and likely to be implemented by Conservation International (CI) as the prime. Historically FFI has shared much biodiversity and species data with CI, with this funding opportunity enabling the design of an integrated biodiversity and community initiative that will complement the proposed Darwin project. More information will become available in early 2016 and FFI will participate actively in project development discussions, to ensure collaboration.

18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(Max 300 words)

FFI ensures its activities respect the rights of poor, vulnerable or marginalised people who are dependent upon, or live adjacent to, natural resources. FFI is a founding member of the [Conservation Initiative on Human Rights](#). During field activities, FFI in Cambodia works in collaboration with relevant government staff, including long-term secondees from the FA embedded in the Cambodian Crocodile Conservation Programme as Manager and field team. This approach ensures that the project is locally led with expertise championed in government counterparts.

When undertaking community-centred conservation, FFI follows principles and agreed good practice. Community-level activities adhere to FFI's standard approach based on free, prior and informed consent and voluntary participation, documenting community-agreed decisions and as project proponent, providing pathways for communities' concerns and resolution of conflicts in project design and implementation. This extends to community members who are less involved in project implementation through a more remote geography or other factors. Local networks, cooperatives and other institutions are heavily involved in project decisions, and local leaders and those with existing expertise on project topics will be identified as key champions and advisors.

Harnessing traditional knowledge and the links between biodiversity conservation and poverty are key elements, as is the promotion of indigenous knowledge and its role in environmental protection. Across the project area, key individuals from indigenous communities will be identified through initial information-gathering. If desired, they will be supported to form a leaders' network to create strong channels to government authorities on various topics, including issues regarding land grabbing and rights; one of the key threats undermining ecosystem integrity.

All FFI staff engaged on the project follow FFI's detailed Health and Safety Policy, which details risk assessment/management and emergency procedures. Regarding governance, FFI adheres to the UK's anti-bribery legislation which covers its global operations.

19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials there will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

A major objective of this project is to disseminate information regarding indigenous people's knowledge of environmental sustainability, role in endangered species conservation and messaging on the overall importance of biodiversity to a wide Cambodian audience. Environmental awareness and general knowledge concerning the natural world and indigenous people are extremely low among Cambodia's urban and semi-urban population. These people, especially the emerging middle and upper class youth will be the main future decision-makers driving Cambodian policy. This project will disseminate a variety of outputs through radio, publications and social media targeting a broad swath of the Cambodian population.

The goal is to influence the general public and help bolster a conservation ethic that not only values nature and the services it provides, but also acknowledges and protects the communities who have directly relied on and helped conserve natural areas for generations. This will be done through the production of visual, written and audio materials that are appealing and effective in delivering the message to a youthful audience (in Cambodia 52% of the population is under 25 years old). By improving awareness and understanding of biodiversity and conservation in Cambodia, the project hopes to help instil a broader push for more sustainable development and governmental support for conservation, now and in the future.

Detailed specifications of communications materials will be developed during Y1 of the project principally based on the key findings and key messages identified in the research report on indigenous knowledge and cultural values. Specific media outlets will be identified during Y1 alongside an analysis of audience sizes, broadcasting costs and available budget.

20. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

(Max 300 words)

The project supports capacity building at individual and institutional levels. At the institutional level, the project will support the knowledge and expertise of government staff by developing ability to manage and deliver a biodiversity conservation project with community livelihood development aspects. Improving the capacity of government is important to help foster national ownership and government support for integrated long-term conservation and community projects, with Cambodia's national institutional capacity currently relatively low and reliant on external actors. A major goal of project outreach is to increase the Cambodian population's awareness and understanding of indigenous people and biodiversity, aiming to instil a deeper understanding of the role that cultural values can play in conservation and the role of indigenous communities as environmental custodians.

At the individual level, FFI will increase the capacity of indigenous farmers in target communities to adopt new techniques and enterprise development skills. The economic incentives and increased food security expected as a result will help to secure the long-term consolidation of knowledge. By supporting and reinforcing training throughout the project period the aim is that new techniques and ideas will be retained for the long term, and that this project will kickstart a refreshed integrated conservation and communities approach by FFI in the target area, that will benefit from future funds, with FFI phase-out a long-term goal.

Additionally at an individual level, indigenous community members from the target area in the Cardamom Mountains should feel more empowered and knowledgeable about their own rights and ability to influence local authorities for resolution of land conflicts and to escalate other threatening issues. Improved confidence and collective community empowerment have been demonstrated recently in Cambodia as 'people power' has forced the government to cancel many dubiously awarded land concessions, as well as the important developments around the 2017 Environmental Code.

21. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

With a strong monitoring and evaluation approach the project will generate a significant amount of information, especially on development of sustainable NTFP and agriculture-derived livelihoods in marginalised and upland areas of Cambodia, and the links with indigenous knowledge and cultural values for conservation. Regional networks such as the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (<http://www.aippnet.org/>) and Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme (<http://www.ntfp.org/>) are important outlets for learning on these topics, and documentation will be disseminated through these channels, using existing contacts held by FFI.

Data derived from community-led species monitoring is consolidated by FFI, shared with the Forestry Administration as the principal project partner on biodiversity and made available to the Ministry of Environment which manages Cambodia's Clearing House Mechanism and CBD commitments. The project communities will generate data on forest encroachment which will be mapped and shared with project partners as well as other actors promoting public and transparent use of data such as Open Development Cambodia (<http://www.opendevdevelopmentcambodia.net/>).

FFI's organisational outlets are important for key project documentation, especially the Reports & Documents area of the FFI website, which is open access for FFI's global network of supporters and partners. Project partners will share communications outputs from the project, including through PVT and FFI's social media channels and the Engineers Without Borders' website, which is interactive and has the possibility to reach a large audience through the exposure that EWB gained from winning Google Impact Challenge award for its innovative biogas digester programme.

22. Match funding (co-finance)

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

Confirmed:

As per the budget template, the following co-finance has been secured and built into the project activities:

FFI Species Fund (letter of support from this funder provided as additional documentation)

£XXX in 2016/17

£XXX in 2017/18

£XXX in 2018/19

Los Angeles Zoo

£XXX in 2016/17

Newman's Own Foundation

£XXX in 2016/17

Engineers Without Borders Australia

£XXX in 2016/17

£XXX in 2017/18

£XXX in 2018/19

FFI in-kind

£XXX in 2016/17

The total project cost is £599,103. £172,794 is already secured, and with support from the Darwin Initiative, this would rise to over 80%. The unsecured funds that we have identified, detailed below, have a very high likelihood of being granted, so FFI is confident that the full project amount will be secured within the timeframe. If 20% of funds remain unsecured from the donors listed, FFI would a) be able to identify other likely sources of funding, b) with small tweaks to activities increase the contribution from the existing co-funders or c) discuss with partners a way of reducing expenditures in the final stages of the project to still meet project outcomes.

22b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
2016, pre-discussions ongoing	Conservation International – USAID SFB Phase II	GBP 56,000	See Q17b for more information
Annually	Los Angeles Zoo	GBP 16,712	FFI receives funds annually from LA Zoo. While an annual call is made each year, our positive, long-term existing relationship with this donor means we have a high likelihood of securing further funds and we intend to apply every year throughout the project.

Annually	US Fish and Wildlife Service – Asian Elephant Fund	GBP 13,194	FFI receives funds annually from the Asian Elephant Fund. While an annual call is made each year, our positive, long-term existing relationship with this donor means we have a high likelihood of securing further funds and we intend to apply every year throughout the project.
Annually	US Fish and Wildlife Service – Critically Endangered Animals Conservation Fund	GBP 26,000	FFI receives funds annually from the Critically Endangered Animals Conservation Fund. While an annual call is made each year, our positive, long-term existing relationship with this donor means we have a high likelihood of securing further funds and we intend to apply every year throughout the project.
Annually	Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund	GBP 3,226	FFI receives funds annually from Disney. While an annual call is made each year, our positive, long-term existing relationship with this donor means we have a high likelihood of securing further funds and we intend to apply every year throughout the project.

22c) None

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

N/A – a good proportion of matched funding is already secured and a strong pipeline is in place to secure additional funding to cover overall project costs. FFI is happy to answer any questions Darwin may have about the availability of matched funds, but FFI is confident as the proposed availability of matched funds reflects the modality of funding FFI's species projects over many years, plus an excellent opportunity currently becoming clear via a new USAID programme of work.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MEASURING IMPACT

23. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Cambodia's indigenous Khmer Daeum achieve a higher social status and living standards, and contribute effectively to the protection and recovery of Cambodia's Siamese crocodile and Asian elephant populations</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>At least 500 households across 8 indigenous villages in the Cardamom Mountains empowered to sustainably overcome poverty and hunger, and their roles in conserving globally threatened biodiversity are recognised nationally</p>	<p>0.1 For female and male members of at least 500 households (25% of HH in project area, number of hungry months is reduced by at least 25% by Year 3 from the 2015 baseline, through sustainably increased food production</p> <p>0.2 At least 500 households experience at least 25% increase in income by Year 3 from the 2015 baseline, from renewable NTFP enterprises and/or through sales of surplus crops</p> <p>0.3 Culturally and economically important wildlife (specifically including the sacred Siamese crocodiles and Asian elephants) and forest resources are under active protection and management by at least 8 villages by Y3</p> <p>0.4 At least 30% of commune, district and provincial government officials in the target sites are able to articulate the value of indigenous custodianship by Y3</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline and endline household survey reports including no. of hungry months</p> <p>0.2 Baseline and endline household survey reports</p> <p>0.3 Patrol and monitoring protocols</p> <p>0.4 Pre and post-training questionnaires</p> <p>At both outcome and output levels, participant lists for all activities disaggregated by sex; household survey instruments and training evaluation tools designed to elicit gendered differences in roles, knowledge and impacts for women and men</p>	<p>Rising living standards in target villages does not lead to influx of immigration and land-grabbing by non-indigenous peoples</p> <p>Willingness of lowland population to overcome prejudice against indigenous peoples in the mountains</p> <p>Political will to uphold laws protecting the rights of indigenous peoples</p> <p>Project team's specific efforts to overcome socio-cultural barriers to the participation of indigenous women and girls are successful</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Hungry months of at least 500 target households are reduced by at least 25% from 2015 baselines, by building capacity to sustainably increase and</p>	<p>Across project area's target households:</p> <p>1.1 Improve average per-hectare yields of upland rice by 25% by Y3 based on the 2015 baseline</p> <p>1.2 Greater diversity of crops farmed by Y3 based on the 2015 baseline</p>	<p>1.1 Agricultural records, household survey report</p> <p>1.2 Household survey report, agricultural network records</p> <p>1.3 Household survey report</p> <p>1.4 Physical bio-digester installations</p>	<p>No unusual adverse weather/climatic conditions</p> <p>At least some project beneficiaries willing to overcome risk-averseness to try novel techniques</p>

diversify food production, through agricultural development	<p>1.3 By Y3 based on the 2015 baseline, farmed fish increases as a % of diet; wild caught fish decreases</p> <p>1.4 By Y3 at least 40 HH bio-digester units installed and producing fertiliser</p> <p>1.5 In at least 5 villages community guard teams successfully reduce the number of incidents of human elephant conflict on cropland using non-lethal methods from 2015 baseline</p>	1.5 Records of human-elephant conflict, household survey report	
<p>2. By Year 3, women and men in at least 8 target villages adopt measures to promote their sustainable use of forest resources and at least 500 households generate increased revenue from renewable non-timber forest products (NTFPs), agricultural activities and sustainable enterprises</p>	<p>2.1 Training on business and enterprise skills provided to 1,000 adults and young people, of whom at least 50% are female</p> <p>2.2 Number of small-scale enterprises increases across target villages against 2015 baseline</p> <p>2.3 Agricultural and NTFP networks are created or strengthened, benefiting at least 8 villages. Relative participation of women and men will depend on gendered roles in agricultural and NTFP sectors</p> <p>2.4 By Y3 women and men in at least 500 households generate increased incomes from new enterprises, from 2015 baselines</p> <p>2.5 By Y3 at least 50% of women in households with bio-digesters that are successfully implemented spend reduced time collecting firewood</p> <p>2.6 Where bio-digesters are implemented successfully by the end of Y2 there is at least a 50% reduction in firewood as a household fuel, by the end of Y3</p>	<p>2.1 Training materials, attendance records</p> <p>2.2 Enterprise registration records, commune/village records, household surveys, NTFP/agricultural network records</p> <p>2.3 Paperwork for set-up of networks and operational protocols/guidelines/structures; network meeting records</p> <p>2.4 Household survey report, relevant community institution surveys</p> <p>2.5 Physical bio-digester installations, household survey report</p> <p>2.6 Household survey report</p>	<p>Trainers able to find innovative ways to successfully overcome the weak literacy and numeracy of target communities</p> <p>Researchers correct in identifying sufficient and reliable markets for cardamom spices and other renewable produce from the Cardamom Mountains</p>
<p>3. By Y3 enable at least 8 villages (of 13 in the project area) to establish special measures to protect and conserve sacred and culturally important</p>	<p>3.1 By Y3 Asian elephant monitoring and protection programme is established across at least 3 villages, with indigenous communities as skilled</p>	<p>3.1 Training materials, monitoring plans and protocols, patrol data sheets</p> <p>3.2 Methodology protocol, GPS records, remote sensing and ground-truthing data</p>	<p>Willingness of younger generation to protect animals that are traditionally sacred to their communities</p>

<p>biodiversity including Siamese crocodiles and Asian elephants and their habitats</p>	<p>custodians 3.2 Project-level methodology established to monitor forest encroachment in at least 8 villages 3.3 By Y3 the number of community patrol days for Siamese crocodile monitoring and protection increases by at least 25% from the 2015 baseline, led by indigenous communities across the 5 community-managed sanctuaries 3.4 By Y3, at least a 50% reduction in prevalence of fishing nets in Siamese crocodile sanctuaries compared to 2015 baseline, and not more than 3 crocodiles lost to poaching or drowning in nets across 5 community-managed sanctuaries during the project period 3.5 By the end of Y3, recommendations to government made for demarcation of key protected areas for elephant conservation 3.6 Training provided to at least 1,000 (target includes 500 women) indigenous community members on their rights and official processes 3.7 By the end of Y2 guidelines produced for indigenous communities to improve understanding of how to resolve land conflicts and seek local authority support</p>	<p>and maps 3.3 Training materials, monitoring plans, patrol data sheets 3.4 Sanctuary monitoring records 3.5 Report with recommendations for demarcation submitted to government 3.6 Training materials, attendance records 3.7 Community guidelines on land conflict resolution mechanisms</p>	<p>Government approval of new community protected areas is secured without unreasonable delays</p> <p>Political will of government agencies to establish and implement protocols to uphold the lawful rights of indigenous communities</p>
<p>4. Messages promoting the traditional knowledge and skills of indigenous people in the Cardamom Mountains have reached at least 10% of the Cambodian population by Y3, including government officials and other decision makers</p>	<p>4.1 Assessment finalised during Y1 of existing information on indigenous knowledge and cultural values in the project area, to inform subsequent activities 4.2 Stakeholder analysis completed during Y1 to identify priority audiences for messages 4.3 By Y3 100 government staff trained on the rights of indigenous peoples and</p>	<p>4.1 Research report on indigenous knowledge and cultural values 4.2 Stakeholder analysis report 4.3 Training materials, attendance records 4.4 Communications materials (audio/video/print) 4.5 Records of viewing/listening figures</p>	<p>Will of other record-keepers such as radio and other media stations to share data</p> <p>Recent research is correct in identifying the Khmer Daeum culture and traditions as having had a key part in preserving biodiversity in the Cardamom Mountains</p> <p>Increased knowledge leads to improved</p>

	<p>their skills/knowledge of environmental stewardship</p> <p>4.4 By Y2 communications materials have been developed and disseminated to priority audiences</p> <p>4.5 By Y3 mass media communications have reached at least 1.5 million Cambodians</p>		attitudes and behaviour
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>Output 1: Hungry months of at least 500 target households are reduced by at least 25% from 2015 baselines, by building capacity to sustainably increase and diversify food production, through agricultural development</p> <p>1.1 Conduct surveys to inform agricultural output baselines, community-led identification of additional crops for introduction and harvesting.</p> <p>1.2 Provide agricultural training and ongoing support for rice intensification, support rice-growing techniques, provide technical expertise during cultivation and harvesting</p> <p>1.3 Provide agricultural training and ongoing support for crop diversification, support crop-growing techniques, provide technical expertise during cultivation and harvesting</p> <p>1.4 Pilot use of household-level aquaculture as a protein source alternative, establish baselines on household consumption of farmed vs wild-caught fish</p> <p>1.5 Install pilot bio-digesters, ensure maintenance of units and provide support for production and application of fertiliser, and monitor the impact of bio-digesters at pilot households</p> <p>1.6 Provide support and training for community guard teams on human-elephant conflict mitigation, and maintain communication and data collection methodologies</p> <p>1.7 Set up frameworks and methods to enable gendered monitoring and evaluation of agricultural indicators</p> <p>NB Activity 1.1 will be designed and implemented to enable project team to identify the different roles, skills, knowledge and interests of women and men. This gendered analysis will inform which of the other activities under this output are targeted at women, men or both, and ensure that training/support provided is relevant and accessible to each target group.</p> <p>Output 2: By Year 3, women and men in at least 8 target villages adopt measures to promote their sustainable use of forest resources and at least 500 households generate increased revenue from renewable non-timber forest products (NTFPs), agricultural activities and sustainable enterprises</p> <p>2.1 Identify existing agricultural and NTFP networks, cooperatives and local harvesting of NTFPs, identify opportunities for creation/strengthening of networks, undertake market analysis for relevant NTFP and agricultural products, and identify different training needs of women and men in business and enterprise skills</p> <p>2.2 Provide business and enterprise skills training and support to small-scale initiatives that contribute to diversification of sustainable livelihoods, provide education and outreach to link the sustainable use of natural resources and development of sustainable diversified livelihoods</p> <p>2.3 Provide support to new and existing agricultural and NTFP network operations, sustainability and governance</p> <p>2.4 Conduct training and provide support on application of bio-digester derived bio-gas as an energy alternative, to women in pilot households, and monitor the impact of bio-digesters at pilot households</p> <p>2.5 Set up frameworks and methods to enable ongoing monitoring and evaluation of forest use and income indicators</p> <p>NB As for Activity 1.1, analysis of existing networks and capacity building needs will be gendered to ensure subsequent activities under Output 2 are tailored to the different contexts and needs of women and men.</p>			

Output 3: By Y3 enable at least 8 villages (of 13 in the project area) to establish special measures to protect and conserve sacred and culturally important biodiversity including Siamese crocodiles and Asian elephants and their habitats

3.1 Establish and support community-led Asian elephant monitoring and protection programme

3.2 Monitor forest encroachment using landscape-level analysis and ground-truthing of forest boundaries

3.3 Support and increase in patrol days for community-led Siamese crocodile monitoring and protection in crocodile sanctuaries

3.4 Undertake outreach and education on effects of fishing and nets on wild crocodiles and awareness raising on illegal fishing laws

3.5 Conduct surveys to identify key areas of elephant habitat connectivity and usage, and present recommendations for protected area demarcation to the government

3.6 Provide training and support to female and male indigenous community members and local government stakeholders on land rights and official processes, for a greater understanding of tenureship and its relation to forest conservation

3.7 Set up frameworks and methods to enable ongoing monitoring and evaluation of forest encroachment and species conservation indicators

Output 4: Messages promoting the traditional knowledge and skills of indigenous people in the Cardamom Mountains have reached at least 10% of the Cambodian population by Y3, including government officials and other decision makers

4.1 Collate existing data on indigenous knowledge and cultural values of both women and men to inform project activities, and devise appropriate communications messaging

4.2 Develop communications materials and identify key audiences for outreach and awareness on indigenous knowledge and skills and benefits for biodiversity conservation

4.3 Provide specific training to government counterparts on indigenous knowledge and skills and benefits for biodiversity conservation

4.4 Set up frameworks and methods to enable ongoing monitoring and evaluation of communications indicators

24. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (Q1 starting April 2016)

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1 <i>Hungry months of at least 500 target households are reduced by at least 25% from 2015 baselines, by building capacity to sustainably increase and diversify food production, through agricultural development</i>													
1.1 Conduct surveys to inform agricultural output baselines, community-led identification of additional crops for introduction and harvesting	6												
1.2 Provide agricultural training and ongoing support for rice intensification, support rice-growing techniques, provide technical expertise during cultivation and harvesting	30												
1.3 Provide agricultural training and ongoing support for crop diversification, support crop-growing techniques, provide technical expertise during cultivation and harvesting	30												
1.4 Pilot use of household-level aquaculture as a protein source alternative, establish baselines on household consumption of farmed vs wild-caught fish	6												
1.5 Install pilot bio-digesters, ensure maintenance of units and provide support for production and application of fertiliser, and monitor the impact of bio-digesters at pilot households	15												
1.6 Provide support and training for community guard teams on human-elephant conflict mitigation, and maintain communication and data collection methodologies	9												
1.7 Set up frameworks and methods to enable ongoing monitoring and evaluation of agricultural indicators	36												
Output 2 <i>By Year 3, women and men in at least 8 target villages adopt measures to promote their sustainable use of forest resources and at least 500 households generate increased revenue from renewable non-timber forest products (NTFPs), agricultural activities and sustainable enterprises</i>													

25. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

At the outcome level, the project will be evaluated through dedicated base- and end-line surveys. The surveys will receive technical inputs from the Senior Conservation and Livelihoods Technical Adviser and will be coordinated by the Livelihoods and Environment Coordinator and Officer whose job specifications include a significant focus on M&E alongside activity implementation. These inputs are supported by the Flagship Species Research and Programme Officers, whose experience ensures that field partners will approach data collection and reporting effectively. Synthesis of information is led by the Coordinator and involves all project partners through regular M&E planning meetings, held frequently during the initial inception and baseline gathering periods but revisited regularly. The partners will each assume responsibility for aspects of data collection and monitoring, coordinated overall by FFI.

These household surveys are key tools to measure progress and their design is key during inception. Assessments will be undertaken of what information exists on agricultural, livelihood and biodiversity indicators and information gathered on the different roles, knowledge and aspirations of women and men on project themes. FFI will coordinate the survey, using partner expertise to advise on design. Responsibility for data collection will be decided based on partners' experience of locations and topics, and data will be analysed by FFI. Comprehensive surveys will take place as base- and end-line guides yet simplified mid-term surveys designed per project topic will track ongoing progress. Another key M&E informant is the Y1 report on indigenous knowledge and its link to environmental preservation, which informs the messaging of future activities. FFI's previous work on cultural values in Uganda produced [GRACE: guidelines for rapid assessment of cultural ecosystem services](#), a key reference tool.

Specific milestones, targets and monitoring plans will be defined according to baseline data. Data will be collected from all project staff during the course of their activities, both ad hoc and systematically. Ad hoc evidence related to specific project activities includes records of bio-digester installations (1.4) and training attendance records (2.1). Systematic monitoring includes sanctuary monitoring records (3.4) maintained by community patrol teams and the FA, and records of human-elephant conflict obtained by regular patrol teams (1.5). FFI and FA team members conduct annual monitoring of Siamese crocodile populations in the sanctuaries (3.3), and elephant population monitoring (3.1) will be done through camera traps and ground surveys by FFI, FA, and community members.

All data will be collated by the Livelihoods and Environment Coordinator and a report will be produced and shared with the project team through a shared online workspace to demonstrate progress against targets. FFI will convene quarterly face-to-face all-partner M&E meetings. This regular analysis and dissemination of M&E information will inform adaptive management of the project to identify challenges, issues and successes early and enable decision-makers to adapt approaches and resourcing to ensure the project achieves intended outcomes. Project successes and issues will be summarised for all relevant stakeholders to promote learning. Proposed project revisions will be shared with Darwin through regular reporting, and outside the reporting schedule in urgent circumstances.

Total budget for M&E	£39,874 of the Darwin request £58,958 of the overall project cost
Percentage of total budget set aside for M&E	10%

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. You should also ensure you have read the 'Finance for Darwin' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

NB: The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

26. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

The budget was estimated based on the previous experience of working in the area and with the target communities, largely on flagship species conservation, since 1999. Much of the project expenditure and activity is related to staff, travel and field costs. FFI always uses the most practical and cost-effective forms of travel to the field, and given that this project is highly integrated with the ongoing Flagship Species Programme, much of the travel and field costs will be combined for a much more efficient use of staff time and money. The project also avoids the high cost of international consultants by partnering with Cambodia-based Prom Vihear Thor with well-respected expertise to contribute. Local Cambodian staff are used whenever possible, providing much better value for money in many cases and ensuring that expertise that is amassed remains within Cambodia. Targeted inputs will be made by international FFI staff with specific expertise such as the Senior Conservation and Livelihoods Technical Advisor who will provide high-level guidance on gendered monitoring and evaluation at project start and end. Oversight by the Project Leader, Project Coordinator and the Finance and Administration Manager, as well as the guidance of existing FFI financial and operational policies, help to ensure that money is used effectively, transparently and efficiently. The high level of secured co-financing allows FFI to ensure that the project outcome can be effectively delivered, with future scale up an exciting possibility after a period of evaluation and reflection.

Key budget assumptions include that there will be no unexpected financial crises in Cambodia with inflation or crashes in the local currency, which is unlikely as the USD is commonly used alongside Cambodia's own currency. It is assumed that FFI Cambodia staff listed in the budget will receive small inflationary rises annually, which has been built into costs.

27. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

No significant capital items are intended to be purchased using this budget. The only significant pieces of equipment are new laptops for two new members of staff and materials for agriculture pilots used at the household level, which will remain with communities throughout. Future project work is expected to build on the successes and new approaches of this Darwin project, so IT hardware will be retained by staff members for future grant implementation.

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

No detailed discussions have taken place with the local FCO office, as national security issues have not been significant enough in Cambodia for a long time to prevent effective implementation of projects, and the government relationships with FFI remain strong and supportive. During the next national elections in 2018 it is anticipated that there could be minor political unrest, but if compared to the most recent election in 2013, this only affected the capital for a few days. Project sites have always been largely unaffected. The FCO currently publicises no significant security concerns for Cambodia.

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees of Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of £311,177 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports (if appropriate)

Name (block capitals)	SVETLANA IGNATIEVA
Position in the organisation	CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

Signed**

PDF

Date:

30th November 2015

If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	Yes
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding? NB: you cannot apply for both	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Yes
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 10?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner organisations identified at Question 9?	Yes
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	No – see above
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Yes
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Yes

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Tuesday 1 December 2015 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.