
Annual Narrative Report for 2012

to

ICCO & Kerk in Actie from
NTFP Non-Timber Forest Products Organization
Ban Lung, Ratanakiri Province, CAMBODIA

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Acronyms

3SPN	Local Cambodian NGO networking on 3 rivers: the <i>Sesan, Sre Pok&Sekong</i>
ACED	The Association Cooperation for Economic Development
Adhoc	The NGO organization working on human rights issue in Cambodia
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
CFC	Community Forestry Committee
CG	The Community Governance Project
CLEC	Community Legal Education Centre
CLP	Community-Led Project.
CIYA	Cambodian Indigenous Youth Association
CMLN	Co-Management Learning Network
CORD	CORD is a international organization & partner to NTFP
CPA	Community Protected Area
CPAC	Community Protected Area Committee
CCFP	Climate Change Focal Person
CRRT	Cambodian Resource Revenue for Transparency
DoE	District of Education
CDC	Community Disaster Committee
DPA	Development and Partnership in Action
EISEI	Extractive Industry Social Environment Impact Network
ELC	Economic Land Concession
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
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
IRAM	Indigenous Rights Action
IYDP	Indigenous Youth Development Project
KCB	<i>Krom Chnom Bramang</i> (a <i>Kroeuung</i> Community Advisory Board)

KYSD	Khmer Youth and Social Development
LEC	Legal Entity Committee
LAC	Legal Aid Cambodia
Macom	Management Committee of NTFP
MFP	Mining Focal Person
MVI	My Village Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NEP	Network Education Program
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products Organization (Cambodia)
OA	Oxfam America
OHK	Oxfam Hong Kong
PAR	Participatory Action Research
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)
RBA	Rights Based Approach
Recoft	Regional Community Forestry Training Centre
Salaphum	The community base organization who works on research in their village.
ToT	Training of Trainer
UNDRIP	United Nation Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People
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 targetIP areas (illegal and sanctioned)



Fig. 1- 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 2012, the government granted land concession in Virak Chey National Park to two notorious and powerful companies which own by, 2 Aknha (*a so-call high ranking in society and the position was given by the king*). Despite the land concessions are not on the community living areas, but they exploited the opportunity to do selective logging in the community forest. It is the status quo in Cambodian's culture in dealing such illegal trick in order to absorb money into their elites' pickets. Activities to destroy forest are omnipresent in Cambodia in many forms through concessions, especially between 2009-2012, having known thousands hectare of lands were granted to Chinese, Vietnam, Korea, and other communities to do mining exploration and exploitation and agro-industry plantation. Many social protests surged almost every province in Cambodia broadcasted on few social media such as Radio Free Asia, Voice of Democracy (CCIM) and Cambodia Daily Newspaper (Otherwise, all media stations own by powerful party). Based on anger, as result in commune election in2012, some provinces the opposition party won landslide vote which caused the powerful party more angry and provoke more threat to human rights activist. To remedy the situation, at the end of 2012, the powerful party campaigned the land registration policy by using university students to register community land within the conflict areas into private ownership. This also posed threat to the indigenous community collective ownership which guaranteed by Cambodian Land Law 2001, and sub-decree 20..... about indigenous land registration.

As a long-term strategy to such hard circumstances, 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 2012 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 2012, the following measures were attained: NTFP's local partners participated in capacity development through basic education, and technical training. Significantly, 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 for policy change mainly on the grass root level, but not limited to national level 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 incredible project successes have been achieved, after implementing the project over 2012. NTFP's main reservation for 2013 is the potential adverse impact of the Government of Cambodia's NGO Law, Prime Minister's Directive 01 on land registration campaign by students, and the threat on civil societies regarding the powerful party lost commune election at some land conflict provinces. In light of these issue, the government can potentially use this law and accuse 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 2012 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, accountability and related policies 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.

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

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

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 2012 (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 2012: Same no. local partners go forward; but 40% participation rate (PR)
Contextual indicator 1 was achieved. In 2012, 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 each individual has on their home community. There were too many participants to make such a calculation.	Expected change for year 2012 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, KCB-3, Min-3, CC-7/9, CF-2)
Contextual indicator 2: % of key community representatives ³ can effectively lead and facilitate work by themselves	
Milestone: 30% of the 600 Key community reps	Baseline: 20% of 600 key community

(e.g. 120 reps) are able to lead and facilitate work by themselves.	representatives within NTFP's targeted communities participate in basic education Expected change for year 2012: 30% of 600 Key community reps are able to lead and facilitate work by themselves
Contextual indicator 2 was achieved. Milestone was achieved as more that 30% are able to lead and facilitate work by themselves.	Expected change for year 2012 was achieved , as stated under the Milestone. Indeed many of the training sessions were over-subscribed, with 30% higher attendance that official numbers on the class roster. (Ref. IPWP-01-06, IYDP-05, NFE: 03, CF-01, CMLN-01/02, KCB-05-06, CC-04, CG 02)
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 30% of population in targeted villages understand rights of IP, Land Law, rights to forests & other natural resources	Baseline: 20% of population in targeted villages Expected change for year 2012: 30% 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 2012 was achieved as 45% 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-01-03, KCB-03, KCB-6, MIN-03-02 , IRLM 04 and 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 2012: 6 initiatives; 10 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 2012 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 2012: 4 advocacy and lobby initiatives were achieved . Number of dialogues (8) was exceeded. (Ref. KCB outputs, and KCB-04-05, CF-4, MIN-05, CMLN-01-03, CF-03 and CG-02)
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 2012: 4 examples (unknown significance)
Contextual indicator 1: was met in 2012 as 7 communities received legal entity in the land registration process and 4 Forestry Sites were completed, despite the Prakas (Proclamation) from Ministry is slow. The CPA is in process to draft agreement between Virak Chey National Park. Milestone was achieved.	Expected change for year 2012: more than 12 examples were achieved/realized by local groups or communities that can organize, secure, and use their land & natural resources. (Ref. CF-Outcome, ILRM-3, and CPA-5)
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 2012: 27 villages (pop. 500) have legal use of CF & CPA
Contextual indicator 2: 30 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 2012: was achieved as CF and 9 Legal Entity program in the 9 target villages made substantial progress, but the approval from government has been delayed by the end of 2012. 17 villages of CF and 4 villages of CPA is drafting the agreement with VNP. Further steps will be required 2012 (IRLM, CF and CPA).
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 2012: 200 people or 40% from each of 28 <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 “guess-timates” 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, extension sessions, 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

Threat on Indigenous Land and Forest

In 2012 new emerged issues happened consecutively which hindered and jeopardized the indigenous communities. In 2012, the government issuance of Directive No. 01 to enforce

land privatization campaign led by students. It was really affected the spirit of indigenous land registration, despite NTFP's not affected yet.

One notorious and powerful company received land concession from the government is cutting trees in the indigenous forest areas.

Government's commitment

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.

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.

Dispersed geography

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 2012, due to Oxfam Hong unexpected departure from Cambodia and few donors changed their funding strategies.

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)



IPWP-01 Outputs: Strengthened and supported women and youth's group and focal persons to implement their activities.

- 173 women members from 3 villages and 44 women weaving groups from 2 villages participated the meeting to improve their roles, principle, statute, structure and refresh the purpose of their team. They also discussed and shared issue related to health. 43 women received 2 sets of weaving machine and 20 kilo of thread. In 2012, 444,000 Riel (110\$) was generated. Other 2 new women group at Khoun and Paknam are interested to initiate the same concept.
- 41 people (which 15 are females) garnered each others to construct 2 village basins to keep water for women use. Equipments, materials, time and labour forces were contributed by communities.
- KCB, Focal Persons and youth with each others to establish youth group at Koh Peak commune, 94 people which 33 are girls joined.
- Two buildings of community's school that has 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 appreciated the project's building efforts and supply of education materials. Other 50 communities (which 25 are girls) raised plan to make school sign and fence at 2 villages.

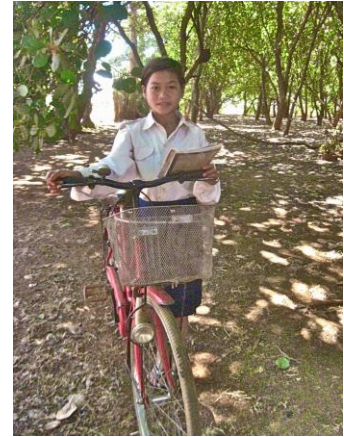


Figure 1. Bicycle supported by NTFP, IPWP project

- Supported 443 people (which 192 are females) focal persons and village development committee, VDC, at 10 villages to implement their activity plan. They increased capacity to facilitate and lead the dissemination, and community mobilization.
- Provided 3,005 fish fingerlings and seeds for 15 families at 4 villages for their family economic development. Second time, provided seed to 239 families at 12 villages.

IPWP-02 Output: Key communities including women groups, youth groups, focal persons and children were capacitated and developed with relevant knowledge and skill.

- 4 English schools for children at 4 villages were established with 233 learners which 130 are girls. Their parents contributed some materials such as slate, chalk and lights to encourage their children to study.
- 51 youth (which 24 are girls) received knowledge on basic IP's rights including economic, political, culture rights and gender concept from project staff.
- 28 focal persons, village chiefs and commune councillors (which 7 are females) discerned the project and budget plan in 2012 in the project orientation meeting by project staff.
- Organized 2 training sessions on leadership for 32 Focal persons, in which 10 are females. They gained knowledge about governance, community's living, village leadership structure, village geography and community mobilization. 24 women focal persons were oriented about budget monitoring at commune. They understood about basic budget system of commune, basically on income and types of various commune expense. They also received training on minutes taking, and reporting and 14 new focal persons with 2 females were trained skill to mobilize communities.
- Trained 17 VDC's members (which 1 are female) including commune councillor and village chiefs about leadership and management change in community. They increased analysis skill. They knew the social trend related to economic, human resources, natural resources and political. Another training session provided for 28 commune councillors with 1 female about accountability, Decentralization and De-concentration of commune.
- 120 farmers (which 54 are females) received 2 times of technical training on vegetable plantation and fish raising.

IPWP-04 Output: Awareness sessions, dissemination sessions and campaigns were conducted.

- 335 which 162 are females of children's parents from 6 villages cognisant about importance of children rights for education. 557 villagers which 332 are females were educated for 3 times in terms of hygiene, use of clean water, and food nutrient. Project staff, village chiefs, and focal persons conducted education campaign, 211 which 90



are girls enrolled.

- 458 of communities including youth's members and women group (which 255 are females) discerned knowledge gender, rights and domestic violence during the dissemination sessions. 408 villagers, which 239 are females from 12 villages gained knowledge about gender, family resource management, social service, domestic violence and resources analysis skill.

IPWP-05 Output: Co-operated and collaborated with local authorities.

- In collaboration with the district governor, and Women Affair office in the district, organized a Women's Day on 8th March. 100 participants, which 40 are females were in the events.
- 59 people, which 12 are females including women, from 3 communes and children attended 6 meetings with Women Affair office in district to improve collaboration, share issues, report and seek support.



Figure 2. Farmer's home garden at Laeun Chhony village

IPWP-05 Output: Monitoring and following up activities were conducted.

- Conducted 5 times of monitoring to 15 villages to follow up 379 farmer families implementing their vegetable plantation. 47 families have vegetable for food and 50 families had sold their products to generate 4,164, 000 Riels (1,041\$). Other 87 families haven't practiced yet. 53 families have fishing ponds at home, but some don't have fingerlings in the ponds yet. 8 families progressed well in fish raising. They had fish to eat and sold in cash in amount 24,000 Riel (51\$).
- 141 focal persons which 43 are females joined meetings to reflect their activities in terms of success, lesson learnt, challenges, budget and remained works. Followed up the implementation of youth group at 2 villages, 45 youths which 10 are girls were participated to report and share their

works.

IPWP 6- Output: Communities implemented work by themselves

- 39 focal persons which 14 are females mobilized 306 communities (which 161 are females) to rehabilitate dams 12 meter in length and 1 meter high for water stocking. They attended meetings with commune authorities to create eco-tourism sites and discussed planning. 5 focal persons participated in the commune meeting to integrate their plan. 5 communes accepted and signed their plan.

Note: Figures of participation by communities were doubled or more than one time per events.

IPWP-06 Outcomes:

Women and Children's rights

- 22 women weaving group transferred knowledge for 57 other women at 2 villages. They generated money from weaving works in amount 235, 000 Riel (56\$) in early 2012.
- The communities built school for 169 children to study and selected 3 volunteer teachers.
- 169 children of grade 1 and 2 began to read and write Khmer language and number calculation.
- 24 out of 63 women at 8 target village became aware of reproductive health and changed their habit from having their infant delivered at home. They started to have their baby delivered at provincial hospital safely both mothers and children.
- 290 men in 11 target village cognized gender's roles. They helped household works as cooking, collecting firewood, taking waters and value women's idea in family decision making.
- 11 women at 10 villages are able to raise issue and the women and children's needs and shared with their peer women.
- 286 indigenous women received medical check and medicine to keep their pregnancy to reduce danger during baby delivery.

IPWP 2- Outcome:

Rights to Food

- 47 families have vegetable for food and 50 families had sold their products to generate 4,164, 000 Riels (1,041\$). Other 87 families haven't practiced yet. 53 families have fishing ponds at home. They had fish to eat and sold in cash in amount 24,000 Riel (51\$).
- The FP mobilised 2 youth group at 2 villages. They worked with youth to do their solidarity farm such as grew soya been, and fish raising.
- 3 Focal Persons, FP, made plan and shared their skill and experiences for their communities about producing composed fertilizer, drug insecticide for chicken and EM fertilizer.
- 65% of communities in the village began to change their mind-set to generate their family's income through home gardening enhancement in addition to the rice production.
- The focal person at Laeun Chorng village



Figure 3. The communities made EM Fertilizer

led youth group to produce traditional wine for sale and sold soya been as part of the self-help group in amount 800,000 (200\$).

IPWP 3- Outcome:

Rights to acquire governance and democracy.

- 16 focal persons, FP, at 13 villages could make activity plan to implement within their communities to address their community's needs. 11 FP which 4 females out of 16 are able to take minutes and simple report better than before. They imparted their savvy about community mobilization to other communities for 3 times.
 - 344 families of a village have enough drinking water and another village initiated youth's saving group to support vulnerable communities.
 - 4 focal person which 2 are female became village assistants and commune police.
 - As result of capacity development, 4 focal persons have capacity to write a letter to request teachers to District Office of Education.
 - Four model farmers are able propose action plan and share experiences to other famer members.
 - Two community school with 3 rooms were established with 114 enrolled and selected 3 volunteer teachers.
-

Indigenous youth development project (IYDP)

Fig. Youth showed their solidarity to preserve their identity and natural resources in the youth meeting facilitated by youth at Bang Lung twon.



IYDP-01 Output: Trained youth on roles, planning, basic administrative, record-keeping, writing complaint letter, facilitation, basic leadership, ToT, management, government's policies, and basic human rights declaration.

- 133 (69 females) of youth realized the important roles to participate the village planning, implementing their own plan, sharing advantages of education with friend, working with elders and councillors to write letter and record other events that happened in their villages. They were imparted skill to write letter, complaint letter, facilitation and basic leadership and management. According to the test, they improved their understanding from 20% to 70%.
- 4 times of training for 151 youth (60 females) gained knowledge about the Universal Human Right Declaration, Government Development Policy on indigenous people, gender mainstreaming. Thru interaction and question among participants, their knowledge has been increased from 20% to 65% and 45% to 75% for gender mainstreaming.
- Conducted training on ToT for 28 trainees (which 13 females), included legal entity committees, KCBs, and Youth for 2 days. The participants acquired technique to prepare the material for dissemination, lesson plan, way to identify the participants, the role of facilitators, methodology to do rights extension for local community by questionings and reflecting, ability of the facilitator to make people understanding on process of land titling in IP's community.



Figure 4. Youth participation in capacity development

IYDP-02 Output: Youth network at national level were conducted.



Figure 5. Youth's representatives from NTFP participated with CIYA and IRAM, the indigenous network at national level.

- 4 youth which 2 are females attended the ASEAN people forum workshop with NGO Forum and other civil society from 9 countries. The youth had raised their own issue emerged in their community. The main topics discussed and reflected was in relation with the human right in each country. They joint together to make statement on the people's right and democracy. They developed plan to follow up the ASEAN's government action points. All committed to promote human right and put human right in real practice. 4 youth (2 females) have understood people movement in ASEAN Country, and freedom of information for people in which the government has to realize the democracy and respect human right as country party to the human rights convention and

related protocols.

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

- Youth group performed role play during the dissemination session. The role play called “Land is our life” that led by their own 21 youth (9 females) from 7 villages. There were 400 (150 females) participants, included 70 youths (21 females) in the village level. They expressed their perceptions about their communities with enthusiastic environment.
- Conducted 4 times of dissemination sessions for youth’s group in 7 villages in 2 communes. Total 111 (45 females) in the sessions. They obtained knowledge about IP’s right, Human Right, Concept of Gender, National policy for IP, Advantage of natural resources for IP, Roles of commune councillors and village head, roles of youths in community development. 90% of participants showed interests in IP’s right, and Human right, basically on the traditional use of IP’s rights related with the land and forest concession process. Youths had discerned approach to engage with village head, and councillors for their interventions to collect information, record minutes, village boundary problem solving, registration villagers participation in meeting.
- Supported 4 youth to conduct extension on the process of legal entity of IP community land titling at other 9 villages nearby, those are in Kalai commune (Kaliay1, Kaliay2 & Kaliay3) and Koh Peak commune. There were 489 (230 females) participants which consisted of IRLM committees, KCBs, and youth in the village. Youths gained and understood the objectives and steps of legal entity process, roles of committees, village elders to protect their community’s land/forest as communal land titling, usefulness of participation from communities itself to manage land, demarcation village boundary, to mark a sign, to patrol in forest spirit, land used planning for rotational farming, forest bury.

IYDP-4 Output: Village story, and project information were documented.

- 10 youth’s members joined to collate documentation local experiences on community’s mobilization movement to protect land and the process of starting implementation the legal entity in Krola Village, Poy Commune. 2 different documents were established for youth, villagers, committee of land and legal entity use in other events.

IYDP-5 Output: Youth implemented works and assisted elders, basically with KCB and other committee’s members in various events and activities.

- 5 youths (2 females) facilitated meeting in village by themselves and leading their youths to participate with elders in process of land registration including internal regulation.
- Supported youths for 5 times to implement their own activity plans in the villages to perform role play in disseminating on advantage of natural resource, and IP’s rights. They had conducted the dissemination about the process of legal entity to 7 villages which participated 124 (47 females), those are elders, youth, women, legal entity committee village head.



Figure 6. Youth facilitated works by themselves and assisted elders in development work

and
than

Note: Figures of participation by communities were doubled or more one time per events.

IYDP-04 Outcomes:

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

- 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 Ok village and a women’s weaving youth group in Khmaeng village.
 - Youth representatives at Banlung town transferred their knowledge and skills to youth at communes by explaining how to write simple minutes, report, planning, and share
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information .(Q2)

- Youth's members at commune level disseminated information to their members 4 times in terms of the advantage of natural resources, and IP's rights.
- 10 youth's members did the documentation about community's mobilization to protect land and process of land registration in Poy. Two main documents were established.
- 21 youth's members which 9 are females conducted the role play to educate at 7 village about forest and land protection . 400 (150 females) participants, included 70 youths (21 females) attended.
- 5 Youth's members which 2 females led other youth's members to participate with elders in the process of land registration.
- 4 Youth's members assisted KCB to disseminate the process of land registration at 7 villages, and participated were 488 which 230 are females.

Non-formal education project (NFE)

The Kawet students are learning Literacy classes at night in remote farms



NFE-01Output: Kavet Bilingual, Khmer and Women's Math Teacher training conducted.

- 9 teachers (which 3 are females) were trained for book 1-3 and 32 teachers and class monitors including 8 females were trained technique to use teaching curricula.

NFE-02Output: Literacy classes processed.

- 3 women's math classes at 3 villages started which consisted 6 teachers (3 females) and 70 students attended. 225 students (which 106 are girls) completed Kawet Book 4 in 7 out of 9 classes. 176 students (which 89 are girls) completed Khmer Book 3, Part 4 in 5 out of 7 classes,



NFE-03 Output: Literacy classes activities were monitored.

- Local Meetings were held twice (March, April) for the local monitors, village heads, and education committees, rather than monthly, due to lack of funds. The communities gave progress reports concerning their roles in supporting NFE classes in their villages and discussed the issues and solutions they have found during monitoring and during teaching. 282 people which 137 are females attended the meetings.

- Staff and local monitors visit the literacy classes regularly (staff at least 1 time/month per class and local monitors 2 times/ month/class): The usual problems addressed are the new teachers who are not clear in the teaching method, and understanding the more difficult vocabulary and informational lessons (Khmer curriculum). Some of the monitors also have difficulty understanding the content of the Khmer Post-Literacy Curricula. Other problems include solving solar light maintenance and addressing the issue of absentee teachers (who are temporarily out of village working as laborers). Monitors often serve as substitute teachers for absentee teachers to ensure that classes run smoothly
-



NFE-Outcomes:

- 26 volunteer teachers and 6 class monitor which 8 are females in Kavet communities. Kavet Bilingual Classes were held in villages of: Kongnok, Rok, Lalay, Lamuey Oh, Lamuey Tonle and Trak.
 - Completed 7 Kawet classes out of 9, with total 225 literacy students which 106 are girls and completed 5 Khmer classes out of 7 with total 176 literacy students which 89 are girls.
 - 60-70% of literacy learners can read and write Khmer language.
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Table 4 – NTFP 2011 Project outputs & outcomes within ADV program

NTFP - ADVOCACY PROGRAM (ADV)

KCB Kroum Chnom Promang project (KCB)

Most of the activities are facilitated and led by 7 KCB's members which 2 are females and youth at target commune. NTFP staff only supported, mentored and coached them.

KCB-01 Output: Organized and participated workshops and meetings.

- KCB's members joined with other 90 peoples (which 37 are females) from 5 villages to solve problem cases of the illegal logging on land depute taken by private company. The participants made plan to address issue altogether.
- KCB's members joined discussion to handle the community land conflict between 8 nearby villages. Later on the cases were solved. Total 470 people (which 155 are females) which include local authorities, and youth were in the event.
- 7 KCB's members (in which 2 are females) participated in village's meetings for 79 times to discuss and consult the community's concerns issues with other community's members. The issue brought up for talk including gender's roles and , collaboration between KCBs, youth's group and other village's committees. Many topics were shared including achievements of community works, challenges, new emerged issues, particularly on land/forest issue, land registration process, community forestry and other community matters. They had identified collective strategy to figure out altogether. They integrated plan with each others and proposed action plan to address those problems. Total 1,302 participants which 617 are female attended.

KCB-02 Output: Cooperated & joined coalition with national and other community networks to influence the government policies with regard to extractive industry.

- 2 KCB's memers were invited to join the EISEI network at national level for 4 times in a year to learn, share experiences and discussed issue on mining issue to influence change the government policy with other NGOs.
- 7 KCB which 2 are females mobilized communities around more than 400 people to complaint the against the company about forest destruction. KCB coordinated with NTFP to seek intervention from with CLEC, LAC and Adhoc organizations for legal support. They lodged lawsuit to parliamentarian in province. They also shared the case with NGOs and government department involved in province. No any specific solutions up to now, and it is quiet either at company side and community sides. They keep eye on it.



Figure 7. Communities at Khoun and Paknam villages gathered to complaint about forest logging by private company.

KCB-03 Output: Developed capacity of KCB's members.

- 15/2f of KCBs and community youths obtained knowledge and skill in a training course which organized by Trocaire in terms of grass root advocacy, roles of duty bearer and rights holders, and FPIC. Particularly, the relationship with FPIC to issue of development in the framework of UNDRIP.
- 23 key community's representatives (6 females) received various types of trainings in capacity development. The training subjects were advocacy, gender concept, FPIC, rights base approach (RBA), data collection, communication skill, facilitation, and awareness raising. According to simple post-test, there were 10 people with 4 female understand well. 13 people with 2 females were average and 2 people with 1 female were little understood.

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

- 7 KCB's members (which 2 are females) took part in commune meeting for 10 times to strengthen collaboration between local authorities and KCB. Otherwise, they updated and reported to the

commune councillors on achievements and challenges happened at village level .

KCB-05 Output: Conducted forest patrols, monitoring, data collection and survey.

- 7 KCB's members (which 2 are females) collected information for 26 times, in which 111 with 34 females participated to identify numbers of issues about deforestation, land encroachment, issue of community boundary conflict with nearby villages and issue of private company bulldozed community's land. Total interviewers were 216 which 88 are females.



Figure 8. KCB's member in Poy commune discussed land issue with communities in Mas village.

- Two project staffs regularly mentored and coached KCB's members to do field activities for 14 times, so that the KCB's members are able to lead and facilitate work effectively.
- KCBs cooperated with village committees to mobilize 90 communities for 90 (which 37 are females) from Khoum and Park Nam villages to talk the issue of illegal logging. More than 400 communities made thumb prints, wrote complaint letter and submitted to parliamentarian and provincial authorities in Ratanakiri province for intervention.



- Conducted forest patrol to curb illegal forest crime at 4 CF sites for 13 times. 134 people which 18 are females had involved. Those are KCB, local police, commune councillors, CF committee, and elders. Pictures and evidence of forest destruction cases were recorded and shared to local authorities.

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

- 13 sessions of community awareness were organized by 7 KCB's members by communes to educate 661 people (which 301 are females) at 9 villages on indigenous rights to lands and forestry resources, land protection, land/forest laws and Free Prior Informed and Consent, FPIC in community development.

Note: Figures of participation by communities were doubled or more than one time per events.

KCB- 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.

In 2012, many activities conducted by KCB including

- Participated in commune meetings to update the achievement and challenges at community level and at national network, Extractive Industry Social Environmental Impact, EISEI
- Conducted survey to collect data about illegal forest logging.
- Raised awareness, dissemination and extension about IP's rights, related laws and Free Prior Informed and Consent (FPIC) to the 9 land registration target villages in Ochum, and Vernsai district.
- Conducted forest patrol in community forestry at Koh Peak commune.
- KCB's members took part to facilitate land dispute with other village committee at 5 villages and three cases of forest crime.
- Mobilized 400 communities to lodge complaints to parliamentarian and provincial governor about forest destruction by 2 prominent logging company.

- KCB's and youth's members held joint meeting at Kalai commune which participated by village committee's members. They shared issues and made action plan to work with each others on legal registration.

Mining project (MIN)

MIN- 01 Output: Workshops and meetings at provincial and national level were networked:

- Three communities participated 18 workshops at national level, and 12 meetings to dialogue and negotiate amongst other stakeholders. They collaborated with mining working group for six times of to assess the mining issue.

Min-02 Output: Workshops and meetings at communities were conducted.

- 559 people (which 128 are females) comprised of Mining Focal Persons, village committee, village and commune authorities participated in 12 quarterly meetings to discuss mining and land rights issue between communities and the local authorities. Other six meetings to consult with authorities on their roles link to mining issues, and result of Participatory Action Research, PAR. In all meetings, they raised up about the IP's rights as topics to talk. The MFP updated about mining, forest and land issue. The participants had explored options and ways to address issue altogether. The meetings prompted good



relationship between local authorities and the MFP. The local authorities understood the MFP's works.



MIN- 3 Output: Training provision to develop community's capacity was conducted

- 15 trainees (which 4 are females) increased knowledge about basic principle of relevant laws, Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC), basic points of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for community level, steps and phase of mining impact and operation, and community advocacy strategy. The trainings was facilitated by NTFP's project staff.

- 5 Mining focal person (with 2 females) visited to High Lander Association's target area at Borkeo district in Ratanakiri, to exchange experiences the community's network and collaboration among community and local authorities.

MIN- 4 Output: Conducted data collection and documentation on mining, forest and land issue.



- 3 MFP's members conducted 9 times to gather evidence-based information about mining companies. They collected company's name, history, numbers of affected families, and taking photo.

Figure 10. MFP and NTFP staff collected data about mining at villages.

MIN-5 Output: MFP's capacity increased through actual field work practices

- 7 MFP's members with 2 are females improved facilitation skills while they mainstreamed about mining impact for 39 communities (which 8 are females). Through interactions with participants, they learned many issues happening in the communities.
-

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, the special point of Free prior informed consent, socio-economic and environmental impacts are necessary before extractive mining exploration and exploitation.
- The practical involvement developed capacity of MFP's members to understand about advocacy technique to pressure companies and government through concrete evidence base.

Climate change project (CC)

Communities and youth joined tree plantation in the forest.

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

- 20 community disaster committees (CDC) with 8 females were selected in Kok Lak commune, including 1 team leader, 1 vice team leader and 3 memberships for each village. The community and local authorities had set up roles of DC's members 1 chief, 1 vice chief, 1 cashier and 2 members and structure for each village was chosen
- 15 Climate Change focal persons (CCFP) of mitigation project, (with 6 females) were established at 3 village targets in Vernsai district to assist their communities. They helped their communities impacted by climate change, especially affected by drought, and flood. The CCFP led their communities to preserve and protect natural and forests which forest destruction is contributed to carbon emitted. They mobilized local authorities and other stakeholder to do activities such as patrolling forest for 11 times and arrested forest offenders for 3 times. 140 signs along side of forest boundary at Andong Preah Neang were marked. They collaborated with elders, local authorities,

community forestry committee, CFC to demarcate the forest partner and did the forest inventory.

CC-02 Output: Aquatic fish-rearing, fish refuge conservation set up and water storage to promote the community livelihoods were supported.

- The communities from the 4 villages in Kok Lak commune participated to select 9 fishery committee's members and set up the roles.
- 40 households for Rattanakiri and 22 households for Stung Treng were selected for fish raising. 4 natural lakes for fish refuges in Rattanakiri and 2 natural lakes at Stung Treng were established for fish refuges. 62 households selected for fish raising in cement rings and received



provision training. 40 places for Rattanakiri and 22 places for Stung Treng were installed the cement rings.

○ 26 water harvesting places were completed set up at 4 villages at Rattanakiri and 2 villages at Stung Treng province. The communities of Rattanakiri received 800m of water pipe to bring water from stream for community use.

○ After fishery cantonment department's staffs explained the criteria to select sites for fish refuge. The community selected Beung Kha pond in Kok Lak commune, because in both dry and raining seasons always has water. Other 3 ponds in La Lai stream were selected for fish refuge. 11 people with 1 female physically went down to the pond location so as to assess amongst the 3 ponds. Beung Kha is 50m x 60m and its depth is 5m. Preh Trai, Anlong Dong and Tong Tai ponds are the same size is 50m x 100m and its depth is 4m.



The community, committee and authority after careful consideration, they agreed to choose it for communities' fish protected areas. The communities cleared forests around the pond. They put sign to protect illegal fishing.

○ Provided 6850 fingerlings to 40 farmers and released 2105 fingerlings at natural ponds at Kok Lak commune in Ratanakiri province. In Stung Treng province, 1,000 fingerlings were provided to 10

farmers of Koh Snang commune and 1400 fingerlings were given to 12 farmers of Koh Khonden commune. Those fingerlings were cat fish. 2 famers of all farmers got more 200 fingerlings per family, they bought

some cement rings and plastic.

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

○ 40 households of Ratanakiri, and 36 households at Stung Treng were selected by communities to do the home gardening. 15 farmers were selected as model farmers amongst the 76 farmers. They shared experiences to other households and villagers. It was noted the communities practiced to plant vegetables by using the agricultural technique resilient to the climate change context. Communities could keep seed for seasonal planting which adapt to climate change.

CC-04 Output: Community planting of bamboo.

○ Community understood the benefit from bamboo for community commodity, such as building Their houses, making local materials and protecting landslide. Apart from this, it generates the communities' income. They had selected the 14 suitable sites to plant about 250 meters. They prepared plan to grow and maintain them. The local authorities and communities participated to plant 591 bamboo trees in amount of 2,791 meters long. The type of bamboos are Pa Or, Chin and Ping Pong bamboos. It serves community's benefits such as protecting landslide, fish refugee, and local materials for commodity and sale. Other hand this, it is used to build houses and whereas the bamboos sprout for foods etc.

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

○ 5 research committee was established by communities at Kok Lak commune to do action research impact of climate change at local communities. One video film on climate change was produced. The community's research team in Kok Lak commune gained skill to do the research either in theory and practical. They produced one document of climate change impact in one village.

○ 16 village researchers with 3 females in 2 villages of Kok Lak commune conducted research about flood and draught with the assistance and facilitation by Sala Phum from Stung Treng province. Only 60 villagers with 39 females had participated to discuss the frequency of flood and draughts happened each year, and then went through to propose action plan to adapt the vulnerability. At the end, they shared research findings to research team, communities and local authorities in each village, such as the changing of rain, rise of temperature that impact to communities' lives, as flood and drought destroyed people, animals, infrastructures and properties lost. Participants understood

the reasons of climate change's driver which caused by people' activities and natural factors which affect on communities environment and society. The team also disseminated their research findings and video to neighbouring communities and stakeholders.

CC-6 Output: Community's capacity developed.

- 20 CDC's members with 8 females understood about vulnerable reduction and disaster management, especially from floods and drought, that trained by project staff. The trainees understood hazards and type of disaster caused by human and nature, impact of flood and drought. They were explained and oriented about roles and responsibility of CDC.
- 13 committee members with 1 female of CDC, Salaphoum researchers and community members attended 3 workshops related climate change adaptation at district or provincial level. The topic shared were about food security and climate change, reflection, community media, climate change adaptation, NRM management, and FPIC. When they came back village they always shared that information to others.

CC-8 Output: Communities and local authorities gained knowledge on CC and also to do their options for development on natural resource.

- 50% communities of 3 villages at piloted climate change mitigation project gained knowledge about climate change through involving participation in various events including planning, training, and workshops both at local and national level. The CC focal persons had shared knowledge about climate change and REDD plus, FPIC and UNDRIP to other communities and local authorities.



- As resulted of community alternative livelihood, 57 families of communities had planted trees and made home garden, 23 families opted the livestock activities and 29 families preferred the community credit.



CC-9 Output: Communities gain knowledge forest Voluntary Carbon Mechanism, VCM initiative and advocacy methodology on VCM.

- The CC focal persons, village chiefs and community forestry committees gained knowledge gradually on forest VCM thru attending exchanged visit to see activities at Odar Meanchey province, thru workshops and sharing from project staff in

village meeting. However, given to it is the complicated concept, they understood very little. But in terms of concept about REDD plus, FPIC principle and UNDRIP they knew better.



CC-Outcomes:

- Climate Change Mitigation: After the communities at 5 villages in Vernsai and Koh Peak communes consisted of focal persons and local authorities were cognisant about climate change impact. They actively worked together to conduct related activities to protect forest, such as forest patrolling, stopping the illegal forest offenders, and marking the forest boundary. The five villages' representatives and local authorities regularly met each others to discuss issues about climate change in village and commune meetings. They created resilient alternative livelihood and preserved environment by making household home gardening, re - plantation trees, livestock rearing and saving scheme. One partnership forest was established by community and commune as pilot. As result of their effort in protecting their forest, based on interview with focal persons and

communities, there have been growth of non-timber forest products in the forest such as mushroom, wild leaves for food, bamboo, rattan, wood oil, Sarong fruit, wildlife and other uncountable species.

- Climate change adaptation in 4 target communities in Kok Lak commune thru key accomplishments: providing Community capacity building on climate change with 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.

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

NTFP – NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (NRM)

Indigenous rights to land management (IRLM)

IRLM – 01 Output: Workshops, meetings and conference were conducted.

At Rork and Lalai villages in Kok Lak commune, Vernsai district.



- 285 people which 107 are females from 2 villages participated in a workshop to orient about land registration and seeking community consensus. The participants were communities, Legal Entity Committee (LEC), local authorities and government officers from relevant departments, such as Rural Development Departments, Land Departments, and Provincial Office. All communities handed up to accept the collective land ownership. The representatives from Ministry of Rural Development appraised the community's identity at the 2 villages in which were present by 252 communities

(which 122 are females). Following explained by officers from Rural Development Departments and Provincial office, 126 communities (which 70 females) participated to select committee members of legal entity. The 9 LEC's members (2 are females) in Lalai village, and 13 members which 3 are females in Rork village, were selected.

The communities participated in consecutive workshops and meetings including received dissemination about community statute and its required procedure consulted, drafted and amended the 2 villages' statute for submitting to Mol. Total participants were 383 communities (which 161 are females).

At Kuy, Kanchheung, Tagnach and Kreh villages in Poy commune, Ochum district

- Organized 4 meetings at to update the community's work over times, and discussed further action plan about land registration procedures and drafted the statute. Total 308 people, which 145 are females.

IRLM-02 Output: Liaised and cooperated with provincial departments and relevant ministries.

- The working group from Ministry of Interior conducted a workshop to evaluate community's cognisance about draft statute, which participated by 473 (which 258 are female) from 4 villages of Poy commune.

IRLM –03 Output: Relevant administrative document were submitted to relevant provincial departments and ministries.



- 60 communities (which 28 are females) Rork and Lalai villages participated to prepare document to apply for IP's identity recognition for 274 families equivalent to 1,166 people which in those 616 are females . The documents were signed by relevant authorities and submitted to provincial office.

IRLM- 04 Output: Community's perception about collective land use and land registration were built.

IRLM-05 Output: Developed capacity for Legal Entity's Committee, LEC and communities.

- The Land Registration Team consisted of relevant departments conducted a training for 56 people which 35 are females to build knowledge on roles and IP's rights to manage their land. This group established 4 manuals, those are Excerpt of Land Law, Excerpt of IP's Development Policy, Role and

Code of Ethic of LEC, and Procedure to fill standard membership form.

IRLM-08 Outcomes:

- All six villages of Kroeung ethnic in Poy and Koh Peak communes in Ochum and Vernsai districts completed the required legal entity process. Now are waiting Official Prakas (Proclamation) from Ministry of Interior.
 - The Ministry of Rural Development and provincial departments officially recognized the identity of 2 villages in Kok Lak commune in vernsai.
 - The statute of the two villages have been submitted to provincial departments and waiting the approval from Ministry of Interior.
-

Community forest (CF)



CF-1 Output: Forest inventory activities at 4 CF sites were conducted.

- In collaboration with Local Forestry Administration, the 7 groups of communities of 4 community forestry sites composed of 153 persons conducted forest inventory. They consulted and explained the importance of work with communities and responsibility. 280 lots of forest were done inventory.

CF-2 Output: Training staff and CF committee's members about forest inventory and Gender knowledge was conducted.

- 87 CF members (which 13 are females) were capacitated the technique to do forest inventory. Trainees understood how to organise, roles of members, lot arrangement, measurement and counting trees, recording trees, and map reading. After learning the theory, they had practiced it.

CF-03: Community forest management plan and result of forest data analyse were disseminated.

- Disseminated the community forest management plan and result of forest data analyse were disseminated at 4 community forestry. 164 participants in which 35 are females understood about their forest management plan and specific forest sizes.

CF-04 Output: Handled village boundary issue of Yeak Poy with land concession's company.



- Under facilitation by Provincial Forestry Administration Cantonment, 13 community forestry members met with representatives from Krong Bok company which encroached the CF's boundary at Yeak Poy, including farm forest, and community spirit forest. The company asked communities to lodge formal complaint. Finally, the FA staff asked communities to do the evidence-base data collection. On 25-26 Jan 2012, 7 CF's members conducted the survey to collect information, but no FA's participation, caused the report is invalidated and unclear.

CF-05 Output: Workshops, and meetings were conducted.

- Supported and facilitated quarterly meeting to reflect works, report to Forest Administration (FA), and make further action plan. Total 58 people which 9 are females, which participated by CF's members, Gender Focal Person, and local authorities. The participants reported about Krong Bok company bulldozed community forest. The communities reported that at 4 CF sites, there were forest clearance at 3 sites numbers of hectares base on their patrolling to collect information.
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CF-07 Outcomes:

- 4 community forestry sites which 11,300 hectares of size in Ochum and Vernsai districts were completed and waiting to receive official PRAKAS (Proclamation) from Ministry of Environment.
- The draft forest management plan of 4 forestry sites were submitted to Ministry of Agriculture.

Cooperative management learning network (CMLN)

CMLN-01 Output: Conducted monitoring Community Protected Area, CPA.

○ Project staff conducted field visit to meet 12 families at 5 remote farm groups at CPA Outabok in Tabouk commune, in Taveng district. The communities reported about illegal logging activities in the CPA and in the community use areas by communities and outsiders. Also one notorious company threatened communities and told that they have rights to do logging. They said communities and NGOs are not Justice Police. The company hinted that they are waiting approval in Feb 2012 to take 600 hectare of community land for rubber plantation.

CMLN-02 Output: Marked boundary the CPA.

○ 19 communities which 1 are female had marked 16 poles at boundary and commune forest use at 2 points at CPA Outabok.

CMLN-03 Output: Case study documentation about forest crime between villagers involved with logging villagers who didn't involve.

○ Project staff met with 20 communities which 8 are females to ask collect information about illegal logging by communities in Tabouk village, Tabouk commune. It was found out that among 104 families in village, 61 families involved in illegal logging.



and

CMLN-04 Output: Reflection workshop conducted.

○ Organized workshop to reflect CPA's work. They identified the improvement on the committee's capacity to prepare document and files such as minutes and report. Poor communication of committee between committee's members in the communities. No internal meeting between the committee itself. The workshop was attended by 61 participants which 15 are females.



CMLN-05 Output: CPA Agreement and statute of Otutong were prepared, consulted and amended.

○ 86 communities with 46 females of Kok Lak commune consulted and discussed fully for 2 times among communities to modify and establish the CPA agreement.
○ 60 communities (30 females) discussed to amend the CPA's statute as it was created since 2005.

They consulted from article to article. The significant amendment is related with the replacement of CPA's committee, structure, roles and rights of committee and financial management.

CMLN-06 Outcomes:

- The CPA's committee regularly reported illegal forest encroachment within the CPA to local authorities and Virack Chey National Park.
- The draft CPA's agreement document were widely consulted with stakeholders, basically with elders and 4 villages of Kawet ethnic.

Community governance (CG)

CG-01 Output: Monitoring activities the CBO were conducted.

○ Interview 72 people (which 20 are females) whom their families are doing business in accordance with their proposal at 7 villages. It is found that the communities revolted their credit from one to another base on their proposal. The increase of family's business from 0 to 163 families. Up to now in only one village the project staff interviewed, their fund increase 14,730,000 (470 \$) Riel to 16,610,000 Riel (470\$), however the other 6 CBOs haven't checked yet. Their fund may increase or still the same.

CG-02 Output: Community's plans were integrated into commune plan.

○ 126 villagers (which 70 are females) from Rork and Lalai villages attended meeting to integrate CBO and Legal Entity Committee at 2 villages. The aim of doing so is to function the LEC, as LEC involved only land and forest management, without livelihood support the committee's members induced inactivity among members.

○ 56 which 19 are females from 5 CBO requested to the commune councillors to support their village development plan and the requests were accepted, though no any promise.

CG-03 Output: Final grant installation and responsibility devolved to CBO.

○ 324 CBO's members (which 150 are females) from 7 villages took part in meetings to transfer entire responsibilities to the CBO to manage by themselves. The reason to hand over works to CBOs given that the OHK fund was stopped. However, NTFP will still periodically monitor and mentor the CBO when project staff operates other project in the same village.

○ Facilitated to install final grant package contributed by OHK for the 7 CBOs. Each CBO got 500 USD more topping up the previous grant amount 2,200 USD in 2011. So 5 CBOs up to now their fund has 2,700 USD for running business and other 2 new village got only 1500 USD. Total fund dropped to 7 CBO were 16,500 USD.

CG-04 Output: The CBO and LEC's capacity were developed.

○ 56 committee's members (which 35 are females) were trained on roles, and IP's rights to manage land and natural resources. They understood about key points in land law, IP's development policy, roles and code of ethic of legal entity's committee and membership forms.

○ 197 CBO's members (which 113 are females) received training related with their business such as natural animal vaccination, and technique to rear chicken.

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.

○ The CBO had submitted 7 simple proposals to seek funding from the local authorities.

○ The CBO's members used grant to create community's micro-business to promote their community's livelihood. Up to now, numbers of families' small business were established.

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.

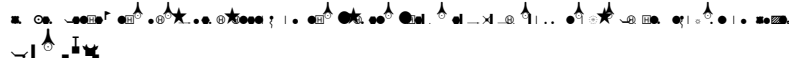
3. REFLECTIVE ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

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

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 Bun Linn , a Kroeung ethnic

Effective Forest Management by Communities



I am Bun Lin. I am Kroeung ethnic lives in Vay village, Kachon commune, Vernsai district in Ratanakiri province. I have 5 children under my burden. My family depends on farming and cultivation on land. Beside this, I am and other communities often enter forest to collect non-timber forest products such as mushroom, picking vine, and other wild vegetable for food etc. Presently, the forest resources are much declined and declined as communities inside and outside destroyed it. This adversely impacted our community's livelihood.

In 2010, NTFP started to disseminate the impact of climate change. I was selected to be one of the focal person in my communities. The solidarity in our community is getting weak and weak. No plan to manage forest properly. I and other focal persons collaborated with the village and commune authorities to educate people about the importance of forest and IP's rights to protect and manage forest. The focal persons worked to mobilize communities and other stakeholders to implement activities altogether, such as forest patrolling to stop illegal forest logging, report forest case and shared information happened. Communities started to grow domestic and wild trees.



After stakeholders and communities understood and acknowledged that protection and preservation natural resources require active participation from a broad range of communities, local authorities and other agencies. All these reasons made them awake to strengthen unity, join doing community in different activities. They stood up altogether to oppress the forest offenders for six cases. They reported to territory authorities and expert officers to handle it according to Cambodian Law. They had consulted and discussed to identify resolution and solution from different sources of stakeholders.



I am and people in villages are strongly pleasure to hear there is law to protect our rights as indigenous. I talked with neighbor about benefit and the significance of our community cognizance about indigenous rights in land management. Our opinions are same, we decided to take land collective ownership in the purpose to upkeep our custom and culture to the extent of our knowledge since our ancient. This notion was appeared in the workshop to alternate land ownership which all communities asserted their decisions to the commune chief, and provincial officers in collective land management. The communities said that “



Figure 14. We will object anyone who sell our land, because

it is our collective belonging. It doesn't belong to any powerful individual.

We will object anyone who sell land because it is our collective belonging. It doesn't belong to any powerful individual. Our legal rights will be used to protect it in the future after we receive legal entity”

Communities of Rork and Lalai acknowledged that all have common purpose to preserve collective land. Altogether understood that rights to manage land traditionally has law protection, then they will oppose those who commit illegal action on their communities. The local territory recognized that the communities aware of their legal rights, so the local authorities are not supporting the perpetrators who sell and buy community land.

3.1.3 Account of Ms Seung Suth , a Tampuan ethnic



Dates:

Sept 2012



My name is Seung Soth. I am 54 years old. I am Tampuan ethnic. Originally, I live in Kachon Krom village, Kachon commune, Vernsai district in Ratanakiri province. I have 7 children which 5 are daughters. My husband was died because of disease which left the 7 children behind living very hard. 3 of my children were married, and others are at school. Being widow is very hard as my dual role as mother and father to take care children.

Earlier, I didn't have any knowledge about community's development work such as women's rights, children's rights, land law, domestic violence, children program, importance of education, communication,

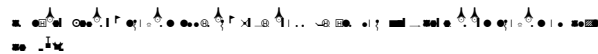


technique to grow vegetable, making natural fertilizer, community facilitation, gender, and leadership. To conclude, I don't know at all and easy to be deceived.



Since 2007, I was selected by community to be focal person to assist community's work with in the Indigenous People Well Being Project, IPWP of NTFP. Up to now, I have received many training which built up my capacity. Later on, the communities in Kachon commune elected me to be women representative in position as commune councilor's member. I am happy to have role as commune councilor. I have capacity to be the commune councilor's member in my own commune and village, that's because NTFP, basically the IPWP project that always develop our group's capacity so that to support community's work well. It is really significant change for me, given it helps my family's livelihood, simultaneously support children and farmers in other villages. I'd like to thank NTFP, especially the IPWP project to impart good knowledge for me.

3.1.4 Account of Ms Thav Sinn , a Tampuan ethnic



My name is Thav Sinn. I am 28 years old. I live in Kreh village, Poy commune, Ochum district of Ratanakiri province. I am a farmer which entirely depends on forest products and land. Given to the rudimentary of my education, especially Khmer language, I don't know much about law. Almost all indigenous communities are same, not speak clear Khmer, specially the IP's women. We don't know to express idea. We are shy and afraid. After I participated many times with the IRLM project of NTFP in the extension workshop on land registration and national policy on indigenous people. I am impressed because the project staff is same indigenous women, as me. She speaks same indigenous language. I understood the essence a lot, then I and other women began to share our perception, mainly the women role in the land registration works. We don't want someone sold our farm land. If we lose our farm land, no rice to eat. Now our land is getting small and small as I know. I wish to have law to manage our land and forest sooner . I worry our spirit forest, burial forests, shifting cultivation, and forest products are no longer existed because there are a lot of land grabbed.

I am happy to see other women friend cognizant the importance of our indigenous land management and showed strong will to protect it.
Peak commune, Case Story



3.1.5 Account of Community at Koh

Claiming Indigenous Land and Rights

Claiming Indigenous Land and Rights

Ratanakiri is one of the provinces located northeast of Cambodia, with a total population of 125,456 (63,615 females). 66%¹ of the population are indigenous peoples. Their main sources of livelihood basically consist of shifting cultivation and collecting non-timber forest products. Since the 1990s the province has been undergoing rapid changes with the depletion of the forest resources through uncontrolled logging, and a surge of economic land concession, including extractive mining industry.

Claiming Indigenous Land and Rights

Illegal land brokers and land speculators target indigenous communities through a strategy of undermining their internal solidarity. In 2008, the number of land cases in the whole of Ratanakiri province drastically rose to 517. It decreased to 287 cases in 2010² as land prices dropped.

Executive Director
The new government legislation does include provision for indigenous communities to own their land communally. Yet even after communities achieve some recognition of their rights in the form of a land title, it is critical that they have the capacity to use and manage their resources. In a situation where enforcement of national laws is weak and indigenous communities have limited capacity to deal with rapid changes coming from outside, these new developments will only be beneficial to the already well off. They are the ones who are most able to take

advantage of these new opportunities while the indigenous peoples' livelihood still suffers from lack of opportunity.

The indigenous communities in the province have been struggling since 1996. NGOs of different sectors supported them through capacity development to enable them to manage and lead the communities. The communities, since then, have been actively involved in protecting and preserving their natural resources. This is done through various forms of strategies such as mobilizing their communities, networking with others, and advocating to local authorities, companies and rich powerful people.

Design and Implementation

The community-led approach was initiated by the indigenous community elders at all 9 communes of 3 districts³. A total of 15 members with 5 females were selected. The communities set criteria to select, set role/duties and named the group in their Kroeung language, *Krom Chanom Bramang* (KCB)⁴.

The KCB plays a vital role in strengthening their community's solidarity. They collect information about land and forest issues to negotiate and advocate to the local authorities. They lead and facilitate the quarterly meetings among other key community representatives and participate in village

2012 International Training Course on the Writeshop Process: Capturing Lessons from the Field

¹ (Bourdier, F. 1996. *Provincial Statistics and Statistics of Ministry of Interior*, 1995).
² (Provincial Strategy Decentralization and Decon-centralization Reforming, Ratanakiri Province 2008)
³ Vensai, Ochum and Taveng are the NTFP target districts, out of the total 9 districts in Ratanakiri province, Cambodia.
⁴ It is the Kroeung local language among the 7 ethnics in Ratanakiri province. In English, it means community advisory board.

and commune meetings to share and report any issues to the local authorities.

Aside from helping their communities, the KCB also link with provincial and national networks. They seek legal support from other legal services in the province when problems occur in their communities.

Problems Encountered

In 2009, two villages requested to register their land as a collective. The local authorities, who were complicit in selling the community's land to one of the rich people, blocked this. They tried to intimidate and oppress a number of active community representatives. They accused the communities of splitting the villages as autonomous zones. They called communities to meet at district offices to ask for information, and told activists to stop inciting the communities or they will be jailed. In a meeting, the local authorities confiscated community members' belongings such as cellular phones and cameras. The communities were forbidden to leave the village to seek outside support. The Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), which supported the land registration process, was banned to do activities in the villages.

A roundtable talk presided over by HE provincial governor and facilitated by CLEC⁵ between local authorities, land

buyers and communities was organized. After the roundtable, the governor ordered the landowner to give the land back to the communities.

The situation did not get better. The communities were still suppressed and NGOs were still not permitted to work in the villages. A month later, the local authorities sued five active community members and three NTFP staff for defamation cases.

Factors to Success

Effort by KCB at community level

The KCB mobilized their members from all communes to support the communities who are faced with the court case. They tried persistently to meet different stakeholders, including the government offices. They consulted the NGOs working on legal services at the provincial level. They met to negotiate and dialogue with the local authorities in those two villages to explain to them the benefit and importance of land registration and related land laws, as well as the government sub-decree on indigenous land registration.

Effort by NTFP at national and provincial level

The Natural Resources Management NGO sector's meeting in the province

⁵ CLEC means community legal education center. CLEC provides legal support for communities and NGOs that work to help communities in land and forest conflict.

was organized with other NGOs to consult and discuss strategies. NTFP communicated the results of this meeting to the UNOCHR in Cambodia and asked for their intervention. Two UN staff went to visit NTFP to gather information. They met with different stakeholders at the local and national levels including provincial governors, courts and NGOs.

Alternatively, NTFP asked to meet the provincial and district governors to explain the facts and asked for their interventions. NTFP also contacted CLEC to send their lawyers to accompany NTFP when gathering information in the field and protect NTFP staff during court summons.

Results Achieved

Finally, in 2010, with the collective endeavor of all, the local authorities accepted the land registration process in the two villages. The two Kroeung communities were allowed to register

as a legal entity⁶. Hitherto, their communities' identities were appraised by the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Rural Development. The two elders and other communities were no longer intimidated. The complaint case filed by local authorities against NTFP and communities were dropped and NTFP was later allowed to work in the village as usual. Mr. Phaen, one of the two communities leaders, was elected vice chief of Pak Nam village

In 2012, one of the two community representatives was elected vice chief of the village.



Mr. Phaen, one of the two communities, was elected as vice chief of Pak Nam village



Figure 1: The communities raise up hands to register their community as legal entity, picture taken in 2010.

⁶ Legal Entity is a procedure in the land registration process. In Cambodian Land Law 30 Aug 2001, Article 23-28 stated that the indigenous people can't own land privately, but they could use it collectively. So, to have their land registered, they must be recognized as a legal entity first.

Challenges

- Enabling environment to support the communities by civil societies is tight as the government accused that NGOs are behind the cases.
- The local authorities made working in the villages difficult. They told the NGOs to ask for a permission letter to work in the communities from the provincial governor. They also asked NGOs to submit monthly work plans. There is no law requiring NGOs to ask permission, but local authorities should be informed of the work of the NGO. In general, this kind of permission is only asked from NGOs working on human rights, land rights and advocacy sector.

Lesson Learned

- **Empowering the communities to handle issues and lead the work is more effective than having outsiders do the work.** The key to the success of the intervention was the community members' ownership of the whole process and doing the work by themselves. Such work included facilitation, communication, liaison, coordination and all the work needed to be done to sort out the issues with the local authorities.
- **Active communication among partners is important to address the**

hot issue. Keeping other partners in the loop and updated regularly is essential. Consultation, soliciting of ideas, strategies and experiences could help solve issues.

- **Immersion with and being part of the communities made the communities active and gave them hope.** By listening to their issues, going and staying with them, advising them, enabling them to take matters into their own hands, and being close with them stimulate their hope and confidence.
- **Developing the community's capacity thru actual work implementation is efficient and effective.** NTFP always promoted and devolved work for the community members to practice after trainings. By doing, it is easier for them to understand than just learn about theories, particularly as they cannot read and write Cambodian language very well. ■

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) is a local non-government organisation based in Ratanakiri Province, NE Cambodia. It was established in 1996 and was registered with the Ministry of Interior of the Royal Government of Kingdom of Cambodia in March 2007. NTFP received the Good Practice Project's certificate in October 2009. NTFP has a total of 37 staff of which 75% belong to indigenous groups.

3.2 Unsuccessful issue (implementation partially done)

At the end of 2012, three projects were stopped due to funding issue. The first project is the climate change adaptation, which fund supported from UNDP and it was ended. It is the 18-

month projects and to measure impact just 18 months is too short. The communities and local authorities sent request letter to NTFP to continue the project. In the second bidding to UNDP, but proposal was unsuccessful.

The second project was supported by Cives Mundi, a Spanish NGO with technical support and fund channelled through Recoftc, to legalize the 4 community forestry sites. The project was completed according to the 8 steps of community forest's procedure. However, the final important stage about forest management plan isn't done yet, so that communities could benefit from the forest they protect. The third project is also a pilot project on climate change mitigation which connected with forestry and indigenous rights. It is the 18-months life, as well. It is a new concept and experience. We learned from experiences from day to day. Unfortunately, it was suspended due to shortfall of fund in 2012.

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 2012, 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 2012 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.
- 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. Stay overnight in the communities.

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 school work 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

- Technically, the process to do forest inventory is complicated and time consuming. It requires many people to involve and slow the CF process.

- No fund continue from donor partner to support community forest to establish the forest management plan.

Solution:

- *Trained more communities to do the forest inventory and increase monitoring by project staff.*
- *NTFP will try to find donor partner to continue this work.*

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.

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

- NTFP collaborated and cooperated with NGOs included ICC, ICSO, DPA, LAC, CANDO, VNP, IDAC, 3SPN, HA, 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, Mining Working Group meeting or urgent meetings related to advocacy.

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 and serve as vice chairman.
- NTFP is a members of NEP at national level.
- 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

As of September 2012 NTFP had led wider consultation from stakeholders to prepare NTFP strategy 2013-2017. Series of activities planning to collect data with stakeholders including the communities were served, NGOs, government agencies, NTFP's board and donors were canvassed. Up to now, the document has been completed 90% after reviewed by board, and donor partners in donor meeting on 27th Feb 2013. (Action Aid, Oxfam America, International Labour Organization, Trocaire and Norwegian People Aid). NTFP is going to share this to all staff, key communities, donors, and board when it is ready.

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

In 2012, NTFP didn't do the annual reflection and review workshop due to our limit budget. However, at project levels were done. In the meantime, in 2012 NTFP prepared the new strategy, a lot of discussion among communities, stakeholders like NGOs, government, board and donors were conducted to canvas idea.

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 2012...not included.*This 17-page background document is available on request.*

Table 6- Target areas for project activities

In the year 2012, 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