

## **CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report**

<b>Organization's Legal Name:</b>	Fisheries Action Coalition Team
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening Capacity of the NGO Coalition on Fisheries and the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers
<b>Grant Number:</b>	CEPF-110351
<b>Hotspot:</b>	Indo-Burma III
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	8 Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	\$161,412.98
<b>Project Dates:</b>	June 01, 2020 - March 31, 2023
<b>Date of Report:</b>	June 05, 2023

### **IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS**

FACT has closely worked with key stakeholders to achieve project's components and deliverables. They are included the Ministry of Interior, MinFisheries Administration, Coalition of Cambodia Fisher and NGO Coalition on Fisheries.

**Ministry of Interior (MoI):** FACT has engaged MoI to arrange the national public forum, aiming to improve policy dialogues and advocate for communal budget allocation to fisheries management and livelihood enhancement. The MoI officials provided inputs on the agenda items as well as logistic arrangements. Importantly, MoI has duty to build the capacity of the sub-national administration, including planning and budgeting. Therefore, the MoI is a key player for allocating the communal budget to fisheries management and working with them is indispensable.

**Fisheries Administration:** FACT has closely got FiA involved in implementing the project activities. At the beginning of the project implementation, FACT convened a strategic meeting among the CCF, NGO-CF and FiA to develop a five-year strategic plan for CFN. FiA has been actively involved in arranging CFN meetings via logistic and technical support, and FiA officials were invited to update about fisheries law, fisheries management and flooded forest protection in Cambodia.

**Coalition of Cambodia Fisher (CCF):** with 116 members countrywide (including 55 active members), the CCF was regularly engaged in CCF events, including CCF strategic meeting, CCF annual workshop, CCF meetings, study tour and public forum. They actively contributed to the CCF events for internal CCF capacity strengthening and more significant fisheries management in Cambodia.

NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF): with 38 members countrywide, the NGO-CF was regularly engaged in NGO-CF events, including NGO-CF strategic meeting, NGO-CF meetings, study tour and public forum. They actively contributed to the NGO-CF events for internal NGO-CF capacity strengthening and more significant fisheries management in Cambodia

## CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Planned Long-Term Impacts: 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>- By 2025, Old 2006 Fisheries Law, in particular incorporating inputs from Civil Society Society on establishing and running national network of Community Fisheries and generation from diversified income sources, is amended and adopted by National Assembly of Cambodia.</p>	<p>FACT has worked to accelerate the adoption of the new Fisheries Law through the Technical Working Group on Fisheries and Cambodia Fisheries Network (CFN) Meeting. The Fisheries Administration reports that the new fisheries law is being reviewed by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) prior to sending it back to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), and then the National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development (NCDD) of the Ministry of Interior (MoI), and final review from the Council of Minister. It is noted that the inputs from the NGOs had been stated in the new fisheries law in Chapter 10 of article 91 Establishing a community fisheries network and Participate in fisheries livelihood activities or economic activities in accordance with the relevant Community Fisheries Management Plan.</p>
<p>- By 2025, Old 2007 Sub-Decree on Community Fisheries Management, in particular incorporating inputs from Civil Society Society on establishing and running national network of Community Fisheries, generation from diversified income sources, and specification of types and size of fishing gears, is amended and adopted by the Royal Government of Cambodia.</p>	<p>The sub-decree on Community Fisheries Management will be revised upon the completion and adoption of the New Fisheries Law.</p>
<p>- By 2025, commune budget is stated in national budget policy and then allocated for fisheries resources management in which managed by Community Fisheries (CFi).</p>	<p>Building upon the 2019 national public forum with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and Fisheries Administration for policy dialogues and request to allocate 10% of the communal budget to conservation activities, FACT, in 2023, conducted the second national public forum on good governance and effective co-management of fisheries resources to follow up the national budget allocation to community fisheries, update the fisheries-related policies and address fisheries issues. The forum provided valuable knowledge on the national budget and its guideline, updated on strengthening fisheries governance, updated fisheries law and discussed fisheries issues. After the</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	<p>forum, FACT's executive director had a follow-up meeting with a MoI's senior official to report the result of the forum and request to sign MoU in order to pilot the budget allocation at FACT's target CFis and CPA. MoI agrees to sign MoU with FACT to collaborate to select some CFis and CPA in communes/Sangkats in Tonle Sap and coastal areas as pilot sites to work directly with those selected communes/Sangkats to allocate the budget. At least 15 community-based natural resource management (including 14 CFis and 1 CPA) where are 10 in Tonle Sap and 5 coastal area will be considerably piloted, including the target of CEPF 110385.</p>

Planned Short-Term Impacts: 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>- By end of project, at least 70% of members of the NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF) actively and fully involve in the activities of the network, it's measured through established Seven Effective Criteria of NGO-CF;</p>	<p>FACT strengthened the capacity of the NGO-CF members to promote sustainable fisheries management in Cambodia. According to the 2023 NGO-CF assessment with 37 NGO-CF members through completing the questionnaire online by using seven criteria (Regularly participate in meetings, Actively coordinate sessions, Contribute to cover costs of the meetings, Actively participate in planning, Jointly implement the planned activities, Actively share information, and Meaningfully contribute to the meetings), it is indicated that, overall, 30% of the NGO-CF members had considered being highly active members in the NGO-CF. The NGO-CF members have no budget to contribute to the cost of the NGO-CF meeting and online meetings in Covid-19, which are reasons this indicator is not fully succeeded. Although this indicator is not fully achieved, this project has increased the regular participation in fisheries management. The assessment result showed that 51% of the NGO-CF regularly participated in all NGO-CF activities. Approximately 84% of the NGO-CF members have shared meaningful information during the NGO-CF events, and 92% reported that they regularly circulated information related to the fisheries policies and legal framework and fisheries conservation and management to their target communities.</p>
<p>- By end of project, at least 70% of members of the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF) actively and fully involve in the activities of the network, it's measured through established Seven Effective Criteria of CCF;</p>	<p>As a finding of the 2023 CCF assessment with 22 out of 55 active CCF members through online questionnaire completion, overall, it is indicated that 68% of the CCF members had been fully and actively involved in the CCF networks and fisheries resources management. The CCF members at the</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	<p>grassroots level had official recognition and agreement from the fisheries administration to ensure the legality of the members institution. Moreover, they had considerably well organized and implemented their own management plan to protect the fisheries resources. They had collaborated well with their internal committees, members and government officials to better manage the fisheries resources. However, the sustainability of the CCF members was limited. At the community level, they depend highly on external funding sources but cannot generate their own income to support fisheries management in the long run. Only 18% of the CCF members have diversified sources of income to ensure long-term activities to support fisheries conservation.</p>
<p>- By end of project, a five-year strategic and sustainability plans of both the NGO Coalition on Fisheries and the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers, including specification of funding sources to sustain the networks' events/activities after the project ends, will be developed and approved by the Executive Director of FACT Mr. Om Savath.</p>	<p>FACT convened strategic plan meetings to develop a five-year plan for 2021-2025 for CCF and NGO-CF, and these two plans were approved. A five-year strategic plan of the CCF was successfully developed with full participation from the CCF members. The CCF President endorsed, and FACT Executive Director approved the plan on 28 January 2022. The main activities include 1) Strategic meeting; 2) Capacity building training; 3) CCF national workshop; 4) CCF network meeting; 5) Study tour; and 6) Connect CCF network to other networks. Moreover, a five-year strategic plan of NGO-CF was also successfully developed, endorsed by NGO-CF secretariate (FACT) and approved by FACT Executive Director on 28 January 2022. The key activities of the NGO-CF consist of 1) NGO-CF strategic plan; 2) Capacity building training; 3) NGO-CF network meeting; 4) Study tour; 5) Data collection on fisheries-related issues; 6) Meeting with senior government officials and/or lawmakers; and 7) National and sub-national public forum.</p>
<p>- By end of project, a five-year strategic and sustainability plan of the Cambodia Fisheries Network, including specification of funding sources to sustain the network's events/activities after the project end, will be developed and approved by the chairperson H.E Director General of FiA Eng Cheasan;</p>	<p>A five-year 2022-2026 CFN plan was developed and approved by Mr Ing Try, Deputy Director of Fisheries Administration and Chairman of the CFN, on 31 January 2022. The main activities encompass 1) CFN meeting; 2) Sub-national CFN meeting; 3) Sub-national public forum; 5) National public forum; 6) Study tour; 7) Capacity building training; 8) Dissemination workshop on fisheries management; 9) Campaign on fish migratory. Significantly, the three plans (CCF, NGO-CF and CFN) were combined and approved by H.E Pom Sotha, Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia in charge of the Director General of Fisheries Administration on 31 January 2022.</p>

### **Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

FACT, CCF and NGO-CF members had been involved in Environmental and Natural Resource Codes consultation workshop to provide inputs. The drafting Code process took nearly eight years to complete with comprehensive inputs from relevant ministries and institutions. In 2023, Prime Minister approved the draft Code. The draft code, composed of 12 chapters and 888 articles, is aimed at strengthening and improving the management of the environment; protection, conservation and restoration of natural resources, biodiversity and ecological functions, and sustainable living.

As a result of changing of Director General (DG) of Fisheries Administration (FiA) from H.E Eang Cheasan to H.E Pom Sotha led to change the chairmanship of the CFN, as a result, FACT could not convene any CFN meeting at the beginning of the project. Moreover, between 2016-late 2020, the DG was chairperson of the CFN. However, from early 2021, Deputy Director of the FiA was delegated and assigned as chairperson of the CFN. Through this change, FACT took a lot of time to build consensus and collaboration including planning with the new CFN chairman.

## **PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES**

### **Overall results of the project:**

FACT has remarkably strengthened the capacity of the 38 NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF) and the 55 Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF) to be more professional work with government institutions for sustainable fisheries resources management. Initially, FACT convened strategic meetings with CCF and NGO-CF members to jointly develop the 2021-2025 strategic plans and working approaches with the government institutions. The strategic plans were reviewed and approved by FACT Executive Director. Moreover, FACT built capacity of 94 NGO-CF representatives (40 women) and 92 CCF representatives (36 women) through training and study tours, to increase knowledge and skill on 1. Do No Harm; 2. Organisational development and resource mobilisation; 3. ICT4D; 4. Conflict-sensitive approach; 4. Gender and action research; and 5. Gender action learning. Importantly, CCF and NGO-CF have comprehensively reviewed and finalized ToRs and regularly gather to update about fisheries management, issues and lesson learnt for greater fisheries governance from Cambodia's Mekong, Tonle Sap, and Coastal areas. Significantly, they have also increased collaboration with fisheries administration at both national and subnational levels to execute their projects at the grassroots level. The fishery officials, as well as local authorities have opened spaces for the CCF and NGO-CF representatives for collaborating and contributing to fisheries resources management locally. Fisheries Administration had made a lot of efforts to manage the fisheries resources. It was seen that the Fisheries Administration provided the grant to 146 CFIs with the total amount of USD 1,000.00 per CFI, in which 29 (53%) out of 55 CCF members received the grant.

Furthermore, CCF and NGO-CF members had regularly engaged in policy dialogues through CFN meeting, which involved CCF, NGO-CF members and fishery officials from national and sub-national levels. To effectively work with fisheries administration, a five-year strategic plan was jointly developed and approved by the Deputy Director of FiA and the chairman of CFN. Through this CFN network, the communities and NGO-CF members had opportunities to meet with high level of fishery officials and other stakeholders to request for budget allocation to CFIs, update the fisheries management and issues to seek solutions. Moreover, on March 24th 2023 in Phnom Penh, FACT collaborated with Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF), Ministry of Tourism (MoT), National Committee for Management and Development of Tourism Community and Ecotourism (NCTE), and National Fisheries Administration (FiA) to co-convene a 2nd national public forum on "Strengthening Good Governance and Effectiveness in Fisheries Resources

Management" under a theme "Good Governance in Sustainable Fisheries Sector" to follow up on the 1st request to national government to allocate at least 10% of commune budget to support community (CFi)-led fisheries resources conservation and development and fishers' livelihood improvement which was made during the 1st national public forum in December 2019. Building on the 1st national public forum in 2019 and then 2nd national public forum in March 2023, on March 29th 2023 MoI represented by H.E Chhim Kan (senior official of MoI) and FACT represented by Mr. Youk Senglong (Executive Director of FACT) convened a follow-up and special meeting to discuss on the result of the 2nd forum and take some concrete actions. Both parties agreed to prepare and countersign on MoI to select 15 community-based natural resources management (14 communities fisheries-CFis and 1 Community Protected Area-CPA) included 5 at coastal areas and another 10 in Tonle Sap Lake area to pilot on using the commune/Sangkat budget, working in details among MoI, FACT, and the concerned communes/Sangkats on procedure to use the commune/Sangkat budget. FACT is going to submit a request to MoI for collaboration through initially signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between MOI and FACT in order to start the field work together. It was reported that FiA supported the community fisheries and community fish refuge between 2019-2013 with financial support of \$1,000 per year per community who meet the selection criteria. Additionally, it was observed that the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) took immediate intervention to eliminate the flooded forest and land grabbing in Tonle Sap Lake in late 2021.

Last but not least, FACT documented at least eight case studies/successful stories to share with NGO-CF members, stakeholders and donors through CFN meetings, NGO-CF meetings and network connection meetings, both national and regional. Moreover, FACT shared good practices on fishery conservation and water governance in Tonle Sap Lake during the Lower Mekong Network in Thailand. In addition, FACT shared good experiences supporting fisheries conservation toward sustainability in the Technical Working Group on Fisheries in Cambodia. The sharing mainly focused on fishery conservation, livelihood development, lesson learned and improvement needs for future fishery protection and livelihood enhancement.

**Results for each deliverable:**

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	"Capacity Building": Both NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF) and the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF) are well strengthened and sustained to professionally partner with government institutions (FiA) for better fisheries resources management.	1.2	Training reports, including pre-test and post-test survey reports, are produced.	<p>FACT succeeded in building the capacity of the CCF and NGO-CF. At least six training were fruitfully conducted – three training for CCF with 92 trainees (36 women) and another three training for NGO-CF with 94 trainees (40 women).</p> <p>The training for CCF aimed to increase knowledge on Do No Harm approach in fisheries resources management, ICT4D (Zoom) for smooth attending the CCF meeting during the Covid-19, and gender and feminist participatory action research (FPAR). The training helped to enhance the knowledge of the CCF members. For example, the Do No Harm training assessment elucidated that, during the pre-test, they obtained an average score of 14 out of 50, and increased more than double to 33 scores during the post-test. FPAR training assessment showed 21.5% of trainees got moderate scores during the pre-test, and 96.13% reported increased knowledge after the training.</p> <p>NGO-CF members increased their capacity for gender action learning (GAL), Organizational development, strategic plan and resource mobilization skill, and conflict-sensitive project management and implementation approaches. Before the training, only 39% attained more than 50 scores. After the training, 72%</p>



Component		Deliverable		
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				achieved more than 50 scores (100 is the maximum score). It indicates a level of knowledge increase.
1.0	"Capacity Building": Both NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF) and the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF) are well strengthened and sustained to professionally partner with government institutions (FiA) for better fisheries resources management.	1.5	Reports from the annual national workshop of the CCF are produced.	FACT organized an Annual National CCF Workshop to strengthen the "Community Fisheries Development for Sustainable Fisheries and Natural Resources Management". The purpose of the workshop was to monitor and reflect on the annual results of the CCF and provide recommendations for the improvement of the CCF's work for the next period. In addition, this workshop aimed at reviewing and strengthening CCF. Since the Covid-19 prevention measure was still in place, face-to-face and online platform methods were applied to ensure social distancing and avoid infectious diseases. 46 CCF members (12 women) participated in this workshop, where they came from Tonle Sap, the Mekong and the Coastal region. As a result of this workshop, the representatives of CCF members from Tonle Sap, Mekong and Coastal region presented and actively discussed the achievement, issues/challenges, solutions/requests, and action plan for 2022. In addition, an Oxfam representative shared the concept of Gender Roles in participating in natural resources management. Then, CCF's members from Tonle Sap, Mekong and Coastal areas discussed their achievements and



Component		Deliverable		
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				issues/challenges occurring in the fisheries community especially illegal fishing and encroachment of flooded forest areas by power people and companies.
1.0	"Capacity Building": Both NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF) and the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF) are well strengthened and sustained to professionally partner with government institutions (FiA) for better fisheries resources management.	1.3	Reports from the meetings of the NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF) and the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF) are produced.	FACT conducted six CCF meetings (212 CCF members, including 79 women) and five NGO-CF meetings (176 NGO-CF members, including 44 women) to review and strengthen the networks' internal management and discuss fisheries-related issues. The CCF meetings allowed their members to understand the strengths and challenges of the CCF deeply. In addition, they reviewed and finalized the strategic plan drafted in (Activity 1.1). They learned about fisheries-related issues in Cambodia and actively discussed and finalized CCF's ToR. At least 19 members regularly pay membership fee. The CCF meeting also integrated the capacity-building sharing session, including SMART patrol, hydrology changes, dam construction and gender, and updated the Fisheries Law. The NGO-CF applied SWOT to understand the network's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. In addition, the participants reviewed and finalized the CCF ToR, and NGO-CF strategic plan and approved by FACT. Moreover, they identified the fisheries-related issues, mainly illegal fishing, flooded/mangrove forests clearance, flooded forest wildfire, and requested 10% of the

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				communal budget allocation. The NGO-CF members had the opportunity to learn about fisheries management, gender, case study, communication and data collection tools.
1.0	"Capacity Building": Both NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF) and the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF) are well strengthened and sustained to professionally partner with government institutions (FiA) for better fisheries resources management.	1.4	Minutes/reports from the annual networking events (meetings, workshops, trainings, campaign,...) with other national, regional and international networks, are produced.	<p>FACT has good connections with national and regional networks to learn and share best practices on fisheries management in Cambodia. At least nine national meetings with the national network were participated by FACT representatives. The network meetings discussed about climate change adaptation, marine management plan, wildfire management, eco-tourism development, gender mainstreaming strategic action plan, fishery technical working group and women in fisheries network. FACT also shared about the good practice of fisheries management at Phat Sanday during the technical working group on fisheries.</p> <p>Moreover, FACT representatives were involved in two regional network meetings, including the Lower Mekong Network and The International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA) and Small-Scale Fisheries in Asia in Thailand. FACT shared a good experience on fisheries conservation and water governance during the meeting. Moreover, FACT built a good relationship with LMN members and sought support for effective program implementation.</p>

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1.0	"Capacity Building": Both NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF) and the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF) are well strengthened and sustained to professionally partner with government institutions (FiA) for better fisheries resources management.	1.6	Minutes/reports of the annual study tours/retreats of both NGO-CF and CCF networks are produced.	<p>FACT conducted two study tours for 53 CCF members (21 women) to Phat Sanday CFi and Koh Arch Seh in Kep, where is the marine fisheries management and Trapeang Sangke CFi in Kampot. As a result, the participants identified key learnings, including (1) increasing collaboration among the network of CCF in Cambodia, (2) understanding the potential of the CFi, (3) gaining knowledge on income generation from eco-tourism services for sustainably managed fisheries resources, and (4) providing feedbacks and recommendations to CFis for improving eco-tourism.</p> <p>FACT also conducted two study tours for 44 NGO-CF members (nine women) to Phat Sanday, Koh Arch Seh, and Trapeang Sangke CFi. As a result, the participants gained knowledge and lesson learned: (1) Good development progress of eco-tourism services through good relationships and collaboration with competent stakeholders and provincial administrations. (2) leadership CFi to fisheries resources conservation. (3) eco-tourism management, CFi sustainability, and (4) fisheries management. A NGO-CF member shared best practices in fishery management and livelihoods, focusing on joint planning and sharing results, integrating a community plan into a community investment plan, and</p>

Component		Deliverable		
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				countersigning the agreement with relevant stakeholders.
2.0	"Networking and Advocacy": NGO-CF members and CCF members are empowered and partner with concerned government institutions, in particular Fisheries Administration, to advocate for better fisheries resources management via policy dialogues and advocacy.	2.2	Reports of public forums with concerned government institutions, are produced.	FACT collaborated with FiA and Ministry of Interior (MoI) to convene the 2nd national forum on "Good governance and effectiveness co-management on fisheries resources" with involving 181 participants (31 women) from governments, CCF and NGO-CF. This forum updated on the results of the 1st National Forum 2019; understand the current process of strengthening good governance in the fisheries sector and update on progress of amendment the Fisheries Law; understand the national budget and its guidelines, especially to support the conservation of natural/fisheries resources and improvement of local fishers' livelihoods. The forum also had plenary discussions on policy framework and good governance in fisheries resource management: guidelines on using commune budget to support the conservation of natural resources; the progress of flooded/ mangrove forest management and fisheries situation; the progress of reclassification of flooded land in Tonle Sap; the results of the work of the CFN for 2020-2022 and request for commune budget allocation; and plenary discussion. As the forum, there was a meeting between FACT and MoI to discuss about possibility of piloting allocation of commune budget to fisheries

Component		Deliverable		
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				management; as a result, MoI agrees with this request.
3.0	Improved documentation publication of, and sharing lesson learned, case studies/success stories/experiences of project.	3.1	At least 10 case studies/success stories/best practices of the project per year will be produced and published in annual publication of FACT's Fishers' Voice Magazine and shared with other relevant stakeholders	As a result of the project implementation, FACT documented at least eight case studies/successful stories to share with NGO-CF members, stakeholders and donors through CFN meetings, NGO-CF meetings and network connection meetings, both national and regional. Moreover, the fishery conservation and water governance in Tonle Sap Lake, Cambodia, was shared in the Lower Mekong Network in Thailand. In addition, FACT shared good experiences supporting fisheries conservation toward sustainability in the Technical Working Group on Fisheries in Cambodia. The sharing mainly focused on fishery conservation, livelihood development, lesson learned and improvement needs for future fishery protection and livelihood enhancement.
3.0	Improved documentation publication of, and sharing lesson learned, case studies/success stories/experiences of project.	3.2	Reports of project launching and learning/replication/closure workshops are produced.	Because of Covid-19, the massive gathering was restricted; as a result, this activity was not implemented. However, FACT has integrated project dissemination via network meetings. During the initial meeting, FACT introduced the project background, components, deliverables and key activities to the network members. FACT also disseminate the project to participants who attended the NGO-CF strategic meeting and CCF strategic meetings

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				as mention above. During the meetings, FACT shared about the project background, objectives, expected results, and key activities to be implemented over a two-year project. A summary of the project was printed out and shared with the participants. Furthermore, most activities of the project also integrated into NGO-CF strategic plan.
1.0	"Capacity Building": Both NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF) and the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF) are well strengthened and sustained to professionally partner with government institutions (FiA) for better fisheries resources management.	1.1	Minutes/reports, including attendance sheets, from the strategic meetings of both the NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF) and the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF), are produced.	FACT conducted a strategic development meeting for NGO-CF with 26 participants (four women). As a result, the participants learned about the key achievement of implementing a previous strategic plan. Moreover, the meeting also analyzed the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the NGO-CF. They jointly developed the five-year strategic plan, including main activities, timeframe, place, responsible, budget sources and amounts. FACT convened a CCF strategic plan development meeting with 36 participants (six women), who are representatives of the CFi in Cambodia. Before formulating the strategic plan, the community representatives from Mekong, Tonle Sap and Coastal were given the opportunity to present their key achievements, lessons learnt and challenges. Notably, the participants actively discussed the issues related to fisheries and the urgent need to develop the strategic plan (2021-2025), which discussed main activities,

Component		Deliverable		
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				timeframe, place, responsible, sources of budget and its amounts. Eventually, these two strategic plans were finalized, endorsed by network secretariats and approved by FACT.
2.0	"Networking and Advocacy": NGO-CF members and CCF members are empowered and partner with concerned government institutions, in particular Fisheries Administration, to advocate for better fisheries resources management via policy dialogues and advocacy.	2.1	Minutes/reports of meetings of representatives of the Cambodia Fisheries Network (CFN) where NGO-CF, CCF and Fisheries Administration meet on six-month basis, are produced.	FACT convened four CFN meetings with 232 people (59 women), CFI representatives, NGO-CF members, and national and sub-national FiA. The meetings aim to improve fisheries governance and sustainable fisheries management in Cambodia. As a result, the five-year CFN plan was jointly developed and approved by the Deputy FiA and Chairman of the CFN. The progress on the fisheries law amendment was updated and the NGO-CF members had opportunities to raise about fisheries-related issues for seeking solutions. For example, NGO-CF members raised about 929 Ha in coastal, 1,457 Ha in Tonle Sap and 48 Ha of CFI land in Mekong were being invaded for private ownership. The participants requested about 5-10% of the communal budget for fisheries management. The chairman requested to have additional evidence and have collaboration with line departments to addressing the cases. Importantly, the government had improved mechanisms to tackle the issues.

**Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:**



FACT applied SWOT to analyze strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the CCF and NGO-CF prior to empower their internal rules and regulation, and capacity. Moreover, FACT developed and applied seven-criteria for NGO-CF effectiveness to assess their participation in the NGO-CF network toward sustainable fisheries management. Lastly, FACT deployed eight-criteria for CFI effectiveness to evaluate the performance of the CCF members in fisheries management in Cambodia. Because of the budget constraint, FACT used Google form and KoBoToolBox to collect the data from the CCF and NGO-CF.

## PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
5.2	Number of domestic civil society organizations that demonstrate improvements in organizational capacity.	1	At least 1 domestic CSO (FACT) demonstrates improvements in organizational capacity.	1	FACT had built its capacity align with the five-year strategic plan 2020-2024 which aims to promote the conservation of the fisheries management, diversified livelihood sources at the targeted areas and enhance professional capacity of internal staff. By the end of the project (CEPF 110385), FACT also completed self-assessment of Civil Society Organisational Capacity. Overall, FACT attained 72 out of 100 score, in which human resources (13.5), financial resources (16), management system (10.5), strategic plan (16), and delivery (16).
1	Number of civil society organizations, including domestic	1	One civil society organization (FACT) actively participates in conservation	1	FACT has actively contributed to the sustainable fisheries management in Cambodia

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	organizations, that actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.		actions guided by the ecosystem profile		through financial and technical assistances from donors. FACT has been able to provide director support to 16 community fisheries from Tonle Sap, Mekong and coastal areas to improve fisheries conservation and livelihood enhancement. Throughout CCF network, at least 55 community fisheries representatives are involved in the CCF meetings to share and learn about the best practices, key achievements, challenges and solution in fisheries management.

## GLOBAL INDICATORS

### Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion

\*World Database of Protected Areas

\*\*If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

\*\*\* This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

## Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management

## Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention

## Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
108	76	1-Do No Harm 2-Conflict sensitive approach 3-Organisational development, strategic plan and resource mobilisation skills 4-ICT4D (Zoom) 5-Gender Action Learning (GAL) 6-Gender mainstreaming and feminist participatory action research

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
0	0	

## Benefits to Communities

View the <b>characteristics</b> column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the <b>benefits</b> column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			

### Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

## Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the <b>topics</b> column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	Prime Minister's order on Investigating and cracking down on flooded forest encroachment around Tonle Sap Lake	National	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:**

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
1	Cambodia	November 29, 2021	Flooded forest boundary have been clearly demarcated and degraded flooded forest areas will be restored for the sake of fisheries resources.	CCF meetings, NGO-CF meetings, and Conduct Cambodia Fisheries Network meetings

**Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices**

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted

## Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
The Coalition of Cambodia Fisher (CCF)	2006	Cambodia	No	FACT established and registered with Ministry of Interior (MoI) in 2006 to increase multi-stakeholders' cooperation, work together, share experiences, knowledge and information with each other, make a collective voice, as well as solve the fisheries and natural resources issues in a sustainable way.
NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF)	2016	Cambodia	No	FACT has established this network since 2016 under a four-year project "Strengthening capacity of fisher's network and NGO coalition towards fisheries resources sustainability and ownership in Mekong and Tonle Sap (SFIn-NGO)" which was financial supported by EU. It aims to mobilise and strengthen the capacity of NGO-CF members to work together and professionally collaborate with government institutions to improve policies related to fisheries resources. To have a common voice in seeking support from relevant multi-stakeholders for better fisheries policies.
Cambodia Fisheries Network (CFN)	2016	Cambodia	No	FACT has established this network since 2016 under a four-year project "Strengthening capacity of fisher's network and NGO coalition towards fisheries resources sustainability and ownership in Mekong and Tonle Sap (SFIn-NGO)" which was financial supported by EU. The main purpose of the CFN is strengthen



Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
				working together and participate in fisheries resources management in a sustainable, efficient and effective manner, and perform a coordinating role on fisheries conservation, share information, experiences and raise issues to joint action to tackle the issues.

## Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
CFN strategic plan 2022-2026	Joint implementation, participation in and resource mobilisation for fisheries management	2022	It is the five-year CFN strategic plan which jointly developed by CCF, NGO-CF and fisheries administration. It is clearly stated about the background, objectives, priority action, roles and duties, monitoring and reflection, and budget needs. This plan was approved by FiA in 2022.	Cambodia	Created a mechanism	It gathers the CFN members to discuss about the fisheries conservation and management issues in Cambodia.
NGO-CF strategic plan 2021-2025	Jointly develop, implement and resource mobilisation among the	2022	It is a NGO-CF strategic plan to jointly implement and resource mobilisation which was approved by FACT in	Cambodia	Created a mechanism	It provides opportunity to NGO-CF members to build

<b>Name of Mechanism</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Date Established</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Country/ Countries</b>	<b>Project Intervention</b>	<b>Delivery of Funds?</b>
	NGO-CF members		2022. It is highlighted about key activity, timeframe, responsible and budget requirement.			capacity, share best practices, policy dialogues and issues related to sustainable fisheries management.
CCF strategic plan 2021-2025	This strategic plan is to promote collaborative work, build capacity, share experience, identify and address issues, and resource mobilisation	2022	This action plan was approved by FACT in 2022 and have used it to increase collective work and resource mobilisation for sustainable fisheries management.	Cambodia	Created a mechanism	It provides the opportunity to CCF members to have a collective work, common voice, joint tackle fisheries issues and sustainable fisheries management.
CCF's and NGO-CF's Term of Reference (ToR)	Strengthen the capacity of the CCF and NGO-CF, ownership and sustainability	2019	The ToRs are stated about the membership fees and sustainability of the networks.	Cambodia	Supported an existing mechanism	NGO-CF's ToR is mentioned about \$30 annual membership fee while CCF's ToR is \$10 per year to support

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
						the network activities for better fisheries management.

### Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
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## LESSONS LEARNED

1-At the inception of the project implementation, FACT facilitated the strategic plan meetings with CCF, NGO-CF and CFN to discuss about the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to the networks and sustainable fisheries in Cambodia. The plans had jointly developed and approved by FACT and Fisheries Administration for collaborative implementation.

2-During the project implementation, there was a global pandemic (Covid-19). FACT discussed with the network members to find out flexible working approach. Using an online platform to conduct project activities during the pandemic has worked considerably well for NGO-CF members but not for some CCF members. The capacity to effectively use the online platform is acquired to be improved for CCF members, and some NGO-CF members should be provided.

3-Building necessary capacities for CCF and NGO-CF members is essential to increase knowledge and enhance professional work with government officials. Moreover, a soft advocacy approach by applying "Do No Harm" and "Conflict sensitive approach" is an effective approach to engage national and sub-national levels in participation in convening constructive dialogue for sustainable fisheries and natural resources management.

4-To effectively strengthen the CCF and NGO-CF networks, FACT established a coordination committee that all network members jointly selected. The committee has regular meetings to monitor the network activities' progress, address challenges and review the action plan. They have provided valuable comments and suggestions on the CCF and NGO-CF agenda items prior to conducting the CCF and NGO-CF events.

5-Developing ToR for CCF and NGO-CF provides a comprehensive roadmap for implementing the network activities. Notably, the networks have stated a clear vision, mission and objectives to improve the fisheries governance in Cambodia through a collective voice

## SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

### Political context

It is experienced that during the election in Cambodia, illegal natural resource cases, including fisheries, increased due to political interest. The government seems to be paying more attention to preparing for the election, which opens space for fishers to do large-scale fishing activities. This action causes a negative impact on biodiversity.

### Poor local fisheries governance

The poor fisheries management and governance at the grassroots are still a major concern towards sustainable fisheries, ultimately leading to the fishers' declining livelihood. The large scales illegal fishing and flooded forest cutting down still committed by the fishers that have destroyed fish diversity and habitat. Because of the corrupt practices, the fishery officials have not fully implemented their roles and duties.

### Limited sources for fisheries management

Although there are some financial and technical support from NGOs and the government, the financial resource is limited to the numbers of CFI in Cambodia, whilst some NGO

projects have a short-term project in the fisheries sources. Some NGO-CF members are challenged by financial shortages in natural resources management. The CCF members largely depend on external funding while the communal budget for fisheries management is under discussion and expected to pilot in a few CFs in 2023 or 2024.

Declining of fisheries resources and limited diversified livelihood skills  
 It has been recognised that fisheries resources are the source of income and sustainable livelihood of the people living in the Tonle Sap Lake. However, these fisheries resources are significantly declining due to various threats, i.e, hydrology change, hydropower dam constructions, climate change, illegal fishing, loss of habitat and poor fishery governance, resulting in difficulty and indebtedness. Local people largely depend on fisheries, followed by traditional aquaculture (fish cages) that are highly vulnerable to shock and stress. Promoting diversified livelihood skills would be another viable option for the local people to reduce pressure on fisheries resources and ensure sustainable living.

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

N/A

## ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

## ADDITIONAL FUNDING

<b>Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)</b>	\$59,800.00
<b>Breakdown of Additional Funding</b>	<p>It is a project titled "Strengthening Capacity of the NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF) and the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF) towards Sustainable Fisheries Resources Management in Cambodia" financed by Oxfam in Cambodia, from 5 June 2020 to 30 June 2024.</p> <p>The total budget is USD 59,800, including both activity and overhead costs.</p>

## INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

Name: Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT); Email: [info@fact.org.kh](mailto:info@fact.org.kh)