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## INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT PROCUREMENT NOTICE

(Procurement Process ID: PROCESS-35-34656)

Date: 8 October 2015

<b>Assignment Title:</b>	International Spatial Landscape Planner for Integrated Ecosystem Mapping
<b>UNDP Practice Area:</b>	Environment
<b>Cluster/Project:</b>	Policy
<b>Post Level:</b>	Specialist
<b>Contract Type:</b>	Individual Contractor (IC)
<b>Duty Station:</b>	non-home-based (Phnom Penh)
<b>Expected Place of Travel:</b>	N/A
<b>Contract Duration:</b>	30 days, and from November 15, 2015 to December 30, 2015

### 1. BACKGROUND

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Cambodia is looking for an Individual Contractor to perform the above mentioned assignment. Interested offeror is strongly advised to read the INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT (IC) PROCUREMENT NOTICE for more detail about term of references, instructions to offeror, and documents to be included when submitting offeror.

Any request for clarification/additional information on this procurement notice shall be communicated in writing to UNDP office or send to email [procurement.kh@undp.org](mailto:procurement.kh@undp.org) and cc [dalis.heng@undp.org](mailto:dalis.heng@undp.org). While the Procurement Unit would endeavor to provide information expeditiously, only requests receiving at least 5 working days prior to the submission deadline will be entertained. Any delay in providing such information will not be considered as a reason for extending the submission deadline.

### 2. SCOPE OF WORK, RESPONSIBILITIES AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ANALYTICAL WORK

To assist you in understanding the requirements of this assignment, scope of work, responsibilities, and description of the proposed analytical work, we have attached hereto the following:

- Terms of Reference (Annex 1)
- The Individual Contract and its General Terms and Conditions (which are available on UNDP website at

<http://www.kh.undp.org/content/dam/cambodia/docs/Operations/UNDP%20General%20Conditions%20for%20Individual%20Contracts.pdf>) or Reimbursable Loan Agreement<sup>1</sup> (which are available on UNDP website at [http://www.kh.undp.org/content/dam/cambodia/docs/Operations/UNDP-Reimbursable%20Loan%20Agreement\\_Eng.doc](http://www.kh.undp.org/content/dam/cambodia/docs/Operations/UNDP-Reimbursable%20Loan%20Agreement_Eng.doc)), which you would be expected to sign in the event you are the selected Offeror in this procurement process.

### 3. DOCUMENTS TO BE INCLUDED WHEN SUBMITTING THE PROPOSALS.

Interested offeror/individual must submit the following documents/information to demonstrate their qualifications:

- Cover letter: Explaining why the candidate the most suitable for the work;
- Offeror's letter to UNDP confirming interest and availability for the Individual Contractor (IC) assignment and Final all-inclusive price proposal with breakdown of costs as per UNDP template, which is available on UNDP website at [http://www.kh.undp.org/content/dam/cambodia/docs/Operations/UNDP\\_Template%20for%20Confirmation%20of%20Interest%20and%20Submission%20of%20Financial%20Proposal.docx](http://www.kh.undp.org/content/dam/cambodia/docs/Operations/UNDP_Template%20for%20Confirmation%20of%20Interest%20and%20Submission%20of%20Financial%20Proposal.docx);
- UNDP Personal History Form (P11), which is available on UNDP website at <http://www.kh.undp.org/content/dam/cambodia/docs/Operations/UNDP-P11%20modified%20for%20SCs%20and%20ICs.doc>;
- Note for Interested Candidates above the age of 62: UNDP regulations require, at their own cost, to undergo a full medical examination including x-rays. Medical evaluation documentation does not need to be submitted with the other requested documents listed above, but will be requested should the candidate be chosen.

Your offer [proposal/application] should be submitted online through UNDP Online Recruitment System at the URL address [http://jobs.undp.org/cj\\_view\\_job.cfm?job\\_id=60757](http://jobs.undp.org/cj_view_job.cfm?job_id=60757) no later than application submission deadline. **Late application submission will be rejected.**

#### **To submit your offer through UNDP Online Recruitment System, please follow the steps below:**

1. Go to above mentioned URL address;
2. Click "Apply Now" button below, fill in necessary information on the first page, and click "Submit Application";
3. Upload your offer. **Please note that UNDP Online Recruitment System allow only one uploading, so please make sure that you merge all your documents into a single file;**
4. You will receive an automatic response to your email confirming receipt of your application by the system.

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<sup>1</sup> RLA is an instrument used to engage individuals that are employed with another legal entity, at the time of their engagement with UNDP. It must be the individual who will decide if the contract should be IC or RLA, not UNDP

#### 4. FINANCIAL PROPOSAL

This is a Lump sum output-based contract. Therefore, the interested offerors are requested to submit **Final All-Inclusive Price** with cost breakdown.

#### 5. EVALUATION METHOD

Offerors will be evaluated based on the Cumulative analysis.

- Technical Qualification (100 points) weight; [70%]
- Financial/Price Proposal (100 points) weight; [30%]

A two-stage procedure is utilised in evaluating the applications/proposals, with evaluation of the technical qualification being completed prior to any price proposal being compared. Only the price proposal of the Offerors who passed the minimum technical qualification score of 70% of the obtainable score of 100 points in the technical qualification evaluation will be evaluated.

##### 5. 1. Technical qualification evaluation criteria:

The total number of points allocated for the technical qualification component is 100. The technical qualification of the offeror/individual is evaluated based on following technical qualification evaluation criteria:

Technical Evaluation Criteria	Obtainable Score
At minimum, a master's degree in GIS, Geography, or other related field	20
More than 7 years of experience with spatial planning including GIS analyses	20
Prior experience with environmental regulatory and compliance systems	10
Prior experience in designing and developing a Decision Support System for land use decisions and conservation	15
Prior experience in Environmental Analysis and Mapping by mapping locations of natural features and phenomena such as soil type, forestation, species, waterways, and floodplains	15
Prior experience in cadastral data analysis including visualizing legal boundaries of areas under different line ministries' jurisdictions	10
Prior working experience in Cambodia	10
<b>Total Obtainable Score:</b>	<b>100</b>

Only the offerors who have attained a minimum of 70% of total points will be considered as technical qualified offerors.

##### 5. 2. Financial/Price Proposal Comparison:

- Only the financial/price proposal of offerors who have attained a minimum of 70% score in the technical qualification evaluation will be considered and evaluated. The total number of points allocated for the price component is 100. Below is the formula used for this evaluation:

Rating for Financial Proposal = (Lowest Priced Offer / Price of the Offer Being Reviewed) x 100

### **5.3. Selection Method and Award Criteria:**

The award of the contract should be made to the individual consultant whose offer has been evaluated and determined as:

- Responsive/compliant/acceptable, and
- Having received the highest score out of a pre-determined set of weighted technical and financial criteria specific to the solicitation. The total score for each offeror will be calculated independently by this formula: Total Score = Technical Qualification Score x 70% + Financial Score x 30%

## **6. ANNEXES**

- ANNEX 1 - TERMS OF REFERENCES (TOR)

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Individual Contractor

#### 1. Assignment Information

<b>Assignment Title:</b>	International Spatial Landscape Planner for Integrated Ecosystem Mapping
<b>UNDP Practice Area:</b>	Environment
<b>Cluster/Project:</b>	Policy
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#### 2. Project Description

##### **Background: Towards inclusive and sustainable development pathways**

Cambodia is rapidly transiting from a low to a middle-income country. The Gross National Income per capita is USD 950 with an annual GDP growth of 7.4 percent (World Bank 2013). Economic developments have been accompanied by a rapid expansion of Economic Land Concessions (ELCs), Social Land Concessions (SLCs), hydropower dams, mining and road building in rural areas. While they have brought some important economic benefits, they raise concerns over the growing pressure on ecosystems and rural livelihoods. For example, forest coverage declined from 73% in 1965 to only 57% in 2011 (FA 2011).

Aside from leading to the loss of biodiversity and species at risk, the depletion and degradation of ecosystems have other effects. Not least, it constitutes a significant threat to the livelihoods of rural people, especially the poor who are highly dependent on the continued viability of ecosystems for their livelihoods. 80% of the Cambodian population is estimated to reside in rural areas. They collect fuelwood for daily cooking, timber for house construction, fish, and Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) for subsistence and income. Women are particularly dependent on ecosystem goods and services for livelihoods and domestic responsibilities. It is also notable that most rural people are subsistence farmers exercising rain-fed agriculture. They are subject to growing threats from climate change effects with increasing incidents of droughts, floods, and windstorms, and rising sea levels. At the time of droughts or floods, ecosystems provide a crucial safety net by offering supplemental or alternative sources of income. By regulating water flows and reducing agricultural and residential damage from flooding and droughts, watersheds offer another kind of safety. Hence, the loss and deterioration of ecosystems will increase the risk that rural people lose their livelihood bases and subsequently fall back into poverty. Moreover, a growing volume of empirical evidence suggest that environmentally harmful developmental activities are less effective in lifting people out of poverty than initially expected.

Furthermore, a recent GERES report (2015) highlights an unsustainable level of fuelwood consumption with the growing risk of further forest degradation. According to their estimates, the annual fuelwood demand is around 5.5 million tones, out of which 2.9 million tones is used for domestic cooking in rural areas, and the rest is used for industries including garment factories. The study calls for urgent policy interventions to reduce fuelwood demand for example by increasing fuelwood energy efficiency, and by promoting energy substitution (e.g. LPGs, Biogas, and Solar)

Recognizing such challenges, the RGC has taken a number of important policy measures to promote more inclusive and sustainable development pathways, aiming to simultaneously contribute to the conservation

of critical ecosystems and biodiversity and to the improvement of rural livelihoods.

One of such policy initiative is the development of a national Environmental Code. This initiative emerged in response to concerns over the abilities of existing laws, policies and regulations to deal effectively with growing environmental challenges. For instance, overlapping mandates and jurisdictions among line ministries often lead to confusion among line ministries as to which ministry/agency should make land use decisions. The result is inefficient management of natural resources. Also, the present decision mechanisms for the allocation of areas for economic development have paid insufficient attention to possible environmental and social impacts. Hence, the development of an Environmental Code is meant as a legal instrument to clarify jurisdictions and mandates among line ministries, and to enhance inter-ministerial collaboration in designating and sustainably managing land uses that recognize both development and environmental conservation needs. The Code also includes an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Law as one of its core pillars. The aim is to avoid, mitigate and minimize any negative social and environmental impacts of developmental activities.

While the Code has great potential to contribute to the RGC's efforts to achieve inclusive and sustainable development pathways, further information and analyses are required both for developing an effective Code and for the development of Code monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. It is anticipated that monitoring and enforcement of the Code will require spatially explicit information and a spatial data management infrastructure. Currently, different government bodies, NGOs and international organizations have collected a range of environmental spatial data sets and analysis methods. However, much of the potentially relevant data and analytical methods have not been comprehensively assessed for suitability for supporting development decisions and the Environmental Code initiative nor has a gap assessment been conducted to identify additional data development requirements. One of the consequences of these omissions has been the allocation of areas for development purposes (such as ELCs, hydropower, roads and mining) without adequate knowledge of their potentially adverse impacts on biodiversity, endangered species and rural livelihoods. Absence of consolidated data sets at the national level also makes it difficult for policy makers to make decisions to designate areas for conservation, developmental activities, and community based tenure.

Thus, there is an urgent need **(a) to identify and consolidate suitable data on ecosystems, biodiversity, land suitability, climate change, rural livelihoods, and developmental activities; (b) determine additional data requirements to meet Code objectives; and (c) develop new datasets to meet the additional requirements identified.** One such identified gap is a need to predict future land use changes due to population growth, economic development, climate changes and other factors. Another gap is a need to develop analysis methods, collect spatially explicit data, and generate datasets to determine vulnerability of rural communities to climate change effects. Given that climate changes are likely to have differential impacts on rural communities depending on geographical locations, commune, district, and provincial level land use planning need to take anticipated climate change impacts into consideration and to devise a set of adaptation and coping strategies. Use of such data for proposing statutory changes should be guided by both a **"Decision Support System (DSS)" and governance analyses.**

**DSS** is a spatially explicit decision making tool to assist decision makers in visualizing and identifying certain areas suitable for specific land uses, such as areas for (a) intensified conservation and protection efforts, (b) intensified efforts to build community's resilience to climate changes, (b) certain agricultural crops, (c) community tenure, and (d) developmental activities. Furthermore the underlying database will also need to provide an ongoing spatial reference to support the EIA process (e.g. critical habitat, endangered species). **Governance analyses** entail assessment of mandates and jurisdictions of different government institutions and of the effectiveness of these management arrangements in achieving the goal of inclusive and sustainable development. Such analysis will help identify bottlenecks in promoting suitable land uses and

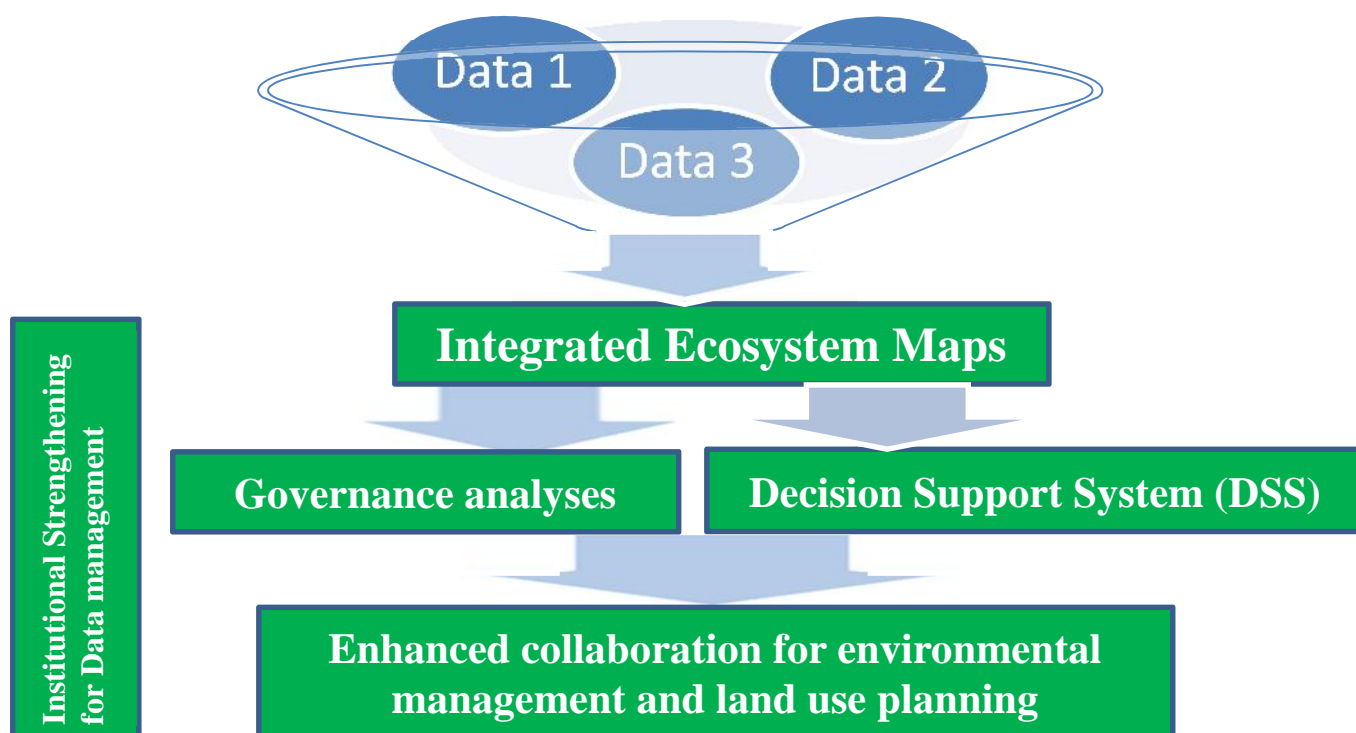
management, and help propose options to promote more efficient and effective governance systems. Furthermore, management of such data and DSS will also require an appropriate institutional capacity of relevant institutions charged with geographical information system (GIS) to monitor, update, and report data that are relevant for land uses, biodiversity, rural livelihoods and development.

**Overall objectives of the integrated ecosystem mapping initiative:**

The overall objective of this initiative is to enhance inter-ministerial collaboration in designating and sustainably managing land uses that recognize both development and environmental conservation needs. As part of the Environmental Code, tools for land use mapping and decision-making will be developed and statutory changes will be proposed to bring clarity to the mandates of line ministries through facilitating the following activities:

1. Design and establish a decision support system (DSS) to guide land use decisions.
2. Create a nationwide integrated ecosystem map with overlays of land tenure and land uses, forest cover, key biodiversity areas, climate change vulnerability areas, agricultural areas, and development activities (e.g. ELCs, agriculture, mining, hydro power).
3. Enhance the capacity of government institutions for data sharing, management and decision-making.
4. Conduct governance analyses to identify opportunities for more efficient and effective land use management to balance development and conservation needs.

Figure 1. Integrated Ecosystem Mapping Initiative



### **3. Scope of Work**

The assignment for the international DSS expert covers initial activities of the first and second components of the ecosystem mapping initiative, e.g., 1) designing an initial scope of a decision support system (DSS) to guide land use decisions, and 2) consolidating existing geographical information related to land tenure and land uses, forest cover and types, key biodiversity areas, climate change vulnerability areas, agricultural areas, and development activities.

Specific activities for this assignment are to:

- In collaboration with a national expert assigned for the task, **provide technical inputs for a one-day national meeting on ecosystem mapping** with members from technical working groups for the Environmental Code to introduce about the DSS, and how DSS could be used for making decisions related to the Code. The meeting will include a morning session to introduce international and national examples of using DSS for land use decisions and an afternoon session for each sub technical working group (STWGs) to discuss the kinds of geographical information they need and what kinds of queries need to be included for the DSS.
- Based on recommendations made by STWGs, in collaboration with the national expert, **develop an initial proposal for priority objectives including the scope of data collection and DSS design options**. Proposed options to meet objectives must be possible within the time frame of Environmental Code development, which will conclude by 2017. Among others primary targets this will include identification of critical habitats, ecosystems and areas of high biodiversity values.
- According to the priority objectives defined by the previous processes, and in collaboration with the national expert, **query participating agencies (such as NGOs and international organizations), on available datasets, which meet objective criteria**. Assess freely available global datasets and review literature to identify the availability of additional spatial data which may be suitable to support the DSS. Example of data types include (see Annex 1 for potential data sources):
  - **Ecosystems and biodiversity** including forest cover/types, Key Biodiversity Areas, key wetlands and watersheds, Important Bird Areas, location and distribution of IUCN Listed species
  - **Rural livelihoods** including areas of high rates of poverty, areas of high density of Indigenous Populations, location of community based tenure systems (Community Forestry, Community Protected Areas, and Community Fishery)
  - **Areas highly vulnerable to climate changes based on crop types, soil maps, crop suitability precipitation patterns, and water distribution**
  - **Areas** that are contaminated by mines and explosive remnants by war
  - **Current and projected areas for energy demand and supply** including fuelwood, hydro power stations, areas suitable for adoption of clean energy (solar, wind, biofuel)
  - **Current and projected locations of commercial development activities** that are likely to impact on ecosystems including ELCs, mining, hydro power, oil/gas, and other infrastructure developments<sup>1</sup>
  - **Jurisdictions:** areas under Forestry Administration (FA) (Protected Forest, Production Forest, Conservation Forest), Fishery Administration (Fish Sanctuaries), Ministry of Environment (MoE (Protected Areas), APSARA Authority (Forest lands in Cultural Heritage sites) and other state lands (e.g. managed by Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Energy (MIME), Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)).

Note: There will be a follow-up activity to this assignment to identify and consolidate data that is managed by government agencies.

- In collaboration with the national expert, consolidate the identified spatial data provided by participating agencies. This activity requires:

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<sup>1</sup> SLCs are excluded from the analysis as they are difficult to map (<5 ha each)



- Visiting the officers of participating agencies to review, collect and assess the spatial data provided
  - Creating an archive to save all the collected data and information
  - Systematic organization of raw data, shape files, remote sensing data
  - Recording of methodologies and definitions that were used for developing maps
  - Produce a report summarizing the datasets collected and how they may support the DSS system and a gap assessment of available spatial data based on requirements identified during the national meeting on ecosystem mapping and further recommendations made by STWGs.
- In collaboration with the national expert, provide technical inputs for a technical meeting among NGOs and international organizations. This includes presenting initial results or the status of DSS design and data collection. This meeting will also include NGOs and International Organizations to present and discuss kinds of data and information they possess and strengths and gaps of the data.

#### **4. Expected Outputs and Deliverables**

- Provision of technical contents for the national meeting on DSS. This includes 1) preparation of introductory presentation on DSS, and how DSS could be used for land use decisions, 2) acting as a facilitator for afternoon sessions for STWGs to discuss on data needs and key strategies of DSS, 3) consolidation of recommendations from the STWG for the design of DSS and 4) an initial proposal for priority objective and scopes of data collection and for DSS.
- Consolidation of the identified spatial data provided by participating agencies including 1) an archive to save all the collected data and information, 2) recording of methodologies and definitions that were used for developing maps, and 3) production of a report summarizing the datasets collected and how they may support the DSS system and a gap assessment of available spatial data based on requirements identified during the national meeting on ecosystem mapping and further recommendations made by STWGs.
- Presentation of initial results, status of data collection, and update of objectives based on consultancy results for follow-up actions.

<b>N</b>	<b>Deliverables/Outputs</b>	<b>Estimated Duration to Complete</b>	<b>Target Due Dates</b>	<b>Review and Approvals Required</b>
<b>1</b>	Provision of technical contents for the national meeting on DSS including 1) preparation of introductory presentation on DSS, and how DSS could be used for land use decisions, 2) consolidation of recommendations from the STWG for the design of DSS and 3) an initial proposal for priority objective and scopes of data collection and for DSS.	<b>5 days</b>	20, November, 2015	MoE advisors, Senior Policy Advisor, UNDP
<b>2</b>	Consolidation of the identified spatial data provided by participating agencies including, 1) an archive to save all the collected data and information, 2) recording of methodologies and definitions that were used for developing maps, and 3) production of a report	<b>20 Days</b>	10, Dec, 2015	MoE advisors, Senior Policy Advisor,

	summarizing the datasets collected and how they may support the DSS system and a gap assessment of available spatial data.			UNDP
3	Presentation of initial results, status of data collection, and update of objectives based on consultancy results for follow-up actions.	5 days	15, Dec, 2015	
Total number of days:		30 days		

## **5. Institutional Arrangement**

### Roles of the consultant

- ñ The consultant shall lead and work closely with a national expert who will be assigned to carry out the task, both of whom should cooperate in good faith.
- ñ The consultant shall work under and have regular bi-weekly meetings with the MoE advisors for the Environmental Code, a technical specialist of Cambodia Climate Change Alliance and UNDP staff assigned to work on the Environmental Code to inform the progress of the works
- ñ The consultant shall report on/submit the above deliverables to advisors of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) as well as to the Policy Advisor of UNDP Cambodia. A government institution the location of which is to be determined should manage all the data collected.
- ñ The consultant needs to maintain daily communication with the MoE advisors and UNDP Country Office as and when problems emerge during the consultancy period, especially if they affect the scope of the job.

### Roles of the MOE advisors for the Environmental Code

- ñ MoE advisors will supervise the consultant for the nature of work and work plans
- ñ MoE advisors provide quality assurance for the services that the consultant provides for the development of DSS

### Roles of the UNDP Country Office Policy Unit

- ñ The unit will form a technical review committee that assures the technical quality of the deliverables
- ñ The unit through the above committee will provide overall quality assurance for this consultancy.
- ñ The unit will organize meetings. This includes preparation of agenda, participant lists, booking venues, sending invitation letters, preparation of banners, inviting speakers.
- ñ The UNDP policy unit will review the deliverables for payment release

## **6. Duration of the Work**

30 days, and from November 15, 2015 to December 30, 2015. The consultant is expected to be in Phnom Penh during all 30 days.

## **7. Duty Station: Phnom Penh**

The contract is a lump-sum, in which the consultant is required to include all related costs (e.g. living allowance, visa, local transportation, air ticket) in his/her financial proposal.

## 8. Minimum Qualifications of the Individual Contractor

<b>Education:</b>	At minimum, a master's degree in GIS, Geography, or other related field
<b>Experience:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 7 years of experience with spatial planning including GIS analyses.</li> <li>• Prior experience with environmental regulatory and compliance systems</li> <li>• Prior experience in designing and developing a Decision Support System for land use decisions and conservation</li> <li>• Prior experience in Environmental Analysis and Mapping by mapping locations of natural features and phenomena such as soil type, forestation, species, waterways, and floodplains.</li> <li>• Prior experience in cadastral data analysis including visualizing legal boundaries of areas under different line ministries' jurisdictions.</li> <li>• Prior working experience in Cambodia is a plus</li> </ul>
<b>Competencies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge of various data systems and DSS methods applied to conservation, development and spatial planning, including protocols of access, usage and security</li> <li>• Professional specialization in GIS, spatial planning and database management applied to conservation including consolidating, managing and updating spatial databases</li> </ul>
<b>Language</b>	English

## 9. Criteria for Evaluation of Level of Technical Compliance of Individual Contractor

Technical Evaluation Criteria	Obtainable Score
At minimum, a master's degree in GIS, Geography, or other related field	20
More than 7 years of experience with spatial planning including GIS analyses	20
Prior experience with environmental regulatory and compliance systems	10
Prior experience in designing and developing a Decision Support System for land use decisions and conservation	15
Prior experience in Environmental Analysis and Mapping by mapping locations of natural features and phenomena such as soil type, forestation, species, waterways, and floodplains	15
Prior experience in cadastral data analysis including visualizing legal boundaries of areas under different line ministries' jurisdictions	10
Prior working experience in Cambodia	10
<b>Total Obtainable Score:</b>	<b>100</b>

## 10. Payment Milestones

The consultant will be paid on a lump sum basis under the following installments.

N	Outputs/Deliveries	Payment Schedule	Payment Amount
1	Upon satisfactory completion of provision of technical contents for the national meeting on DSS including 1) preparation of introductory presentation on DSS, and how DSS could be used for land use decisions, 2) consolidation of recommendations from the STWG for the design of DSS and 3) an initial proposal for priority objective and scopes of data	25 <sup>th</sup> , November, 2015	30%

	collection and for DSS.		
2	Upon satisfactory completion of consolidation of the identified spatial data provided by participating agencies including, 1) an archive to save all the collected data and information, 2) recording of methodologies and definitions that were used for developing maps, 3) production of a report summarizing the datasets collected and how they may support the DSS system and a gap assessment of available spatial data and 4) presentation of initial results, status of data collection, and update of objectives based on consultancy results for follow-up actions.	20 <sup>th</sup> , December, 2015	70%

## Annex 1 Potential data sources

Subjects	Organizations	Types of maps	Scale/Areas
Forest Cover	MAFF (Forestry and Fishery Administrations), MoE, UN-REDD, FCPF, and FAO	Forest land use maps and forest cover maps	Nationwide
	FAO	Forest Inventory	Nationwide
	Open Development Cambodia	Forest cover map	Nationwide
Biodiversity and ecosystems	MoE and CBD unit (NCSD)	PA maps Species lists	Nationwide
	Mekong River Commission		
	RUPP		
	RUA		
	CDRI		
	GMS Environment Operations Centre (ADB)	GIS maps of Biodiversity Corridors, terrain features, infrastructure developments, etc.,	GMS/National
	IUCN	World Database on PAs Red List species and distribution Important Freshwater Areas	Global/National
	JICA	Tonle Sap Area Fishery?	
	UNEP-WCMC	Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions	Global/National
	UNESCO	Biosphere reserve	National
	BirdLife International	Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) Important Bird Areas (IBAs)	Global/National
	Conservation International		Cardamom, Prey Lang
	FINTRAC		
	FFI	Marine, Terrestrial	Cardamom
	Wildlife Alliance		
	Wild Cambodia		Cardamom
	Wildlife Conservation Society	Terrestrial	Mondulkiri, Preah Vihear
	WWF	Terrestrial, Marine and Freshwater Ecoregions	National Mondulkiri
	Winrock		
	WorldFish	Three eco-zones (low and upper land of the Mekong e.g. Stung, Kratie and Tonle Sap) Three kinds of studies: welfare studies (values of fish for people's livelihoods, fish market study, biology study (sampling lands)	
Agriculture and Soil maps	FAO	Soil mapping project	
Climate change	WFP	Climate change prediction & crop suitability	
	WB	CC Country Profile	Nationwide

	EEPSEA	CC vulnerability mapping	SE Asia
	CCCA	CC reports and studies	Nationwide
	SPCR (ADB)	CC vulnerability mapping	
Local communities tenure	FA	Community forestry	Nationwide
	MoE	CPA	Nationwide
	Fishery Admin	Community Fishery	Nationwide
	RECOFTC	???	
Poverty	WFP	Identification of poor households (IDPoor Atlas)	Nationwide/Provincial
ELCs	MAFF, MoE,		
	ODC, Lichadho	Maps and databases	Nationwide
Hydro power Dams	MIME		
	ODC, Lichadho	Maps of developments	Nationwide
Mining	MIME		
	ODC, Lichadho	Maps of mining leases	Nationwide
Oil/Gas	MIME	Maps of oil/gas leases	Nationwide
Mines	CMAC		
Jurisdictions	MAFF MoE MLMUPC MIME Ministry of Interior MRD MOWRAM		

Note: data for shaded areas will be collected during the subsequent phase and are out of scope for this assignment.