

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions, below.

Organization Legal Name	Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT)
Project Title	Strengthening Community Advocacy in the 3S Basin
CEPF GEM No.	64045
Date of Report	October 30, 2016

CEPF Hotspot: *3S Basin (Sekong, Sesan and Srepok)-(KHM26, KMH27, KMH31) and Priority corridor: Mekong River and Major Tributaries, Cambodia.*

Strategic Direction:

Strategic Direction #6: Engage key actors in mainstreaming biodiversity, communities and livelihoods into development planning in the priority corridors.

Grant Amount: \$120,000.00

Project Dates: June 2014-May 2016 extended to August 20, 2016

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)

1.1. Rivers Coalition of Cambodia (RCC): RCC is a national alliance of more than 40 national and international NGO members working to protect and restore river ecosystems and river based livelihoods in Cambodia. RCC has been working seriously to provide concrete supports to the Royal Government of Cambodia in the stage of decision making process for its hydropower development plan throughout the country. FACT is one of the five members of Steering Committee (SC) of the alliance. RCC conducts bi-monthly meetings inviting all its members and some dam affected communities to discuss emerging issues related to hydropower development project such as a local hydropower dam Lower Sesan II dam and other Mekong mainstream dams such Don Sahong and Xayaburi. Lower Sesan II related issues such as asset measurement, compensation, resettlement always brought to be discussed at the bi-monthly meetings. RCC also conducts fourth monthly meetings for its SC. FACT also send its representatives to join the two-kind meetings.

1.2. 3SPN (Sekong, Sesan and Srepok Rivers Protection Network): 3SPN is a Cambodian non-governmental organization which was founded in Banlung town of Ratanakiri province in 2001 and later registered with Ministry of Interior of Cambodia in 2005. 3SPN is also an active member and one of the five members of the RCC's SC. 3SPN always join the two-kind meetings and other national events of RCC. Furthermore, 3SPN, FACT and other members of RCC always together co-organize a number of sub-national events/trainings such as training on advocacy/networking, public forum on dams, peace walk on dams. 3SPN is also a member of 38-member national NGO coalition working on

fisheries named NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF). The coalition was founded in Jan 2016 and managed by FACT. The establishment of the coalition is an also initiative from the CEPF funded project.

- 1.3. My Village (MVi): MVi is also a Cambodian non-governmental organization which was founded in November 2006 and later officially registered with Ministry of Interior in Cambodia on 25 January 2007. MVi operates its projects and activities in northeast provinces of Cambodia such as Mondulkiri and Stung Treng, working for indigenous people rights, natural resources management and livelihoods. MVi is one the most few active local facilitating organizations in the 3S Basin. MVi is also an active member and one of the five members of the RCC's SC. MVi always joins the two-kind meetings and other national events of RCC. Furthermore, MVi, 3SPN, FACT and other members of RCC always together co-organize a number of sub-national events/trainings such as training on advocacy/networking, public forum on dams, peace walk on dams. MVi is also a member of 38-member national NGO coalition working on fisheries named NGO Coalition on Fisheries (NGO-CF).
- 1.4. Community Economic Development (CED): CED is also a Cambodian non-governmental organization which was founded in 1999 in Kratie province. CED operates its projects and activities related to Mekong mainstream and other major tributaries issues in Kratie and 3S basin, including Stung Treng. CED is also a member of RCC. CED always joins the bi-monthly meetings of RCC. Furthermore, FACT together with CED, MVi, 3SPN and other members of RCC always together co-organize a number of sub-national events/trainings such as training on advocacy/networking, public forum on dams, peace walk on dams.
- 1.5. Northeastern Rural Development (NRD): NRD is a Cambodian non-governmental organization which was founded on January 7th 2012 in Kratie province and later registered with Ministry of Interior on May 28th, 2012. NRD focuses on developing rural areas and especially ethnic minority. NRD is former project of Oxfam Australia. NRD, MVi and FACT are grantees of Oxfam Australia. NRD is also an active member of RCC. Like other members of RCC, NRD is an active co-organizer of the events mentioned above. NRD is also an active member of NGO-CF.
- 1.6. Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF): CCF is a Cambodian grassroots non-governmental organization, working to collect the voices of fishers related to fisheries issues, including hydropower dam related issue, across the country to the both sub-national and national governments/decision makers. CCF was founded by FACT and registered with Ministry of Interior of Cambodia in June 2005. FACT works with CCF to engage local fishers at a scale that can make a difference. CCF is a network of more than 1,000 fishers, of which over 600 live on the Tonle Sap, managed by 11 elected leaders. CCF's goal is to improve the livelihoods of local people by improving their ability to engage local government. This is based on the rationale that while individual community fisheries (CFis) have limited ability to advocate for fisheries reforms, improved law enforcement, or tackling corruption, a network of informed and empowered CFs are much

better placed to do so. CCF thus seeks to strengthen the “voice” of such marginalised groups and improve their capacity to effect policy change. It could be said that CCF is collection of Tonle Sap Fisher Network (TFN), Mekong Fisher Network (MFN) and Coastal Fisher Network (CFN). With both financial and technical supports from FACT, CCF is running a 55-member national coalition named Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF)/Coalition of Community-Based Organizations (CCBO). The coalition was founded together with NGO-CF by FACT in January 2016. Part of the establishment of the two important national NGO and community coalition was the initiative of the CEPF funded projects. With funding supports from European Union (EU), Forum Syd-Sida (FS), Margaret A. Cargill Foundation (MACF) through FS and Oxfam Australia the two coalitions will be secured and run until the end of 2018. CCF is also an active member of RCC and always together with FACT and other RCC members jointly organize the events mentioned above.

1.7. Cultural and Environmental Preservation Association (CEPA): CEPA is also Cambodian non-governmental organization. CEPA is also one of most active members of and a member of five-member SC of RCC. CEPA also its operates its projects/activities in Stung Treng and office-base is also in Stung Treng. Like other RCC members or NGO-CF, CEPA always provide strong supports in organization of an events, in particular the events organized at northeast provinces of Cambodia.

1.8. Nak Aphivath Sahakum (NAS): NAS is also a Cambodian non-governmental organization established in May 1997 and gained formal recognition from provincial governor of Kampong Cham province. NAS was officially registered with Ministry of Interior of Cambodia in September 1999. NAS is also an active member of RCC. Furthermore, NAS is a co-applicant of a three-year (2016-2018) project related to fisheries resources conservation in Cambodia. Building capacity and strengthening networks among NGO-CF and CCF/CCBO are the first expected results out of the total expected results of the project. It's 1,170,036 Euro project while 1 million Euro financed by EU and other 170,036Euro is co-financed by FS, MACF via FS and Oxfam Australia.

Conservation Impacts

2. Describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF investment strategy set out in the ecosystem profile

Under Strategic Direction 6 of the CEPF Ecosystem Profile and focusing on priorities 6.1 and 6.4 in particular, our project approaches had significantly contributed to the implementation of the CEPF investment strategy set out in the ecosystem profile as follows:

2.1. Facilitate the dissemination of the research findings and information among 3S Basin and Tonle Sap Lake fisher communities, community-based organizations (CBOs), Mekong Fishers Network (MFN) and Tonle Sap Fishers Network (TFN) of the short and long-term impacts of large hydropower dams livelihoods and fisheries resources in the 3S Basin, as well as of viable alternative plans and possible mitigation measures;

2.2. Facilitate networking and synergy building among Fishers Communities, CBOs, MFN, TFN and NGO coalition in order to effectively participate to the planning process and stand

as united front able to engage and negotiate with other key stakeholders and governmental representatives at local, regional and national levels.

- 2.3. Bring the concerns of Fishers Communities and the threats to food security and livelihoods (ref. “Key Considerations: Food and Nutrition Security Vulnerable to Mainstream Hydropower Dam Development in Cambodia” study by FiA, Fisheries Administration Dept. of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, March 2013) faced by significant portions of the Cambodian society to the attention of wider national and international audiences, through public campaigns, mobilization and media engagement in order to instigate informed debates as well as closer scrutiny on current economic development policies and decisions.

3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

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

1. Request raised by hydropower dam affected communities/fishers in FACT's target area regarding, especially, the cancellation of the Lower Sesan 2 Dam in the 3S Basin are highly considered and positively answered by Cambodian government and developers.
2. Networking between the affected communities and civil society groups at grassroots and the national network (Rivers Coalition in Cambodia-RCC) and regional level (Save the Mekong Coalition) responding to the treat of hydropower dams in the 3S Basin is built and strengthened.

4. Actual progress toward long-term impacts at completion

1. The Lower Sesan 2 dam project is not cancelled and now is under construction. It's expected to complete the construction and operate in late 2017. Eventhough the project is not cancelled a public participation from in particular the dam affected communities in dam site in terms of public consultation in resettlement plan and compensation had been promoted by both sub-national and national government. A provincial level committee with participation from dam affected community representative had been established. Around 70% of the dam affected communities who live in the reservoir site agreed with the project but around 30% of them didn't agree with the project and committed to stay at their old villages. The government also agreed with the 30% of the communities to stay their old villages.
2. Eventhough the Lower Sesan 2 project is not cancelled both communities affected by the project well networked and strengthened with other national and lower Mekong regional networks such as CCF/CCBO, TFN, RCC, NGO-CF, and Save the Mekong Coalition (lower Mekong regional network). The dam affected communities are always invited to join trainings/capacity building events and other relevant events organized by the networks mentioned just above such as study tours, peace walk, regular meetings of RCC, strategy meeting of Save the Mekong coalition, Mekong People Forum organized by the Save the Mekong Coalition, and Radio Talk-show organized by RCC.

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

1. Networking among the affected communities and civil society groups at grassroots responding to the threat of hydropower dams in the 3S Basin is built and strengthened through its regular meetings.
2. Common voice among the affected communities, civil society groups at grassroots, national and regional levels to request for the cancellation of Lower Sesan 2 Dam in the 3S Basin is made.
3. Network of civil society actors in the 3S Basin enables a collective response to the potential impacts of hydropower development.
4. Hydropower development plans in the 3S Basin analyzed, impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services evaluated and alternative development scenarios and appropriate mitigating measures proposed.

5. Actual progress toward short-term impacts at completion

1. A network among dam affected communities and civil society groups at Stung Treng provincial level was organized and strengthened. At least every three month a meeting is conducted. The dam affected communities are always invited to join the meeting. The provincial network also link to the national coalition RCC. The members of the network are FACT, MVi, CEPA, DPA,...
2. The common voice of the Lower Sesan 2 dam and other dams in Mekong mainstream such as Don Sahong and Xayaburi where situated in Lao PDR among the dam affected communities have always been raised by both dam affected communities themselves and civil society groups via public forums and public consultation workshops with sub-national, national and regional governments, joint-statements, press releases, radio talk-show, and trips of 3rd commission of Cambodia's National Assembly to both Lower Sesan II and Don Sahong sites.
3. Because of the establishment of the provincial Stung Treng NGO network and existence of RCC and Save the Mekong Coalition with collective voice from the dam affected communities and civil society groups, in particular those who in 3S Basin the government of Cambodia make a very careful decision to go ahead with Lower Sesan 2 project. The government had paid much attention and answer to the request, concerns and demands raised by the dam affected communities.
4. With financial support from NGO Forum on Cambodia, United Nation Human Rights-UNHCR, and HBS a study on The Compensation Policies and Market Property Price for LS2 Dam Development Project was conducted by an independent consultant in 2014 and its report was published in March 2015. In 2014, EarthRights International (ERI) also developed legal briefing on "National and International Legal Principle Principles Relevant to the Lower Sesan 2 Dam Project in Stung Treng Province of Cambodia". The two reports were widely shared with the dam affected communities and civil society groups via regular meetings of RCC and provincial Stung Treng network and as well as

other relevant stakeholders via a study report dissemination workshop in Phnom Penh on October 3rd, 2014.

In 2015-2016, FACT together with ERI, My Village, Cultural and Environmental Preservation Association (CEPA), 3SPN and Mekong Watch conducted fact-finding on LS2 dam project. The study report was published in 2016 by FACT and widely disseminated among dam affected communities, civil society groups, donors, development partners, government institutions and other relevant stakeholders.

6. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts

Success: Both LS2 dam affected communities and civil society groups are well networked and their capacity on advocacy, networking and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) has been strengthened.

Challenges: During training on FPIC to the dam affected communities at dam affected communities authorities from district and province of Stung Treng came to stop us and threatened that in case the training was still going on the participants, in particular the trainers including FACT's colleagues would be arrested. However, the training was still going on smoothly.

7. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

With strong stance and common voice among the dam affected communities and civil society groups, in particular members of RCC, and some strong evidence-based studies/surveys and legal briefing as mentioned in point 4 of main heading point 5 we expected that the LS2 dam would be cancelled. But the project is still going on.

Another positive impact is that with the initiative from CEPF funded project in terms to network among the dam affected communities and fisher communities across the country FACT developed and submitted 1,170,036Euro three-year (2016-2018) project to EU in 2015 to run two important national coalitions, NGO Coalition on Fishers and Coalition of Cambodia Fishers(CCF)/Coalition of Community-Based Organizations(CCBOs). Successfully the project was approved. The project already finished its first year 2016.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

8. Describe the results from each component and each product/deliverable

The successful achievement of the three components will lead to arriving at the short-term impacts of the project, which will ultimately result in the attainment of the project long-term impacts for the target groups and beneficiaries. During the two years of project implementation, FACT implemented a series of important activities to contribute to achieving each of the three components which will be described as follows.

Component 1:

Improved dissemination of research findings and information sharing among 3S Basin and Tonle Sap Lake Fishers Communities, Community-Based Organizations (CBO), Mekong Fisher Network (MFN) and Tonle Sap Fisher Network (TFN) of the short- and long-term impacts of large hydro-power dams on livelihoods and fisheries resources.

On October 10, 2014, FACT organized a strategic meeting with its partners NAS, CEPA, MVi, CRDT, DPA, CED, and ERI in order to strengthen the network of NGOs working in Stung Treng. The meeting focused on the roles and responsibilities of each NGO and the target areas in which they operated and cooperated. At the end of the meeting each of the participating NGO clearly understood their roles and responsibilities and would be committed to working with each other to successfully implement the project for the benefits of the target groups and the beneficiaries whose lives and livelihoods are under the threats of the impacts of the Lower Sesan II hydropower dam.

On November 5-10, 2014, FACT in partnership with local NGO partners and communities conducted a field study to identify the target areas and study living conditions of the target groups which were most likely to be impacted from the Lower Sesan II hydro-power dam. It was found that, among the areas studied, Srekor 1 and 2 villages would be the most impacted by the dam and that there were no other NGO partners working there to help the communities. Therefore, FACT decided to choose Srekor 1 and 2 villages as our target areas to implement CEPF funded project.

The implementation of the project progressed as usual. On October 30, 2014, FACT held a network of NGOs meeting with the communities in order to discuss and draft a joint statement to be submitted to the Stung Treng provincial hall for its intervention in addressing the problems of the dams and other issues faced by the communities. The meeting discussed the documents to be collected and attached with the joint statement.

On December 30-31, 2014, FACT facilitated and supported five community members from Srekor 1 and 2 villages to join the public forum conducted by the provincial council at Kompon village, Kompon commune, Sesan district, Stung Treng province. This forum was participated by around 300 participants from different areas of the rivers: Sesan, Sekong and Srepok. The forum discussed the impacts of the Lower Sesan II dam on the communities and their livelihoods. At that event, the affected communities were better aware of the impacts on their lives and were able to raise their concerns in front of the provincial council. They submitted a joint statement to the deputy provincial governor to reject the construction of the dam. The provincial authorities promised to address the concerns and issues faced by the communities.

In order to enhance the understanding of the rights of the affected community members, most of whom are indigenous people, FACT in cooperation with 3SPN, MVi and EarthRights International (ERI) organized a workshop on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) on March 2-3, 2015. Based on the results of the pre and post workshop tests, the understanding of the participants increased remarkably.

On June 19, 2015, FACT in cooperation with 3SPN, MVi and ERI invited 16 community members from the impacted areas to join the pre-meeting in the purpose of doing the fact-finding. The

participants were trained on the survey process and informed about their roles and responsibilities. As a result, 8 out of the 16 community members were selected to do the survey.

From June 30 to July 2, 2015, FACT sent 8 community members coming from different impacted villages such as Srekor 1 and 2, Kbal Romeas, Sresronouk and Chroup to do a fact-finding survey in five impacted villages. Based on the questionnaires that had already been prepared, the 8 people were able to collect the required information for the survey so that FACT and its partners would be able to compile and analyze the information to produce the final reporting findings.

On June 28, 2015, FACT conducted a public forum in Kampong Cham Province to raise awareness to the public about the impacts of the hydropower dams on livelihoods of communities, socio-economic aspect and environment, especially fisheries resources. FACT invited the communities from three main areas: Mekong, Tonle sap and Costal regions and district/commune authorities and competent authorities to join the forum. The forum was participated by 160 people and they better understood the negative impacts of the dam. They were also committed to joining future events or advocacy campaigns related to the development of the dam.

On April 22-24, 2015, FACT's Deputy Executive Director joined ASEAN People's Forum (APF) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia with around more than 2000 other participants. During the forum, FACT was a co-organizer of two different thematic workshops: Hydropower Power Dam and Environment Pillars. Around 60 out of the total participants joined the workshops. This created a forum in which civil society organizations (NGOs and communities) from hydropower development and environment thematic issues from ASEAN countries could attend the workshops and started to build their connections accordingly.

On July 26, 2015, FACT organized one pre-meeting at Provincial Department of Women's Affairs of Stung Treng Province with 86 participants (Stung Treng, Ratanakiri and Tonle Sap) including 38 women to provide the participants with the opportunities to share information about impacts of LS II hydropower dam development, current situations and how to improve compensation regulations and principles, especially opportunities provided to affected community to raise their concerns and recommendations. The meeting also discussed the community stance against the dam. The CBOs/communities from LS2 from Stung Treng, Ratanakiri and Tonle Sap started to build their connection and to work on the LSII issues, forming a stronger voice.

From December 5 to 8, FACT organized three bi-monthly meetings at two regions – including Mekong and Tonle Sap, in three provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap and Stung with 86 participants in total, among whom 34 were women. The participants were from NGO network around Mekong and Tonle Sap, and affected communities. The objective of the meetings was to build good collaboration among NGO partners and communities in the two regions on good governance, building partnership, and sharing experience, information on compensation principles related LS2 hydropower dam development, to update on current situation of LS2 dam development, to disseminate fact-finding report, to raise awareness on impacts of hydropower dam development along Mekong river basin and other Mekong river basin countries. The meeting also discussed about coming public forums at both Stung Treng and Tonle Sap.

On July 28, 2015, FACT in cooperation with NGO Forum and RCC Network members organized a public forum at Reaksmeay Pich Hotel, Stung Treng province, with 161 participants in total including 48 women. The participants were from national and sub-national government agencies, government line ministries, NGOs, LS2 development companies, and affected communities from LSII. The purpose of the forum was to widely open discussion between affected communities, private companies, and authorities from both national and sub-national level so that the affected communities could raise their concerns to the competent authorities and the project developer. Also, this event aimed at building a good relationship between affected communities and government line ministries, especially Ministry of Mine and Energy (MIME), improving compensation principles, resolving the negative impacts from hydropower dam development. As result, most of participants were able to raise their concerns and submitted request letters and recommendations to find win-win strategies from Royal government of Cambodia. It was also a good opportunity for the communities to start building their relationship with MoME, compensation committee, and provincial authority of Stung Treng.

Two bi-monthly meetings were organized at two provinces, one at Stung Treng on 21-22 April and another one at Pursat on 26 May 2016 with 76 participants in total including 26 women. All participants were from NGOs and communities who are directly and indirectly affected by the dam, in particular Lower Sesan II, from provinces along Mekong and Tonle Sap.

The meetings aimed at building good collaboration between FACT and NGOs and affected communities on good governance, building partnership, and sharing experience and information on compensation policy related to LS II hydropower dam development, updating on current situation of LS II dam development, dissemination of fact-finding report, raising awareness on impact of hydropower dam development along Mekong river basin and other Mekong river basin countries, and also discussing non-violent advocacy strategy. As result the meeting enhanced the participants' knowledge on dams and their impacts on all participants. The participants would join together to make thumbprints to submit their concerns on transparency and fair process of compensation implemented by compensation committee and request Stung Treng provincial authority to help address the concerns. As result, the authority agreed with communities and NGOs to meet and discuss the compensation issue by strengthening the existing compensation committee by adding community and NGO representatives into the committee.

On April 20, 2016, FACT organized a public forum at Angkor Land Hotel, Siem Reap province, with total participants of 93 including 32 women and 37 youth (16 youth girls) in order to raise awareness of hydropower dams development in Mekong river basin and its major tributaries such as Don Sahong in Lao and Lower Sesan 2 in Stung Treng province, Cambodia and their serious impacts on fisheries resources, fish migration and water quality, biodiversity, local indigenous people who depend on fisheries resources and other natural resources along the Mekong river basin. The participants were from NGO network in Siem Reap province, Coalition of Cambodia Fishers, fishers from 5 communes in Siem Reap province, and other NGOs and communities from other provinces along Mekong and Phnom Penh. As result, knowledge of the participants on dams in Mekong mainstream and other major tributaries and their impacts was enhanced. The impacts of the dams could have serious implications for livelihoods of around 6 million Cambodian people who live along Mekong and on Tonle Sap Great Lake as well as 60 million people as total who in the whole Mekong basin, fisheries resources, indigenous culture

and water flow, biodiversity, fish migration, and sedimentation. The participants also raised their concerns about the negative impacts from Don Sahong and Lower Sesan II. They proposed to Cambodian government to consider and support advocacy campaign conducted by NGOs and communities against Don Sahong and also requested Cambodian government to stop building the Lower Sesan II.

On July 25-26, 2016, FACT organized one bi-monthly reflection at Women Development Center, Steung Treng province, to discuss the impacts of the Lower Sesan II hydropower dam development on the local people and compensation policy that was proposed to the local communities. The meeting was participated by 37 participants in total including 16 women and 16 youths. The participants were from NGO partners, affected communities such as Sre kor, Sre Sranok, Kbal Rameas, Chrob, Ban Mai and Sre Krasaing, Sesan and Siem Bouk district, Steung Treng province, and representatives of Tonle Sap Fisher network whose members depend on fisheries and other natural resources, of the Tonle Sap that receives 62 percent of the water flowing from Mekong river basin.

On August 25, 2016, FACT conducted a public forum at Samrong Sen hotel, Kampong Chhnang province, with a total of 64 participants, among whom 22 women and 16 youths, in order to raise awareness of hydropower dam development in Mekong river basin, especially the dam development on the run-off river such as Don Sahong in Lao and Lower Sesan II in Steung Treng province, Cambodia and its serious impact to fisheries resources, fish migration and water quality, biodiversity and local indigenous people who depend on fisheries resources and other natural resources along the Mekong river basin. The participants in the public forum were from Non-governmental organization network such as PNKA, CCD, FACT, Licadho in Kampong Chhnang province, Coalition of Cambodia Fishers and affected communities from Tonle Sap and Steung Treng. As result, all the participants clear understood about impacts of hydropower dam development that extremely affected to living condition, fisheries resources, indigenous culture and negative change of Mekong water flow, biodiversity decline to both Tonle Sap great lake and Mekong river basin were connected, among the forum the participant raised concern about impact of Don Sahong and Lower Sesan 2, Climate change impact affected to Tonle Sap lake around 2 million peoples, 4 million people in Mekong and around 60 million people living along Mekong river basin, they have propose to Cambodian government to consider and support in advocacy process with Lao to stop Don Sahong dam and should be conduct cross boundary impact assessment, among the forum the participant also raised about the position of NGOs in support to government development program, work to well connect between local to national level networks, consider and encourage women and youth involve with development work and working together to solve the common problems.

Component 2

Improved networking and synergy building among Fishers Communities, CBOs, MFN, TFN and NGOs Coalition in order to effectively and fully participate in the public consultation in relevant to the dam development project and stand as a united front able to engage and negotiate with other key stakeholders and government representatives at local, national and regional.

On September 13-17, 2014, FACT conducted one exchange visit by bringing one community member from Mekong, two community members from Tonle Sap and two FACT staff to Pak Mun to exchange experiences and lesson learnt with Pak Mun dam affected communities

(Thailand). During the visit, the two groups of people, the Cambodian and Thai groups shared experiences, lessons learnt and challenges of campaigns against Pak Mun dam, Lower Sesan II dam and other Mekong mainstream dams. Pam Mun community would conduct a similar exchange visit to Tonle Sap in 2014. One press conference was conducted on September 17 and a press release on September 18, 2015 by the two communities (Thai and Cambodian). The statement was released to Lao government to call for cancellation of all hydropower development projects in Mekong mainstream as an international river.

On December 30, 2014, FACT provided coaching to five dam activists on the rights and impacts from the hydro-power. The coaching aimed at empowering the activists and building their confidence in raising their concerns about the impacts from hydropower development in public forum. After the coaching session, the activists better understood their rights and were more confident in raising their concerns publicly.

On December 31, 2014, FACT sent five dam activists who received coaching on December 30 to attend a public forum on Lower Sesan II dam organized by government at affected site. As a result, the communities raised their concerns/requests over impacts from Lower Sesan II Dam to the government. The government accepted the communities' concerns/requests and were committed taking actions accordingly.

On May 20-21, 2015, FACT, in partnership with provincial NGO partners such as MVi and Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC) conducted a two-day advocacy training in Stung Treng province with the participation of the 7 community members. Based on the pre and post training assessment, the participants understood the advocacy strategy on hydropower dams and the rights of the affected communities.

On June 25-26, 2015, FACT conducted another two-day training on advocacy strategy and access to information in Stung Treng with the participation of 18 community members. According to the pre and post training assessments, the participants were able to understand the advocacy strategy and their right of access to information. In addition, they were also more confidence in organizing advocacy campaigns.

On June 28 ,2015, FACT conducted a parade Kampong Cham province to raise awareness to the public about the impacts of the hydropower dams on livelihood of communities, socio-economic aspect and environment, especially fisheries resources. FACT invited the community members from three main areas, Mekong, Tonle Sap and coastal region, district/commune authorities and competent authorities to join the parade. Remarkably, 160 participants joined the event. They got better understanding of the negative impacts from the hydropower and they shared their common concerns and voices on the project. They were also committed to join any future events/advocacy campaigns related to dam development.

On March 27-28, 2015, following from the request from RCC on January 6, 2015 between the RCC and 3rd Commission of Cambodia's National Assembly, FACT in partnership with other RCC Steering Committee co-organized a trip with the commission to Don Sahong (in Cambodia's side) and LSII dam sites. 13 participants from RCC's steering committee and members, 18 participants from the commission, 20 from local authorities, five media persons and 150 local community members joined the visit (DHS and LSII). Concerns and questions were raised by affected communities from the two sites and covered by the media. The commission, RCC, local

authorities and communities shared common concerns and stance against the DSH project. The commission promised to bring all concerns and requests of communities from the two sites to president of the national assembly and Cambodia's government.

FACT sent 27 affected community members, including 7 women, from LSII to join a bi-monthly meeting on 23 July, 2015 with River Coalition in Cambodia (RCC), national networking working on hydropower project issue. The main objective of the meeting was to update on LSII, share ideas and experiences in advocating against the dam and discuss future activities to advocate against the dam. The meeting also discussed on preparation on coming workshop on research on LSII conducted by Dr. Kem Ley, independent consultant, and executive summary and recommendations for the improvement of the LSII dam done by Maureen from Earth Rights International.

One ToT training was conducted on 22-23 October, 2015 at provincial department of Women Affairs of Stung Treng with 15 participants in total including 2 women from affected communities of LS2 dam. The training aimed at strengthening capacity of dam advocacy activists to be able to facilitate echo-training and disseminating to their community members in order to their capacity to and knowledge to advocate for their rights. As a result, 70% of trainees demonstrated increased knowledge on advocacy strategy and methodology, right-based approach (RBA) and right to access information and 30 % of them could transfer knowledge to their community members and other communities nearby LS2 dam area. Moreover, advocacy strategic planning was developed during the training.

On September 1-2, 2015, FACT conducted one training workshop on the impacts of the hydropower dams on livelihoods of the communities, socio-economic aspects and environment, especially fisheries resources for hydropower/fisheries activists at provincial department of Women Affairs of Stung Treng province with 19 participants in total included 7 women. Most of them were community members from Srekor, Chrop, Kbal romeas of Sesan district of Stung Treng province and Veurn Sai district of Rattanakiri province, NGOs, and Mekong Watch.

FACT sent six community members (three from Tonle Sap—including two women, one from Mekong –no woman, and two from 3S Basin—including one woman) and three NGO representatives (FACT-PNP represented by Mr. Youk Senglong, MVI-Stung Treng represented by Mr. Por Narith and Rachana Satrey-Siem Reap represented by Ms. Nhean Phoungmaly) from Cambodia to join pre-meeting in Nakonnayok province of Thailand on September 24-25, 2015 to discuss on preparation of Regional Mekong People's Forum which was planned to conducted in An Giang province of Mekong Delta in late 2015. As result, a statement from the pre-meeting was issued and submitted to the Lower Mekong government to stop all Mekong mainstream dams and other major tributaries and the participants agreed to organize the regional Mekong People's Forum in coming months.

FACT sent three community representatives, one from Tonle Sap and two from Sesan district of Stung Treng and one FACT to join Regional Mekong People Forum (MPF) on November 11, 2015 and Save the Mekong Coalition (StM) meeting on November 12, 2015 in An Giang province of Mekong Delta. Actually, there were 11 participants, including 4 women, from Cambodia attending the two events but 4, including 2 women out of the 11, were supported by the project and other 7 were supported by International Rivers (IRS). However, community representatives attended only MPF which was organized on November, 11 and NGO representatives continued

to attend the StM meeting on November 2015. MPF forum aimed at i) presenting the statement to Mekong governments of local people from Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam, and also the supporting organizations/ individual supporters; ii) providing space for direct dialogues between Mekong region governments and peoples' representatives on the issues of hydropower dams and their impacts and iii) proposing possible solutions in relate to hydropower dams in the region, including comprehensive studies that will enable understanding of the full value of the rivers and the social and environmental impacts of dam projects, conducted by independent actors, with the full participation of all affected communities, and with sufficient time to gather the evidence needed to make appropriate decisions about the projects. Adequate studies and full transboundary impact assessments on the impacts of the Don Sahong dam in particular are critically urgent. As a result from the forum, there is a statement with 6,473 signatures of local people from Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam 77 supporting local, national, and international NGOs submitted to the four Lower Mekong governments.

Regarding the StM meeting, we have discussed on future strategic work and rotation of secretariat from Thailand to example Cambodia or Vietnam. Currently, StM secretariat is based in Thailand under administration and management of TERRA, Thai local NGO, and technical support in terms of media communication and website running. As a result of the meeting, TOR for running StM secretariat will be developed by Ame (International Rivers) and next StM meeting to discuss on ToR, future strategic works and rotation of the secretariat will be hosted by Fisheries Action Coalition Team (TEAM) in Cambodia in fourth week of January 2016.

In the report period, FACT supported youths, students and affected communities of Mekong to conduct national environment day and campaign on 5 June, 2016 at Phnom Penh, Cambodia with 400 participants in total including 150 women and around 200 were youths and students came from universities. The environmental day and campaign had the topic of "Forests and Rivers are life". The campaign was conducted in order to promote and raise awareness to public people, especially youths, students to clearly understand the advantages of environment and other factors which affected river ecosystem and other impacts from deforestation and hydropower dam development projects in Mekong mainstream and other major tributaries. This event also mobilized the public, in particular other youths and Cambodian citizens, to collectively protect environment and natural resources. There was also a public walk. As a result, all participants especially students, youths and affected communities increased their knowledge related to environmental protection, significant roles of forests and rivers. Around 80 percent of total participants were highly committed to actively joining and collectively working to solve the social issues, environmental and other natural resources in Cambodia.

On 29 March, 2016, FACT sent the affected community members from Mekong, 3S and Tonle Sap to join the meeting with River Coalition of Cambodia (RCC) network at NGO Forum office in Phnom Penh. The meeting was participated by 32 participants in total including 7 women and 7 youths. The participants were from NGO Forum and NGO members, dam affected communities, fishers from Tonle Sap and Mekong, and CCF.

The meeting was organized aiming at strengthening and connecting two national networks named Rivers Coalition in Cambodia (RCC) and Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF), connecting the grassroots communities, in particular communities affected by dams (Lower Sesan II and Areng Valley) and those from Tonle Sap Great Lake to the networks and strengthening a collective advocacy campaign. It was also aiming at sharing experiences about advocacy

campaign and strategy. The meeting also updated on the current and hot issues happening around Lower Sesan II, Don Sahong and Xayaburi dams, and discussed video documentation by RCC, RCC's advocacy planning for 2016, including a study tour to abroad and advocacy campaign related capacity building courses.

As a result, the RCC network members well cooperated and built a good relationship with affected communities such as Lower Sesan 2 and Areng Valley. The CCF showed its strength to RCC network and other dam affected communities. All participants agreed that whatever and wherever the dams are, the communities have to support each other.

A fish Migration Day was held in Kampong Chhnang province on 21 May, 2016 in order to raise awareness on the important of biodiversity and fisheries resources, mobilization for effective conservation and building the strong voice of communities, enhance the fisher's knowledge to clearly understand how to connect Tonle Sap great lake and Mekong river Basin. There were 98 participants in total including 60 women and 20 youths where were district authorities from Bori Bor Distict of Kamong Chhnang province, Chief of Pollution Inspection and Education office, Chhnok Tru Commune councilors, CCF, CBO representatives in Kampong Chhnang province, Tonle Sap region, and FACT staff in the event. As a result, the participants well understood about the importance of fisheries resources and the impacts from hydropower dam development, and mobilization of fishers' voice to advocate against dam construction and importance of rivers such as Tonle Sap great lake and Mekong River basin.

During the report period, FACT hosted the annual meeting of a regional alliance working on dams Save the Mekong Coalition (StM) on 22-24 March, 2016 at Siem Reap province with 21 participants in total including 6 women. Most of participants are members of StM and communities affected by dams from Stung Treng, Kratie, Preah Vihear and provinces around Tonle Sap Great Lake. The meeting discussed dam issues in Mekong mainstream, including Don Sahong, and 3S Basin, in particular Lower Sesan II, giant irrigation system in Tonle Sap Great Lake, and other development issue in Preah Vihear province and negative impacts from those development projects. The meeting also discussed about Term of Reference (ToR) of the alliance and establishment of Coordination Committee from member countries such as Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. There is supposed to be alliance's members from Lao PDR but since there is limitation of political space for CSOs during the past few years there are no members from Lao PDR. The communities from Mekong Tonle Sap Great Lake and Preah Vihear also shared their living situation and challenges, in particular about the development project such dams and giant irrigation system. The meeting also discussed who should be members of the alliance. The meeting agreed that everyone, including communities, individual interested with dam issues, NGOs, academics can be members of the alliance.

During the report period, a capacity building training course on cooperation, networking and advocacy strategies was conducted at Stung Treng province on 16-17 February, 2016 with 12 attendees in total included 6 women and 8 youths. The participants are from Sesan district where Lower Sesan dam is situated. The training was conducted in order to build capacity to focal points and advocacy activists, affected community people living at dam affected area. The expected results from the trainings were that the participants/activists and focal points, after the training, could bring the knowledge to share with other dam affected communities who didn't join the training via echo-trainings and strengthening a strong network among the affected communities. Advocacy strategy/approach "Do No Harm" was used to train the

participants. Facilitation skills on how to run effective meetings/trainings is also provided. Based on pre- and post-tests, it was shown that 6 out of 12 participants understood well and they could apply these topics and disseminate to their members and other affected communities. The participants promised to conduct echo-trainings one month after the training.

On 26 February, 2016 FACT facilitated a campaign/march against Don Sahong hydropower dam development project in Lao PDR to the headquarter of Angkor Beer Company in Phnom Penh which is so-called Cambrew. The campaign was participated by 100 participants in total including 40 women and 20 youths. Most of the participants are youths, dam affected communities from Stung Treng, Kratie and Kampong Cham, community members from Tonle Sap and NGOs working on environmental and fisheries resources. The campaign was organized aiming at sending a statement to the Cambrew to request the company to clarify in public about the position of Mr. Goh Nan Gia who is CEO of Mega First Corporation Berhad of Malaysia that is in charge of constructing the Don Sahong dam. We also suggested that in case, Mr. Goh has position in the Cambrew he should either ask his company Mega First to stop constructing the dam or withdraw his shares in the Cambrew.

As a result, on 7 March 2016, the Cambrew replied us that there is no connection at all between the Cambrew and the Mega First adding that the Cambrew is Angkor beer producer and supplier, while Mega First is dam developer. As a response, on 19 March 2016 in Phnom Penh FACT together with youth groups and communities from Stung Treng and Tonle Sap conducted a press conference by inviting all relevant media people to reject the answer from the Cambrew. We added that we agreed that the two companies are two separate ones but the CEO of the Mega First and the main shareholder or director of the Cambrew is the same person who is Mr. Goh Nan Gia. Via the press conference, we insisted the Cambrew to put pressure on Mr. Goh to stop constructing the Don Sahong or otherwise ask him to resign from the Cambrew. We also added if there is no a proper solution or answer, we will mobilize the public to boycott Angkor beer. If there is no proper solution or answer then again we will mobilize the public, including foreign tourists who traveling in Cambodia to some important provinces/places such as Siem Reap to stop drinking Angkor beer.

One study tour was conducted by inviting indirect affected communities from Tonle Sap region to visit Lower Sesan II affected communities and site in Srekor and Kbal Romeas communes, Sesan district, Stung Treng province on 17 March, 2016, with 28 participants in total including 13 women and 8 youths. The main objectives of the study tour were to share experiences relevant to hydropower development and its impacts on environment and society and the living conditions of the affected indigenous communities as well as sharing concerns of communities/fishers from Tonle Sap. The participants also met with Srekor commune council. The council informed the participants about community management and how dam directly affected water flow and fisheries resources, flooded forests, and forests. The participants also had a chance to visit dam resettlement site to see and observe about the new lives at the site. As a result, all participants well understood current situations of the indigenous peoples. The the advocacy network between the communities from Tonle Sap Great Lake and Lower Sesan II dam affected communities started to be built. The participants from the two areas also agreed to support each other in campaigning against dam projects as well as development projects that would result in negative impacts on both the environment and the society. 16 participants out of 28 participants from Tonle Sap region and Mekong had well understood community

structures, non-violent advocacy process and methodology, and they promised to disseminate this knowledge to their members after the exchange visit.

One exchange visit was conducted on 15 March 2016 by inviting affected community members from Mekong and 3S region to visit fishers/communities living in Kampong Phluk commune of Siem Reap province with 25 participants in total including 15 women and 10 youths. The participants are local authority, affected community members from Stung Treng and communities from other provinces around Tonle Sap. The main objectives of the Exchange visit are to strengthen a network among communities from Tonle Sap, Mekong and 3S Basin, share experiences relevant to hydropower development and its impacts on environment and society and living condition of communities in Tonle Sap Great Lake. The participants met with Kampong Phluk commune council. The council informed the participants about the basic information about the commune and concerns of communities on dam development in Mekong mainstream and other major tributaries such as 3S basin.

As a result, all participants well understood about current situation and the connection between the Tonle Sap and the Mekong river. An advocacy plan was established during the exchange visit. The cooperation between communities and local authorities was also strengthened. 5 out of 10 participants from Mekong well understood commune working structure, fish conservation management, and non-violent advocacy process and methodology. They promised to disseminate this knowledge to their members after the exchange visit.

On 19 July, 2016, FACT sent the affected community members and activists from Mekong, 3S and Tonle Sap to join the meeting with River Coalition of Cambodia (RCC) network at CEPA office in Steung Treng province. The meeting was participated by 16 participants in total including 6 women; the participants were from Oxfam, ERI, FACT, CEPA, NGO Forum and affected community members of dam development of LSII. The meeting was organized in order to build relationship and connection between the RCC network and other networks to become a strong network for advocacy for dam impacts in Mekong river basin, and for learning about RCC network advocacy planning for 2016 and also updating of advocacy to hydropower dam and joining together to develop advocacy plan. The meeting was a forum for the participants learn from each other through sharing experiences from advocacy work for strengthening the CCF. As a result, the RCC network members well cooperated with each other and built a good relationship with affected communities such as Lower Sesan II.

In the report period, FACT hosted the annual meeting of Save the Mekong network on 29 August, 2016 at FACT office in Phnom Penh with 21 participants in total including 6 women. The participants were from FACT, FOCUS, 3SPN, Mekong Coalition network, Social and Environmental Protection Youth network and also communities from two areas such as Tonle Sap and Mekong region. The meeting was organized in order to discuss the dam development impacts on fisheries and living conditions of people living along the Mekong river basin, and Tonle Sap great lake, working together to develop advocacy methodology and plan, also sharing experiences and information about hot issues in Mekong region, and how to build the strong network of Save the Mekong. The meeting participants from respective country raised some issues such as advocacy challenges, especially the hydropower dam development along the Mekong river basin and its effects on the local people.

Component 3

Improved respect of human rights and public participation in planning, decision making and implementation of hydropower development projects in Mekong mainstream and major tributaries through public campaigns, mobilization and media engagement in order to instigate informed debate as well as closer scrutiny on current economic development policies and decisions.

On 10 December, 2014, we brought 2 community members from our impacted areas to join the human rights day by walking and holding the banners by saying “Stop building the hydropower dam” from Stung Treng to Phnom Penh and submitted the statement to the National Assembly.

On 31 December, 2014, through public forum conducted by government at the dam site, one statement was submitted by Lower Sesan II dam affected communities to government to request for cancellation of the dam project.

On 06 January, 2015, FACT co-organized a meeting between RCC and 3rd Commission of Cambodia’s National Assembly to discuss about Don Sahong (DHS) and LSII dam projects and their impacts on environment, society and livelihoods of communities. Around 15 participants from RCC Steering Committee and members and other NGO partners (WWF) and 20 participants from the commission joined the meeting. As a result, the concerns and impacts from the two dams were showed by RCC’s representative. Both RCC or CSO and the commissions shared the same stance and concerns regarding DSH project, meaning not supporting the project but the commission did not show the stance and concerns on LSII project.

On 17th February, 2015, FACT’s Deputy Executive Director joined Radio Talk Show as a speaker with another community member from Kbal Romeas commune (LS II dam affected site) at WMC FM 102 (Phnom Penh) to talk about LS II dam project regarding impacts from the dam on environment, society and livelihood of communities, and progress of the construction, Implementation of Free Prior Informed Consensus (FPIC), concerns and requests from affected communities and recommendations from the CSO to Cambodian government and development of the project.

On 16th June, 2015, FACT’s Deputy Executive Director joined Radio Talk show as a speaker with Dr. Bonarith, MIME’s expert on renewable energy, at VoD Sarika FM, to discuss dam development project in Cambodia and its impacts on the environment, society and livelihoods of communities and recommendations from CSO to the government and developer of the dam project.

On 30 June, 2015, FACT in cooperation with RCC’s Steering Committee coordinated a meeting between four communities from the LS II dam and the government, via Ministry of Mine and Energy (MIME) and provincial governor at MIME in Phnom Penh. Four community members, six RCC’s committee and members, around 20 government officials and around five media persons joined the meeting. As a result, four community members had a chance to raise their concerns and requests for the ministry’s intervention in addressing the impacts on the dam. Moreover, the concerns and requests of communities were covered in media’s article. Additionally, following request from RCC, government including MIME and provincial governor agreed to answer and join a public forum followed by trip to the LS II dam site. With funding support from CEPF, FACT is going to host the public forum and co-organize the trip with other RCC members.

A press conference was conducted at NGO Forum in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 11 February, 2016 with 22 participants in total including 5 women. The participants were from NGO Forum, FACT, CCF, Mekong river communities and also local and international media. The press conference was organized aiming at showing the concerns of communities living along Mekong and around Tonle Sap and NGOs on dam development project in Mekong mainstream and other major tributaries including Don Sahong Dam, Xayaburi and Lower Sesan II and sending a letter to all ASEAN leaders, secretariat and US's president Barack Obama to add agenda of hydropower development projects in the ASEAN plus US submit in USA in February 2016. Unfortunately, the agenda of hydropower development as raised in the letter was not added in the agenda of the submit.

A press conference organized on 19 April, 2016 at Tonle Bascc I Restaurant, Phnom Penh, to respond to a letter from the Cambrew company (Angkor Beer company) dated on 7 March 2016 in relation to a letter from campaign/march conducted by NGOs, youth group and Don Sahong dam affected communities from Stung Treng and fishers/communities from Tonle Sap on 26 February 2016.

It is reported that one campaign/march was conducted against Don Sahong hydropower dam development project in Lao PDR, to the headquarter of Angkor Beer Company in Phnom Penh which is so-called Cambrew held on 26 February, 2016 with 100 participants in total including 40 women and 20 youths. Most of the participants were youths, dam affected communities from Stung Treng, Kratie and Kampong Cham, communities from Tonle Sap and NGOs working on environmental and fisheries resources.

9. If you did not complete any component or deliverable, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?

In Component 2 at the last Product/Deliverable "*Increased organizational capacity of FACT, as demonstrated by comparison of pre- and post-project civil society tracking tool scores*", FACT proposed to conduct a training on fundraising to FACT's colleagues. However, the proposed activity was not conducted because in late 2014 FACT already conducted a fundraising training by hiring an external consultant. So, FACT had no need to conduct such training again. Even so, it doesn't affect the overall impact of the project.

10. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results

N/A

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

- Phlouk commune: 1 village (Phlouk : 933HHs)
- Sre Kor commune: 2 villages (Sre Kor 1 : 777HHs and Sre Kor 2: 756)
- Kbal Romeas commune: 3 villagers (Kbal Romeas: 658HHs, Sresranouk: 570HHs and Krobeychrom: 963HHs)
- Talat commune: 3 villages (Khsachthmey: 1300HHs, Talat: 393HHs and Rompoth: 204.

Lessons Learned

12. Describe any lessons learned related to organizational development and capacity building.

Both dam affected communities, including fishers who live floating villages on Tonle Sap Lake and civil society groups working on dam and fisheries resources management well networked and their capacity on advocacy, networking, action research such as fact-finding on LS2 dam been conducted by LS2 dam affected communities themselves. They work in collective way. At the same time, we identified that FACT's colleagues, in particular who involved in the CEPF funded project have significantly their capacity such as advocacy, networking and fundraising.

13. Describe any lessons learned related to project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

Some concerned stakeholders such as RCC, MVi, 3SPN, NAS, CCF, NRD and some representatives from the dam affected communities and fishers from both Tonle Sap Lake and Mekong had actively participated in the project design process.

14. Describe any lesson learned related to project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

With common stance and strong voice among the dam affected communities civil society groups working on LS2 dam, the government provided space for the dam affected communities to join a government-owned committee to responsible for the LS2 related policies, including asset measurement, compensation and resettlement. Then, more concerns, requests and demands had been directly made by the dam affected communities and answered by the government.

With request from dam affected communities and civil society groups, 3rd commission of Cambodia's National Assembly came to visit both LS2 dam and Don Sahong sites. As result from the trip, the commission promised to bring the concerns and requests from the grassroots to the president of the national assembly and intervene to the Cambodian's government.

15. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

The CEPF funded project has significantly contributed to the initiative to develop and submit a 1,170,036Euro three-year (2016-2018) project proposal to EU and the project was successfully awarded. Besides the NGO-CF and CCF/CCBO mentioned in 1.2, 1.3, 1.6 and 1.7 in point 1, the project also support two conservation areas, one at Tonle Sap Lake named Dei Roneath (100ha) in Pursat province and another at Mekong named Bak Rotes (25ha) in Kampong Cham province. Besides this, the project also small grants of 2,500\$ per community-based organization (CBO) or community fisheries (CFi) per year to 14CBOs/CFis in which 7CBOs/CFis who received the grants are Mekong, including two at Stung Treng. The small grants have been used for fisheries resources conservation related multi-purposes, example capacity building, capitalization of saving account or self-help groups, fish conservation area patrol and other fisheries conservation relate activities.

Sustainability / Replication

16. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated

Success:

Networking among the LS2 dam affected communities, Tonle Sap fishers network, coastal fishers networks, RCC, CCF/CCBO, Save the Mekong coalition and NGO-CF is well strengthened and the capacity of the dam affected communities on some relevant subjects such as advocacy, network and action research is also well strengthened. So, it can be ensured the initiative from the CEPF funded project sustained and can be replicated.

Challenges:

However, it's still a challenge to maintain the sustainability at grassroots. There should a grassroots coordination body to coordinate at the grassroots. Most of activities as mentioned in point 17 are conducted at the nation or regional level but less activities at the sub-national level.

17. Summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability

The establishment of and running the two national coalitions named NGO-CF and CCF/CCBO would importantly contribute to the increased sustainability or replication. Hydropower dam is also an agenda of the two coalitions.

Safeguards

18. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social and environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered

N/A

Additional Funding

19. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
European Union (EU), Forum Syd-Sida, MACF, Oxfam Australia	Build capacity of coalitions of NGOs and communities working on fisheries resources management including impact from hydropower dam	1,170,306Euro For three years (2016-2018)	Around 400,00Euro of the total grants has been allocated to build network among NGOs and communities including dam affected communities and provide capacity on relevant such as networking/advocacy, good governance, climate change.

* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

Additional Comments/Recommendations

20. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF

More and more hydropower development projects in Cambodia as well as Mekong mainstream have been proposed to be constructed and some of them are already under construction such as Lower Sesan II where the CEPF funded project focused on is under construction, Xayaburi in Lao PDR is under construction, Don Sahong in Lao PDR is under construction, Sambour in Cambodia is proposed, Stung Treng in Cambodia is proposed and Pak Ben in Lao DPR now is proposed to conduct study. All these projects are proofed to create huge negative impacts on livelihoods of around 60millions in the Mekong countries included 6milliion Cambodians living along Mekong bank in Cambodia and Tonle Sap Great Lake, fish migration, ecosystem, biodiversity, river bank (erosion) and sedimentation. There are 11 lower Mekong mainstream, two in Cambodia and other nine in Lao PDR, are proposed to be constructed and are under construction. Two of the total 11 dams included Xayaburi and Don Sahong where both of them are in Lao PDR are under construction. Since the movement of the dam affected communities and CSOs/NGOs to be well united/networked and then together advocate against the dam projects I would like to suggest to CEPF to future the project.

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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