

Annual Narrative Report for 2011

to

ICCO & Kerk in Actie

from

NTFP Non-Timber Forest Products Organization
Ban Lung, Ratanakiri Province, CAMBODIA

March 2012

Contact addresses: Non-Timber Forest Products Organization (NTFP)

<p>Mr. Long Serey, Executive Director NTFP Main Office (Ratanakiri) Village 4, Sangkat Labanseak Banlung, Ratanakiri Province CAMBODIA Tel: (855) 75 974 039 P.O. Box 89009 Web: www.ntfp-cambodia.org</p>	<p>Email: edntfp@ntfp-cambodia.org NTFP Sub-office (Phnom Penh) #16 Street 496 [Intersects St. 430] Sangkat Phsar Deom Skov Khan Chamkarmorn Phnom Penh, CAMBODIA Tel: (855) 023 309 009</p>
--	---

Table of Contents

Acronyms

Executive summary

1. Overview of changes and challenges in the project/program context

1.1 Implications for implementation

2. Progress of the project (summary)

2.1 List of NTFP's programs and projects during 2011

2.2 Contextualized indicators and milestones

2.3 Other issues

2.4 Monitoring of progress by outputs and outcomes

3. Reflective analysis of implementation issues

3.1 Successful issue - personal and community perspectives on significant change

3.1.1 Account of Mr Pan Oeun, a Kroeung ethnic

3.1.2 Account of Mr Pha Da, a Lao ethnic

3.1.3 Account of Ms Suth Sany, a Kavet ethnic

3.1.4 Account of Mr Siv Ka Et, a Kavet ethnic

3.2 Unsuccessful issue (implementation partially done)

4. Lessons learned to date, challenges and solutions

4.1 Reference to KCB

4.2 Reference to youth (IYDP)

4.3 Reference to IPWP

4.4 Reference to CC

4.5 Reference to CF

4.6 Reference to CMLN

4.7 NTFP's annual reflection workshop (PRRW)

5. Cooperation with other actors or stakeholders (review)

5.1 Provincial and regional level

5.2 National Level

6. Organizational performance (review)

6.1 Changes to the organization

6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

6.2.1 Formal mechanisms

6.2.2 Semi-formal annual reflection workshop (PRRW) for all NTFP projects

6.2.3 Informal mechanisms

7. Project finance (to be submitted under separate cover)

7.1 Financial performance

7.2 Income and expenditure trends

7.3 Cost efficiency in implementation

ANNEXES

Annex 1 - Target areas for project activities

Annex 2 - Project activities of NTFP's Programs in 2011...not included. *This 17 page background document is available on request.*

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 – List of NTFP's Programs and projects during 2011, with acronyms

Table 2 – NTFP's indicators, milestones and expected change for 2011 (*cf.* the baseline)

Table 3 – NTFP 2011 Project outputs & outcomes within CDE program

Table 4 – NTFP 2011 Project outputs & outcomes within ADV program

Table 5 – NTFP 2011 Project outputs & outcomes within NRM program

Table 6 – Target areas for project activities (see Annex)

Community land rights meeting...working towards 'Legal Entity' status



Fig. 1 - Workshop on land rights comprising villagers, local authorities and provincial officials held at LaLai, Kok Lak commune, November 2011.

Acronyms

3SPN	Local Cambodian NGO networking on 3 rivers: the <i>Sesan, Sre Pok & Sekong</i>
ACED	The Association Cooperation for Economic Development
AMK	Angkor Mikroheranhvatho (Kampuchea) Co. Ltd. is a Microfinance Institution.
ANV	Active Non-Violence
API	Advocacy Policy Institute
CANDO	Cambodian Agricultural Non-Timber Forest Products Dev. Organization
CARE	International NGOs, NTFP partners on education;
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Commune Councillors
CCC	Cooperation Committee for Cambodia
CDNRM	Community Development and Natural Resources Management
CEDAC	Centre d' Etude et de Development Agricole Cambodgien
CF	Community Forestry
CG	The Community Governance Project
CLEC	Community Legal Education Centre
CLP	Community-Led Project.
CMLN	Co-Management Learning Network
CORD	CORD is a international organization & partner to NTFP
CPA	Community Protected Area
CPAC	Community Protected Area Committee
CRRT	Cambodian Resource Revenue for Transparency
DoE	District of Education
DPA	Development and Partnership in Action
EISEI	Extractive Industry Social Environment Impact
ELC	Economic Land Concession
FA	Forestry Administration of Cambodia
GPP	Good Practice Project - CCC
HA	Highlander Association
HU	Health Unlimited
IADC	Indigenous Agriculture Development in Cambodia
ICC	International Cooperation Cambodia
ICSO	Indigenous Community Support Organization
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization on Immigration
IP	Indigenous People
IPNN	Indigenous People NGO Network
IPWP	Indigenous People Well-being Project of NTFP
IYDP	Indigenous Youth Development Project
KCB	<i>Krom Chnom Bramang</i> (a <i>Kroeung</i> Community Advisory Board)
KYSD	Khmer Youth and Social Development
LAC	Legal Aid Cambodia
Macom	Management Committee of NTFP
MVI	My Village Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products Organization (Cambodia)

OHK	Oxfam Hong Kong
PDRD	Provincial Department of Rural Development
PLAU	Provincial Local Administrative Unit
PoE	Provincial Department of Education
PRRW	Program Review & Reflection Workshop (NTFP's annual review)
Recoft	Regional Community Forestry Training Centre
VCD	Value Chain Development
VCM	Village Committee Members
VDC	Village Development Committee
VFC	Village Focus Cambodia
VNP	Virakchey National Park
Vor Ort	German NGO working on health in Ratanakiri province

Deforestation within NTFP's target IP areas (illegal and sanctioned)



Fig. 2 - 2012 Satellite image of deforestation occurring north and south of Virachey National Park. The green straight line crossing the bottom of the image delineates the S. boundary of the park. The *Lalai River*, flowing from north-to-south lies within the *Se San R.* watershed, and separates two of the communes in NTFP's project area: Veun Sai (W side of river) and Kok Lak (E side).

Source: Google Earth. Cnes/SPOT image, 2012. Gridlines are in degrees, minutes, and seconds. Image scale bar is at bottom left margin, each tick-mark = 128m.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During 2011, no serious disruption hindered the field operations, such as threats from local authorities or powerful development interests. However, outside of NTFP's field sites, the government granted several new economic land concessions (ELC) in Virachey National Park...seriously compromising conservation by way of acute deforestation within the concession area. With respect to the weather, it is clear that change is occurring in Ratanakiri Province, possibly due to climate change or a least cyclical weather cycles spanning decades. Temperatures are rising and the province experienced water shortages during the dry season in 2011. Apart from this, some communities faced health problem such as serious influenza, and there were animal diseases and pest infestations affecting local livelihoods.

As a long-term strategy, the communities themselves have to assertively protect their natural resources through acquired knowledge and skills. Furthermore, they must insist on their land and natural resources rights, and to demand development support within their communities. The communities must advocate the government to stop land concessions as well as anarchic and illegal logging. To support communities, NTFP is fostering *community-led projects* that span a range of subjects thru three broad programs. NTFP's programs and projects for 2011 included:

- (1) The COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & EDUCATION PROGRAM, with projects focused on Indigenous people wellbeing; Indigenous youth development; and Non-formal education.
- (2) The ADVOCACY PROGRAM: KCB *Kroum Chnom Promang*; Mining; and Climate change.
- (3) The NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: Indigenous rights to land management; Community forest; Cooperative management learning network; and Community governance.

Taken together, NTFP's projects have unquestionably strengthened IPs rights to land and other natural resources...an ICCO imperative. By the close of 2011, the following measures were attained: NTFP's local partners participated in capacity development through basic education, and technical training. Key community representatives were able to effectively lead and facilitate work by themselves, while technical training proceeded in selected communities on rights of indigenous peoples, Cambodian Land Law, rights to forests and other natural resources and basic business practices.

In addition, there were a number of important advocacy and lobby initiatives undertaken to secure and retain land rights; including dialogs about managing natural resources in an open transparent manner. Finally, there were several examples of securing partial rights to land and natural resources by target groups in selected communities.

Some remarkable project successes have been achieved, after implementing the project over 2011. NTFP's main reservation for 2012 is the potential adverse impact of the Government of Cambodia's NGO Law, now in advanced reading. Once approved, the government can potentially use this law to thwart and obstruct NTFP's work on behalf of IP rights.

1. OVERVIEW OF CHANGES AND CHALLENGES IN THE PROJECT/PROGRAM CONTEXT

From a broad overview perspective, NTFP believes that the project and program are fundamentally sound and NTFP has been successful in implementing most elements of the 2011 work plan. Numerous local partners enthusiastically participated in capacity development through basic education, and technical training (*Row 22, Contextual indicator 1*). Furthermore, a % of key community representatives can effectively lead and facilitate work by themselves, a fact that was demonstrated over the course of the year (*Row 22, Contextual indicator 2*), with performance improving as time went by. However, some IP individuals were not able to progress in leadership roles because their low educational level constituted a barrier.

Technical training in selected communities progressed well on rights of indigenous peoples, Cambodian Land Law, rights to forests & other natural resources and basic business practices. (*Row 22, Contextual indicator 3*). These training events were very popular, with both men and women, and are prerequisite to advocacy work. Advocacy & lobby initiatives to secure and retain land rights were largely targeted at local government (village, commune, district) and partners, with less attention to the provincial and national government. It is a challenge to lobby government at multiple levels, with primarily a field-oriented staff, which is already oversubscribed. At national levels, NTFP maintained a dialog about transparency on management of natural resources, but at the local levels found government and private developers unwilling to divulge the names of resource users, either through fear of influential people, or ignorance (*Row 23, Contextual indicator 1*).

Our field efforts did result in some examples of securing rights to land by target groups or communities (*Row 24, Contextual indicator 1*), but more of the successful examples apply to villages and people securing rights to natural resources, measured within target communities. However, it is a challenge to reliably assess the number of people securing rights, in lieu of number of villages. In fact, NTFP suggests deleting the reference to “increasing no. of people securing rights” as it is almost impossible to monitor, track and measure the actual number of people, besides being prohibitively expensive if it were to be undertaken (*Row 24, Contextual indicator 2*).

1.1 Implications for implementation

Steady progress on *Rows 22 and 23*, but possibilities for delay in meeting requirements of *Row 24* during 2012. More resources will have to be applied to this suite of tasks, possibly including the hiring of an additional multi-lingual ethnic staff member to assist in the field. NTFP will examine the options.

Fig. 3 – Awareness-raising session in local community on land and forest issues



2. PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT (SUMMARY)

2.1 List of NTFP's programs and projects during 2011

Table 1 – List of NTFP's Programs and projects during 2011, with acronyms

NTFP	Name	Acronym
PROGRAM	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION	CDE
Project	Indigenous people well-being project	IPWP
Project	Indigenous youth development project	IYDP
Project	Non-formal education	NFE
PROGRAM	NTFP PROGRAM: ADVOCACY	ADV
Project	KCB Kroum Chnom Promang	KCB
Project	Mining	MIN
Project	Climate change project	CC
PROGRAM	NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	NRM
Project	Indigenous rights to land management	IRLM
Project	Community forest	CF
Project	Cooperative management learning network	CMLN
Project	Community Governance	CG

2.2 Contextualized indicators and milestones

Table 1 records progress made during 2011. Note: milestones and changes measured against the baseline are summarized as “*Achieved*”, “*Partially achieved*”, or “*Unfulfilled*”. Reference is also made to specific outputs such as IPWP-02 and others listed in Table 2.

With one exception, all milestones were *achieved*. In the case of Row 24, Contextual indicator 2, Milestone on increasing number of villages securing rights, NTFP registered a *partial achievement*.

Table 2 – NTFP's indicators, milestones and expected change for 2011 (cf the baseline)

Row 22, Output alliance - Rights to Land & Other Natural Resources, NTFP	
Contextual indicator 1: 10 local partners ¹ are participating in capacity development through basic education, and technical training	
Milestone: 50% of direct beneficiaries (of local partners) participated in training ² are able to transfer some basic educational knowledge to their communities	Baseline: 10 local partners. Expected change for year 2011: Same no. local partners go forward; but 40% participation rate (PR)
Contextual indicator 1 was achieved. In 2011, this area of the project was most successful with high rates of participation. Milestone was achieved, although it is difficult to track the impact that individuals have on their home community. There were too many participants to make such a calculation.	Expected change for year 2011 was achieved. The number of local partners exceeded the baseline of 10 local partners, and in NTFP's estimation there was at least a 40% participation rate. (Ref. IPWP-02, IYDP-01, NFE 01-04, AND CG01-02)

Contextual indicator 2: % of key community representatives ³ can effectively lead and facilitate work by themselves	
Milestone: 25% of the 600 Key community reps (e.g. 120 reps) are able to lead and facilitate work by themselves.	Baseline: 20% of 600 key community representatives within NTFP's targeted communities participate in basic education Expected change for year 2011: 25% of 600 Key community reps are able to lead and facilitate work by themselves
Contextual indicator 2 was achieved. Milestone was achieved as more than 25% are able to lead and facilitate work by themselves.	Expected change for year 2011 was achieved , as stated under the Milestone. Indeed many of the training sessions were over-subscribed, with 25% higher attendance than official numbers on the class roster. (Ref. IPWP-02-03, IYDP-01-02, CC-02-03, CMLN-03,CG-02, CG 07-08, CF-05)
Contextual indicator 3: Technical training in selected communities on rights of indigenous peoples, Cambodian Land Law, rights to forests & other natural resources and basic business practices	
Milestone: Up to 45% of population in targeted villages understand rights of IP, Land Law, rights to forests & other natural resources	Baseline: 35% of population in targeted villages Expected change for year 2011: 40% of population
Contextual indicator 3 was actively supported re: rights of indigenous peoples, Cambodian Land Law, rights to forests & other natural resources. There was enthusiastic participation in all target communities. Milestone of 45% is scheduled for attainment in 2012.	Expected change for year 2011 was achieved as 40% of population in targeted villages understand rights of IP, Land Law, rights to forests & other natural resources. However, the depth of understanding ranges widely, depending upon the literacy and educational background of individual participants. (Ref. IYDP-03, KCB-03, MIN-01 to 03, CMLN-04-05)
Row 23, Output partner - Rights to Land & Other Natural Resources, NTFP	
Contextual indicator 1: No. of advocacy & lobby initiatives to secure and retain land rights; including dialog about transparency on management of natural resources	
Milestone: Specific initiatives demonstrate that target groups are empowered to exercise their land rights, & manage natural resources in compliance w/ int'l standards	Baseline: 3 advocacy & lobby initiatives; 6 dialogues Expected change for year 2011: 4 initiatives; 8 dialogues
Contextual indicator 1 was actively supported re: advocacy & lobby initiatives to secure and retain land rights. There was enthusiastic participation in all target communities. Milestone was achieved as specific initiatives in 2011 demonstrate that target groups are empowered to exercise their land rights, & manage natural resources. Less clear is the reference to international standards, as many of the initiatives pertain to local significance (village, commune and district).	Expected change for year 2011: 4 advocacy and lobby initiatives were achieved . Number of dialogues (8) was exceeded. (Ref. KCB outputs, and KCB-06, MIN-01-02, CMLN-02 and others)

Row 24, Outcome - Rights to Land & Other Natural Resources, NTFP	
Contextual indicator 1: No. of examples of securing rights to land by target groups or communities; assign “significance” ...high, medium, or low	
Milestone: 3 examples of local groups or communities that can organize, secure, and use their land & natural resources	Baseline: 2 examples (medium significance) Expected change for year 2011: 3 examples (unknown significance)
Contextual indicator 1: was met in 2011 as there were a number of examples of securing rights to land by target groups or communities. The attainment of rights was of “high” significance to the beneficiaries, but of lower significance to the wider community outside the area. Milestone was achieved.	Expected change for year 2011: more than 3 examples were achieved/realized by local groups or communities that can organize, secure, and use their land & natural resources. (Ref. KCB -03-04, KCB-07, IRLM-02 to 04, CF-02 and others)
Contextual indicator 2: No. of villages & people securing rights to nat. resources (measure within target communities)	
Milestone: Increasing number of villages securing rights	Baseline: 21 villages (pop. 500) have legal use of CF & CPA Expected change for year 2011: 24 villages (pop. 500) have legal use of CF & CPA
Contextual indicator 2: No. of villages & people securing rights to nat. resources (measure within target communities) is only partially useful as an indicator (see below). The “number of villages” is measurable. Milestone was achieved as an increasing number of villages were able to secure rights.	Expected change for year 2011: was partially achieved as CF activities in the target villages made substantial progress, but did not result in government approval by the end of 2011. Further steps will be required in 2011. (KCB-05, KCB-07, CC-02 (river resources), CF-01, 03 to 05, CMLN-01, 02).
Milestone: Increasing number of people securing rights	Baseline: 150 people or 30% from each of 24 <u>other villages</u> (pop. 500) access natural resources Expected change for year 2011: 175 people or 35% from each of 26 <u>other villages</u> (pop. 500) access natural resources
NTFP suggests deleting the reference to “increasing no. of people securing rights” as it is impossible to monitor, track and measure. (However, indicative “guesstimates” might be possible.)	NTFP suggests deleting the reference to “increasing no. of people securing rights” as it is almost impossible to monitor, track and measure the actual number of people, besides being prohibitively expensive.

1 “Local partners” include: KCB, CBO, focal persons, teachers, committees, youth, women groups, community reps, & local authorities.

2 “Training” includes: awareness sessions, trainings, workshops, forums and meetings.

3 “Key community representatives” include: focal persons, members, CBOs, elders, KCB members, literacy teachers, women groups, CPAC, and local monitors.

2.3 Other issues

One issue that goes well beyond the situation of annual reporting of accomplishments is the project’s dependency on governmental performance. For example, in the case of the IP land

registration process, NTFP can fulfil its work plan commitments in a programmed fashion, but the government’s actions are more problematic. Normally their response at local levels is time-consuming, often according low priority, and in the worse cases obstructionist. With respect to deliberate interference by government, NTFP has made some progress in 2011 by working more collaboratively with government counterparts. The improved relations with VNP are an example.

Another issue is the divergent schedules to complete IP Land Registration, a process of greater than 6 to 8 years in Cambodia. This duration exceeds the program/project cycle of most donors, who need to demonstrate results in half that time. As a donor, ICCO is an exception through its’ understanding of the lengthy time required to fulfil the multi-step process to secure IP land rights.

NTFP has experienced one issue with conducting M&E and keeping to task schedules, and that pertains to dynamic start dates of various projects. The seasonal movements by IP families to-and-from their communities adds an extra burden on project staff. Many of the farms are in remote dispersed locations, preventing collaboration. Further, the lack of concrete baselines, against which to monitor progress, can also be frustrating.

Finally, the financial and operational impact on NTFP in 2011, due to Oxfam Hong Kong’s unexpected departure from Cambodia, is discussed under section 3.2.

2.4 Monitoring of progress by outputs and outcomes

Table 3 – NTFP 2011 Project outputs & outcomes within CDE program
(Within ICCO’s broad framework of “Rights to Land & Other Natural Resources”)


NTFP - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROGRAM (CDE)	
Indigenous people well-being project (IPWP)	
<p>IPWP-01 Outputs³: Gender, women’s rights, leadership and technical skills on weaving.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 589 men in community of 16 villages had understood about gender and women right, they helped wife’s house work, especially domestic violent had decreased and 286 women understood about their right in express opinion and received other information from task development and social affair which caused them to obtain other health service at center which is close the village. ○ Women’s group of 40 weavers in one village can analyse their need and propose project and commune to solving their problem, especially they have certainly structure and principle. One is now capable of earning sufficient income to support her livelihood thru weaving. 	
<p>IPWP-02 Output: Capacity of project staff</p>	

Fig. 4 - Young women comprising the *Traditional weaving group* in Krola village, Poy commune, July 2011. This group received support from NTFP’s IYDP to provide materials to foster traditional weaving

& community focal persons is strengthened.

- Staff has improved capacity to prepare and manage project activities, record community changes, facilitate and lead groups, and write monthly reports.
- Staff has improved of facilitating capacity and transferring that task to focal person to lead and implement activity with community, which is the way, that focal person and community have ownership on their task.

IPWP-03 Output: (Education) Planning, construction and provisioning of community schools.

- Two villages made village plans and established a school for 108 poor children. A teacher was instructed for teaching in the community.
- Two buildings of community's school have 3 functional rooms with 114 students and 3 contract teachers in La Eun and Kamis Touch and La Eun Kamis Thom (in Ou Chum commune, Ou Chum district, Ratanakiri province). Children's parents in the community and chief village committee all appreciate the project's building efforts and supply of education materials.
- 1306 of children (643 women) were educated about creating and writing messages, malaria protection, personal hygiene, and children's rights. Parents encouraged them to participate.
- Education materials as (T-Shirt, bag, book, pen, powder soap, toothbrush and toothpaste) were given as a gift to recognize outstanding children from number 1 to 5. This provides an incentive for children to stay in the program even after donor support is withdrawn.



Fig. 5 - IP girl preparing food harvested from her family's home garden, a livelihood activity of NTFP, Ratanakiri

IPWP-04 Output: Technical assistance on home gardening and provision of seeds and hoes.

- 169 households of farmers learned how to grow vegetables following modern techniques to produce food and income from sales. They also can make an insecticide and compost fertilizer for use in growing vegetables, which improved their livelihood.
- Had conducted training courses on techniques of agriculture and the way to make fertilizer with 297 IP farmer households. They received seed for testing growing vegetable and learned how to make sour cabbage, sour cucumber and white radish.

IPWP-05 Output: Inform and instruct local authorities on village development planning.

- 48 persons of development committee can conduct and prepare village plan with community and submitted to commune investment plan and 20 focal persons can carry out plan and conducted facilitating community to disseminate meeting by themselves. Children parent also understood about important of education and encouraging children and sending them to school.

IPWP-06 Outcomes⁴:

- Approximately 600 men and 300 women in 16 villages have become cognizant of gender issues, women's rights, and shared leadership which leads to improved family solidarity.
- 40 women gained a livelihood option by learning how to weave, while the livelihood of almost 300 families acquired new skills on home gardening (incl. provision of seeds and hoes).
- Capacity of project staff and community focal persons was strengthened, directly contributing to the preparation of village plans and the construction of a new schools, properly equipped with teaching materials, and provision of teachers...dramatically increasing the literacy rate and future employment options for village youth.
- Local authorities were instructed on preparing village development plans with the community, to be included in the commune investment plan for future funding.

Indigenous youth development project (IYDP)

Fig. 6 – Knowledge of field data collection is essential if communities are to play a role in natural resources management. Youth can play an important role, as they are often more literate than their parents



IYDP-01 Output: Trained youth on facilitation, administration, record keeping, writing stories collecting data, and other skills.

- Youths acquired skills in facilitation, administrative record-keeping, writing short stories, collecting data and preparing documents;
- Youths learned about the policy of NTFP to IYDP, and how to handle financial receipts and arrange a filing system.
- Female youth at 2 villages learned to weave scarves and mix colors; thanks to training by Kreh villagers nearby that in turn had been trained by CANDO organization.

IYDP-02 Output: Mentored youth, with follow-up and monitoring of their activities.

- 3 follow-up sessions with village environment groups in 4 villages with youth's participation 18 persons (8 females) each time.
- 3 follow-up sessions of the youth weaving groups in 2 villages. 15 women participated on each occasion. Their internal rules and roles were strengthening.
- Workshop and meetings to review the progress of project activity and to define the capacity level of youth groups in the commune level. Results show they have improved their understanding



Fig. 7 – IYDP students are recording the village history or 'story' from elders

through project training and dissemination and they have implemented roles by themselves. They are able to communicate with local authority; and actively participated in various development activities in their village.

- Held a meeting with the donor to see the real situation, and listen to the opinion of community representatives for preparation of the next concept plan.

IYDP-03 Output: Disseminated information to youths on gender, women's rights, human rights, and indigenous rights pertaining to land and forest laws.

- Disseminated on women's rights and Gender to youth representatives in 7 villages. Youths understood about roles of women and men; women's workload; and situation of women's participation in community meetings and other social activities.
- Youth representatives understood about human rights, and land and forestry laws through discussion and conversation.

IYDP-04 Outcomes:

There are some changes have been observed through field monitoring and verbal interview such as:

- Youth representatives are able to collaborate with KCBs and local authorities to join patrols to protect their natural resources.
- Illegal activities were reduced in project's target areas such as stealing, youth gangs, illegal forest cutting.
- Youth's representatives assisted the KCB to record various events in villages and were able to write simple short proposals to elicit small grants from a commune and district fund. The grants supported a village environment group in La Ak village and a women's weaving youth group in Khmaeng village.
- 2 commune youth representatives were recruited as NGO staff.
- Youth representatives at commune level transferred their knowledge and skills to their team

members by explaining how to write simple minutes and a report.

- 13 youth representatives at commune level disseminated information to their members 2 times.
- Youth group joined others to protect 6 types of forest such as: forestland used for burials, forest water source, waterfall, production forest, bamboo forest, and river basin(s) in 5 communes.

Non-formal education project (NFE)

NFE-01 Output: Kavet Bilingual Teacher training. Volunteer teachers are accommodated and trained, so that they can take turns teaching future groups of villagers, along with six local monitors (one per village).

Community leaders and literacy monitors met to review progress and share experiences on challenges and solutions.

NFE-02 Output: Khmer Post-Literacy Curriculum. Students completed the first half of a 2-year cycle consisting of 4 books, which will be equivalent to grade 5 upon completion.

NFE-03 Output: Teacher Training on Numeracy/Basic Math. Kavet teachers are able to understand and deliver lessons on basic addition and subtraction to their students. Students are now able to go to the market and calculate weights and prices, as IPs transition to a market economy.

NFE-04 Output: Librarian training for volunteers and 6-mo reviews.

Librarians from Kongnok, Lamuey

Tonle, and Lalay practiced and improved their reading skills and learned a record-keeping system for signing out books in their community. Twice/year some 23 Kavet participated in review sessions, with representatives from each of the 6 villages. They divide into teams by villages in order to identify challenges and discover solutions.




Fig. 8 – Training on managing a community reading center

NFE-05 Outcomes:

- Training of volunteer teachers in Kavet communities. Kavet Bilingual Classes were held in villages of: Kongnok, Rok, Lalay, Lamuey Oh, Lamuey Tonle and Trak. 226 students studied *Kavet Book 3* (108 males and 118 females).
- Taken together, the Kavet Bilingual and Khmer Post-literacy studies directly benefitted 386 persons. However, actual students are higher as all locations report about 25% more students attending than on the rosters, and many of these are girls and young women. With respect to the 7 classes of Khmer Post-literacy ('UNESCO'), 160 students completed Book 3.3, comprising 73 females and 87 males. In a practical vein, students are now able to go to the market and calculate weights and prices, which is needed by IPs as they transition to a market economy. The existence of new community librarians reinforces the overall community literacy campaign.

Table 4 – NTFP 2011 Project outputs & outcomes within ADV program

NTFP - ADVOCACY PROGRAM (ADV)	
KCB Kroum Chnom Promang project (KCB)	
<p>KCB-01 Output: Organized workshops and meetings. The results were of special interest because of the heightened awareness of the communities as a result of NTFP’s work, and the specific land and development issues raised by the participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants were made aware of achievements of the project ○ KCB collaborated with local authorities to mobilize communities to advocate against the company that encroached on their lands; ○ Community legal identity must be recognized from the Ministry of Interior; ○ Agreement must be reached on demarcation of community forest areas, and recognized by provincial cantonment of the forestry department; ○ Joint activities are required to protect land, forests and natural resources; ○ Dissemination of land rights information; ○ Impact of mining on communities. <p>KCB-02 Output: Orientation, cooperation & coalition with communities, and other projects of NTFP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participated with NTFP staff to select the village disaster committee, village committee’s members and CBO’s members; ○ Communities discussed their plan to protect natural resources; ○ KCB’s explained their roles to committee and CBO’s members as well as strengthened each other’s roles; ○ Improved cooperation between KCB and other project’s committee’s members to collaborate in protecting their community’s forest and land; ○ Participants discussed indigenous rights and communal land titling; ○ Provided inputs to prepare the monthly activity plans; ○ KCB related their achievements and activities with the participants; ○ Local authorities understood roles of KCB; ○ Participants worked together to prepare a patrol plan to protect their natural resources. They jointly selected focal persons and committees. ○ KCB helped motivate and mobilize the communities. ○ KCB’s learned more about climate changes, governance, and forestry. 	 <p>The photograph shows a group of approximately 15-20 people, including men and women, sitting on the floor in a room with wooden walls and floors. They appear to be in a meeting or workshop, with some looking towards the camera and others looking at each other. There are some papers and a small table in the foreground.</p>
	<p>Fig. 9 – KCB spends significant time, including repeat visits, on fostering local cooperation.</p>
<p>KCB-03 Output: Built capacity of KCB to collect data for research and conduct surveys by communities; with data also used for monitoring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Held interviews in 41 key communities of the target areas as part of a baseline survey. ○ Data was acquired and analysed in a report for project monitoring. ○ KCB helped the communities to share information on this emerging issue. Practical skills were imparted on how to collect data, ask for information, formulate basic questionnaires and record the data. ○ Most communities have village boundary issues...while some villagers continued to sell their lands to outsiders e.g. Kameess Touch village; ○ Communities made marker poles in order to delineate Kam village’s boundary. This will prevent encroaching activities of several companies, <i>Seng Piseth</i>, <i>CRD</i> and <i>Sok Nim</i>; ○ The Krong Bok company has bulldozed land which has harmed villagers of O’ Tabouk village in Taveng Leu commune. Those victims appealed for help from the authorities and committees, but no solution has been proffered; ○ KCBs and committees met with commune and village authorities (48 people) on 4 occasions, and acted to block the CRD company from establishing a plantation in Pei village of La Ork commune, asserting that the company’s plans were illegal; 	

- Communities affirmed and communicated village boundaries by using a map and erecting field markers.

KCB-04 Output: Liaised and collaborated with local and commune authorities.

- They discovered local illegal logging. The patrol team warned and instructed the perpetrators;
- Improved collaboration between the local authorities and communities to protect their forest.
- They discovered local illegal logging. The patrol team warned and instructed the perpetrators;
- Improved collaboration between the local authorities and communities to protect their forest.
- Participants understood their duties to implement the proposed plan to re-build roads, and bridges at stream crossings;



Fig. 10 – Village chiefs, local authorities and police join with KCB at commune meeting

- Local authorities and committees understood the value of educating children. They agreed to promote the idea among villages, and with commune support, open classes in the communities;
 - KCBs, committees and village chiefs concerned about cattle disease, urged village veterinarians to treat sick animals in time to reduce deaths and thereby minimize effects on community livelihoods;
 - Commune councils asked KCBs and village committees to help register names of village residents, including youths reaching voting age;
- Participants agreed to research information about lands being bulldozed and the effect on communities. This step typifies the cooperation between KCB, committees and local authorities.



Fig. 11 – Illegal wood cutters are apprehended by a community forest patrol. They will be fined, and the equipment confiscated, along with the timber

KCB-05 Output: Training and conducting forest patrols.

- Established a monthly patrol between KCBs and committee;
- During patrols, they arrested and fined perpetrators who cut wood in the protected area without permission. Illegal logging against the community regulation incurs a fine of 100,000 riels;
- Because of patrols, no problems occurred in the protected areas of Chan Chhey village of Poy commune. In the case of Taveng Leu commune, there were 10 perpetrators arrested while transporting 5 boatloads of Kragoung wood. The wood was confiscated and stored in the commune office.

- Committees and KCBs went on patrol at least once per month;
- During patrol they arrested perpetrators that cut wood without asked permission from committees or authority. Those people were warned and fined for 100,000 riels.
- Perpetrators' illegal logging was reduced in community forests, because enforcement acted as a deterrent.
- KCB discovered in Kok Lak commune that 10 perpetrators had cut 4.5 cubic meters of wood. Villagers made a report to the commune police and they were arrested.

KCB-06 Output: Awareness raising, dissemination and extension activities.

- The local authorities (which comprised the commune councillors and village chiefs) understood the adverse impact of mining activities and indicated support for the KCB's activities. Further, the

local authorities were apprised of their roles.

- Educated the communities on the negative impacts of mining exploration that is underway in their villages. KCB and committee's roles to assist the communities were explained. Basically, the communities gained an understanding of the rights they can exercise when land-related issues emerge.
 - Educated the communities on importance of communal land management.
 - Increased understanding of their roles in community development.
- Communities gained knowledge of IP's related land/forest laws, land rights and mining law.

KCB-07 Outcomes:

KCB used their knowledge and skill to support their communities. The outcomes of changes are mainly perceived to be greater community's ownership, momentum, capacity, network and solidarity. Further progress was made in the relationships and the enabling environment between the local authorities and communities, and ability to articulate and express their opinions. A number of individual cases in 2011 show the types of land problems being resolved through KCB's participation:

- Negotiation commenced over village boundaries disputes between Kameess Thom and Kameess Touch villages. Work is still in progress.
- KCBs for La Ork commune joined to resolve village boundary problems between La Ork, Kralong, Kress and Krala villages. Agreement was reached to divide village boundaries based on tradition, and boundary demarcation poles were erected. Approval was granted to allow the community to plant rice for 3 years on collective lands.
- KCBs for Kok Peak commune helped solve a boundary issue between Koh Peak and Koh Pong communes, by proposing to revert to the 2008 boundary. Some villagers disagreed but were overruled by the voice of the majority.
- A land conflict between 2 villagers was referenced to civil law and an agreement reached which stipulated that Mr Seing Peuloy pay 80,0000 riels to Mr Sy Sarith.

Mining project (MIN)

MIN-01 Output: 2 Training courses on mining law and government procedures, 52 participants (13 females) were trained in the subjects of mining law and advocacy. Participants were focal persons on mining from NTFP (6 persons), CDNRM, DPA, HA, and ICSO. ACED organization and Ratanakiri Mining Working Group at Kratie and Ratanakiri provinces.

MIN-02 Output: Provide information and techniques on advocating for socially responsible mining.

- Mining focal persons gained an understanding about advocacy to pressure mining companies and government, and how to collect data for documenting the situation.

MIN-03 Output: Information sharing on mining issues by affected NGO partners.

- Mining issue and information happened within their communities. They also gained knowledge about mining strategies, and related mining laws shared by other partners.

MIN-04 Outcomes:

- Participants learned about Cambodian mining law and its process. Further, they gained an understanding of rights-based approach distinguishing between rights holders and duty bearer's function. Free prior informed consent and socio-economic and environmental impacts are necessary for before extractive mining proceeds.
- Mining focal persons gained an understanding about advocacy to pressure companies and government, and how to collect data for documenting the situation.
- About mining issue and information happened within their communities within Ratanakiri. They also gained knowledge about mining strategies, and related mining laws shared by other partners.

Climate change project (CC)

CC-01 Output: Climate change familiarization and selection of committee members.

CC Committee members were selected and made familiar with Climate Change at Rok, Lalai, Trak and Lameuy villages (Ratanakiri), and Koh Sngang and Koh Konden (Steung Treng).

CC-02 Output: Family fish-rearing to support community livelihoods using cement rings.

- 40 households were successfully selected on fish rearing in cement rings. They understood about the condition of fish rearing and they committed to respect the regulation. Specifically:
- Method for fish rearing and give the food.
- Set up cement ring

- Release fish fry before feeding.
- Method to protecting virus and take care.
- Method of transferring or transportation fish fry.
- Kind of fish which feeding in cement ring and in the pond.
- Method of producing natural food.
- Collecting outputs.
- Monitoring and data recording.



Fig. 12 – Newly cast concrete cement rings used for aquaculture, specifically fish-raising

CC-03 Output: Home gardening as a hedge against adverse effects of climate change.

- At the end of the course they gained knowledge of cultivation, types of vegetables, use of natural fertilizers, appropriate seasonal calendar.
- Successful home gardens yielded a harvest for food and cash sales.
- Derived solutions to overcome lack of water: improvise use of bamboo pipes to pipe water; locate gardens along streams; employ a plastic tent to line the water basin; dig wells and plant on raised beds.

CC-04 Output: Community planting of bamboo.

In Ratanakiri, 45 villagers, local authorities and other stakeholders met and prepared an action plan for expanding bamboo resources. Subsequently bamboo were planted, and a committee established for monitoring.

CC-05 Output: Teaching research methods to participants from 17 communities about climate change events, and sharing information.

- They learned about research's topics, recording data, and use of a camera to document change.
- Establishment of information network within their communities, knowledge of community about climate change as well as knowledge about the agriculture technique, and the sharing of project implementation and monitoring experience

CC-06 Output: Villagers learned about the importance of clean water and sanitation. The topics of dissemination were: resources of clean water; importance of using clean water; disease impact to communities from using unclean or contaminated water.

CC-07 Outcomes:

Climate change mitigation and adaptation in target communities thru key accomplishments: providing Community capacity building on climate change with mitigation and adaptation approach; fish rearing in cement rings support community, mostly finish activity; home gardening productive to community's option for development that relevant to climate change; bamboo planting that based on community's decision making; and provision of research methods to community about climate change event happened at their community. Finally, Villagers learned about the importance of clean water and sanitation to prevent disease from using unclean or contaminated water.



Fig. 13 – Floating a cement ring on a bamboo raft to its in-stream location for fish-raising

Table 5 – NTFP 2011 Project outputs & outcomes within NRM program


NTFP – NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (NRM)	
Indigenous rights to land management (IRLM)	
<p>IRLM-01 Output: Rok and Lalai communities commence IRLM project and preliminary studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preliminary studies and community meetings were held at Rok and La Lai communities. Participating at Rok were 145 families totaling 691 people (369 women). Issues under discussion included: land management, how locals resolve their land conflicts, and land uses related to traditional subsistence, swidden farming, and use of the forest for burial and to meet spiritual needs. A similar set of meetings were held at La Lai community with 100 families participating, comprising 480 people (207 women). <p>IRLM-02 Output: Communities learn about national policies on IP and legal entity procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two meetings were held at La Lai and Rok communities. At LaLai, 150 participated (50 women), while at Rok, 24 persons attended (11 women). Villagers learned from an official of the Department of Rural Development about the national policy protecting IPs, especially their rights to receive development while maintaining their cultural identification. The government authority also explained “legal entity” procedures and listed the various legal forms that that can help communities apply for--and gain--legal entity status from the Ministry of Interior. <p>IRLM-03 Output: Community-members gain knowledge from government on types of land ownership including IP collective land rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meetings were held between the villages and commune officials. 197 persons attended with more than half female, along with participants from the Ratanakiri Land Department who explained the meaning of land laws, particularly Articles 23-27 on IP rights. Principal results were that locals gained knowledge about their rights to manage land collectively as distinct from private ownership of land, and States rights. Villagers gained an understanding of the advantage and disadvantage of the various rights, especially their traditional rights. <p>IRLM-04 Output: Foster community use of land & natural resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Most communities have village boundary issues...while some villagers continued to sell their lands to outsiders e.g. Kameess Touch village; ○ Communities made marker poles in order to delineate Kam village’s boundary. This will prevent encroaching activities of several companies, <i>Seng Piseth</i>, <i>CRD</i> and <i>Sok Nim</i> (ref. KCB-03) ○ Veang Leu Commune and Veun Sai District authorities have agreed to advocate collaboration within their communities regarding co-management issues w/VNP. ○ Only community CPA members are eligible to sustainably utilize resources within the CPA in accordance with established agreements. As well, they may detain anyone involved in illegal logging and refer the offender to VNP’s agent (ref. CMLN-01) <p>IRLM-05 Output: Assist communities to secure rights to land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Ministry of Interior recognized the communities of Khun and Phak Nam (Kaoh Peak commune; Veun Sai District), and Krala (Poy commune, Ou Chum District) as “legal entities”, a crucial step in the Cambodian IP land registration process. ○ To secure CF land rights, PRA and demarcation of community forest blocks was done. 53 CF member representatives in 17 villages collected info and mapped land and forest use, and demand for forest resources. Also, CF committee-members collaborated with FA officials during 3 days—a total of 39 persons—to mark block boundaries on a draft map using GPS in each CF in several areas of: Andoung Preh Neang CF (2 blocks), Veal Thmor Romplang CF (6 blocks) and Yak Poy CF (1/2 block) (CF-03). 	
<p>IRLM-06 Output: Inter-ministry Circular on Interim Protection of IP Land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ministry of Land and Ministry of Interior jointly issues a <i>Circular on Interim Protection of IP Land</i>. 	

Fig. 14 - Awareness-raising session in local community on land and forest issues

Awaiting dissemination by the Ratanakiri provincial authorities to local Districts and communes. Issuance of the Circular will freeze land transactions until IP Land Registration process is completed. All people must postpone any land transactions; and all provincial authorities must postpone decisions on land transfers until IP land registration is completed.

IRLM-07 Output: Preliminary steps for Legal Entity status of target villages.

- All but two steps have been achieved prior to acquiring legal entity status for 4 villages in Poy commune: Kan Saeung, Kreh, Ta Ngach and Kuy (Ou Chum District).

IRLM-08 Outcomes:

- Rok and Lalai communities commenced IRLM project and preliminary studies on land management, land conflict resolution, and land uses related to traditional subsistence, swidden farming, non-timber forest use, and uses for burials and to meet spiritual needs. Communities also learned about national policies on IP and legal entity procedures. Community-members discussed types of land ownership and their rights to manage land collectively (particularly Articles 23-27 on IP rights) as distinct from private ownership of land, and States rights.
- Community use of land and natural resources was made more secure in villages that demarcated their boundaries and identified the limits of their CFs. This prevented encroaching activities of several companies intent on cutting the forest. Securing access to natural resources and safeguarding them was also the outcome of the co-management discussions between several communities and VNP. Community CPA members are eligible to sustainably utilize resources within the CPA in accordance with established agreements.
- With respect to IP Land Registration Process, the Ministry of Interior recognized the communities of Khun and Phak Nam as “legal entities”, a crucial step in the process, and all but two steps have been achieved prior to acquiring legal entity status for 4 villages in Poy commune. Further, Ministry of Land and Ministry of Interior jointly issued a *Circular on Interim Protection of IP Land*, which can prove helpful in securing IP land rights throughout the process of land registration.

Community forest (CF)

CF-01 Output: CF committee members learned skills for preparing a CF management plan and about managing a CF fund.

In 4 different areas during 9 days, 28 CF committee members learned PRA skills, collected field data, drafted maps, assessed the forest, drew boundaries, determined forest use and analysed the stakeholders. Also, 62 persons (12 women) were educated about the goal and benefit of creating a CF fund, which sustains the CF process.



Fig. 15 - Local authorities visit the location of bulldozed forest land occurring without community consultation or approval

CF-02 Output: PRA and demarcation of community forest blocks.

53 persons (7 women) who are CF member representative in 17 villages collected information for participatory mapping. Information was collected on land and forest use, and demand for forest resources. Also, CF committee-members collaborated with FA officials during 3 days—a total of 39 persons—to mark block boundaries on a draft map using GPS in each CF in several areas of: Andoung Preh Neang CF (2 blocks), Veal Thmor Romplang CF (6 blocks) and Yak Poy CF (1/2 block).

CF-03 Output: Networking, equipment, forest monitoring and protection, and meetings.

Facilitating CF network activity, procuring field equipment, supporting quarterly meeting activity of CF committee

and monitoring forests for illegal activity: CF member network spent 2-3 days in patrol forest in each of 16 areas resulting in curtailment of deforestation, bulldozing activity, plantation activity in the CF, logging for housing, and logging luxury wood for sales (ref. CFs at Yak Poy, Yak Kaoul, Ang Doung Preh Neang).

CF-04 Output: Review of resource assessments, community selection of CF blocks, field-marking for inventory and other uses (spiritual forest or tourism).

Community forest blocks selected for inventory and field-marked include: Yak Kaoul CF (5 blocks reviewed, 4 for inventory, 1 for spiritual

forest), Ang Doung Preh Neang CF (4 blocks for inventory), Yak Poy CF (9 blocks reviewed, 3 for inventory, 6 designated for spiritual forest and tourism potential), Veal Thmor Romplang CF (9 under review).

CF-05 Output: Opened 4 CF-fund operating accounts at AMK, Ratanakiri branch. 8 persons of CF committee were educated on fund management of their accounts at the Cambodian micro-finance institution, *Angkor Mikroheranhvatho (Kampuchea) Co. Ltd.* NTFP deposited 500 dollars in each new CF account.

CF-06 Output: Gender mainstreaming and women’s role in CF. – CF committee, village chief, commune council chief, CF members have acquired knowledge on gender, such as: gender definition, equality and equity, gender role and changes affecting the new generation, gender analysis and decision making. Initial discussions held at 17 villages, with 2-day training events held in Yak Poy CF (25 participants), Yak Kaoul CF (34 participants), An Doung Preh Neang CF (24 participants), and Veal Thmor Romplang CF (22 participants).

CF-07 Outcomes:

- Compiled data information documents on sub resource assessment which participation for using in preparing CF management plan.
- Committee have created CF funds and they are capable to manage fund by practice learning.
- Committee have educated on skill and method to make forestry inventory which is a main resource for participation in building CF management plan process with participation.
- People’s capacity is improved by participation in sustainable managing forestry; they understood about procedure, norm and law.
- Improving participation in suppressing illegal logging activity (report logging).
- Shared information and promoting interior solidarity in community (network process).
- Established a close relationship among people, the local authority and the Forestry Administration. The latter can designates 11,298 ha for livelihood benefits to 6,025 of people, upon completion of the CF plan.



Fig. 16 - Local committee members from several communes, patrol community protected areas

Cooperative management learning network (CMLN)

CMLN-01 Output: Rights to use natural resources within a community protected area.

- Veaeng Leu Commune and Veun Sai District authorities have agreed to advocate collaboration within their communities regarding co-management issues, and VNP’s Deputy Director exhorted stakeholders to be proactive in their respective roles within that co-management framework.
- Any company or community who is not a member of CPA will not be eligible to use or exploit the resources within the CPA without prior consent from the CPAC;
- CPA members are eligible to sustainably utilize resources within the CPA in accordance with established agreements. As well, they may detain anyone involved in illegal logging and refer the offender to VNP’s agent. Both parties emended and vetted the draft agreement. The agenda for future meetings will focus on signing the final agreement.
- In Taveang District, communities reported their activities about the illegal logging occurred in the CPA which they had stopped while they did the patrol. They shared the various challenges that hindered the community’s engagement in CPA’s works.
- The local authorities appreciated and impressed the community’s effort and capacity to preserve their natural resources. The authorities promised to support and intervene when request by the communities.

CMLN-02 Output: mapped natural resources of community PAs.

- Produced the action plan to conduct *in-situ* studies in remote hamlets and to disseminate CPA’s statutes;
- Drafted a map that depicted CPA-identified areas vital to communities’ welfare, such as dense-

forest stands, mal vault trees, bamboo tracts, natural creeks, and montane ecosystems, calculated bench-mark measurements of the resources' distances from commune offices, and highlighted areas of communities' desire to shift cultivation and tree stands for house construction;

- Reached consensus with VNP's officer to develop a CPA management plan that included all communities, as well as consensus regarding dissemination of educational materials outlining the communities' decision-making rights;
- Arranged with VNP to collectively organize a workshop and prepare the workshop's methodology;
- Ensured that local authorities recognized that CPAC's inputs were essential to protecting the CPA, and without their inputs, no emerging data or reports could be considered reliable or verifiable.



Fig. 17 – Committee members of CPAC monitor use of community forests, and follow-up with authorities when illegal cutting is discovered.

CMLN-03 Output: Monitoring and follow-up activities.

- Visibly improving co-management efforts, as evidenced by committee members' being able to facilitate meetings with communities and local authorities in order to develop an activity plan. CPAC can now effectively analyse issues, discuss solutions, integrate divergent commune plans, and solicit external support.
- Through NTFP mentoring and guidance, committee members were able to more effectively: prepare budget plans; write reports; maintain records; submit requests to NTFP for activity implementation. Further, they were able to liaise with local authorities, commune chiefs, and VNP staff members; regularly attend meetings; participate in workshops; identify consultation needs;

negotiate and communicate with confidence. Informally, they learned techniques for conflict resolution; and to identify weak points, strengths, and gaps on which to focus future efforts toward improvement.

- As result, 5 cases of illegal selective logging were found and they confiscated 2 chainsaw, 384 hunting traps.
- As result, the CPAC's capacity on facilitation to mobilize the communities that lives at farms to participate making, and implementing the activity plan regularly. They integrated plans between CPA and CBO as well as extended knowledge of the co-management to the other community's members thru the community's members and the CBO.

CMLN-04 Output: Dissemination and extension sessions

- IP families and women learned about community protected area law. Later, a dozen key community residents learned how to interpret and explain pictures on posters that illustrated the necessary steps for planning CPA's.

CMLN-05 Output: Training.

As result, the participants gained knowledge of: the co-management concept and the context of development at protected area; how to analyse and identify issues; the concept of participatory planning; how to draw resource map of their village to compare with the satellite map; using GPS as a support to the map-making.

CMLN-06 Outcomes:

- *Change within CPAC.* The CPA's committee made activity plans to implement by themselves, as well as monitoring and liaison with local authorities through meetings and informal interactions. The CPAC conducted outreach field activities to remote farms in the forest, as well as physically investigating the community protected forest. They managed to share information and gain feedback.
- *The behavioural change within communities.* Communities elected to take part in project activities more than before. This became manifest in networking, communicating and participating in the

fieldwork between the CPAC and the villagers living on farms. Those who committed illegal activities were confronted with punishment because the communities notified the authorities and expert departments. 3 cases of illegal forest activities were curtailed in early 2011.

- *VNP's more positive outlook.* An outcome was that VNP's authorities and provincial leaders changed their negative stance against communities, to a more positive one, acknowledging the communities point-of-view. By asserting their rights, the communities demonstrated capacity by asking the VNP about their rights to benefit from the protected areas, as well as to control the CPA from outside encroachment.

Community governance (CG)

CG-01 Output: Workshops and meeting activities.

- The communities are now able to negotiate to include their plans into the commune plan;
- The CBOs and VDC worked together to integrate the annual village plan into the commune investment plan;
- The communities at new target villages of CG want to resume their land management activity,



Fig. 18 – One important aspect of land management is to resolve land boundary conflicts in the field

which was suspended in one of NTFP's projects in 2010 for lack of funding.

- The CBO's capacity to prepare the community's proposal was strengthened. They determined the project objective, which is high priority. They also discussed the issue encountered in activity's implementation, particularly involved with their proposal to commune council, and difficulty to integrate plan with the CC. Finally, they are able to identify the recommendations to improve and to address the challenges.

CG-02 Output: Capacity-building activities.

- Members of 7 CBOs studied the techniques of animal husbandry, growing and maintaining a vegetable garden, producing compost fertilizer, and how to develop a family agriculture system. After returning home, the CBOs prepared a plan to share their knowledge with the villages. As a first step, they decided to test their knowledge within their own families to be sure of success;
- Staff learned Value Chain Development (VCD) skills for analysing sustainable products, processing of products, information on marketing, planning of sales and understanding the competition.
- Target groups and NTFP staff learned (from CORD's consulting team) about gender issues, and acquired a sense of ownership of the process by participating in the analysis and information sharing. Target groups included communities, Department of Women Affairs, Commune Councillor (women), District Officer (women) and NGOs in Ratanakiri, as well as NTFP's staff.
- The CBO learned from CDAC in Takeo Province experiences about saving, chicken and pig raising, chicken laying by using the lighter, papaya improvising, fish raising, rice intensification, and composting fertilizer. Following the 6-day tour, the communities showed commitment to use the technique where suitable and subject to community resources.

CG-03 Output: Data collection, research and surveys for needs assessment and PRA.

- Socio-economic data were obtained from 2 villages through interviews of 60 respondents...31 males and 29 females. The research document will be used in the village development plan and project's monitoring.
- All issues identified from PRA, and raised by 65 community respondents, were incorporated into the project's strategy to develop the CBO's plan (Pic CG-H).

CG-04 Output: Agro-business development and community marketing.

- Interviewed 63 families about types of businesses and the products' capacity. In general, all families requested technical assistance to support their products. The communities needed skills to raise chickens, ducks, pigs, vegetables and knowledge on how to profitably sell their products;
- A VCD consultant provided comprehensive instruction to 5 NTFP staff members on *Value Chain Development* and market-analysis techniques;

- Market-analysis research was conducted over 25 days. Researchers interviewed 20 local producers, members of the retail community who purchased local products, 8 restaurant owners, marketing intermediaries, and mobile telecommunication entrepreneurs;
- Preliminary assessment concluded the community has significant opportunity to capture a substantial market for their agricultural products.

CG-05 Output: CBO Monitoring and follow-up activities.

- Supporting 5 CBOs with summary meetings to finalize their quarterly reports and 3- months activity plan;
- Facilitating the CBOs self-management activities and budget-planning sessions to accurately reflect enterprise-results and to integrate these results into villages development plans.
- CBO mobilization of communities, in cooperation with KCB, the CBO mobilized to integrate their activity plans with other NTFP projects;
- Instruction from NTFP staff on facilitation, planning, budget, monitoring, and reporting skills for 35 CBOs and 21 Village Budget Development Groups.
- 60% of the CBO's committee members applied knowledge and skill to mobilize the communities based on the observation by project staff in 9 monthly meetings.

CG-06 Output: Family livelihood monitoring and follow-up activities.

- Advising 58 families of concerned stakeholders, 45 of whom have succeeded in generating additional income, and 13 of whom encountered setbacks when their animals died;
- Documentation of 37 of 177 families' generated-income status from 20,000 Riel (5 USD) to 125,000 Riels (31 USD) per month, an inventory of the income-loss of 35 families whose animals died, and an assessment of 103 families' pilot-business enterprises;
- 14 out of 31 families are successful in animal rearing, and home gardening, and other 17 families were not successful concerning that the animal died. According to the investigation, the successful families avail food and increase their income, that because they followed the lesson well. Those who failed, because of the death of their animal, failed to apply the lessons. They still maintained their traditional way.

CG-07 Output: Grant Support to qualified community-based organizations (CBOs).

- Provision of grants empowered the CBO's in 6 villages to manage funds for implementing community activities.
- NTFP furnished grants to qualified CBOs after they had fulfilled the conditions and all required documents. Four villages received \$700 each, and 2 villages \$1,000 each.

CG-08 Outcomes: An increase in the capacity of communities to participate, lead, and make decision in community-based planning, social and family economic development. More specifically, the capacity of women and men in communities was strengthened to confer equal benefits and rights, and to manage and organize community resources more effectively.

¹ **Local partners** include: KCB, CBO, focal persons, teachers, committees, youth, women groups, community representatives, & local authorities.

² **Training** includes: awareness sessions, trainings, workshops, forums and meetings.

³ **Outputs** track the *most immediate results of the project*, such as physical quantities of goods produced or services delivered. For example: *number of classrooms built*. Outputs may have quantity and quality dimensions, such as the *% of highways completed that are paved*. (Source: EC)

Outputs also include counts of the *numbers of beneficiaries* that have access to, or are served by, the project. For example: *number of children attending project schools*; or *number of villagers conducting forest patrols*.

⁴ **Outcomes** measure relatively direct and short-to-medium term effects of project outputs on project beneficiaries or intermediary organizations, such as *changes in skills, attitudes, practices or behaviors*. For example, farmers attending field demos who adopt new cultivation practices constitutes an outcome; or the reduction in illegal timber harvests as a result of community-based forest patrols.

⁵ **Key community representatives** include: focal persons, members, CBOs, elders, KCB members, literacy teachers, women groups, CPAC, and local monitors.

3. REFLECTIVE ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

3.1 Successful issue - personal and community perspectives on significant change (4 stories)

NTFP can recount significant stories that describe the positive results and their effect on the welfare of individual families and their community. While NTFP's work necessarily focuses on communities and groups, it is important to remember that individuals and families constitute the ultimate beneficiaries of the diverse field activities. For this reason, NTFP have included several interviews from 2011 that describe how the project has benefitted a family...and by extension, his community. The stories were recounted by several indigenous persons in their ethnic language, written down by NTFP's indigenous staff in Khmer and subsequently translated into rough English and then edited.

3.1.1 Account of Mr Pan Oeun, a Kroeung ethnic

Successful lobbying at local and national levels to stop mining exploration in communities

Name of Storyteller: Pan Oeun

Name of Author: *Lieng Bunthai*, Field Facilitator

Date of interview: 05 July 2011

Location: La' Ak village, La' Ak commune, Ou Chum District, Ratanakiri.

a) Introduction

"My name is Pan Oeun, I am a Kroeung ethnic who lives in in La' Ak village, La' Ak commune of Ou Chum district. My family and relatives settled here a long time ago. Our common occupation is traditional farming and collecting forest products for daily subsistence."

b) Situation before

"The communities believe that I am active and able to assist them to sort out issues. In early 2010, the communities selected me as their representative on the *Krom Chnom Bramang* for the La' Ak commune. At the time, I didn't know about procedures to handle problems, or to negotiate and advocate at all."

c) After NTFP developed our capacity

"We received training thru workshops, meetings and a study tour. I learned about land law, IP's rights, procedures for making complaints, and advocacy. These increased my knowledge and skills."

d) Changes benefitting my commune

"On 27th April 2010, a private company conducted mining exploration at Pir village in La' Ak commune, situated at Tal and Kanoung mountains, adjacent to Kok Poy and Kangmis Thom villages. Based on a survey by committee's members of Pir village, it was discovered that the company had a proper exploration license from the Ministry, as well as a permission letter from the Governor of Ratanakiri."



Fig. 19 - Mr. Pan Oeun met with villagers in La' Ak commune to collect information on mining

"The communities were worried by the company's activities, because of the bad effects on environment, health, livelihoods and loss of community's land. So I (as the KCB person for

La' Ak commune) cooperated with the village committee, and rallied to stop the company's exploration activities."

"Up until 23rd August 2011, we liaised¹ with village chiefs and mobilized the communities by getting their thumb-prints in order to file a petition with the involved provincial departments. The petition went to Departments of Mining, Provincial Office, NGOs, other ministries, as well as the Prime Minister's cabinet office. The aim of the petition was to seek their support to solve the issues between the Pir community (including adjacent villages) and the mining company exploring in their area. Finally, the information reached parliament, and the Prime Minister issued a declaration on television to order the company's suspension and removal from the commune immediately. Since then, the company had moved out."

e) Significant Change

"The communities are happy with their strong solidarity and use of their rights to resolve the issue, thru key community's representatives and local authorities. This shows close collaboration between the key communities and local authorities. They worked together to collect information and bring it to the attention of provincial and national authorities."

3.1.2 Account of Mr Pha Da, a Lao ethnic

People living within a protected area and their right to manage it

Name of Story teller: Mr Pha Da

Name of Author: Kreung Thu²

Date: 08 July 2011

Location: Ta Bok village, Ta Veng Leu commune, Ta Veng district, Ratanakiri.

a) Introduction

My name is Pha Da a Lao minority and I am 32 years old living in Ta Bok village, Ta Veng Leu commune. The commune is situated within Ta Veng district of Ratanakiri province. My family consists of a 4 year-old daughter, and my young wife of 22 years who is Brao ethnic.



Fig. 20 - Food harvested from the forest floor

b) Situation before

Before, I did not participate in the community governance project. I did not believe that the natural resources and forests could be preserved in the face of anarchic business activity, especially when local authorities and national park officials participate. Villagers don't understand which natural resources business activities are legal or illegal. No one take care of these issues. Some villagers sell their valuable resources from the national park by cutting down

¹ Mr. Pan Oeun and the village committee.

² Edited by: Mr. Heng Sokha

trees and selling them. An example is the Malva nut tree where more than a thousand have been felled with no concern for long-term conservation.

National park rangers did little to control illegal use and they lacked belief in the law. Villagers also did not follow the law and caused a lot of anarchic activities. Beyond the destruction of Malva nut [*Scaphium macropodum*, Miq.] trees, villagers also destroyed other timber forest products, fish, and wildlife. These resources provided daily income and food for the villager. Because of overuse and no management, the decline in resources has further impoverished villagers. The National park allows some community use and management within their boundaries, but villagers do not have the capacity to realize those benefits.

c) After NTFP developed our capacity

After involvement with the CG project, I participated in practical activities of the community committee, national park, local authority and NTFP. Activities included information about stakeholder role, protected area law, and importance of protected area community status. I received training in many skills such as: budget activities plan, minute, report writing, facilitation, monitoring and negotiating with the national park authority. These skills will be applied to prepare a management plan for the protected area, and establish a community network.

While building the capacity of the *protected area community committee*, support continued from NTFP and CG project, including practical advice drawn from our lessons learnt. We learned to do daily activity plans and helped with monitoring and reporting. Furthermore, we learned to work closely with village organizations to foster a feeling of ownership.

Protected Area Law was taught to more than 70% of men and women in communities following a group discussion approach, and dissemination of information on posters. My family and village members learned about the rights and role of a community stakeholder. For example, communities have the right to participate in managing the national park and this subject can be added to the agenda of a discussion forum with the person in charge of the national park.



Fig. 21 - Training and dissemination of information

d) Changes

There are some significant changes such as:

People are increasingly respecting and following protected area status, because of the training approach, and dissemination of information, such as Poster for illiteracy. The dissemination group goes to the field where women and elders reside as they lack opportunity to come to city. Peoples' activities with CG are increasing because it is interesting and important, and will improve their future knowledge when they have an opportunity to work.

Illegal natural resource activities within the protected area have been prevented by a committee that monitors every day according to a plan and in response to villager complaints raised at the commune meeting. Outcomes of the meeting are conveyed to the villager by media information and community network. The community committee initiated the collaboration between villagers, the local authority and national park administration. At the end of the month, community committee produce an activities plan for the next month. Note that the commune council, national park monitor and commune police participated and agreed to the plan.

National park officials are actively responding to the indigenous peoples' requirement for stopping perpetrators. Both the committee and community will use their new knowledge and abilities to control and monitor illegal forestry and to report it to the national park authority.



Fig. 22– Community committee, park ranger and commune authority jointly patrol a forest protected area

Communities—backed by the complaints of 196 families—assert that 2,800 hectares of natural resources within the protected area should have been governed by an agreement between the national park and community, in order to prepare a plan for benefitting the communities. The National Park has received a proposal and promised to resolve the community – park problem according to the law, after further meetings are held in mid-2011.

e) Importance of changes

The community benefited from the media sharing network which mobilized people to work together. This approach built our confidence and sense of community ownership. All families now know that natural resources are public and government is our agent. People have the legal right to manage and preserve those resources. Before, we always thought that those resources were not our property. Villagers are beginning to take action against illegal users based on knowing which activities are illegal and legal. Before, we thought that only rich and powerful people held the rights to natural resources because there appeared to be no law.

The community benefited from the media sharing network which

Plans for natural resource sustainability and community economic development derived from community collaboration with National Park officials. This is a new process that never existed previously, due to distrust between the national park authority and communities. We hope that collaboration between National park authority and communities will attain our goals in future.

3.1.3 Account of Ms Suth Sany, a Kavet ethnic

CBO's members made compost fertilizer to improve crop yields.

Name of Author: Phean Sabeoun³
Name of Storyteller: Ms Suth Sany
Date: 25 Nov 2011

a) Introduction

My name is Suth Sany, I am Kavet ethnic. I have 5 children with 4 girls. and I live in Trak village, Kok Lak Commune, Veun Sai district of Ratanakiri Province. My family's daily occupation is farming and collection of non-timber forest products.

b) Situation before Community Governance Project

I used to think that if I have technique skill to grow vegetable and land use around my house's terrace, it may benefit time and labour. I couldn't plant rice as well as vegetable around my house. I travelled very far to collect the vegetable from forest for food and it wasn't plenty. This made me difficult to raise pigs given pigs need vegetable.



Fig. 23 – Ms Suth Sany (Kavet ethnic) of Trak village implementing newly learned technique on composting fertilizer

c) After NTFP developed capacity

In May 2010, Ms Suth Sany entered the interested group of CBO at Trak village. She participated in the study tour, organized by the Community Governance Project of NTFP, to learn experiences at Andong Meas district in Ratanakiri province, to see the project of CEDAC, the model farmer who is implementing the diversified-agricultural benefit. She said “ I was very interested to see the simple experiences of diverse agricultural technique as this, including making composed fertilizer, raising chicken, pigs and home gardening”. She thought that when return home she is going to test it.



Fig. 24 – Pig raising...a profitable enterprise

d) Changes

She had tried to produce the composed fertilizer and it was successful. She used this fertilizer to grow vegetable and its result is very good. “ I have sufficient vegetable to eat now. Sometimes, I sold it too, though get little money”, she told.

Apart from making the fertilizer, she raises pigs and has enough feed for it. She added that “ I generated income from pigs, one million riel (250\$) and received net revenue twenty hundred thousand (200,000 Riel), equal to 50\$. It is my first

³ Edited by: Mr. Heng Sokha

sale. I am planning to extend the pig raising for purpose to augment my family's family. I am very happy and I request the NTFP to help me further”.

e) Most Significant Change

Things that bring Ms Sany to acquire knowledge in terms of the ability to make family's money, basically it had motivated her to become a female model with high ownership in leading her family's local economic. Ms Suth Sany affirmed that aside from her family, other community's members are following her example, it is implied that the above changing is crucial for communities as whole.

3.1.4 Account of Mr Siv Ka Et, a Kavet ethnic

On community collaboration and improving the economic well being of families.

Name of Author: Phean Sabeoun⁴

Name of Storyteller: Mr Siv Ka Et

Date: 05 July 2011

Location: La Meuy village, Kok Lak Commune, Veun Sai district, Ratanakiri.

a) Introduction

My name is Siv Kavet, I am Kavet ethnic, and I live in La Meuy village, Kok Lak Commune, Veun Sai district of Ratanakiri Province. I am 40 years old, and my wife is 31 years. We have 3 children, two daughters and one son. The eldest daughter is 14 years old, and the last child who is my son is 6 years old. My daily occupation is farming. We have a low income because we cannot grow enough food and the supply of timber forest products is decreasing.

b) Situation before Community Governance Project

Before, I was not interested in social work and participating in the community, I only thought about my family interests. Many activities did not earn income and didn't improve my family's wellbeing. I never made a family plan. Instead I did what I wanted following my habit. My wife doesn't understand the concept of common interests and making decisions together, and men and women in other communities and families are also unaware.

However, some individuals made personal complaints about the government's wrong decision to allow a mining company, and rubber plantation company to explore natural resources inside the national park. Some people believe that rich people have collaborated with government authorities to destroy resources in the national park through illegal activities and wrong culture. I heard about “decentralization” at that time but felt it was for high-ranking government



Fig. 25 - Mr. Siv Ka Ev facilitates a meeting with representatives to prepare a Village Activities Plan.

⁴ Edited by: Mr. Heng Sokha

officials only and not related to normal people.

If we talk about the role of the *commune council*, I don't know much about that role. I think that they govern citizens, solve conflicts, and control thieves. Economic development is our own personal family matter, and not related to the commune council. The community did not collaborate even though traditional annual prayer meetings were led by an elder leader, and family prayers were held. The traditional authority is extinct and totally replaced by a development view involving a new structure and youth, with the influence of a new culture. There are a lot of NGOs that support us in development activities, but we are busy.

c) After NTFP developed capacity

I and other villagers could not analyse situations to solve problems that our families faced in the communities. This was because we didn't have enough information or understanding for discussion together. After I had participated with NTFP's *community governance project*, I joined a study tour to: (i) Beuong Yak Loam management community, (ii) multi-interest farm community at On Doung Meas, which based on Ratanakiri province, and (iii) Bokor national management community at Kampot. From these visits, we learned how community organizations can manage and derive benefit from natural resource use in a sustainable way, and how appropriate skills can promote families' economic well being.

During training sessions, I learned how to make a plan, facilitate managing funds, and write reports. This method is appropriate for our communities where most residents are illiterate and outcomes are from our achievement. NGO and stakeholders revised our work and we are that the commitment and collaboration of communities is growing following these approaches. I received support funds and skills from the Community Governance project to process animal feed and produce rice alcohol.

To sustain the business, NTFP and Oxfam Hong Kong—through the Community Governance program—studied and did research on production, ways of improvement and how to analyse and solve problems together. Moreover, we learned about partnerships, and decision-making involving men and women to be able to approach local authorities. The purpose is to influence authorities so they will respond to villager requirements.

d) Changes

The situation has changed. Our family income has increased to a level higher than before. Now I can sell pigs and receive income of 1,250,000 Riels (US \$290), which is my profit. My wife is really happy with this occupation because we can earn some money. She shared some experience with her friend, and was invited to be in charge of village development duties.

I have gained knowledge on making an activities plan, on implementing it, monitoring outcomes, and communicating with authorities, NGOs



Fig. 26 – Meeting to share experience in Kok Lak Commune. The woman standing is Mrs. Srey Svang Ar...a member of the Commune Council

and the community. I facilitated a monthly discussion between the village representative, authority and NGO representative. This was followed every two months by a review meeting, where good and bad points were raised in our efforts to solve problems.

e) Most Significant Change

The above-mentioned changes are very important because families' economic situation is improving and their wellbeing and happiness. Communities have collaborated on sharing information and working together to make an activities plan and communicate with local authority and Civil Social Organizations. These factors lead to higher participation in development process. Furthermore, the community is implementing the government *decentralization*, by way of their decision to make monthly and annual village plans, which are negotiated with the local authority. Villagers have met to solve problems and their power and voice has grown to complain to government when it evades its duty. Complaints have focussed on government decision-making in managing natural resources that are public and the citizens' property.

3.2 Unsuccessful issue (implementation partially done)

During 2011, Oxfam Hong Kong unexpectedly departed from Cambodia as part of a global re-alignment of resources. This had an adverse financial and operational impact on NTFP's work in Ta Vaeng District. Specifically, projects on community governance (CG) and co-management learning network (CMLN) had to be suspended, notwithstanding the fact that 2011 represented the third and final year of the projects.

Other operational issues that are project-specific may also retard implementation. These are not unique to NTFP, but can affect any organization endeavouring to effect change in IP communities. In 2011, NTFP's experienced these implementation challenges:

- Participation in meetings by men are commonly less than women because they are occupied earning income in the forest (ref. to IPWP)
- Some remote communities show lower participation rates because of their distance, and preoccupation with seasonal farming.
- Home gardening is a family enterprise, and was not an option for households that were engaged in land preparation of their *Chamkar*.
- At some household sites, home gardening failed due to lack of water, equipment, infertile soil and insect damage to crops.
- Most communities did not understand 'Climate Change' issues, such as flood and drought at their communities.
- Widow families face on-going food insecurity, requiring special attention beyond the terms of existing projects.
- Communities are illiterate, preventing them from recording their research findings.

4. LESSONS LEARNED TO DATE, CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

This section is usually reserved for end-of-project determinations. However, specific lessons derived from 2011 operational activities may be found sprinkled throughout the project outcome discussions of the CDE, ADV and NRM programs. Section 3, *Reflective analysis of implementation issues* also alludes to lessons learned.

4.1 Reference to KCB

- The key constraint for KCB's members is their rudimentary general knowledge, so their capacity to implement works is somewhat limited to: (i) recording daily transactions reference to the financial and admin procedures; (ii) writing minutes, and reporting; (iii) some hard-to-learn knowledge about related laws; and (iv) facilitating group discussions and respond to participants' questions.

- Not unexpectedly, a few KCB members are further limited in not being able to lead meetings and workshops, understand the basics of negotiation, and do networking, planning, and reporting.

Solution: continue to educate, refresh, coach, and mentor KCB members and ensure that they stay with the program so their potential can be realized.

- Some local authorities fail to collaborate because they don't perceive any benefits—personal or otherwise—to joining KCB activities. This leads to a misunderstanding about the roles of KCB in relation to development works.
- Authorities of Koah Peak commune obstruct activities by KCB members and village development committees because their prior consent and approval has not been sought.

Solution: KCBs will try to lobby and negotiate with authorities and stakeholders to secure their assistance for the communities.

- The village chief at Rok village and commune councillors gave land to a company without consultation with communities, despite the fact that several villagers own land close to that area and disagree with authorities.

Solution: None identified, given that the communities did not reach internal agreement. NTFP and KCB are watching this case.

- A few communities have yet to effectively exercise their rights on lands, forests and mining such as Koh Peak, Kok Lak and Taveng Leu communes.

Solution: NTFP will focus additional resources on communities under threat who are experiencing difficulties in responding.

- Difficulties to convene communities to attend meetings due to the remote location of their houses and farms and non-existent communications.

Solution: KCBs will try to visit their farms to prepare them to participate in the village's development.

- Some trees were felled at night to evade detection.

Solution: KCBs are going to talk with committees and local authorities to discover a way to thwart the perpetrators' nocturnal activities.

- Emergence of human and animal diseases.

Solution: KCBs and NTFP's staff are going to disclose information to outsiders at an NGO meeting to solicit their support.

4.2 Reference to youth (IYDP)

- Youths are busy helping their family with farm work, while others in Ban Lung are busy with school exams. No time available for farm and/or schoolwork and youth group activities.
- Some youths have used mobile phones for anti-social and illicit purposes in the villages.
- Some youths in the project got married and replacements must be sought.
Solution: reschedule youth group activities to avoid seasonal conflicts with farm work. Anticipate turnover of youth due to their transitioning to adulthood when they marry, or assume responsibility for earning their own livelihoods.

4.3 Reference to IPWP

- Children and youth dropped out of school to plant field crops such as yams.
- Women IP married at early age because they thought that it is their traditional and cultural.
- Children who live with their parents in remote areas, and rarely return to the village, are exceedingly shy with staff and villagers.
Solution: see preceding solution under 4.2. With respect to shyness, encourage greater participation of shy children and devise ways to get them involved.

4.4 Reference to CC

- Some communities and participants neither understand climate change, nor the concept of 'adaptive strategies'.
Solution: conduct awareness meeting and mainstreaming and consultation on climate change issues. Introduce practical activity plans that are flexible. Implement hands-on 'adaptive' projects on the ground such as planting bamboo and growing vegetables in riverine locations.

4.5 Reference to CF

- Establishing community forests (CF) is too complicated for some communities, and may bring out conflicts. Also, the government may impede the process by giving it low—or no—priority.
Solutions: collect and make available to the community all the required governmental forms: introduction to CF, CF interior regulation, CF by-laws, and the CF agreement. These forms can be used to effectively direct project implementation. Further, provide a support fund to the FA official, collaborating with the NGO, to implement the CF process on time and with reduced conflict.

4.6 Reference to CMLN

- Some community participation is flagging and women's attendance may be low, despite their stated interest.
Solutions: To stimulate effective participation, the facilitator has to discover the participants' requirements and purposes to meet their needs. Another approach is for the field facilitator to devote time working with communities at their farms and in small groups, family-by-family. This allows women who are doing household chores to participate.

4.7 NTFP's annual reflection workshop (PRRW)

Finally on a positive note, NTFP's *annual reflection workshop (PRRW)* for all NTFP projects was enthusiastically received and deemed most worthwhile. The workshop reviewed and evaluated the projects' achievements and problems, canvassing the views of key participants, and charted a way forward. The PRRW constitutes an excellent in-depth year-end monitoring and evaluation tool. Partial results provide a representative flavour of the range of diverse issues found at the project level:

- Participants shared knowledge from one another regarding projects' achievements and challenges, and learned about the Macom's response to diminishing donor support for 2012.
- Participants made practical suggestions of what needs changing on a case-by-case basis, and suggested corrective action;
- Some illegal logging took place at night to evade detection so night patrols are needed in order to thwart the perpetrators' nocturnal activities.
- Difficulties exist to convene communities to attend meetings due to the remote location of their houses and farms and non-existent communications.
- Community empowerment is too abstract a term. To understand what it means, one must disentangle theory from practice;
- Introducing gender into all projects (*gender mainstreaming*) requires oversight by project managers to ensure equal opportunity.
- The recording of beneficiary *stories* on NTFP interventions must explain the *results* and not just activities;
- There remains a need for lessons on how to write meeting minutes, data records, and field reports. Part of the challenge is the turn-over of participants—such as promising young women dropping out—in order to get married.
- Participants discussed constraints and approaches to solving problems, with emphasis on the benefits of group teams;
- Most communities did not have a clear understanding of climate change issues, such as floods and draught in their communities;
- Linking projects and communities can be difficult. Specifically, networking between KCBs and village development must be improved;
- The capacity for some persons to implement works is somewhat limited owing to rudimentary general knowledge, so pre-selection of candidates is important;
- Education delivery should not be restricted to use of a blackboard. Techniques of role-playing as an educational tool were found by participants to be most effective;
- Some local authorities fail to collaborate because they don't perceive any benefits—personal or otherwise—to joining project activities.
- Modest support funds, paid to an FA official collaborating with NGO implementers, helped the CF management process succeed on time and with less conflict.
- Participants learned from 2 board members about the role of NTFP's Board of Directors. It is to assist NTFP at strategic levels but not to engage in daily operations.

5. COOPERATION WITH OTHER ACTORS OR STAKEHOLDERS (REVIEW)

NTFP is networking and collaborating with several NGO partners that have sectorial interests: CCC on Aid Effectiveness and Aid Development/GPP, NGO Forum on Land/Forest/IPNN, Recoftc on CF, and EISEI network on mining. Certain donors, government agencies and NGOs at national, regional and provincial levels also reflect

sectorial interests. They support and facilitate communities on issues of land/forest and IP rights through joint implementation activities such as workshops, meetings, national events, communications, and coordination.

5.1 Provincial and regional level

- In 2011, NTFP collaborated and cooperated with NGOs included ICC, ICSO, DPA, LAC, CANDO, VNP, IDAC, 3SPN, HA, IOM, Vor Ort. CEDAC, and government institutions such as PLAU, Dept. of Vocational Training, PoE, DoE and PDRD.
- NTFP regularly joined monthly meetings on NGO coordination and the NRM sector, or urgent meetings related to advocacy.
- Of special interest was the CCC-sponsored workshop attended by NTFP and KCB at Kratie province that brought 64 participants (19 females) together from communities, NGOs and agencies. The workshop focussed on appropriate conditions and requirements for effective development.

5.2 National Level

- NTFP is a member of NGO Forum and also a steering committee of Land and Forest Program.
- NTFP is a member of EISEI Network, and serves on the steering committee.
- NTFP is a member of Cambodian Resources Revenue for Transparency.
- NTFP works closely with CLEC, and LAC to support the land case and violation of IP rights and NRM.
- NTFP is a partner of CORD and a member of the Climate Change Group which consist of more than 15 NGOs led by CORD, Forum Syd, and DCA-CA;
- NTFP actively works in partnership with other NGOs with similar vision and mission, through workshops and events, i.e. CORD, DPA, NGO Forum and CCC.
- NTFP has 5 staff-members assigned to sectorial networks:
 - 1 staff for networking with land/forest program of NGO Forum;
 - 1 Staff for networking on IPNN of NGO Forum;
 - 1 Staff is assigned to take part with EISEI network;
 - 1 staff for youth organizations KYSD and YRDP;
 - 1 staff dialogued with CCC regarding the relationship between government and NGOs, on Aid Effectiveness, NGO's Good Practice Project, and CCC's Membership meeting.

6. ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE (REVIEW)

6.1 Changes to the organization

Several personnel changes were made in the head office and in the field. The changes were made in the interests of reducing costs thru elimination of a senior position, and improving performance in the field by re-assigning roles among existing staff members.

6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

NTFP has developed systematic Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation for the whole organization. Although it is not 100% complete, it has been partially introduced internally. In the meantime, NTFP has relied on formal, semi-formal, and informal monitoring tools and mechanisms to chart the progress and effectiveness of program activities (details below).

6.2.1 Formal mechanisms

- Monthly NTFP staff and management committee meetings;
- Quarterly KCB's workshop to verbal report on what had been done in the communities and with local authorities;
- Biannual program reflection and review workshops;
- Quarterly monitoring to ensure that the annual activities are on schedule and the project budget is responsibly managed;
- Internal field monitoring by the NTFP Program was done twice in 2011, approximately every 6 months.
- Quarterly report debriefing between the Executive Director and Program Coordinators.

6.2.2 Semi-formal annual reflection workshop (PRRW) for all NTFP projects

- NTFP classifies the annual reflection workshop or PRRW as *semi-informal* because it blends the elements of formal workday activities, with after-hours opportunities for informal socializing at meal times and evening entertainment. This year's program reflection workshop was held in Kompong Saom over a 5-day period, November 21 thru 24th. 50 people (19 females) participated, comprising NTFP staff, IP representatives of key target communities, several KCB members, and NTFP Board members. The aim of the workshop was to review and evaluate the projects' achievements and problems, canvassing the views of key participants, and chart a way forward. The PRRW constitutes an excellent in-depth year-end monitoring and evaluation tool.

6.2.3 Informal mechanisms

- The Project Coordinators conducted regularly field visit 1 or 2 times per month to see the project activities;
- The Project Officer conducted field observation and verbal interact and interview with key community's representatives.
- Individual interaction during staying overnight at villages.
- Weekly reflection by programs to learn what they had done in a week for improvement and replication.

7. PROJECT FINANCE *(to be submitted under separate cover)*

7.1 Financial performance

7.2 Income and expenditure trends

7.3 Cost efficiency in implementation

ANNEXES (following pages)

Table 6 - Target areas for project activities

Table 0 - Project activities of NTFP's Programs in 2011...not included. *This 17-page background document is available on request.*

Table 6 - Target areas for project activities

In the year 2011, NTFP activities were undertaken in O'Chum, Veunsai and Taveng districts, covering 10 communes and 42 villages. Communes are highlighted. Note: this list excludes some additional villages where climate change activities of NTFP were conducted with other partners.

Province	District	Commune	Village	# Family	# Male	# Female	Populat
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Poy	Kan Saeung	76	288	313	601
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Poy	Kreh	40	182	90	272
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Poy	Ta Ngach	49	98	101	199
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Poy	Svay	63	95	205	300
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Poy	Khmaeng	77	232	196	428
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Poy	Krala	155	311	325	636
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Kalai	Kalai Muoy	67	157	170	327
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Kalai	Kalai Pir	139	270	262	532
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Kalai	Kalai Bei	75	178	171	349
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	112	285	256	541
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	Tharang Chong	123	269	261	530
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	Svay	128	260	280	540
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	L'eun Kreaeng	85	211	209	420
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	L'eun Chong	77	209	192	401
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	Tang Pleng	95	199	198	397
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	Tang Kamal	123	110	145	255
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	L'eun Kangmis	94	226	257	483
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Sameakki	Ka Meaen	113	442	407	849
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Sameakki	Prak	98	303	321	624
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Sameakki	Ping	47	84	95	179
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	L'ak	L'ak	131	278	270	548
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	L'ak	Kralong	47	92	94	186
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	L'ak	Kouk	112	215	233	448
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	L'ak	Kam	148	288	316	604
Ratanak Kiri	Ou Chum	L'ak	Phum Pir	128	267	268	535
Ratanak Kiri	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Leu	Chan	41	79	81	160
Ratanak Kiri	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Leu	Chuoy	81	184	193	377
Ratanak Kiri	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Leu	Ta Bouk	99	228	222	450
Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Ka Choun	Ka Choun Leu	93	265	314	579
Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Ka Choun	Ka Choun Kraom	99	240	223	463
Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Ka Choun	Vang	48	124	130	254
Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Ka Choun	Vay	34	68	75	143
Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Ka Choun	Tiem Leu	81	174	191	365

Province	District	Commune	Village	# Family	# Male	# Female	Populat
Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Ka Choun	Kok Lak	69	137	142	279
Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Kaoh Peak	Kaoh Peak	204	537	530	1067
Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Kaoh Peak	Phak Nam	259	560	526	1086
Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Kaoh Peak	Khun	130	274	310	584
Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Kok Lak	La Lai	77	187	217	404
Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Kok Lak	Rak	135	325	324	649
Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Kok Lak	La Meuy	128	264	280	544
Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Kok Lak	Trak	51	121	142	263
Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Veun Sai	Kang Nak	78	275	340	615
Total number =	3 District	10 Commune	42 Villages	4,109	9,591	9,875	19,466