



Submit by Monday 5 December 2016

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 23: STAGE 2Please read the [Guidance](#) 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)

NOTE: As the Project Leader is not recruited at this stage, we suggest to send the notification of results to XXXX@wwf.panda.org (proposal writer and gate keeper as in the CN stage)

Applicant Organisation Name:	WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE – CAMBODIA (WWF-Cambodia)
Address:	#21, Street 322, BKK 1
City and Postcode:	Phnom Penh, PO Box 2467
Country:	CAMBODIA
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref: 3747	Title (max 10 words): Safeguarding a critical biodiversity conservation corridor in Cambodia's Eastern Plains
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3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)

(max 50 words)

This project will ensure that the biodiversity corridor connecting the core zones of Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary is maintained, by improving the livelihoods of vulnerable forest communities through sustainable and forest-friendly agricultural practices and by achieving legal protection of biodiversity corridors at national and provincial levels.

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: N/A
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5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: April 1, 2017	End date: March 31, 2020	Duration: 3 years			
Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	2017/18 £ 130,225	2018/19 £ 92,111	2019/20 £ 77,876	2020/2021 £ -	Total £ 300,211
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost					27%

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	Partner 1	Partner 2	Partner 3
Surname	<i>To be recruited</i>	Keo	Song	Thath
Forename (s)		Sopheak	Kheang	Sok
Post held	Project Manager	Director of PDoE in Mondulkiri	Director of DAFF in Mondulkiri	Community Livelihoods Program Coordinator
Organisation (if different to above)	World Wide Fund for Nature – Cambodia country office (WWF-Cambodia)	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC)
Department	Program Management	Mondulkiri Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE)	Mondulkiri Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	Community Livelihoods Program
Telephone	TBD			
Email	TBD			

7. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? **NO**

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
N/A	N/A	N/A

8a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 7 please complete Question 8a, b and c.

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	1995
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO Yes/No Government Yes/No University Yes/No Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) WWF-Cambodia currently receives up to 85% of its total funds from public sector sources (bilateral development partners and multilateral development agencies) with the biggest contributors being USAID, EU, ADB and BMZ. Of these public sector donors, about 50% are administratively channelled to WWF-Cambodia through the WWF network with most contribution in the proposal writing process from WWF-Cambodia.

	<p>The main national WWF offices supporting the WWF-Cambodia country office are WWF-US, WWF-Sweden, WWF-Belgium, WWF-Germany and WWF-Switzerland.</p> <p>The 15% remaining funding come from foundations and the private sector locally sourced by WWF-Cambodia as well as core funds.</p>
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?	Yes

8b. Provide detail of 3 contracts/awards held by your organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

NOTE: Although the amounts of these contracts below are significantly higher than Darwin's, they are included for their relevance to the global WWF 2030 vision for EPL. WWF-Cambodia implements grants ranging from 20,000 USD to 4,000,000 USD

1. Title	SUPPORTING TIGER REINTRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION IN THE EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE – CAMBODIA
Value	2,900,000 USD
Duration	3 years
Role of organisation in project	Leading organisation
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	<p>The goal of this project is to ensure that the EPL remains a protected haven for critically endangered and endangered species, and a viable site for tiger restoration, able to fully facilitate the Cambodia Tiger Action Plan¹.</p> <p>The objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secure the core zones of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and the Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary as inviolate tiger recovery sites, free from habitat conversion and other human activities that negatively impact tiger, tiger prey, and other critically endangered and endangered species; and 2. Build effective and efficient law enforcement and biodiversity protection systems within the Monduliri Provincial Department of Environment and the Monduliri Provincial Forest Administration to engage in sustainable Protected Area management, and the implementation of Cambodia Tiger Action Plan.
Client/ independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	We apologize for not being able to provide an independent reference contact since the program is being funded by individual donors in Europe and in the US who usually wish to remain anonymous

2. Title	Sustaining biodiversity, environmental and social benefits in the Protected Areas of the Eastern Plains Landscape of Cambodia
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¹ <http://cambodia.panda.org/?264995/Cambodia-Tiger-Action-Plan>
WWF-Cambodia

Value	1,406,000 USD
Duration	4 years (2013-2017)
Role of organisation in project	Lead Implementing Agency
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	<p>The first objective is mapping and valuing the priority ecosystem services in Mondulkiri's Protected Areas and integrating these into official land-use planning processes.</p> <p>The second objective is engaging private companies in the province to contribute to financing the long-term management of the landscape's Protected Areas</p> <p>The third objective is creating Community Forestry (CF) and Community Protected Areas (CPAs) and working with community enterprises to generate income and business opportunities from the sustainable use of natural resources. The project is working to establish 13 CFs and CPAs to enable local communities to have secure access to natural resources. and to create 12 Community based small/medium enterprises aimed at providing an increased income of 20%. Through a value-chain approach, the project is building on community capacity and opportunities to add value to traditional uses of NTFP products (honey, resin, bamboo), to access alternative markets and to secure appropriate 'green' buyers, coupled with improving business support services and benefit sharing mechanisms for community enterprises (through the application of FairWild principles).</p>
Client/ independent reference contact details	<p>Pascale Debord Slama</p> <p>EU Monitoring Programme – Asia</p> <p>ECORYS Consulting</p>

3. Title	Supporting Forests and Biodiversity
Value	3,212,000 USD
Duration	4 years (2012-2016)
Role of organisation in project	Co-lead Implementing Agency
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	<p>The primary goal of SFB is to improve conservation and governance of the Eastern Plains and Prey Lang landscapes to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. In the Eastern Plains, the project will address the drivers of deforestation and biodiversity loss across Mondulkiri Province and improve the management of three large established conservation areas covering over 800,000 ha.</p> <p>The 1st objective is to enhance the effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity;</p> <p>The 2nd objective is to improve constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels;</p> <p>The 3rd objective is to increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests.</p>
Client/ independent reference contact details	<p>Curtis Hundley</p> <p>Chief of Party Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project , Winrocks international</p>

8c. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)

WWF-Cambodia aims to ensure strong participation and support from all people to conserve the country's rich biodiversity so as to protect the ecological integrity of Cambodia's priority places and contribute to a sustainable economic and social improvement for the Cambodian people.

Activities (50 words)

WWF-Cambodia employs a landscape-based approach whereby all stakeholders aim to reconcile competing social, economic and environmental objectives. We support the government in Protected Area (PA) management, ecosystem-based spatial planning, local communities in land tenure and livelihoods-based conservation, and we engage with the private sector for responsible investments and CSR.

Achievements (50 words)

- Cancellation of agri-business and infrastructure projects inside Protected Areas;
- Legalization of community forests and creation of community enterprises around bamboo, resin, honey, rattan value chain improving the livelihoods of 10 communities and protecting forest biodiversity.
- Halting the decline of the Mekong dolphin population in Cambodia

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>WWF-Cambodia http://cambodia.panda.org/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project):</p> <p>WWF was one of the first international NGOs to implement livelihoods-based conservation projects in Cambodia by 1995. WWF is recognised by the Cambodian government and the general public as a major contributor to the sustainable development of the country through provision of science-based information and capacity-building for relevant stakeholders, conservation of priority places and improvement of livelihoods of vulnerable communities relying on those key biodiversity areas. In November 2016, WWF-Cambodia received an award from Cambodia's Prime Minister Hun Sen as recognition for our important work.</p> <p>WWF-Cambodia will oversee the management, coordination and implementation of the project in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and partners: local communities, research institutions and local and national authorities. We will support building the capacity of partners and beneficiaries of sustainable management of the Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary and its natural resources, to achieve the project's goal of reconciling biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation in the wildlife corridor.</p> <p>The Cambodian office is part of the WWF international network and its high-level competencies and partnerships, such as the WWF-IUCN partnership on Protected Areas signed in November 2015. Under this collaboration, WWF contributes to improving management and financing for 1,000 Protected Areas within a ten-year period under the SDG framework.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Mondulkiri Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) Under Ministry of Environment of Cambodia (MOE)</p> <p>http://moe.gov.kh/ (Khmer language, no English version)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>WWF has been working with the Ministry of Environment (MoE) since 2002 to ensure the sustainable management of Protected Areas under the MoE's jurisdiction. WWF and MoE collaborate at multiple levels, from policy dialogue at the national level to joint forest patrolling by communities and MoE rangers at the local level.</p> <p>The Cambodia government is currently undertaking a massive environmental governance reform, which added 1 million ha of forest to the national Protected Areas system, and in addition put MoE as the only administration in charge of all Protected Areas (a responsibility previously shared with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries). As such, Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary (SWS), the project site, was moved from MAFF to MoE's jurisdiction. MoE will be a key partner in project implementation, at the landscape level for the development of the first official management plan for SWS, and at the national level to support the recognition of biodiversity conservation corridors in the legislation. In November 2016, the MoE declared that a national plan for wildlife corridors to boost Cambodia's biodiversity was under way, in alignment with WWF's recommendations, demonstrating increased awareness and commitment to protecting conservation corridors.²</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Mondulkiri Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) Under Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)</p> <p>http://www.maff.gov.kh/ (Khmer language, no English version)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>WWF has been working with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) since 1999 to ensure the sustainable management of Protected Areas under MAFF's jurisdiction. WWF and MAFF have collaborated at multiple levels, from policy dialogue at the national level (in March 2016, the MAFF Minister signed the National Cambodian Tiger Action Plan submitted by WWF) to joint forest patrolling by communities and rangers at the local level. With the on-going environmental governance reform undertaken by the Cambodian government, the mandate of MAFF will likely strictly focus on agriculture, timber production forest and fisheries, leaving jurisdiction on Protected Areas and forest and wildlife protection to MoE. The project will mobilize the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) under MAFF in the crop assessment analysis and improvement of agricultural practices for subsistence farmers living in the biodiversity conservation corridor linking Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary. DAFF will work in support of the Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC). DAFF has capacity on agricultural best practices but lacks support, coordination and funding to share their expertise with farmers <i>in situ</i>. DAFF's internal capacity will be enhanced through replicable expertise gained on conservation-based agriculture.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

² <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/ministry-plans-wildlife-corridors-boost-cambodias-biodiversity>
WWF-Cambodia

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>The Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC)</p> <p>http://www.cedac.org.kh/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Since its foundation in 1997 by the French NGO GRET, CEDAC has been working to build the capacity and knowledge of rural Cambodian farmers in ecologically-sound agriculture. Today, CEDAC stands as the preeminent Cambodian organization in the fields of agricultural and rural development, and is especially recognized for its farmer-led extension services, agricultural innovation trainings, support for farmer organizations and publications. The organization currently provides direct assistance to about 160,000 families in 7,200 villages.</p> <p>In close collaboration with DAFF, CEDAC will lead the agricultural practices improvement component of the project using the Commune Agro-Ecosystems Analysis (CAEA) and Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) methodology.</p> <p>CEDAC and DAFF will analyze the agricultural patterns of farming households in the project area, identifying wealth ranking, land tenure, gender-based task-sharing and income source (NTFP/Agriculture).</p> <p>CEDAC will integrate the findings of the human-wildlife conflict (HWC) study to their analysis and will make at least 2 recommendations on sustainable agricultural innovations in the project area to improve productivity and diversification. CEDAC and DAFF will identify and train around 150 farming household, monitor the results, and coordinate the production of a final report with recommendations and lessons learned for agriculture in a conservation corridor.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

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 JD attached
To be recruited	Project Manager	WWF-Cambodia	100	Yes
Rachel Crouthers	Biodiversity monitoring Advisor	WWF-Cambodia	15	Yes
Kimheak Chhay	Policy Coordinator	WWF-Cambodia	15	Yes
Mark Dubois	Project Advisor	WWF-Cambodia	15	Yes
Phath Moul	Provincial government Liaison Coordinator	WWF-Cambodia	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 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 that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 300 words)

Cambodia's Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL) covers 28,000 km² and hosts a network of six Protected Areas forming the largest remaining relatively intact block of dry forest and one of the last biodiversity hotspots in southeast Asia. The EPL is recognized as one of the 200 globally most valuable biodiversity ecoregions by WWF and other conservation organizations. This Key Biodiversity Area (KBA)³ has been experiencing rapid deforestation and is increasingly threatened by anthropogenic drivers including systemic poverty, unclear land rights, non-participatory land-use planning and weak governance.

In the core area of the EPL, Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary (SWS) and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS) cover almost 6,000 km², providing agriculture and NTFP-based subsistence livelihoods to 30,000 individuals including 8,000 indigenous people. This mosaic forest landscape hosts populations of endangered and critically endangered species including Asian elephant, leopard, dhole, banteng, Siamese crocodile, Eld's deer, Giant ibis and three species of vultures.

The ecological integrity of the PPWS/SWS complex is threatened by loss of connectivity between the core zones of the two Protected Areas, affecting globally threatened species of wildlife and the livelihoods of local communities relying on the forest.

The target area of the project is the last potential wildlife corridor between these two core zones. Although it connects the core zones of the two Protected Areas, the wildlife corridor entirely legally sits within the SWS boundaries, covers approximately 250 km², and is home to eight communities totaling 3,500 people (including 50% indigenous people). Loss of connectivity happens mainly through illegal forest clearing by communities for agricultural purposes and in the absence of an enforced SWS management plan. Forest encroachment drives potential human-wildlife conflicts and the loss of forest ecosystem services such as NTFPs, water provision and climate regulation on which the communities depend.

12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

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
Global Goals for Sustainable Development	Yes

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting and how your project will help to achieve the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs). You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement

(Max 500 words)

Under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the project will support articles 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, and the five Strategic Goals (SGs) A, B, C, D and E formulated in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Incorporating the concept of biodiversity conservation corridors in the new Cambodian Environmental Code which is in the process of being developed and the National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) will contribute to SG A

³ Key Biodiversity Areas <https://www.iucn.org/key-biodiversity-areas>
WWF-Cambodia

“mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society” which will in turn support SG B “reducing pressure on biodiversity and promote sustainable use” and SG C “safeguarding ecosystems and species”. SG B, SG C, as well as SG D “enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services to all” will also be supported by improved and sustainable agricultural practices (crop and seeds selection, crop rotation, irrigation technics, natural fertilizer and pest killer, fire breaks, HWC mitigation tools) in the biodiversity corridor. The participation of the local communities in the elaboration and implementation of the SWS management plan will contribute to SG E “participatory planning and capacity-building”.

As functioning forest ecosystems provide food, clean water and energy, as well as various other goods and services essential for human well-being, and contribute to economic growth, poverty alleviation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, the project will also significantly contribute to the achievements of Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDG).

Improved agricultural practices and livelihoods including NTFP valorisation will contribute to SDG 1 “end poverty in all its forms everywhere”, SDG 2 “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”, SDG 10 “reduced inequalities among countries” and SDG 12 “ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”. SDG 5 “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” will be addressed through well-designed improved agricultural practices led by women and through women’s inclusion in the elaboration and implementation of the SWS management plan. The overall outcome of the project will support SDG 15 “protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests (...) and halt biodiversity loss”.

Replication and upscaling of the successful project design beyond 2020 through the establishment of a farmers’ association and community-based agricultural and NTFP enterprises will contribute to SDG 5, to SDG 8 “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”, to SDG 12 and ultimately to SDG 2 and SDG 15.

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

Yes **No** **if yes, please give details:**

WWF-Cambodia has a long-time collaboration with the Ministry of Environment through a Memorandum of Understanding renewed since 2002. Both Cambodia’s CBD and SDG focal points, in the persons of respectively Mr Meng Monyrak (monyrakmeng2016@gmail.com) and Mr Tin Ponlok (ETAP@online.com.kh), sit within the MoE and are regularly the MoE counterparts in projects implemented by WWF-Cambodia.

Mr Monyrak and Mr Ponlok have been informed by writing of the proposal that WWF-Cambodia is submitting to the Darwin Initiative. The contributions to Cambodia’s commitments under the CBD and the SDG that this project intends to bring have been shared with them. WWF-Cambodia will regularly update Mr Monyrak and Ponlok on the progress of the project and on the specific contributions to the CBD and SDG throughout the project implementation.

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.)

The project will foster a 3-pronged strategic approach:

1) Biodiversity research and monitoring:

Current levels and community perception of human-wildlife conflict (HWC) across PPWS and SWS will be assessed through the conduction of household interviews with a focus on

communities living inside the biodiversity corridor. WWF-Cambodia will map HWC hotspots across the 2 Protected Areas, providing decision-makers with unique and valuable information on priority areas for HWC mitigation and consideration during the development of the SWS management plan.

HWC will be further mitigated and prevented when scientific understanding of wildlife movements, especially Asian elephant herds' movements, in the PPWS/SWS biodiversity corridor will be improved and documented in collaboration with elephant and HWC experts and vets from MoE and MAFF. Distribution and if possible home ranges will be mapped and disseminated to government and local communities to ensure that elephant movement routes are conserved thus attempting to prevent future Human-Elephant Conflict. The feasibility of collaring 2 elephants from different groups will be assessed with the experts. If considered expertise is unavailable or considered a high risk activity, statistical models will be used to estimate occupancy and range from direct and indirect sightings within the corridor.

2) Sustainable agriculture-based livelihood improvement:

A "Commune Agro-Ecosystems Analysis" (CAEA) methodology incorporating sustainable livelihoods framework (SLF) principles will propose an appropriate agricultural extension program based on farmers' key issues and opportunities.

As part of the CAEA, a Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) will provide information on wealth ranking, land tenure, gender-based task-sharing, income source (NTFP/Agriculture) through participatory discussions with male and female representatives from eight communities.

Based on the RRA, HWC, crop analysis and market viability assessment, recommendations and training for improved productivity and better adapted technics for crops and husbandry (crop rotation, wet/dry season-based cultivation, improved irrigation, poultry farming, non-wildlife-attracting crops...) will be provided to farmers with the support of CEDAC and the Provincial Department of Agriculture (DAFF).

3) Governance of PPWS/SWS biodiversity conservation corridor :

MoE and the eight local communities from Pou Chrey and Dei Ey Communes located inside the biodiversity corridor will collaborate through joint consultation workshops aiming at reviewing and endorsing the official five-year SWS management plan. The plan will specify the importance of the biodiversity corridor connecting the core zones of SWS and PPWS and the role of the eight communities in its protection. A zoning process will assess biological and sociological data to define purpose areas inside SWS: 1) strictly protected core zones, 2) restricted-access conservation zones, 3) sustainable use zones and 4) community zones.

The PPWS/SWS corridor recognition will contribute to the Environmental Code (EC), an upcoming new national legislation which will address policy gaps and overlapping structures and responsibilities in the current environmental governance⁴. WWF-Cambodia is currently one of the key contributors to the drafting of the EC, providing input and engaging with the Government. In this context, the project will demonstrate the role of biodiversity conservation corridors which will lead to formalize their protection at the national level by nesting them in the EC.

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.

(Max 300 words)

Without corridors, forest areas become fragmented, species disappear and natural processes break down, affecting ecosystems and forest communities whom rely on them. This project will result in livelihood enhancement for forest communities and biodiversity corridor protection through:

⁴ <https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/new-legal-code-proposes-plan-environmental-courts-121049/>

Short-term changes

- Livelihoods of target communities will be enhanced through innovative agricultural models (crop selection and rotation, irrigation technics, natural fertilizer and pest killer, fire breaks, HWC mitigation tools)
- Scientific research on movements of elephants in biodiversity corridors will provide new information to support the government's conservation and social development efforts.
- The SWS management plan will recognize the role of a biodiversity conservation corridor in alignment with the appropriate legislation to maintain connectivity between 2 Protected Areas.

Long-term changes

- Reduction in deforestation and associated impact on ecosystem services (water provision, climate regulation, NTFPs) on which these communities rely through consistent community involvement, prioritizing women inclusion in the decision-making process and implementation stages of an effective and evidence-based agricultural strategy.
- The importance of conservation corridors will be formalized in the new Environmental Code of Cambodia, paving way for upscaling and applying the new governance model of preserving corridors throughout the country's Protected Areas where such corridors have been identified, thus ensuring a sustainable network of connected Protected Areas and contributing to the conservation of key endangered species and to the ecological integrity of mosaic landscapes.
- Viable populations of threatened species are maintained including Asian elephant and Indochinese leopard currently at risk of becoming critically endangered.

SWS has been selected by the Cambodian government as the most suitable site country wide for reintroduction of tigers in Cambodia by 2022, a government-led initiative supported by WWF since 2010. Thus this project would provide critical contribution to this global first. However a well maintained connected habitat supported by local communities, civil society and authorities is a prerequisite.

15. Pathway to poverty alleviation

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)

WWF recognizes the importance of a holistic approach including social safeguards when implementing conservation programs. Since 2007, under a framework called *Social Development For Conservation* (SD4C), WWF has adopted, published and implemented a series of social policies including "Indigenous People", "Human Rights", "Gender" and "Poverty and Conservation". There is a SD4C focal point in almost every WWF country office including Cambodia to ensure these policies are embedded in the design of new projects. WWF and DI share a common understanding of the linkage between biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation.⁵

The project area covers 250 km² and is home to eight communities totaling 700 households and 3,500 people which overwhelming majority live under the poverty threshold of 1,25 \$ income/day as set by the WB (2015). Thus the three pillars identified will contribute to tackle this situation through objectives listed below:

⁵ <https://sites.google.com/a/wwf.panda.org/social-development/home/policies/policies>

- By 2020, 3,500 people from 700 households benefit from the good governance of SWS through the implementation of the management plan. Zoning and patrolling led by MoE will prevent HWC, illegal settlements, encroachment, forest clearing and associated loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services on which local communities rely.
- By 2020, 600 people from 120 farming households have improved their livelihoods by increasing their agricultural yield and output by 20% as a result of the improved agriculture program from a 2017 baseline.
- By 2020, at least 120 women from 120 farming households involved in conservation-based agriculture⁶ report an improvement in their social condition as a result of the project through locally-defined surveys from a 2017 baseline.

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)

On conclusion of the project, another estimated five years support will be needed to upscale and ensure the sustainability embedded in the project design:

- 1) Improved agriculture practices will be disseminated to farmers in and around SWS, training of trainers (ToT) workshops and a farmers' association will help develop a sustainable and profitable community-based enterprise value-chain contributing to poverty reduction for local communities and to avoided deforestation
- 2) The clear demarcation and zoning of SWS will set the foundations of a well governed Protected Area benefiting wildlife and communities through conservation-based agriculture and alternative livelihoods such as the promising ecotourism sector supported by a new expected ecotourism development legislation
- 3) Human wildlife conflict analysis will be used to inform and influence both strategies above to prevent and mitigate HWC and its negative impacts on wildlife and people

Funding will come from a combination of commitments from: identified individual donors, multilateral and bilateral agencies, private sector CSR and Cambodian government, most having complementary stakes in the umbrella program of reintroducing tigers in SWS by 2022. By 2025, the sustainable management of SWS will be funded by MoE and by revenues from ecotourism and private sector operating around SWS.

17a. Harmonisation

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

This project is the first in Cambodia to seek official support for a critical biodiversity conservation corridor, within a global first initiative of reintroducing tigers in SWS by 2022, led by the Cambodian Government and technically and financially supported by WWF since 2010.

This initiative comes under the framework of the "Tx2"⁷ goal to globally double the number of wild tigers between 2010 and 2022, a commitment pledged by the thirteen tiger-range countries including Cambodia. Tigers are considered functionally extinct in Cambodia, with natural recovery impossible. Cambodia's contribution under "Tx2" will need to overcome the many

⁶ Conservation-based agriculture simply refers to sustainable, affordable techniques and sensible choices when operating in a key biodiversity area as in the project. It is not the stricter definition of "Conservation Agriculture"

⁷ <http://tigers.panda.org/tx2/>

challenges to re-create the necessary biological, economic and social conditions enabling the reintroduction of a functional population of tigers in a landscape where they have been poached to extinction. A breeding tiger population in SWS will be the ultimate indicator of a thriving and sustainable ecosystem benefiting wildlife and people, which is the WWF 2030 vision for Cambodia.

The activities and project area selected for this project are critical to contribute to the 2030 vision in that they address three key pillars for biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation which replication will show impact at scale.

17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes/No

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.

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), a long-time partner of WWF, has been implementing similar programs in EPL and other landscapes of Cambodia since 1999.

Supplementing WWF's program in PPWS and SWS, WCS operates in Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary (KSWS), one of these three vast contiguous Protected Areas in the EPL. WCS shares a common vision with WWF on the drivers of biodiversity loss, poverty circle and on the wider landscape approach needed in the EPL, and therefore implements similar solutions including improved livelihoods, land-use planning, PA governance, law enforcement, biodiversity research and monitoring, species conservation, environmental awareness and sustainable financing of Protected Areas including Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and REDD+ schemes.

As two of the main international NGOs operating in Cambodia, WWF and WCS have established in time a long and fruitful collaboration on major programs, which contribute to WWF's 2030 vision for EPL and Cambodia, just as this project does. Throughout the period 2012-2022, WWF and WCS are partnering in Cambodia on three major programs focusing on sustainable management of natural resources and livelihood improvement in the EPL, respectively funded by USAID, UNEP and the Asian Development Bank. None of these programs however specifically address the issues of the PPWS/SWS biodiversity conservation corridor.

WWF-Cambodia also partners with other international NGOs including Conservation International, Birdlife International, NTFP-EP and RECOFTC through joint programs addressing the threats to EPL's ecological integrity and to support the wider vision of conserving the landscape for wildlife and humans to live in harmony.

18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).

(Max 300 words)

Over the years, WWF has become one of the most respected conservation organizations in the world. We have built a reputation worldwide by delivering significant conservation impact and combining that with world-class ethics and integrity in the pursuit of our Mission. This combination is what makes WWF successful.

We are a global multi-cultural organization, yet deeply rooted locally. We use ethics and integrity as important cultural bridges to navigate this diversity. This multi-pronged approach helps us achieve our full potential: we build local legitimacy and earn the trust of our donors, supporters, governments and partners. WWF's culture of ethics brings a powerful message and supports our efforts to deliver conservation impact at scale, as testified by our Code of Ethics,

Code of Conduct and other key policies.

Research ethics is nested in the programs implemented by WWF-Cambodia through traceable evidence-based findings, credit given to partners in research and transparency of data and results, except where confidentiality is needed for sensitive data such as the location of endangered species safeguarding them from the illegal wildlife trade.

Social ethics is underpinned by WWF's *Social Development for Conservation (SD4C)*, an international umbrella framework ensuring the compliance of programs with WWF's social policies in all WWF country offices. WWF's approach includes Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and grievance mechanisms for local communities, as well as clear safeguards on gender, human rights and Indigenous People.

In the 6000 km² PPWS-SWS Protected Area complex, WWF-Cambodia has over 10 years' experience supporting local communities' livelihoods through a livelihoods-based conservation approach, and support to community's land rights through the legalization of community forests. This would not have been possible without WWF's support.

As a result of clear health and safety policies and safeguards, WWF-Cambodia holds a record of zero severe injuries to WWF-Cambodia personnel since 1995.

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 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)

Complex environments, such as those in which WWF operates, require carefully considered communications and awareness rising.⁸

Article 13 of the CBD promotes the development of communications, education and public awareness programs, now widely referred to as CEPA, which recognize that it is not sufficient to simply tell people about threats to biodiversity and to expect behavioural change.

The proposed project will align to the CEPA approach by:

- promoting information exchange, participatory dialogue and education
- bringing out common interests amongst multiple stakeholders to conserve and sustainably manage natural resources
- providing tools to develop capacity to support biodiversity.

The project will communicate and disseminate relevant information and lessons learned at community, public and authorities levels:

- For communities in and around PPWS/SWS and relevant Provincial authorities (DAFF, Governor's office), we will share information tools including: guidelines for best conservation-based agricultural practices and leaflets promoting the use of crops unattractive to wildlife. A final workshop will be conducted in Monduliri Province, among representatives from 32 local communities, provincial authorities and CSOs to disseminate and reflect on the results of the agricultural practices promoted by the project. The workshop will be covered by local and national media (newspaper, TV, radio)
- For the National and Provincial relevant authorities (MoE, PDoE, Governor's office), we will produce findings on HWC perception and state, and ecosystem-based guidance on land-use planning, corridors and zonation to objectively inform the management plan of SWS. These reports will be disseminated to other Protected Areas of Cambodia with a view to help in their sustainable management

⁸ http://www.panda.org/standards/5_2_communications_strategy

- For the public, we will continue to fine tune our on-going environmental media awareness campaign at national level, as a strong base of young nature lovers is now emerging in urban Cambodia, widely supported by the rise of social media.

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)

A successful project requires having people with the right skills, knowledge and availability to deliver the project and ensure its longer term sustainability.

Capacity-building is a key component of WWF International Standards of Conservation Projects and Programmes and will therefore be part of the project intervention⁹.

At an institutional level, the project will build the capacity of:

- The Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) and the MAFF in conservation-based agriculture in a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), based on the commune agro-ecosystems analysis methodology (CAEA)
- The Commune and village authorities, the SWS park authorities and the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) in sustainable participatory management of SWS including livelihoods and HWC management plan
- The Commune and village authorities, the SWS park authorities and the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) in awareness about CBD and SDG conventions, the commitments of Cambodia under these conventions, and the contribution this project will bring to these commitments
- The Commune and village authorities, the SWS park authorities, the PDoE, the MoE and the Cambodian Government in understanding, supporting and including in the legislation the approval of the concept of biodiversity corridor in a sustainable production landscape¹⁰

Best practices resulting from the project in conservation-based agriculture, HWC mitigation and biodiversity corridor management are expected to be nested in the Cambodian government's sustainable development strategies including

At an individual level, the project will build the capacity of:

- 120 (including 20 women-led) farming households in conservation-based agriculture using commune agro-ecosystems analysis (CAEA) methodology and HWC analyses

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)

WWF-Cambodia will ensure that transparent information on the WWF-Darwin Initiative Project is widely made accessible to relevant audiences and stakeholders throughout and beyond implementation of the project.

- Website
A project-dedicated webpage in English will be developed and regularly updated on the WWF-Cambodia website to let all audiences know about the project's objectives and achievements.

⁹ http://www.panda.org/standards/3_3_capacity_building

¹⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-52-en.pdf>

- **Poster/leaflet/brochure**
Brief documents promoting the project will be produced in both English and Khmer and distributed during project events to stakeholders not having reliable internet access.
- **Publications**
Reports and publications produced under the project (agriculture and HWC) will be handed to relevant stakeholders in Cambodia and made available online to the wider development and conservation world community.
- **Social Media (Facebook and Instagram)**
The project and the Darwin Initiative website will be regularly promoted on social media and space will be provided for interactions. WWF-Cambodia's presence on internet and social media is growing as fast as the country-wide internet market and access is. The number of followers of the WWF-Cambodia Facebook page has increased from 56,000 to 90,000 followers between 2015 and 2016 (a 60% increase), and growth in these numbers is predicted to triple in the next 5 years.
- **Press Media**
Media communication is a key strategy of WWF-Cambodia. We are regularly solicited by major Cambodian newspapers (at least one weekly national coverage article mentioning WWF-Cambodia), radio and TV stations to advise on conservation-related topics and to disseminate WWF programs' achievements. We also regularly solicit them. WWF-Cambodia will facilitate a strong media exposure for the project.

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.

IN CASH:

Two other agricultural and NTFP based livelihoods improvement programs for other forest communities living in and around SWS and PPWS funded by ADB and BMZ and implemented by WWF and partners between 2016 and 2021 will contribute to the selection of the best agricultural strategy for target communities within the biodiversity corridor. 120 farming households under the DI project will increase their capacity in conservation-based agriculture after benefitting from ADB and BMZ funded project workshops with focus topics, and the costs of WWF staff affected to the Darwin Project will be co-financed up to 20%, for an expected total matching fund amount of 45,000 GBP.

The provincial spatial planning component of a EU-funded program currently implemented by WWF and partners in EPL's Monduliri Province where SWS is located and recognising the importance of corridors and Protected Areas will contribute to the endorsement of the SWS management plan by MoE, for an expected matching fund amount of 19,000 GBP.

IN KIND:

Beside per diem costs which will be borne by the project, CEDAC, DAFF and PDoE will contribute substantial staff and volunteer time during their mobilization in the project through workshops, meetings surveys and training, which will represent 16,000 GBP in value.

WWF-Cambodia core funds will cover 33% of the Project advisor salary costs foreseen for the project. From a mix of core funds and other donor projects, WWF-Cambodia will cover "other costs" including consumables telecommunication up to 8,000 GBP, and office costs including rent up to 11,000 GBP.

The co-financing proposed is 111,000 GBP equalling to 27% of the total project cost

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

22c) None

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

(max 100 words)

N/A

23) Risk

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(max 200 words)

Some stakeholders may not foresee at once their benefits from the project. However the project's strategies combining sustainable participatory management of SWS and livelihoods improvement of the communities living in the biodiversity corridor are expected to bring a consensus among all parties.

More frequent adverse climate conditions such as floods, forest fires and droughts might affect the agricultural improvement component of the project and drive adaptive practices.

The development of agri-business or mining concessions around the PPWS/SWS corridor could jeopardize the corridor's integrity and key role for the wildlife and local communities. WWF is actively engaging with the Cambodian government and the private sector for a sustainable provincial spatial land-use plan benefiting communities and biodiversity.

The risk of fraud and bribery is highly contained. WWF has a principle of zero tolerance to fraud and corruption clarified in the *WWF Fraud and Corruption Prevention and Investigation Policy Manual*. As an organization that condemns and fights fraud and corruption as one of the key drivers of poverty, environmental degradation and bad governance, WWF requires staff and contractors at all times to respect this principle by fully conforming to all policies adopted to prevent fraud and corruption.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MEASURING IMPACT

24. 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:</p> <p>Critical biodiversity corridors linking Protected Areas in Cambodia are legally protected and safeguarded through the engagement of local communities benefiting from improved and sustainable livelihoods practices</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p> <p>Eight forest-dependent communities including women improve their livelihoods through enhanced agricultural practices and sustainable management and protection of the PPWS/SWS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor in collaboration with authorities</p>	<p>0.1 No deforestation detection in the Biodiversity Conservation Corridor each year from 2017 to 2020</p> <p>0.2 No Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) in the Biodiversity Conservation Corridor each year from 2017 to 2020</p> <p>0.3 By 2020, at least 120 farming households (20% of the total households) are involved in the conservation-based agriculture project and improve their yield by 20% in average</p> <p>0.4 By 2020, a least 120 women from farming households report improved well-being either through increased food security or cash income</p>	<p>0.1 Field report from MoE officials</p> <p>0.2 Field report from Community survey</p> <p>0.3 Field report from Community survey</p> <p>0.4 Field report from Women survey</p>	<p>Engagement and “buy-in” at their respective levels of all relevant stakeholders including local communities, universities and government authorities (provincial and national MoE and MAFF)</p> <p>No civil unrest resulting from communes and national</p>

<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Vulnerable farming households from 8 remote forest communities inside a Protected Area improve their livelihoods through the learning and implementation of innovative, sustainable and more efficient agricultural practices (crop selection and rotation, irrigation technics, natural fertilizer and pest killer, fire breaks, HWC mitigation tools)</p>	<p>1.1 By 2017, at least 2 technical agricultural innovations are proposed to 150 farming households from eight communities</p> <p>1.2 By 2017, at least 150 farming households from eight communities are trained and start engaging in sustainable agriculture practices</p> <p>1.3 By 2020, at least 120 farming households (including 20 women-led households) increase their agricultural yield by at least 20%</p>	<p>1.1 A report on agro-ecosystem analysis and recommendations for improvement is produced</p> <p>1.2 Training module and report including attendance certificates</p> <p>1.3 Baseline and project end yield assessment reports</p>	<p>Will to support from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)</p> <p>Will to engage of the farmers</p> <p>No climate-related disaster (extended period of drought or flooding) affects the project area</p>
<p>2. Greater understanding of local communities' perception of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) in the PPWS/SWS complex</p>	<p>2.1 By 2018, HWC status and perception will be understood from at least 300 households from eighteen villages within and around the biodiversity corridor</p> <p>2.2 By 2020, level of tolerance towards wildlife in eight villages is reassessed</p>	<p>2.1 A report with maps highlighting HWC status, perception and hotspots is produced and shared with government stakeholders</p> <p>2.2 A summary report documenting perception and tolerance level compared to the 2018 baseline is produced and shared with government stakeholders</p>	<p>Involvement of University students to conduct interview surveys</p>
<p>3. Better knowledge of Asian elephant movements across two critical protected areas in Cambodia</p>	<p>3.1 By 2019, elephant movements of at least one elephant group within the PPWS/SWS corridor are mapped</p>	<p>3.1 Report of seasonal movements of at least one elephant group is produced and disseminated to relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Government support: delivering permits for collaring elephants and providing technical staff to conduct collaring surveys. If expertise is unavailable from within Cambodia, the government agrees to allow external experts and veterinarians to perform the darting and collaring of elephant while providing training to</p>

			the relevant local staff
4. The revised management plan of SWS is approved and implemented by PDoE and local communities to preserve globally significant biodiversity while promoting and supporting appropriate and sustainable development to assist in alleviating poverty	4.1 By 2018, the approved SWS management plan specifically recognises the importance of the biodiversity corridor and applies the correct zonation to maintain the connectivity between PPWS and SWS	4.1 Endorsed SWS management plan by MoE is made public	Government and its Protected Areas management body MoE pursues the current momentum towards biodiversity conservation and plans for eco-tourism expansion in Protected Areas
5. The concept of biodiversity conservation corridor is nested in the Cambodian Environmental Policies	5.1 By 2017, biodiversity conservation corridor is addressed in at least 1 chapter of the Environmental Code (National level)	5.1 Either the “Protected Area management” or the “ National Conservation Corridor” chapter of the Environmental Code	Government and its Protected Areas management body MoE pursues the current momentum towards biodiversity conservation
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>1.1 Conduct an assessment of current agricultural patterns, productivity and market viability with the 8 communities living in the PPWS/SWS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor through Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) and Commune Agro-ecosystem Analysis(CAEA) models or similar</p> <p>1.2 Establish 8 conservation-based agriculture groups comprising 150 farming households, including 20 of the most vulnerable women-led households, within eight communities (forming one group of 15 to 20 farming households per community, each group represented by an elected farmer), to implement conservation-based agriculture models</p> <p>1.3 Conduct an agricultural training needs assessment for the 150 farming households</p> <p>1.4 Conduct training for the 150 farming households on efficient, innovative conservation-based and sustainable agricultural techniques (crop and seeds selection, crop rotation, irrigation technics, fertilizer, pest killer, fire breaks, HWC mitigation tools) including provision of equipment and small-scale infrastructure for improved productivity</p> <p>1.5 Conduct conservation-based agriculture study tour: organize 2 exposure visits (1 in Vietnam, 1 in Cambodia) for the eight farmer groups’ team leaders to learn lessons from other conservation-based agriculture experimented techniques. (1 farmer leader per community, so 8 leaders in total with minimum 50% women)</p> <p>1.6 Produce a manual with guidelines for conservation-based agriculture within a conservation corridor and disseminate to 32 communities and 36,000 local people living within and around PPWS and SWS</p> <p>2.1 Design questionnaire on the perception of HWC by local communities and provide training to interviewers (timing based on rainy season)</p> <p>2.2 Interview households from 18 communities in and around the PPWS/SWS complex, including 8 communities in the BCC, on their perception of HWC</p>			

- 2.3 Produce and disseminate report and maps to MoE and other stakeholders on the communities' perception of HWC
- 2.4 Develop HWC mitigation tools and disseminate to the 8 BCC-dwelling communities (dependent on HWC analysis)
- 2.5 Monitor and evaluate community's perception at end of project by repeating the Interview survey focusing on the target 8 communities
- 2.6 Analyse and compare baseline and current HWC perception levels, and present results to provincial and national government stakeholders

- 3.1 Conduct preparatory meetings with government partners and relevant stakeholders on seeking permissions, reviewing current legislation and assessing in-country capacity to collar elephants
- 3.2 Monitor elephant groups presence and identify individual(s) to collar within the biodiversity corridor
- 3.3 Provide training and build capacity of in-country personnel for collaring process with the support from Asian elephant experts
- 3.4 Collar individual(s) and monitor and analyse elephant movements in the PPWS/SWS complex
- 3.5 Produce reports and maps on elephant movements in the PPWS/SWS complex and disseminate information to relevant stakeholders

- 4.1 Conduct a series of consultation meetings and workshops led by MoE with all relevant stakeholders including the 8 communities to revise the Management Plan of SWS
- 4.2 Develop evidence-based documentation to support MoE in recognizing the critical role of the corridor in the management plan of SWS
- 4.3 Disseminate through workshops at commune level the approved SWS management plan to the relevant stakeholders: 16 local communities from 6 communes, including 8 communities from 2 communes in the corridor, local authorities, NGO Network, and private sector (pepper, rubber,,)

- 5.1 Pursue policy dialogue with MoE on the Cambodia Environmental Code to ensure that the chapters establishing and recognizing Biodiversity Conservation Corridor remain exist in environmental code.
- 5.2 Conduct a series of meeting with MoE for advocacy on the incorporation of the SWS-PPWS corridor into the National Corridor Map

25. 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 2017)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No. of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1 Vulnerable farming households from 8 remote forest communities inside a Protected Area improve their livelihoods through the learning and implementation of innovative, sustainable and more efficient agricultural practices	30	X	X	x	X	X	x	X	X	X	x	X	
1.1 Conduct an assessment of current agricultural patterns, productivity and market viability with the 8 communities living in the PPWS/SWS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor through Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) and Commune Agro-ecosystem Analysis(CAEA) models or similar	6	X	X										
1.2 Establish 8 conservation-based agriculture groups comprising 150 farming households, including 20 of the most vulnerable women-led households, within 8 communities (forming 1 group of 15 to 20 farming households per community, each group represented by an elected farmer), to implement conservation-based agriculture	2		X										
1.3 Conduct an agricultural training needs assessment for the 150 farming households	3		X										
1.4 Conduct training for the 150 farming households on efficient, innovative conservation-based and sustainable agricultural techniques (crop and seeds selection, crop rotation, irrigation technics, fertilizer, pest killer, fire breaks, HWC mitigation tools) including provision of equipment and small-scale infrastructure for	30			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

	improved productivity												
1.5	Conduct conservation-based agriculture study tour: organize 2 exposure visits (1 in Vietnam, 1 in Cambodia) for the 8 farmer groups' team leaders to learn lessons from other conservation-based agriculture experimented techniques. (1 farmer leader per community, so 8 leaders in total with minimum 50% women)	1			X	X							
1.6	Produce a manual with guidelines for conservation-based agriculture within a conservation corridor and disseminate to 32 communities and 36,000 local people living within and around PPWS and SWS	3								X	x		
Output 2	Greater understanding of local communities' perception of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) in the PPWS/SWS complex												
2.1	Design questionnaire on the perception of HWC by local communities and provide training to interviewers (timing based on rainy season)	4			X	X							
2.2	Interview households from at least 18 communities in and around the PPWS/SWS complex, including 8 communities in the BCC, on their perception of HWC	5					X	x					
2.3	Produce and disseminate report and maps to MoE and other stakeholders on the communities' perception of HWC	4						x	X				
2.4	Develop HWC mitigation tools and disseminate to the 8 BCC-dwelling communities (dependent on HWC analysis)	9								X	X	X	
2.5	Monitor and evaluate community's perception at end of project by repeating the Interview survey focusing on the target 8 communities	1											x
2.6	Analyse and compare baseline and current HWC perception levels, and present results	3											x

	to provincial and national government stakeholders													
Output 3	Better knowledge of Asian elephant movements across two critical protected areas in Cambodia													
3.1	Conduct preparatory meetings with government partners and relevant stakeholders on seeking permissions, reviewing current legislation and assessing in-country capacity to collar elephants	9	X	X	X									
3.2	Monitor elephant groups presence and identify individual(s) to collar within the biodiversity corridor	12	X	X	X	X								
3.3	Provide training and build capacity of in-country personnel for collaring process with the support from Asian elephant experts	3			x									
3.4	Collar individual(s) and monitor and analyse elephant movements in the PPWS/SWS complex	27			x	X	X	x	X	X	X	x	x	X
3.5	Produce reports and maps on elephant movements in the PPWS/SWS complex and disseminate information to relevant stakeholders	3												x
Output 4	The revised management plan of SWS is approved and implemented by PDoE and local communities to preserve globally significant biodiversity while promoting and supporting appropriate and sustainable development to assist in alleviating poverty											x	x	x
4.1	Conduct a series of consultation meetings and workshops led by MoE with all relevant stakeholders including the 8 communities to revise the Management Plan of SWS	12	X	X	X	X								
4.2	Develop scientific-based documentation to support MoE in recognizing the critical role of the corridor in the management plan of SWS	3		X	x	X								

4.3	Disseminate through workshops at commune level the approved SWS management plan to the relevant stakeholders: 16 local communities from 6 communes, including 8 communities from 2 communes in the corridor, local authorities, NGO Network, and private sector (pepper, rubber,,)	6					X	x						
Output 5	The concept of biodiversity conservation corridor is nested in the Cambodian Environmental Policies													
5.1	Pursue policy dialogue with MoE on the Cambodia Environmental Code to ensure presence of the chapters establishing and recognizing Biodiversity Conservation Corridor in the Environmental Code.	6	X	X										
5.2	Conduct a series of meeting with MoE for advocacy on incorporation of the SWS-PPWS corridor in the National Corridor Map	12	X	X	X	X								

26. 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)

WWF-Cambodia conducts evidence-based work, with over fifteen years of comprehensive and scientifically rigorous monitoring and evaluation on our community livelihoods and biodiversity conservation works, including data analysis on current and future social and land-use changes at the landscape level.

The project will use the WWF Programme Standards: a set of best practices to help deliver conservation results. Developed with major international environmental NGOs, the Standards lend consistency to planning, implementing and monitoring effective conservation projects worldwide.

The project indicators are part of WWF-Cambodia common indicators. The project activities will be included in our action plan monitoring system with work progress updated quarterly for adaptive management. Using our Community-Based organization (CBO) assessment tool, we evaluate the capacity of communities, their involvement in conservation, and improvement in their livelihoods.

Final evaluation of the project will build on the comparison of data between the baselines and the end of the project.

Establishing baselines will be essential to monitor and evaluate the progress of the project.

To measure the average 20% increase in target farming households' agricultural yield after the three years of the project, a Rapid Rural Assessment (RRA) will establish 2017 baseline agricultural performance and evolution will be monitored with the eight farmers' group leaders throughout the project. 20 among the most vulnerable single women-led farming households engaging in the project will be part of this monitoring. WWF-Cambodia will collaborate with CEDAC to build the capacity of relevant DAFF staff, as well as of eight farming households' group leaders in monitoring and evaluating the conservation-based agriculture solutions proposed within this project.

To measure evolution in the perception and occurrence of Human Wildlife Conflicts (HWC) within local communities, two community perception surveys will be conducted, the first towards the beginning and the second towards the end of the project.

Evaluation against standards and similar projects will confirm the project's actual value for money. Assumptions and risks are understood by WWF-Cambodia which, in 20 years of conservation work, has nurtured a culture of adaptive management in the constantly evolving political, economic and social Cambodian context. Current and future potential significant changes in Cambodian environmental policies and jurisdiction will be carefully monitored and anticipated as much as possible to align our strategies and policy dialogues approaches in a timely manner.

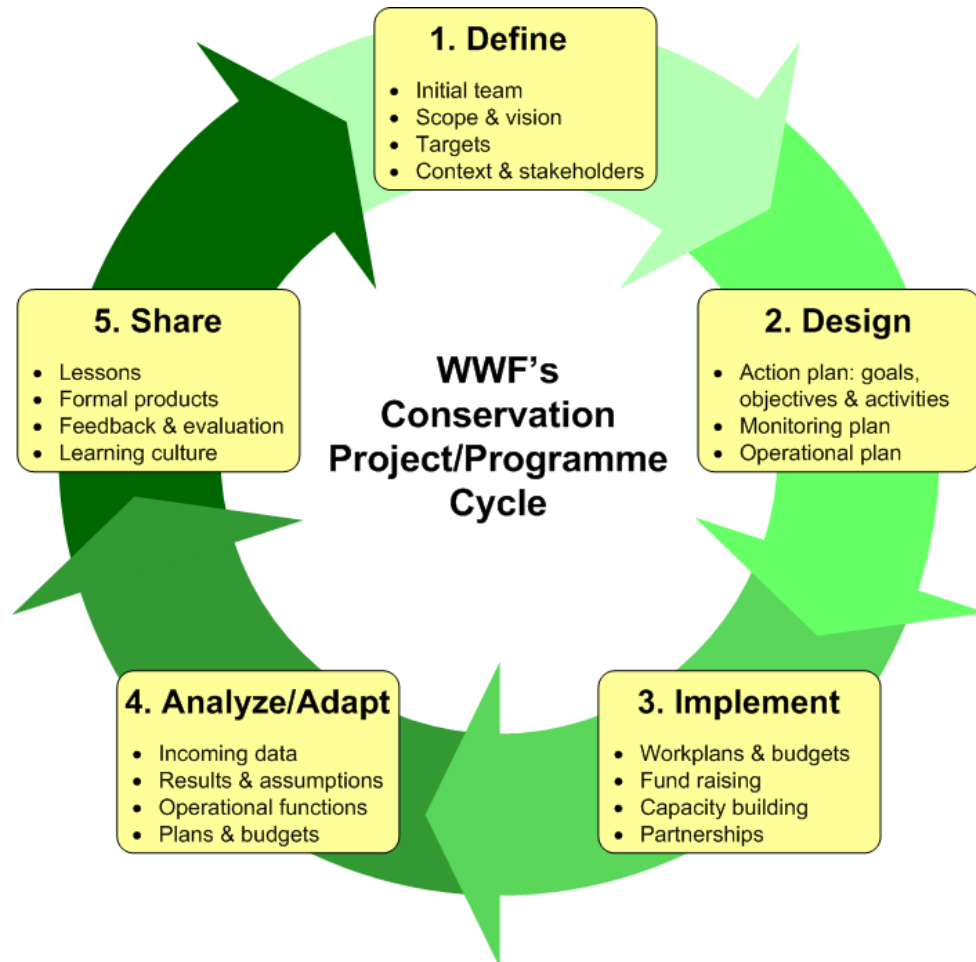
M&E will be reviewed, updated and analyzed during regular project meetings among partners in the project: WWF-Cambodia, MoE/PDoE, MAFF/DAFF and CEDAC.

Based on in-country experience working with poor forest communities, WWF-Cambodia will ensure that the project is monitored and delivers the following:

- 20% increased agricultural yield for 120 target farming households (around 600 people)
- A significant percentage (> 50%) of community members engaged or willing to engage in conservation-based agriculture
- Improved social and economic conditions for at least 120 women including 20 women-led households
- No detection of new deforestation inside the SWS/PPWS corridor
- No report of HWC inside the SWS/PPWS corridor
- Community knowledge results in better management and mitigation of HWC situations

Number of days planned for M&E	60
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Total project budget for M&E	14,000 GBP
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	(4.70%)



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.

27. 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 project will use a conservation-based agriculture approach based on WWF's, CEDAC's and other specialized organisations' latest findings relevant to forest-dwelling communities to link improved livelihoods with biodiversity conservation goals.

Excellent collaborative relationships with Cambodia's relevant authorities enable WWF to operate efficiently and effectively, which maximizes economic and conservation benefits and means that results can be quickly delivered against project objectives.

The approach is based on evidences: WWF believes that resilient results are built on rigorous research.

- 60% of the funds will support implementation of the activities:
 - in the project area with local authorities and communities on SWS management plan and improved conservation-based agriculture
 - at the national level with the Cambodian government for biodiversity corridor protection
- 25% of the project budget will be dedicated to biodiversity and socio-economic baselines and analyses. This will be supported by previously earned research experience and data by WWF regarding the biodiversity, socio-economic and livelihood conditions in the EPL.
- 15% will support monitoring, evaluation and reporting, and management fees.

In terms of value, the project worth 411,000 GBP is expected to positively impact:

- 600 farming household members and to 3500 PPWS/SWS corridor community dwellers whose land tenure and rights will be formalised under the SWS management plan
- 32,000 local people in and around the SWS/PPWS complex who will be impacted at various levels and timelines by the three strategies of the project
- The people of Cambodia through improved environmental legislation accounting for biodiversity values and ecosystem services
- Endangered and critically endangered roaming and seeds-dispersing wildlife including Asian elephant

Sound financial management and procedures are standard at WWF. Our reputation is acknowledged by main donor institutions continuously entrusting large grants to our organization internationally and in Cambodia.

28. 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.

(max 150 words)

The total foreseen investment in capital items amounts to 8% of the budget submitted by WWF-Cambodia.

Capital items procured for improved agricultural practices and HWC mitigation within the eight communities will remain in place for the benefit of the communities. WWF-Cambodia will provide support to the farmers for their maintenance.

Other capital items including motorbikes and laptops will have probably reached or passed 50% of their lifespan by the end of the project. These items will continue to be used by WWF staff in their daily implementation of conservation and livelihoods programs.

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) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) **Yes, advice attached** **No**

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees/company* of **WWF International**

I apply for a grant of £ 300,211 (three hundred thousand and two hundred eleven sterling pounds) 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.

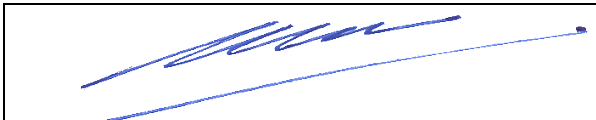
I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(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

Name (block capitals)	CHHITH SAM ATH
Position in the organisation	COUNTRY DIRECTOR

Signed**



Date:

December 2nd, 2016

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 ?	✓
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	✓
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	✓
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	✓
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?	✓
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	✓
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 10?	✓
Have you included a letter of support from your key partner organisations identified at Question 9?	✓
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	✓
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	✓
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	✓

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 5 December 2016 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.