

Applicant: **Sopheap , Mak**  
Organisation: **BirdLife International Cambodia Programme (hereafter BirdLife)**  
Funding Sought: **£298,000.00**  
Funding Awarded: **£298,000.00**

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## **DIR26S2\1037**

### **27-005 Organic livelihoods conserving Cambodia's big five**

This project will enable 2,750 rural people to improve food security via an organic rice scheme at nine villages surrounding two globally irreplaceable protected areas in Cambodia; seven at Western Siem Pang (WSPWS) and two at Lomphat (LWS) wildlife sanctuaries. The project will work closely with local authorities and communities to support farmers and reduce illegal activities and establish two additional Community Protected Areas within the two sanctuaries, allowing for stable populations of Cambodia's Big Five Critically Endangered bird species.

## PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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Title Mr  
Name Vorsak  
Surname Bou  
Website (Work) [www.birdlife.org/asia](http://www.birdlife.org/asia)  
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]  
Tel (Mobile) [REDACTED]  
Email (Work) [REDACTED]  
Address [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

## CONTACT DETAILS

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Title Mr  
Name Mak  
Surname Sopheap  
Website [www.birdlife.org/asia](http://www.birdlife.org/asia)  
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[REDACTED]  
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[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

## CONTACT DETAILS

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**Title**  
**Name**  
**Surname**  
**Website (Work)**  
**Tel (Work)**  
**Tel (Mobile)**  
**Email**  
**Address**

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## **Section 1 - Contact Details**

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### **PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS**

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### **CONTACT DETAILS**

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**Title** Mr  
**Name** Jonathan  
**Surname** Eames  
**Website (Work)** www.birdlife.org/asia  
**Tel (Work)** [REDACTED]  
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 [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED]

## GMS ORGANISATION

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Type	Organisation
<b>Name</b>	BirdLife International Cambodia Programme (hereafter BirdLife)
<b>Phone</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Email</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Website (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Address</b>	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

## Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

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### Q3. Project title:

27-005 Organic livelihoods conserving Cambodia's big five

### What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR26S1\100123

DIR26S1\1599

### Q4. Country(ies)

**Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.**

<b>Country 1</b>	Cambodia	<b>Country 2</b>	No Response
<b>Country 3</b>	No Response	<b>Country 4</b>	No Response

## Do you require more fields?

No

## Q5. Project dates

### Start date:

01 April 2020

### End date:

31 March 2023

### Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

3years

## Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total request
Amount:	£83,028.00	£77,859.00	£137,113.00	£ 298,000.00

## Q6a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

### What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

A two-year British BirdFair Grant of GBP [REDACTED] has been secured beginning February 2020 which will support biodiversity monitoring and some of the proposed livelihoods activities including expansion of Ibis Rice at the four existing villages at WSPWS.

GBP [REDACTED] also secured from individual donor (Mr Steve Martin) for species conservation activities at WSPWS in year 1 and year 2. GBP [REDACTED] has been secured from Accelerator - BirdLife project for support Ibis rice feasibility study survey in year 1. Applicant also secure GBP [REDACTED] from Vanguard - BirdLife project for cover species conservation cost and some cost of Ibis rice scheme piloting.

Applied for matched funding

An application will also be submitted to Steve Martin again in 2021 – GBP [REDACTED] for supporting species conservation activities.

**Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total project cost (total cost is the Darwin request plus other funding required to run the project).**

51%

## Section 3 - Project Summary

### Q7. Summary of project

**Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in**

communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

**Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.**

This project will enable 2,750 rural people to improve food security via an organic rice scheme at nine villages surrounding two globally irreplaceable protected areas in Cambodia; seven at Western Siem Pang (WSPWS) and two at Lomphat (LWS) wildlife sanctuaries. The project will work closely with local authorities and communities to support farmers and reduce illegal activities and establish two additional Community Protected Areas within the two sanctuaries, allowing for stable populations of Cambodia's Big Five Critically Endangered bird species.

## Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

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Q8. Lead organisation summary

**Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative or IWT Challenge Fund award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?**

Yes


**If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**


Reference No	Project Leader	Title
24-030	Paul Kariuki Nding'ang'a	Controlling invasive aquatic plant for improved biodiversity and livelihoods, Zambia
24-019	Ken Mwathe	Developing a community-based ecotourism model at Lake Natron
23-010	Coline Ganz	Implementing a model for sustainable protected area management in Cambodia
23-016	Dr Nonie Coultard	Yerbe Mate market driven modal for conserving Paraguayan Atlantic Forest
23-017	Elaine Marshall	Building resilient landscapes and livelihoods in Burkina Faso's Parklands
21-2665	David Thomas	Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into community forestry in Nepal


**Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.**


Yes


**Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.**


 [BirdLife International 2018 Acccounts - signed](#)


 04/12/2019

 04:30:26

 pdf 1.29 MB

 [BirdLife International 2017 signed accounts](#)

 04/12/2019

 04:30:10

 pdf 1.22 MB

## Section 5 - Project Partners

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### Q9. Project partners

**Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) 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 Letters of Support for the Lead Organisation and each partner or explain why this has not been included.**

**N.B: There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.**

**Lead Organisation name:** BirdLife International Cambodia Programme

**Website address:** [www.birdlife.org/asia](http://www.birdlife.org/asia)



**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

BirdLife International Cambodia Programme (hereafter BirdLife), is an NGO registered in Cambodia. Successfully working in Western Siem Pang (WSPWS) and Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuaries (LWS) since 2004, in close collaboration with local communities living near the Sanctuaries, and local government. BirdLife works at site-level by addressing protected area management planning, livelihood support, and species monitoring and conservation management interventions for five Critically Endangered bird species, and at WSPWS for one Endangered mammal species Eld's deer (*Recervus eldii*).

From 2016 until 2019, BirdLife successfully implemented a Darwin Initiative project in WSPWS, demonstrating its capacity in project management. BirdLife has worked with the previous and new stakeholders in developing this new proposal.

The previous Darwin project's achievements included the promulgation of WSPWS through the collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, development and approval of WSPWS zoning plan, and 1,545 rural people producing organic rice at four villages in WSPWS, thereby reducing poverty by increasing food security.

BirdLife will replicate the roles and responsibilities of the previous project: Providing co-ordination and technical support; relevant training to all partners and stakeholders; establishing a monitoring and evaluation framework, implementing activities, and taking responsibility for project management, monitoring and reporting.

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes

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**Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?**  Yes

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**Do you have partners involved in the Project?**

Yes

**1. Partner Name:** Department of Environment Stung Treng and Ratanakiri provinces, Ministry of Environment

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**Website address:** <http://www.moe.gov.kh/>

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is mandated to manage the protected areas system and is the authority in charge of the protection of WSPWS and LWS which is done via the provincial departments of environment. BirdLife has nurtured a close relationship with the ministry, including the head of the General Directorate of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) and regular access to the Minister. At the provincial level BirdLife has established relationships and works closely with the Stung Treng and Ratanakiri Departments of Environment (DoEs) as the local branch of the MoE. The DoEs and BirdLife continue to work hand in hand for the conservation of the Sanctuaries working together on law enforcement and awareness raising initiatives. Working with BirdLife, the DoE have played a central role in developing approved zonation plans for both sanctuaries, and in supporting the Ibis Rice initiative which is now established in four villages surrounding WSPWS. Within and beyond the timeframe of this proposed Darwin project, the DoE staff will continue to support protected area management with local authorities via Village Forums, by providing four staff to attend meetings, providing awareness raising and technical support. Thus, contributing to the project legacy.

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes

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**2. Partner Name:** Sansom Mlup Prey

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**Website address:** <https://programs.wcs.org/smpcambodia/>

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP) is a Cambodian NGO that has worked with farmers living in and around protected areas to reduce poverty in ways that are consistent with biodiversity conservation since 2009. SMP and BirdLife collaborated on Darwin project 23-010, successfully supporting 1,545 rural people in producing wildlife-friendly Ibis Rice and achieving organic certification within two years for the families in WSPWS. With Ibis Rice, families were able to generate 20% additional income compared to conventionally grown rice varieties.

Building on this experience, SMP has collaborated with BirdLife to design this proposed project. SMP will provide further technical support in expanding the Ibis Rice scheme to three additional villages at WSPWS and another two at LWS, increasing the number of rural people that are producing and benefiting from organic and wildlife friendly rice to 2,250 under this project. Specifically, SMP will develop the capacities of farmers via agricultural extension training and coach them in abiding by the rules of the compliance system. At the four villages at WSPWS where BirdLife and Sansom Mlup Prey worked under the previous Darwin project, the delinquent rate was less than 5%.

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

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Yes

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**3. Partner Name:**

Ibis Rice Conservation Co., Ltd

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**Website address:**

<http://ibisrice.com/>

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

Ibis Rice is an ambitious, not-for-profit conservation enterprise working with Cambodian farmers to produce world-class, organic jasmine rice. Launched in 2009, and, thanks to our consumers, we are already protecting 500,000 hectares of forest and wetlands, conserving more than 50 endangered animal species, and increasing the incomes of 1,000 rice-farming families.

As part of this proposed project, IRCC will advise BirdLife on market access and provide seeds to farmers.

Once farmers comply with the conservation agreements and achieve organic rice certification IRCC purchases the rice at a premium price. Households in the scheme receive significantly elevated rice price. Depending on rice prices, this can add a 20-40% premium. At WSPWS an estimated 250 metric tonnes of Ibis rice will be sold during 2019. Demonstrating such significant financial benefits will encourage other villages to join.

Participation increases family wealth more quickly (equivalent to a family member in full time employment/ owning a hand-tractor) and households are four times less likely to cut forest.

Under this new project SMP will undertake an implementation plan at LWS, prior to piloting Ibis Rice at two villages. SMP will use y1 of the pilot to adapt the principles of IR to LWS as necessary.

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

Yes

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**4. Partner Name:**

Village Forums

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**Website address:**

N/A

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

During the Darwin Initiative project 23-010, seven Village Forums were established in the two communes of WSPWS. These Village Forums achieved the following:

1. Brought villagers' concerns and problems for discussion and solution;
2. Supported villagers in preparing the annual Commune Investment Plan with integration of conservation actions.
3. Raised community awareness on sustainable forest and wildlife management.
4. Helped disseminate project activities to communities
5. Supported farmers in negotiating commodities prices.

Through the new proposed project, the existing seven Village Forums in WSPWS will be strengthened, and 2 new Village Forums in LWS will be established.

The Village Forums will also be empowered to act as farming collectives, supporting the cooperative in negotiating commodities prices for villagers. Workshops will engage local communities on improved sustainable forest management and raising awareness of wildlife loss and understanding of the practical steps that individuals can take to manage forests and wildlife more sustainably.

Village Forums will include Village Chiefs, deputy Village Chiefs, and villagers from each village. For this new project, Village Forums meetings will be held each quarter to raise awareness on sanctuary protection and will also supervise the rice saving groups, and the rice cooperative.

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

Yes

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**5. Partner Name:**

Department of Land Management (DoL), Stung Treng and Ratanakiri provinces

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**Website address:**

N/A

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

The Department of Land Management (DoL) of Stung Treng Province has been collaborating with BirdLife since 2016 to map household rice fields. The rice field map enables the Ibis Rice scheme team to monitor changes to the extent of the rice fields. This is an essential prerequisite for joining Ibis Rice. As a result, 991 rice field parcels belonging to 3,440 rural people in the villages of Khes Svay, Khes Kraom, Pong Kriel, Nhang Sum, and Pha Bang villages surrounding WSPWS were mapped and registered at provincial level. In rural Cambodia few households hold land title. Participating households are provided with a copy of the approved map, which serves as a “soft land title.” The original is archived by the DoL at their provincial office in Stung Treng. Under this new project DoL will provide the same function. The DoL is expected to map an additional 200 new households (50 households per village) in the four villages currently within the Ibis Rice scheme, 150 households in the three newly participating villages in WSPWS and 100 households at the two participating villages at LWS. Thus, a minimum of 450 households will be mapped.

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

Yes

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**6. Partner Name:**

O Rey Community Protected Area, and Veal Kambor Community Protected Area at LWS.

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**Website address:**

N/A

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

Previously BirdLife has worked to establish two Community Protected Areas (CPAs) at LWS. These are officially registered and have signed 15-year agreements with the Ministry of Environment to co-manage an area of 5,662 ha within LWS for sustainable use and biodiversity protection. The CPAs have boards elected from the villages. The CPA boards are responsible for developing and approving land-use plans for the CPAs. They are responsible for allocating villagers to implement the CPA land-use plans. In this project, new CPA boards will be created for two new CPAs, one of which will be established at each of the two participating protected areas. These two new CPA boards will provide their support and engage in the development and implementation of a feasibility study for Ibis Rice replication. Their elected boards will motivate members of the first two villages to be selected in piloting the wildlife friendly rice, and will motivate local communities and CPA members on sanctuary protection.

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

Yes

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**If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.**

*No Response*

**Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.**

[BirdLife Cambodia Letters of support of 7 parts](#)

04/12/2019

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pdf 2.43 MB

[BirdLife Cambodia Response to Stage 1 comments](#)

04/12/2019

07:56:56

pdf 353.04 KB

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## Section 6 - Project Staff

### Q10. Key project staff

**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. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.**

**If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the pdf of CVs you provide.**

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Sopheap Mak	<b>Project Leader</b>	100	Checked
Jonathan C Eames	Co-Project Leader	10	Checked
Vorsak Bou	Financial and logistics project coordination	20	Checked
Ren Sung	Gender and Livelihoods Project Officer WSPWS	100	Checked

**Do you require more fields?**

Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Sopheha Chea	Data Management Officer WSPWS	100	Checked
Samath Sin	Senior Community Officer WSPWS	100	Checked
Samnang Eang	Biodiversity Senior Officer WSPWS	20	Checked
Sovannarith Thol	Project manager LWS	30	Checked
Vanna Vannak	Community engagement officer LWS	100	Checked
Bophal Neak	Financial follow-up and reporting	25	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked

**Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.**

**Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.**

 [BirdLife Cambodia all staff CVs](#)

 04/12/2019

 07:58:13

 pdf 483 KB

**Have you attached all project staff CVs?**

Yes

## Section 7 - Problem Statement & Conventions

### Q11. 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?**

Western Siem Pang (WSPWS) and Lomphat (LWS) wildlife sanctuaries in Cambodia (see Map Annex) are irreplaceable, supporting globally significant populations of five Critically Endangered bird species, and 15 IUCN listed mammal species, which are at risk of extinction from local communities practicing hunting, logging, and encroachment to supplement household income. These activities are driven by poverty. Monitoring and research by BirdLife has shown that the local communities surrounding both protected areas live at subsistence level and that food security is an issue. Both wildlife sanctuaries are relatively recently established and are located at the forest frontier. Governance is weak at this frontier and if the protected area boundaries are to be stabilized and biodiversity secured within them, management control over access to them must be in place. Since this will mean restrictions on access, compensation is required



to offset any economic loss imposed by restrictions on natural resource use.

A fundamental challenge conservationists face is how to provide tangible reductions in household poverty in return for positive behaviour towards adjacent protected areas and their conservation. The Ibis Rice scheme provides the opportunity for households to significantly increase household income through growing and selling a premium organic jasmine rice. The compliance scheme that participating households are required to adopt, has been proven to reduce rates of forest loss.

The link between the Ibis Rice scheme, increased household income and reduced encroachment and deforestation has recently been established. Research by the University of Oxford and WCS shows that households participating in Ibis Rice increase levels of wealth faster, and enjoy an additional household income equivalent to a family member in fulltime employment or equivalent to owning a hand tractor. Households participating in the scheme clear up to four times less forest (Travis in litt.).

## **Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements**

### **Q12a. 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.**

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

### **Q12b. Biodiversity Conventions**

**Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. You should refer to Articles or Programmes of work here.**

This project will directly address the following strategic objectives and key actions for the realization of the 2016 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP's) vision and mission: Strategic objective A: Identify, inventory, monitor and enhance awareness about genetic resources, species, habitats or ecosystems and related ecosystem services that are important for sustainable development and poverty eradication in Cambodia, as a priority for conservation and sustainable use; Strategic objective B: Identify and describe the direct and indirect factors and processes that are negatively impacting Cambodia's priority biodiversity components; and apply, as appropriate, preventive and corrective measures; Strategic objective C: Maintain or strengthen measures that have a positive impact on biodiversity and thus enhance the benefits to all in Cambodia from biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, for an equitable economic prosperity and improved quality of life;

The goals of the strategic objectives and key actions for protected areas that are directly addressed by this project are to: (i) generate information on species ranges, status and trends; on the value, role, status and functioning of protected areas under MOE; and (iii) implement well-coordinated measures for the effective protection of natural habitats and vulnerable ecosystems, including in particular, Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) of which both project sites qualify, while deriving environmental and socioeconomic benefits directly via the Ibis Rice scheme; the protection of areas that are naturally resilient to climate change and could thus serve as climate refugia; the protection and recovery of threatened species; and the sustainable use of biological resources within protected areas and conservation areas; and (iv) implement the 2008 Protected Area Law and related laws.

The project supports CBD Aichi biodiversity targets 12 and 14. A meaningful contribution will be made

towards target 12 as both project sites supports the protection of globally significant populations of five Critically Endangered bird species and mammal species that are found at WSPWS and LWS, and are now at high risk of extinction. The five Critically Endangered birds' species our work will support are: Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea*, White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni*, White-rumped Vultures *Gyps bengalensis*, Slender-billed Vultures *Gyps tenuirostris*, and Red-headed Vultures *Sarcogyps calvus*. The Critically Endangered and Endangered mammal species our work will address are Sunda pangolin *Manis javanica*, Germain's langur *Trachypithecus germaini*, Red-shanked douc *Pygathrix nemaeus*, Northern yellow-cheeked crested gibbon *Nomascus annamensis*, Dhole *Cuon alpinus*, Large-spotted civet *Viverra megaspila*, Asian elephant *Elephas maximus*, Eld's deer *Rucervus eldii* and Banteng *Bos javanicus*.

The project will contribute to CBD Aichi target 14 by safeguarding the access of poor and vulnerable rural communities to essential ecosystem services. This project aims to support 2,250 rural people through its interventions, which is a third of the total population of the nine target villages, seven in WSPWS and two in LWS. Lessons learned will be shared at the national level with the Government and other NGOs for potential replication in other provinces.

### **Q12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBS / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / CMS / Ramsar / CCC focal point in the host country?**

Yes

#### **If yes, please give details.**

Yes. Ms. Chan Somaly, Deputy General Director of Ministry of Environment is the CBD focal point for Cambodia. She has been consulted on the design of this project and is supportive of its objectives.

### **Q12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

#### **Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

The project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development 1, 2, 5, and 15. This project will work directly at reducing poverty (Goal 1) at nine villages surrounding WSPWS and LWS with activities which will improve people's well-being and help them generate income. The Ibis Rice scheme will directly contribute helping people reach all year-round food security (Goal 2). The project will include both genders and a gender framework will be developed to help the project promote opportunities for all (Goal 5), contribute to the sustainable management of both sanctuaries (Goal 15), with all project beneficiaries signing and abiding by conservation agreements, which will have them forego illegal activities.

Village Chiefs from nine villages have agreed to sign the conservation agreement. This is an extract from the conservation agreement; "Following the rectangular strategy of the Royal Government of Cambodia (national strategy for sustainable development and poverty reduction) and the Protected Areas (PA) law prepared by the MoE, BirdLife International Cambodia Programme initiated 'conservation agreements' with nine village chiefs of 4 communes: Prek Meas and Thmor Keo in WSPWS and Seriey Mongkul and Chhey Audom in LWS. The conservation agreement ensures each village chief supports BirdLife interventions in their villages, provide assistance to BirdLife beneficiaries, and most importantly abide by the PA law in committing not to conduct any illegal activities and raise awareness about the importance of the PA to their fellow villagers. Beneficiaries join collectively conservation activities to protect the community forest, wildlife, water birds and biodiversity."

## **Section 8 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy**

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## Q13. Methodology

**Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact.**

**Provide information on:**

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).

That the Ibis Rice scheme increases household income and reduces levels of deforestation, and encroachment into the protected area has been shown it to be true at WSPWS and has also been recently established by research conducted by the University of Oxford and WCS.

At WSPWS, the number of participating households has increased from 43 (2017) and 166 (2018) to 388 (2019). Correspondingly the tonnage of Ibis Rice sold annually has increased and is expected to exceed 200 tonnes in 2019.

At WSPWS there was a demonstrative link between agricultural productivity, income and encroachment. For example, in 2018 a household selling 850 kg of rice to the Ibis Rice scheme received \$270, cash not otherwise obtainable. Only four of 166 participating households encroached 9.4 ha in 2018, insignificant in a wildlife sanctuary of 150,000 ha.

Participating villages have been chosen on their proximity to the protected areas. The Ibis Rice scheme is introduced to villagers at meetings held by the Village Forums. Participating households sign an agreement declaring support for protected areas law and their commitment to abide by the law. The Department of Land Management (DoL) maps household rice fields and authorised copies are held by DoL and the household. All information relevant to compliance is held on a database by BirdLife. Samsun Mlup Prey provide agricultural extension training and explain the compliance necessary to qualify for the scheme. Samsun Mlup Prey and BirdLife will provide guidance on financial literacy. Ibis Rice provide rice seed and buy the rice from the household. Food security will be measured by the price received per person for Ibis Rice sold. Mechanisms ensuring the activities will continue beyond project end without support of BirdLife will be established.

BirdLife coordinates the Village Forums, local government and NGOs, which has a dedicated and experienced team already in place at WSPWS. The previous successful Darwin Initiative project at WSPWS, established seven Village Forums, and helped 688 households receive provincial land-use certificates and 202 households grew and sold premium organic Ibis Rice, contributing to food security in the four target villages. In return people signed a declaration supporting the protected area law.

The interventions proposed in this new project will build on the previous Darwin project, by expanding Ibis Rice at WSPWS from four existing villages to seven villages (three additional villages) and piloting it at two villages surrounding LWS. The project management team and the participating NGOs will provide training for staff at LWS.

The project will involve an additional 500 rural people in establishing two Community-Protected Areas (CPA), one in WSPWS and one in LWS. Community Protected Areas (CPAs) grant local people the right to sustainably manage areas, in accordance with the protected areas law. BirdLife has already established two at LWS and the project will establish a third at LWS and the first at WSPWS. The CPAs will give 500 rural people the opportunity to participate in sustainable forest management, which will improve their livelihoods by guaranteeing access to ecosystem services.

## Q14. 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?**

Community Level

Every workshop and training aimed at villagers from the nine villages participating in the project will include discussions on the importance of the wildlife sanctuary and its ecosystems. We will provide oral presentations with the help of visuals (pictures, demonstrations, movies, etc.) and distribute posters with pictures to beneficiaries. When asking participants to sign conservation agreements, we carefully explain the rules which are not to be broken (such as no hunting, no logging, no land encroachment) and explain the consequences of breaking the rules on the biodiversity of the sanctuary which will lead to disqualification.

Commune level

CPA and Village Forums are composed dedicated individuals who have already proven during the implementation of project 23-010 at WSPWS that they care deeply about the sanctuary, and regularly report illegal activities to law enforcement authorities. The seven Village Forums and two new CPAs (one at WSPWS and one at LWS) will raise awareness using the methods above in their villages on the importance of both sanctuaries and the illegality of hunting/snaring. This will lead to Seven Village Forums and two new CPAs rejecting illegal activities in their respective villages.

Provincial and national level

Lessons learned from this project will be shared at provincial and national level meetings where the opportunity arises. Provincial and national level officers will be invited to the annual farmers day events which we will hold following the annual rice sale.

Regional and International level

It is envisaged that project best practice will be shared with other NGO partners via regional meetings and at BirdLife's World Congress planned for 2022. Project updates will be shared with the international conservation community and the public via the BirdLife website, e-newsletters and magazine. The Cambodian project team hope to publish a number of scientific papers on the project's results

## **Q15. 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.**

Training delivered by the BirdLife livelihoods team and Samsom Mlup Prey in Ibis Rice growing is designed to enable communities to understand and actively participate in maintaining a productive landscape, diverse livelihood options and greater resilience against food security challenges. This will follow a 'training of trainers' approach, ensuring that Village Forum representatives are able to act as local trainers, continuing to build the capacity of their respective communities after project completion. Each training topic will have guiding templates which will be shared with local trainers, ensuring continuity if a trainer wishes to leave.

500 rural people will achieve increased well-being through the establishment of two community protected areas (CPA), one in WSPWS and one in LWS, guaranteeing access to ecosystem services and which enhance biodiversity conservation. Two CPA committees will be created with full capacity of plan and management. At the end of the project, all participants will understand and follow the CPA rules.

Specific targets for capacity building include:

500 rural people will receive agricultural extension in organic techniques.

500 rural people will receive orientation training on the Ibis Rice scheme, wildlife friendly and organic rice certification and compliance.

500 rural people will receive orientation and information on the wildlife sanctuaries and the protected

areas law.

500 rural women will receive capacity building in financial literacy.

The members of the nine Village Forums will receive orientation on the mission of village forums and their responsibilities.

The members of the Community Protected Areas will receive orientation on the mission of village forums and their responsibilities.

Nine village chiefs, three commune chiefs, two district governors will understand and support the project goal.

## **Q16. Gender equality**

**All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect sex disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.**

When working with local communities, we build relationships at the family level. As in the previous project both men and women will continue to be engaged in project activities.

Village Forums will have equal representation of men and women. Early in the previous Darwin project women were mostly absent from Village Forum meetings so at each village project staff took time to invite women directly and explain the importance of their participation. This resulted in significantly increased female representation.

During the previous Darwin project it was common for women to outnumber men at meetings because of their responsibilities for family food provision and financial management. Men were often absent because they were involved in logging or hunting. Male levels of responsibility need to be increased and they be aware that undertaking an illegal activity in the protected areas will result in the household being ejected from the Ibis Rice scheme. Thus, in the new project we will need to involve men to a greater extent and raise their awareness of the risks they are running and the need for their compliance.

We have included a gender equality officer and opportunities staff member on our new team and this person will work together with their counterpart, with similar remit at Ibis Rice Conservation Company Ltd.. For CPA establishment, we will create two CPA committees. We will ensure fifty per cent of members are female.

As in the previous Darwin project, a monitoring workflow framework and a beneficiary's database will be maintained. The monitoring framework will allow the team to know what data to collect and the database will provide disaggregated data by gender. The financial literacy trainings will be continued to help women better manage the cash income from sales of Ibis Rice.

## **Q17. 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 (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).**

**Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. 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.**

Expected changes in the short-term

1. The total number of project beneficiaries will be 2,750 rural people. 2,250 at WSPWS and at LWS will

achieve increased food security from sales of Ibis Rice. An additional 500 rural people will have sustained access to ecosystem services and no longer engage in illegal activities WSPWS and LWS.

2. The Ibis Rice scheme will be expanded to an additional 2,250 rural people. 1,000 new rural people in the four villages at WSPWS currently participating, 750 rural people at three new villages at WSPWS and 500 rural people at two new villages at LWS.

3. 1,300 rural people will obtain provincially recognised land certificate for their rice fields.

4. Across nine villages (7 at WSPWS and 2 at LWS) 2,250 rural people (1,750 at WSPWS and 500 at LWS) will receive organic certification for their rice production.

5. Levels of financial literacy will be increased among 2,250 people at WSPWS and LWS.

6. 500 people will benefit from access to ecosystem services through the establishment of two Community Protected Areas.

7. Local authorities will understand and support BirdLife's interventions for the protection of the Sanctuaries and will commit to stopping illegal activities in their villages.

8. Populations of five CR bird species and one EN mammal species within WSPWS and two CR species at LWS will remain stable compared to the project baseline.

9. Forest cover inside WSPWS and LWS does not decline by more than 2% over the lifetime of the project.

10. Forest cover within the CPAs does not decline by more than 5% over the lifetime of the project.

11. Men become more responsive towards the Ibis Rice scheme and follow the protected areas law.

12. Protected Area laws are adhered to more fully by both genders within the communities living in and around WSPWS and LWS.

13. All rural people participating in this project take an active and equal role in decision making relating to agricultural production, marketing, income expenditure, and natural resource management.

Expected changes in the long-term

1. The Ibis Rice scheme is self-sustaining at WSPWS and levels of poverty continue to decrease.

2. The Ibis Rice scheme is expanded to additional villages at LWS and levels of poverty decrease.

3. The boundary of WSPWS remains stable.

4. Populations of five CR bird species and one EN mammal within WSPWS and two at LWS increase compared to project baseline.

5. This new Darwin project contributes to BirdLife's vision that within 25 years, WSPWS will be transformed from a degraded forest with limited employment and tourism and few remaining larger mammals, to a productive and flourishing haven for Cambodia's wildlife, generating revenue and benefits for local communities.

6. WSPWS will be managed by Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd, a Cambodian social enterprise. Eco-tourism facilities will be established providing a revenue stream for protected area management whilst supporting local employment and livelihoods.

7. BirdLife will also work closely with the private sector to explore additional revenue streams for LWS.

## Q18. Pathway to change

**Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.**

The underlying assumption of this project is people will respond to economic opportunities and reduce participation in activities that yield a lower economic gain, especially when these opportunities are illegal. One of the key challenges of conservation is how to provide livelihood improvements that will lead to behavioural changes that benefit conservation.

We have demonstrated at WSPWS through the Ibis Rice scheme, with verifiable responsibilities on the part of the farmers and the possibility of punitive action when there is non-compliance, does lead to reduced levels of encroachment.

On the basis of our experience to date at WSPWS assisting people achieve increased food security and

secure an income from a premium on sales of Ibis Rice will reduce levels of encroachment. The establishment of new CPAs, although an untested approach at least affords a shift away from forest exploitation in the context of the tragedy of the commons. Ultimately, it becomes easier and more profitable to participate in commercial rice growing and harder and less desirable to derive income from illegal sources. The stabilization and increase of populations of the five Critically Endangered bird species within WSPWS and LWS will be the ultimate test of the impact of the project.

## Q19. 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?**

Our aim is for the Ibis Rice scheme to become self-financing at WSPWS. Increasing Ibis Rice production per household allows IRCC to take on more of the operational costs that would otherwise need donor funding. A 1,000 tonne target BEOP would provide \$250,000 gross margin. Under this scenario some project staff can be financed directly, not from donor support.


It is planned that Village Forums will continue to exist beyond the project lifetime, as they are a government village management body (village chief, vice chief, and members). During the project these Forums will receive training in organic rice certification, financial management, awareness raising of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services and compliance. On the job training will be provided to extension trainers in order to ensure that they are confident to conduct extension training to their villages beyond the project lifetime (see Q15).


As the capacity of participating villagers increases over time and with improved understanding of procedures, the costs of servicing village needs decreases and Village Forum members can become inspectors working closely with SMP staff which would reduce annual costs of certification. The new CPAs will also bring community benefits that will last beyond the project lifetime.

**If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:**

 [BirdLife Cambodia Maps of project target sites](#)

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 pdf 712.44 KB

## Section 9 - Existing works, Ethics & Safeguarding

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### Q20a. Harmonisation

**Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?**

**Please give details.**

This Darwin project involves a continuation and expansion of the Ibis Rice scheme at WSPWS, and its introduction at LWS. It builds on existing successful work at WSPWS and pilots it at a second – LWS. A new component of this project is the expansion of the CPA approach at LWS and its piloting at WSPWS. From 2016 to date, the previous Darwin project, together with funding from the MacArthur Foundation,

enabled 384 families to participate in the Ibis Rice scheme at WSPWS. Four villages and 1,920 rural people have already joined the scheme and started growing and selling Ibis Rice.

In this new project the Ibis Rice scheme will be expanded within the existing four villages and expanded to an additional 2,250 rural people at three new villages at WSPWS and a pilot project initiated at two villages (500 rural people) near LWS. This will result in greater uptake within the villages and over all greater conservation success. Evidence suggests that penetration beyond 50% at the village level yields greater economic and conservation benefits.

**Q20b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?**

Yes

**Please give details explaining similarities and differences. Explain 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.**

We are not aware of any other individuals or organizations or projects applying for funding for similar work in Cambodia. However, we are aware that Samsun Mlup Prey is a partner organization on a WCS Darwin application for Myanmar.

BirdLife International is the only international conservation organisation operating in Siem Pang district. However, local NGOs Save Cambodia's Wildlife and Youth With A Mission have small-scale community initiatives which focus on the provision of health and education. In Lomphat, in addition to BirdLife, the NGO ERECON support Veal Kambor CPA to develop tree nursery a part of a pilot reforestation project.

## Q21. Ethics

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

The project will meet all relevant legal obligations within Cambodia and the UK and it will follow ethical principles of full respect, justice and safety for all participants and stakeholders in the project, including staff and project beneficiaries. The project will apply social safeguards principles in accordance with BirdLife's social assessment framework.

In terms of surveys and data collection, we will refer to the ethical guidelines of the Social Research Association (<http://the-sra.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ethics03.pdf>).

BirdLife has policies relevant to UK legal and ethical obligations, including staff behaviour and conduct; grievance and complaints, data protection; risk; hospitality and bribery; and equal opportunities. The BirdLife Partnership is committed to a rights-based approach to conservation and has an agreed position on conservation and human rights (<http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/programme-additional-info/conservation-and-rights>). BirdLife has a health and safety policy, including a risk assessment procedure which project staff will follow.

The majority of the staff engaged with this project are Cambodian nationals who are from/live within the proposed project area and have already worked with the local communities at WSPWS and LWS for many years, and hence they are fully aware of societal norms and are sensitive to the needs and challenges that local communities are facing.

The project is sensitive to the different roles that women and men play in village life, but will work hard to ensure that all project participants have the opportunity to fully engage in the project actions and reap the full benefits of the improved livelihood opportunities that this project aims to provide.

## Q22. Corruption



**Explain how you have considered any risk of corruption that may affect the success of this project, and how you plan to manage this.**

BirdLife International Cambodia Programme follows Cambodian law and has a zero tolerance for corruption. BirdLife Cambodia Programme has established and tested financial systems in place. The Finance Handbook is one part of the series of handbooks developed by the Finance & Administration Department for managing any risk of fraud and corruption. The purpose is to provide guidance to all staff across all Secretariat operations on aspects of Finance that may be of relevance to them. The handbooks are designed to form a framework which is of global relevance, from which more detailed locally relevant processes and procedures fit. This handbook is structured in 4 sections including (1) Financial risk, systems and controls, (2) Spending BirdLife resources, (3) Financial accounts and budgets, and (4) Fundraising: Proposals and contractual agreements. These are covering areas of relevance to most staff. BirdLife International Cambodia Programme accounts are professionally audited annually and an external auditors report is available on request. Our budgeting for this project is based on real-costs incurred of doing similar work in the same geographic location.

**Q23. Safeguarding**

**Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:**

<b>We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of your commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse</b>	Checked
<b>We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with</b>	Checked
<b>We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made</b>	Checked
<b>We have shared our safeguarding policy with downstream partners</b>	Checked
<b>We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised</b>	Checked
<b>We have a Code of Conduct in place for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards</b>	Checked

**Section 10 - Funding and Budget**

**Q24. Funding and budget**

**Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that**

**there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the Darwin budget.**





- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)

**Please refer to the [Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance](#) for more information.**

**N.B: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.**

**Please upload your completed Darwin Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.**

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 [Budget St2 Darwin R26 BirdLife Cambodia](#)  
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## **Q25. 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.**

How we worked out the budget

1. Staff, national travel and partner costs are based on existing rates, partner quotes and known costs in Cambodia.
2. Workshop costs are based on BirdLife's experience of organising similar events,
3. Inflation included as 3.0% annually.

How we will provide value for money

1. Most of the key project staff are already employed by BirdLife and we have already been collaborating for more than three years with project partners. Therefore, project start-up costs will be minimised.
2. The design of this project has been such that the indicators used to measure progress will be done via already existing tools developed by the livelihoods team in 2018. This cost-effective approach requires a minimum of project fund investment in monitoring activities, enabling a high percentage of funds to be used to directly implement project activities, maximising on-the-ground impact.
3. Wherever significant purchases are required, the project will adopt standard financial practice of getting at least three quotes from reputable suppliers.

Significant assumptions

1. The project budget assumes that the GBP-USD exchange rate remains approximately stable during the project period.

## Q26. 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 capital items are to be purchased under this project.

## Q27. Match funding (co-financing)

**Are you proposing co-financing?**

Yes

### Q27a. 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, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.**

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
UK-BirdFair		GBP	Two years grant between February 2020 and December 2021 supporting biodiversity research (monthly field monitoring and vulture restaurants) and livelihoods (Ibis rice scheme 50% at WSPWS only) activities. If this application to Darwin is unsuccessful the future of the Ibis Rice scheme at WSPWS and LWS is at serious risk. There may be the possibility of reallocating some funds from the Birdfair, but this will in turn require additional fund-raising

Accelerator-BirdLife project	██████	GBP	First six month of project for conduct feasibility study to replicate Ibis rise scheme in LWS
Steve Martin-species champion	██████	GBP	For cover species conservation activities in WSPWS in year 1 & 2
Vanguard-BirdLife project	██████	GBP	For cover species conservation and some of Ibis rice piloting activities in LWS

**Q27b. 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. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.**

<b>Date applied for</b>	<b>Donor Organisation</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Currency code</b>	<b>Comments</b>
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01  
September  
2021

Steve Martin  
(individual donor)  
Species Champion



GBP

Steve Martin is an individual donor who is committed to BirdLife's conservation work in Cambodia and has already made a donation for project work at WSP (noted as co funding) it is believed that he will be happy to make another contribution to this proposed project during 2021.

Currently there are no other unsecured applications pending. In the longer term (beyond the lifetime of this project) a transition is planned where BirdLife will ultimately withdraw from WSPWS and responsibility for all operations will be assumed by Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd. a newly formed social enterprise dedicated to supporting the long-term viability of WSPWS which already funds and managed the enforcement operation there. However, Birdlife is developing a

strategic fundraising plan for LWS and will be identifying further appropriate donors, as well as working closely with Rising Phoenix Co Ltd as it is believed that many of the approaches employed at WSPWS towards sustainability can, and will, also be applied at LWS.

No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

**Do you require more fields?**

No

## Section 11 - Open Access and Financial Risk Management

### Q28. Outputs of the project and Open Access

**Please describe the project's Open Access plan and detail any specific funds you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.**

Communities - Literacy levels are low in the target villages – this is especially the case for women. Thus, we cannot rely on written documents for training and capacity building in the communities. We will provide oral presentations with the help of visuals (pictures, demonstrations, movies, etc.) and distribute posters with text (in Lao and Khmer) pictures to beneficiaries. We will hold project launches within the villages participating in the project. We will feed back lessons learnt, best practices annually, so that communities feel a sense of ownership and have free access to project results and lessons learned.

Department of Environment, Provincial and District Governors – Monthly progress reports about our interventions in WSPWS and at LWS will be shared with them monthly, and we will keep them regularly informed about our achievements with this project.

Other Cambodian NGOs, and anyone who wishes to learn more about the methodology and results of our interventions - Other key documents will also be produced as part of this project such as: training curriculum, SMART reports, by-laws for the rice cooperative, rice savings groups, and biodiversity reports.

These documents will be openly available for communities, local authorities in Khmer, the local language. Information about the project will also be freely shared within the BirdLife International Partnership via stories on the BirdLife website, magazine and newsletters highlighting this project's work and the support from the Darwin Initiative amongst a global audience.

We are not seeking any specific Darwin funding for this.

## Q29. Financial Risk Management

**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.**

BirdLife follows Cambodian law and has a zero tolerance for fraud and bribery. BirdLife Cambodia Programme has established and tested financial systems in place that for example controls petty cash, minimize cash transactions to consultants and service providers.

Government counterpart staffs receiving stipends or who are engaged as consultants have formal employment contracts with BirdLife and may be asked to prove they are not currently receiving government payments. BirdLife has a strong professional relationship with the MoE and we believe this more than outweighs the evolving political situation, which is increasingly less preferable for civil society organisations.

Our accounts are professionally audited and an external auditors report is available on request. Our budgeting for this project is based on real-costs incurred of doing similar work in the same geographic location (WSPWS and LWS).

## Section 12 - Logical Framework

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### Q30. Logical Framework

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

#### Impact:

Two globally important but degraded protected areas in a landscape of poverty will be transformed to productive and flourishing havens for Cambodia's wildlife, generating benefits for local communities.

<b>Project summary</b>	<b>Measurable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Important Assumptions</b>
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**Outcome:**

2,750 rural people achieve improved food security through wildlife friendly practices, and with the support of local authorities, commit to the sustainable use of WSPWS and LWS increasing endemic biodiversity.

There will be 2,750 project beneficiaries.

0.1.1 The Ibis Rice scheme will be expanded to an additional 2,250 rural people by the end of the project (BEOP). These comprise 1,000 additional rural people in the four villages at WSPWS that are currently participating, 750 rural people at three new villages at WSPWS and 500 rural people at LWS.

0.1.2 2,250 rural people (50% women) at WSPWS and at LWS will achieve increased food security from sales of Ibis Rice by BEOP.

0.1.3 Across nine villages (7 at WSPWS and 2 at LWS) 2,250 rural people (1,250 at WSPWS and 500 at LWS) will receive organic certification for their rice production BEOP.

0.1.4 Over 50% of participating farmers obtain a provincially recognised land certificate by the end of the project.

0.1.5 Levels of financial literacy will be increased among 2,250 people at WSPWS BEOP.

0.2.1 BEOP 500 additional rural people (50% women) will have sustained access to

0.1.1 Food security assessment in participating villages in Y1 and Y3 of the project.

0.1.2 Ibis Rice sales receipts in participating villages in Y1 and Y3 of the project.

0.1.3 Ibis rice certification certificates in participating villages in Y1 and Y3 of the project

0.1.4 Provincially recognised land certificates for all villagers.

0.1.5 Financial literacy assessments for participants at start and end of project.

0.2.1 Baseline and end of project assessment reports assessing rural people's access to ecosystem services and natural resources within the new CPAs.

0.2.2 SMART reports; official list of prosecutions.

0.2.3 Annual forest

Government support and socio-economic conditions nationally remain favourable to implementation.

Critically Endangered bird species populations depend on large tracts of un-degraded habitat.

Community compliance with conservation agreements reduces rate of habitat degradation.

Rainfall patterns remain stable and there are no prolonged dry seasons caused by El Nino events.



ecosystem services from the establishment of two Community Protected Areas.	cover change report using remotely sensed data.
0.2.2 BEOP 500 rural people will have no longer engage in illegal activities WSPWS and LWS as a result of improved access to ecosystem services from the two Community Protected Areas.	0.3.1. Letters denoting Village Forum establishment.  0.3.2 SMART reports; official list of prosecutions.
0.2.3 Forest cover within the CPAs does not decline by more than 5% over the lifetime of the project.	0.3.3 Annual forest cover change report using remotely sensed data.
0.3.1 Five new Village Forums are established (3 at WSPWS and 2 at LWS) BEOP	0.4.1 BirdLife biodiversity team led species census and results compared with 2019 baseline for the five Critically Endangered bird species and one Endangered mammal species – Eld’s deer.
0.3.2 Seven Village Forums (including 2 from previous project) have rejected illegal activities in their respective villages BEOP.	
0.3.3 Forest cover inside WSPWS and LWS does not decline by more than 2% over the lifetime of the project.	
0.4.1 Populations of five Critically Endangered bird species and one Endangered mammal species (Eld’s deer) within WSPWS and two bird species at LWS will remain stable compared to the project baseline.	

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**Output 1:**

The Ibis Rice scheme will be expanded to an additional 2,250 rural people (50% women)

1.1 90% of participating farmers have gained a minimum 10% income premium on Ibis Rice sales by project end.

1.2 Over 50% of participating farmers have obtained a provincially-recognized land certificate by the end of project.

1.3 90% of participating farmers have not broken the contract's rules within the project lifetime.

1.4 90% of participants pass the financial literacy test BEOP

1.5 Establish pilot Ibis Rice schemes at two villages at LWS by the end of project

1.6 Lessons learnt and best practice shared at village level and a national workshop for central government and civil society.

1.1 Farmers' contracts; sales agreements.

1.2 Farmers' database; land certificate; shape files.

1.3 Farmers' contracts; SMART reports; compliance system database.

1.4 Attendance list; training curriculum; pre/post-test.

1.5 Farmers contracts at LWS

1.6 Attendance lists for participating village workshops and national workshop.

Villagers voluntarily report infringements. Community compliance with conservation agreements reduces rate of habitat degradation. Communities remain engaged in organic, wildlife-friendly rice certification scheme for the duration of the project. A close partnership is created with SMP and Ibis Rice commit to continue purchasing the Ibis rice produced in the villages even after project end.

**Output 2:**

Two Community Protected Areas are established (one at WSPWS and one at LWS)

2.1 500 rural people at two villages (one at WSPWS and one at LWS) have participated in the design and implementation of CPA management plans BEOP.

2.2 Both CPAs (one in LWS and another one in WSPWS) are gazetted by government BEOP.

2.3 500 rural people from the two new CPAs (one at WSPWS and one at LWS) have greater access to natural resources and ecosystem services BEOP

2.4 85% of participating families do not break the CPA rules within the new CPAs within the lifetime of the project.

2.5 Both CPAs support at least one of the five Critically Endangered bird species and BEOP

2.1 Minutes of village meetings

2.2 Government notice of gazetteement for CPAs and management plans.

2.3 Pre and post project assessments of rural people from the two new CPAs assessing their access to natural resources and ecosystem services

2.4 SMART reports. official list of Prosecutions.

2.5 Monthly biodiversity reports compared to baseline data already collected.

Villagers understand what a Sustainable use zone means in the context of protected areas management. Villagers wish to become engaged in CPA development and management. Villagers will abide by the protected area zonation plan. Villagers will abide by the rules of the CPA that they establish.

**Output 3:**

Village Forums, with the local authority support Ibis Rice and CPA initiatives and commit to WSPWS and LWS protection.

3.1 Five new Village Forums (3WSPWS and 2LWS) reject illegal activities in their respective villages BEOP.

3.2 Seven Village Forums (five new and two already established) raise awareness amongst people from their villages on the importance of WSPWS and LWS and the illegality of hunting/snaring BEOP.

3.3 Awareness of and support for WSPWS and LWS increased amongst local authorities and provincial governments

3.4 Forest cover inside the protected areas does not decline by more than 2% over the lifetime of the project.

3.1 Conservation agreements signed; Village Forums by-laws; Village Forums declaration.

3.2 Attendance list; agenda; events minutes; Pre and post awareness tests.

3.3 Monthly reports for local authorities and provincial government. Surveys at start and end of project. Attendance list of national workshop.

3.4 Annual forest cover change report using remotely sensed data.

Local authorities perceive the value of the project and start preventing poachers and middlemen from conducting illegal activities in their villages.

Local communities and local authorities continue to be interested in engaging and contributing to these forums.

Close relationship with Government at District and Provincial level ensures a reduction in encroachment from the Army and private companies.

**Output 4:**

Stable populations of five Critically Endangered bird species and one mammal species (Elds deer) within WSPWS and LWS are achieved.

4.1 The numbers of nests of White-shouldered Ibis, Giant Ibis and three vulture species remains stable compared to baseline at project start WSPWS and LWS, during the project period.

4.2 The numbers of vultures recorded at the WSPWS vulture restaurant remains stable compared to baseline, during the project period.

4.3 The numbers of White-shouldered Ibis recorded at communal roosts at WSPWS and LWS remains stable compared to baseline, during the project period.

4.4 Giant and White-shouldered Ibis are recorded at both new CPAs.

4.5 Elds deer population at WSPWS remains stable compared to baseline at start of the project.

4.6 National and international awareness raised of status of focal species at WSPWS & LWS.

4.1 Monthly biodiversity reports produced by the BirdLife field monitoring teams. These data have been collected monthly for > ten years so baseline already exists.

4.2, 4.3, 4.4, (as above)  
4.5 Annual surveys of Eld's deer population at WSP

4.6.1 Journal papers. At least one journal paper produced by project staff published reporting population trend of ibis, vultures or Eld's deer BEOP.

4.6.2 News stories on BirdLife website, e-newsletters and magazines

4.6.3 Reports shared with key stakeholders

That nesting success, roost counts and restaurant counts reflect overall species trends. That there is no destruction of nest and roost trees. That there is no poisoning of vultures.

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**Output 5:**

*No Response*

*No Response*

*No Response*

*No Response*

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**Do you require more Output fields?**

**It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.**

## Activities

**Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.**

Outputs 1: The Ibis Rice scheme will be expanded to an additional 2,250 rural people (50% women)

- 1.1 Establish M & E framework and baseline surveys for rice production, rice sales, financial literacy and land certification and compliance of all new participants at start of project
- 1.2. Sales of Ibis Rice are made at a minimum 10% premium price at WSPWS and LWS
- 1.3 Rice field mapping and registration for 260 families with the Department of Land Management (WSPWS & LWS)
- 1.4 Quarterly Village Forum meetings
- 1.5 Financial literacy skills training sessions
- 1.6 Select two villages in LWS and pilot Ibis Rice scheme at LWS
- 1.7 Conduct national and local workshops to disseminate lessons learnt and best practice
- 1.8 Monitoring, evaluation of Ibis Rice related and compliance activities and results at WSPWS & LWS

Output 2: Two Community Protected Areas are established (one at WSPWS and one at LWS)

- 2.1. Establishing M & E framework and baseline for newly established Protected Areas, including numbers of participating villagers, access to ecosystems services, compliance and forest cover within CPA
- 2.2. Establishment of Protected Area working groups at WSPWS and LWS
- 2.3 Participatory assessment and consultation with relevant communities at WSPWS and LWS
- 2.4 CPA establishment application
- 2.5 Develop bylaw and organizing of CPA structure
- 2.6. Boundary demarcation
- 2.7 Development of CPA management agreement
- 2.8 Baseline data collection and monitoring and evaluation of natural resource use and forest cover within the new CPAs at WSPWS and LWS
- 2.9 Biodiversity surveys.

Output 3: Village Forums, with local authority support Ibis Rice and CPA initiatives and commit to WSPWS and LWS protection.

- 3.0 Establish M & E framework and baseline surveys for numbers of village forums established and effective, awareness raising amongst village beneficiaries, compliance and forest cover within WSPWS and LWS.
  - 3.1.1 Village Forum Declarations made by newly established Village Forums
  - 3.1.2 Village Forum Conservation Agreements Signed
  - 3.1.3 Quarterly Village Forum meetings at commune level
- 3.2.1 Awareness raising on the importance of WSPWS and LWS and the illegality of hunting/snaring conducted in nine villages by Village Forum committees
- 3.2.2 Awareness raising on the importance of WSPWS and LWS and illegality of hunting/snaring/logging conducted in two CPAs
- 3.3. National workshop targeting regional and national government staff raising awareness about importance of WSPWS and LWS and sharing lessons learnt and best practice.
- 3.4 Baseline data collection and monitoring and evaluation of forest cover within the new CPAs and other areas within WSPWS and LWS

Output 4: Stable populations of five Critically Endangered bird species and one mammal species (Eld's deer) within WSPWS and LWS

- 4.0 Compile all baseline data for the 5 CR bird species and establish baseline data for Eld's deer and establish M & E framework for the same
  - 4.1.1 Searching and monitoring nests of White shouldered Ibis in LWS and WSPWS (monthly census during

the breeding period)

4.1.2 Searching and monitoring Giant Ibis nests in LWS and WSPWS (monthly census during the breeding period)

4.1.3 Searching and monitoring vulture nests in LWS and WSPWS (monthly census during the breeding period)

4.2 Conducting monitoring of three vulture species at vulture restaurants at WSPWS (monthly census)

4.3 Conducting White-shouldered Ibis (WSI) roost census in LWS and WSPWS (monthly and annual census)

4.4. Survey to establish baseline and monitoring While-shouldered Ibis and Giant Ibis at two new CPAs (year one only)

4.5 Searching and monitoring Eld's deer in WSPWS (monthly census)

4.6 Awareness raised via BirdLife website, e-newsletters, journal publications and events held throughout the project's lifetime

## Section 13 - Implementation Timetable

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### Q31. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities


**Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.**


#### Implementation Timetable Template

**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 fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.**

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 [BirdLife Cambodia Darwin R26 - Stage 2 - Implementation Timetable](#)

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## Section 14 - Monitoring and Evaluation

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### Q32. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

**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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person**

**days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance for Darwin/IWT](#)).**

The Livelihoods Project Manager will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation. He has designed a complete monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the work of the livelihoods team. It entails a project monitoring framework, monitoring protocols, and a risks and assumptions template. These will will guide project implementation. Staff will draw their outputs from the framework and know what tools and methodology should be used to meet their targets.

Activities templates, and pre/posts tests have been designed to help staff having a clear understanding of their work and data collection. The data is recorded in our beneficiary's database by our Data Management Officer.

Staff prepare a monthly workplan, reporting on their achievements from the previous month, and drawing their activities from their annual workplan and objectives set at the beginning of the project. With the information from their workplan, the co-project leader prepares a monthly tracking report, aimed at showing progression towards the project's targets. At a monthly meeting the team discusses components of project progress. Any issues are discussed along with ideas for adaptive management.

The co-project leader will prepare the methodology for the end of project evaluation, including staff training, field visits and co-ordination of the work. He will then produce the evaluation report. The end of project evaluation for the Darwin Initiative project 23-010 which was conducted in the last quarter of the project and served as a baseline for this project. It studied food security, income generation, and the wellbeing of beneficiaries in the seven proposed project villages at WSPWS. Assessments have been conducted at LWS which can serve as a baseline for monitoring and evaluation.

Regarding the conservation agreements, the Data Management Officer will use the existing compliance database to monitor the participants' respect of the rules. This compliance system crosschecks information provided by staff on the ground, biodiversity reports, and law enforcement reports (SMART), to create twice a year a list of rule breakers. Those who have broken the rules face warnings and after two warnings they risk being evicted from the scheme. By combining the access to alternative livelihoods with a set of rules to respect, we ensure local communities feel supported and know that as long as they follow the rules, the scheme will provide them with a sustainable livelihood. Finally, the conservation agreements are signed both at individual and village level. Local authorities and villagers commit to respecting the rules which creates this common force to look out for one another.

Biodiversity indicators focus on the combination of key habitat features notably forest cover and species monitoring. Monitoring of Critically Endangered Ibis and Vulture species, and the Endangered Eld's deer will be carried out by the BirdLife field monitoring team. Ibis nests and roosts and in addition vultures are monitored at restaurants where cow carcasses three times per month. BirdLife staff have routinely collected such data for more than ten years already, so baseline data already exists.

<b>Total project budget for M&amp;E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)</b>	£ [REDACTED]
<b>Number of days planned for M&amp;E</b>	75
<b>Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&amp;E (%)</b>	5

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## **Section 15 - FCO Notifications**



### Q33. FCO Notifications

Please state whether 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.

No

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.

Yes (no written advice)

## Section 16 - Certification

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### Q34. Certification

**On behalf of the**

Trustees

**of**

BirdLife International

**I apply for a grant of**

£298,000.00

**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 have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, letters of support, budget and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked





**Name**

Patricia Zurita

**Position in the organisation**

CEO of BirdLife International

**Signature (please upload e-signature)**

 [Certification Q34- Darwin-r26-stage2-application-form BirdLife Cam bodia](#)  
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**Date** 04 December 2019

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## Section 17 - Submission Checklist

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### Checklist for submission

	<b>Check</b>
<b>I have read the Guidance, including "Guidance Notes for Applicants" and "Finance Guidance".</b>	Checked
<b>I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.</b>	Checked
<b>I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.</b>	Checked
<b>The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the key project personnel identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a letter of support from the the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 9, or an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.</b>	Checked
<b>I have been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.</b>	Checked
<b>I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK.</b>	Checked

## **We would like to keep in touch!**

**Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.**

Checked

### **Data protection and use of personal data**

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available [here](#). This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).