

# PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

PIP No :

945

(To be allocated by MOP)

## **PART A : BASIC PROJECT INFORMATION**

(Must be completed in all cases)

1. PROJECT NAME: **CAMPAS, short for “Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia’s protected area system as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape”**
2. PROJECT DATES:
- PROJECT START: **6/28/2016**
- ESTIMATED COMPLETION: **9/30/2021**
3. TOTAL PROJECT COST: **\$4,718,182**
4. RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY: **Ministry of Environment**
- RESPONSIBLE UNIT: **General Secretariat for Sustainable Development (GSSD), MoE**
- អង្គភាពទទួលខុសត្រូវ: **អគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋាននៃក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដោយចីរភាព**
5. PROJECT STATUS: **Completed**

## *DETAILED PROJECT INFORMATION*

6. TYPE OF PROJECT: **Free-standing technical assistance**
7. SOURCE OF PROJECT FUNDING: **Grant**
8. THE POLICY AREA OF THE PENTAGON STRATEGY PHASE I THAT THIS PROJECT FALLS UNDER:V  
**Side 5. Strengthening of Governance of Private Sector and Businesses**
9. THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PROJECT TO ACHIEVE THE ABOVE POLICY:

**The project will contribute to enhancing management effectiveness of both national PAs system as well as national biodiversity conservation program, the mainstreaming of the values of biodiversity and PAs in the sub-national economic development plans, to support poverty alleviation in and around Pas in target sites, as well as enhancing landscape connectivity through the SFM practices. The latter also contributes to conserving forest carbon stock and carbon sequestrations which is one of the sustainable financing mechanism to enhance the participation and improve the livelihood of the local communities.**

10. SUPPORT TO CAMBODIA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPEMENT POLICY:

Does this Project support to the implementation of the Cambodia Industrial Development Policy? **No**

11. SECTOR:

**Environment and Conservation (includes Forestry sector)      Environment and Conservation, excluding Forestry Sector**

12. PROJECT LOCATION: (Describe the location of the project and its components.)

**Mondul Kiri,**

13. PROJECT OBJECTIVE: (Describe the major purpose of the project.)

**Project goal is to improve the sustainability of the Cambodia’s system of protected areas, mainstream biodiversity into production landscapes, and promote conservation of carbon stocks.**

**Project objective is to enhance Cambodia’s protected area management effectiveness and secure forest carbon through improving inter-sectoral collaboration, landscape connectivity and sustainable forest management.**

14. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: (Provide a description of the project and all its components.)

The CAMPAS project is directly in line with the GEF biodiversity focal area aiming to improve the sustainability of protected area systems—improving management effectiveness of over 4.5 million hectares of protected areas by reinforcing Cambodia’s national law enforcement system, and by developing and demonstrating coordinated planning, information management, institutional and financial arrangements around a unified national protected area vision, which is currently administered by three agencies with limited coordination and information-sharing. Cambodia is recognized as one of the priority countries for biodiversity conservation, holding four global eco-regions: Lower Mekong Dry Forests, Mekong River with the Tonle Sap floodplain, Cardamom Mountains Moist Forests, and Gulf of Thailand. The country’s unique natural riches includes the world’s largest natural freshwater lake fish, the Greater Mekong forests and river complex, and the largest contiguous block of natural forest remaining on the Asian continent’s mainland. Cambodia is sanctuary to about 1.6% of globally threatened species on the IUCN’s Red List, which includes 2.5% of globally threatened mammals, 2% of globally threatened birds, and 5% of globally threatened reptiles.

The project design comprises two major outcomes, one at the national level budgeted at USD 2,980,730 (from UNEP/GEF) and a supportive outcome at the demonstration site level. At the national level CAMPAS comprises three specific outputs, all oriented to strengthen unity and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management that explicitly addresses national system level issues through measures that include establishing the enabling environment at national level, through communications and awareness, strengthening protected area governance involving inter-agency cooperation, and demonstrating sustainable financing options. At the demonstration site level, the CAMPAS’s four outputs will deliver a sub-regional planning approach for the Eastern Plains Landscape that integrates protected areas and biodiversity conservation into sustainable development – with specific focus on forested landscape connectivity.

15. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: (Give reasons why this particular project is considered worthwhile.)

CAMPAS would also contribute to the achieving the results of the Cambodia UNDAF 2011-2015, which has as relevant outcomes:

- Outcome 1.2: Environment and Sustainable Development: ‘National and local authorities and private sector institutions are better able to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources ( fisheries, forestry, mangrove, land, and protected areas), cleaner technologies and responsive to climate change’- specifically its outputs:
- Biodiversity conservation and community based natural resource management for the enhancement of livelihoods mainstreamed into national and local development plans to promote poverty - environment linkages
- Capacity of public and private sectors strengthened to promote clean and environmentally friendly technologies and interventions for the reduction of GHG emissions, and improvement of resource productivity (e.g. SFM).

The project closely aligns with these by targeting the enhanced management effectiveness of both national PAS as well as national biodiversity conservation program, the mainstreaming of the values of biodiversity and PAs in the sub-national economic development plans, to support poverty alleviation in and around PAs, as well as by enhancing landscape connectivity through the SFM practices. The latter also contributes to conserving forest carbon stock and carbon sequestrations in line with the UNDAF output.

16. BENEFITS: (Who will benefit, directly and indirectly, from the project?)

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) as National Executing Agency for the project has jurisdiction over the protected areas covered under the Law on Protected Areas and is the National Focal Point for GEF, CBD, Ramsar Convention, and UNFCCC in Cambodia.

The project will work closely on demonstration landscape activities with a range of stakeholders, initially engaging through the provincial sub-committee on Forests, Biodiversity, and Development, with membership from the provincial governor’s office, provincial offices of MoE, FA, FiA and other key line agencies, and district representation. The Sub-Committee for Supporting Forest and Biodiversity, a subordinate to the Technical Facilitation Committee of the Provincial Council, announced on 6th of August 2014, is to involve ministry technical offices, provincial departments, and governor of district and provinces. The inter-agency committee serves as a platform for debate and capacity building, and to propose actions towards sustainable development at the provincial levels, taking into consideration landscape forest and biodiversity values. CAMPAS will harness the mandate of this committee to help further its landscape conservation initiatives in the Eastern Plains Landscape. The provincial Governor Office would play key roles in coordination of spatial planning development and private sector engagement in protected area financing. The governor’s office would direct all line departments involved into a cross-sectoral vision about provincial development, with good access to the business sector and a vested interest in diversifying sources for protected area financing to increase their financial sustainability. Provincial community forestry and fishery coordinating committees would also be project stakeholders, with community networks and provincial planning committees and working groups supporting community forestry and fisheries. They would also have a vital function in the integration of a landscape approach, ecosystems services mapping, sustainable livelihoods concepts and principles to CF and CFi management planning, provincial land use and development planning, and community and natural resource based enterprise operations.

Civil society organizations will play a significant role in providing technical inputs to project implementation under the overall coordination of MoE, and in close liaison with FA and FiA.

17. FEASIBILITY STUDY

Is a Feasibility Study for the project required? No

If YES, has it been carried out?

**Not yet**

18. SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENT IMPACT: (Briefly describe the effects of the project, if any, on the people and the surrounding environment. Will the project assist in alleviating poverty?)

**Description**

**Environmental impacts**

**A. CAMPAS will require temporary field support facilities, but these would have already been established by either counterpart organizations or government agencies**

**B. CAMPAS would not cause any losses to precious ecology, ecological, and economic functions due to construction of infrastructure, as it does not include components on infrastructure development.**

**C. Ecosystems related to CAMPAS are somewhat degraded, but not fragile. However, it is an objective of the project to strengthen management of these ecosystems to support their sustainability.**

**D. CAMPAS is not likely to cause any impairment of ecological opportunities within the demonstration landscape or at the national level.**

**E. CAMPAS does not involve issues that would directly or indirectly cause increase in peak and flood flows, including from temporary or permanent wastewaters.**

**F. CAMPAS will not project cause air, soil, or water pollution, soil erosion and siltation, increase of waste production, hazardous waste production, use pesticides, or cause excessive noise or traffic.**

**G. CAMPAS will not cause a threat to local ecosystems due to invasive species, as forest corridors will promote the use of assisted natural regeneration or enrichment planting with native species.**

**H. CAMPAS will not cause Greenhouse Gas Emissions except for those of normal transportation and use of facilities, but the project is all about strengthening carbon stock retainment.**

**I. At all stages, as applicable, CAMPAS will encourage the use of environmentally friendly technologies at the local levels with government, organization, and community stakeholders**

**Social impacts**

**J. CAMPAS will, on all of its implementation, respect internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property, and uniqueness and rights of indigenous people.**

**K. CAMPAS is unlikely to cause social problems or conflicts related to land tenure and access to resources, although it will deal with issues of economic land concessions within protected areas.**

**L. In its design, CAMPAS incorporates measures to allow affected stakeholders' information and consultation. At the demonstration site the project will be heavy on stakeholder engagement.**

**M. CAMPAS does not contain implementation aspects that would cause change to legal beneficial uses of land or resources, although will strengthen enforcement of conservation regulations.**

**N. CAMPAS will not include technologies that would cause land use modification that may change present social and economic activities.**

**O. CAMPAS will not cause dislocation or involuntary resettlement of local communities, or cause uncontrolled immigration to possibly overload social infrastructure.**

**P. CAMPAS will include transparency measures to avoid corruption and promote adequate and equitable use of project financial and otherwise resources.**

19. CLIMATE CHANGE

a. Is any activity or output of the project related to Climate Change? **Yes**

If Yes, please indicate **Mitigation**

b. How is the project relevant to Climate Change?

Please select a Climate Change related sector of the project and fill up the contribution of the climate change related expenditure compared to the total project cost.

Climate Change-Related Sector	Percentage	Climate Change Relevance
<b>14. Emissions reduction (as a secondary objective)</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Low</b>

20. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Is any activity or output of the project related to Disaster Risk Reduction? **Yes**

If Yes, please indicate **Preparedness**

21. GENDER ANALYSIS: (How does the project affect the roles of the men and women in the project area? Will women be actively involved in the implementation of the project?)

CAMPAS will take into full consideration the need for gender equality in all project workings, including the process of assessing the implications for women and men of planned action in all areas and at all levels. The project will ensure that the concerns and experiences of stakeholder women and men are an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of project resulting policies and programs, with the purpose of ultimately achieving gender equality. The project will assess the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in any area and at all levels. Example of activities, (1) Organize specific women meetings/forums/focus group discussions (FGDs) where they can put forth their opinions, concerns, and suggestion prior to the formal meetings and workshop with male participants, (2) Support and strengthen capacity of existing women groups/gender networks in project target areas so that they are able to effectively perform their leadership, promote gender equality, and influence decision making in NRM, climate change and REDD+ , (3) Enhance women economic empowerment through livelihood improvement. As indicated elsewhere the project PMU will develop a project Gender Guidebook to assure gender is incorporated in the necessary operations, monitoring and reporting, such as: Training, Workshops, Meetings, Forum, Dialogues, Problem Analysis, Assessments, Appraisal, Project Intervention and Monitoring.

22. CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT: (Does the Ministry have the skills and experience required to implement the project?)

Based on existing GEF policies, UNEP is the Implementing Agency for this project: responsible for overall project supervision and technical backstopping to ensure consistency with GEF and UNEP programs, procedures, and monitoring effectiveness in delivery of the project outcomes. The Royal Government of Cambodia's Ministry of Environment (MoE) will be the project Executing Agency: responsible for the 'on the ground' project implementation in accordance with the objectives, outputs and activities outlined in the project document: providing UNEP free access to all relevant information to fulfill its responsibilities to GEF.

Management and contracting will be done through the General Secretariat for the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD - MoE) to service providers, which may be government, non-government, and private sector. To facilitate enhanced stakeholder engagement the Alliance of Non-Government Organizations will continue to play a strong role in supporting CAMPAS and financing through this channel may also facilitate more efficient field activities linked to co-financing. See Figure 7.. The Ministry of Environment as the executing agency for the project has jurisdiction over the protected areas covered by the Law on Protected Areas and is also National Focal Point for GEF, CBD, Ramsar Convention, and UNFCCC in Cambodia.

The project's management structure is based on strong government ownership, and aligned to the existing government institutional arrangements, to ensure sustainability and replication of project outcomes. The project will report to the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSA) as the government-designated body for high-level biodiversity coordination in Cambodia. The National Secretariat for Biodiversity have been established in 2001 to coordinate the implementation of the NBSAP, including monitoring, reviewing and reporting as well as providing recommendations for NBSAP revision, the latter aspect which is currently ongoing.. The project will be largely based in the Department of Biodiversity, General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD), within the MoE, which also functions as the Secretariat in MoE for the National Council for Sustainable Development.

23. STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION: (Provide a brief update on the progress of the project to date. Discuss any major problems causing delays in project implementation.)

The project is in the process of LoA preparation and negotiation with key public and NGOs partners as so far PMU has received proposals from eight project partners; the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), the Department of Biodiversity (DoB) of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development, the General Department of Local Community, WWF, WCS, BirdLife International, ERECON and Live and Learn. The proposals include a detailed budget and workplan for 2018 (year 2 of the project) and for the project duration 2018 – 2021 (years 2-5).

Technical and financial reviews of all of the partners' proposals have been performed by the PMU following GSSD approved processes, and have been revised by partners as necessary following one-on-one meetings as needed. Most partners' proposals underwent several iterations; the PMU in particular has needed to provide a significant amount of support to GDLC, GDANCP and DoB to complete the proposals adequately. Furthermore, the roles of some of the agencies for certain activities has changed since the previous period but following consultations with relevant partners these issues have now been resolved (e.g. DoB has taken on more responsibility for the implementation of communications activities, under technical guidance from Live and Learn).

When the detailed breakdown of the partners' budgets is approved by UN Environment, the PMU will be able to issue Letters of Agreements (LoAs) to the partners immediately, following finalization of the LoA format and grant implementation guidelines which will provide partners with guidance on rules, procedures and formats for reporting. Following GSSD procedures, capacity assessments have already been undertaken with all potential project partners, to ensure that partners' have the capacity to implement and manage the sub-grants, from a HR, financial and results-based management perspective. All partners have passed these assessments and will receive an orientation to GSSD grant implementation when the LoAs have been signed.

During this project period the M&E framework has also been finalized and approved by UNEP and revisions to the inception report and other key documents were made following input from UN Environment on appropriate terminology for the project. We have also continued to identify synergies and build relationships with other ongoing initiatives to ensure CAMPAS funds can be utilized efficiently and effectively (e.g. UNDP-funded Environmental Governance Reform for Sustainable Development Project, ADB BCC Project, and the UNDP-funded Generating Accessing and Using Information and Knowledge Related to the Three Rio Conventions Project (3 Rios).

Lastly, the PMU has also conducted further consultations with provincial agencies to agree appropriate activities for funding under the CAMPAS project. The Mondulkiri Provincial Hall, Department of Environment and Department of Women's Affairs will be contracted on an outputs-based agreement to implement activities within 2018.

24. PROJECT PRIORITY: (Please indicates the priority ranking of the project decided by the ministry/agency.)

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25. DONOR INVOLVEMENT: (Provide any information on current or potential donor involvement in the project.)

• UNEP/GEF

**PART B : PROJECT COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES**  
(In US\$'000)

INVESTMENT COST	2020		2021 Budget	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	3yr Total 2022-2024	Recurrent Cost Est.
	Budget	Actual						
<b>Operational Expenditure</b>	246.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salaries	126.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Materials + Admin	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	115.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	983.8	0.0	1,435.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consultancy (i.e. TA) + Admin	72.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment+ Furniture	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Training	22.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	887.7	0.0	1,435.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	1,230.7	0.0	1,435.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FUNDING SOURCES	2020		2021 Budget	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	3yr Total 2022-2024	
	Budget	Actual						
<b>Project Revenue</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>Government Funding</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Cash Input	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other Resources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>Donor Funding</b>	1,230.7	0.0	1,435.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Global Fund	1,230.7	0.0	1,435.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>TOTAL COMMITTED FUNDING</b>	1,230.7	0.0	1,435.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>FUNDING REQUIRED</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
(Total Cost - Funding Available)								

**Seen and Approved by  
Minister**

(Signature)

Date :