

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Sansom Mlup Prey
Project Title:	Conservation Livelihoods in the Tonle Sap
Grant Number:	CEPF-103494
CEPF Region:	Indo-Burma II
Strategic Direction:	4 Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority key biodiversity areas
Grant Amount:	
Project Dates:	February 01, 2018 - June 30, 2020
Date of Report:	November 16, 2020

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

List each partner and explain how they were involved with the project.

Mars Food : bought the milled rice from BRICo miller with premium, they also promoted the project target farmers SRP product to international. Finally, Mars Food is supporting SMP to set up and implement SRP performance management system, enabling to assess the production against the SRP performance indicators. BRICo Miller : processed the paddy directly bought from local communities in order to sell it to Mars Food. Being part of the Cambodian National Working Group since its inception, BRICo Miller also follows SRP standards as well as provides training on paddy quality check to SRP key farmers. Specific training sessions were also organized to present the rice processing at the factory to SRP key farmers. SRP Secretariat : disseminates updated SRP Standard and Performance indicators (the SRP standard version 2.0 was released in January 2019), updated material, instruments and news related to SRP global implementation. SRP Cambodia National Working Group : has been created as a coordination network to promote SRP scheme, strengthen the adoption of SRP standards and support the establishment of SRP national chapters in Cambodia. The Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry has been more and more involved and the General Directorate of Agriculture is now hosting the SRP Cambodia National Working Group.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

Along the course of the project, the SRP scheme has been promoted among 26 villages, from 5 communes in the Tonle Sap Inundation Zone. The project received a great interest from local communities and in 2018, 249 households

joined as SRP farmers and in 2019, 251 households more, reaching the number of 500 SRP farmers at the end of this Grant. These SRP farmers were then regrouped in 26 SRP farmers groups, with one Key-farmer selected in each farmer group, to facilitate the communication and coordination. In regard of SRP scheme, SMP team promoted SRP standards and guidelines, provided climate-resilient agronomy practices trainings and established demonstration fields, on topics such as : seed production, pre-planting techniques, pre and post harvest best practices, pest and nutrient management, cover crops, diversification and crops rotation, land leveling. In order to follow-up on each farmer practices on their land and their compliance with the SRP standards, SMP provided them Farmer diaries facilitating the data collection as well as the assessment. With the help of a Performance management system, created by Mars Food Co., SMP could assess the progress of SRP households towards "Sustainable rice". Over the project, we could see an improvement of the SRP farmers majority's scores from 60-79 in 2018, to 71-88 in 2019 with 2 SRP households able to claim their product as "Sustainable rice", a score above 90 among 100. Moreover, SRP farmers capacities in coordination and negotiation were strengthened by facilitating the direct linkages between the producers (and especially the SRP key-farmers) and the miller (BRICo miller). Overall, in 2018, 170 SRP farmers sold 1,415,105 Kg paddy and in 2019, 315 SRP farmers a total of 1,695,081 Kg. Meanwhile, SMP's partner WCS, sub-grantee in this project, worked on strengthening the management of the local communities over the Protected Areas of the NSTCL. Two CPAs (Pralay CPA and Prahood CPA) are in the process of being established by all the local authorities and Cambodian government administrations. In total, 750 households registered as members of the two CPAs and 7 Community Management Committees and 13 Sub-Committees have been elected in Pralay CPA. Overall, and especially in the latter CPA, local communities have been really sensitive and involved in the CPA establishment process as well as in activities related to the BFCA protection and the importance of Bengan Florican population and habitat conservation. Finally, the SRP Cambodia National Working Group has been strengthened during the period of this Grant, with the Cambodian General Directorate of Agriculture (under MAFF) now hosting the working Group. Moreover, the Minister of MAFF endorsed SRP as part of the 5 years strategy for sustainability at the SRP Global assembly held in Siem Reap in January 2019, and the General Directorate of Agriculture has engaged in developing the SRP National Chapter, which should be the vehicle to develop policies related to SRP in Cambodia in the future.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Over two years, through a collaboration between SMP, WCS and a range of other civil society and government stakeholders, local people in at least eight villages in the Tonle Sap Lake and Inundation Zone will be empowered and enabled to improve their management of at least two KBAs and therefore improve the conservation status of at least one priority species whilst increasing their income.	Over the project, SMP supported 500 households from 26 villages in the Tonle Sap Lake and Inundation Zone, in climate-resilient farming techniques to comply with SRP guidelines, which is a sustainable way to improve their livelihood, by selling the paddy to a higher price, while supporting the protection of biodiversity in their farming process. In 2018, the majority of the SRP farmers supported were achieving a SRP score between 60-79, whereas in 2019, it was between 71-88. SMP also raised SRP farmers' awareness on the importance of protection of the Bengal Florican, A total of 750 households registered as members of the establishment of 2 CPAs supported by WCS in the Tonle Sap Lake and Inundation Zone. All along the project, meetings were held with villages from Stoung-Chikraeng and

	Baray-Chundoung BFCAs on Protected Areas law, Bengal Florican habitat and conservation, Climate change/Global warming, and Nest protection program.
Population of Bengal Florican within the project sites is stable or increasing throughout the project	WCS conducts annual monitoring at Stoung-Chikraeng and Baray-Chong BFCAs, since 2009. In 2018, they were 44 adult males in Stoung-Chikraeng BFCA and 21 in Baray-Chong BFCA. In 2019, they were 51 adult males in Stoung-Chikraeng BFCA and 22 in Baray-Chong BFCA. Based on a 10 years monitoring, the population of the BF seems to be stable in Stoung-Chikraeng BFCA ; on the contrary in Baray-Chong BFCA, an area that has received significantly less active conservation management, the population appeared to have declined since 2009, whereas it seemed to stabilize over 2018-2019, where strong conservation actions have been taken to stop the decline of the rarest species.
Number of hectares of production landscapes managed for biodiversity increases from less than 200 to at least 1,000	At the end of this project, they were 500 households participating in the SRP scheme, totalling 1,050.015 hectares of production landscapes managed for biodiversity. SRP serves as key conservation intervention tool in providing local communities a sustainable way to improve their livelihood, complying to guidelines which support the protection of biodiversity in their farming process, notably by minimizing the use of chemical inputs and improving the use of water.
an increase in beneficiaries of 300 men and 300 women from baseline	500 households from 26 villages, 5 communes (Prolay, Preah Darmrey, Roueng Reung, Damrey Slab, Sankor) are now participating as SRP producers. In the project, beneficiaries are calculated as SRP producers (258 men / 242 women), who effectively actively participated in the scheme and benefited from the trainings. However, SRP producers can actually refer to households, as the all family is participating to the scheme and is impacted by the benefits of the project. In this regard, we can estimate that 2,500 members benefited indirectly from the project, with an estimation of 1,500 boys/men and 1,000 women/girls (as the average is : 5 members/household, and the sex ratio is of 3 men/boys and 2 women/girls).
The number of sites (Bengal Florican Conservation Areas) with improved management increases from two to five	SMP partner WCS worked with communities to strengthen their management of 2 Conservation Protected Areas in the NTSC : The Bengal Florican Conservation Protected Area (Pralay CPA) Community comprises 3 villages: Preykla, Kompong Vaing, and Chhouk, in Pralay commune, Stoung District. Total of 333 hectares of sustainable use zone has been requested for the CPA area by 450 household members. 7 community management committees and 13 sub committees have been elected as its members. The community has reached the 6th step of the 8 official CPA establishment steps. The Prahoud Protected Area Community (Prahoud CPA) is located in Laveng Russie Commune, Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province. It comprises 2 villages : Rumchey chros and Balan, and 300 households have joined as its members. The community establishment process has reached the step 2 of the CPA guideline. Total of 320 hectare of sustainable use zone in Chikreng Protected Area has been proposed and being verified by relevant stakeholders such as local authorities and the PDOE of Siem Reap.
Civil Society Tracking Tool scores indicates an improvement in SMP organizational capacity during the life of the project	Overall, SMP increased its scores among the different categories of the CSTT (Human Resources, Financial Resources, Management Systems, Strategic Planning, Delivery) along the grant period, passing from 69.5 to 71. However, in 2018 SMP officially separated from IRCC, which has then been registered as a for-profit structure and is in charge of the paddy selling and marketing parts, which modifies some criteria in the Financial and Strategic aspects of the evaluation. Moreover, since the beginning of the

	project SMP has been able to capture a significant number of new funding to support its activities, but therefore increasing the management requirements from the team. To answer to the latter, SMP created numerous new internal policies and new management tools but sometimes still lack of capacities in developing strong strategic planning.
At least 100,000 ha rice cultivation managed under a biodiversity and Bengal Florican – friendly farming framework	At the end of this project, they were 500 households participating in the SRP scheme, totalling 1,050.015 hectares of production landscapes managed under a biodiversity and Bengal Florican- friendly farming framework.
At least 30,000 ha of protected areas managed through government-approved local community structures	Over the course of the project, WCS worked with communities to establish two CPAs Committees and involve them in the process and protection of these protected areas. The Bengal Florican Community Protected Area (BF-CPA) or Pralay CPA, counts 333 hectares and 450 households registered as members. 7 community management committees and 13 sub-committees have been elected to actively manage the CPA and represent the community interests with relevant stakeholders. The establishment request has been signed by local authorities, but it is now stuck at the Provincial level, as a result of the sub-national reform. The Prahood Community Protected Area (Prahood CPA): counts 320 hectares and 300 households are registered as members. Pralay CPA members were really involved into water bird census, nest protection scheme, and observed and reported illegal activities. They were trained to use SMART patrol techniques and join patrols with PDoE rangers to protect habitat, in the proposed CPA and the whole BFCAs.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
SMART reports indicate that the number of illegal land-grabbing incidents within protected areas in the project area is declining	The easiest means of detecting land cover change in NTSCl grassland, is to measure the area of grassland lost due to encroachment during the dry season, where each incident of encroachment is detected by law enforcement of community patrols. In 2018, there were 34 ha of grassland lost ; and in 2019, 15 ha. Moreover, these encroachments have been well managed by WCS and the CMC committees, which have succeeded in persuading offenders to allow the land to return to grass. This approach has the strong support of local communities, who appear to greatly value the benefits that access to the BFCAs provides. However, one potential downside of this approach may be the loss of scrub protection that occasional ploughing provides. It will remain important for the project team to continue to monitor habitat within the BFCAs.
Number of Community Protected Areas with government-approved committees is at least ten across at least three sites	SMP partner WCS worked with communities to strengthen their management of 2 Conservation Protected Areas in the NTSCl : The Bengal Florican Conservation Protected Area (Pralay CPA) Community comprises 3 villages: Preykla, Kompong Vaing, and Chhouk, in Pralay commune, Stoung District. Total of 333 hectares of sustainable use zone has been requested for the CPA area by 450 household members. 7 community management committees and 13 sub committees have been elected as its members. The community has reached the 6th step of the 8 official CPA establishment steps. The Prahood Protected Area Community (Prahood CPA) is located in Laveng Russie Commune, Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province. It comprises 2 villages : Rumchey chros and Balan, and 300 households have joined as its members. The community establishment process has reached the step 2. Total of 320 hectare of sustainable use zone in Chikreng Protected Area has been proposed and being verified by relevant stakeholders such as local authorities and

	the PDoE of Siem Reap. The establishment process is though slower than expected as the result of complexity of the sub-national reform, the period of power delegation from national level to the subnational administrations, which capacities still need to be strengthened.
Number of conservation agreements with SRP farmers increases to more than 500 across at least 3 sites	At the end of this Grant, they were 500 SRP farmers registered with the project and in process of following SRP guidelines. As part of the scheme, each SRP farmer (household) sign a sale contract that includes conservation agreements with a focus on compliance to SRP principles as well as on Bengal Florican population and habitat conservation.
At least two novel best-practice management measures are trialed during the project	To comply with SRP guidelines, several climate-resilient agronomy techniques supporting the protection of biodiversity, were provided to SRP farmers in : seed production, pre-planting techniques, pre and post harvest best practices, pest and nutrient management, cover crops, diversification and crops rotation, land leveling (end of project). Furthermore, trainings were also supported by the establishment of demonstration fields : in 2019, 3 farmers provided their fields for demonstration on Nutrient and pest management techniques ; 9 farmers established field demonstration on cover crops (for a total of 6.88 ha). In 2020, 8 ha were under land leveling demonstration.

Describe the successes or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.

Over the course of this Grant, SMP faced some problems related to agronomy and SRP standards compliance :

- **The completion of Farmer Diaries remains one of the major challenges for SMP as farmers still have difficulties in completing the documents by themselves, due to illiteracy and/or innumeracy issues. This problem is reflected in the general low results in Farm Management standard (one of the 8 major themes comprising SRP standards). SMP kept and will keep organizing trainings on how to complete information as well as follow-up with participating farmers. Key farmers, in this regard, were also of a great support in coaching SRP farmers facing difficulties.**
 - **In 2019, Cambodia and Kampong Thom province especially suffered from droughts and floods which damaged some rice fields and nurseries (which impacted a lot the seed production).**
 - **The understanding of seed specification and purity as well as the moisture level are still a problem for a lot of farmers, which can cause non-compliance with SRP standards or too low quality for the final buyer.**
 - **BRICo miller has not enough capacity to store and process all SRP farmers production, which leads to paddy waiting too long time and results in broken rice.**
- Other challenges encountered by SMP and WCS related to the achievement of Short-term and Long-term impacts :**
- **Though IRCC purchased 12 MT of floating rice paddy during the 2019 Harvest, IRCC has not had a chance to mill this paddy due to a rapid increase in sales of organic jasmine and limited milling capacity during COVID-19. IRCC still intends to research this market and expects to mill the paddy before the end of the year.**
 - **The Sub-national reform for government recognition of CPAs slowed down the process of establishment of the 2 CPAs supported by WCS in the NTSC.**
 - **The sanitary crisis due to COVID-19 slowed down the implementation of activities at the end of the Grant. To prevent the spread of the virus, SMP stopped all of its field activities from March 15th to May 8th, with teams working from**

home. For the following months, teams continued to follow social distancing and minimum participants gathering during meetings.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

In order to strengthen the capacities of coordination, production and selling of SRP production farmers, SMP has started to regroup some SRP production groups under one Agricultural Cooperative (AC). As of now, only SRP production groups of the Pralay commune are in the process of re-establishing an AC, but the scheme might be extended to other SRP producer groups. Indeed, the Provincial Department of Agriculture of Kampong Thom, in charge of the establishment of AC, has advised to revive a formally existing Agriculture Cooperative in Prolay Commune around the concepts of SRP standards. This unexpected impact of the project will support the sustainability of the action of SMP and the active implementation of SRP scheme in the target area, after SMP phases out from the project.

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND PRODUCTS/DELIVERABLES

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Expand the impacts of SRP within areas that are used by the Bengal Florican and other threatened species	1.1	Maps of 1,000 Ha of SRP paddy fields	Over the grant period, the SRP scheme has been promoted to 26 villages from 5 communes (Prolay, Preah Damrey, Roung Reung, Damrey Slab, Sankor). The project received a large interest from local farmers of the targeted communes, and they were 500 SRP farmers with a total of 1,050.015 hectares at the end of the year 2019. Data have been collected at the end of 2019 as land measurement is done during the dry season, which would overpass the end date of this Grant. SMP is submitting a map including the villages and communes, as well as a KMZ file showing each parcel with the reference of the SRP farmer and the field surface area.
1	Expand the impacts of SRP within areas that are used by the Bengal Florican and other threatened species	1.2	Sales receipts of 500 households for SRP paddy	Over the length of the project, there were two paddy harvest sessions. In 2018, 170 households supported by the project sold paddy following SRP standards, for a total of : 1,415,105 kg. In 2019, 315 households supported by the project sold paddy following SRP standards. SMP is submitting all sale receipts between SRP producers for both year.
1	Expand the impacts of SRP within areas that are used by the Bengal Florican and other threatened species	1.3	Copies of transaction receipts from international rice buyer	Mars Food, which is the leading private sector member of SRP since its inception, is the final buyer of the paddy producers by the SRP farmers supported by the project. Practically, the paddy is bought and collected from SRP farmers and brought to BRICo miller, in Battambang, from which Mars Food buy the processed paddy. Then, SMP is able to submit the receipts from BRICo miller, but not from Mars Food.
1	Expand the impacts of SRP within areas that are used by the Bengal Florican and other threatened species	1.4	Reports generated from digital survey tool	Two assessments have been done using the digital survey tool created by Mars Food for SRP farmers, for the harvests 2018 and 2019. The survey is assessing the farmers on their compliance with the official SRP standards grouped under 8 major themes, on a scale from 0 to 100. From 33 to 90, the farm can be claimed as : "Working towards sustainable rice production", as above 90 it can be claimed as producing : " Sustainable rice". In 2018, all the farmers (45) were : "Working towards sustainable rice production", the majority achieving a score between 60-79. In 2019, over 53 farmers,

				2 were producing "Sustainable rice" whereas the majority of the other farmers' score were between 71-88. Among the 8 standards, the best scores were on : Labor Rights, Harvest and Post-Harvest, Pest Management. In the contrary, Nutrient Management and Farm Management get the lower scores. (We can see that, in 2019 overall, assessed SRP farmers increased their scores in Pre-Planting). The 2 Standards with lowest scores don't come as a surprise, as the concept of nutrient is new to many farmers and technically can be difficult to comprehend. Farm Management is a lot related to keeping record and following the crop calendar, which stay difficult for the majority of farmers who are facing illiteracy issues.
1	Expand the impacts of SRP within areas that are used by the Bengal Florican and other threatened species	1.5	2 x Abstract and slides of presentations to SRP global members	As a SRP registered member, SMP was present to all international plenary sessions organized by the SRP. SMP is submitting a presentation made by WCS (sub-grantee of this Grant) on the 29th January 2019, on the overall project in Cambodia ; and another presentation made by SMP on activities and results of the program from 2016 to 2018, on the 01st October 2019 in Bangkok.
1	Expand the impacts of SRP within areas that are used by the Bengal Florican and other threatened species	1.6	2 press releases and 12 Facebook posts	In February 2020, SMP recruited a Development & Communication Coordinator to support SMP communication and increase the visibility of the NGO's activities. From February to June 2020, 12 Facebook posts were published on the project's activities and outcomes, linking especially the posts to CEPF and SRP official pages. In addition, two press releases were produced, on floating rice and on soil health. SMP is still exploring the possibilities to publish them in national or international journals. Otherwise, they will be published on SMP website.
3	Pilot community-led floating rice cultivation to re-create traditional grassland management practices	3.1	Peer-reviewed paper on status of floating rice cultivation in the Tonle Sap	There has been significant research by WCS research team on the changing ecosystem in the Tonle Sap, however there was not adequate time or data to develop a peer reviewed paper. As water level and flood regimes change rapidly, SMP will continue to work with WCS to see how floating rice can be an important technique of resilience in this system. We expect academic publications form on this subject in near future.
3	Pilot community-led floating rice cultivation to re-create traditional	3.2	Report on market potential of floating rice varieties	IRCC purchased 12MT of floating rice paddy in the 2019 Harvest. IRCC has not had a chance to mill this paddy due to a rapid increase in sales of organic jasmine and limited milling capacity during COVID. IRCC still intends to research this market

	grassland management practices			and expects to mill the paddy before the end of the year.
3	Pilot community-led floating rice cultivation to re-create traditional grassland management practices	3.3	Maps and Photo diaries of trial plots of floating rice	During the grant period, SMP conducted trials for floating rice in 2 locations, both in Tatreal village. In total, 3.2 hectares (2.55 and 0.65 ha) have been cultivated in 2019, and 2.197 kg of paddy were cultivated (1.500kg and 697kg respectively). Among this harvest, 1.842kg were sold to IRCC (1.205kg and 637kg respectively). SMP is submitting a KML file showing the establishment of the 2 trial plots and photos related, as well as a short summary of the activity and results.
4	Promote the benefits of SRP at a national scale to all stakeholders	4.1	Prakas from Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries on SRP	Though it has not been possible to get to the point of a Prakas there has been significant exchange and development in government backing of SRP in Cambodia. The General Directorate of Agriculture are now hosting the National Working Group and will chair the SRP National Chapter. The Minister of MAFF endorsed SRP as part of the 5 years strategy for sustainability at the SRP Global assembly held in Siem Reap. We expect the National Chapter to be the vehicle to develop Policy related to SRP, so the progress in its establishment has contributed greatly to this end. SMP is submitting a letter from the Executive Director of the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) intended to the Director of the Cambodian General Directorate of Agriculture on the establishment of this National Chapter.
4	Promote the benefits of SRP at a national scale to all stakeholders	4.2	Minutes from Cambodia SRP National working group	These minutes have already been submitted in the previous reports.
5	Project is compliant with CEPF Social Safeguards policies	5.1	Semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports submitted to CEPF, including summary of any greivances received and remedial actions taken (if required)	During the reporting period, SMP installed 3 more boxes in the new villages, and continued to explain about the Safeguard poster, as well as the grievance mechanisms created for the project. During all the implementation of the project, SMP never received any complaint or grievance. Then, no further action was taken.

2	Provide support to, and improve capacity of, community-management structures within the NTSCCL via sub-grant to WCS	2.1	Decree from Ministry of Environment establishing CPAs and CPA committees in the NTSCCL	<p>Over the period of this Grant, WCS worked on the establishment of 2 CPAs in the NTSCCL:</p> <p>1. the Bengal Florican Community Protected Area or Pralay CPA : covering 3 villages in Stoung district, Kompong Thom province. 333 hectares have been asked to be included in the CPA by 450 households. 7 Community management committees and 13 sub-committees have been elected to actively manage the CPA and represent the community interests with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>2. the Prahood Community Protected Area (Prahood CPA), situated in La-veng Russie commune : covering 2 villages in Chikraeng district, Siem Reap province. 320 hectares have been asked to be included in the CPA by 300 households.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the process has been slowed down in 2019 by the complexity of the recent subnational reform as well as the handover period from national level to the subnational administrations. The process of registration of Pralay CPA is now stuck at the Provincial level, which needs longer time to pursue. The Prahood CPA registration process is less advanced but slowed down by the same problem. Therefore, SMP can only submit the draft of Pralay CPA establishing letter which hard copy has been endorsed and signed by local authorities and chief of KPT PDoE but got stuck at the provincial administration.</p>
2	Provide support to, and improve capacity of, community-management structures within the NTSCCL via sub-grant to WCS	2.2	Monthly and annual SMART reports	SMP's partner, WCS, is summarizing ranger patrols and law enforcement activities in the NTSCCL in the monthly SMART reports. SMP is submitting the last 3 months reports of the subgrant contract with WCS.
2	Provide support to, and improve capacity of, community-management structures within the NTSCCL via sub-grant to WCS	2.3	Annual Bengal Florican and habitat monitoring reports	SMP's partner, WCS, is summarizing the Bengal Florican populations and habitat monitoring activities in the NTSCCL in the monthly BFCA reports. SMP is submitting the last BFCA report for November 2019, data for December 19 have been integrated in the WCS six-month progress report, related to another deliverable. SMP is also submitting a peer-reviewed paper, published in April 2019, on Bengan Florican population and habitat situation in the Stoung-Chikraeng Bengal Florican Conservation Area (targeted area of the Grant).

2	Provide support to, and improve capacity of, community-management structures within the NTSCCL via sub-grant to WCS	2.4	Signed subgrant agreement with WCS	<p>A sub-agreement has been signed between SMP and WCS, covering the period from April 2018 to January 2020.</p> <p>WCS specifically implemented the following activities in the NTSCCL : Conduct the participatory consultation meetings to establish CPAs and CPAs committees, as well as conduct sub-national and national meetings to approve them ; Provide training in patrol and habitat management to community management structures and conduct joint community-government patrols ; Conduct annual monitoring of Bengal Florican populations and habitat, and publish a peer-reviewed paper to document the impact of community-led conservation on Bengal Florican populations and habitat trends.</p>
2	Provide support to, and improve capacity of, community-management structures within the NTSCCL via sub-grant to WCS	2.5	six monthly performance reports and quarterly financial reports submitted by the sub-grantee	<p>SMP is submitting the last six monthly progress report as well as the last quarterly financial report from WCS. On this period, WCS continued to support communities to establish government-recognized CPAs in Pralay (Pralay CPA) and Laveng Russie (Prahoud CPA) communes. Among the 8 steps of CPA official establishment, Pralay CPA reached the 6th step and Prahoud CPA reached the 2nd step.</p> <p>WCS also continued to monitor the Bengan Florican population and habitat in the protected area, as well as train the CPA members in patrolling and raise the awareness of the population in BF protection. The Stoung-Chikraeng BFCA grassland habitat remained stable, though WCS team could notify a few small-scale encroachments which have been well managed by WCS and the CMC committees, in persuading offenders to allow the land to return to grass.</p>
6	Strengthening of SMP as a Cambodian civil society organisation	6.1	Civil society tracking tool delivered at beginning and end of project	<p>Overall, SMP increased its scores among the different categories of the CSTT (Human Resources, Financial Resources, Management Systems, Strategic Planning, Delivery) along the grant period, passing from 69.5 to 71.</p> <p>However, in 2018 SMP officially separated from IRCC, which has then been registered as a for-profit structure and is in charge of the paddy selling and marketing parts, which modifies some criteria in the Financial and Strategic aspects of the evaluation. Moreover, since the beginning of the project SMP has been able to capture a significant number of new funding to support its activities, but therefore increasing the management requirements from the team. To answer to the latter, SMP created numerous new internal policies and new</p>

				management tools but sometimes still lack of capacities in developing strong strategic planning.
6	Strengthening of SMP as a Cambodian civil society organisation	6.2	gender tracking tool submitted project start and project end	Over the course of the project, SMP increased its Gender Tracking Tool score significantly between the beginning and the end of the grant, passing from 7 to 15. The main reason is that a WEE Manager has been recruited mid-May 2019, and that he developed internal policies concerning gender and worked to include more activities related to gender in the SRP program. The next step will be to develop a strategy for Gender related activities in all the other projects conducted by SMP.

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

In order to follow-up on SRP farmers practices on their fields and their compliance with SRP standards, SMP teams are collecting the information that farmers have recorded on their paddy fields in the Farmers diaries, and then conduct surveys and interview with the help of a data survey tool created by the company AKVO, on a digital tablet. The data are then entered into an online Performance management system (following SRP Performance indicators), created by Mars Food. This tool permits to clean the data, present and analyze them in comparison of the SRP standards and then performance indicators, which allow to assess the adoption of SRP recommended practices. SMP cannot submit these tools, which are not its property, but can share the link to the Performance management system with SMP's data for the 2019 Harvest. Please, follow this link : https://datastudio.google.com/reporting/1UI4vLgKDNY_HNhxSsuQRkr_oss9vjMqO/page/6E7NB.

LESSONS LEARNED

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project design process (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)
- Project implementation (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)
- Any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Over the implementation of this Grant, SMP could realize that SRP scheme does not attract the smaller scale farmers for several reasons : the incentive is not important enough when compared to bigger scale farmers, they need to make time to join meetings regularly, collect data (which requires literacy/numeracy skills as we could see), they sometimes have not enough rice to sell as they keep their production for their own consumption. Therefore, only SRP scheme cannot be a sufficient tool to improve livelihoods of the smaller scale farmers. Another lesson learned is that in order to reduce monitoring costs and burden, there is a need for

large scale projects which strengthen the AC and provincial authorities to take on these tasks and responsibilities.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Summarize the successes or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

This project in Kampong Thom is the longest standing example to date of SRP implementation in Cambodia, involving the most diverse actors from non-profit, public and private sectors. The scheme is well understood by the Cambodian authorities and supported by the SPR Global Secretariat. The establishment of an Agricultural Cooperative in Pralay commune embedding SRP principles is an unexpected positive impact of the project, and will support the sustainability of the implementation of SRP scheme in the target area, after SMP phases out from the project. The establishment of the two CPAs of Pralay and Prahod will continue to ensure the involvement of the local communities in the protection of the Bengal Florican population and habitat as well as in the management of the Protected Areas. The project keeps receiving secured financing across multiple projects and multiple partners (Grants as well as Global retail companies which recently joined SRP and support the demand), making SRP a central approach of rice sustainability.

SAFEGUARDS

If not listed as a separate project component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental or pest management safeguards.

Safeguard reports have been sent every 6 months, on the request of CEPF. SMP created grievance mechanisms and presented them to the farmers and villagers but never received any comment or complaint over the course of the project, therefore no further action was taken.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

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

Total additional funding (US\$)

\$654,107.00

Type of funding

Provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

- 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)

A. Project Co-financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of the project)- IFAD Grant : US\$ 100 000 (01/06/19 to 31/01/21) ;- OXFAM Novib/SIDA Grant : US\$ 201 491 (01/08/18 to 31/07/21), with ongoing process of extension for 2 more years ;- EU-CAPFISH via WCS : US\$ 202 998 (new approved Grant, starting from May 2021 for 3 years) ;- EU-CAPFISH via OXFAM : US\$ 149 618 (new approved Grant, starting from May 2021 for 3.5 years) ; 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)WCS is a lead partner on the USAID Greening Prey Lang project which supports green growth and governance in the Prey Lang Extended landscape (USD \$22m). The project area includes Kampong Thom and the Strategy supported by CEPF in this project is being continued through activities implemented by WCS, including supporting the National Chapter development as well as training of provincial authorities and replication of agricultural interventions.The most significant news is WCS Cambodia’s successful proposal to lead a EUR 5m, 5 years Tonle Sap adaptation and mitigation project which will further and evolve all the elements of this CEPF project. C. Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of successes related to the project) organization or region, as a result of CEPF investment.)This project leads to WCS Myanmar developing a DARWIN proposal to implement SRP in the Irrawaddy Delta specifically looking at the Sarus Crane population using rice habitats there. SMP is a technical partner on the project and the relationship developed with OLAM through membership and exchanges of the SRP Global platform has brought them in as a private sector partner to this Myanmar project. There will be close exchanges between WCS Myanmar, SMP and WCS Cambodia throughout this three years 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 website, www.cepf.net, and may be publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

1. Please include your full contact details (name, organization, mailing address, telephone number, email address) below.

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