Applicant: **Pridham, Miss C**
Organisation: **Rising Phoenix**
Funding Sought: **£566,261.00**

DIR29S2\1039

Increasing climate resilience for communities and wildlife in Siem-Pang, Cambodia

Rural communities and globally threatened wildlife are both at risk from extreme climatic events. Building community irrigation ponds and restoring natural wetlands will increase climate resilience, enhanced livelihoods for communities, and reduced hunting and disturbance pressures for globally threatened wildlife, including the Endangered Eld's Deer and two Critically Endangered Ibis species at Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary. Village and Stakeholder Forums will share best practice, allowing for these integrated community water management models to be scaled up across the region.

DIR29S2\1039

Increasing climate resilience for communities and wildlife in Siem-Pang, Cambodia

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name	Miss C
Surname	Pridham
Tel (Mobile)	[redacted]
Email (Work)	[redacted]
Address	[redacted]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Mr
Name	Jonathan Charles
Surname	Eames OBE
Organisation	Rising Phoenix
Website (Work)	https://risingphoenix.ltd
Tel (Work)	[redacted]
Email (Work)	[redacted]
Address	[redacted]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Rising Phoenix
Phone (Work)	[redacted]
Email (Work)	[redacted]
Website (Work)	[redacted]
Address	[redacted]

Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Increasing climate resilience for communities and wildlife in Siem-Pang, Cambodia

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR28S1\1123

DIR29S1\1141

Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Savannas and grasslands

Biome 2

Palustrine wetlands (flooded forests, wetlands, marshes, floodplains)

Biome 3

Intensive land-use systems (agric., plantations and urban)

Conservation Action 1

Land/water protection (area/resource/habitat)

Conservation Action 2

Species management (harvest, recovery, re-introduction, ex-situ)

Conservation Action 3

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Threat 1

Climate change & severe weather

Threat 2

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threat 3

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Q5. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, 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 the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Rural communities and globally threatened wildlife are both at risk from extreme climatic events. Building community irrigation ponds and restoring natural wetlands will increase climate resilience, enhanced livelihoods for communities, and reduced hunting and disturbance pressures for globally threatened wildlife, including the Endangered Eld's Deer and two Critically Endangered Ibis species at Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary. Village and Stakeholder Forums will share best practice, allowing for these integrated community water management models to be scaled up across the region.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

Which eligible host 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.

Country 1	Cambodia	**Country 2**	*No Response*
Country 3	*No Response*	**Country 4**	*No Response*

Do you require more fields?

⦿ No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2023	31 March 2026	3 years

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	£224,587.00	£169,760.00	£171,914.00	£0.00	**£** 566,261.00

Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: % [redacted]

Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

⊙ Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Rising Phoenix has total matched funding of £[redacted] from three organisations; USAID Morodok Baitong, Cartier Philanthrophy and Rising Phoenix Conservation inc. (a 501 (c) (3) entity)

We have secured £[redacted] in matched funding from the USAID Morodok Baitang project for the first two years and will be seeking an additional £[redacted] from this project for the final year of the project.

We have secured £[redacted] from Cartier Philanthropy in matched funding covering all three years of the project.

Rising Phoenix Conservation Inc., a 501 (c) (3) entity will provide £[redacted] in the first year of the project, and will seek to secure a further £[redacted] for the second year, and an additional £[redacted] for the third year of the project.

Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£) £[redacted]

Q10c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how will you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Unsecured match funding represents [redacted] of the total matched funding amount (£[redacted] out of £[redacted] The majority of this unsecured matched funding is in the final year of the project.

We do not consider [redacted] a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding. In the unlikely event that we do not secure further donor funding to cover this, we will transfer the remaining required funds from Rising Phoenix Conservation Inc.

Section 4 - Problem statement

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. What is the need, challenge or opportunity?

For example, what are the drivers of biodiversity loss that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems? Please cite any evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in a separate attached PDF document).

Stung Treng Province in which Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary (SPWS) is located is one of the two poorest provinces in Cambodia (ADB 2014). Poverty is a driver of biodiversity loss, resulting in over exploitation of natural resources, unsustainable hunting of globally threatened wildlife, impacting rural rice growing communities who also fish to meet their needs. 76% of Cambodians live in rural areas (World Bank 2021), with a heavy reliance on subsistence rainfed agriculture.

Climate change is expected to result in more extreme weather events and erratic weather patterns (World Bank 2020). Increasing frequency of extreme El Niño events due to greenhouse warming has also been predicted (Cai, W., et al. 2014). An assessment of the vulnerability of SPWS to climate change was published pointing out climate science is complex and the modelling insufficiently developed to predict certainty (Timmins 2012). During routine and regular consultations with villagers participating in the IBIS Rice scheme around SPWS, it is consistantly reported that water shortage in the early dry season as a reason for reduced rice yield. Increasing rice yield increases household income and has been shown to reduce pressure on threatened wildlife caused by hunting and habitat loss (Eang et al 2021, Ladd et al 2022 and Pin et al 2020).

The project will work with the community to build community irrigation ponds (tanks or reservoirs) at selected villages storing excess water during the rainy season, to be used during dry periods, in the early growing season. The ponds are designed to make the rice crop more resilient to climate change, whilst additionally allowing communities to grow a cattle fodder crop (post rice harvest). Overall enhancing rice yields, food security, income, and climate resilience, for 1,375 rural people living around SPWS.

Trapeangs, palustrine wetlands, are a critical source of food and water, for people, livestock, and wildlife, but deteriorate in value to people and wildlife via ecological succession, unless maintained. The project will work with communities to restore trapeangs, enhancing climate resilience, water and food security, for at least 2,000 rural people and their livestock, also building a local consitiuency for conservation.

The Endangered Eld's Deer and Critically Endangered White-shouldered and Giant Ibis populations will also directly benefit from trapeang restoration providing a more continuous supply of water and food (fish and frogs) during the dry season. Increased monitoring of these globally threatened species, and the development and implementation of the conservation plan for the Eld's Deer aims to improve or stablise the conservation status of all three species at SPWS.

Already established Village and Stakeholder Forums will allow villagers and government stakeholders to share lessons learnt and best practices allowing for these sustainable agriculture techniques to be scaled up at sites beyond SPWS and demonstrating how these techniques can benefit rural communities in the region, as well as benefiting globally threatened species.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. Your project must support the commitments 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.

- ☑ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- ☑ Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)
- ☑ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- ☑ Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

This project will contribute to Cambodia's national policies relating to biodiversity conservation, fair use of natural resources and climate change mitigation, including the climate change action plan for disaster management and action for disaster risk reduction in agriculture. It will support all four of Cambodia's strategic NBSAP objectives, and 11 themes as follows; Contribute to conservation within Protected Areas (Theme 1); increase knowledge and conservation action for threatened species (Theme 2), manage and maintain water resources more sustainably for agriculture and livestock (Theme 7). Increase adaptation and mitigation strategies protecting biodiversity and agriculture from climate change impacts (Theme 8) ensure more sustainable wildlife resource and agriculture management (Themes 12 & 13), Improve access and benefit sharing, resource mobilisation, community participation, awareness and research co-ordination, and improve quality of life and poverty alleviation (Themes 15,18,19,20 & 22).

The INDC recognises 'that efforts in addressing climate change in Cambodia cannot be separated from economic development and poverty alleviation, such as promoting and improving the adaptive capacity of community, through community based adaptation actions and restoring the natural ecology system to respond to climate change'. The community irrigation ponds will improve the communities' ability to adapt to climate change, by storing water from the rainy season for use in the dry season, and increase food security by improving water availability for crops and livestock. The trapeang restoration will increase fish and amphibian numbers at trapeangs and water availability for livestock during the dry season.

This project will help meet Cambodia's international biodiversity and development commitments. Cambodia is a signatory to the CBD and this project supports all seven of the work themes contained in the post 2020 global biodiversity framework. The project will support all five Aichi Strategic Goals and help Cambodia meet Targets 1, 7,11,12,14,19 and Target 20, and will contribute to 11 out of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.
By increasing the rice harvest of rural communities at SPWS and water and fodder availability for their livestock through irrigation ponds and cover crops, this project is helping address poverty (SDG1), achieving greater food sustainability (SDG2), promoting greater well being (SDG3) and access to water (SDG6). The restoration of trapeangs will support SDG2 by improving food security for communities and globally threatened wildlife by increasing numbers of fish and frogs at trapeangs. The project will contribute to SDG 15 by halting and reversing land degradation and biodiversity loss, through greater water and food provision for wildlife at trapeangs whilst reducing hunting pressure and increasing conservation management of three globally threatened species at SPWS.

The project is taking urgent action to combat climate change (SDG13) encouraging more sustainable land use practices and increasing communities resilience to climate change through the provision of water during the dry season, for communities, their crops and livestock. It is supporting the global partnership for sustainable development (SDG17) by combining the expertise of national and international INGO partners and donors with rural communities in Cambodia who are working together to find sustainable

solutions to land management in Cambodia.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- **how you have reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.**
- **the specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective, and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.**
- **how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods)**
- **what will be the main activities and where will these take place.**
- **how you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).**

Based on a 20 year collective experience working at SPWS, our methods are science based, developing innovative approaches to conservation utilizing adaptive management and have built strong relationships with local communities based on mutual respect and inclusiveness.
Timmins (2012) predicted greater climatic extremes including rainfall patterns at SPWS. Whilst rainfall remains sufficient, shortages during the early rice growing season are reducing yields. Building irrigation ponds to provide water during critical periods of rice plant growth can mitigate this impact. Small scale trials by Samsom Mlup Prey and IBIS Rice in Preh Vihear Province in 2020 and 2021 require taking to scale and experience shows that villages around SPWS provide the perfect location.

We are pioneers of wetland restoration at SPWS. Initially guided by others (Pin et al 2018), we have undertaken original research (Eames et al 2018) and developed best practice protocols restoring 50 forest wetlands. Our accumulated evidence indicates these activities bring benefits to people and wildlife (Eang et al 2021, Ladd et al 2022 and Pin et al 2020).

Camera trap monitoring of Eld's deer, dogs and trapeangs has been undertaken by Dr Rachel Ladd, Dr Paul Meek and Rising Phoenix. This research will infrom methods and approaches we will use, guided by one of the world's most experienced praticioners.
Project activities have been developed in consultation with key stakeholders since July 2022. Full details of the project including safeguarding policies, will be shared with stakeholders at the inception meeting.

How we will undertake the work
Output1: 55 Climate change resilient community irrigation ponds will be built within rice fields at three villages near SPWS. The Village Forums representing these villages will agree the location and 275 rural people will receive training in pond management and safety, increasing their capability and capacity in climate resilient water management.

Output 2: 20 Forest trapeangs will be restored by rural people and machinery. Camera traps will be established at 20 restored and 20 unrestored trapeangs (control) to monitor use by livestock and biodiversity, including Eld's Deer, Giant Ibis and White-shouldered Ibis, and rural people. Monitoring design and protocols will be informed by previous research (Ladd 2022). BMU staff will be trained in camera trap data collection. Methods and monitoring results will be shared with communities via Village Forums.

Individuals who offer to restore the trapeangs will be paid for their labour and will be self selected at the Village Forums. Lessons learnt and best practice will be shared via Village and Stakeholder Forums and two other Protected Areas sites via a Study Tour visit to SPWS.

Output 3: Camera trap monitoring for the Endangered Elds Deer will be developed informed by recommendations in Ladd (2022). Research on the impact of free roaming dogs on wildlife will be led by an expert in predator management. A conservation strategy for Eld's deer will be developed, with implementation in year 2 and results, best practice and lessons learnt shared at Village and Stakeholder Forums. It is expected that four academic papers will be published on Eld's Deer conservation at SPWS BEOP.

Output 4: Critically Endangered White-shouldered Ibis and Giant Ibis conservation will include annual searches for White-shouldered Ibis nests during the dry season and for Giant Ibis nests during the rainy season, using existing protocols. Information received from local communities will be rewarded with cash payment. Three satellite tags will be fitted to juvenile Giant Ibis to gain insights on range size and survivial. A journal paper will be drafted and submitted for publication. Lessons learnt and best practice will be shared at Village Forums and Stakeholder Forums.
The study tour will allow stakeholders from two other protected areas to see the results at SPWS and use best practices to increase climate resilience for communities under their jurisdiction.
675 rural people will receive training in the maintenance of climate resilient ponds. This training, together with sharing best practice at the Village and Stakeholder Forums will allow climate resilience to be embedded into village and district water management practices in the longer term.

The project management, governance, technical and financial reporting will be the responsibility of Rising Phoenix with input from key stakeholders (detailed in Q32). A full risk assessment has been undertaken and risk register drafted and is available on request and a copy of Rising Phoenix safeguarding policy attached.

A M&E framework with appropriate baselines will be established (detailed in Q22) at the project start, using this and the project logframe, for adaptive project management and to inform reporting and evaluation.

Q14. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit, and the post-project value to the country.

This project will benefit and strengthen the capacity of at least 3,375 rural people to meet their livelihood needs through more sustainable agricultural practices; as well as increasing the climate resilience of their agriculture. The project will also benefit three globally threatened species resulting from improved habitat provision and reduced hunting pressures.

675 rural people from 11 rural villages (at least 50% women) will have increased capability, having acquired new skills in water management (safety, building, and maintenance of irrigation ponds and trapeang restoration) through direct training (individual level) and/or via the 11 Village Forums (organisational level).

Lessons learnt and best practice from these activities will be shared with the wider community and other key stakeholders at SPWS via the Village and Stakeholder Forums, and two communities outside SPWS via a Study Tour. Ensuring that the skills learnt during the project are transferred and embedded within the

wider community at SPWS and at other sites in Cambodia and will be sustained beyond the project lifetime.
The community irrigation pond protocols and agreements, and camera trap monitoring protocol and Eld's Deer Conservation plan will be used post project.

The infrastructure, 55 climate change resilient community irrigation ponds, will last beyond the project lifetime, as will the skills required to manage and maintain them. The restored trapeangs will need continued maintenance going forward, but again the communities will have the capability and organisational framework to maintain them and the use of water buffalo at trapeangs will slow down natural succession.

By being directly engaged in the project activities and through attendance of Village Forums, rural communities will increase their understanding of the global importance of the three flagship species and will also build their capacity to manage key habitat for these species.

Q15. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans. Please summarise how your project will contribute to reducing gender inequality. Applicants should, at a minimum, ensure proposals will not increase inequality and are encouraged to design interventions that proactively contribute to increased gender equality.

Rising Phoenix Co Ltd is a gender neutral meritocracy and is aware that gender roles within Cambodia, especially within the remote rural areas where we work, are deeply divided where women are traditionally seen as working within the household or store-shop orientated positions. Rising Phoenix has been able to adjust these traditional roles within our organization without applying stigma by ensuring males and females train together and promoting staff on the basis of ability only. This project will enable us to promote our core values to give opportunity to aspiring village women and empower them.

The previous Eld's Deer research undertaken at SPWS was undertaken by two female scientists and both genders contributed to the collection of data and support for the project.

Based on our experience of working at SPWS we anticipate that the number of people benefiting from this project (over 3,300) will be equally split between men and women, and that there will be a reasonably equal gender split amongst those attending the Village Forums and Stakeholder Forums, ensuring that lessons learnt and best practise are disseminated equally amongst genders.

We anticipate that the safety and maintenance training may be attended by more women than men, whereas the trapeang restoration work is more likely to have a male bias due to the physicality of the work. MOVs will be disaggregated by gender wherever appropriate, and Rising Phoenix will continue to be sensitive to gender and work towards greater equity whilst avoiding potential negative impacts from changes to societal norms.
In addition, the project will actively encourage full participation of women in project activities at the project inception meeting and also ensure that all participants are fully aware of the project's policies around safeguarding and inclusion

Q16. Awareness and understanding

How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders,

including who your stakeholders are, what approaches/formats/products will you use, how you will ensure open and free access to all data, and how will you know that the messages are understood?

Project stakeholders are the rural communities living in 11 villages around SPWS, the Siem Pang District Governor, Tetra Tech, IBIS Rice Conservation Co. Ltd and Samsom Mlup Prey, and the wider academic and NGO communities who can use project results to inform their research, livelihood and conservation work.

At the inception meeting the project approach of improving local livelihoods and increasing climate resilience, whilst enhancing habitats and protection for three flagship species and reducing hunting pressure, will be highlighted. Stakeholders will also be engaged in the mid term project evaluation. Pre and post project assessments will be carried out amongst a sub set of stakeholders to ensure that messages and any training provided are fully understood.

Research undertaken by Rising Phoenix and Dr Ladd have paved a way forward for engaging with villagers to address the threats associated with dog impacts on Elds deer. The Khmer villager dog tracking and villager surveys provide a platform to base future evaluation of interactions between biodiversity and free-roaming dogs.

Monitoring results of the trapeang restoration, demonstrating their use by local communities, their livestock and biodiversity, will highlight how restoring trapeangs can benefit local communities and biodiversity.

The results from monitoring: trapeangs, flagship species and key threats; will be shared with local communities and other stakeholders, via the 11 Village and Stakeholder Forums, using methods that have proved effective in reaching all attending these (including illiterate members).
All materials, including protocols, best practice and lessons learnt, will be translated into Khmer and Lao, when appropriate, and shared via the Village and Stakeholder Forums.

Four scientific papers will be published in peer-reviewed journals. Best practise and lessons learnt will be freely shared with conservation and livelihood practitioners (government departments and NGOs) via the Rising Phoenix website and by working with the Darwin Initiative's communications channels.

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, 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) and the potential to scale the approach.

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

Short-term creation of 55 climate change resilient ponds, will ensure a continuous water supply for rice irrigation during dry weather and a fodder crop post rice harvest. 55 ponds utlized by five households totalling 275 households of 5 people, increasing climate resilience, food security, income and poverty reduction for 1,375 rural people (50% women) from three villages around SPWS.

20 forest trapeangs will be restored benefiting an additional 2,000 rural people (50% women) providing a regular supply of water for cattle and buffalo, increasing climate resilience, plus fish and frogs, providing

additional food to local communities and the three flagship globally threatened species.
Each trapeang restoration will need 20 people, directly benefiting 400 households totalling 2,000 beneficiaries from participating villages around SPWS.

Eld's Deer and Giant and White-shouldered Ibis will also benefit from trapeang restoration via increased access to food and water during the dry season leading to an anticipated increase in breeding success. We aim for the Eld's Deer population to remain stable and White-shouldered Ibis nesting success to increase by 10% above baseline.

Long-term the benefits of increased climate resilience, food security and income (through increased rice production, improved livestock production, food and water availability) provided by the irrigation ponds and trapeangs that will last beyond the project lifetime.

Participating villagers will have new water management skills and protocols for irrigation pond safety and maintenance, increasing their capacity and capability for improved water management beyond the project's lifetime.

Implementing the conservation plan for the Eld's Deer, whilst improving habitat and threat reduction within the framework of the IBIS Rice programme at SPWS, should result in increasing populations of the three focal species. The Eld's deer conservation plan, threat mitigation and camera trap monitoring protocols will all be used and reviewed during and beyond the project's lifetime.

Data collected during the conservation and monitoring of the CR White-shouldered Ibis and CR Giant Ibis at SPWS during this project will inform and improve conservation approaches and ongoing work for these species beyond the project's lifetime, both at SPWS, and more widely via the Cambodian Ibis Working Group.

Potential to scale the approach: At least 3,375 people (50% women) from 11 villages around SPWS will share lessons learnt and best practices via the Village and Stakeholder Forums allowing other communities around SPWS to engage in similar approaches.

Many of our partners engaged in this project, and involved in the project governance, evaluations and Stakeholder Forums, have the interest, networks and capacity to scale up successful approaches developed by this Darwin Initiative project, after the project has ended.

Stakeholders from two additional protected areas will visit SPWS on a study tour, this will allow the scaling up of the climate resilient water management approach at a District Level beyond SPWS.

Publication of species conservation results in journals, and shared more widely with relevant conservation practitioners (NGOs and relevant Cambodian Government staff) will help scale the conservation approaches being piloted at SPWS in other regions.

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 why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

Improving water provision for rice irrigation through drought periods via community irrigation ponds (Output 1) and trapeang restoration (Output 2), will increase rice and fodder production and increase food, water, and income security. Trapeang restoration and monitoring will increase habitat, access water, food, and climate resilience for Endangered Eld's Deer (Output 3) and two Critically Endangered Ibis

species (Output 4) leading to increased climate resilience for 3,375 people and all three globally threatened species (Outcome).

The conservation management plan, threat reduction and monitoring, will stabilize the Eld's Deer and both Ibis species, whilst the resulting published articles will highlight how improving climate resilience for rural communities can also bring about positive conservation outcomes for globally threatened species. The capability and capacity of rural communities will be built through training and sharing best practice with stakeholders via the Village and Stakeholder Forums and study tours to ensure long term conservation gains. Conservation and development work at SPWS over two decades has demonstrated how enabling rural communities to improve their livelihoods can lead to a reduction in hunting and illegal logging and improve conservation outcomes hence we are confident that the proposed project outputs will ultimately contribute to the project impact.

Q19. Exit Strategy

How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding?

How could post-project scaling of the approach (if proven) be delivered: through new finance or through uptake by stakeholders or other mechanisms? Are there any barriers to scaling and how will these be addressed?

How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits?

Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd was established to conserve Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary and has made a long-term commitment to supporting the site. Rising Phoenix is currently funded from international donors, high net worth individuals and its board. Board members have made a long-term (20 year) commitment to provide budget support and currently high net worth individuals based in Vietnam, China, USA and the UK. However, the development of a sustainable financing mechanism, drawing on amongst others, high-end tourism and nature based solutions, is under development will help guarantee sustainability in the long-term.

Rising Phoenix and its partners, Ibis Rice Conservation Co. Ltd, Samsom Mlup Prey and and USAID Morodok Baitang are developing a long term strategy to continue and expand the IBIS Rice programme to all 27 villages in the district. An important part of this vision is transferring responsibility for the programme management to the village marketing networks.

Rising Phoenix is committed to continuing wetland management and species monitoring at SPWS. Work to date at SPWS has demonstrated how improving sustainable livelihoods for local communities can lead to better conservation outcomes, and we are confident that habitat restoration combined with improved livelihoods, awareness and research of species requirements will benefit biodiversity at SPWS into the future.

At least 675 people will have acquired new skills through training in water management and many more (at least 3,375 people) from 11 villages will have knowledge and access to protocols relating to improved water and habitat management via the Village Forums.

We do not forsee any barriers to scaling up of the project's best practice. IBIS Rice is now grown across five provinces and if irrigation ponds are shown to be effective (as predicted) they can be expected to spread, as will the trapeang restoration which benefit rural communities and biodiversity.

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

DIR29S2 Ref 1039_Maps_and_Refs
10/12/2022
19:16:31
pdf 756.98 KB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q20. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register using the Risk Assessment template provided, and be prepared to submit this when requested if they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Due to present high levels of corruption in the Cambodian government there is a risk funds shared to project partners who are government agencies may not be used for their intended purpose which would result in activities not properly being implemented, and outcomes not being met.	Moderate	Likely	Major	Rising Phoenix will control all project expenditure. Project partners (government organisations) costs will be paid directly by Rising Phoenix following Rising Phoenix internal financial policies and meeting the terms and conditions of the grant	Minor
Safeguarding As the project will be digging irrigation ponds in community land there is a risk that accidental drowning may occur in the irrigation ponds which would result in a loss of life resulting from project activities, and limit the expansion of the pilot.	Major	Unlikely	Major	Banks will be built with shelving sides rather than vertical sides for safety. Safety issues will be included in irrigation pond protocols and agreements, and specific training on safety issues given to each of the communities hosting the irrigation ponds, as part of the irrigation pond safety and maintenance training.	Moderate

Delivery Chain As funds are provided in GBP and project expenditure is in USD there is a risk that fluctuating exchange rates due to geopolitical crisis may reduce the exchange rate resulting in reduction of available budget to achieve the project outcome.	Major	Possible	Major	In the development of the budget, the risk of a fluctuating exchange rate has been taken into account. The threat is accepted and will be monitored at the different planning, reporting and payment stages of the grant.	Moderate
Risk 4 A national election will occur in July 2023 there is a risk that this could lead to reduced government support, which could compromise project implementation.	Moderate	Possible	Major	No mitigation actions are possible, but the risk of threat occurring will be monitored.	Major
Risk 5 Due to frequency of El Nino events, there is a risk of extreme dry season conditions which could impact when manual trapeang restoration could occur, resulting in the project implementation table being affected and expenditure moving between financial years.	Minor	Possible	Moderate	This threat is accepted. No mitigation actions can be taken, and the risk of threat occurring will be monitored, and if change to the project is required a change request will be made to the Darwin Initiative grants team according to their procedures.	Moderate
Risk 6 Irrigation ponds will be used by up to five households, there is a risk that the households sharing the ponds will not actively work together limiting desired impact of the irrigation ponds.	Moderate	Possible	Major	This threat will be reduced through careful selection of sites and households to work with in the development of irrigation ponds, reducing the distance from pond to paddy, and selecting households to cooperate that already have a history of cooperation.	Moderate

Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q21. 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 Word 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.

DIR29S2 Ref 1039 Implementation Timetable FINAL 1012
10/12/2022
19:17:36
pdf 237.88 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q22. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe 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**).**

The project will be monitored, evaluated, managed and adapted, using a comprehensive M & E framework based on the project logframe, implementation table and project budget which will be detailed in full at the start of the project and shared with stakeholders and project partners at the Project Inception meeting to ensure that all parties are clear on the M & E plan, responsibilities for data collection and collation, and that any required changes to the M & E plan made early on.

We have baselines and an M & E outline has already been developed during project development to inform project activities, the implementation plan and the project budget.

Project monitoring will be used to inform project management and highlight if the project is on track to deliver project outputs and the project outcome (and flag if changes to activities need to be made to ensure delivery).

Data collected from the project monitoring will also be used to inform reporting to stakeholders at the quarterly Village and Stakeholder Forums (rural villagers from 11 villages participating in the project, the District Governor and other relevant Government staff and other project Partners. M & E data will also be used to inform Darwin Initiative reporting and inform Rising Phoenix's annual reports and outreach

materials.

Data collected during monitoring and evaluation will also be incorporated into academic papers, protocols, manuals and to inform best practices and lesson learning that will be shared with project partners (through the Forums and the Study Tours) and also more widely via relevant websites and networks used by conservation and livelihood practioners.

For community related outputs, MOVs will be disaggregated by gender to provide a fuller picture of participants and beneficiaries over the project's lifetime. In addition pre and post training assessments will be undertaken to capture learning outcomes.

An internal review will be made ahead of the submission of financial and technical annual reports to Darwin and a mid term evaluation with all stakeholders will take place in year 2 to review progress to date and make informed changes as required.

Staff members have been allocated M & E roles based on their roles within the proposed project.

M & E coordination and review: James leads: 5 days p.a. (15 days total) £[redacted]

Output 1: Climate resilient irrigation ponds: Sopheap: 3 days per month updating framework, 10 days annual report – 46 days p.a. (138 days total) £[redacted]

Output 2 Trapeang restoration:
Trapeang monitoring:Romain: 20 days p.a. (60 days total) £[redacted]
Trapeang community: Sopheap: 30 days p.a. (90 days total) £[redacted]

Output 3: Elds Deer conservation: Romain: 20 days p.a. (60 days total) £[redacted]

Output 4: Ibis conservation: Samnang: 3 days monthly Biodiversity report – 5 days annual report: 41 days p.a. (123 days total) £[redacted]

Total days: 486
Total cost: £[redacted]

In addition to the technical monitoring and reporting outlined above. Financial monitoring will be undertaken monthly and fed into the Darwin Initiative six monthly and annual reports. Annual financial audits will also be conducted.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£[redacted]
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	[redacted]
Number of days planned for M&E	486

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q23. Logical Framework (logframe)

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. 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.

- Stage 2 Logframe Template

The **logframe template** (N.B. there is a different template for Stage 1 and Stage 2) needs to be downloaded from Flexi-Grant, completed and uploaded as a PDF within your Flexi-Grant application – **please do not edit the logframe template structure (other than adding additional Outputs if needed) as this may make your application ineligible.**

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

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pdf 151.7 KB

Impact:

Sustainable community agriculture, water and land management practices, improve local livelihoods and increase climate resilience for rural communities and globally threatened wildlife at Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, Cambodia.

Outcome:

Integrated community water management models increase climate resilience for 3,375 rural people, Endangered Eld's deer, and two Critically Endangered Ibis species, around and within, Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary (SPWS) Cambodia.

Project Outputs
Output 1:
55 climate change resilient community irrigation ponds established at three villages around SPWS leading to a reliable water supply for rice cultivation for 1,375 rural people (50% female).
Output 2:
20 forest trapeangs restored at 20 forest sites within SPWS, improving climate resilience and access to water and food for 2,000 rural people (20 trapeangs x20 households each household x5 people =2,000) their livestock, Eld's Deer, and the Giant and White-shouldered ibis.
Output 3:
Endangered Eld's deer population at SPWS is maintained/or increases BEOP, compared to population baseline at start of project.
Output 4:
Numbers of Critically Endangered Giant Ibis remain stable and White-shouldered ibis population increases 10% above the baseline at SPWS BEOP

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

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

⦿ No

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.

PROJECT INCEPTION ACTIVITIES:
0.1 Project staffing, contractual arrangements, equipment and logistics required put in place
0.2 Project M & E and reporting and communications framework established and agreed with key stakeholders
0.3 Project inception workshop with project Partners and key stakeholders

OUTPUT 1: 55 Climate change resilient community irrigation ponds established at three villages around SPWS leading to a reliable water supply for rice cultivation for 1,375 rural people (50% female)
OUTPUT 1 ACTIVITIES
1.1.1 Meetings with key stakeholders from host villages to develop and agree irrigation pond excavation, safety and maintenance protocols and agreements First protocol developed with Khampourk village within 3 months of project start date. Similar protocols developed and signed at start of year 2 and year 3 for remaining villages (one village per year).
1.1.2 Protocols and agreements relating to irrigation ponds signed by key stakeholders from host villages
1.2.1 275 rural people from host villages trained in pond safety and maintenance on completion of each irrigation pond
1.2.2 Pre and post training assessments for 275 participating rural people on irrigation pond safety and maintenance
1.3.1 Pilot of ten irrigation ponds completed in Khampourk village (year 1)
1.3.2 Expansion of pilot irrigation ponds (years 2 and 3) in Khet Svey village (20 ponds) and Khet Kroam village (25 ponds)
1.4 Monitoring framework established and implemented with key stakeholders: pond use, pond maintenance, water levels, water quality, rainfall, rice production, cover crops, income in participating/non-participating households.
1.5 Monthly Community Development Reports include progress updates and details of water retention, quality and use.
1.6 Annual report compiled, including photographs and maps of completed irrigation ponds and monitoring data, shared with key stakeholders, including representatives from participating communities at Stakeholder Forums.
1.7 Study tour to Siem Pang by IBIS Rice growers from two other sites
1.8 Report compiled from study tour to Siem Pang by IBIS Rice growers
1.9 Lessons and best practice from irrigation pond activities shared amongst key stakeholders at district level and two other sites

OUTPUT 2. 20 forest trapeangs restored within SPWS, improving climate resilience and access to water and food for 2,000 rural people (20 trapeangs x20 households each household x5 people =2,000) their livestock, Eld's Deer, and the Giant and White-shouldered ibis.
OUTPUT 2 ACTIVITIES
2.1 Trapeang restoration contracts, developed and signed by rural people (50% women) from participating villages.
2.2 400 rural people (200 women) (20 per trapeang) receive training and experience in trapeang restoration.
2.3 Trapeang monitoring framework (for both restored and unrestored trapeangs) established (including photographs of trapeangs) and operating within 3 months from project start.
2.4 5 Biodiversity Monitoring Unit (BMU) staff trained in trapeang camera trap data collection and collation.
2.5 Continuous trapeang monitoring, including camera traps, capture changes in water level, and use by Eld's Deer, two Endangered ibis species, and people at restored and unrestored trapeangs (controls).
2.6 Monthly trapeang and biodiversity reports
2.7 Annual reports on trapeang monitoring results (including camera trap data)
2.8 Journal paper on trapeang restoration and use, drafted and submitted.
2.9 Lessons learnt and best practice from trapeang restoration activities shared amongst key stakeholders at district level (via Village and Stakeholder Forums) and two other sites via Village Forums.

OUTPUT 3. Endangered Eld's deer population at SPWS is maintained/or increases BEOP, compared to population baseline at start of project.
OUTPUT 3 ACTIVITIES
3.1 Develop camera trap monitoring protocol for use by field staff
3.2 Establish long-term Eld's deer camera trap monitoring BEO Yr1 at SPWS (designed by Paul Meek at start of the project based on Rachel Ladd's PhD research)
3.3 Journal paper submitted on Eld's deer population BEO yr1
3.4 Continue study on overlapping activity patterns of Eld's deer and free roaming dogs to establish a threat mitigation protocol BEO Yr2
3.5 Two journal papers on overlapping activity patterns of Eld's deer and free-roaming dogs written and submitted for publication BEOYr2.
3.6 Conservation strategy (including threat mitigation) for Eld's deer produced with key stakeholders at selected villages BEO Yr 2 and 3
3.7 One journal paper on Eld's deer conservation written and submitted for publication BEOP.

OUTPUT 4. Numbers of Critically Endangered Giant Ibis remain stable and White-shouldered ibis population increases 10% above the baseline at SPWS BEOP
OUTPUT 4 ACTIVITIES
4.1 Giant Ibis nests located and monitored at SPWS throughout the project's lifetime.
4.2 Satellite trackers placed on three giant ibis BEO Yr2
4.2 White-shouldered Ibis nests located, and monitored in SPWS throughout the project's lifetime.
4.3 Monthly Biodiversity Monitoring Reports produced and key data shared at Stakeholder Forums and the Cambodia Ibis Working Group
4.4 Annual Breeding survey results for Giant and White-shouldered ibis produced and shared at stakeholder forums and the Cambodia Ibis Working Group
4.5 Journal paper about Giant Ibis and White-shouldered Ibis conservation actions, project results and recommendations, written and submitted for publication.

PROJECT WORKPLANS, REPORTS, EVALUATIONS AND AUDITS
P1. Annual workplans
P2. Six monthly reports for Darwin Initiative
P3. Annual reports for Darwin Initiative

P4. Mid term project evaluation
P5. Financial audits for Darwin Initiative

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q24. 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 all Darwin Main should be using the over £100,000 template. Please refer to the Finance Guidance **for more information.**

- Budget form for projects over £100k

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

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 the Lead Partner's accounts at the certification page at the end of the application form.

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Q25. Funding

Q25a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

⦿ Development of existing work

Please provide details:

The IBIS Rice scheme, natural wetland restoration and species monitoring are core areas of intervention for Rising Phoenix. This new Darwin project involves an entirely new intervention, the building of 55 irrigation ponds, to strengthen the IBIS Rice programme, whilst building on the existing programmes of wetland restoration and species monitoring.

Samsom Mlup Prey (SMP) piloted three climate change resilience irrigation ponds at Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary, in Preah Vihear Province. Rising Phoenix staff attended the project review workshop for this project (funded by CEPF) in Preah Vihear Province and have incorporated key lessons learnt from this project in the design of this proposed project.

Rising Phoenix has restored 50 trapeangs (wetlands) in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary(SPWS) funded

through the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, BirdLife International and BirdFair grant.

Rising Phoenix collaborated with the University of Queesland in the implementation of PhD research on Eld's Deer in Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuay. This new project builds on this earlier research on Eld's Deer.

Rising Phoenix and previously BirdLife International have been monitoring the Giant Ibis and White-shouldered Ibis populations at Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary. This monitoring has been funded by the Darwin Initiative through a BirdLife International project.

Q25b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

⦿ Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional 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 current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project. We are partners with IBIS Rice Conservation Co. Ltd and Sansom Mlup Prey, and the Siem Pang district has been chosen to scale-up climate change resilient ponds in Cambodia.

Rising Phoenix is a pioneer on trapeang management in Cambodia. We are not aware of any other site that undertakes trapeang restoration on the scale undertaken at SPWS.
SPWS holds the largest known population of Recervus eldii siamensis in the world. We are not aware of any other research or conservation interventions for this species in Cambodia.

Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary holds 50% the global population of White-shouldered Ibis and 25% of the global population of Giant Ibis. Rising Phoenix manages the largest programme of Ibis nest monitoring and conservation management for these species in Cambodia. Other conservation organisations in Cambodia also monitor the two Ibis species, and there is a national ibis working group.

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. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

We propose to purchase a new Toyota Hi Lux vehicle to support project implementation. This purchase is 7% of the total requested funds from Darwin. The project vehicle will be registered to Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd. and beyond the end of the project will remain for use at Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary.
Rising Phoenix currently has a large staff 80 staff, and having a serviceable vehicle fleet is essential. Currently Rising Phoenix has three pickup trucks and two all terrain vehicles. Two of these vehicles are more than ten years old and one was secondhand at purchase. Maintenance costs are now significant for these two older vehicles. Rising Phoenix has policies around drivers, vehicle use and maintenance which will be adhered to with the new project vehicle.

Q27. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Please make sure you read the guidance documents, before answering this question.

This project represents excellent value, bringing direct benefits of improved food security and climate resilience to over 3,300 rural people (estimated 50% women) whilst enhancing the conservation of three globally threatened species and critical habitat at SPWS.

Almost 100% of the grant will be spent in Cambodia. Most project staff are Cambodian nationals, maximising the in-country financial and capacity building benefits.

Rising Phoenix already has an established project at SPWS, working with communities for many years. This avoids expensive start up costs and ensures the majority of this The grant will be used directly on project activities, effectively within the project timeframe and budget.

The capacity of the rural communities at SPWS will be increased through training and sharing best practice to manage water resources beyond the lifetime of the project.

Critically, the funding requested for the building of 55 iriigation ponds, to reduce climate change impacts, is not currently available from another source. Without irrigation ponds, the overall IBIS Rice programme will be compromised. Thus this project provides critical additionality.

The Stakeholder, Village Forums and Study Tours will ensure that lessons learnt and best practice are disseminated to large numbers of stakeholders, offering the opportunity for scaling up best practice, bringing benefits to other rural communities within SPWS and beyond.

By providing £190,015 co-funding, combined with the facilities and staffing already in place at SPWS, this proposal offers the opportunity to deliver significant gains in addressing poverty and climate vulnerability of rural people and improving biodiversity conservation outcomes.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q28. 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 Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked

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	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with all partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct 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	Checked

Please outline how you will implement and strengthen your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that all partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. If any of the responses are "no", please indicate how it is being addressed.

Rising Phoenix's safeguarding policy will be shared with all stakeholders during the project inception workshop where it will be highlighted that our partners need to apply the same standards.
Implementation of the safeguarding policy will be reviewed quarterly to ensure compliance. If a breach occurs, an investigation will be carried out following Rising Phoenix disciplinary procedures and records of the breach, investigation and resulting actions, made in our safeguarding register.
Newly recruited staff are taken through safeguarding policies and procedures which staff sign to acknowledge their understanding. Policies and procedures can be easily accessed by staff at any time.

Q29. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd. is registered with the Ministry of Commerce and meets all legal and ethical obligations of the Kingdom of Cambodia, including relevant access and benefit sharing legislation pertaining to the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as enshrined in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Rising Phoenix has policies relevant to Cambodian legal and ethical obligations, including staff behaviour and conduct; grievance and complaints, data protection; risk; bribery; health and safety and equal opportunities.

Rising Phoenix follows ethical principles of respect, safeguarding, justice and safety for all participants and stakeholders, including staff and project beneficiaries.

Rising Phoenix staff have worked with the local communities for many years, are fully aware of societal norms and sensitive to the needs and challenges that local communities face. During this project we will follow the principles of Prior Informed Consent (PIC) with communities, ensuring the incorporation of stakeholder perspectives, interests and knowledge, in addressing the wellbeing of those directly engaged with the project. We recognise the value and importance of traditional knowledge, alongside international scientific approaches, and methods, and will respect the rights, privacy, and safety of people who are impacted directly and indirectly by project activities.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q30. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

⦿ Yes, advice attached

Please attach details of any advice you have received.

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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q31. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the Finance Guidance**.**

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Jonathan Charles Eames	**Project Leader**	10	Checked
James R.A. Lyon	Operations Manager. Acts as financial controller, overseas project implementation and timetable. Coordinates project reporting and risk management.	20	Checked
Dyla Kem	Finance Officer. Responsible for maintaining RP accounts, preparing pay roll and joint signatory with operations manager on signing cheques.	100	Checked

Romain Legrand	Biodiversity Technical Advisor. Lead on development of scientific publications and M & E on output 3, and Output 2 in relation to trapeang monitoring.	20	Checked

Do you require more fields?

⦿ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Samnang Eang	Head of Biodiversity Monitoring Unit. Coordinating the activities of the biodiversity monitoring team, and responsible for producing monthly biodiversity reports and the M & E on Output 4	50	Checked
Mai Men	Chief Wildlife Technician. Leads on implementation of activities under Output 4 and the implementation of camera trap studies.	50	Checked
Kosall Vann	Senior Wildlife Technician. Supports on implementation of activities under Output 4 and the implementation of camera trap studies.	50	Checked
Pok Koem	Head of Logistics Support Unit. Responsible for leading on supervising construction of irrigation ponds and artificial trapeang restoration.	50	Checked
Tet Tea	Facility Section Leader. Supports supervision of irrigation ponds and artificial trapeang restoration, responsible for car and infrastructure maintenance	50	Checked
Sopheap Mak	Head of Community Development Unit. Responsible for M & E on Output 1, and Output 2 in relation to manual trapeang restoration. Leads on organisation of Village and Stakeholder Forums and Study Tours	50	Checked

Ren Sung	IBIS Rice Section Leader. Leading on activities under Output 1, and linked with community activities in Output 2.	50	Checked
Dr Paul Meek	Senior Research Scientist. Providing technical expertise for the delivery of Output 3, providing support in the development of publications.	50	Checked

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.

DIR29S2 Ref 1039_CVs_x12 Project Team
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pdf 1.52 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

◉ Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q32. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner - i.e. the partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) which you will be asked to submit if your project is recommended for funding.

Lead partner name:	Rising Phoenix Co Ltd
Website address:	https://risingphoenix.ltd

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	Rising Phoenix brings unparalled experience and institutional history to the project, and established personal and institutional relationships with local partners. Rising Phoenix already manages Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary and is the largest employer and private sector investor in the district. Established in 2015 as a social enterprise Rising Phoenix assumed full responsibility for the site in 2021, replacing BirdLife as the lead agency. As part of a pre-agreed phased withdrawal from Cambodia by BirdLife projects, staff and assets all transfered to Rising Phoenix at this time. Rising Phoenix has a governance board drawn from the business sector and conservation. The CEO and project leader initiated conservation activities at the site and has thirty years of conservation experience. The Rising Phoenix team, numbering over 80 staff includes staff with long assocations with the site. For example, Mak Sopheap the Head of the Community Development Unit has worked at SPWS since 2019 and has worked closely with local NGO Samsom Mlup Prey since to deliver the IBIS Rice programme. Rising Phoenix will manage the project to ensure project impact, deliver value for money, manage risk and finance while ensuring all terms and conditions of the grant are met.
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£[redacted]
Represented on the Project Board	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes
Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?	⊙ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

⊙ Yes

1. Partner Name:	Khampourk, Khet Svey and Khet Kroam Village Forums and eight additional Village Forums around Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary
Website address:	No website

	Village Forums are already established as part of an ongoing Darwin project. They are the main point of contact and interaction between the project and the rural communities living in the villages around SPWS who will be participating in this proposed Darwin project. Village Forums meet quarterly and are open to all. They provide the main mechanism for villagers to feedback on their needs and project developments, and for the project team to inform villagers on progress and share lessons learnt, best practice, and training and employment opportunities resulting from the project.
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	Levels of educational attainment amongst members vary, some are illiterate, but the majority have completed primary education, and some have attained secondary education. Many have been involved in previous livelihood and conservation work at SPWS with some making up the village marketing network for Ibis Rice. We expect members from each of the Village Forums to contribute to the development project protocols, in the building of irrigation ponds, trapeang restoration and to attend training sessions in irrigation pond safety and maintenance. We expect representatives from each of the Village Forums to attend the Project Inception workshop, Project evaluations, to ensure the full engagement of all participating villages.
Allocated budget:	£[redacted]
Represented on the Project Board	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

2. Partner Name:	Dr. Paul Meek, Department of Primary Industries, New South Wales Australia
Website address:	https://Dpi.nsw.gov.au

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	Dr. Paul Meek has over 30 years' experience as a pest animal researcher. He is currently a part of the Prep4Reset and Feral Cat research project. Previously he was Project Officer with NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and Regional Ecologist with Forests NSW. He has worked as an ecologist throughout Australia, and overseas. Paul has worked in Cambodia since 2015, first with BirdLife, and presently with Rising Phoenix on Eld's deer conservation, as a scientist advising and training staff and students in camera trap monitoring, radio tagging, ecology and general survey design. He supervised Dr Rachel Ladd who completed her PhD on Eld's Deer monitoring and threat assessments at SPWS. He has visited SPWS, twice to assist in establishing trapeang monitoring for Eld's deer, and free-roaming dog collaring. Paul's main camera trap interests are focussed on evaluating their effectiveness and testing their robustness for research and monitoring purposes. Paul's role in this project will be developing and providing oversight of camera trap protocols for monitoring Elds deer, CR Ibis species and community use of restored and unrestored Trapeangs at SPWS. Also leading the drafting of and oversight of the conservation management plan for Eld's deer at SPWS.
Allocated budget:	£[redacted]
Represented on the Project Board	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

3. Partner Name:	Siem Pang District Governor's office.
Website address:	There is no website address

	The Governor of Siem Pang District is responsible for 27,000 people across four communes and 27 villages. His responsibility is improving the economic conditions and well-being for people in the District. He coordinates government offices within the District, including agriculture, environment and law enforcement. The governor is the senior point of contact for Rising Phoenix in the District. As a project partner, the District Governor chairs quarterly Stakeholder Forums held at the Siem Pang district office. Also attending these regular meetings are the four commune chiefs and 11 Village Heads for the villages that will be participating in this project. These officials represent all IBIS Rice members and beneficiaries under this new project. Other local government representatives including the department of agriculture and environment will also attend. These forums have been very successful providing the best mechanism for sharing information on projects and other local developments. The Governor has a university education and a fluent English speaker. Rising Phoenix has worked with him since 2015.With the Governor's support, the Stakeholder Forums will be used to share lessons learnt and best practise from this project and encourage the scaling up of successful components at other communes in the Siem Pang District.
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	
Allocated budget:	£[redacted]
Represented on the Project Board	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

4. Partner Name:	Ms Vaneska Litz, Senior Environmental Associate at Tetra Tech and Chief of Party for the USAID Morodok Baitang Project.
Website address:	https://www.tetratech.com

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	Tetra Tech have been awarded the five year USAID Morodok Baitang project in Cambodia. This project aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote biodiversity conservation working with natural resource-dependent communities, the private sector, civil society, and other development partners to mitigate climate change, enhance biodiversity, increase economic development, and strengthen natural resource governance. A focus is the promotion and expansion of IBIS Rice in Siem Pang District working with Rising Phoenix, IBIS Rice Co. Ltd. and Samsom Mlup Prey. The USAID Morodok Baitang project has offices in Cambodia and employs professionals in accountancy, project management, biodiversity conservation and agricultural economy. The USAID Morodok Baitang project provides co-financing for Community Development Unit staff time, trapeang restoration, and compliance and land-mapping under the IBIS Rice scheme. Although not directly related to this project they also fund a Value Chain Coordination Officer to promote IBIS Rice's future sustainability and to identify other crops. We will develop and share workplans and Morodok Baitang project staff will be invited to attend Stakeholder Forums and be involved in project evaluation. Another overarching aspect of our relationship relates to our shared vision for the future expansion of IBIS Rice across the 27 villages in the District.
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board	⦿ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⦿ Yes

5. Partner Name:	IBIS Rice Conservation Co Ltd.
Website address:	https://ibisrice.com

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	The mission of IBIS Rice is to grow fragrant jasmine rice that protects endangered species, preserves forests and supports livelihoods in Cambodia. IBIS Rice began working in Siem Pang district in 2017 where it works closely with Samsom Mlup Prey (SMP) and Rising Phoenix. SMP leads on agricultural extension whereas Rising Phoenix leads on compliance and land mapping. IBIS Rice buys the paddy and markets the product. Siem Pang District has become an increasingly important centre of IBIS Rice production and now ranks second nationwide. This district presents IBIS Rice with a tremendous opportunity to expand production further and grow the company. IBIS Rice is available in the UK at Plant Organic and at Waitrose in the future. As a project partner IBIS Rice staff will be involved in work planning and evaluation and they will attend Stakeholder Forums. Strategically we have a shared vision for the future expansion of IBIS Rice across the 27 villages in the district. IBIS Rice and Rising Phoenix will work towards sustainability through greater involvement for village marketing networks and explore the potential for organic crop diversification.
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board	⦿ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⦿ Yes

6. Partner Name:	Samsom Mlup Prey
Website address:	https://sansommluppreykh.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	Samsom Mlup Prey (SMP) supports agricultural livelihoods and provides an alternative to destructive activities like logging and poaching, our work is an essential component of biodiversity conservation efforts. SMP has worked in Siem Pang district to produce IBIS Rice for six years since 2017. Throughout this time SMP has worked closely to deliver the IBIS Rice scheme, first with BirdLife and then later with Rising Phoenix. Currently SMP has five staff based at an office in Siem Pang district working across 11 villages. SMP will be supporting local communities participating in this proposed Darwin project, to produce and sell IBIS Rice, and they will participate in the regular Stakeholder Forum Meetings and Village Forum Meetings and project evaluations. SMP will take an active interest in the predicted success of the community irrigation ponds. As if these ponds do prove successful in increasing the rice harvest as a result of greater water availability through dry periods, then it is anticipated that SMP will work with other stakeholders in the area at scaling up this approach at other sites in Cambodia.
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board	⦿ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⦿ Yes

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.

DIR29S2 Ref 1039_Cover_letter_responses_to S1_points
11/12/2022
12:28:04
pdf 263.75 KB

DIR29S2 Ref 1039_Supporting_letters x7_FIN AL1012
10/12/2022
19:02:14
pdf 4.1 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q33. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund funding 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
IWT119	James Lyon	Reduced illegal wildlife trade and strengthened rural communities.
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

⦿ Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd

I apply for a grant of

£566,261.00

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 project key project personnel, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding Policy 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	Jonathan Charles Eames OBE
Position in the organisation	CEO
Signature (please upload e-signature)	JCE Signature 11/12/2022 12:33:36 pdf 32.25 KB
Date	11 December 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

DIR29S2 Ref 1039 FS-Rising Phoenix 31-Dec-2021-
10/12/2022
19:09:49
pdf 3.09 MB

DIR29S2 Ref 1039 FS-Rising Phoenix 31-Dec-2020
10/12/2022
19:09:07
pdf 2.73 MB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

DIR29S2 Ref 1039 Rising Phoenix Safeguarding policy
10/12/2022
19:10:30
pdf 1.56 MB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, **including the "**Darwin Initiative Guidance**",** "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance**",** "Risk Guidance**" and "**Financial Guidance**".**	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions **for this fund.**	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates **for the project.**	Checked

I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years **i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.**	Checked
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.**	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual **(clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).**	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application • **my** completed logframe **as a PDF using the template provided**	Checked
• **my** budget **(which meets the requirements above)**	Checked
• **my completed** implementation timetable **as a PDF using the template provided**	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff **identified at Question 31, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.**	Checked
I have included a letter of support **from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 32, or an explanation of why not.**	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner**, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.**	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, **which covers the criteria listed in Question 28.**	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO **in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.**	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts **for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not.**	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website **immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.**	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website**.**	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 the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the Forms and Guidance Portal.

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: Increasing climate resilience for communities and wildlife in Siem-Pang, Cambodia DIR29S2/1141

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Project Inception														
0.1	Project staffing, contractual arrangements, equipment, and logistics	1												
0.2	Project M & E, reporting, and communications frameworks established and agreed with key stakeholders	1												
0.3	Project inception workshop with project Partners and key stakeholders	1												
Output 1 **55 Climate resilient community irrigation ponds established at three villages around SPWS leading to reliable water supply for rice cultivation for 1,375 rural people (at least 50% female)**														
1.1	Meetings with key stakeholders from host villages, to develop and agree irrigation pond excavation, safety and maintenance protocols. Khampourk village Yr1, remaining villages start Yr2 & Yr 3	3												
1.1.2	Irrigation pond protocols and agreements signed by key stakeholders from host villages	1												
1.2.1	Training of 275 people from host villages in host villages in pond safety and maintenance (50% women)	2												
1.2.2	Pre and post training assessments for 275 participating rural people in pond safety and maintenance (50% women)	2												

Project Title: Increasing climate resilience for communities and wildlife in Siem-Pang, Cambodia DIR29S2/1141

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.3.1	Pilot of 10 irrigation ponds completed in Khampourk village (by EO Yr1)	3												
1.3.2	Pilot irrigation ponds completed in Khet Svey Village (20 ponds) and Khet Kroam village (25 ponds) Yr 2 & Yr 3	6												
1.4	Monitoring framework established and implemented with key stakeholders: Irrigation pond use, maintenance, water levels, water quality, rainfall, rice and cover crop production, income of participating and non-participating households	3												
1.5	Monthly Community Development Reports include progress updates and details of water retention, quality and use (fed into annual Darwin report)	9												
1.6	Annual report compiled, including photographs and maps of completed irrigation ponds and monitoring data, shared with key stakeholders including Village Forums and Stakeholder Forums	2												
1.7	Study tour to Siem Pang by IBIS rice growers from two other sites	1												
1.8	Report from study tour to Siem Pang shared amongst relevant stakeholders (including communities growing IBIS rice and policy makers)	0.5												
1.9	Lessons learnt and best practice from irrigation pond activities shared amongst	1												

Project Title: Increasing climate resilience for communities and wildlife in Siem-Pang, Cambodia DIR29S2/1141

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	key stakeholders at Village and Stakeholder Forums at SPWS and at other sites												■	
Output 2 **20 forest trapeangs restored within SPWS, improving climate resilience, access to water and food for 2,000 people (20 trapeangs x 20 people households each household x 5 people) their livestock, Eld's Deer, and the Giant and White-shouldered Ibis**														
2.1	Trapeang restoration contracts, developed and signed by rural people (50% women) from participating villages	1			■	■			■	■				
2.2	400 (200 women) rural people (20 per trapeang) receive training and experience in trapeang restoration)	1			■	■			■	■				
2.3	Trapeang monitoring framework designed and operating within 3 months of project start date	0.5	■											
2.4	Dry season trapeang monitoring, including camera traps, changes in water level, use by Eld's Deer, two Endangered Ibis species and people at restored and unrestored (control) trapeangs.	12	■			■	■			■	■			■

Project Title: Increasing climate resilience for communities and wildlife in Siem-Pang, Cambodia DIR29S2/1141

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output														
2.5	Monthly biodiversity reports	9												
2.6	Annual reports on trapeang monitoring results (including drone and camera trap data)	3												
2.7	Journal paper on trapeang restoration and use drafted and submitted	2												
2.8	Lessons learnt and best practice from trapeang restoration activities shared amongst key stakeholders at District level (via Village and Stakeholder Forums) and two other sites via Study Tour to Siem Pang and Village Forums.	1												
Output 3 **Endangered Eld's deer population at SPWS is maintained/or increases BEOP, compared to population baseline at start of project**														
3.1	Develop camera trap monitoring protocol for use by field staff (Khmer and English versions) and 5 BMU staff trained BEO Y1	1												
3.2	Establish long term Eld's deer camera trap monitoring at SPWS BEO Yr 1	2												
3.3	Two journal papers on overlapping activity patterns of Eld's deer and free roaming dogs written and submitted for publication BEO Yr 2	4												
3.4a	Conservation strategy (including threat mitigation) for Eld's deer produced with key stakeholders at selected villages BEO Yr 1	3												

Project Title: Increasing climate resilience for communities and wildlife in Siem-Pang, Cambodia DIR29S2/1141

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.4b	Conservation strategy for Eld's deer implemented in SPWS and reported on Yrs 2 & Y3	9												
3.5	One journal paper on Eld's deer conservation written and submitted for publication BEOP	4												

Output4 **Numbers of Critically Endangered Giant Ibis remain stable and White-shouldered Ibis population increases 10% above the baseline at SPWS BEOP**														
4.1	Giant Ibis nests located and monitored at SPWS throughout the project's lifetime	18												
4.2	Satellite trackers placed on three Giant Ibis BEO Yr2													
4.3	White-shouldered Ibis nests located and monitored in SPWS throughout the project's lifetime	18												
4.4	Monthly Biodiversity Monitoring reports produced and shared at Stakeholder Forums and Cambodia Ibis Working Group	3												
4.5	Annual breeding survey results for Giant and White-shouldered Ibis produced and shared at Stakeholder Forums and the Cambodia Ibis Working Group	1												
4.6	Journal paper about Giant Ibis and White-shouldered Ibis conservation submitted for publication BEOP	4												

Project Title: Increasing climate resilience for communities and wildlife in Siem-Pang, Cambodia DIR29S2/1141

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Project Evaluation, reporting, auditing and workplans														
P1	Annual workplans	1.5												
P2	Six monthly report for Darwin Initiative	1.5												
P3	Annual report for Darwin Initiative	3												
P4	Mid term evaluation	1												
P5	Financial audit for Darwin Initiative	1												

Project Title: Increasing climate resilience for communities and wildlife in Siem-Pang, Cambodia

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: (Max 30 words) Sustainable community agriculture, water and land management practices, improve local livelihoods and increase climate resilience for rural communities and globally threatened wildlife at Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, Cambodia			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Integrated community water management models increase climate resilience for 3,375 rural people, Endangered Eld's deer, and two Critically Endangered Ibis species, around and within, Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary (SPWS) Cambodia.	0.1 55 climate change resilient irrigation ponds are established at three villages around SPWS improving climate resilience for at least 1,375 rural people BEOP. 0.2 20 forest wetlands (trapeangs) are restored, increasing climate resilience and access to water and food for at least 2,000 rural people, their livestock, Eld's Deer and two Critically Endangered Ibis (Giant and White shouldered Ibis) BEOP.	0.1a Darwin Initiative Final Report 0.1b Rising Phoenix Annual Reports 0.1.c Village and Stakeholder Forum minutes 0.1.d Overhead drone photographs during construction, completion and at predetermined intervals to show water retention. 0.1.e Regularly updated M & E report (info is collected in M & E see indicator 1.4) 0.2a Village contracts and lists of workers hired. 0.2.b Remote sensing data and photographic evidence of restored trapeangs. 0.2.c Contracts with contractor Tonnage of rice paddy sold to IBIS Rice from target villages compared to baseline. 0.2.d Camera trapping at selected trapeangs demonstrates community use of trapeangs. 0.3a Biodiversity Monitoring Unit monthly reports	Communities living around and within SPWS continue to be willing to work with Rising Phoenix in sustainable agriculture, water and land management practices Political stability in Cambodia allows for business as usual The current La Niña conditions with resulting dry season rainfall, will continue through the 2023 dry season. There will be a strong El Niño event in Cambodia during the lifetime of the project resulting in a prolonged and extreme dry season. Local communities, government stakeholders involved at SPWS, and academic institutions and conservation organisations involved in Eld's Deer conservation continue to engage and contribute to the

	0.3 BEOP the Endangered Eld's Deer population at SPWS is stable compared with baseline. 0.4 Numbers of nest pairs of Critically Endangered Giant and White-shouldered Ibis increase 10% above the baseline BEOP in SPWS. 0.5 BEOP 675 rural people from 11 villages (at least 50% women) around SPWS have acquired new skills (through training) in water management (maintaining irrigation ponds and restoring trapeangs) via training and/or Village Forums. 0.6 BEOP 3,375 people (at least 50% women) from 11 villages	0.3b.Camera trap data Journal paper submitted for publication 0.3c 2021 Eld's deer baseline and journal paper submitted for publication 0.3d Annual monitoring reports 0.4a Monthly Biodiversity Monitoring Reports 0.4b Breeding survey results for Giant and White-shouldered ibis 0.5a Irrigation pond contracts with rural people from 11 villages. 0.5b Photographs and maps of completed irrigation ponds 0.5c Increased rice yields amongst households utilizing irrigation ponds compared to baseline 0.5d Trapeang restoration contracts 0.5e. Camera traps at restoration sites and take time lapse photos during construction, morning and midday each day until complete and then stitched	conservation management plan and wider Eld's Deer conservation initiatives in Cambodia. Counter poaching initiatives established by Rising Phoenix at SPWS continues to be effective in deterring poaching of Eld's Deer and other Globally Threatened species at SPWS.

	around SPWS (and at least two additional villages outside SPWS) have increased knowledge of climate resilience and the management of natural resources, through Village Forums and Stakeholder Forums which promote sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing of natural resources at SPWS and scaling up of more climate resilient land management practices in Cambodia.	together as a video and shared online. trapeangs 0.6a Village Forum attendance lists 0.6b Stakeholder Forum attendance lists 0.6c Study Tour attendance lists 0.6d Pre and post training knowledge assessments of participants engaged in Village Forums, Stakeholder Forums and Study Tours.	
Outputs: **1**. 55 climate change resilient community irrigation ponds established at three villages around SPWS leading to a reliable water supply for rice cultivation for 1,375 rural people (50% female).	1.1 Irrigation pond excavation, safety and maintenance protocol and agreements signed with key stakeholders from host villages. Developed and signed at start of year 1, 2 & 3 (one village per year). 1.2 At least 275 rural people receive training in pond safety and maintenance held at Khampourk village on completion of each pond. At least one representative from each participating household to attend training (Yr2 and Yr3 for other selected villages).	1.1a Irrigation pond excavation safety and maintenance protocols. 1.1b Signed excavation irrigation pond use agreements. 1.2.a Signed safety and maintenance protocols (disaggregated by gender) 1.2.b Minutes of host village stakeholder meetings (disaggregated by gender) 1.2.c Pre- and post training assessments of participating	

	1.3 Pilot of ten irrigation ponds completed in Khampourk village by EOYr1. Expansion of pilot in Y2, Y3, Khet Svey village (20 ponds) and Khet Kroam village (25 ponds) 1.4 Monitoring framework established and implemented within six months of the project start date with participating households and key stakeholders, covering pond use, water levels, water quality, maintenance, rainfall, rice crop production and income in participating and non-participating households. 1.5 1,375 rural people (50% women) see improved water and food security for their rice and cover crops (55 ponds x5 households using each pond x5 people in each household). 1.6 Awareness raised, lessons learnt and best practice shared amongst key stakeholders at district level and two other sites.	households (disaggregated by gender) 1.3 Photographs and maps of completed irrigation ponds. 1.4 Monitoring framework and annual reports. 1.5a Annual data on rice produced and sold from participating households compared to baseline. 1.5b Annual data on cover crop available for livestock. 1.5c Monthly Community Development Unit reports show Irrigation ponds retain sufficient water. 1.6a Minutes of Stakeholder Forums (disaggregated by gender). Pre and post project	

		knowledge assessment amongst key stakeholders. 1.6b Reports from study tour to Siem Pang by IBIS Rice growers from two other sites	
2. 20 forest trapeangs restored at 20 forest sites within SPWS, improving climate resilience and access to water and food for 2,000 rural people (20 trapeangs x20 households each household x5 people =2,000) their livestock, Eld's Deer, and the Giant and White-shouldered ibis.	2.1 At least 400 (200 women) rural people (20 per trapeang) receive training and experience in trapeang restoration). 2.2 20 forest trapeangs restored by EOP. 2.3 Trapeang monitoring framework (for both restored and unrestored trapeangs) established and operating within 3 months from project start 2.4 5 BMU staff trained in trapeang camera trap data collection and collation BEO Y1. 2.5 Trapeang camera trap monitoring monitors changes in water level, Endangered Eld's Deer and two Critically Endangered ibis, and human use at restored and unrestored trapeangs (controls). 2.6 Lessons learnt and best practice shared amongst key	2.1a Trapeang restoration contracts (disaggregated by gender) 2.1b List of participants undertaking training and restoration of trapeangs (disaggregated by gender) 2.2 Before and after photographs and maps of restored trapeangs 2.3Trapeang monitoring framework 2.4 Training records of BMU staff and pre and post training assessments. 2.5a Monthly biodiversity reports 2.5b Journal paper drafted and submitted by EoP. 2.5c Camera trap reports 2.6aVillage forum minutes	

	stakeholders at district level and two other sites.	2.6b Participants knowledge assessments at start and end of project 2.6c Reports on study tours to Siem Pang WS, from two other PAs	
3. Endangered Eld's deer population at SPWS is maintained/or increases BEOP, compared to population baseline at start of project.	3.1 Establish long-term Eld's deer camera trap monitoring BEO Yr1. 3.2 Eld's deer population estimated and journal publication BEO Yr1. 3.3 Continue study on overlapping activity patterns of Eld's deer and free roaming dogs to establish a threat mitigation protocol BEO Yr2 3.4 BEO Yr1 Conservation strategy (including threat mitigation) for Eld's deer produced with key stakeholders at selected villages implemented in SPWS Yrs 2 & 3. 3.5 BEOP Eld's Deer population remains stable /or increases compared to baseline at start of project.	3.1a Camera trap monitoring protocol 3.2 Journal paper published 3.3a Two journal papers submitted and published 3.3b Threat mitigation protocol produced 3.4 Conservation strategy for Eld's Deer produced 3.5a Journal article written and submitted on results of Eld's Deer project conservation efforts and results at SPWS	

4. Numbers of Critically Endangered Giant Ibis remain stable and White-shouldered ibis population increases 10% above the baseline at SPWS BEOP	4.1 BEOP Giant Ibis nests found remain stable compared to baseline 4.2 BEOP White-shouldered Ibis nests found in SPWS increases compared to baseline 4.3 BEOP White-shouldered Ibis nests increase 10% above the baseline	4.1 Monthly Biodiversity Monitoring Reports 4.2 Breeding survey results for Giant and White-shouldered ibis 4.3 Journal paper written and submitted for publication	

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. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.)

Project inception activities:

0.1 Project staffing, contractual arrangements, equipment and logistics required put in place
0.2 Project M & E and reporting and communications framework established and agreed with key stakeholders
0.3 Project inception workshop with project Partners and key stakeholders

Output 1: 55 Climate change resilient community irrigation ponds established at three villages around SPWS leading to a reliable water supply for rice cultivation for 1,375 rural people (50% female)

Activities

1.1.1 Meetings with key stakeholders from host villages to develop and agree irrigation pond excavation, safety and maintenance protocols and agreements First protocol developed with Khampourk village within 3 months of project start date. Similar protocols developed and signed at start of year 2 and year 3 for remaining villages (one village per year).
1.1.2 Protocols and agreements relating to irrigation ponds signed by key stakeholders from host villages
1.2.1 275 rural people from host villages trained in pond safety and maintenance on completion of each irrigation pond
1.2.2 Pre and post training assessments for 275 participating rural people on irrigation pond safety and maintenance
1.3.1 Pilot of ten irrigation ponds completed in Khampourk village (year 1)
1.3.2 Expansion of pilot irrigation ponds (years 2 and 3) in Khet Svey village (20 ponds) and Khet Kroam village (25 ponds)
1.4 Monitoring framework established and implemented with key stakeholders: pond use, pond maintenance, water levels, water quality, rainfall, rice production, cover crops, income in participating/non-participating households.

1.5 Monthly Community Development Reports include progress updates and details of water retention, quality and use.
1.6 Annual report compiled, including photographs and maps of completed irrigation ponds and monitoring data, shared with key stakeholders, including representatives from participating communities at Stakeholder Forums.
1.7 Study tour to Siem Pang by IBIS Rice growers from two other sites
1.8 Report compiled from study tour to Siem Pang by IBIS Rice growers
1.9 Lessons and best practice from irrigation pond activities shared amongst key stakeholders at district level and two other sites.

OUTPUT 2. 20 forest trapeangs restored within SPWS, improving climate resilience and access to water and food for 2,000 rural people (20 trapeangs x20 households each household x5 people =2,000) their livestock, Eld's Deer, and the Giant and White-shouldered ibis.

Activities

2.1 Trapeang restoration contracts, developed and signed by rural people (50% women) from participating villages.
2.2 400 rural people (200 women) (20 per trapeang) receive training and experience in trapeang restoration.
2.3 Trapeang monitoring framework (for both restored and unrestored trapeangs) established (including photographs of trapeangs) and operating within 3 months from project start.
2.4 5 Biodiversity Monitoring Unit (BMU) staff trained in trapeang camera trap data collection and collation.
2.5 Continuous trapeang monitoring, including camera traps, capture changes in water level, and use by Eld's Deer, two Endangered ibis species, and people at restored and unrestored trapeangs (controls).
2.6 Monthly trapeang and biodiversity reports
2.7 Annual reports on trapeang monitoring results (including camera trap data)
2.8 Journal paper on trapeang restoration and use, drafted and submitted.
2.9 Lessons learnt and best practice from trapeang restoration activities shared amongst key stakeholders at district level (via Village and Stakeholder Forums) and two other sites via Village Forums.

OUTPUT 3. Endangered Eld's deer population at SPWS is maintained/or increases BEOP, compared to population baseline at start of project.

3.1 Develop camera trap monitoring protocol for use by field staff

3.2 Establish long-term Eld's deer camera trap monitoring BEO Yr1 at SPWS (designed by Paul Meek at start of the project based on Rachel Ladd's PhD research)
3.3 Journal paper submitted on Eld's deer population BEO yr1
3.4 Continue study on overlapping activity patterns of Eld's deer and free roaming dogs to establish a threat mitigation protocol BEO Yr2
3.5 Two journal papers on overlapping activity patterns of Eld's deer and free-roaming dogs written and submitted for publication BEOYr2.
3.6 Conservation strategy (including threat mitigation) for Eld's deer produced with key stakeholders at selected villages BEO Yr 2 and 3
3.7 One journal paper on Eld's deer conservation written and submitted for publication BEOP.

Output 4. Numbers of Critically Endangered Giant Ibis remain stable and White-shouldered ibis population increases 10% above the baseline at SPWS BEOP
Activities
4.1 Giant Ibis nests located and monitored at SPWS throughout the project's lifetime.
4.2 Satellite trackers placed on three giant ibis BEO Yr2
4.2 White-shouldered Ibis nests located, and monitored in SPWS throughout the project's lifetime.
4.3 Monthly Biodiversity Monitoring Reports produced and key data shared at Stakeholder Forums and the Cambodia Ibis Working Group
4.4 Annual Breeding survey results for Giant and White-shouldered ibis produced and shared at stakeholder forums and the Cambodia Ibis Working Group
4.5 Journal paper about Giant Ibis and White-shouldered Ibis conservation actions, project results and recommendations, written and submitted for publication.

Project workplans, reporting, evaluation and audits
P1. Annual workplans
P2. Six monthly reports for Darwin Initiative
P3. Annual reports for Darwin Initiative
P4. Mid term project evaluation
P5. Financial audits for Darwin Initiative