

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Fisheries Action Coalition Team
Project Title:	Strengthening Capacity of Community Fisheries to Manage Fisheries Resources around Tonle Sap Lake, Cambodia.
Grant Number:	CEPF-110385
Hotspot:	Indo-Burma III
Strategic Direction:	4 Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority key biodiversity areas
Grant Amount:	\$118,587.02
Project Dates:	June 01, 2020 - December 31, 2022
Date of Report:	March 06, 2023

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

FACT is believed that collaboration with project stakeholder is a key to success. In Kampong Thom, under financial support from other sources (BMZ through a German-based NGO partner Global Nature Fund-GNF, FACT already established a project TWG and the TWG was acknowledged by a provincial governor through his Prakas/Decision dated February 2020. This TWG is chaired by H.E Prim Rotha, Kampong Thom Deputy Provincial Governor, with a total vice-chief and members of 14 people (one woman) are the provincial administration, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Department of Environment, Department of Tourism, fisheries administration cantonment, district and commune administration, community fisheries' representative, and FACT's representative. This TWG convenes meetings at least two times a year to monitor the project results, challenges, solutions and action plan. It plays an essential role in providing technical and political support to project implementation success. For example, Provincial administration which chair of the TWG, oversights the project implementation and join the project monitoring through a bi-annual meeting. He provided feedback and recommendations to improve the project implementation further. He actively supported administrative tasks during project meetings/networking with the provincial departments. Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, as well as fisheries administration, they he regularly participated in meetings at both provincial and community levels. He contributed technical expertise related to the conservation management of the fisheries resources, such as demarcation, signboards, and patrol. He actively provided recommendations to solve fishery-related issues.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>- By 2025, 20% of other biodiversity (water-birds, reptiles,...) is increased against the baseline conducted at the beginning of project implementation.</p>	<p>Besides protecting the fish conservation areas, it is observed the increasing of water birds and mammals; however, there is no biological survey about the species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mammals: The community people reported there is an increase of otters, namely the vulnerable smooth-coated otter (<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>). Fishers have usually seen them around the fish conservation areas of Phat Sanday, and some fishing gear of fishers had been attached to the otters. Local people reviewed that the number of otters had surged once the fish conservation had been protected. - Water-birds: Grey heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>) is a least concern bird species have been reported increase at the fish conservation areas.
<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>In 2019, FACT collaborated with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and Fisheries Administration to conduct a national public forum and requested MoI to allocate 10% of the communal budget to conservation activities managed by CFi. The request has been considered, and FACT will convene another national public form to follow up on the request. In addition, FACT raised this request to the policymakers during the forum on citizen engagement in budget formulation and monitoring of public revenue and expenditure process in the post-Covid-19 on 23 June 2022. Notably, with funding from the EU/FiA, two of four focal CFis received \$1,000.00 annually, and Dei Roneth had been supported \$10,000 to restore fish conservation area by Me Tuek commune.</p>
<p>- By 2025, Old 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>During this period, FACT has worked on following up with the Fisheries Fisheries 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. The inputs from the NGOs had been stated in the new fisheries law Chapter 10: Community Fisheries and Community Fish Refuge Article: 91</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing a community fisheries network - Participate in fisheries livelihood activities or economic activities in accordance with the relevant Community Fisheries Management Plan
<p>- By 2025, Old 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>

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 three of the four focal CFis are improved in their fisheries resources conservation and management, based on 8 Criteria for Effective CFis in which developed by Four National Cambodia NGOs, including FACT, and international DP Forum Syd in 2015;</p>	<p>FACT conducted a final CFi assessment by applying the 8 Criteria for Effective CFis at the focal CFis. This tool aims to analyze the CFi related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizational development - Legality of the CFi - Management plan - Capacity and knowledge - Communication and collaboration, as well as networking - Participation and support - Sustainability strategy - Participation in implementation and follow-up. <p>Two group discussions with committees and members in each CFi were conducted, asking a total of 34 questions by rating the level of performance from 1 (Very poor) to 5 (Very good). According to M&E plan, the capacity in fisheries resources conservation and management improved when the CFi attained an average score of 3.5-5.00. Results indicated that THREE of four focal CFi achieved an average score of 3.5 and above; Phat Sanday (4.04/5.0), Kampong Kor (4.21/5.00), and Thnot Chum (3.60/5.00). In comparison, Dei Roneat got 3.45 out of 5.00. Generally, the CFis had considerably well-performed in organizational development, legality, communication and networking, and participation in implementation. They also had moderately at management plan, but poorly performed at knowledge and capacity (3.34/5.0), participation and support (3.44/5.0), and sustainability strategy (3.41/5.0).</p>
<p>- By end of project, average fish catch per unit effort of members of the four focal CFis</p>	<p>In 2020, FACT conducted the baseline study on fish catch by interviewing 246 families; most of them are fishing for subsistence livelihood. It found that the</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
increased by at least 30% against a baseline established at the start of the project;	daily catch is an average of 8.1 kg per family. Increasing by 30% of daily catch meant that the daily catch would be 10.53 kg per day. In 2022, FACT undertook the final fish catch survey, interviewing 274 families to assess the impact of the conservation activities. It revealed that daily catch analysis at four focal Cfis revealed that the average catch was 11.4 kg/family or increased by around 40 per cent. Community people reported that in 2022 the fishery resources were moderately increased compared to 2019. They can catch more fish and longer periods (months) than before. Most Kampong Kor fishers can catch fish for almost a year, while Thnot Chum can fish for around four months.
- By end of project, average incomes from fish catch and other alternative livelihood sources of members of the four focal CFis increased by at least 25% against a baseline established at project start.	In 2020, FACT conducted the baseline study on fish catch by interviewing 246 families; most of them are fishing for subsistence livelihood. It found that the daily income generated from fishing is an average of \$11 per family. Increasing by 25% of daily income is estimated at \$3.75 per day per family. In 2022, FACT undertook the final fish catch survey to assess the livelihood (income) change by interviewing 274 families. It revealed that daily income from fishing analysis at four focal Cfis revealed that the daily income was \$7.8 per family, which showed a decline in income from fishing. Covid-19 was hit the hardest for the local communities and market access for selling their fishery productions, while the project is not basically focused on the market strengthening. Fishers find challenging with the uncertain market because their knowledge of the fisheries value chain is limited.

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

FACT has actively engaged in citizen engagement in budget formulation and monitoring of public revenue and expenditure process in the post-Covid-19. FACT provided an excellent opportunity to present the fishery context in Cambodia's challenges and requested policymakers to consider allocating 10% of the commune budget for natural resources management (forestry and fishery) and livelihood improvement. Additionally, the request was integrated into the summary results to be submitted to government agencies and policymakers.

FiA supported the community fisheries and community fish refuge between 2019-2013 with financial support of \$1,000 per year per community. around Tonle Sap lake . FiA also updated about five years flooded forest wildfire management plan and its implementation in the provinces around Tonle Sap lake. Eventually, FACT shared about the CFN plan to be implemented by the end of 2022.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

Component 1: Improved capacity of focal Community Fisheries Committees to effectively and sustainably conserve and manage the local fisheries resources

Increase institutional capacity: Dei Roneath conducted re-election for new committee members in which 11 committees (two women) were favorably elected to hold the CFI institutions. Moreover, it updated by-laws, internal regulations, and management structure across the four Cfis.

Management plan: The three-year management plan (2021-2024) of Dei Roneath was updated and approved by the competent authorities ranging from the commune to national levels, exclusively Fisheries Administration. Three focal CFIs have up-to-date management plans and progressively implemented the plans to protect biodiversity.

Knowledge and skills: At least 44 CFI committees (11% women) had increased knowledge: of roles and responsibilities, facilitation, financial management, reporting, networking, fisheries law, natural resources management and climate change adaptation, Kobo Toolbox for patrol, and fish catch monitoring.

Improved networking: Four focal Cfis had connected with the two national networks, including the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF), comprising 116 members, and the Cambodia Fisheries Network (CFN), consisting of 171 members, including 17 FiA both national and sub-national levels, 38 NGO-CF, and 116 CCF. At least one representative of each CFI attended three networking events a year to learn and exchange good practices in fishery resources management.

Enhanced collaboration and participation: Community committees had a greater collaboration with the competent authorities, including fisheries officials, environmental officials, and sub-national administration (provincial, district and commune councilors) to manage the fishery resources sustainably. The competent authorities had increased support for the execution of the community management plan. CFI committees had volunteered to be involved in fishery management. However, the active participation of the members reminds limited.

Component 2 Improved fisheries resources in focal Fish Conservation Areas (FCAs)

Management areas: At least 10,955 hectares had been managed by the target communities, with 1,322.64 hectares designated as restricted fish conservation areas.

Patrol to curb illegal fishing: Community committees and patrol teams were able to conduct regular patrols through project support. The communities had established patrol teams which got the committees and members involved as patrol team members. One post-guard was provided to Phat Sanday Community Fisheries at the beginning of the project implementation.

Demarcation boundary: Promoting the visibility of the conservation boundary, FACT, in collaboration with a community committee and fishery official, demarcated a conservation area at Phat Sanday.

Promote conservation knowledge: Raising awareness is crucial to promote the long-term understanding of the importance of fishery resources. FACT promoted the understanding of conservation through varied forms, including signboard placing. FACT developed and placed at least 11 conservation signate at the Cfis. In addition, the grievance mechanism was developed and widely disseminated to the local people to minimize the threat from the project implementation. FACT also supported four Cfis to install grievance boxes, signage, and other materials.

Component 3 Mobilized resources (finance) from other sources, in particular from the commune budget.

CFi's representatives regularly attended monthly commune councilor meetings to present the community works, challenges and action plan results. Moreover, the communities were able to raise their action plan to integrate into the commune investment plan (CIP).

Importantly, Dei Roneat received strong support, both physical and financial. The commune councilor committed to participate in the community fisheries development, with a yearly \$100 financed to this community and support of around \$10,000 for the conservation area restoration. As a result of strengthening the capacity of the communities, at least two focal Cfis were granted \$1000.00 per annual by the Fisheries Administration, starting from 2020 to 2022; they used this budget to implement their community action plan, particularly patrol.

Component 4 Improved fish catch monitoring and evaluation, documentation, and sharing results and implementation of the project.

In this component, FACT completed the fish catch survey for the focal CFis, aiming to understand the daily catch and income of fishers, examine the fishers' perception toward catch trends, and the constraint of the fishers. Importantly, it is a benchmark to compare with ultimate project implementation results related to daily catch and income-generating from fishing activities. At least 246 families were interviewed; about 75% of total interviewers have been engaging in fishing activity last 12 months. The daily catch was an average of 8.1 kilograms per day, generating \$11.4 per family per day. Moreover, monthly fish catch monitoring was conducted at the target Cfis; however, one CFi (Thnot Chum) was unable to carry out this monitoring regularly due to the water level changing; in turn, the fish catch monitoring were majority performed in Phat Sanday, Kampong Kor and Dei Roneat. This catch monitoring is provided with the useful information to project staff and communities to learn the effectiveness of conservation management in their communities. At the end of the project, one fish catch evaluation was successfully conducted, interviewed 274 families (58% women). It indicated that the daily catch was 11.4 kg/day per family, earning \$7.8 per day. Selling fish and market access in the communities remained a big challenge, especially in the Covid-19, which led to decreased income even though they had made much effort to catch more fish.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Improved capacity of focal Community Fisheries Committees to effectively and sustainably conserve and manage the local fisheries resources.	1.1	Report of situation analysis is produced.	<p>FACT completed the situation analysis at focal Cfis in 2020. FACT's expertise developed the study planning, including data collection methodologies and tools to gather the data from the community committees and members. Data collection was done between 15-30 June 2020, and the data analysis and reporting were completed in August 2020. Key findings derived from the situation study indicated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approximately 64% of the households fell indebted to either middlemen or microfinance, which they could access. Over the past five years, more than half of the households (57%) have experienced food shortages. - Safe drinking water is still a major challenge in the four communities, especially in Dei Roneat CFi. - Waste management in the four CFis was becoming a big concern that it will be affecting the long-term health of the villagers. The solid waste was not properly managed, collected and recycled. The villagers applied local knowledge to control the waste. The vast majority (82%) of villagers had burned waste, while a small minority (18%) threw it directly into the water near their houses.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				- In terms of capacity assessment of the focal CFis through deploying the 8 Criteria of Effectiveness of the CFi, it revealed that CFis obtained an average of 3.05
2.0	Improved fisheries resources in focal Fish Conservation Areas (FCAs)	2.1	Report of the support to manage the local focal fisheries resources is produced.	Throughout the project, FACT supported the focal CFi to protect the fishery resources locally by providing financial and technical support to conduct regular patrols to monitor and curb the incident of illegal fishing and other related fisheries issues. The focal CFis have managed 10,955Ha community areas, including 1,322.64Ha designated as fish conservation areas (FCAs). As the largest fish conservation area in Phat Sanday (921 h) of the four focal Cfis, one guard-post was provided to this community to increase effective fisheries protection in 2020. With the support, all the focal CFi were actively patrolling the conservation areas. Based on the record, at least 3,109 patrols were conducted, with 7,867 people (double accounting) participating, including 299 women and 359 fishery officials.
1.0	Improved capacity of focal Community Fisheries Committees to effectively and sustainably conserve and manage the local fisheries resources.	1.2	Report of reviewing legal supporting documents, mandates of each of the focal CFi is produced.	FACT conducted at least 23 meetings across the project life to strengthen the capacity of the focal Cfis in Kampong Thom and Pursat provinces. The strengthened capacity of the CFI committees are essential to enhance the communities' knowledge, skills and motivation to protect the fisheries resources. The communities have remarkably increased

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>knowledge: of natural resources management, fish catch monitoring, roles and responsibilities, clear management structure, financial management and reporting.</p> <p>In addition, Dei Roneat CFi had conducted its re-election to recruit the management committees for the next mandate. This community now has a clear management structure with a committee of 11 persons (two women). Importantly, its by-law, internal rules and regulation, and three-year management plan were updated and officially signed by the National Fisheries Administration.</p> <p>With both technical and financial support through the project, all CFIs were actively engaged in fisheries protection through regular patrol and community meetings and strengthened the fish conservation areas, in which at least 1,322.64 ha of the fish conservation areas across the focal Cfis were effectively protected for current and future generations.</p>
1.0	Improved capacity of focal Community Fisheries Committees to effectively and sustainably conserve and manage the local fisheries resources.	1.3	Report from the training workshop for the focal CFis is produced	In 2020, a two-day-training on natural resources management concepts, approaches and climate change adaptation measures in fisheries was separately provided to the three focal Cfis (Phat Sanday, Kampong Kou and Thnot Chum), participated by 66 trainees (18 women and ten youths); most of them are the community committees and members. This

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>training was provided to the trainees to increase knowledge and skill on (i) natural resources, (ii) the negative impact of losing natural resources, (iii) the association between natural resources and the environment, (iv) climate change and its impact, (v) adaptation strategies and resilience, and (vi) roles of community fisheries in fisheries resources management. The training for Dei Roneat committee was delayed until semester two of 2021. Twenty-one trainees (3 women) attended a two-day natural resource management and climate change training. The training mainly focused on an overview of the natural resources and their importance for local livelihoods, the main causes leading to the decline of natural resources and the negative impact of losing them. The overview and key concept of climate change was presented, including its impact and adaptation measures. Some good models of climate change adaptation in other communities was shown.</p>
3.0	Mobilized resources (finance) from other sources, in particular from commune budget.	3.1	Report of the public forums is produced.	<p>The public forum was not completed. Two main reasons are prolonged Covid-19 and collaboration with the Ministry of Interior (MoI). The pandemic was restricting the mass gathering and travel restrictions that caused the delay. Once Covid-19 was over, the request to MoI to organize the forum was</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				overdue because of a number of activities and the busiest of the MoI's activities.
3.0	Mobilized resources (finance) from other sources, in particular from commune budget.	3.2	Reports of sending representatives of the focal CFI committees to join monthly meetings of the focal communes are produced.	<p>Engaging community representatives to attend monthly commune council meetings provides the opportunity for the community to increase collaboration with local government and persuade commune councils to allocate commune budget for fisheries resources management.</p> <p>At least 103 community representatives attended at least 52 commune council meetings. Generally, the representatives updated the main achievements of the community's works in order to integrate into the monthly commune report for submission to the district level. Moreover, they raised challenges and suggested a collaboration to combat illegal fishing at the community fishing grounds and fish conservation areas.</p> <p>Commune councillors welcomed collaboration between the commune's representatives and community committees to conserve fishery resources sustainably. They fully supported the community's contribution to improving fishery resources and local livelihoods.</p> <p>Through the collaboration, the commune's representatives usually attended the community fisheries' events once they were invited. Notably, Me Toek commune annually supports \$100.00 to Dei Roneat community to patrol the conservation area. Moreover, this</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				commune has contributed its communal budget of USD10,000.00 for fish conservation area restoration.
4.0	Improved fish catch monitoring and evaluation, documentation, and sharing results and implementation of project.	4.1	Reports of the fish catch monitoring and evaluation are produced.	<p>FACT collaborated with the CFi committees and fishery officials to conduct monthly fish catch monitoring at the focal CFis. A monitoring tool was developed by FACT in consulting with the provincial FiA and trained the 32 CFi members. The daily fish catch at Phat Sanday started in 2020, while Dei Roneat was conducted in early 2021. Kampong Kor and Thnot Chum also started in 2021, but cannot be conducted a whole year because of the changing water level. The daily catch was US\$16.17 per day per family, generating around \$15.45. Kampong Kor and Thnot Chum showed the highest fish price because they are close to the markets.</p> <p>Fish catch evaluation data collection was conducted on 1-12 November 2022, interviewing 274 families (58% women). Around 60.9% had engaged in fishing, followed by rice farming. Daily catch analysis at four focal Cfis revealed that the average catch was 11.4 kg/family and earned US\$ 7.8 per family. The catch trend over a year has fluctuated. The highest catch was in January and February, 21.2 kg and 21.0 kg per family. This trend went downturn until May and June. It started to increase daily catch in June until February. A couple of reasons for the lowest</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				catch were a close fishing season, the lowest water level, as well as other environmental factors.
4.0	Improved fish catch monitoring and evaluation, documentation, and sharing results and implementation of project.	4.2	All cases studies/success stories, and other project documents are documented, printed and publicly shared.	At least 17 case studies/success stories were documented. In addition, the community fisheries situation analysis, fish catch baseline and fish catch final evaluation were documented. The key findings of the situation analysis and the baseline were presented to the focal Cfis to understand the current situation of their communities derived from the survey. The case studies were not printed, but FACT was shared with communities and stakeholders via workshop. FACT presented a case study related to the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM), in which the project interventions, key results, impacts, lessons learnt and next steps of the project implementation at four CEPF-project sites to the learning workshop which WorldFish conducted in Siem Reap province. In addition, FACT shared practical experience on fishery conservation and water governance in the Tonle Sap lake, focused on an overview of the Tonle Sap, challenges in fisheries, fishery conservation action, lessons learned and recommendations in the Lower Mekong Network meeting on 30 August – 2 September 2022 in Thailand.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
4.0	Improved fish catch monitoring and evaluation, documentation, and sharing results and implementation of project.	4.3	Report of project learning/replication/closure workshop is produced.	FACT has not completed this activity. However, FACT was invited by FISHBIO to attend and present the project intervention and results in the Grantee Conservation Impact Workshop on 30 November – 3 December 2022 in Siem Reap province. FACT's representative presented the project (title, objectives and target areas), key results (conservation action, diversify livelihoods), obstacles and lessons learnt.

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

Situation analysis and fish catch baseline survey: FACT developed the household survey questionnaire to collect the data from the focal community fisheries through household interview. The questionnaire is developed and finalized in local language and then trained to the project team to deploy it in the studies.

Community capacity assessment: FACT adopted the 8-Criteria Effectiveness assessment tool which joint developed by the NGOs in Cambodia. This tool consists of eight session (organizational development, legality, management plan, capacity and knowledge, communication and networking, participation and support, sustainability strategy and participation in implementation and follow-up). This data collection tool can be used in group discussions with committees and members, as well as competent authorities, by separate them to the different group.

Fish catch monitoring: the monitoring tool was customized from previous projects. The tool was re-designed to fit with the context of community fisheries to ensure the reliability and consistency of the data. To use this tool, eight recruited committee and members need to train and test it prior to officially using it.

Grievance boxes: FACT developed the a procedure to gather the request/suggestion of the target community people who have been affected by the project implementation. the procedure is involved written and verbal suggestions. The written suggestion can be putted into the boxes where situated at least four sites in each community (community office, community leader house, village chief house and commune hall office). The boxes will be monthly opened to find out whether any suggestions. If have, the suggestion will be reviewed and respond at the commune meeting, or collecting additional information if needed. The meeting at commune level will be resumed to discuss and address the suggestion. The suggestion will be brought to the upper level meeting if it is unable to solve at the commune level.

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
3	Number of key biodiversity areas targeted by CEPF grants that have new or strengthened protection and management.	3	At least 3 KBAs with new or strengthened protection and management: Stung Sen/Santuk/Baray; Dei Ronneat; and Lower Stung Sen KBAs)	3	FACT achieved in supporting the four target community fisheries where situated in the KBAs (Stung Sen/Santuk/Baray; Dei Ronneat; and Lower Stung Sen). At least 10,955 hectares of community areas had been managed by the target communities, including 1,322.64 hectares designated as restricted fish conservation areas. The communities have conducted regular patrol and strengthened the conservation areas, including flooded forest, through installing conservation signboards and demarcation.

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
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*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
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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
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Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
48	18	- Natural resource management and climate change - Daily fish catch monitoring method and tool - How to conduct patrol and KoboToolBox for patrolling

- **Cash Benefits:**

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

Benefits to Communities

View the characteristics column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the benefits 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 topics 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

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

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
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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
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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
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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?
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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

Project introduction workshop: An introductory project workshop is inevitably conducted to inform the intervention of the project and request to get all the stakeholders involved in the project implementation. In addition, facilitating the community to formulate their plan is necessary to understand the real needs and build ownership. Eventually, the community action plan should be integrated with the project plan to have financial and technical support.

Capacity building and knowledge improvement: It is noted that Cfis committees were limited in general knowledge and skill in fishery management. Therefore, strengthening the capacity of the CFC and CFI institution (re-election, management plan and by-law and training) ensures the legality, management and leadership, and capacity to manage the fishery resources sustainably.

Raising awareness: It is important to repeat the knowledge disseminated on the importance of fishery conservation to the local community to gain more attention. Promoting understanding and participation of local people on the importance of fisheries protection and conservation is key to the project's sustainability.

Multi-stakeholder collaboration: Protecting the fisheries resources is believed to be required for multi-stakeholder engagement. Engaging multi-stakeholders in the project implementation [through the Technical Working Group platform and signing MoU] leads to smoothly implementing the project with high responsible, positive results and sustainability.

Networking: Connecting CFI to other important networks provides a good opportunity to share and learn about fisheries resources management and joint addressing fisheries-related issues. Four focal Cfis have been connecting to the Coalition of Cambodia Fisheries (CCF) and Cambodia Fisheries Network (CFN) to enhance broader knowledge and experience in related to fishery management and livelihood.

Limited livelihood condition: Rural poverty among the community fisheries reminds considerably high. Therefore, the limited economic situation of the local livelihoods of fishers would lead to limited participation and ownership of the Community Fisheries Committee (CFC) and local people in attaining sustainable fishery conservation.

Livelihood diversification: Diversifying CFC livelihoods and income generation among the CFI committee and members is a key factor in motivating and increasing active participation in fishery resources management. To understand the potential livelihood activities, livelihood examination and assessment should be implemented to integrate livelihood into fishery conservation.

Promoting technology in the conservation of fisheries resources: Technology is widely used although highly knowledgeable people and local communities. Therefore, promoting the technology in patrol and fish catch monitoring is useful to ensure the reliability and consistency of the data.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Covid-19 had led to travel restriction and mass gather: Some activities were delayed and conducted online meeting; therefore, the training how to use Zoom or other devices were conducted.

Illegal fishing: Local fishers have tried to use the modern and large scale fishing gears to catch fish both closing and open fishing seasons. This cause a great destroy of the fingerling and fish brood stock.

Flooded forest cutting down: Some areas of the community fisheries have been encroached for farmland, especially at Kampong Kor. Dei Roneat flooded forest have been fired or burned by the honey bee collectors.

Uncertainty of CFI sustainability: Communities still high depend on the funding from the NGOs and governments. Although Phat Sanday has created and operated ecotourism services, the income generation from this service is limited because the impact of Covid-19. Diversified sources of income for community committees and their members is essential to motivate them to get involved in the fishery protection. Budget location through commune investment plan is not yet allowed by the national government.

Limited capacity of few CFCs: It is believed that capacity and commitment of the community fisheries committee (CFC) would significantly contribute to increase community sustainability. The CFCs were able to generate the income from diversified source if they have been strengthened on the resources mobilization skill, as well as proposal writing.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	
Breakdown of Additional Funding	

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.

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