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Supporting Forests and Biodiversity

Year 2 Workplan

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Program Overview/Summary

| Program Name | Supporting Forests and Biodiversity |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Activity Start Date And End Date | November 9, 2012 to November 8, 2016 |
| Name of Prime Implementing Partner | Winrock International |
| Agreement Number | AID-442-A-13-00002 |
| Name of Subawardees | Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS); World Wildlife Fund (WWF); The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC); and East West Management Institute (EWMI) |
| Major Counterpart Organizations | Forestry Administration (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries); General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (Ministry of Environment) |
| Provincial Geographic Coverage | Eastern Plains Landscape (Mondulhiri province) and Prey Lang Landscape (Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kratie provinces) |

Acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| CAMPAS | A project under the support of the UN Environment Programme and Global Environment Fund (GEF) to strengthen the national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation of Cambodia, located in Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape |
| CBET | Community-based Ecotourism |
| CBNA | Capacity Building Needs Assessment |
| CBNE | Community-based NTFP Enterprise |
| CBO | Community-based Organization |
| CBPF | Community-based Production Forestry |
| CCBA | Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance |
| CCF | Community Conservation Forest |
| CDP | Commune Development Planning |
| CIP | Commune Investment Program |
| CPA | Community Protected Area |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DAI | Development Alternatives Incorporated |
| D&D | Deconcentration and Decentralization |
| DIW | District Integration Workshop |
| DNA | Deoxyribonucleic Acid |
| EPL | Eastern Plains Landscape |
| EWMI | East West Management Institute |
| FPIC | Free, Prior and Informed Consent |
| HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability |
| ICLT | Indigenous Community Land Title |
| InVEST | Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs |
| Landsat | Land Satellite |
| LEAF | Lowering Emissions in Asian Forests |
| MA&D | Market Analysis and Development |
| MAFF | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries |
| METT | Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool |

| | |
|---------|--|
| MoE | Ministry of Environment |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MPF | Mondulkiri Protected Forest |
| MRV | Monitoring, Reporting and Verification |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organization |
| NRM | Natural Resources Management |
| NTFP | Non-timber Forest Products |
| ODC | Open Development Cambodia |
| PCPU | Provincial Conservation Planning Unit |
| PES | Payments for Environmental Services |
| PLL | Prey Lang Landscape |
| PMEP | Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan |
| RECOFTC | Center for People and Forests |
| REDD+ | Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation |
| RUPP | Royal University of Phnom Penh |
| SFB | Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project |
| SMART | Spatial Monitoring and Report Tool |
| SNA | Sub-national Administration |
| SPF | Seima Protection Forest |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| TRAFO | Tropical Forest Conservation and Venture Fund Project |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UN-REDD | United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USG | United States Government |
| VCS | Verified Carbon Standard |
| WCS | Wildlife Conservation Society |
| WI | Winrock International |
| WOCAN | Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management |
| WWF | World Wide Fund for Nature |

Introduction

This work plan describes the overall implementation strategy for the Cambodia Supporting Forests and Biodiversity project (SFB) and details the implementation approach and planned activities for the three project objectives and cross-cutting activities during the second year of the project. Quarterly and annual performance reports provide detailed descriptions of project activities and progress towards anticipated project results by objective. The presentation of each objective includes:

- An overview of the implementation approach for each objective and subobjective.
- A brief description of the activities and indicators for achieving objective results.
- A table summarizing the milestones targeted for each objective through the end of Fiscal Year 2014 for each performance indicator from the Cambodia Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP).

Objective 1

Objective 1: Effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity enhanced.

Objective Indicator 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices (Custom Indicator). (Year 1 – 5,000; Year 2 – 10,000; LOP - 35,000)

Approach for Objective 1

Under Objective 1 to enhance effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity, the project provides training and facilitates stakeholder participation in activities that promote legal designations and implementation, and enforcement measures which support sustainable forest management, using mechanisms with demonstrated government buy-in, from community forestry through community forestry agreements, community forestry management plans, and communal land titles to Protected Area management plans.

The project's overall goal is to improve conservation and governance of the Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL) and the Prey Lang Landscape (PLL) to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. These two landscapes are of critical importance for forest and biodiversity conservation and provide a core focus for project activities.

The SFB project engages with line ministries across both landscapes to achieve these outcomes by supporting a suite of land tenure and land-use instruments that link to every aspect of project design. The project's consortium of partners is well-placed in the two landscapes to expand the use of these instruments and have in-depth experience in assisting government agencies and local communities in their implementation.

The specific land tenure and land-use instruments that are employed in achieving project objectives include the following:

- Protected Forests and Protected Areas. These have among the highest levels of legal protection and, as such, developing management plans and supporting their

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implementation and enforcement is an efficient way to improve forest protection over large areas under a clear legal mandate;

- Community Forestry. Community Forestry provides registered groups with a 15-year renewable set of management and harvest rights, primarily for non-timber forest products (NTFPs), fuel wood and poles;
- Partnership Forestry. This is a variation of community forestry which provides more active involvement of Commune Councils is the starting point for the management of forests within a particular commune. Communes establish effective working relationships to manage forests in a mutually beneficial manner with the Forestry Administration. Partnership Forestry was originally intended to comprise a mix of different management modalities and offers considerable scope for utilizing decentralization and deconcentration (D&D) reforms to encourage sustainable forest co-management.
- Community-Based Production Forestry (CBPF). This is another variation of Community Forestry that has been piloted by one of the SFB project partners, WCS, and the government since 2007. It incorporates the sustainable harvest and sale of high value timber under existing Community Forestry regulations and its results will draw considerable interest from stakeholders at all levels of management;
- Community Conservation Forestry (CCF). Community Conservation Forestry has been piloted by another one of the project partners, WWF, and the government since 2009. It applies the Community Forestry approach within Protection Forests under the administration of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries that enables communities to improve their management and commercialization of NTFPs. RECOFTC is supporting the revision of the legal framework to incorporate procedures for alternative community forestry modalities into the current Community Forestry proclamation, or Prakas;
- Community Protected Areas (CPAs). These are similar to Community Conservation Forests, but are applied in Ministry of Environment (MOE)-managed areas (e.g., wildlife sanctuaries). RECOFTC is supporting the revision of the Prakas that will define CPA procedures and the project will establish several new Community Protected Areas and Community Conservation Forests; and
- Indigenous Communal Land Titles (ICLTs). These extend to residential, agricultural and fallow swidden lands and complement other designations which are concentrated on forest land. These titles provide enhanced security and permanent land rights for indigenous communities that must confront serious threats associated with land grabbing.

Project partner, WCS, has been at the forefront of efforts to implement this ICLT approach since 2003, collaborating with line agencies to provide long-term support to one of three villages selected to pilot the approach nationally. The project is extending these initiatives to other villages in the EPL where this approach is of much greater relevance than to communities in the PPL, since most of the communities in the EPL are indigenous and identify themselves as such, unlike the prevailing community structure in the PLL.

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In each of the four provinces of the PLL, the critical difference in approaches in the application of these instruments is that there is a comparable emphasis on the buffer zones surrounding the proposed Prey Lang Production Forest as much as in the Production Forest itself. Efforts will focus, as well, on the existing Preah Vihear Protected Forest, which is adjacent to the Prey Lang area and will secure the Prey Lang buffer zone and ensure connectivity across the landscape.

In the PLL, efforts will be made to extend one or another of the instruments, or even to develop another modality, to provide a structure that will be more explicitly based on principles of co-management between local communities and the government. Though years 2 to 4, the SFB Project will support the efforts of FA and the Royal Government of Cambodia to change the designation of the Prey Lang Landscape from the designation “Production Forest” to the designation “Protection Forest”.

In the EPL, the application of the instruments will be more concentrated inside conservation areas, especially in Forestry Administration sites in the Seima Protection Forest (SPF) and the Mondulkiri Protected Forest (MPF), as well as to some extent in community forestry and indigenous community land title areas adjacent to protected areas. The areas of those community forests range from about 2,000 to 10,000 hectares, while the ICLTs, which are much smaller, range in size from five-hundred to three-thousand hectares.

The other major mechanism that will be employed through the project is a system of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), with a particular emphasis on REDD+ activities, although other PES approaches will also be trialed, especially in succeeding years of the project after the lessons learned as the result of the Seima Protection Forest REDD+ activities have been incorporated into the project’s planned initiatives. The implementation of REDD+ activities at both the site level and at the sub-national, or provincial, level will strengthen forest protection and drive enhanced management and community safeguards with positive outcomes. Cambodian legal frameworks for REDD+ are currently under development and there are signals indicative of government commitments.

The pilot site extends over a Core Area of 180,000 ha with 20 participating villages. The Project Design Document was submitted for validation under the leading voluntary market standards (Verified Carbon Standard [VCS] and Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance Standard [CCBA]). The Seima pilot activity has been adopted as a demonstration site under the National REDD+ readiness program and is expected to commence sales of carbon credits by 2015.

The lessons learned from the Seima Protection Forest REDD+ pilot activity, as well as from other REDD+ activities in the country, including the recent experiences with the planned carbon credit program in Oddar Meanchey province, may be applied to the development of REDD+ activities in the PLL, as well, depending on government priorities. Initiatives there are at a much earlier stage of development, but the area is under potential consideration by the Forestry Administration as a REDD+ target site and the Japanese government is currently supporting a feasibility study there implemented through Conservation International Japan.

With regard to the sub-national REDD+ provincial level demonstration, the project’s emphasis is on Mondulkiri province, which was previously identified by the National REDD+ Roadmap as one of two candidate provinces - the other was Oddar Meanchey - for development of pilot sub-national REDD+ activities, in part because of the opportunity to expand the achievements

of the Core Area REDD+ pilot activities in the Seima Protection Forest. The SFB project will specifically support: (a) line ministries to develop the sub-national REDD+ mechanism in Mondulhiri province, including focus at the jurisdictional level, policy development of sub-national REDD+, and nesting of sites and jurisdictions within a future REDD+ Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework; (b) site-level REDD+ projects, including the Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ pilot activity in the EPL; and (c) potential development of REDD+ at the project site scale in Prey Lang.

The project will achieve this overall objective through sub-objectives, which focus on strengthening technical capacities of relevant stakeholders at: the national level to support sub-national efforts for sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, and REDD+; the sub-national level to enable authorities to fulfill their evolving responsibilities in the forest management sector at site levels, and to utilize D&D reforms for sustainable forest management; and the local level to support the sustainable management of forestland sites and the conservation of biodiversity through participatory processes, gender-inclusive community-based natural resource and forest management, respect for indigenous and minority rights, and the pursuit of land management designations, especially the various modalities of Community Forests.

Sub-Objective 1.1

Sub-Objective 1.2: National level capacity to support the sustainable management of forests, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, and low-emissions development strengthened.

Sub-Objective Indicator 1.1.1: Number of land titles and agreements approved as a result of USG assistance, including Community Forests, Community Protected Areas, Community-based Production Forests, Community Conservation Forests, and Indigenous Land Titles (Custom Indicator). (Year 1 – 3; Year 2 – 5; LOP – 30).

At the national level, the SFB project supports technical capacity building through the implementation of workshops, training and the mentoring of counterparts that address technical weaknesses and information gaps of forestry and environment national government staff. SFB supports line ministries to develop and implement REDD+ at the sub-national scale in Mondulhiri province on the basis of consultations with grassroots stakeholders and awareness-raising of key stakeholders.

The Project is also collaborating with other partners, or on its own initiative, in the development of formal relationships with selected Cambodian universities in curriculum development and training activities, increasing technical abilities required for fact-based decision making, and supporting the definition and implementation of applicable social and environmental safeguards for REDD+.

The project is also promoting the participation of civil society leaders from the PLL, EPL and beyond those landscapes in national level policy processes, such as those that are described below, including the determination of the scope and content of training and awareness raising activities.

Activities and Tasks

Activities 1.1.1

Design and implement national-level training programs on Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity Conservation and REDD+ relevant to implementation requirements in the EPL and PLL. *NI: Support to national-level technical capacity building.*

Tasks

- a) Identify training requirements of selected stakeholders at the national level in government agencies, universities, and related civil society networks on the basis of the Capacity Building Needs Assessments (CBNA) that was previously completed in Cambodia by Winrock International and RECOFTC, the current status of activities under the UN-REDD National Programme, other initiatives supporting the REDD+ Roadmap, and other similar assessments.
- b) Initiate training programs linked to those assessments, building in REDD+ using the technical expertise of Winrock International and experience and lessons learned from the Seima Protection Forest REDD+ pilot activity site.
- c) Support the participation of national level government officials in technical and organizational Training of Trainers activities to enable them to support local communities and local authorities to establish sustainable forest management models, including those associated with Community Forestry, Community-based Production Forestry, Partnership Forestry, Community Conservation Forestry, and Community Protected Areas and strengthen local Community Forestry communities in accordance with government policies and guidelines. Technical and organizational training topics will include Community Forestry formalization, forest management planning, management committees, and networks' institutional strengthening.

Illustrative topics to be informed through discussions with regional USAID projects, under which several of these topics are regional themes, might also include tropical forest ecology, forest measurement, forest stand dynamics, land use planning, ecosystem diversity, case studies in sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation, integration of sub-national and project-level REDD+ activities into the national REDD+ program, development of reference emission levels of greenhouse gases, forest degradation and monitoring, reporting and verification standards, resource valuation and cost-benefit analysis, and the use of USAID's carbon calculator.

- d) When possible, create sustainable training programs with manuals and teaching aids and try to create short courses so that future FA staff can be trained more easily.

Activities 1.1.2

Develop working relationships and formal agreements with universities, including the Royal University of Phnom Penh, the Royal University of Agriculture, Prek Leap National School of Agriculture, and other national universities, to support field research, curriculum development, teacher training, and other initiatives associated with teaching and learning about sustainable natural resources management, biodiversity, REDD+, payments for environmental services

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(PES), approaches to resource valuation and climate change adaptation and mitigation. N1: Support to national-level technical capacity building.

Tasks

- a) Identify suitable departments and collaborators within Cambodian Universities and explore the potential for curriculum development activities and support to forestry and environment programs, such as the means to incorporate carbon stock and biodiversity assessments into those programs.
- b) Provide direct support to field-projects and theses that compile data that is relevant to the objectives of SFB.
- c) Identify opportunities to support technical capacity building by sponsoring domestic and accessing international learning events such as conferences, study tours, international trainings, and degree courses at other countries in the region.
- d) Leverage other learning and teaching opportunities in collaboration with the regional USAID regional projects and the USAID/Cambodia HARVEST project, which are currently coordinating activities associated with the development of several curriculum modules within relevant Universities.

Activities 1.1.3

Technical feasibility analyses for planned interventions.

Tasks

- a) Working with the FA and MOE, other donor agencies and NGOs, collate existing data for both landscapes on forest cover assessments, forest carbon stock surveys and drivers of land-use change, identify current gaps, and conduct further analyses, including assessments such as those of hydrologic conditions in the PLL and the impacts of development, as might be required and ensure this “library” of information is placed in one or more agencies so that it is available for future activities.
- b) Provide inputs to the Ministry of Environment to support its efforts to prepare a national strategy for Protected Area management, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.
- c) Formalize collaboration and regularize communication with relevant partners and stakeholders such as JICA, CI, UN agencies, FAO and others in support of the development of REDD+ in the Prey Lang Landscape, which covers portions of the provinces of Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kratie, if it is considered to be a priority of the government, through the promotion of technical and financial assessments of its potential sustainability. The communication can take place through technical working groups and other collaborative institutional mechanisms.
- d) On the request of FA, provide technical support towards the extension of the Preah Vihear Protected Forest to include the Prey Lang connecting corridor.
- e) Use the information available from and share information with the USAID regional ‘Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change’ program and use their projections of

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expected climate change in SFB’s target provinces when conducting analysis. Use this information to promote informed discussions of potential adaptation strategies among national and sub-national government, civil society organizations, the private sector and local community stakeholders.

Activities 1.1.4

Provide policy support when requested to ensure that governing regulations are consistent with the Cambodian REDD+ Task Force’s policy objectives and/or strategic frameworks.

Tasks

- a) Liaise closely with the REDD+ Task Force and CAM REDD to ensure that national and sub-national training, capacity building activities, site-based field activities, and policy development initiatives within the SFB project are aligned.
- b) Collaborate with the UN-REDD program to evaluate current gaps in governing regulations for supporting REDD+ activities.
 - Design of short courses/seminar series linked to implementation of project activities.
 - Improvement skills through workshops and training sessions.
 - Establish formal relationships with various Cambodian universities.
 - Collate data on forest cover, forest carbon stocks, land uses, hydrology, and drivers of deforestation in the EPL and the PLL, with updates as required.
 - Using the existing feasibility assessment of REDD+ in PLL prepared by CI Japan, if required, conduct assessments needed to fill in any gaps.
 - Validate technical project design for REDD+ activities in Mondulkiri.
 - Support the integration and learning from site-based demonstration activities into National Forestry planning and National REDD+ development.
 - Cooperate with UN-REDD and support the line gov’t agencies to establish National Strategic REDD+ Framework.

Sub-Objectives 1.2 and 1.3

Sub-Objective 1.2: Sub-national Administration (SNA) and sub-national line ministry capacity to effectively meet evolving responsibilities in forest management sector increased. Sub-Objective 1.2 is addressed together with the following Sub-Objective 1.3:

Sub-Objective 1.3: Local-level technical skills for forest management and biodiversity conservation to support community-based natural resources management improved.

Sub-Objective Indicator 1.2.1 And 1.3.1: Number of people receiving United States Government (USG) supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation (Standard Indicator). (Year 1 – 1,000; Year 2 – 3,000; LOP – 10,000).

Sub-Objective Indicator 1.4.1 and 2.4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or

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biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (Standard Indicator). (Year 1 – 10; Year 2 – 15; LOP – 50).

These three sub-objectives are most effectively addressed collectively to ensure efficiency and enhance project emphasis on participation, co-management, and the achievement of practical outcomes.

The project's approach at the sub-national level supports the establishment and implementation of land tenure and forest management instruments. This provides the opportunity to improve the management of natural resources and biodiversity through the participation of sub-national government officials and local communities in the implementation of those instruments.

Complementing this process, the project will strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of the Sub-National Administration (SNA), such as district and provincial-level officials, while developing community capacity to participate in and, where possible, lead processes to sustainably manage forest resources in the two landscapes.

Activities 1.2.1

Support and build capacity of line ministries and support and strengthen community participation in the management planning of protected areas, including design and development of management plans, sustainable forest management, and biodiversity conservation.

Tasks

- a) Support sub-national requests for the development and approval of management plans and the demarcation (signboards) of approved boundaries of the management zones of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and the Mondulhiri Protected Forest.
- b) Collaborate with the Forestry Administration (FA) and the Ministry of Environment (MoE) to support the development of management plans for the Mondulhiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary.
- c) Facilitate consultations on the proposed management zones of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, Preah Vihear Protected Forest, and Mondulhiri Protected Forest and relevant strategies at community, provincial, and national levels, including relevant mentoring and capacity development to fully engage with the management planning process.
- d) Provide management support to the Mondulhiri Protected Forest, the Preah Vihear Protected Forest, the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, and the Seima Protected Forest.
- e) Continue support to the development of the Seima Protected Forest Core Area REDD+ pilot activity.
- f) Provide support to the effective demarcation of conservation areas.
- g) Provide capacity building support to rangers and staff, in particular on monitoring the effectiveness of management, including the use of system management tools such as the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) and the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT).

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- h) Facilitate coordination mechanisms with other relevant projects in the landscapes, such as the Asia Development Bank Biodiversity Conservation Corridors project in the EPL, the European Union Community Forestry Project supporting activities on the periphery of the PLL, and the development of the CAMPAS project in the EPL.
- i) Explore opportunity to use the regional USAID LEAF Project's regional framework for the evaluation of national and sub-national institutions to strengthen institutional work planning processes and technical capabilities to measure, monitor, report, verify and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote carbon capture and sequestration measures, and assist the Royal Cambodian Government in its efforts to meet its responsibilities under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including identifying institutions for institutional capacity building.
- j) Provide field training to local stakeholders such as commune councils and community forestry management committees that enable them to participate in the community forest formalization and development processes in their respective communities.
- k) Provide training to communities on policies, laws, and regulations related to protected areas.
- l) Facilitate discussions with communities to determine their issues related to management plans in the protected areas and protection or production forests, and through these discussions, determine what skills training can be provided to improve skills and knowledge.
- m) Provide training to communities on management planning of protected areas and protection or production forest.
- n) Facilitate discussions between provincial and commune government officers and communities to promote good working relationships and understanding.
- o) Facilitate activities that demonstrate best practices in management planning in collaboration with local government officers.

Activities 1.2.2

When requested by FA or MOE, enhance the incorporation of information on biodiversity and assessments of forest carbon into spatial planning and management planning.

Tasks

- a) As requested by FA or MOE, conduct a biodiversity survey in Prey Lang Landscape, as well as targeted biodiversity research and regular monitoring to inform Protected Area management and the development of Protected Area Management Plans.
- b) When possible, incorporate biodiversity and carbon assessments into boundary decisions and zonation in conservation areas and management plans for Community Forests, Partnership Forests, Community Protected Areas, Community Conservation Forests, and Community-based Production Forest areas.
- c) Facilitate formal partnerships with universities, including the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), to support Integrated Valuation of Environmental Services and

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Tradeoffs (InVEST) training, the collection of field data, and other local technical inputs.

- d) Deliver training at provincial levels on InVEST, including the Training of Trainers, development of a working group, training manuals, and policy papers.
- e) Support annual provincial reflection workshops, including supporting the incorporation of biodiversity and carbon stock considerations into provincial planning processes.

Activities 1.2.3

Support the capacity building of line ministries in management and monitoring of forest management effectiveness using various tools.

Tasks

- a) Support the management effectiveness evaluation of Protected Areas in the EPL using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool.
- b) Support the monitoring of forest and wildlife protection activities in both landscapes, such as the Seima Protection Forest, Preah Vihear Protected Forest, Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary using the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool.
- c) Support the incorporation of forest-cover assessments and deforestation analyses, as well as regular biodiversity monitoring information, into management planning processes and site management frameworks across both of the project's landscapes.

Activities 1.2.4

Support National Level REDD+ development and demonstration activities.

Tasks

- a) As requested and in partnership with FA or MOE, organize workshops or other awareness raising and discussion events with the National REDD+ Task Force, line agencies, provincial authorities and local stakeholders, including engagement with agriculture, mining and other sectors which impact economic development and forest resources management, to develop approaches to sub-national REDD+ in the EPL by linking and reinforcing site-based management plans developed by line agencies and local communities.
- b) Initiate analyses of forest cover and deforestation rates in the two landscapes.
- c) As requested by FA or MOE, develop plans for forest carbon assessments in collaboration with Winrock International using terrestrial carbon assessment tools provided through its regional USAID LEAF program in association with Forest Carbon Asia and LEAF's 'REDD Desk' information dissemination platform.
- d) Exchange information with Winrock International and the regional USAID projects on coherent national REDD+ accounting frameworks, also referred to as 'nesting,' to accelerate the policy review process associated with REDD+ demonstration activities.

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- e) Coordinate with the other donors and stakeholders to discuss and assess the work of ODC relative to the other analysis provided by the FAO, University of Maryland and others.

Activities 1.2.5

Improve transparency, equity, and effective public-private discourse on execution of Cambodia's ELCs. This will provide standardized information for data-driven advocacy, public-private dialogue and help develop ELC best practices for social, economic, and environmental performance.

Tasks

- a) Create an ELC scorecard of social, economic, and environmental performance. Initial scorecard design will be based on a case study of up to 20 ELCs located proximate to USAID's SFB project (Prey Lang and Eastern Plains Region). Consultation with government and private sector will inform choice of appropriate ELCs and promote institutionalization of a scorecard process.
- b) Publicize ELC "top performers". Based on the initial scorecard and in cooperation with the government and private sector, this program will help to launch media campaigns to publicize data about the impacts of best performers. Activities include work with the government to identify new ELCs investors to share with them ELC best practices.
- c) Conduct stakeholder dialogue forums. Work with national, provincial and local governments to facilitate dialogue between investors and local communities. During this process, also focus on building capacity of women, indigenous groups and local government officials to effectively communicate in these forums.

Key Deliverables for Year 2

- Complete relevant research required for management plans.
- Draft management plan for the Mondulkiri Protected Forest, including updated zoning proposals.
- Draft management plan for the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Draft plan for extending the Preah Vihear Protected Forest into the Prey Lang connecting corridor.
- Validate Project Design Document by an accredited third party auditor to obtain carbon credits accredited by both VCS and CCBA for the Seima Protected Forest Core Area REDD+ pilot activity.
- Make measurable progress through the sequence of declaration, management planning and implementation in targeted Community Forests, Protected Forests, Community Production Forests, Community Conservation Forests, Community Protected Forests and Indigenous Community Land Title areas.

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- Complete biodiversity research required for management and management planning, including flora and fauna transect report, Elephant Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) study, Dhole abundance report and illegal wildlife trade research report.
- Increase the availability of biodiversity data and carbon assessment updates to inform site management and management planning processes.
- Use SMART to collect, analyze, and present relevant management data for four protected areas.
- Complete METT review for all three Protected Areas in the EPL.
- Improve the transparency, equity, and effective public-private discourse on execution of Cambodia's ELCs as part of the ELC Scorecard Initiative.

Objective 1 Key Results for Year 2

- Validate the Project Design Document for the Seima Protected Forest Core Area REDD+ pilot activity.
- Complete the implementation plan of sub-national REDD+ in Mondulkiri province, coherent with the national REDD+ framework.
- Organize training courses and programs for conservation areas, including Community Forests, Protected Forests, Community-based Production Forestry, Community Conservation Forests, Community Protected Areas and Indigenous Community Land Title areas.
- Draft Mondulkiri Protected Forest zoning and management plan.
- Draft Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary management plan.
- Prepare biodiversity and forest cover data to inform site management and forest management plans.

Objective 1 Key Indicators for Year 2

G.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance – 160,000 (LOP 700,000)

G.3: Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance - 250,000 (LOP 1.5m)

0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices - 10,000 (LOP 35,000)

1.1.1: Number of land titles and agreements approved as a result of USG assistance, including Community Forests, Community Protected Areas, Community-based Production Forests, Community Conservation Forests, and indigenous land titles - 5 (LOP 30)

1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. – 3,000 (LOP 10,000)

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1.4.1 & 2.4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance - 15 (LOP 50)

Table - Objective 1 Key Deliverables for Year 2

| Objective 1: Effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity enhanced. | | | | | | |
|---|--|----|----|----|----|---|
| Sub-Objective 1.2. National level capacity to support the sustainable management of forests, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, and low-emissions development strengthened. | | | | | | |
| Activities | Key Deliverables | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Contributions to Indicators |
| 1.1.1 Training Program on Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity Conservation and REDD+ | Design of short courses/seminar series linked to implementation of project activities | x | x | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices |
| | Skill improvement through workshops and training sessions | | x | x | x | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. |
| 1.1.2 Collaborations with universities | Establishment of formal links (e.g., Memorandum of Understanding) with Cambodian Universities | x | x | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. 1.4.1 & 2.4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance |
| 1.1.3 Technical feasibility analyses for | Collated data on forest cover, forest carbon stocks, land uses, hydrology, and drivers of deforestation. | | x | x | | 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices |

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|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| planned interventions | Using the existing feasibility assessment of REDD+ in PLL prepared by CI Japan, if requested, conduct assessments needed to fill in any gaps. | | | x | x | |
| | If requested by FA or MoE provide technical design of implementation plan for REDD+ in Mondulkiri. | | x | x | x | |
| | Inputs to the Ministry of Environment to support its efforts to prepare a national strategy for Protected Area management, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. | x | x | x | x | |
| 1.1.4 Provide policy support to the Cambodian REDD+ Task Force’s policy objectives and/or strategic frameworks | Integrate lessons from site-based demonstration activities into the National Forestry planning and National REDD+ development. | x | x | x | x | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. |

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| Sub-Objective 1.1: Sub-national Administration (SNA) and sub-national line ministry capacity to effectively meet evolving responsibilities in forest management sector increased. | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|----|----|----|---|
| Sub-Objective 1.3: Local-level technical skills for forest management and biodiversity conservation to support community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) improved. | | | | | | |
| Activities | Key Deliverables | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Contribution to Indicators |
| 1.2.1 Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on Protected Areas management, design and development of management plans, sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation | Relevant research required for management plans completed | x | x | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices 1.1.1: Number of land titles and agreements approved as a result of USG assistance, including Community Forests, Community Protected Areas, Community-based Production Forests, Community Conservation Forests, and indigenous land titles 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. 1.4.1 & 2.4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance |
| | Draft management plan for the Mondulkiri Protected Forest, including updated zoning proposals | | | x | | |
| | Draft management plan for the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary | | | x | | |
| | Draft plan for extending the Preah Vihear Protected Forest into the Prey Lang connecting corridor | | x | | | |
| | Validated Project Design Documents for the Seima Core Area REDD+ pilot activity | | x | x | | |
| | Enhanced management indicators and staff capacities in the three EPL conservation areas | | | x | x | |

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| <p>1.2.2 Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the establishment and management of community-managed forest areas and land titles</p> | <p>Strengthened institutional work planning processes and improved capacity of government officials and local communities to support those processes through line agencies and/or commune development planning</p> | x | x | x | x | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices • 1.1.1: Number of land titles and agreements approved as a result of USG assistance, including Community Forests, Community Protected Areas, Community-based Production Forests, Community Conservation Forests, and indigenous land titles • 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. • 1.4.1 & 2.4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance |
| | <p>Measurable progress through the sequence of declaration, management planning and implementation in targeted Community Forests, Protected Forests, Community-based Production Forest areas, Community Conservation Forests, Community Protected Areas and Indigenous Community Land Title areas</p> | | | x | x | |
| | <p>Relevant biodiversity research required for management and management planning, including a Biodiversity Study of Prey Lang Landscape in coordination with FA, and if approved by FA and USAID, a flora and fauna transect report, Dhole abundance report and an illegal wildlife trade research report</p> | x | x | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices • 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. |

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| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| <p>1.2.3 Enhance incorporation of biodiversity information into spatial planning and management planning</p> | <p>Availability of biodiversity data and carbon assessment updates to inform site management and management planning processes</p> | | x | x | x | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices • 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. |
| <p>1.2.4 Support capacity building of line ministries in management and monitoring of forest management effectiveness using various tools</p> | <p>SMART used to collect, analyze, and present relevant management data for the Seima Protection Forest, Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, Preah Vihear Protected Forest and Mondulkiri Protected Forest</p> | x | x | x | x | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices • 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. |
| | <p>METT report completed for each Protected Area in the EPL</p> | | x | | | |
| <p>1.2.5 Develop sub-national REDD+ demonstration activities</p> | <p>If agreed with government, cooperate in the development of an implementation plan for sub-national REDD+ in Mondulkiri province</p> | | | x | x | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices • 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| <p>1.2.6 Develop an Economic Land Concession Transparency & Human Rights Scorecard</p> | <p>a) Select a subcontractor to perform the activities and achieve results. b) Create ELC scorecard of social, economic, and environmental performance c) Publicize ELC “top performers.” d) Stakeholder dialogue forums.</p> | | x | x | x | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices • 1.4.1 & 2.4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|

Objective 2

Objective 2: Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.

Objective Indicator 0.2.1: Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as consequence of USG assistance. (Year 1 – 5; Year 2 - 13; LOP – 55)

Objective Indicator 0.2.2: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity conservation management plans developed using participatory national and sub-national planning processes.

Approach for Objective 2

Under Objective 2 to improve constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development, the project:

- Improve dialogue employing new, as well as tested, mechanisms to promote better decision-making and enhance equity across various types of forest management.
- Strengthen constituencies of public opinion to influence decisions on allocating forests to other land uses.

The achievement of the overall program outcomes requires a shared understanding of the objectives and strategies for forest management within the target landscapes that is consistent with, as well as informs, the national and sub-national dialogues on forest governance. Establishing such understanding entails accurate information on the socio-economic and biological contexts of the landscapes, safe spaces to discuss and develop sustainable approaches to management, stakeholders willing and able to understand and utilize information, and the reconciliation of contending development objectives and plans, with resulting negotiations to balance competing tradeoffs.

The project team approaches the process of disseminating information by supporting the development of effective dialogues on forest management and economic development at the sub-national level, focusing its efforts on building the capacity of stakeholders to collect and utilize information and engage government decision makers, the private sector and other stakeholders in the most effective manner. The information developed in forums and the lessons learned from their usage are imparted into national level discussions as part of a coherent presentation of information from project sites.

Conservation management and community participation are at different stages of development in the two project landscapes and, hence, the tasks under this objective will differ to some extent in each of those landscapes. In the EPL, large conservation areas have previously been declared and there is an extensive history of management, with some existing consultation structures, including site-level systems.

A Provincial Sub-Committee on Forests, Biodiversity Conservation and Development, on which to base prospective planning, which was supported by the Asia Development Bank during the implementation of the first phase of its Biodiversity Conservation Corridors project, has been reassessed in Mondulkiri and with the support of the Provincial Governor will be reactivated. The Provincial Sub-Committee on Forests, Biodiversity Conservation and Development was an effective mechanism to integrate environmental and social priorities into

land-use planning decisions at the provincial level through the establishment of the unit in provincial offices at the request of the provincial authorities.

Conditions in the PLL are at a much earlier stage of evolution, with active debate over the siting of conservation areas, other land-use designations - particularly economic land concessions and mining concessions - and the level of involvement of local communities in management decision-making processes. This has resulted in a smaller number of institutionalized consultation structures in the PLL. There are, nevertheless, active community networks with which the SFB project will interact in seeking to increase the level of constructive engagement between local communities and government organizations.

In both the EPL and the PLL, the project team will extend the role that the national Commune Development Planning (CDP) process assumes in advancing community interests in forest management, particularly in view of potential legal changes that may occur with prospective review of the Forestry Law.

The Project will coordinate closely with line ministries, especially those of the FA and MOE, to ensure that local-level priorities are linked to, and reconciled with, national-level planning. The advancement of the process will continue to depend to some extent on the allocation of local government budgets, but funds to support the process will be provided in the EPL through the ADB Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project with which project partners WCS and WWF remain engaged.

The SFB will achieve Objective 2 through three sub-objectives that collectively concentrate on building technical and organizational capacities of relevant actors and developing the structures required to enable multi-stakeholder decision-making to:

- i) Enhance stakeholder participation in formal national and sub-national planning processes.
- ii) Increase the level of understanding among stakeholders of forest management options through awareness raising and the generation of information.
- iii) Strengthen the communication skills of stakeholders, especially local community representatives, to implement effective and equitable government management processes.

Sub-Objective 2.1

Sub-Objective 2.1: Effective stakeholder participation in national and sub-national planning processes affecting forest land management and economic development increased.

Objective Indicator 0.2.2: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity conservation management plans developed using participatory national and sub-national planning processes. (Year 1 – 0; Year 2 - 6; LOP – 20)

In each of the landscapes, support to participatory multi-stakeholder dialogue follows a similar format which incorporates these steps:

- Use and follow up the recommendation of the PLL scoping of key stakeholders to support full participation.

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- Facilitate multi-stakeholder forums to allow for information to be shared and broader access to decision making.
- Support capacity building of these groups to strengthen engagement through representation, understanding and the use of information, feedback and consultation.

Activities occur across the full range of sub-national venues and inform and influence national debate through presentation of a coherent representation of forest management priorities in the selected landscapes. The balance of those activities will vary between sites due to differences in existing management structures and the capacity of existing civil society and indigenous groups.

In the Eastern Plains Landscape, the large existing conservation areas, combined with a strong conservation focus of many local groups, provide an excellent basis to develop participatory stakeholder dialogues. Activities emphasize the strengthening of existing and evolving structures at different levels and facilitating the flow of information.

In the Prey Lang Landscape, an active process of stakeholder dialogue has previously been initiated with a focus on efforts to establish a Protection Forest in the core of the landscape. Local communities have expressed support for increased protection for Prey Lang, but want greater participation in the demarcation and management process. No landscape-scale forum for dialogue yet exists, however, and much must be accomplished to improve communications and links among existing networks and groups.

The most pressing task in Prey Lang is to strengthen and expand the constituency that supports the enhanced protection of the landscape. This will have a pivotal effect on the direction that forest management takes in the Prey Lang Forest. The will engage in an awareness raising initiative and will promote dialogue through a variety of formal and informal channels. In collaboration with community groups and networks, the project supports stakeholder groups to organize, develop and present information related to the area and facilitate progress toward its legal designation as a Protection Forest.

Since the PLL extends over four provinces, this requires both considerable coordination of different stakeholder groups and the occurrence at a number of levels to allow for those different groups to understand the broader discussion and gain effective representation at the provincial level. The project targets initial efforts in the raising awareness, organizing these various interest groups and developing coherent objectives for Prey Lang within these constituencies.

Activities and Tasks

Activities 2.1.1

Promote multi-stakeholder forums to allow for information/data collection and sharing for conflict resolution and mobilize synergies of those stakeholders to strengthen their engagement through representation, understanding and the use of information, feedback and consultation in forest and biodiversity conservation management decisions.

Tasks

- a) Coordinate consultation workshops with stakeholders on conflict resolution facilitation processes and ensure its application in addressing existing and emerging conflicts.
- b) Facilitate constructive dialogues with and between stakeholders, including government line ministries and provincial offices, on forest management issues, biodiversity conservation and governance. This will include issues and concerns identified in previous studies, such as the project’s scoping study, Capacity Building Needs Assessments, and various workshops conducted in the first year of the project.
- c) Facilitate community engagement on management of the proposed Prey Lang Protection Forest and its draft sub-decree.
- d) Provide technical and grant support to community groups and networks to allow them to emerge as a more effective body for community-based natural resource management and support their efforts to develop fact-based positions and actions regarding the proposed Prey Lang Protected Forest and the broader landscape surrounding it.
- e) Facilitate and support the organization of an annual workshop to review achievements in the three protected areas in the EPL - the Mondulkiri Protected Forest, Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, and Seima Protection Forest and review plans of government line departments, NGOs, and other government offices to mitigate impacts of climate change and enhance contributions of biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development in the landscape.
- f) When requested by provincial governors in the provinces in which the project is active, promote the development of sustainable consultation mechanisms that provincial governors can use to dialogue with community forest groups, NGOs, human rights organizations, and other stakeholders.

Activities 2.1.2

Provide technical and organizational support to community groups and networks, such as organizational capacity building, to broaden their opportunities and efforts to develop a larger and more informed constituency with the capabilities, as well as self-assurance, to articulate issues and priorities to its members and to effectively co-manage forests and biodiversity conservation through the SFB project’s Small Grants program.

Tasks

- a) Organize orientation workshops with Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and development partners on the project’s Small Grants program in the PLL and EPL.
- b) Support CBOs and development partners who meet the project criteria to effectively co-manage forests and biodiversity conservation through the project’s Small Grants program.
- c) Support CBOs and development partners to mobilize resources through local contributions to construct community meeting halls in Community Forests, Community-based Production Forest areas, Community Conservation Forests, Community Protection Areas and Indigenous Community Land Title areas.

- d) Support the Forestry Administration Cantonment to conduct periodic Community Forestry meetings at the provincial level with participants drawn from all Community Forestry members in the EPL and PLL and local authorities to share progress, lessons learned, and discuss issues and identify the means for improving communications and establishing a Community Forestry mechanism for intervention.

Activities 2.1.3

Promote increased community participation, especially of underrepresented groups, such as women, youth, elderly and indigenous people, in annual government planning processes, including Commune Development Planning, District Integration Workshops and Provincial Planning.

Tasks

- a) Encourage sub-national government authorities in the PLL and EPL to share their schedules on Commune Development Planning, District Integration Workshops (DIW) and Provincial Planning and support community networks in integrating Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Biodiversity Conservation into these planning processes, and promote grassroots planning for, and participation in, local government planning exercises.
- b) Facilitate workshops/dialogues on mainstreaming NRM and Biodiversity Conservation issues and priorities into the annually rolling Commune Investment Program (CIP) in each landscape and provide support for the implementation of those CIPs with NRM and Biodiversity Conservation integrated. This includes community consultations to ensure their engagement in the review of the CIP and DIW processes to advise on the inclusion of NRM and Biodiversity Conservation.

Activities 2.1.4

Support and extend the role of a provincial sub-committee on forests, biodiversity conservation and development formed in Mondulkiri province to facilitate dialogues and coordination among EPL stakeholders in addressing forest, biodiversity and development concerns and priorities.

Tasks

- a) On the basis of the review of the former Provincial Conservation Planning Unit (PCPU) and the consultation workshop organized in the first year of the project, develop Terms of Reference, mandate, roles and responsibilities, membership to ensure that women are well represented on the sub-committee, and structure and functions and make all necessary arrangements to obtain approval from provincial authorities for the establishment of a provincial Sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity Conservation and Development in Mondulkiri.
- b) Support the provincial Sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity Conservation and Development to organize workshops to address forest and biodiversity conservation issues in the EPL with the engagement of the private sector and civil society organizations in government planning processes to provide a more comprehensive

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stakeholder perspective on pragmatic means for resolving issues and conflicts associated with competing land uses.

- c) Build capacities of the provincial Sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity Conservation and Development in sourcing support from other stakeholders or development partners to sustain its operation.
- d) Coordinate with the ADB Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project in the EPL and use the provincial Sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity Conservation and Development and individual commune councils to promote more open procedures while developing the skills of local community representatives, including those associated with Community Forests, Community Protected Areas, Community Conservation Forests, and Indigenous Community Land Titles to engage in those planning processes.

Activities 2.1.5

Explore the possibility to support the inter- and intra-provincial coordination meetings within and among the four provinces in the PLL to address forest and biodiversity conservation issues in the landscape with the engagement of stakeholders in government planning processes to provide a more comprehensive stakeholder perspective on pragmatic means for resolving issues and conflicts associated with competing land uses in the PLL.

Tasks

- a) Conduct consultations with the Forestry Administration and Provincial Administrations in the four provinces in the PLL and seek their support and cooperation for the establishment of inter-provincial, multi-stakeholder mechanisms to address forest and biodiversity conservation issues in the PLL.
- b) Develop draft Terms of Reference, mandate, membership (in order to ensure that women are well represented in the structure), roles and responsibilities, and structure and functions and make all necessary arrangements to obtain approval from the Forestry Administration and Provincial Administration in the four PLL provinces to establish inter-provincial, multi-stakeholder mechanisms to address forest and biodiversity conservation issues in the PLL.
- c) Mobilize and coordinate resources to support the inter-provincial, multi-stakeholder mechanisms to address forest and biodiversity conservation issues in the PLL and organize workshops to address forest and biodiversity conservation issues in the PLL with the engagement of stakeholders in government planning processes to provide a more comprehensive stakeholder perspective on pragmatic means for resolving issues and conflicts associated with competing land uses.
- d) Establish and enhance links with the Provincial Community Forestry Coordination Committees in the four target provinces of the PLL.

Activities 2.1.6

The Project will promote awareness among all Cambodians of the values inherent in its natural resources through an awareness campaign targeting several influential and important

populations. This awareness campaign will be politically neutral and will focus on the positive aspects of forest conservation, flourishing biodiversity, and the value gained from well-managed forests, such as improved resilience to climate change and the intrinsic value of increased biodiversity on current and future generations of Cambodians.

The design and implementation of awareness raising activities is intended to build commitment and support for improved forest management and biodiversity conservation by raising the profile of the importance of forestry and biodiversity conservation across specific populations in Cambodia, especially youth, planner, decision makers, and the international community. The campaign will include interactive and educational activities that should result in increased cooperation and a better understanding of the value of forest conservation, adaption to climate change, and enhanced biodiversity.

Tasks

- a.) Create broad awareness about the value of Cambodia's remaining forests and the importance of conserving forests and biodiversity, especially in relation to improved resilience to climate change. The activities will be people-centered and highlight the caretakers of forests, such as forest rangers/patrollers, community forest management committees, and engaged private and public agencies and persons.
- b.) Raise awareness of the effects of forest degradation on livelihoods, potential for increased flooding and droughts, diminished food production capacity, reduction or elimination of entire animal species and its habitat, and the consequences of climate change. This objective will be addressed from a positive angle, not a negative, fear-based angle.
- c.) Encourage an exchange of ideas and improve dialog in a manner that initiates activities that halt further forest degradation and the loss of areas of biodiversity significance and key species. The activities will present strategies and tactics for implementing long-term solutions to deforestation, improving biodiversity, and increasing the adaption to climate change.
- d.) Facilitate government officers, students, youth, forest communities, private sector persons, NGOs, and other stakeholders to engage in dialogue on the subjects surrounding deforestation, biodiversity conservation and climate change, and encourage a situation where it is attractive and easy for these persons to play key and positive roles in supporting forest and biodiversity conservation. The term, private sector, is inclusive of business persons, farmers, forest community members and the general public who will benefit from improved forest management.

Key Deliverables

- Develop a dialogue/coordination plan to engage stakeholders in each of the project's landscapes.
- Facilitate training to orient community and civil society network leaders to understand how to use evidence and information to effectively develop positions and promotes their positions.

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- Enhance community engagement and consultation on management of the proposed Prey Lang Protected Forest.
- Provincial sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity Conservation and Development in place to coordinate and facilitate issues related to forest and biodiversity conservation in the EPL.
- Increase stakeholders’ participation in provincial-level development planning facilitated by provincial coordination mechanisms to address forest and biodiversity conservation concerns and priorities in the EPL and PLL.
- Establish conflict management and information sharing mechanism within the existing government structure in Mondulkiri.
- Regular dialogues and round table discussions on forest management issues and concerns facilitated at the sub-national level.
- Approve mechanism by the provincial administration to coordinate issues to forest management and biodiversity conservation.
- Small grants provided to CBOs and development partners in the PLL and EPL.
- Forty-two commune plans (34 in the PLL and 8 in the EPL) with concrete activities related to natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation.
- Provincial Sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity Conservation and Development is in place to coordinate and facilitate issues related to forest and biodiversity conservation in the EPL.
- Increased stakeholders’ participation in provincial-level development planning facilitated by the provincial coordination mechanisms to address forest and biodiversity conservation concerns and priorities in the PLL.

Sub-Objective 2.2

Sub-Objective 2.2: Stakeholder understanding of forest land management, REDD+, biodiversity conservation, Community-based Natural Resource Management, and relevant economic development planning issues strengthened.

Sub-Objective Indicator 2.2.1: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub-national planning process. Year 2: 6

Various tools have been used to promote improved fact-based decision-making in the Eastern Plains and a broad-based overview of ecosystem service values was conducted in Prey Lang under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) project previously supported under USAID. There is a demand for more and better use of tools such as these to highlight ecosystem services in the landscapes, estimate, or assess in a collective stakeholder process, the economic values which might be associated with those services, and determine the manner in which those services might be affected by alternative development plans and policies. The assessments of potential markets for those services in the two landscapes will be undertaken in the second year of the project.

The results of using these various decision-making tools in field applications in collaboration with the Forestry Administration and the Ministry of Environment will be mainstreamed into existing planning processes. This will include the landscape-wide debate over the management of Prey Lang, formal provincial development planning processes, management plan development for individual conservation areas, and the development of landscape/provincial REDD+ activities. The SFB project will enhance the impacts of the mainstreaming of these activities with a communications strategy to assist in the development of a broad constituency for environmental governance.

The basis of effective forest management in Prey Lang will be to incorporate layers of protected forests and secure community land with dense forest forming a core surrounded by linked community-use forests with community and mixed-use land in outer areas. This will link with the Preah Vihear Protected Forest to provide connectivity across the landscape. Community networks and groups in Prey Lang are seeking co-management of the forest at a landscape level in order to ensure consistent management across the forest and leverage community resources into its protection.

Product strategy includes the provision of assistance and safe spaces for community networks to conduct campaigns at the local and sub-national, as well as national, levels to garner public support for their participation in management processes.

The project will continue to contribute, as well, to the enhancement of the content of the Open Development Cambodia (ODC) public access website and the creation of a Khmer language version of it, which will enable a much wider cross-section of Cambodian society to access and use the information that is posted on that site and shared with local communities and networks by means of direct outreach, as well as by conveying the information through NGO conduits.

Activities and Tasks

Activities 2.2.1

Increase the technical abilities required for fact-based decision-making, including further development of Open Development Cambodia (ODC).

Tasks

- a) Initiate land use, biodiversity and ecosystem services mapping in the EPL by reviewing data collection and mapping methods and standardize protocols for InVEST by national and international consultants to provide a sound basis for the incorporation of more effective assessments of the potential impacts of development activities on forest resource management plans and the review of available management options and strategies.
- b) Facilitate technical assistance to the socialization of the InVEST decision-making tool and outputs at provincial and commune level in the EPL.
- c) Conduct further studies and modeling in relation to the proposed Prey Lang Protection Forest by national and international consultants and disseminate the results to inform the national dialogue on improved land-use planning using local and regional institutions to strengthen capacities.

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- d) Continue to support the development of the ‘Cambodia Country Page’ on the regional USAID LEAF project’s ‘REDD Desk’ to facilitate the exchange of information on REDD+ in collaboration with the Forestry Administration and in-country stakeholders, as well as external development partners.
- e) Contribute to the creation and update of a Khmer language version of the Open Development Cambodia public information website and continue to post information on the web platform, including various time series, such as historical Landsat images from 1975, 1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010 which are available through USAID’s Regional Development Mission for Asia, as well as periodic updates of Landsat images, covering the entire country to provide the means for independent assessments of land cover changes over time in the two landscapes.

The ODC will encourage public participation in forest monitoring, particularly with the Khmer interface, and enable and inform analysis by other individuals and groups. ODC’s approach will provide a prelude to distributed Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, as well as their complement in providing stakeholders with opportunities to scrutinize images for visible signs of deforestation that might trigger preventive action.

The site will also incorporate data from various mapping and survey activities pursued by the project through biodiversity tracking, REDD+ assessments, InVEST, SMART and other Civil Society Organizations’ (CSOs) mapping.

Activities 2.2.2

Develop and conduct awareness activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples’ rights, access to natural resources and biodiversity conservation.

Tasks

- a) In the EPL and PLL, develop and conduct awareness and outreach activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples’ access to natural resources, as well as opportunities to participate in forest management processes through the Training of Trainers with a particular emphasis on youth and women, with a target of 30% women.
- b) Conduct awareness-raising workshops on local governance processes and the manner in which stakeholders might participate in and advise those processes.
- c) Share scientific and socio-economic information via social media, radio, and network meetings.
- d) Organize biodiversity and socio-cultural campaigns in the EPL and PLL, as well as nationally, such as through biodiversity fairs.
- e) Support and engage with other campaigns by government and other organizations on forest management- and biodiversity conservation-related legislation/sub-decrees.

Key Deliverables for Year 2

- Hydrologic and modeling studies in the PLL completed and circulated.

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- Establishment and update of the ‘Cambodia Country Page’ and ‘Knowledge Management Platform’ for REDD.”
- Khmer language version of Open Development Cambodia public information website completed, updated and with open access to the public, including orientation to PLL stakeholders at local and national levels.
- Ongoing updates of Open Development Cambodia and enhanced content, including monthly updates on Landsat images of forest cover in the project’s two landscapes.
- Community groups/networks and associated civil society organizations advised by the project team to frame their discussions of forest issues and concerns in a constructive manner to contribute to productive public dialogue and facilitate the development of an effective co-management partnership with the Forestry Administration.
- Conflict management and information sharing mechanism established within the existing government structure in Mondulkiri.
- Regular dialogues/round table discussions on forest management issues and concerns facilitated at the sub-national level.
- Use conflict management and dialogue mechanisms supported and adopted by the Provincial Governor’s Office to solve issues raised by communities and other stakeholders.

Sub-Objective 2.3

Sub-Objective 2.3: Dialogue skills of relevant stakeholders, including local communities, government, and the private sector, improved to engage with one another on forest and resource management issues.

Sub-Objective Indicator 2.3.1: (Same as 2.1.1) Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub-national planning process.

This activity supports the others by building awareness and dialogue skills. The SFB project strives to strengthen capacities of community-based organizations, civil society and government groups from local to national levels, and the private sector to engage in and implement effective and equitable governance processes. Project initiatives include the following:

- Organize workshops, local stakeholder discussions and information campaigns that promote the skills required to effectively negotiate better implementation of legal rights, gain fair access to natural resources, participate in local planning processes and resolve conflicts.
- Identify and implement effective approaches to engage the private sector through means which include the provision of outreach capacity building initiatives to assist the private sector to understand local community interests and become more proficient in engaging local communities through conflict resolution with more developed grievance processes in succeeding years of the project.

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- Conduct activities targeting groups which are typically marginalized, especially women and the very poor and ethnic minority communities, to ensure that they are aware of existing opportunities and have access to the training that they might require.
- Conduct specific awareness raising around the framework for REDD+ safeguards to provide support to implementation of REDD+ safeguards in the two landscapes and ecosystem services at the sub-national and local levels.

Activities 2.3.1

Build capacity of stakeholders on topics such as facilitation and discussion and negotiation skills, conflict resolution/transformation, landscape functions and people, analysis and problem solving, laws (forestry, land use, indigenous people's rights, etc.), forest patrols, community media, gender and youth, effective participation in local governance processes, documentation and reporting, including use of maps at local level to inform planning.

Tasks

- a) Based on the findings of the CBNA, design training programs and methodologies on topics targeted in Activities 2.3.1 and others, as identified by the CBNA.
- b) Develop, review, adapt and translate standard RECOFTC and other appropriate training materials on those identified topics for specific target trainees and participants. Materials are adapted to local conditions in consultation with project partners and local stakeholders (e.g., community-based organizations).
- c) Mainstream gender perspective and implement the training programs.
- d) Provide the community structure/groups the skills through training to utilize such information to encourage more rational discussions of natural resource management issues.
- e) Coordinate with the ADB Biodiversity Conservation Corridors project on providing support to community patrol teams in community co-managed areas across the EPL, including Community Forests and Indigenous Community Land Title areas.
- f) Provide training and capacity building on conflict mediation and negotiation skills among Community Conservation Forest and Community Protected Area leaders in the EPL and PLL.

Key Deliverables for Year 2

- Training and capacity building on facilitation and discussion and negotiation skills, conflict resolution/transformation, landscape functions and people, analysis and problem solving, laws (forestry, land use, indigenous people's rights, and so on), forest patrols, community media, gender and youth, effective participation in local governance processes, documentation and reporting, including the use of maps at the local level to inform planning in the PLL and EPL for sub-national and national leaders.
- Training Series for Community Conservation Forests, Community Protected Areas, and other CSO leaders and local governance representatives on:

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- Leadership and values formation for conservation and biodiversity protection through community leaders.
- Community outreach processes to promote equitable development, or balance, between economic and conservation goals.
- Leveraging stakeholder groups to raise demands for balanced development.
- Conflict mediation and negotiation processes.

Objective 2 Key Results for Year 2

- Training network leaders and activists to use evidence and information to develop positions and debate constructively.
- Enhanced community engagement and consultations on management of the proposed Prey Lang Protected Forest.
- Provincial sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity Conservation and Development established to coordinate and facilitate issues related to forests and biodiversity conservation in the EPL.
- Increased stakeholders' participation in provincial-level development planning facilitated by provincial coordination mechanisms to address forest and biodiversity conservation concerns and priorities in the PLL and EPL.
- Hydrologic and modeling studies in the PLL completed and the results disseminated.
- Khmer language version of Open Development Cambodia public information website completed.
- Ongoing updates of Open Development Cambodia and enhanced content, including monthly updates on Landsat images of forest cover in the two landscapes.
- Training and capacity building on topics including facilitation and discussion and negotiation skills, conflict resolution/transformation, landscape functions and people, analysis and problem solving, laws (forestry, land use, indigenous people's rights, etc.), forest patrols, community media, gender and youth, effective participation in local governance processes, documentation and reporting, including the use of maps at local levels to inform planning in the PLL and the EPL, as well as for sub-national and national leaders.
- Training program developed on the basis of the result of the Community Based Needs Assessment and implemented in the PLL.

Objective 2 Key Indicators for Year 2

0.2.1. Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as a result of USG assistance (Year 1 – 5; Year 2 – 13; LOP - 55)

0.2.2, 2.1.1, 2.2.1, and 2.3.1. Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub-national planning process (Year 1 – 0; Year 2 - 6; LOP – 20)

Table - Objective 2 Key Deliverables for Year 2

| Sub-Objective 2.1: Effective stakeholder participation in national and sub-national planning processes affecting forest land management and economic development increased. | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Activities | Key Deliverables | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Contributions to Indicators |
| 2.1.1: Promote multi-stakeholder fora to allow for information/data collection and sharing, conflict resolution and to mobilize synergies of those stakeholders to strengthen their engagement through representation, understanding and the use of information, feedback and consultation in forest and biodiversity conservation management decisions | Dialogue/coordination plan in each of the project’s landscapes | x | | | | 0.2.2. Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub-national planning processes. |
| | Orientation of network leaders and activists to evidence and information to develop positions and use information effectively | x | x | x | x | |
| | Enhanced community engagement on management of the proposed Prey Lang Protected Forest | x | x | x | x | |
| | Conflict management and information sharing mechanism established within the existing government structure in Mondulkiri | | x | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.2.1: Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as result of USG assistance • 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub – national planning process |
| | When requested by provincial governors in the provinces in which the project is active, promote the development of sustainable consultation mechanisms that provincial governors can use to dialogue with community forest groups, NGOs, human rights organizations, and other stakeholders. | x | x | x | x | |

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|---|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| <p>2.1.2: Provide community groups/networks and support organizations with technical support to broaden their opportunities and efforts to develop a larger and more informed constituency with the capabilities, as well as self-assurance, to clearly articulate issues and priorities of concern to its members, and effectively co-manage forests and biodiversity conservation through the direct funding of activities, as well as by means of the use of the project’s Small Grants mechanism</p> | <p>Small Grants provided to CBOs and development partners in the PLL and EPL</p> | <p>x</p> | <p>x</p> | <p>x</p> | <p>x</p> | <p>2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub –national planning processes</p> |
|---|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|

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| | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| <p>2.1.3: Promote increased community participation, especially underrepresented groups such as women, youth, elderly and indigenous people, in annual government planning processes, including Commune Development Planning, District Integration Workshops and Provincial Planning</p> | <p>42 commune plans (34 in the PLL and 8 in the EPL) with concrete activities related to natural resource management and/or biodiversity</p> | <p>x</p> | | <p>x</p> | <p>x</p> | <p>2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub –national planning processes</p> |
| <p>2.1.4 Support and extend the role of a Provincial Sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity Conservation and Development formed in Mondulkiri province to facilitate dialogue among EPL stakeholders in addressing forest, biodiversity and development concerns and priorities</p> | <p>Provincial Sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity Conservation and Development is in place to coordinate and facilitate issues related to forest and biodiversity conservation in the EPL</p> | <p>x</p> | <p>x</p> | | | <p>0.2.1: Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as a consequence of USG assistance</p> |

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| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| <p>2.1.5: Explore the possibility and support the inter- and intra- provincial coordination meetings within and among the four provinces in the PLL to address forest and biodiversity conservation issues in the landscape with the engagement of stakeholders in government planning processes to provide a more comprehensive stakeholder perspective on pragmatic means for resolving issues/conflicts associated with competing land uses in PLL</p> | <p>Increased stakeholders’ participation in provincial-level development planning facilitated by the provincial coordination mechanisms to address forest and biodiversity conservation concerns and priorities in the PLL</p> | | | x | x | <p>0.2.1: Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as a consequence of USG assistance</p> |
| <p>2.1.6: Promote awareness among all Cambodians of the values inherent in its natural resources through an awareness campaign targeting several influential and important populations</p> | <p>Increased cooperation and a better understanding of the value of forest conservation, adaption to climate change, and enhanced biodiversity</p> | | x | x | x | <p>0.2.1: Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as a consequence of USG assistance</p> |

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| Sub-Objective 2.2: Stakeholder understanding of forest land management, REDD+, biodiversity conservation, CBNRM, and relevant economic development planning issues strengthened. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.2.1: Increase the technical abilities required for fact-based decision-making – further development and update Open Development Cambodia | Inception report for InVEST process | x | | | | 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub –national planning process |
| | Hydrologic and modeling reports in the PLL broadly distributed | x | | | | |
| | Khmer language version of Open Development Cambodia public information website fully operational and promoted to PLL and EPL stakeholders | x | x | x | x | |
| | Ongoing updates of Open Development Cambodia and enhanced content, including periodic updates on Landsat images of forest cover, and integration of data/information generated from SFB and related work (InVEST, SMART, biodiversity surveys, CSO mapping) wherever appropriate. | x | x | x | x | |
| 2.2.2: Develop and conduct awareness activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples’ rights, access to natural resources and biodiversity conservation | Community groups/networks and associated civil society organizations advised by the project team to frame their discussion of forest issues and concerns in a constructive manner to contribute to productive public dialogue and facilitate the development of an effective co-management partnership with the Forestry Administration | x | x | x | x | 0.2.1: Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as a consequence of USG assistance |

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| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| <p>2.2.3 Facilitate multi-stakeholder forum to allow information to be shared and influence decision making processes</p> | <p>Conflict management and information sharing mechanism established within the existing government structure in Mondulkiri</p> | x | x | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.2.1: Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon as a consequence of USG assistance |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular dialogue/ round table discussions on forest management issues and concerns facilitated at the sub-national level Approved mechanism supported and adopted by the Provincial Governor’s Office, and more issues – in form and in function - brought forward to resolve | x | x | x | x | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub-national planning process |

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| Sub-Objective 2.3: Dialogue skills of relevant stakeholders (community, government, and private sector) improved to engage with one another on forest and resources issues | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p>2.3.1: Build capacity of stakeholders on topics such as facilitation and discussion and negotiation skills, conflict resolution/transformation, landscape functions and people, analysis and problem solving, laws (forestry, land use, indigenous people’s rights, etc.), forest patrols, community media, gender and youth, effective participation in local governance processes, documentation and reporting, including use of maps at local level to inform planning.</p> | <p>Training and capacity building on facilitation and discussion and negotiation skills, conflict resolution/transformation, landscape functions and people, analysis and problem solving, laws (forestry, land use, indigenous people’s rights, etc.), forest patrols, community media, gender and youth, effective participation in local governance processes, documentation and reporting, including use of maps at local level to inform planning in the PLL and the EPL for sub-national and national leaders</p> | x | x | x | x | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.2.1. and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/biodiversity conservation • 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub – national planning process |

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| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | <p>Training Series for Community Conservation Forest, Community Protected Areas, and other Civil Society Organization leaders and local governance representatives on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership and values formation for conservation and biodiversity protection through community leaders • Community outreach processes to promoting equitable development (balance between economic and conservation goals) • Leveraging stakeholder groups to raise demands for balanced development • Conflict mediation and negotiation processes | x | x | x | x | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|

Objective 3

Objective 3: Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.

Objective indicator 0.3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation as a result of USG assistance. Standard indicator. (Year 1 – 0; Year 2 – 30,000; LOP – 95,000)

Approach for Objective 3

Under Objective 3 to increase equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests, the project will:

- Promote income generation activities on the basis of timber, non-timber forest products, tourism, and biodiversity-friendly farm product commercial enterprises, as well as through benefit-sharing Payments for Environmental Services mechanisms such as REDD+ or involving other environmental services.
- Develop equitable benefit-sharing revenues from REDD+ and other environmental services in the project's two landscapes.

The clear legal rights, improved capacity and multi-stakeholder support developed under objectives 1 and 2 provide a sound basis for the promotion of income generation activities in four value chain areas covering 1) timber; 2) non-timber forest products; 3) tourism; and 4) biodiversity-friendly farm products.

The SFB project builds the capacity of local stakeholders and promotes the development of policy frameworks to enhance traditional and alternative income sources linked to improved forest management. This reduces unsustainable extraction of forest resources, while increasing interest in the protection of forest areas under productive use. Two broad sets of economic opportunities are supported to increase economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests: 1) direct sustainable use of forest resources and; 2) conservation payments under the REDD+ framework and other potential PES activities.

Development of forest-based enterprises from sustainably harvested timber, NTFPs, nature-based tourism, and biodiversity-friendly agricultural products will improve economic returns to communities and serve as incentives for them to conserve forests and support the sustainable management of those resources from which they derive the products and services which are marketed by those enterprises.

The maximization of economic benefits is achieved by providing technical expertise in management, processing, product development, and marketing. This leverages Cambodia-specific experiences of project partners in alternative income generation activities and PES and REDD+, the development of efficient processes that add product value, financial management and business support services, conservation-agricultural models, and supporting and linking community-based enterprises with private sector partners. The project's Small Grants fund will provide funding to support the implementation of promising alternative income generating options for improving community livelihoods.

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The SFB project will increase revenues from those products which have the highest potential through a value chain improvement approach and will scale-up existing activities on tourism, NTFPs - including honey, resin and, potentially, bamboo - promote the extension of their implementation to new sites, strengthen networks and community-to-community exchanges of knowledge within and between landscapes, and promote technical innovations in existing models.

This strategy will also utilize appropriate certification mechanisms applicable to the relevant value and supply chains and build capacities and opportunities to provide access to existing enterprise schemes. Certification opportunities will allow access to niche markets, such as eco- (or sustainable) products, organic products, and fair trade demand in the region, and will improve economic returns to local communities.

Negative impacts of commercializing forest products will be mitigated by strengthening resource management capacities of local communities, improving harvesting technologies, and introducing effective monitoring systems. In some cases, enforcement activities may have to be increased (e.g., to stop the illegal felling of resin trees for their timber value). Incomes from the four value chains will provide financing to support the sustainable management of Community Conservation Forests and Community Protected Areas by allocating portions of incomes for patrolling activities to prevent timber and wildlife poaching, forest clearing, and unsustainable extraction of forest resources. This model has been piloted in some NTFP and tourism enterprises in the EPL and will be replicated in other areas as appropriate.

Activities have been implemented in partnership with local communities since project inception and women and minority groups play a significant role in that process. This fosters leadership and self-assurance among local community members in these four value chain areas. The SFB project will assure the equitable sharing of increased economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests by strengthening, expanding and replicating community associations that have been developed in the EPL for the commercialization of sustainably-harvested forest products.

Local livelihoods will also be improved by establishing, implementing, testing and evaluating equitable benefit-sharing systems for distributing voluntary and/or carbon market funds secured through carbon credits and other potential PES demonstration activities in the EPL. Those advances will assist in the development of an equitable benefit-sharing mechanism for REDD+ revenues accruing to the Seima Protection Forest REDD+ Core Area pilot activity, which is expected to make carbon credit sales available during the life of the project.

Other potential PES demonstrations pilots that might be supported, especially from the second year of the project, include the raising of revenue from nature-based tourism within Protected Areas, or through other value chains, such as those associated with agricultural products, to pay for biodiversity conservation.

Most of the livelihood interventions in the project's initial stages will occur in the EPL where project partners WWF and WCS have established their presence and strong working relationships with local communities and sub-national authorities. Efforts in the PLL, meanwhile, are at an earlier stage of development and will focus primarily on implementing baseline studies using available secondary data from previous RECOFTC and Development Alternatives Incorporated (DAI) projects, as well as on gathering primary information on resources and markets. Interventions in the PLL initially describe the impacts that

deforestation and forest conversion have had on community livelihoods to provide a retrospective entry point to the development of secured sustainable community livelihood options which will be developed on the basis of assessments of available forest resources and market opportunities. The results will be used to inform the development of a range of livelihood activities, which may include some components of the four value chains developed in the EPL, as well as expansion of existing successful activities in the landscape.

Sub-Objective 3.1

Sub-Objective 3.1: Economic incentives for land use practices that reduce GHG emissions established in targeted landscapes.

Sub-Objective Indicator 3.1.1: Increase in income levels of target communities due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities as a result of USG assistance. (Year 1 – 0; Year 2 – 0; LOP – 50%)

Four value chains (timber, non-timber forest products, tourism, and biodiversity-friendly farm products), as well as benefit-sharing PES mechanisms such as REDD+ or involving other environmental services, will be promoted as income generating activities. These are ongoing activities in the EPL and under the SFB project will be scaled-up and strengthened. The funding anticipated for each enterprise group will be \$3,000-\$5,000 for non-timber forest products, up to \$30,000 for tourism facilities, and \$3,000-\$5,000 for biodiversity-friendly farm products.

The Project will explore replicating one or two of the values chains, and if considered to be effective, undertaken in the PLL. Other potential value chains will also be evaluated as part of the assessment of USAID’s Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Project to effectively build on those previous results. REDD+ and other potential PES approaches are expected to boost local incomes, as well, particularly as the result of carbon credits accrued in the voluntary market through the SPF REDD+ Core Area pilot activity.

Employing the project’s Small Grants fund, the project will establish mechanisms to support the development and implementation of income generating activities. Project partners will provide technical assistance on management of community-based enterprises by improving the sustainable use of natural resources and contributing to added value, product development and market links.

Studies and consultations for certification options, specifically with regard to the production of honey, were undertaken in the first year of the project. This included the identification of market demand for certified honey products and appropriate certification options. Activities for improving capacities of honey enterprise groups to meet certification requirements will be undertaken in the second year of the project after the certification mechanism has been identified and agreed.

Activities and Tasks

Activities 3.1.1

Implementation of the SFB Small Grants Program in the EPL and the PLL.

Task

- a) Initiate and accelerate the release of the quick-start and competitive Small Grants under the Small Grants Program in the EPL and the PLL on approval by USAID of the Small Grants Manual prepared in the first year of the project.

Activities 3.1.2

Identify core sets of communities in the PLL to engage in livelihood activities. SN2: Promote specific economic opportunities for local communities and other stakeholders.

Tasks

- a) Conduct livelihood and market assessments in communities in the PLL and expand activities to other communities in the landscape using a sustainable livelihoods assessment framework and value chain and market analyses.
- b) Select suitable livelihood enhancement projects in expansion villages on the basis of the results of the livelihood assessments and value chain and market analyses and other consultations. The primary focus of the initial assessments in communities in the PLL is on impacts of forest loss to provide an entry point to the development of a range of livelihood activities, which may include some components of the value chains developed in the EPL, as well as ongoing tourism and agricultural initiatives in the landscape.

Activities 3.1.3

Support enterprise development in the selected target villages in the EPL and PLL. In the PLL, finalize the selection of the pilot areas for livelihood development and initiate the process of identifying appropriate livelihood strategies.

Tasks

In the EPL

- a) Form new enterprise groups and strengthen existing enterprise groups to manage natural resources sustainably and ensure equitable benefits. This will encompass:
 - i) Facilitate selection and development of livelihood strategies in target villages where sustainable livelihood and value-chain assessments were conducted in the first year of the project.
 - ii) Organize community groups and establishment of internal control systems, including inventory and financial recording.
 - iii) Provide training and seed capital to start the enterprises.
 - iv) Collect baseline data as the basis for evaluating increases in household income.
 - v) Provide assistance to enterprise groups in the development of sustainable business plans.
 - vi) Provide assistance to enterprise groups in regard to the sourcing of additional funds.

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- vii) Facilitate the signing of agreements between enterprise groups and product buyers.
- b) Support capacity development of local communities and partners in regard to livelihoods management and the establishment of internal control systems and policies, and benefit sharing mechanisms, the provision of training on small and micro enterprise development, and the facilitation of exchange visits to other areas in the region.

In the PLL

- a) Conduct livelihood assessments in relevant targeted villages to identify livelihood development approaches using Market Analysis and Development (MA&D) or Community-based NTFP Enterprise (CBNE) processes.
- b) Conduct value chain and feasibility studies related to products identified in the livelihood assessments.
- c) Conduct socio-economic baseline surveys in the PLL.
- d) Conduct value chain and feasibility studies related to products identified in the livelihood assessments.
- e) Incorporate learning from ongoing initiatives in the PLL landscape, including those associated with community-based tourism enterprises and value chains associated with biodiversity-friendly agricultural commodities, such as Ibis Rice.
- f) Form enterprise groups and/or strengthen and expand existing enterprise groups as might be appropriate.
- g) Develop community-based tourism enterprises and provide training to local communities on nature-based tourism business planning.
- h) Strengthen capacities of local communities and partners on livelihood management and establishment of internal control systems and policies, and benefit sharing mechanisms, the provision of training on small and micro enterprise development, and the facilitation of exchange visits to the EPL or other areas in the region.

Activities 3.1.4

Expand and strengthen ongoing community-based timber production, NTFP, tourism, and other enterprises that provide for sustainable livelihoods. SN2: Promote specific economic opportunities for local communities and other stakeholders.

Tasks

- a) Conduct assessments of the sustainability and efficacy of resin harvesting technologies.
- b) Support the completion of the honey certification study initiated in the EPL in the first year of the project.
- c) Support the Mondulkiri Honey Group in sourcing funds to establish a provincial honey processing center.
- d) Expand the provincial honey network membership to other villages.

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- e) Assist in improving honey processing centers and honey marketing at the provincial and national levels.
- f) Strengthen nature-based tourism activities in the Seima Protection Forest and Preah Vihear Protected Forest, support their engagement with the private sector and build community capacity to manage those processes, including the incorporation of community-managed guesthouses.
- g) Assist the Community-based Production Forestry community in the EPL to conduct trial harvests and establish detailed business, marketing and benefit-sharing plans. The lessons learned from this enterprise will inform national policies on forestry and benefit-sharing and the Ibis Rice model by identifying new retailers and supporting the capacity building of the enterprise to ensure an appropriate sustainable business plan.
- h) Examine other models of livelihood development that require less financial and technical inputs from Project resources. When possible, implement a model based on the USAID Micro, Small and Medium Sized Project where the Project identified persons and groups with high potential and links then through other persons in the supply chain to build vision, skills and confidence to invest and develop enterprises.

Key Deliverables

- Approve Small Grants manual and solicit for grant-funded activities that complement and assist the SFB Project to meet the deliverables identified in this and following Work Plans.
- Identify the core set of communities in the PLL targeted for development of sustainable livelihood activities.
- Complete the socio-economic baseline report for the PLL.
- Complete the sustainable livelihood assessment report for PLL sites.
- Develop financial systems and policies for target enterprises in the EPL through enterprise development activities and the use of the SFB project's Small Grant funds.
- Conduct training on small enterprise development and management, such as on the topics of quality control, production, marketing, financial management.
- Establish and strengthen enterprise groups in pilot sites.
- Develop enterprise monitoring plans for targeted enterprises.
- Identify sustainable harvesting technologies for forest products.
- Complete honey certification study.
- Enhance capacity and infrastructure of community-based tourism.
- Strengthen systems for enterprise development, benefit-sharing and forest management in the Community-based Production Forestry community in the EPL.
- Develop plans for harnessing existing enterprises and extending enterprise development into the PLL based on the outcome of the sustainable livelihood assessment.

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- Develop business plans for bamboo, resin and honey enterprise groups.
- Establish pilot bamboo enterprise projects in two Community Protected Areas in the EPL.
- Establish resin enterprise projects in three Community Conservation Forests/Community Protected Areas.
- Develop enterprise groups formed or strengthened in the PLL, internal control systems established or improved, business plans.
- Establish the Mondulkiri Honey Network processing center in Mondulkiri, if as sustainable model for this Network can be identified.
- WWF will develop at least 15 Success Stories or Activity Updates to USAID approval in Year 2.

Sub-Objective 3.2

Sub-Objective 3.2: Payment for environmental service (PES) activities (e.g., REDD+) established or supported in targeted landscapes with equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms.

Sub-Objective Indicator 3.2.1: Number of PES agreements approved and implemented (Year 1- 0; Year 2 - 0; LOP – 4)

SFB project partner WCS has trialed several models of Payments for Environmental Services, which have been extensively researched (see Clements *et al.*, 2010, *Ecological Economics*, 69, 1283-1291). It has also developed the Seima Core Area REDD+ pilot activity with the purpose of establishing a benefit-sharing mechanism in 2014 and initiating the sale of carbon credits in 2015.

A vital concern, and learning from Cambodia's first REDD+ project in Oddar Meanchey, is to establish a transparent and secure fund-management mechanism for the collection and distribution of potential REDD revenues. Completing the Seima Protection Forest REDD+ Core Area pilot activity and assessment of potential purchasers of the services, including agricultural enterprises and tourism companies, and establishing pilot PES models is a project focus.

The development of the Ibis Rice model also provides an excellent example of a successful PES scheme wherein premiums on the agricultural product in the region is directly linked to biodiversity conservation and forest protection. This perspective will pave the way for broader REDD and PES structures and benefit-sharing systems to be established across the project's two landscapes in later years.

Opportunities to leverage the value of other biodiversity and ecosystem services, such as watershed protection, to improve local livelihoods will be identified through a series of assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services and values, as well as potential purchasers of those services.

Activities and Tasks

Activities 3.2

Initiate landscape ecosystem services assessments as inputs into the production of maps and databases to be used as decision-making platforms. SN2: Promote specific economic opportunities for local communities and other stakeholders.

Tasks

- a) Share the baseline data and ecosystem resource services mapping and valuation information associated with the planned use of the InVEST model with government decision makers at national and sub-national levels to
 - Reinforce the multiple values of project landscapes and support the case for landscape protection.
 - Support land use planning and management planning processes through contributions to the mapping of draft zonation plans in conservation areas and protected areas to ensure that higher level protection will be provided to the most critical landscape areas, as defined, in part, by the ecosystem mapping.

Activities 3.2.1

If requested by FA or MOE, initiate a landscape ecosystem services assessment as input in the production of a map and database that will be used as a decision making platform by FA or MOE.

Task

- a) Conduct an Ecosystem Services Assessment and Valuation report

Activities 3.2.2

Development of the Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ project benefit-sharing and fund management arrangements. SN2: Promote specific economic opportunities for local communities and other stakeholders.

Tasks

- a) Develop the concept for potential local benefit-sharing arrangements in consultation with other programs, including those of the regional USAID LEAF project and UN-REDD, to inform project activities with regard to best practices in the region.
- b) Undertake a review using legal assistance of potential modalities for fund management, including development of a Seima Protection Forest Trust Fund, in collaboration with the Forestry Administration, the government organization responsible for the management of the Seima Protection Forest.
- c) Conduct national and local consultations on the proposed benefit-sharing and fund management arrangements.

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- d) Explore partnerships with Conservation International (CI) and other stakeholders developing the REDD+ project in the PLL to ensure the incorporation of safeguards, equitable benefit sharing, and the use of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) through interactions with the REDD+ taskforce and exchanges of learning with the Seima REDD+ pilot activities.

Activities 3.2.3

Establishment of a conservation agriculture PES scheme in the PLL. (SN2: Promote specific economic opportunities for local communities and other stakeholders.

Tasks

- a) Based on a sustainable model of development, expand the Ibis Rice model of wildlife-friendly conservation agriculture into other villages in the Chhep II and Kampong Sralao communities.
- b) Provide assistance to the local enterprise partners in marketing and encouraging a broader level of distribution and access for Ibis Rice.
- c) Assist in developing and implementing the Ibis Rice business plan that will lead to a fully-sustainable local enterprise by 2016.

Activities 3.2.4

Establishment of a program of direct payments to local people for biodiversity protection as a model of PES. SN2: Promote specific economic opportunities for local communities and other stakeholders. Note that PES is not a term commonly used in the Cambodian government. Instead, for reports to FA and MOE, the SFB Project should use the term “conservation agreement.”

Tasks

- a) Develop a concept for a model PES program as a conservation concession agreement with local communities to reward protection of biodiversity and/or forests and forest resources in the EPL.
- b) Build capacity for Community Protected Areas and Community Conservation Forests to enable them to manage conservation concession agreements and facilitate community consultations on issues associated with the amounts of fees per hectare and conduct studies to determine appropriate costs using data from InVEST.
- c) Facilitate FPIC processes associated with conservation concession agreements.
- d) Review long-term financing requirements for the program and develop a sustainable financing strategy premised on the assessment of potential purchasers of the services, such as agricultural enterprises or tourism companies.
- e) Coordinate other donors to establish conservation concession agreements.

Key Deliverables

- Complete an ecosystem services assessment and valuation report.

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- Design an initial set of benefit-sharing recommendations for the Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ pilot activity and consult local communities and government.
- Design an initial set of fund management mechanisms for the Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ pilot activity consult local stakeholders and government.
- Continue to assess the business plan and development model for sustainably developing the Ibis Rice PES program for biodiversity conservation and forest protection.
- Design a financial strategy for a direct payments program for biodiversity conservation and forest protection.
- Target two sites within the Mondulkiri Protected Forest/Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and build the capacity for a conservation concession agreement, e.g., TRAF0 and CBET; monetary value of the agreements.

Sub-Objective 3.3

Sub-Objective 3.3: Community participation in income-generating activities broadened with a special focus on under-represented groups.¹

Sub-Objective Indicator 3.3.1: Number of people participating in income generating activities. (Year 1 – 0; Year 2 – 3,000; LOP – 30,000)

The Project will collaborate primarily with ethnic minority groups in the EPL and the PLL and build capacities of those groups in the sustainable management of forest resources, decision-making, resource use and benefit-sharing, as well as in managing income generating activities.

The Project will develop alternative livelihood strategies that encourage or promote women's participation. Assess existing benefit-sharing models in other countries, as well as in Cambodia, such as through the TransLinks PES Leader with Associates project that was supported by USAID in Preah Vihear province, will be assessed in terms of equity and the inclusion of women and ethnic groups and guidelines.

The SFB will also collaborate with the USAID regional LEAF project in several initiatives to improve gender equity in partnership with LEAF's regional program with Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN), UN-REDD and RECOFTC.

Activities 3.3.1

Mainstream improved participation of under-represented groups (notably women, the extreme poor, and ethnic minorities) into livelihood activities.

Tasks

- a) Review the study completed in the first year of the project to assess the roles of under-represented groups in forest resources use and management and develop interventions/strategies based on the findings of that study.

¹ NB: activities in sub objective 3.1 will also contribute to targets in Sub objective 3.3.

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- b) Provide a series of trainings targeted to women members of communities. Training topics will include i) Women’s leadership and values formation; ii) Dismantling gender inequality and promoting equitable self-development; and iii) Leveraging stakeholder groups to raise demands for gender equity.
- c) Explore successful stories for increasing economic empowerment for under-represented groups and replicate in the EPL and PLL.

Activities 3.3.2

Mainstream improved participation of often-marginalized groups, notably women, the extreme poor and ethnic minorities, into livelihood activities. SN2: Promote specific economic opportunities for local communities and other stakeholders.

Tasks

- a) Establish and implement a monitoring system for gender and ethnic minority participation in the EPL and mainstream it into all project activities, including training, workshops, and meetings.
- b) Employ a systematic approach to assure the full and effective representation of these groups in decision making and benefit-sharing and conduct sensitization exercises with government and decision makers.
- c) Provide awareness raising and training in techniques that community groups may use to improve community organization and increase equitable access to benefits for their members. This will include collaboration with the regional USAID LEAF project and the provision of financial and technical support for twenty participants to attend a national training workshop in Cambodia organized through LEAF to raise awareness of women’s roles in climate change mitigation and livelihood improvement. It would also extend to the provision of a Farmer to Farmer volunteer and a Gender Expert, who would collaborate with the SFB project’s Gender Advisor, in the development of a gender strategy to evaluate and break down gender barriers. The lessons learned as the result of those initiatives will highlight Cambodia’s leadership role on this issue and will be promoted throughout the region.

Activities 3.3.3

Evaluate level of equity and inclusion in the forest management and community enterprise/benefit-sharing models supported under the project and develop guidelines for improvement. SN2: Promote specific economic opportunities for local communities and other stakeholders.

Tasks

- a) Review current benefit-sharing models and identify areas for improvement.
- b) Implement improved benefit-sharing models in selected communities as might be appropriate.

Key Deliverables

- Develop strategies for incorporating under-represented groups.
- Design techniques to promote awareness raising and conduct training to improve participation of underrepresented groups.
- Conduct training series on women's leadership and values formation, dismantling gender inequality and promoting equitable self-development and leveraging stakeholder groups to raise demands for gender equity.
- Increase number of women participating in livelihood activities in the PLL and EPL.
- Develop guidelines and training and improved benefit-sharing models implemented in selected communities.

Objective 3 Key Results for Year 2

- Complete a series of capacity building activities on enterprise development and management.
- Form new enterprises that benefit local communities.
- Complete the ecosystem services assessment and valuation report.
- Develop the Seima Protected Forest Core Area REDD+ pilot activity benefit-sharing and fund management models.
- Design document and financial strategy for a PES program.
- Increase number of women participating in livelihood activities in the PLL and EPL.

Objective 3 Key Indicators for Year 2

- 0.3.1 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance
- 3.1.1 Increase in income levels of target communities due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities as a result of USG assistance
- 3.2.1 Number of PES agreements approved and implemented
- 3.3.1 Number of people participating in income generating activities

Table - Objective 3 Key Deliverables for Year 2

| Objective 3: Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased. | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Sub-Objective 3.1: Economic incentives for land use practices that reduce GHG emissions established in targeted landscapes | | | | | | |
| Activities | Key Deliverables | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Contributions to Indicators |
| 3.1.1. Implementation of the SFB Small Grants Program | Approved Small Grants manual Small grants are awarded | x | x | x | x | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.3.1 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance 3.1.1 Increased in income levels of target communities due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities as a result of USG assistance |
| 3.1.2. Identify core sets of communities in the PLL to engage in livelihood activities | List of core set of communities in the PLL in which to develop sustainable livelihood activities | x | x | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.3.1 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance 3.1.1 increased in income levels of target communities due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities as a result of USG assistance |
| | Socio-economic baseline report for the PLL | x | x | | | |
| | Sustainable livelihood assessment report for PLL sites | x | x | | | |
| 3.1.3. Support enterprise development in selected target villages in the | Business plans for bamboo, resin and honey enterprise groups | x | x | x | | |
| | Pilot bamboo enterprise projects established in two Community Protected Areas in the EPL | x | x | x | | |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| EPL and PLL | Resin enterprise projects established in three Community Conservation Forests/Community Protected Areas | x | x | | | |
| | Enterprise groups formed or strengthened in the PLL, internal control systems established or improved, business plan developed | x | x | x | x | |
| 3.1.4. Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and tourism enterprises in the EPL | Completed honey certification study | x | x | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.3.1: Number of people with increased benefits derived from sustainable resource management and/or biodiversity conservation • 3.1.1: increase in income levels of target communities due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities |
| | Mondulkiri Honey Network processing center in Mondulkiri established | | x | x | x | |
| | Enhanced capacity and infrastructure for community-based tourism – with USAID SFB funds, WCS will replicate the Thmat Peuy eco-tourism design in the Siema area | | | | | |
| | Enhanced systems for enterprise development, benefit-sharing and forest management in the Community-based Production Forestry area | | | | | |

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| Objective 3: Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased. Sub-objective 3.2: Payment for environmental service (PES) activities (e.g., REDD+) established or supported in targeted landscapes with equitable benefit sharing mechanisms. | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|----|----|----|---|
| Activities | Key Deliverables | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Contribution to Indicators |
| 3.2.1. Initiate a landscape ecosystem services assessment as input in the production of a map and database which will be used as a decision making platform | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystem services assessment and valuation report | | x | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2.1 Number of PES agreements approved and implemented |
| 3.2.2. Development of the Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ pilot activity benefit-sharing and fund management arrangements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial set of benefit-sharing recommendations designed and consulted on with local communities and government. Initial set of fund management mechanisms designed and consulted on with local stakeholders and government | x | x | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2.1 Number of PES agreements approved and implemented |

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| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| <p>3.2.3. Establishment of a conservation agriculture PES scheme in the PL</p> | <p>Business plan for the sustainable development of the Ibis Rice PES program for biodiversity conservation and forest protection.</p> | | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2.1 Number of PES agreements approved and implemented |
| <p>3.2.4. Establishment of program of direct payments to local people for biodiversity protection as a model of PES</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two sites within the Mondulkiri Protected Forest/Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary identified and capacitated for development of a conservation concession agreement, e.g. Tropical Forest Conservation and Venture Fund Project (TRAFO) and Community-based Ecotourism (CBET)*; monetary value of the agreements established <p>*Note: TRAFO and CBET conservation agreements are co-supported by other WWF Cambodia conservation efforts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design document and financial strategy for the PES program | | x | x | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2.1 Number of PES agreements approved and implemented |

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| Objective 3: Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased. Sub-Objective 3.3: Community participation in income-generating activities broadened, with a special focus on under-represented groups. | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|----|----|--|
| Activities | Key Deliverables | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Contribution to Indicators |
| 3.3.1. Mainstream participation of often-marginalized groups, notably women, the extreme poor and ethnic minorities, into livelihood activities | Develop strategies for incorporating under-represented groups | x | x | | | |
| | Techniques on providing awareness raising and training to improve participation of under-represented groups | x | x | x | | 3.3.1 Number of people participating in income generating activities |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training series conducted on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agency and relations: Women's leadership and values formation - Dismantling gender inequality and promoting equitable self-development - Leveraging stakeholder groups to raise demands for gender equity ▪ Increased number of women participating in livelihood activities in the EPL and PLL | x | x | x | x | 3.3.1 Number of people participating in income generating activities |

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| | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| <p>3.3.2. Evaluate level of equity and inclusion achieved under each of the forest management and community enterprise/benefit-sharing models supported by the project and develop guidelines for improvement</p> | <p>Develop guidelines and training and implement improved benefit-sharing model in selected communities</p> | <p>x</p> | <p>x</p> | | | <p>3.3.1 Number of people participating in income generating activities</p> |
| <p>3.3.3. Evaluate level of equity and inclusion in the forest management and community enterprise/benefit-sharing models supported under the project and develop guidelines for improvement.</p> | <p>Develop strategies for incorporating under-represented groups</p> | <p>x</p> | <p>x</p> | | | <p>1.4.1. Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance</p> |
| | <p>Techniques on providing awareness raising and training to improve participation of underrepresented groups</p> | <p>x</p> | <p>x</p> | <p>x</p> | <p>x</p> | <p>1.2.1. and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving USG-supported training in natural resources management and/biodiversity conservation</p> |

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

| No. | Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Remarks |
|----------|--|----|----|----|----|--|
| 1 | Assessment and survey | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Baseline survey will be conducted to four indicators | | | | | |
| | G.1: Deforestation rate in priority landscape decreased | | x | | | The survey will be conducted by consultant with support from Ecosystem Service Expert of Winrock home office and M&E Specialists for both landscapes, Prey Lang and Eastern plans landscapes |
| | G.3: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ e, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance | | x | | | |
| | 0.3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation as a result of USG assistance | | x | | | The baseline will be conducted only in Prey Lang landscapes. It will done by consultant |
| | 3.1.1: Increase in income levels of target communities due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities | | x | | | |
| 2 | Database Development | | | | | |
| | Develop database for tracking the results of SFB activities for both landscapes. M&E team will work with consultant to give the instruction of developing the database for SFB project | | x | x | | SFB will hire a consultant to development database |
| 3 | Ongoing Task | | | | | |
| | Verify/data check to CCF/CF/CPA | | x | x | x | M&E will work closely with SFB team to verify and data to be used and accurate |
| | Regular monitoring and data quality verification to SFB activities. | x | x | x | x | |
| | Ongoing tracking record of the beneficiary received supports from USAID SFB project | x | x | x | x | |
| | Provide training to local partner/sub-grantees on data collection for reporting. | | | x | x | |
| | Provide training to SFB team how to input data into database | | | x | x | |
| | Manage and maintain database system. | | x | x | x | |