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Non-Timber Forest Products

Annual Narrative Report
Jan-Dec 2009



I. Name of the Organisation: Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)

II. Title of the Projects:

1. Indigenous Youth Development;
2. Indigenous People Well Being;
3. Community Governance;
4. Co-Management Learning Network;
5. Indigenous Rights to Land Management;
6. Krom Chnom Bramang;
7. Community Forestry;
8. Non-Formal Education;
9. Community Base Eco-Tourism.

III. Location of the Project: Ochum, and Vernsai districts in Ratanakiri Province;

IV. Project start date and end date: 1st Jan – 31 Dec 2009

V. NTFP Vision, and Mission

Vision

Indigenous people in Cambodia exercise their rights and effectively participate in the development of the national society, in using and managing their land and natural resources for their sustainable livelihood; and maintenance of their cultural identity

Mission

Indigenous people in Cambodia exercise their rights and effectively participate in the development of the national society, in using and managing their land and natural resources for their sustainable livelihood; and maintenance of their cultural identity

VI. Strategic Objective

Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen NTFP organisation and staff to build strong partnerships with 1) community organisations for devolving activities and decision making to them; and 2) with partner organisations for technical and advocacy support to NTFP and its partner communities.

Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen the capacity of (women and men) community activists, community leaders and representatives and IYDP members in NTFP target communities to;

- Strengthen community governance and solidarity,
- Monitor and effectively act against illegal land and forest activities, and plan and manage their natural resources,
- Build strong community networks to defend and claim their rights to their land.

Strategic Objective 3: Develop pilot activities in selected NTFP target (focal) villages to build strong community self-governance for; legal entity recognition advocacy, shared learning and replication.

VII. Project's Objective:

1. To improve communication and networking with indigenous communities within Ratanakiri province.
2. To improve the capacity of indigenous communities to manage their own affairs;
3. Support and strengthen the knowledge and capacity of indigenous youth to enable them to participate in social development in order to protect their natural resources and culture, so improving their level of livelihood.
4. Promote protection of the cultural and natural resources of the indigenous people living at 15 villages, six commune, in Vernsai and Ochum districts, through bridging bilingual language program in both the indigenous and Khmer languages.
5. Promote the quality of learning for the indigenous through Khmer and bilingual literacy classes.
6. Promote the capacity of teachers and monitor on teaching methodology, and technique;
7. Increase the effectiveness of education by participating from the communities and authorities.

8. At the end of 2011, 480 families of indigenous communities in 16 villages, particularly women and children received better food, health service and quality of education.

8.1 Objective of Food Insecurity

At the end of 2011, 480 families had capacity and rights to manage and use resources so that to sustain the food security;

8.2 Objective of Women's Health

At the end of 2011, health of 320 females in the 16 villages were improved and reduced the domestic violence in the families as well as received better service from the health centre.

8.3 Objective of Children Dropped out

At the end of 2011, 820 children in 16 villages will received basic education service with support from parents, local authorities and involved institutes.

9. Support CM practice and mutual learning in relevant field-based initiatives in the selected sites.

10. Enhance capabilities through technical CM support to develop collaborative management practices (policies, processes, agreements and institutions) among field-based practitioners in the selected sites.

11 Enhance understanding awareness and recognition of CM practices in the selected sites and beyond.

12. To strengthen capacity of women and men in communities so as to receive the equitable benefit and rights, in particularly, so that they could manage and organize resources in the development process, from which they are living in effectiveness, transparency and community-led.

13. Community Forestry Associations (CFAs), in particular those composed of minority communities, are supported in establishing legally recognized Community Forestry (CF) sites.

14. Long-term sustainability of forest resources is supported through the development of alternative livelihoods and the development of market opportunities for non-timber forest products.

15. Technical Capacity (e.g. basic CF management, enterprise development, conflict management, certification etc) of local NGOs is strengthened to support CF development.

16. Partnerships, networks and dialogue amongst and between CFAs, NGOs, local and national Government are supported with particular emphasis on bridging the linkage between provincial and national level entities and the promotion of intersectoral linkages.

17. Project Managed, monitored, audited and evaluated effectively.

18. Strengthen the participatory management of eco-tourism by indigenous communities at Kok Lak commune.

19. Indigenous communities will use their land collectively in order to protect their culture and natural resources;

VIII. Number of direct beneficiaries of the project (male and female):

1-Community Development and Non Formal Education programme's beneficiary:

- 1.1-IYDP project
 - Youth at Banlung Town: 51 (25females);
 - Youth at communities: 321 (165 females);

- 1 .2-NFE project
 - Literacy Teachers: 36 (3females);
 - Local monitors of literacy: 8;
 - Literacy Learners: 452 (186 females)
- 1.3-CBET project, 9 with female 2 .
- 1.4-IPWP project, 32 with female 14.

2-Natural Resources Management programme's beneficiary:

- 2.1-IRLM project, 29 with 9 female.
- 2.2-CF project, 7 with female 1.
- 2.3-CG project, 60 with 9 female
- 2.4-CMLN project, 16 with 6 female.

3. Krom Chnom Bramang

- 15 (3 females) KCB members;
- Elders: 14 (6 females);

Total: 1,050 with 437 females.

IX. Period Covered by the Report: Jan-Dec 2009

X. Author(s) of the report: Long Serey

XI. Date of submission of the report: 31 March 2010

1. Executive Summary

Throughout 2009, no any serious disruption markedly hindered the activities implemented within the communities, though there was little threat from the local authorities banned NTFP's operation at one out of the 36 villages. Eventually the issue had been settled through the effort of KCB's members in Nov 2009.

Conversely, the big challenge for NTFP, in 2009, was 2 times of flood along Seasan rivers, caused NTFP to suspend its operation for 2 weeks. This caused much difficulty for the communities in terms of food security, since their rice and farm products had been completely damaged. It gravely affected the community livelihood. To deal with this, NTFP had asked few donors to contribute money to buy food and emergency materials to support them.

The disaster occurred beyond NTFP's capacity to cope, because the communities themselves don't really think of that was big flood as such. However, NTFP is going to consider it whenever the event will happen quite often. At the same time, NTFP is taking part in the climate change pilot project with CORD, DCA and Forum Syde. It is expecting that the project will be part of the intervention plan. Another option NTFP is going to identify NGO that works on this, namely the IOM. IOM is going to initiate a short term project to deal with this kind of hazard through building the capacity of local disaster committee at commune level and NGOs staff.

Since Jan-Dec 2009, to weigh against the strategic and project objectives there were some major outcomes have been attained noticeably as summarized below:

- The key communities who NTFP working with, comprising the KCB members, focal persons, IYDP, legal entity, CF committee, CPAC, teachers, women group, CBOs, and the local monitors etc, increased the capability to implement work by themselves. It is an indication of ownership and sustainability in terms of communities' resources within their communities.
- No any land grabbed and land conflicts arose within NTFP's target villages in 2009, this perhaps related with the land market in Cambodia recessed.
- Externally, NTFP actively linked network with many NGOs and partners at provincial and national level such as Ratanakiri NRM network, NGO Forum, CCC, Mining Industrious Extraction Network, and CORD. Internally, NTFP had strengthened and improved organizational development, as result NTFP was granted the GPP certificate from CCC.

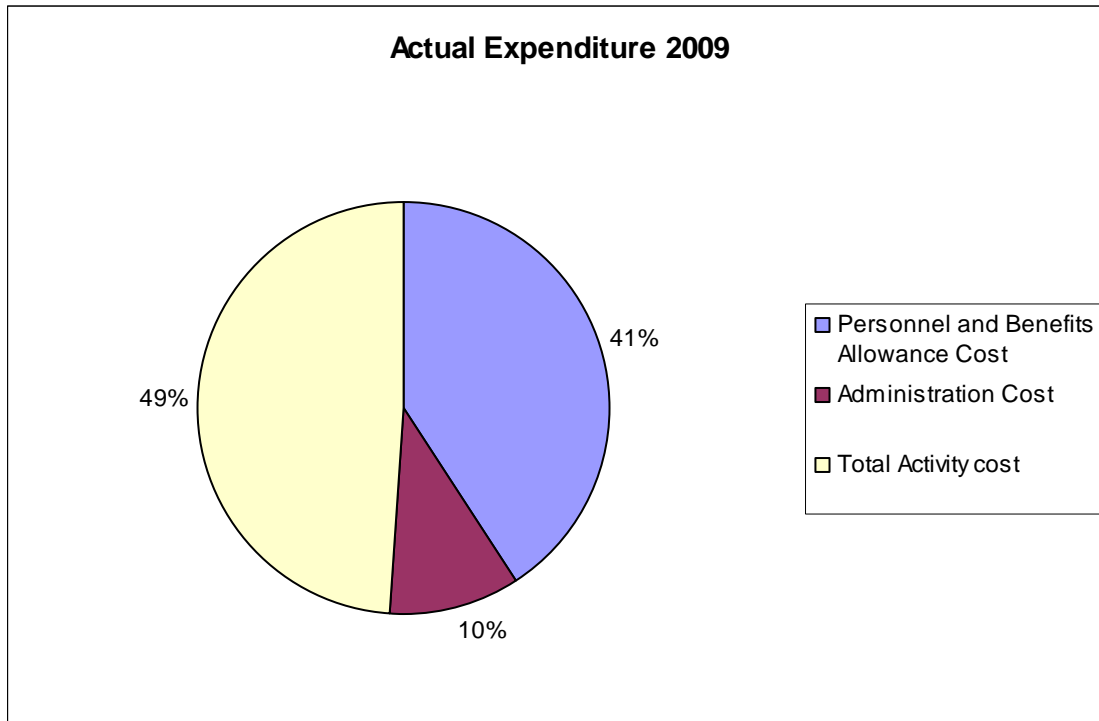
Apart from the outcomes and success, concurrently many challenges, and lesson learnt had been mentioned in this report as well, which NTFP and communities endeavoured to overcome, even if it is still far to go.

2. Organizational Financial Status in 2009

A	Donor's Fund	Balance from previous 2008	Received Fund 2009	Total Balance
	ICCO	75,905.41		75,905.41
	ActionAid	12,181.66	44,339.41	56,521.07
	BD	3,358.27	25,573.12	28,931.39
	AJWS	2,786.16	19,500.00	22,286.16
	NLL	1,196.40	19,326.00	20,522.40
	CBNRMLI	(1,585.96)	13,189.04	11,603.08
	ILO	4,355.44	16,264.42	20,619.86
	Ockenden	93.01	45,325.20	45,418.21
	FPSC	-	12,831.62	12,831.62
	Cives Mundi	-	8,308.55	8,308.55
	Others	2,537.37	1,600.00	4,137.37
	NTFP RF	5,486.02	5,520.23	11,006.25
	TROCAIRE	-	26,402.96	26,402.96
	TOTAL INCOME	106,313.78	238,180.55	344,494.33
B	Expenditure	Proposed Budget	Actual Expenses	Budget Balance
	Overhead Cost			
	Personnel and Benefits Allowance Cost	135,499.86	116,690.72	18,809.14
	Administration Cost	36,297.23	29,403.14	6,894.09
	Total Overhead cost	171,797.09	146,093.86	25,703.23
	Activity Cost			-
	IPWP PROJECT	43,788.58	33,978.14	9,810.44
	IYDP PROJECT	10,072.92	10,078.94	(6.02)

	NFE PROJECT	27,592.43	25,421.87	2,170.56
	CMLN PROJECT	4,565.00	3,993.12	571.88
	IRLM PROJECT	14,233.08	12,067.15	2,165.93
	CG PROJECT	31,647.56	33,242.64	(1,595.08)
	CBET PROJECT	9,392.00	2,221.52	7,170.48
	CF PROJECT	25,251.25	805.96	24,445.29
	KCB PROJECT	29,007.94	6,642.66	22,365.28
	Organization Development	10,322.67	7,117.49	3,205.18
	Advocacy/Network Support	1,186.00	957.77	228.23
	Capacity Building	3,990.99	3,933.95	57.04
	Total Activity cost	211,050.42	140,461.21	70,589.21
	TOTAL EXPENSES	382,847.51	286,555.07	96,292.44
C	Balance Carried Forward to next year			\$ 57,939.26

Actual Expenditure in percentage



3. Progress of Projects' Outputs and Outcomes

In 2008, NTFP worked to implement 9 projects/programmes:

- Indigenous Rights to Land Management Project
- Cooperative Management Learning Network Project
- Indigenous Community Governance Project
- Indigenous People Well Being Project
- Non-Formal Education Programme
- Indigenous Youth Development Project
- Community Forestry;
- Community Base Eco-Tourism;
- Krom Chnom Bramang (The Community Advisory Board)

3.2 Outputs of Projects:

Throughout the whole year, those key communities which consisted the youths, focal persons, committee members, CBOs, elders, KCB members, literacy teachers, women groups, CPAC, and local monitors, had actively participated in various activities supported by projects NTFP. The main projects' activities were included meetings, workshops, fora, monitoring, following up, training sessions, conference, Literacy Days, Women's Day, data collection, patrolling, advocacy, networking, assessment, research/survey, livelihood improvement, reflection sessions, community mobilisation, community's registration, class examination, exchange visits, joined NTFP monthly staff meetings, evaluation, dissemination and extension sessions etc.

In the year of 2009, NTFP didn't have any specific tools to measure the progress of community's capacity therefore it is hard to indicate the concrete changes in relation with their skill and knowledge. Nevertheless, the project staff had practiced the informal method to appraise the communities' capacity improvement through observation, interactions, interview, asking questions, pre-test and post-test during each training sessions, etc. Based on informal following up, in average NTFP could proof that the capacity of key community's representatives increased around 20-30 percentage only. The main barrier of capacity development which made it difficult to increase higher is related with their general knowledge, basically education.

The skill and knowledge the communities gained and absorbed are described as following:

Skill:

The key communities' skills were developed and improved differently according to the requirement of projects supported, such as report writing, writing stories/songs/village stories, communication, analysis, planning, interview skill, preparation workshops, record minutes, conflict resolution, use of GPS, facilitation, decision making, negotiation skill, basic proposal writing, leadership, tourist guide, research and survey skill, developing the questionnaire, monitoring, teaching methodology, simple math, community mobilizing, documentation, library management, grass root advocacy, participatory Rural Assessment, basic

finance/administrative, writing administrative letter, nursery, village mapping, and presentation skill.

Knowledge:

The knowledge of the key communities had gained were differently in according to the nature of the projects they are participated. Therefore in this report was narrated in general rather than one project. The knowledge they learned and assimilated were mainly on:

- Knowledge of land and forest law, IP culture, gender, domestic violence, drug issue, decentralization and de-concentration, health, hygiene, HIV/Aids;
- Basic principle of human rights especially, indigenous people's rights; the fundamental rights of IP in the UN statement and the Cambodian Land Law (Article 23-28), Collective Land Use, Monitoring the Land concession and investment. Beside this they had learned the complaint and court procedures,
- Increased morality and youth's role and responsibility in the societies;
- Youths, elders and commune councillors have understood the process of the project IYDP, objectives, main activities and outcome.
- Understood the NTFP program activities and management issue;
- Gained knowledge about NTFP strategies;
- Increased knowledge about the procedures of the land management, by-law development, gender concept, knowledge of mine-extraction impact, the rights of indigenous people involved with natural resources management and rights to culture, social and economics, understood the basic international instruments which consisted of conventions, protocol, and optional, things related to the IP.
- The literacy teachers to fill attendance forms, on sequence of teaching, using pictures, know the vowel, and consonant, write and read better, calculate numeric faster, understood meanings, clearly interpret words, sound, word, consonant, and phrases, able to find the key words in the lesson, refresh on teaching steps for adults, use dictionary, and be able to translate Kawet to Khmer and vice versa.
- Teachers increased understanding the box lesson, new words, use questions, and creating the happy environment in the classes.
- Increased Understanding on their rights in relation with the law of the community protected area;
- Increased understanding related with the sustainable development through community cohesion and solidarity.
- The CBOs increased knowledge regarding the small business and market plan;
- The committee of community forestry understood the concept and procedures of community forestry;

3.3 Outcomes of Projects:

As result of their skill and knowledge built and developed, the key communities had applied it so that to help their communities. Though during 2009, NTFP didn't have any monitoring and evaluation system in place to track it so that to evidence all these results, In the meantime, NTFP project team conducted the following up and monitoring activities through informal approaches, including:

- o The Project Coordinators conducted regularly field visit 1 or 2 times per month to see the project activities;
- o Organized regularly staff monthly reports and the KCB members permanently participated.
- o Held project reflection meeting by project in every 3 months;

- The local monitors conducted visits 2 times per month to each hamlet;
- Organized regular test and examination basis for each Part of the book (for Kawet, one part one test and Khmer book, 25 Lesson one test);
- Held regularly meetings to discuss class management issues with local monitors, teachers and committee members;
- Teachers practiced teaching in every training sessions;
- Organized regularly technical monthly and reflection meetings;
- NTFP organized monthly meeting with all project staff to get verbal reports from field staff, list their achievement and challenges, consult and discuss areas for improvement on a monthly basis;
- NTFP organized the Annual Review Workshop, participated by all NTFP staff and 16 (7f). The workshop is part of the monitoring to check what is the progress and achievement for 2008 and establish further plan for year 2009;
- And other tools such as observation, and interaction informal and formal.

3.3.1 Outcomes of Indigenous Youth Development Project



- Youth participated with elders to defend the illegal logging. Patrolling with the CF committee and demarcated in the boundary.
- Participated the meeting with village planning committees and villages chiefs to develop village plan, initiated in building village shop for selling their products.
- Youths have contributed rice and money to poor family in their villages;
- Youths in 2 villages have initiated establishing traditional dancing group in their villages and practice in every few months.



- Increased relationship between youths and commune councillors;
- Established the youth group consisted 25 (13f) was established for dissemination activities;
- The youths in Khmeng village practiced traditional clearing to do solidarity farm;
- They participated with elders to assist poor villagers
- The achievements of practicing the collective farming, they could sell their solidarity rice;

- They were able to prepare short story through taking the issue within their communities to analyse and made as story for education.
- 55 traditional games of Kreoung ethnics were documented. It is going to use it as energizing game during any dissemination, extension, and education. It is going to keep at village library.
- Established a weave group with 12 members, 3 volunteer teachers, group's procedure, and group to collect products to sell and identified materials included Ping clothes, Sarong, and scarf etc.
- Established a handicraft group and numbers of internal procedures and management was concurred, those were structure, group leader, internal rule, supporter, coaches, marketing, producers and cashier etc.
- The commune authorities and village chiefs agreed to allow youths and KCBs to participate in the meetings and other consultation at commune level.

- Youths and KCBs were able to raise up their problems and challenges during the commune and village meetings;
- All, authorities, youths and KCBs agreed to share information from each parts related to community development.

3.3.2 Outcomes of Krom Chnom Bramang Project (Community Advisory Board)



Picture taken by the KCB member from a private company, Hon Ang Manyang K., bulldozed community land in Ochum district

- KCB members and indigenous youth established strategies to work with each others;
- Actively participated to handle issues arose in the project and provided sound recommendations;
- KCB members facilitated a meeting to solve issue of collaboration at Koh Peak commune which they banned NTFP to operate the field activities in their commune since 2008, and it was successful handled.

rights by sharing their thoughts in the commune meetings;

- The KCB, key communities and the community network at the national level increased relationship with each others. They had shared experiences with each others in relation with advocacy, community mobilising, human rights violation and land encroachment etc. The IRAM and CPN are contented to have link and network with the communities at Ratanakiri, especially to support the KCB.
- Increased relationship and cooperation among the KCB and the local authorities and communities 'representatives through joining meetings.



- The KCB exercised their

3.3.3 Outcomes Non-Formal Education Project (NFE)

- The communities are interested to read as it helps to increase their reading and writing. Types of book the communities like reading are Kroeung Khmer literacy, Kawet-Khmer Language, Khmer tales, Environment, Khmer Dictionary, education and the agricultural books.

- Interviewed with 243 families, at bilingual program, there were 736 (381f) non-literate people in Kok Lak commune in Vernsai and at Khmer literacy areas, found out 1,665 (915f) in 8 villages in 2 communes of Ochum and Vernsai districts. Their ages are from 15 to 45 years old.



- Conducted the class examination for the bilingual literacy classes, Khmer classes, and Women's Math classes and provided incentives for learners from No. 1 to No.5 with soap, paste, tooth brush, one note books, pen and pencils.

Khmer Classes:

- The total learners sat in the examination were only 71% = 121 (67f) learners.
- Learners passed the average were 103 - 85% and under average 15 =27 %.

Kawet Classes

- The total learners sat in the examination were only 52% = 316 (64f) learners.
- Learners passed the average were 235 (93f) - 74% and under average 26 %.
- * Provided one soap per learner and teachers as incentive and for hygiene.

Completed test

a. Kawet Classes

- The total learners sat in the examination were only 209 58% (87f) learners= 42%.
- Learners passed the average were 133 (33f) - 64% and under average 76 (54f)= 44%.

b. Khmer Classes

- The total learners sat in the examination were only 54 (23f) learners=78%.
- Learners passed the average were 38 (17f) - 70% and under average 16 (6f)= 30%.



3.3.4 Outcomes of Co-Management Learning Network

- All involved stakeholders of CMLN altogether valued on collaboration, there were regular meeting in six month period among LI, VNP, NTFP and CPA. It was held 3 times. The feedback and communication for each others also improved.
- Communities' understanding on CMLN is seen increasing than before 20% (6 month before was 60% and presently 80%) based on report of case study.
- Communication system is consistently functioning and address to the obvious situation at villagers at remote farms by linkage communication through focal person, which they had selected. Way of internal management of communities went more smoothly than previously. The CPAC and CC held 2 times in a month, first meeting to agree on activity plan, and secondly report to sum up result. Beside this, the CPAC held meeting once within 3 months among their representatives from each remote farms discuss any illegal activities and updated information.



- The communities had created internal communication system, it is an effective mechanism of decision making and negotiation to allocate benefit. They had established monitoring form and recording event form for their monthly patrolling.

- The CPAC regularly conducted the patrolling to monitor the illegal logging and

encroachment from outsiders within the community protected areas.

- Regarding the negotiation of benefit share, it is now in a new stage followed raising four topics to negotiate with VNP on 28 April 09. The communities took each prioritized topic to prepare as procedures of management, for instance the case of mal vanat. They had discussed with their farm group, brought their opinions and requests to do the documentation and came along with agreement with VNP to sign altogether on those document as parts or as elements of agreement of co-management. As result of this, they had produced the management plan of mal vanat tree. The management process and mal vanat collection is put on paper and officially recognized by law. The permission is required before entering and collecting the mal vanat etc. They had allocated responsibility to monitor at each village.



- The CPAC had negotiated with VNP to use the bamboo forest alongside stream for them to use traditionally;
- The CPAC facilitated the monthly meetings to reflect the activity result and discussed with the district governor about the mal vanat management plan. They created the location map for their communities to practice their shifting cultivation.

3.3.5 Outcomes of Community Governance Project



- The CBOs facilitated with commune councillors so that they supported their plans to create the community forestry;
- 7 out of the 12 CBOs participated in the monthly commune meetings to discuss on money allocation for the commune development plan, identified issues regarding aid effectiveness, and technical. They had found out weak and strong points. They had made plan with each others. They agreed to strengthen collaboration and cooperation with each others. The CBOs had proposed to the commune to allocate some budget to support the CBOs plan where it is consistent with the commune plan.
- 7 out of the 12 CBOs held regularly monthly meetings with their teams to solve problem, reflect done in the month, and set out further plan.
- The CBOs developed simple strategies plan, and monthly activity plans to implement by themselves. They had submitted plan to Ockenden to withdraw

the money from bank and managed the money to implement the activities according to their community plans. They had made books to record money's expenditure and kept receipts.

- The CBOs produced training plan and submitted to NTFP and Ockenden to build their capacity;
- The CBOs are able to record the daily products produced by their groups and recorded income from the products' sale so that to sum up in the monthly meetings. They are capable to calculate the monthly income, and loss of their groups.
- The CBOs indicated capacity to handle issues of small grant which had been confused among Ockenden and the CBOs in relation with some remained money with Ockenden that have not been all installed to the CBOs. Finally, after sorting it out, the Ockenden dropped the last instalment for them.
- Some families of CBOs process to start doing the business to generate families;

3.3.6 Community Base Eco-Tourism (CBET)



The CBET is a new project of NTFP, and because NTFP itself doesn't have much experiences on this, many activities of year 2009 focused on building the staff capacity supported by CCBEN, donor and partners through trainings and exchange visits, so that they could transfer knowledge and skill to the CBET committee members to implement project by themselves. Therefore in the outcome, there was not many activities implemented by the communities.

- The CBET committee members shared knowledge of tourism in the village's meetings. Especially, recently the CBET committee members planed to share those knowledge to visitors come from different 7 countries visiting to Kok Lak from a workshop at Ratanakiri organized by NTFP, CBNRM LI and VNP, in November, 2009. Now most of community members just have little knowledge and skill on eco-tourism, though, most of them are unable to read and write of the Khmer language.

- Although their communities faced seriously damage during flood, CBET committee's commitment still has strong commitment to move CBET's forward.

- The CBET committee members built the nursery and home and village garden.

- They participated with CPAC to patrol to protect any illegal activities within the community protected area.



3.3.7 Outcomes of the Community Forestry

Due to the CF project totally focused on the CF steps according to the community forestry law, and the project was just started late in July 2009,



therefore it is hard to identify outcomes of the project. Further than this, the project just finished only step 2 out of the 8 steps, so the CF committee members' capacity have not been built and developed, for this reason no any activities applied by the CF committee members at this stage.

However, there were some outcomes as showed below:

- The commune authorities and Forestry Administration actively participated to validate all CF activities;
- All boundaries of the community forestry sites were demarcated and officially recognized by nearby villages;
- The 17 communities had applied to be the CF membership, and CF structure, and the CF committee were officially recognized by the commune councillors (According to the 8 steps procedures) ;
- One out of 4 CF sites had finalized the draft CF statute;
- 4 CF sites' maps had been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture through the Forestry Administration Cantonment of Ratanakiri provinc

3.3.8 Outcomes of Indigenous People Well Being



- 32 (16) focal persons had actively implemented and participated in various activities by themselves within their communities such as:

- Mainstreaming gender concept;
- Shared gender knowledge to the rest of their communities that there were total 640 participants, with 399

females,

- Disseminated the importance of children's message collection at 16 villages to their communities included villagers, youths, elders and local authorities;
- Communicated information, knowledge and suggestion to their communities through village meetings. They assisted to select new farmers for the projects and follow up the farmers. They joined with project staff to collect children's message;
- Educated parents so that to inspire their children to school.



- The focal persons and chiefs of villages disseminated the domestic violence law at 12 villages, participated by 589 people with 325 women, those were women, men, youth and village elder groups;
 - Regularly joined monthly meeting with the project to sum up report and reflect the results of their works at the field. They had given report to the village and commune chiefs;
- Reference to the observation in all activities, there were more community's women enthusiastically participated in the program than men. A lot of them expressed their thoughts during their participation compared to before they didn't.
 - Children are able to draw pictures better than before and more courage to participate in the children program than previously;
 - 41 farmers in 2008 had continued to grow vegetable to support their families such as, morning glory and cucumber, total equivalent to 142 lanes. They also kept some seed for the next plantation season. 30% out of 200 farmers who received the agricultural technical started practice planting at their families.
 - Based on the result of interview in random at 10 villagers, it was found out that the communities increased their income from animal raising, and grow the diversified vegetable. The income is around 2,000 to 6000 Riel per month.
 - Most communities at the IPWP target villages practice hygiene and sanitation which before they never did.
 - According to the informal interview with communities, there are some men helped to do the household works which previously they never do at all, according to their tradition.
 - According to the result of interview in random, half of women actively joined making decision within their families before doing any things, for instance they want to buy or sale something.
 - 75% at three villages had their pregnant checked at district health centre of Ochum district though they are busy at their daily livelihood work. Especially previously the IP women never believe with this kind of scientific treatment.
 - 16 women at 2 villages are able to run weaving business by themselves. They could earn some additional money to afford their children to go to school from this.



3.3.9 Outcomes of Indigenous Rights to Land Management (IRLM)

In 2009, the project operated at 2 villages, those were Koy and Kreh in Poy commune of Ochum district. So far the works had been accomplished 80% of the whole legal entity procedures. It means that all related document were submitted to provincial departments, which included Provincial Rural Development Department (PRDD) and Provincial Local Administrative Unit (PLAU). Whereas the 20% mainly involved with the Ministry of Interior, PRDD and PLAU. The eighty percent of main outcome were on:



- The 2 villages had been appraised its identity by Ministry of Rural Development and held 1 workshop at Kreh village to proof that communities are willing to have their communities

registered as legal entity, it is call Property Option Workshop.

- The commune councillors officially recognized the Legal Entity Committee;
- One out of 2 villages had been demarcated and agreed boundary with nearby villages;
- The communities at Kreh had made their thumb print to stop selling land;
- The communities of the 2 villages had formally entered membership of the communities;
- They actively participated to draft statute from village to commune and district level and finally the statute of the 2 villages had been completed and recognized according to the Legal Entity Procedures.



4. Progress of Organisational Development

In 2009, NTFP had actively developed its organization so as to strengthen its internal management and leadership toward supporting NTFP's target communities which it is accountable for. The effort which NTFP endeavoured contributed significantly to the operation on the ground since it is the associated elements. For the reason that if one element is weak then it will literally affect to others, therefore all parts which including community works, internal management/leadership, and external relationship, are subjected to improve and developed, though the field works are the priority. Following are the main outputs and outcomes NTFP had produced for the year 2009.

4.1 Main Outputs

- Actively participated with NGOs Networks at province, and partners meeting, fora, events and workshops with CCC, NGOs Forum, Indigenous Rights Action Members (IRLM), Community Peace Building Network (CPA) at national level;
- Participated 5 workshops at national level to dialogue on NGOs Law and Aid Effectiveness organized by CCC.
- Participated 6 workshops to find strategies about the Industrious Mining Extraction organized by DPA at national level;
- Conducted monthly staff, and Management Committee meetings regularly;
- Board meetings had been conducted in 3 month basis;
- Coordinated and facilitated with CLEC and OHCHR to support communities in land conflict at Khoun village, in Koh Peak commune of Vernsai district.
- On going capacity development by CORD included the Organizational Development, Strategic Plan, M and E, and Staff Appraisal etc.
- Held program annual reflection workshop;
- NTFP's website was developed and improved;



Dialogue meeting with 5 ministries organized by CCC in Phnom Penh regarding work relationship between the government and civil society.

- Hosted donor visit both at the field, in Ratanakiri province and in Phnom Penh included ICCO, Trocaire, HKNLL, FPSC, AAC, OHK, Ockenden, Mcknight/LI, AJWS, and ILO;
- NTFP's staff appraisal was conducted annually according to per plan;
- The M and E system had been established, and the baseline survey plan of 2 projects had been made.
- NTFP had been selected as a member of NGO group to pilot the climate change project under 3 NGOs leaded, those were DCA/CA, CORD and Forum Syde. The NGOs members included DPA, LWF, PNKS, Banteay Srey, VSG, FACT, CEDAC, NGO Forum and Star Kampuchea.

4.2 Main Outcomes

- Received GPP Certificate from CCC in Nov 2009;
- NTFP's policies were reviewed and updated and approved by board;
- The NTFP's 3 year strategic plan 2010-2012 was developing;
- Signed MoU with CORD to support NTFP on organizational development.
- Signed Mou with CARE for the Indigenous Youth Internship with CARE.
- Signed MoU with ICC so that to provide support technical for the Non-Formal Education;
- Signed MoU with the Vocational Training Centre to support NTFP on Agriculture knowledge for community farmers ;
- Supported 3 tones of rice to 2 communes of NTFP target communes where they seriously encountered flooded;

5. Challenges and Solutions

Challenges	Solutions
2 times of flood at 2 communes where NTFP is operating caused the field operation suspended almost 3 weeks.	The hazard occurred is beyond NTFP capacity, the only intervention NTFP could do is to look for other NGOs that specialize on this field. For example the IOM is doing disaster project in Ratanakiri. In 2010, IOM is having project to develop the community capacity to adapt with this kind of hazard.
Some communities asked to leave as community's representatives for the reason that NTFP doesn't have much allowances to support them while they joined works with NTFP as other NGOs. The high per dieum rate comparison of other NGOs are the root cause as well.	Persist to educate communities to understand the importance of their involvement for long term sustainability of their community development.
The community's participation with the project's activities during the farming season was often reduced and their far farms' locations are part of factor of that lessening.	Increased staff staying overnight so that they could meet communities and worked with them. Another mean is that staff has to go to meet them at their respective farm.
The process and procedures of legal entity is very slow which badly resulted in land registration.	NTFP should directly contact with Mol and MRD and allocate some budget package for this kind of communication.
The community forestry works are	The central coordinator at FA national

getting slow due to high requirement of administrative paper works and this led to have a lot of amendment from time to time.	level, especially the Recoftc organization should try to convince FA to accept what had been done by NTFP.
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6. Monitoring and Evaluation

NTFP hasn't developed an formal internal systematic Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation in place for the whole organization, excluding for non-formal education, the project, it developed tools for class monitoring and for trainee assessment. However, NTFP is committing to develop an internal monitoring and evaluation system in 2010. In the meantime, NTFP project team conducting follow up and monitor the progress and effectiveness of project activities through informal approaches, including:

- The Project Coordinators conducted regularly field visit 1 or 2 times per month to see the project activities;
- Organized regularly staff monthly reports and the KCB members permanently participated.
- Held project reflection meeting by project in every 3 months;
- The local monitors conducted visits 2 times per month to each hamlet;
- Organized regular test and examination basis for each Part of the book (for Kawet, one part one test and Khmer book, 25 Lesson one test);
- Held regularly meetings to discuss class management issues with local monitors, teachers and committee members;
- Teachers practiced teaching in every training sessions;
- Organized regularly technical monthly and reflection meetings;
- NTFP organized monthly meeting with all project staff to get verbal reports from field staff, list their achievement and challenges, consult and discuss areas for improvement on a monthly basis;
- NTFP organized the Annual Review Workshop, participated by all NTFP staff and 16 (7f). The workshop is part of the monitoring to check what is the progress and achievement for 2008 and establish further plan for year 2009;
- And other tools such as observation, and interaction informal and formal.

7. Impacts

In fact, it is hard to emphasis the projects' impact, it is hard for NTFP to pinpoint it, however due to the informal data collection through the general observation, interview with key communities, quarterly meeting with communities and annual reflection, it was indicated that as results of communities exercised their rights, the land and forest's encroachment by outsiders are reduced significantly and not many land issues happened in the NTFP's target areas in 2009. On the other hand, the conflict between the local authorities and communities which occurred long time ago in a land conflict was handled and those local authorities tend to increase the collaboration and cooperation better than before. This is the main goal of the project want to achieve. The communication and network system within the communities have been actively flowed between elders, KCB's members and youth's members from villages to villages and commune to commune. Simultaneously, the IP's culture and identity is preserved such as language, village's stories, folk tales and game, and clothes etc. There has been much declination in relation with the domestic violence at families within the communities (See case study) and lessened the issue of being cheated in the daily women's business at their villages.

- Currently, the communities are able to collect non-timber products better than before such as fishing at natural stream where they used to do before etc and, which contributed to improve their daily. That's because of the decrease of illegal activities. Some communities where having joined the project to do small business plan, had been generated income to support their families in addition to their seasonal farm products.
- There was much reduction in relation with issue of domestic violence at target villages of the indigenous people well being project where those communities received awareness in terms of law of domestic violence.

8. Lesson Learnt

- Base on level of knowledge, the communities are difficult to remember, they are easy to forget what they learned right away, to support them it requires effort to follow up and repeat from time to time. Another approach is to organize the refreshing sessions;
- Taking youths to join activities outside their village, made them shy to speak up and afraid of others. According to the experiences, and based on observation, better to start their participation in their village first.
- Every issue happened in the field, mainly with the local authorities, the communities taking lead to handle it is ideally. For example, recently the KCB members facilitated the meeting at Koh Peak commune to dialogue and negotiate with the commune councillors, as result the issue was satisfactorily settled.
- Provided opportunities to the key communities to do work by themselves made them active participation. At the same time using the local language making the participants quickly gained much knowledge and skill.
- Youth is the key actor to disseminate and educate within their communities;
- Increasing overnight stay with the communities and used the local language leading strong relationship with communities. Working in the night at communities are more effective since communities are busy at day.
- While the local authorities are well explained about purpose and roles, then they changed from opposition to support;

9- Conclusion and Recommendations

Throughout a who year, 98% of planned activities were done and received satisfied outputs as well as outcomes, however as stated in Monitoring and Evaluation part, because NTFP doesn't have formal M and E system, then it is hard to find tools to assert the result applied by the key communities. NTFP is strongly committed to develop an internal monitoring and evaluation in 2010.

In overall, NTFP is pleased with the intermediate result during the year 2009, despite the fact that the impact seemingly difficult to prove. The significant point is that the key communities gradually became the owner of the process.

Along the way, NTFP had learned many things from our challenges, weakness, success, and from involved stakeholder, basically the communities. In the year 2010, NTFP is striking to empower the communities to take lead in all activities so that they

could learn from what they are doing and in the future they could grow to be the people organization and by that time, NTFP will phase out.

10 – Success Story

Case Study 1



My name Tuhn Sreyning, 17 years old, Kroeung ethnic. I live at Khmaeng village, Poy commune, Ochum district. I have 3 sisters and 1 brother in families, and I am the second sister. My parents are farmers, we grow rice and cashew nut to afford our living. I studied at grade 4 in the primary school in Poy commune, 3 km from my house. I am a member of in the indigenous youth in my village.

I am one of the youths living in a very poor family, even if my parents work on the farm, but the annual yield is not sufficient to supply for all members in the family.

While I was 13 years old, my parents didn't allow me to go to school because they don't have money to support my study, on the other hand the school is located far away from home which crossing the tranquil forest. Moreover, my parent's thought, always embedded the opinion that I am girl, I must do the household works such as taking water, making food, pounding rice, taking the wood for cook, herding the livestock, and clearing the grass. Until I was 14 years old, they permitted me to go to school, however I had to do all kinds of works in the houses without free time, in lieu. Doing so to compensate my study time if not, they will not let me go. At school, many friends had money to buy cakes and they had bicycles, I felt jealousy with them but I was not despair since I thought that as long as I have knowledge I will have all these.

Regarding the work in village, I didn't often participate, my parents wanted me to do the farm work rather than participation with other youths in village's work.

Nowadays, I am very happy. Since the IYDP conducted the dissemination, which encouraged my parents to understand the importance of education and participation, basically I had learned about my rights to join in the village's work. Since then, I felt myself had much changes such as knowing my roles as youth, participation with elders, and voice out.



Further than this, I had taken part to do the solidarity farm with elders, and learned skill about weaving the Sarong, and scarf.

Currently, I am study and work at home. On my available time, I weaved the scarf to sell at market. The IYDP provided threat for me to weave, I was able to earn 50,000 riels per month. The money supported to my family to buy food like rice, salt, seasoning powders, and study material such as books, pens and clothes.

Finally, I would like to thank the IYDP to train and educate me until I know the advantage of social work, specifically the skill to do weaving which previously I couldn't do at all. Although, the IYDP provided me the knowledge and skill, I will try

to study at best myself. At the same time, I am going to educate the gangsters, children addicted drug and other immoral children in the village. I would like to say to other youths to try to study for your own future but do not forget our village's development work.

Case Study 2:

My name is Prak Vang, 16 years old. I have 2 brothers in my family and I am the second. We live in Rork village, Kok Lak commune in Vernsai district of Ratanakiri Province.



Mr. Prak Vang, the Kawet Ethnic

Throughout my childhood, I had never seen school and study at all. Every day, I accompanied my parents to do farming, the only things I learned is to clear grass, and cut wood. Until I was 12 years old, within my communities there had been one school building established. It was made from bamboo and even the tables and chairs. I and other

learners didn't have enough study materials alike, even slate and chalks. I could little read and write by using the charcoal to write on the blade of bamboo. After 3 months of study, I could know only 2 letters, and suddenly the Vietnamese troops liberated Cambodia from Pol Pot regime, then my family escaped into the jungle. No more class room and teacher for me to learn, and I lost all friends. I was really remorseful to lost my study.

After returning back from the forest, I was already 15 years old, and no parents as before, they both passed away after coming back from the forest. By then, I had learned to live alone, learned to cook food, took water, and did all things to afford own life. Whereas, the 2 letters I learned also forgot.

In 1997, I was 27 years old. I was married and had one daughter. At the same year I started to learn again in the literacy class supported by NTFP, with a my brother in-law that was a literacy teacher. The study was too difficult, we learned under the natural torch light. I finished the first book. I was the top learner in the class. Later on, because lack of teacher, then I was selected by villagers to a volunteer teacher with NTFP from that time up to now. Based on the experiences a the volunteer and core teachers, nowadays I am a secretary of my village.



Success Story 3 : The flexibility of the local authorities at Koh Peak commune, Vernsai district



Koh Peak is one of the commune of Vernsai district in Ratanakiri province where NTFP and the KCB, (Krom Chnom Bramang, in English means the Community Advisory Board) are difficult to operate all field activities. On the other hand, the Koh Peak's authorities accused that KCB's members and NTFP are established to obstruct the government's development plan. They said that these groups did the propaganda to instigate people in relation with politics. They clearly stressed that all activities of NTFP must have permission or mission letter from the

province and district.

To solve the mentioned problem, on 26th Nov 2009, the KCB's members had liaised with those authorities. The KCB's members showed and explained them all involved documents included, the purpose, roles of KCB, NTFP's vision, mission and other related laws granted.

After discussion to understand and compromise with each others the local authorities were happy and recognize the KCB and agreed to support and cooperate in all activities happened in their commune. They also admitted that they wrongly accused.

Case Study 4: Committee member of Community Protected Areas (CPAC) improved their family's income

Mr. Keach Mouch

Mr. Keach Mouch, a Kawet's ethnic, has 9 family members with 5 female, under his burden. They are living in Rork village, at Kok Lak commune of Vernsai district. He became the CPAC of Kok Lak commune in 2005, and he is a deputy of CPAC. This committee was officially recognized by village, commune, district, Province Department of Environment, and Ministry of Environment.



Like other members, Mouch is an active individual, he often provided opinion, and request during meetings to do the annual monthly activity plan, and budget.

Obviously, they made plan to patrol to monitor activities to manage the use of mal-vanut tree as well as the whole natural resources within the community protected area.



As of 2005 back to 2002, having seen the destruction of mal-vanut trees from outside communities and the inside communities lost the collection of such forest products at the CPA, particularly the mal-vanut fruits. However after establishing the CPAC, they have actively done patrolling activities and Mr. Mouch participated in all activities. Result from this commitment, Mr. Mouch's families and other communities as

whole received yield from mal-vanut around 3 to 4 million riels (780-880 USD dollar) per season in 2006-2008.

He impressed that he is really happy to take part in the CPAC's activities of Co-Management Learning Network of NTFP. He said " I have learned a lot in terms of its benefit and my family as well as the whole communities are progressing too". He mentioned that basically, the CPAC improved the capacity to liaise and communicate with the village, commune, district and Virack Chey National Park authorities which previously they never did at all and because he thought that it is not related with his family and communities.



Activities of CPAC negotiated with the Virack Chey National Park Authorities in a workshop in Banlung town.

Case Study 5: The members of CBOs increased their family income



Family of Ms Horng Sin has 10 members with 5 female. She lives in La Ork commune of Ochum district. Ms Horng Sin became a CBO member at La Ork commune in Dec 2008. She is a member of women group in the CBO and she is an active member.

At every CBO's meeting regardless of annual or monthly meetings to resolve any various problems of the group, ones often saw her presence. Aunty Hong Sin as well as other members of CBOs had provided a range of view and recommendations during the meeting as she had understood about rights and roles of communities in the development process. Apparently, the CBOs is initiating a community market scheme from which it is proceeding nowadays.



Aunty Horng Sin had became the member of this scheme and as result of this, she had been granted loan in cash amount 100,000 Rile (25 dollars). She took this money to buy raw materials such as thread and bamboo to produce traditional clothes, mat, and Smock (small basket for putting food) for sale. From Oct to Nov 2009, she could materials and equipment for sale and generated 75,000 Riel (18 dollar).

Aunty Horng Sin showed her impression that " I am very happy to participate in the

community governance activity and COBs of NTFP. Because I understood the way to earn income to support my family. Other than this, I could have good relationship with village and commune people which before I never did”.

Success Story 6

The Community Forestry activities are operating at 4 sites in 17 villages at 3 communes of Ochum and Vernsai districts in collaboration with the Provincial Forestry Administrative. One out of 17 villages, Torng Norng Le is a village located in Veal Rumblong forestry site of Ochum commune in Ochum district, which has total 57 families. Initially, the village chief was not interested to establish the community forestry at all, that's was they used to experience before, while it was established and later on, it was left away, no any activity continued, especially no any local authorities officially recognized it.



After NTFP presented the concept of community forestry and there was presence of FA people in an orientation workshop as well as by seeing activities of getting thumb print and application to be membership of the CF, then the village chief understood and committed to mobilize villagers in the communities to join in the process to establish the community forestry. Up to now, almost 100 percentage of people printed their thumb to create the CF and applied to be membership.



Success Story 7

The Indigenous Rights to Land Management is one of the project of NTFP that plays main role in preparing community registration in 2006 at Krala village in Poey commune. Currently it is being operated at Kuy, Kreh, and Kanchheung villages to ensure the safety of land and natural resources through extension of law to register the IP communities of legal entity by the Ministry of Interior and Agreement not to sell their land. The communities and chief of commune councilors requested to expand it to 5 more villages in Poey commune in Ochum district.

The outputs in 2007-2009 of the 3 communities which included, Kuy, Kreh, and Kanchheung received the knowledge of land law in managing and use the community collective land traditionally.

1. Kanchheung communities had community statute and internal regulation;
2. Kanchheung and Kreh communities had clear boundary among nearby villages and committee as community's representatives.
3. The family members were registered and on self-identification were conducted;

4. It was assessed in terms of IP Identity done by Ministry of Rural Development.
5. The Kreh community had statute at village.

Changes of the Communities

- Most of the communities understood and committed to protect the fire burned in dry season caused by shifting cultivation and protect the juggle so that the new grow come back for the future cultivation.
- The three communities understood and implemented the extension of rights, and law involved with the collective land use and management in accordance with the government's policy;
- The committee's members, elders and village chiefs understood and could able to communicate with the commune councilors while there is matters occurred within their villages.



The three communities still practice living in cycle shape and have banana tree close to the village for annual traditional ceremony. They practice the belief with forest spirit and exist traditional structure, basically the elders as leader. Their land is used collectively as long and long time ago. Their language is still well preserved.

Case Study 8: Changes in my village

This session was performed by the indigenous youth during the workshop.

Scenario 1:



A poor family with 4 children living in La Ork village, La Ork commune of Ochum district. One day a couple called Mr. Tim and Ms Sopha, the parents of the 4 children, were about to go to the farm as usual in the early morning. Suddenly, the village chief visited this family to collect the youth to take part with the indigenous youth development project (IYDP) which is being worked in La Ork village, but the son of uncle Tim and Auntie Sopha is not available. Those children never listen their parents and elders at all.

Scenario 2:



At early of Jan 2009, the IYDP operated in the La Ork village, as result a lot of youth noticeably gained knowledge, particularly on morality. A meeting is arranged in collaboration with local authorities, and NGOs and there are a lot of youth in village participated, at the same time in the village

has problem with a lot of gangsters. Some youth dropped out of school because of relocation to work at other places, and some married, therefore many youths, who joined the program, have been changed repeatedly. (Many changes).

My name is Keth Vichet, 18 years old, Kreoung ethnic, live at La Ork village, La Ork commune of Ochum district, in Ratanakiri province. I am a youth's leader in the village. In 2005, I had never interested with IYDP, I was one of the children who always made parents worried because I did not listen to them. I never helped them to do farming, I like walking with friends, and drank wine and I never listened to any elders. One of the stories which I everlastingly remembered I had shouted at elders as I didn't want to join the meeting or other activities in the village.



Since then, I thought that I was a lonely youth, no other people associated. Luckily, my consciousness woke me up, I admitted my bad behavior. I started to join the IYDP and I had been educated on morality, attitude in way of speaking polite word, respect elders and the indigenous tradition. Hitherto, I have changed myself little by little. In 2008, I was still a member of youth, but after the former chief of youth married, and because other members saw I had a lot of knowledge, then they promoted me to be the chief of youth in my village up to now.

Things made me glad is that I varied from gangster to be good son and on the other hand, I educate and be a youth's model for others. I am also the chief of dance group in the village, other than this I led the youth group to do solidarity farming. I have many initiatives, we built bridge and bridegroom' traditional houses. I am courage to speak out with the elders, and help elders to do village work such as facilitation in all meetings, gathering youth, minutes taking, and recording events happened in the village for instance village boundary's conflict and participated to handle other conflict in the communities.

Finally, I would like to thank other youth's representatives in the La Ork village and thank for the IYDP of NTFP to implement the activity at my village which make my village developed, increased solidarity and much understood on development work. I will commit to try to educate other young youth so that they have knowledge as me too in the aim to support my communities.

Case Study 9



Kok Lak commune is one of the very remote are in Ratanakiri province and domicile by Kawet ethnic. The villagers in this commune subsist their living on agriculture, collect non-timber forest products, hunting, and fishing, and it caused the natural resources and culture are reduced day by day in relation with the increase of population. The increased numbers of population to settle in this commune, because of its abundant natural resources and this attract the outsiders. There are many outsiders encroach the areas to derive their natural

resources' benefit by cutting trees, and hunting for sale. Among those who enter Kok Lak commune, there have been visitors to entertain as well.



Before the Community Based Eco-Tourism started, the communities don't know ways to draw benefit from the tourism activities for their communities, essentially during the national holiday there are many tourists visited a Nang Ngam rapid located nearby their villages. However, some villagers took benefit from those visitors for their own, yet any management system in place. Based on seeing this opportunity, they want to prepare the place to be a tourism site. Without knowledge and skill on

technical the communities requested NTFP to support them for this initiative.



NTFP started the CBET project and conducted the assessment to identify priority and potentiality to create the tourism which included the natural resources, and Kawet's culture and built the capacity of community's committee members. After the communities understood the importance of tourism, they began to protect their forest, stream, and environment for the sustainable tourism. They prepared their Kawet tradition such as dance, materials, and equipment

for offering ceremonies for the visitors to see so that they could have income from the display. The communities grew vegetable and raise animal for sale to the visitors which generated the income for their communities. They now gradually changed from cutting tree, and hunting as they did before.

Since the start-up the CBET, they had organized works among their members such as those who manage their money, guiding visitors, cook, guard, traditional dance group, lodge house, hygiene, and transportation team for the tourism service. They gained income for support their family livelihood.

The Kok Lak communities are glad and thanks NTFP to facilitate to have CBET at their communities which make their knowledge gained and at the same time, they have other works beside their seasonal farming and increased income through the community base-eco tourism. Specially it made communities to understand in a way of maintaining the natural resources, environment and their culture.

11- Annex:

- Financial Report 2009;

12. Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAC	Action Aid Cambodia
ADI	Asian Development Institute
AECID	Agency for International Cooperation and Development (Spain)
CANDO	Cambodian NTFP Development Organization
CBD	Convention Biodiversity
CBET	Community-Based Eco-Tourism
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CC	Commune Council

CCBEN	Cambodian Community-Based Eco-Tourism Network
CCC	Cooperative Committee for Cambodia
CEDAC	Community Economic Development Assistance Corporation
CF	Community Facilitator / Community Forestry
CLEC	Community Legal Education Centre
CMLN	Cooperative Management Learning Network
CPA	Community Protected Area
DPA	Development In Partnership
FA	Forestry Association
FPSC	Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (Spain)
HA	Highlander Association
HU	Health Unlimited
IC	Indigenous Community
ICC	International Cooperation for Cambodia Organization
ICSO	Indigenous Community Support Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IP	Indigenous People
IPWP	Indigenous People Wellbeing Project
IRLM	Indigenous Rights to Land Management
IPWP	Indigenous Well Being Project
ITP	Indigenous Tribal People
IYDP	Indigenous Youth Development Project
LAC	Legal Aid Cambodia
MaCom	Management Committe
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoU	Memorandum Of Understanding
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PLAU	Provincial Land Administration Unit
PRDD:	Provincial Rural Development Department
PLG	Partnership Local Governance
PLUP	Participatory Land Use Plan
PRA	Participatory Rapid Approach
PSF	Psicologos Sin Fronteras Org
3SPN	Organization working on river
UNOHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
VFC	Village Focus Cambodia
VNP	Virachay National Park
VTC	Vocational Training Centre

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Published Dates: 31st March 20010

