

NTFP Global Annual Report 2016

ACRONYMS

Adhoc:	Human Rights Advocacy Organization.
AeA:	Aid et Action
CEA:	Community Empowerment and Advocacy
CPA:	Community Protected Area
CDE:	Community Development and Education
CF:	Community Forestry
CBO:	Community Based Organization
CSR:	Corporate Social Responsibility
CMG:	Community Mining Group
CIYA:	Cambodian Indigenous Youth Association
CAN:	Child Advocacy Network
CCYMCR:	Cambodian Child and Young People for Child Rights
CLT:	Collective Land Titling
CWCC:	Committee Council for Women and Child
CC:	Child Club
CM:	Child Message
CG:	Closed group
DWCC:	District Committee Council for Women and Child
DTMT:	District Training and Monitoring Team
DoE:	District of Education
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EISEI:	Extractive Industry Social Environmental Impact
ELC:	Economic Land Concession
EMI:	Energy Mine and Industry
FPIC:	Free Prior Informed and Consent
KCB:	Kromchnom Bramang (Community Advisory Group)
HA:	High Lander Association
BCV:	Building Community Voice
OOSC:	Out of School Children:
MoE:	Ministry of Environment
MoU:	Memorandum of Understand
MFP:	Member of Focal Person
NPA:	Norwegian People's Aid
NRM:	Natural Resource Management
NFE:	Non-Formal Education
OPKC:	Organization Promotion Kouy Community
PKH:	Ponlork Khmer Organization
PG:	Parent Group
PDA:	Provincial Department of Agriculture.
PDWA:	Provincial Department of Women Affair
RBA:	Rights-Base Approach

SCCF:	Secours Catholique Caritas French
SSC:	School Support Committee
UNDRIP:	United Nation Declaration Rights of Indigenous People
VFPN:	Village Family Parent Network
VAC:	Violence against Children

Our Value and Principles

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Our Core values

- Respect and promote the indigenous tradition and culture.
- Women are the catalyst for social changes.
- Actively team work,
- Accountable and transparency

Our Principles

- Working through traditional leadership structures while setting standards (quality and quantity) for female participation in all committees and activities.
- Emphasizing a participatory approach, in which the communities are enabled to choose the direction of development that is appropriate for them.
- Supports community members to speak for their rights, while creating the space for them to do so.
- Support the use of local languages and encourage Indigenous staff.
- Gender mainstreaming for all sectors in each stage of the project cycle.
- Partnerships with the government agencies and civil societies.
- No discrimination on race in staff selection and recruitment.
- Every decision making is based on the democratic principle in promoting the rights of expression by its staff and others.

A letter from the Chair of the NTFP's Governing Board

As Chair of the NTFP Governing Board, it is indeed a privilege to share with you the Annual Report 2016. On behalf of the board members, I would like to congratulate all NTFP personnel who had worked very hard to accomplish all our endeavors last year despite our limited resources. The report details the key achievements of the organization in the provinces of Ratanakiri and Preah Vihear. This will remind us as we reminisce the past, including the challenges in the field that we have faced among the indigenous population: developing their knowledge, skills and abilities as many of them are not familiar with the national language (Khmer) and most notably, they live in very remote communities. The support of NTFP staff for the IP communities is very crucial to be able to empower those communities in protecting their natural resources, land and forest which they entirely subsist for their livelihood.

Despite the reduction of deforestation compared to the previous year, forest, land, and underground minerals are still not entirely protected even government institutions issued various policies to eradicate forest destruction and natural resources depletion. Violation of these policies poses a threat on the marginalized IP communities through different ways such as Economic Land Concessions, mineral exploration/exploitation and abuse of community's rights etc.

This annual report details not only NTFP's work on community capacity building but also its contribution on accomplishing government and international policies and regulations. In addition to our field work, our organization actively joins other local NGOs on different sectors to advocate changes on the implementation and enforcement of government laws/policies to address the concerns of the communities with appropriate intervention.

None of this would have been possible without the strong will of the communities to lead, and the commitment and generosity of donors and other stakeholders.

I am very happy to sharing with you the NTFP annual report which has been successfully launched by virtue of NTFP's utmost effort. I do believe that the IP communities where NTFP operates will be capable to lead their own constituency as a result of our support and intervention.

My term as the Chairperson of the Board will end this year. With this at hand, I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who has collaborated with the organization, most particularly donors and partners who continue to trust us. I strongly believe that NTFP will perpetuate its commitment in impacting the lives of indigenous communities and marginalized populations in the foreseeable future.

Va Moeurn,
Chairperson of NTFP Board

A letter from the Chair of the NTFP's Executive Director

- Firstly, I would like to thank all NTFP personnel, stakeholders, our target communities and local authorities on their contribution for us to reach the achievement of our organizational goals. The community's momentum in carrying on what NTFP has started and finished is still very strong in protecting themselves from external threats. Our ultimate purpose is to see communities be self-reliant as they work together cohesively. The projects delivered by NTFP annually have shown significant results as the communities we worked with have continually improved their knowledge and skills which are manifested on their practice. Nevertheless, there are still key hurdles which slows its accomplishment. The level of education and livelihood of communities should be prioritized. The natural resources which is the source of community's livelihood, culture and tradition are dwindling every single day. Communities are demotivated to protect the forest as the powerful and influential individuals are taking advantage by abusing their power. The lives of indigenous communities are inextricably linked to the natural resources which they attribute from their ancestors, in which case, they struggle to confront those violators of destroying their subsistence and offenders of land grabbing.

We commend key community representatives who actively lead our project initiatives in 2016. The organization is highly appreciative of the local authorities which often enabled project activities conducted smoothly within their commune and village administration. With their permission, community representatives have an opportunity to participate in the commune meetings to report their activities and concerns. NTFP had encountered some difficulty in collaborating with few communes, most particularly those which experienced land grabbing, sold land, and artisanal mining by private companies.

In 2016, NTFP has achieved its target plans. However, the organization also faced many challenges, gaps and weakness which we all learned from for us to move forward.

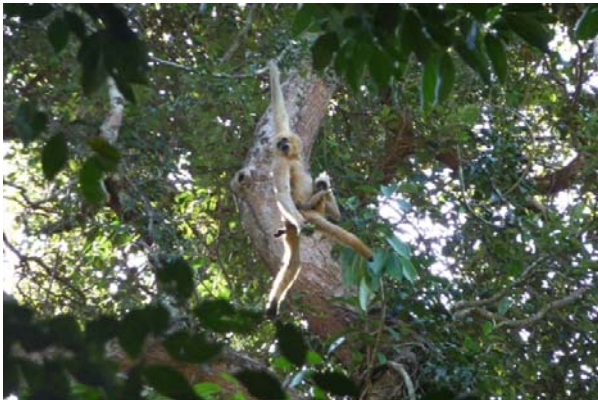
NTFP would also like to thank our board of governance who often shows their trust and support of the organization, in spite of their hectic schedule and commitments. We recognize their dedication to work as they toil tirelessly even on a national holiday.

(Improved Version on the above paragraph) On behalf of the indigenous communities and marginalized population which we work with, we would like to say a big thank you to all donors and funding countries. Without your funding grants, we will not be non-existent. Most importantly, your generosity has paved the way in preserving our natural resources in the target areas where we operate.

We reiterate our commitment to transparency and accountability in all our affairs as an organization.

Long Serey (Mr)
Executive Director
NTFP_Cambodia, Ratanakiri province

4.1:Natural Resources Management Program



The Natural Resources Program of NTFP is focused on two (2) provinces. The program is mainly working on community forestry, community protected areas, conservation, biodiversity and land registration. However, the linkage between agro-ecological farming, agro-ecological forestry and forestry enterprise in this program are also highly considered in future projects. NTFP has supported the IP communities since 1996 on their

rights to protect the natural resources which includes the forest and land. Now, seven (7) community forestry sites are officially registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, one (1) CPA received agreement with MoE. Nine (9) IP communities received legal entity; out of which five (5) of out those nine (9) villages had their land registered with the Ministry of Land. In 2016, NTFP supported three (3) community forestry sites in 6 villages of Rovieng district in Preah Vihear province and supported one (1) community forestry to implement the forestry management plan in 5 villages of Poy commune, Ochum district in Ratanakiri province. As of March 2016, NTFP supported 5 villages to create two (2) CPAs which is used and managed by: three (3) villages in Vernsai district, Ratanakiri province, and by two (2) villages, in Santhipheap commune, Siem Pang district of Stung Treng province., Furthermore, the organization supported one (1) Kawet village to get their land registered collectively.

The key achievements of the program included are as follows:

4.1.1: Community Forestry

- Sixty-three members of Legal Entity committee and 17 members of Community Forestry (CF) had been trained on By Law and Statutes comprising of 80 participants, out of which, 18 women in six sessions for nine villages from 3 communes in Vensai district and O Chum district in Ratanakiri province. Those key committee members applied their knowledge by disseminating information on by-laws and statues to their community members, which totalled 98 participants (54 females) during sessions.
- Eighteen members of CF from five villages of Poy community forestry site had advocated to the Forestry Administration on a provincial and national level for their rights to remove trees prescribed by the law for the community's income generation. The Forestry Administration advised that before the adoption of the forest management plan, communities could do so in the said intent as long as it is done in accordance with the technical procedure and adherence to the agreement.
- Sixteen members of community forestry committee increased their capacity to manage their fund for forest patrol. As result, they had mobilized their

communities to establish community funding, now there are 224 members (94 female), in 3 villages of Poy commune in Ratanakiri province. From the start till the present time, communities has already contributed amounting to \$130 USD.

- Twenty-five to thirty-two members of CF (11 females) from 6 villages of Rohas commune in Rovieng district, Preah Vihear province, gained knowledge on Forest Law 2012 and Land Law Aug 2001 through capacity building. One hundred twenty-five members of CF sub-committee in six villages received training and awareness raising by the CF committee. Thirty-seven percent of the 27 CF committees are able to facilitate the meeting, disseminate, prepare minutes of the meeting and report writing. Thirty-seven percent of the 1,183 community members understood the CF regulation and the importance of community forests.
- Eighteen (6 women) individuals participated in establishing the forest nursery at the community center in Rovieng district of Preah Vihear province. Two thousand five hundred fruit trees were grafted, including cashew trees, lemon and mangoes. The program initiated the community's skills on forest nursery.. In the future, the CF committee will organize the native species.
- Twelve members of CF (2 females) conducted forest patrol for six times to stop illegal logging and land encroachment in the forestry sites.
- The provincial governor approved the request of community forestry documents of 3 community forestry sites with total 2,077 hectares at 6 villages in Rohas commune, Rovieng district in Preah Vihear province.

4.1.2: Conservation and Biodiversity

- NTFP had signed MoU with Ministry of Environment on Gibbon Patrolling and Community Protected Area at Vernsai-Siempang National Park in November 2017.
- Three hundred sixty-one families of the 66% of total population registered to be the community protected area members from these locations: (a) five villages at Vernsai-Siempang National Park, (b) two villages in Siempang district of Stung Treng and (c) villages in Vernsai district of Ratanakiri province. Five villages had determined and given two names of CPA. In Stung Treng, it was called "OuKapin CPA" and in Ratanakiri called "OuKaseab CPA".
- Five community based organizations (CBOs) comprising of 49 members (12 females) including 25 members of Community Warden were established in: (a) five villages at Vernsai-Siempang National Park, (b) two villages in Siempang district of Stung Treng and (c) three villages in Vernsai district of Ratanakiri province.
- Forty-nine members (12 females) received training on SMART Book and GPS for 184 days during forest patrol. Part of the program is also the removal of 159 snares. From March to June 2016, 15 gibbons, 1 monitor, 4 hornbills, 7 guars, and 9 golden jackals were reported. From July-Dec 2016, there were 29 hornbills, 12 gaurs, 40 silvered langur, 3 sun bears, 10 giant ibises and 25 stump-tailed macaques.

4.1.3: Land Registration

- Ninety-two members of Kawet indigenous communities (with 35 females) from four villages at Kok Lak commune in Vernsai District, had participated in a meeting to complete the land registration procedure of La Lai Village. As a result, the Kawet village had prepared a preliminary map, with the technical support of Ratanakiri Provincial Land Department on collecting the GPS point to be incorporated into the UT map. Afterwards, it was submitted to other concerned departments prior to land registration and land certificate issuance.

4.1.3: Story from the communities

Story 1 : The Yak Poy Community Forestry begins to create community fund to sustain own activities

We, are the CF's committee's members from 5 villages, had established the Yeak Poy community forestry (CF) site under the technical support by NTFP. This CF creation started since 2008. The forest management plan had been submitted to the Forestry Administration (FA) in Sept 18th, 2013. In spite of obtaining the agreement from FA, the community side ourselves had been inactive for more than 2 years, thanks to no fund support and on the other hand, the community lacks of leadership's capacity. Forest offenses have increased even stronger, no any community's participation to curb such delinquents and no forest patrol activity conducted. Some of the community's members connived with perpetrators to log trees, anarchically, and inconsiderate of any CF's committee. Beyond that, the CF's committee doesn't have any activity plan at all.



forest protection.

As of Jan 2016, after the SCCF funded the project, all members of CF's committee were trained and refreshed on various skills, those were leadership, roles/responsibility of committee, funding mobilization, and community funding management. Then, with support from the project staff, the CF's committee began to facilitate meetings to negotiate with the FA thanks to the resources removal from forest, so as communities could process it to generate community's income for

The members of CF's committee facilitated between their members to identify the issues within CF's committee, restructured the CF's committee and reselected the new CF's members who are devoted, wilful, and obvious volunteer to help their communities. The inactive members were removed. They led and facilitated meeting among their community's members and local authorities from village to commune to make activity plan to patrol forest. " Since long time, we like to depend on NTFP's fund to support us to do the forest patrol or make activity plan. But this time, we started from our owns" Mr. Thuy Saign Oy had said.

" Now, we (Yeak Poy CF community) had established our own community funding.

Before, it doesn't exist, since the communities don't have trust in fund management, given that they don't know who will be responsible" He said.

Up to now, our community fund has amount 950,000 Riel (240\$). It is managed by each CF's committee at each village level. They will keep their members update and report ,regularly.

It is a remarkable momentum while communities are able to make and implement their own plan. They come up the concept of own leadership, and initiative to mobilize communities to handle own common issues. It is motivated by their community's members give confidence to their leaders.

Authored: Mr. Heng Sokha

Dates: 13rd Oct 2016

Story 2: The community of Ota Lae village conducts forest patrol at Siem Pang national park for gibbon protection



Mr. Ploy Din is a Kawet ethnicity, a local lives in Kiri Bass Krom (Ta Lae) village, Santhipheap commune, Siem Pang district of Stung Treng province. He is a farmer, and he is one of the Santhipheap commune councilors. He is also member of Ou Kapin's community protected area committee (CPA). Like other villagers, they don't realize that they have rights to participate in forest management. They just know that the forest belongs to state's management. And the people with capability to do illegal forest-cut without any scare, they just do it, right away. Those who are afraid of law, worry forest's loss, and they merely sit and look those log offenders. They don't know what and how to do.

As of April 2016, while the Gibbon and CPA's project supported by NTFP and Poh Kao entered the villages. The communities were developed the knowledge in terms of the community's rights to take part in protection natural forest resources. They were educated and disseminated the knowledge to organize the community's protected area and gibbon conservation/protection within Vernsai-Siempang national park. In particularly, they were informed that the government placed the Vernsai-Siempang forest into national park, under the Ministry of Environment's leadership (MoE). They are surprised that the villagers who are living at these areas, which used to depend on ntfp's collection from the forests, are able to submit request for the suitable areas to be organized as community natural protected area in accordance to the MoE's polices.



Later on, the families of the five villages had filled the application to become members of CPA. The application was recognized by village's chiefs and submitted to commune chiefs. At the same time, 4 villages had created committee of community warden to patrol forest and gibbon protection. During forest and

gibbon patrol, they found snares and they removed it. During monthly forest patrol, they found the perpetrators. They stopped them, educated, banned them not to do the illegal logging, and snaring. Each village, they had prepared forest patrol plan in collaboration with national park rangers.

Nowadays, there has been increased members of community's participation. There is the continued increase numbers of community's volunteers to join the forest patrol activities. The numbers of illegal logging, and snares are reduced, as result of the community's warden regularly led the activities to patrol forest and to protect the gibbon.

*Authored by: Heng Sokha
Dates; 20 Feb 2017*



4.2: Community Empowerment and Advocacy Program (CEA)

The CEA is the core program of NTFP which achieved considerably on various projects. The program's approach is through "the people-led development". Simply put, NTFP is only involved in the capacity building and the communities themselves have to play a big part in various project activities. The key community players are the elders, women and youth.. In 2016, NTFP implemented projects on the IP rights on mining, land and forest in the provinces of Ratanakiri and Preah Vihear.. The program is focused on community's networking and mobilization.

Key achievements in 2016 are as follows::

4.2.1: Mining Impact Project and Indigenous Rights in Ratanakiri and Preah Vihear provinces.

Ratanakiri Province

- Eighteen members of Mine Focal Person (4 females), in 15 villages, at 7 communes of target areas within the Ochum and Vernsai districts had increased their knowledge and skills by 60%. They applied their knowledge and skills for the 2,368 (48 females) community members on IP Rights, Mining Law, land issues and EIA.
- Twenty one individuals (3 females) tested the use of scorecard tool with commune and village authorities, including community members. It was found out that: (i) the respect for IP rights are limited by local authority and companies, (ii) 60% of communities are consulted in community investment/development plan, (iii) at least 20% of elder/committee group is informed about company operation, and (iv) 40% of community members/elders have better understanding of mining laws and relevant law.
- The mining focal persons collaborated with other committees and community members to conduct investigation on artisanal mining cases at Koh Peak and La Ok communes in Vernsai and Ochum districts.. They found out that the mining activities were illegally operating without a license and permit. They lodged complaints to the local authority; as a result the company ceased to operate.
- NTFP brought together three community members and three NTFP personnel to learn from the 4 EISEI network meetings on private sector engagement for responsible mining, public participation in EIA process, CSR best practices, EI governance forum, Environmental Code and other emerging issues raised by network members.. NTFP engaged in the IP Day and brought in six IP communities to address concerns on: (i) mining and land issues and (ii) conflicts between communities with private companies at the target villages.

Preah Vihear Province

- Sixty five percent of the 176 community's members from six villages, two communes gained knowledge on land law, forest law, FPIC, impact of mining, participation and EIA.
- Thirty-one members of MFP (29% females) received additional training on ELC issue and facilitation skill. Sixty-five percent of the participants are able to apply their skills in conducting various community meetings and dissemination sessions by themselves. Forty-five percent of the participants are now skilled in negotiation with authorities and companies. Six percent of MFP and youth members are now able to lead and organize an event, especially a forum.
- Sixty five percent of the total MFP's members in 3 communes within Rovieng district increased their understanding of their roles. They now exude more confidence in negotiating and communicating with companies, local authorities and Industry Mining and Energy Department. They prepared documents to apply the establishment of the CMG at Phnom Dek Village.
- The members of MFP organized community forum to seek support for the CMG establishment.. The district governor, commune and village chiefs attended the forum. Forty five percent of MFP and youth members are in dialogue with local authorities and companies. There were 85 participants, out of which 61% were females.
- Four members of MFP from 2 Phnom Dek and 2 Bangkuen Phal villages participated in commune meeting quarterly to share their concerns on chemical usage such as mercury, especially during the rainy season. They reported their activities in those meetings.
- Supported communities from Bangkuen Phal village to curb land and address issues on their forest which is occurring in their village such as cutting trees in the community's forest by private companies, powerful people, and other communities. . The violators were caught and their equipment confiscated.
- Two NTFP personnel and 25 members of MFP from Romniey and Romtom communes participated in the Human Rights Day with PKH, World Vision, NPA, Adhoc, OPKC and CIYA at provincial level on the topic of Human Rights and Food Sovereignty. This was participated by 515 individuals out of which, 47% were females.
- Organized a platform which enhances community sharing experiences so individuals could learn from each other's strengths and weaknesses. NTFP invited a member of MFP from very strong communities in Bangkeun Phal Village which protected their natural resources attributed to their unity.

4.2.2: Secure Marginalized Community Rights to reduce pressure on land and forest issue in Ratanakiri Province fund by SCCF.

- Based on data assessment of the knowledge and skills of key communities at seven target villages in the end of 2016. The project staff interviewed 121 individuals, out of which are 46 females. They found out that:
 1. The capacities of KCBs, youth, CLT and CFs committees on laws, IP's rights increased from 46% to 77%.
 2. Communities are able to utilize KCBs regarding land and forest issues which increased from 22% to 51%.
 3. KCBs and youth who were involved in identifying NRM's cases improved their capacities on documentation from 28% to 38%.
 4. Communities have improved on how they address NRM's issues to KCB, youth, and local authorities from 23% to 46%.
 5. The youth in the town of Banlung increased their capacities to participate using Facebook on NRM's problems from 8% to 28%.
- Seventeen members of KCBs and youth were formed. This includes five young people in the town of Banlung town and 30 village activists within 10 target villages. The purpose was to strengthen community mechanism reporting of their land and forest. As a result, KCBs and youth had cooperated with key communities and local authorities to suppress illegal cases including forest, land and mining issues etc. In one of the few significant cases in 2016, there were 35 people comprising of village chief, village security, CF's committees and CLT committees conducted forest patrol at Yeak Poy forestry. They arrested eight perpetrators and confiscated one motorbike, four chainsaw machines. Communities cooperated with local authorities to solve the case, by penalizing fines amounting to USD 150 for the contravention activities and USD 400 for chainsaw..
- Twenty-six key community members with three females KCBs, youth, CLT committees and CF Committee from 2 communes had joined for the two bi-annual meetings to address communities' challenges on illegal forest destruction. At the end of the meeting, they all created action plans and strategies to act collectively. The KCBs and youth had shared the awareness raising campaign they had conducted twice per village about FPIC, UNDRIP and RBA to communities of 10 villages, which totaled to 470 participants, out of which are 156 females.

4.2.3: Reducing Child Poverty through the promotion of children's active citizenship in Ratanakiri Province.

- Twelve local legal advisors from five communes in Vernsai district received several trainings on child protection law and child rights. The role of the local legal advisors is to promote child's rights on development, participation, survival and protection thru community networks consisted of 1 DWCC, 5CWCCs, 17 VFPNs, 12CCs, 34 CGs, 4PGs and including a police authority .

- The project built capacities of different groups in communities via: (i) 17 VFPNs' meetings for 50 times with 1132 participants (out of which are 449 females); (ii) district meetings for 5 times with 52 participants (out of which are 39 females); (iii) 5 commune meetings for 7 times with 159 participants (out of which are 104 females); (iv) closed group meetings for 48 times in 17 villages with 721 participants (out of which are 390 females). The project staff consulted the participants on their understanding on child protection law and child's rights. Sixty percent of local stakeholders fulfilled their roles in response to child protection law. The members of local community network understood the roles of FPNs and report mechanism from village to district which involves the issues of children and women. They also shared and investigated violence against children and women, including their health issues. .
- The project aimed to motivate children's participation in decision-making as they exercise their rights through learning forums to address their concerns to the national network (CAN and CCYMRC) that was held twice, wherein 13 children and 6 women participated. Sub-national forums comprised of child club meetings that occurred 57 times at 12 children clubs with a total of 1,189 participants, out of which are 647 females. 28 people and 21 females had participated 4 meetings at district level. 116 participants with 60 females attended 4 training courses. Organized meeting for 2 times on bell sound performance with 62 people and 27 females.
- Children from four target villages participated by creating a two story skits: importance of education and sending children to primary school. Twelve children clubs and other parents in five communes complained about their rights being abused to local authorities. They participated to share their ideas and learning experiences on the approach to respond to VAC's issues in sub-national and national forum. They brought their learning experiences to be shared to the local communities and other stakeholders where the RCP project is being implemented.

4.2.4 Story from the Communities

Story 1: Kuoy Indigenous community has successfully claim over their rights.

Approximately, 75% of the population of Romney commune are Kuoy indigenous. The Kouy indigenous community's living condition depends on natural resources by collecting the non-timber forest products. The gold manual mining used to be one of the popular traditional income generation activities in the past time. Based on baseline survey was conducted by NTFP on September 2012. After the government granted the economic concession lands to companies in 2007, the community has gradually lost their rights to manage and use the natural resources for their livelihood extractive industry's land concession and grabbed by powerful people. Their life is even harder since then. Since then, NTFP had developed capacity the member of mining focal persons (MFP¹) and youths through the several training courses on the facilitation skills, IPs rights, impact of mining, land, forest laws, EIA, FPIC guidelines and advocacy strategy etc. NTFP has supported

¹ (Mining Focal Person (MFP) is the key person to lead CMG meeting, meet EMI department etc.)

and coached MFPs to conduct awareness raising on the IPs rights, impact of mining, land, forest laws, EIA, FPIC guidelines and also presented the guideline and process from Ministry of Mine and Energy to set up the Community Mining.

NPA is playing two important roles to provide financial support and capacity development for NTFP to assist and empower the community to do advocacy work on their rights to natural resource management.

60 members of MFP and community representative have met with the Energy and Mining Industry Department (EMI) several times to consult and collect information for initiative establishment of CMG². EMI department was very supportive to the community's concept and shared guideline and the process of application to form CMG.

The CMG proposed to village and commune authorities to ask 12 hectares of the land for pilot mining by the community mine digging group. Finally the request for 12 hectares of land to manage by community was approved by village and commune authorities.

Approximately, 60 % of MFP members and youths are able to facilitate the community meeting and disseminate to community. The community is confident to use their right and know how to negotiate with the local authority and companies to address the issues affected by the business activities of the companies. The communities have their rights to use and manage the natural resources to improve their living condition by mine digging from 12 hectares of land which was approved by local authorities.

The letter to request 12 hectares of land was approved by local authorities. The practice would lead to further demand for their rights to access and use natural resource management. Lessons learnt and success from the case have improved the livelihood of the community and provide a new eye for the community to involve in good governance and process of decision making.

Since community members understood on their rights and want to keep the identity and improve their living condition through forming the Community Mining Group (CMG), they have put efforts and committed themselves to involve in the process of advocacy on their rights on natural resources. The supports and intervention from NTFP, local authorities and EMI department contributes the success of the case.



A roundtable Discussion on “ The CMG Process with IME department «by Mr. Po Sarim, MFP



MFP conducted the meeting with community to register the members and prepare application form for CMG

After the MFP have got consultation recommendation from IME, and then they prepared and submitted the letter for set up the GMC to commune councilors and now the letter still in district office.

² (Community Mining Group (CMG) was formed by MFP and community members)

Story 2: LOCAL COSHESION NETWORK TO PREVENT Natural Resources



Mr. Chhong Oil, Kreung ethnic, KCB for Puy commune

Kuy is an old village in Poy commune of Ou Chum district, it has 182 population, total 45 households. Those people are Kreung ethnic. This village is far away from Banlung, around 36 kilometers. It is at north-east of Banlung city. It is to take one hour traveling. The most communities depend on shifting cultivation, and livestock rearing such as cow, buffalos, pig lets and chicken. Beyond animal raising, they grow vegetables as home garden and making farming like cashew nut, and soybean and so on. Collection non-timber forest products is alternative community's livelihood sources, such as mushrooms, bamboos, honey, wild vegetable, and fork medicine. These productions are getting decreased year by

year, because of forest resources were destroyed by powerful people, perpetrators and including the communities per se.

Thanks to the above expounded problem, the communities had anticipated community's member who is active who willing to help their community's benefit. Mr. Tuk Chhong Oil is sort of the individual suit the criteria they wanted. Then, the communities unanimously agreed to select him, as a member of Community Board Advisor, to lead their communities, which known by locals as the Krom Chnom Bramang (KCB) for Poy commune. Oil is a Kroeung ethnicity, 43 years old. He lives in Kuy village with his wife and 4 children.



KCB led meeting to discuss forest issue

Since he had become a KCB member, he received several series training sessions on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC), United Nation Declaration of Indigenous Community (UNDRIP), Planning, Reporting, and awareness raising's method, which supported fund from SCCF. He usually visits to all villages in Poy commune to strengthen the cooperation with other community members. especially with village activist, elders, youths, and village committee on natural resource management. As result, the communities began to report and share sensitive information on illegal logging to members of KCB. Cases at Poy

commune, after KCBs received information, they mobilized key community's representatives to conduct the investigation to stop the illegal actions at Yeak Poy community's forestry site, including issues of land grabbed, and artisanal mining at Koh Peak commune and so on. So far, it is noted that illegal actions, which normally committed by local authorities and perpetrators were reduced, as they are deterrent to the community's movement to make complaint against them. That's because the community



KCB consulted with community members about land and forest protection.

knows the resource to report and share information to.

As conclusion, all community members are happy with the acquired knowledge about IP's rights. They have full rights to prevent their natural resources. They determine to cooperate with KCB's members, and youths to strengthen the protection against the illegal actions from their community and outsiders.

Authored by:

Mr. Chum Chhean

CEA_Program Coordinator

NTFP-RTK

4.3: Community Development and Education (CDE)

Livelihood and education are fundamental in community development. The communities often raised that unless their livelihood is improved, then they can send their children to school. Many indigenous communities have low literacy on Khmer language. With this at hand, NTFP is supporting the Kawet ethnic minority group in four villages along the Kok Lak commune within the Ratanakiri Province on bilingual non-formal education. In 2016, NTFP supported 25 Kawet classes. In 2016, NTFP supported children in: (i) 16 villages in Rovieng District of Preah Vihear Province focusing on eight primary schools totaling 356 children (215 girls), including students under scholarship and (ii) 9 primary schools in Ratanakiri province which targeted out-of-school children.

By virtue of NTFP's livelihood program, the organization applied "Market of the Poor" approach to develop the capacity of farmers and improve their productivity which targeted 16 villages in Rovieng district of Preah Vihear Province. Basically, NTFP had helped in linking their products to the market and ultimately, be associated with private companies in terms of selling their goods.

Key achievements of the program in 2016 are as follows:

4.3.1: Community's Livelihood Improvement in Roveing district, of Preah Vihear province.

- Strengthened 29 members of rice bank committees (52 % are female) on rice bank management, leadership, recording minutes and reporting. Reviewed internal regulation, guideline, statute, book keeping, structures, roles and responsibilities . In addition, we supported them on managing contracts and transaction involving borrowing rice and returning the payment. The results of these initiatives shows that 85 % of the members understood their roles, guidelines, book keeping and minutes recording.
- Strengthened the capacity of 26 farmer leaders (65 % females) from 16 villages in 4 communes on the methods of (i) making Compos fertilizer, (ii) vaccinating chicken, ducks and pigs and (iii) applying medicine for killing insects from natural trees. Ms. Mu Ham, a model farmer who lives in Kompot Village, Rohas commune shared her experience on home gardening and chicken raising. NTFP connected farmers to retailers of fertilizers, seed companies and vegetable buyers and sellers. Sixty five percent of 320 members continue in growing vegetables and raising chickens.
- Strengthened the 12 Saving Group, comprising of 263 members. Reviewed roles and tasks and structures. Coached them on how to record amember's book and a leader's book. NTFP staff demonstrated to participants on how to divide the interest for members. Based on our assessment, 60 % of the members are able to record the transactions and have enhanced their skills in organizing a meeting independently. Seventy five percent of the 12 Saving Group are regularly operating their saving activities. Percentage of members loaned for these following

reasons: agriculture (45%); grocery shop (20%); health treatments (15%). On the other hand, 20% did not utilize loan facilities.

- ⇒ *Sixty percent of 12 saving group leaders, understood their roles, structures,*
- ⇒ *internal regulations, records of savings and loans, loan repayments and other expenditures. Eighty five percent of the members are regularly saving attributed to their good understanding of the objectives of saving. Seventy five percent of the 24 rice bank committees are able to lead and manage the meeting and other records. Sixty five percent of the 490 members have a good understanding on the guidelines and regulations. Of the 490 members, 85% borrowed rice and another 15% reported that their food supply is sufficient for the entire year.*
- ⇒ *Four model farmers have the knowledge and skills for growing vegetable, raising chickens and also apply their skills to coach 36 farmer leaders. Ten percent of the 320 farmers became commercial farmers.*

4.3.2: CHAIN Project (Agriculture and Market for the Poor) in Rovieng district of Preah Vihear Province

- Ten groups of farmers within the NTFP's target areas, were selected to be model farmers as they use the products (pesticide and fertilizer) of private companies such as Hang Long Mekong and Angkor Green.
- NTFP has participated in the IPM and seed experimental activities with farmers facilitated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) at Theng Village, Rohas commune.
- Facilitated five farmer groups (117 members, 94 % are females) for PDA to provide the technology, vegetable plantation training and practice such as: nursery, preparation of the ground, transplant and production of compos fertilizer. Based on the organization assessment, 80 % of the farmers have a good understanding on the aforementioned topics. Eleven members started to grow vegetables in October 2016 and the other farmers are still preparing the ground.
- Facilitated five farmer groups in collaboration with the Provincial Department of Women Affair (PDWA) to provide nutrition training. NTFP participated in the technical nutrition training thrice. Later, NTFP applied the knowledge to other 11 farmer groups. Based on the results of the assessment (formal and informal), 70 % of the participants have a good understanding of the said topic.
- Collaborated with a private company (Wang Long Mekong) to provide demonstration to 40 farmer groups and to practice how to use the fertilizer. Seven farmers have been growing vegetable by using demo fertilizer. Among the farmer groups, 10 farmers are becoming commercial farmers.

- NTFP provided technical training to farmer groups on vegetable plantation, seed selection, nursery, preparation of the ground, transplant and pest control. NTFP followed up and encouraged farmers in continuing to pursue growing vegetables. Twenty percent of the farmers are homestead, 10 % are commercial farmers and 70 % have been preparing the ground. NTFP facilitated the 19 farmers to register for the Well Program. .

4.3.3: Child Sponsorship Program in Preah Vihear Province

- ⇒ Total 356 children (215 girls) for Child Message (CM) collection in 2016
- ⇒ Total of photo update collection: 271 children
- ⇒ Total of correspondence letters: 26 letters
- ⇒ First CM collection: 338 CM and 18 moved away.
- ⇒ Second CM collection: 330 and 26 moved away.



- NTFP cooperated with the District of Education, teachers, parents, guardians and local authorities to conduct Happy Happy Event for eight primary schools in the target areas, which was attended by 1, 325 participants (53 % females). This event was financed by donation gifts. . The activity was held to disseminate information, raise awareness and entertain children by playing games. The questionnaires were prepared relating to child's rights, domestic violence and hygiene etc. Food and refreshments were also served. Our staff encouraged the community and children to participate in social activities.



4.3.4: Bilingual Education Program in Ratanakiri Province

- In total, there are 30 teachers who had attended the training on teaching methods. Among the teachers, 26 volunteers were able to apply what they have learned during the training to their class.
- The project staff conducted field monitoring to 18 NFE Kavet classes. It was found out that: (i) only 17 classes have been implementing the Bilingual Education Program and (ii) another class was not taught because of the resignation of the teacher. Study materials and class materials, including Solar, books pencil were provided.
- There were 305 students (148 females) registered in the 18 classes of Kavet, but only 78% of students were regularly attending the classes.

- There were only 22 community members who are using the mobile library facility for reading books because most of the reading materials are obsolete .
- There were 36 (14 females) participants including volunteer teachers, DoE and village chiefs who attended a meeting to develop a lesson plan for 2017.
- Khmer book Part 2.1 was conducted in consultation with communities, which was attended by 16 participants (9 females) comprising of volunteer teachers, committee and students.
- There were 15 librarians (3 females) who undertook training on managing a mobile library. Based on NTFP's assessment, those librarians applied their knowledge within their respective work. 22 students had come to read books.
- One of NFE class was build by co-finance by community. Totally there was \$76 was spend for building and among of \$76 there was contributed from NTFP only \$51.
- Project staff participated in six meetings network in both national and sub-national level. One of the agenda in relation with the government Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) had been dialogued by the network at both level, because base on the new government sub-degree the DSA for support government staff is very high cost.

4.3.5: Out of School Children (OOSC) in Ratanakiri Province.

- There were 122 students (68 girls)enrolled in nine target primary schools for academic year 2016-2017. In comparison with estimates, , only 53% students were able to enroll and the remaining will enroll the next year. There were 503 students retained in school. If compare with the expected results there was 98% were completed their school retaining.
- Two temporary classrooms had been constructed which was co-financed by the community. In total, there were 45 students (28 girls) attending the school. There are \$2025 was spend for building the school and there was \$450 was supported by OOSC project and beyond of that were cover by community member.
- Six enrollment campaigns had been organized within the target schools. In comparison with the plan, it achieved 78%. The events were attended by 669 participants (274 females) from community, students, school directors, SSC and commune councils.
- Thirty-four scholarships (bicycles) were provided to the poorest students within the target schools. It was able to exceed previous estimate by 136%.
- Six children clubs within the target schools were strengthened as they understood their pivotal roles and responsibilities. The sub-committee for the child club at Cha Ung, Thoy Ampil and Borey Kamkormoy were established. One hundred twenty-four children (53 females) had attended the meeting. In this event, the basic rights of children (life, protect, development and participation) were tackled as well. After the meeting, many materials were provided for children which includes storybooks, notebooks and color paper.
- There were eight members of nine SSC who are actively involved in school activities such as installation of school equipment, promotion of school hygiene and participation in quarterly meeting of SSC in target schools. Seven members

of SSC at O'chum district were strengthened by the DTMT in terms of coaching and mentoring. The role of SSC includes student's mobilization, school management and awareness raising on education to students' parents.

- Organize parent-teacher meeting. There were 248 parents (145 females) of students who attended the meeting, which focused on student's absenteeism and teacher's methods on delivering a lesson in school.

4.3.6: Story from the communities

Story 1: This story recounted about Liv Tav that had been long-time dropped out his study by chronic skin disease problem. He is 12 years old. LivTav lives at Trak village, KokLak commune, Veunsai district in Ratanakiri province of Cambodia. Tav has 5 siblings, (1 brother and 4 sisters).

Tav started to enroll at first time at La Muey school since 2014. He had dropped out in the same year because of his chronic skin disease become worse. La Muey school is a state school that located in very rural area. There were only 2 classrooms for students from 3 different villages.

Between 2014 up to June 2016, he has received treatment, but it was not better. He had disease for 12 years to this 2016. In 2016, OOSC project was informed about Tav's health situation. The OOSC intervened by support some amount of money, including assisted to solicit the public contribution's money via support by other stakeholders in order to mobilize finance support. Currently, he elicited medical treatment at Seam Ream province. Now he is better and had enrolled to study at La Muey School in October.

Tav's parent was also glad when his son is able re-enrolled at school again since they know that education will bring good for their son in the future.

Trak village is located at northeast of Banlung municipality, distance around 42Km, domicile by Kavet ethnicity. They live depend on natural resources by collection non-timber forest products. Beyond that, they work on rice paddy, cashew orchards and livestock tending.

La Muey school is located around 3 Km from Tav's house. There were many children's reached age to be enrolled in school as well in Liv Tav village.

Liv Tav was very happy, as he has an opportunity go to school as other children in their community, particularly he meets many of their friends at school.

Liv Tav is a child among others in his community that live in this village, but unfortunately he did not fully participate in studying like other children as a consequence of his chronic skin disease. *"I am really happy that LivTav attended in school as other children after intervention from OOSC project"* School director said.

"My son really wants to go to study, but he dropped out thanks to his skin disease. Now both of us as his parent are very happy to see own son go to school as others in the community after intervened by OOSC project" LivTav parent said.

OOSC project had mobilized out of school children within target villages through meeting with communities in order to identify OOSC. In the process of mobilization, Liv Tav was a child that had dropped out.

By seeing special case of Liv Tav had dropped out of school by skin disease almost 11 years, OOSC project conducted intervention by collaboration with school director to

collect information. After collecting information, OOSC project have played critical role to facilitate and coordinate to mobilize fund and human resource to help Liv Tav case. Finally, many NGOs, company and individuals such as HA, BCV, Town production and individual businessman funded to support Liv Tav to meet a doctor at Seam Ream province. After his skin getting better Liv Tav also enrolled in school as other children in their community. Besides that, Liv Tav was supported with study material from the project, as well.

Liv Tav is 12 years old, but his body looks very small as the child that has 7 or 8 years old. He goes to school by walking or ride bicycle with his friend around 3 Km from his house. He will walk cross the jungle before reaching to school. He can not catch up lesson like other classmates, thanks to he doesn't have education foundation from Grade 1.

Funding and human resources is one important stage that is able support the OOSC to go back to school. What is the most important point of OOSC project learned are collecting information and take photo to share in Facebook. Well collaboration and facilitation with other stakeholders to get financial support, which finally Liv Tav is able to return back to school.

Your conclusion and your vision as to where to go from that point and whether or not there should be a replication or improvement to be made

As the above good result is based on collaboration with many partners including NGOs, Company and state actors and individuals to mobilize resources. The OOSC project will replicate this model to implement at other target areas in NTFP target in case not enough finance support by project.

OOSC granted by Qatar through providing technical support by AEA to operate activities in 9 schools at Ratanakiri province. The project is approved to implement activities for three and half year. Up to now, the project has been reaching to year three.

The project has been collaborated with many stakeholders including SSC, DoE and state teacher and NFE project in order to promote education service, especially for the indigenous students.

The main objective of the project is to identify out of school children and conduct intervention in order to bring them back in school and sustaining for full project life.



Tav after recovered from disease



Tav and his parents



Tave is playing child toy at



Tave is very happy after his disease recovered.

During Tav was having disease.



Story 2: The story is talked about study hard from primary school to secondary school of Tuk Kev, a born with disable-leg boy. Tuk Kev lives at Tang Pleng village, O Chum commune, O Chum district in Ratanakiri province of Cambodia. He is 16 years old. He has three brothers and a sister. From 2016-2017, he is studying at grade 7, at O Chum secondary school.

In 2014-2015, Kev studied at grade 4, at Nang Le primary school, which located at O Chum commune, O Chum district in Ratanakiri province. Before, OOSC project has implemented activities in Nang Le village, Kev was very difficult to travel to school. He had to walk for around 4 kilometers from Torng Pleng village to Nang Le primary school, despite he is a disable boy. He is also very shy to his friends cause of his disable leg. His teacher also not regularly taught too, these factors caused his discouragement. In November 2014, Kev stopped going to school for one month. After intervention by OOSC project and with support from his parent, Kev has normally returned back to school. OOSC supported him a bicycle for his means of transportation to school.

Torng Pleng village is located northeast of Banlung municipal, Ratanakiri Cambodia. It is 11 Km from Balung city. It is the Kroeung ethnic minority's village. Most of community's subsistence in this village are living relying on natural resources. They collect non-timber forest products (ntfps). However, a side from shifting cultivation, ntfps collection, livestock rearing is also important for their daily lives.

Tuk Kev is extremely delighted that he had graduated the primary school and continued to secondary school. Kev is a child among other children that living in this village, but unfortunately he was inborn disability. *“I am really really glad to see my son's perseverance in study, since he used to stop going to school. As his parent, we used to try to motivate Kev to go back to school. We explained him if you study you will get knowledge. In the future, you will get a good job and good pay. But if you are not employed, you are still able to read Khmer. Now, he continues his study to secondary school”* Kev's father said.

OOSC project, teacher and Nang Le school principal have cooperated to study dropped-out children and its reason. The finding, it showed that 5 students had been dropped out from Nang Le primary school. Between those five were including Tuk Kev as well. Kev dropped out because of his disability which made him difficult to go to school. By seeing challenge, OOSC project and SSC conducted intervention by supporting bicycle to Kev. Kev is using bicycle for his study. He is travelling from Torng Pleng village to Nang Le primary school around 4 Km.

Tuk Kev's family is very very poor in his community. Currently, he is studying at O Chum secondary school. Now, he doesn't have any bicycle to go to school as before, as the bicycle that supported by OOSC project was broken since last year. Sometimes, nowadays he goes to school by hitching a ride with his friend's bike. It is likely that he might leave school if no transportation or go with friend's motorbike, given he has to walk around 5 Km from his house to school with his disable leg.

Base on the above story, especially in the main challenge, Kev and his friend seem not have good relationship or good solidarity in spite of, they are living in the same village and go to study in the same school.

Kev would have been able to continue his study at O Chum secondary school if he could ask for hitchhiking with his friend's motorbike.



Kiv is walking to Tong Pleng village where the secondary school located

Base on the above case, we will bring the story to talk with those children. Kev might have not stopped going to school, even no any transportation if Kev and his friend would have good relationship with him. he will able go to school with his friend's motorbike. This case will be replicated to another target schools for any similar case.

OOSC granted by Qatar through providing technical support by AEA to operate activities in 9 schools at Ratanakiri province. The project is approved to implement activities for three and half

year and to ensure project are running well, the M&E tool, such as OP online was set up for monitoring. The quarterly meeting has been used to check the project's progress and challenges.

OOSC's project has been collaborated with school's directors, Teachers, SSCs and DoE to work on education's promotion.

To ensure the education is promoted, all every quarter, OOSC always organizes meeting with SSC in order to share the project's progress and challenges in school and to take action to solve the problem.

School Principals have been communicated regularly when there is project's activities at school. We usually attended monthly meeting with Committee Council for Women and Child (CCWC) at district .



Kiv is entering the gate of secondary school

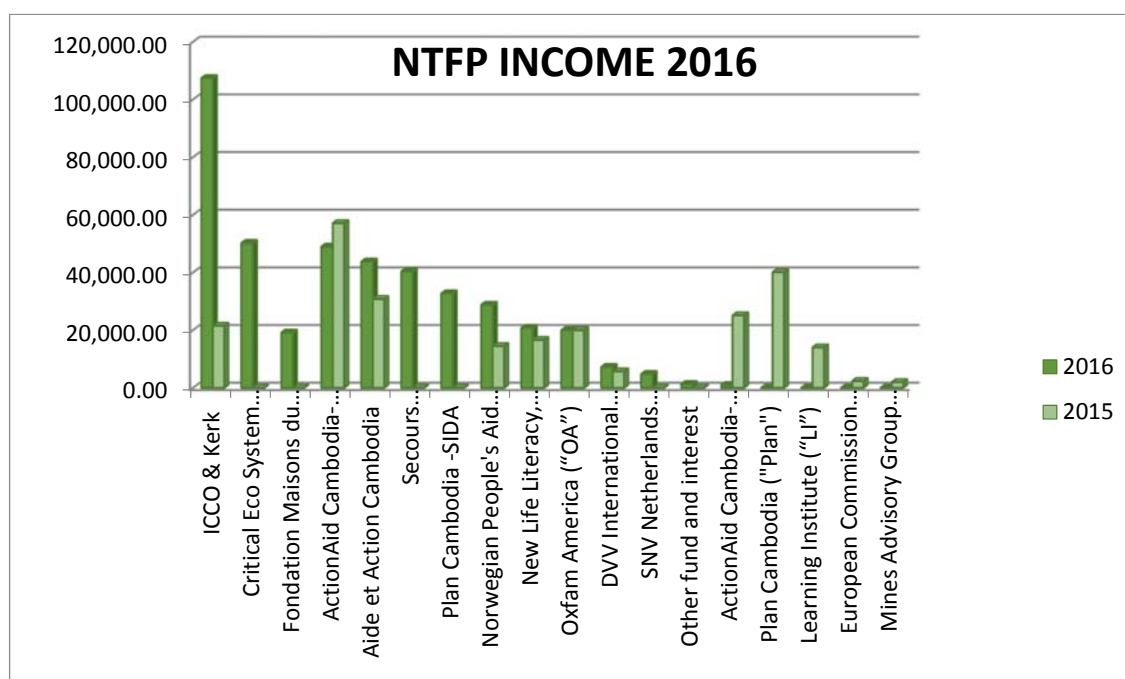


Kiv is in the secondary school.

5. Financial Report

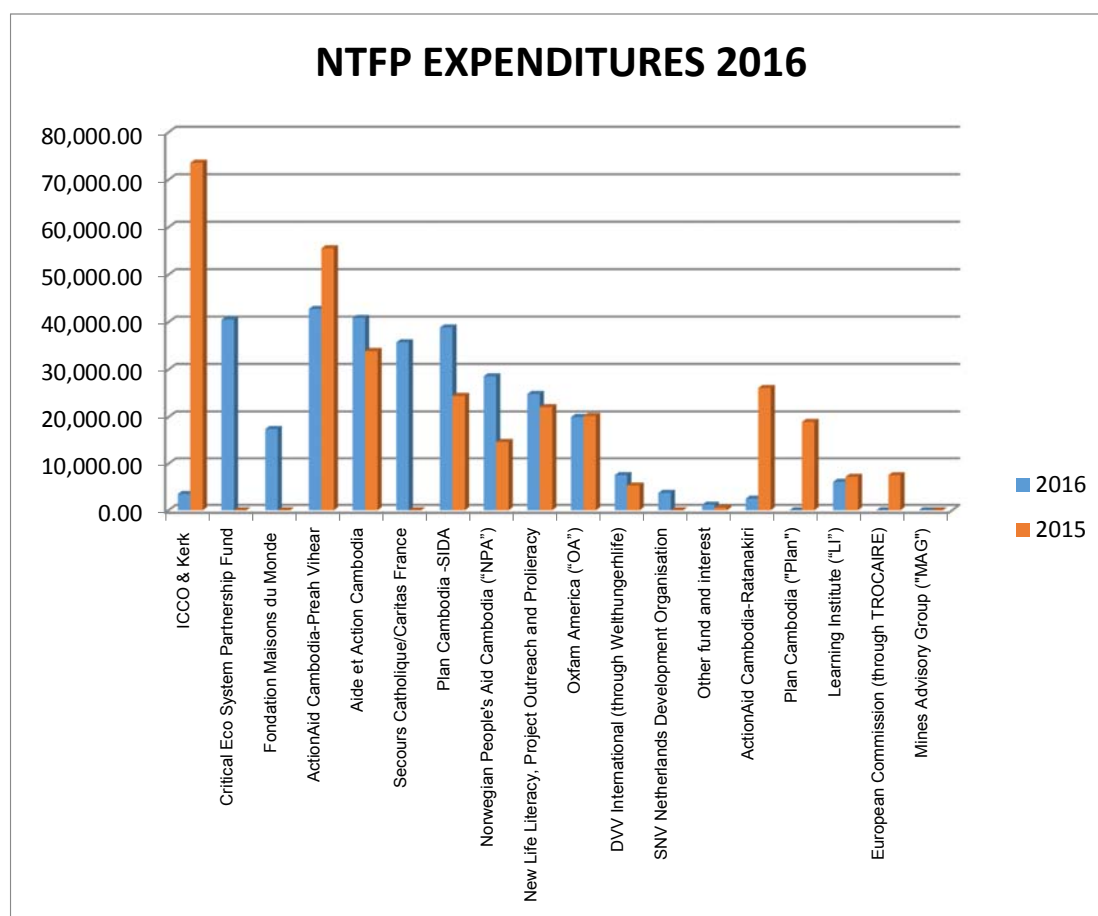
Income statement by 31 December 2016

Income	2016	2015
ICCO & Kerk	107,450.00	21,560.00
Critical Eco System Partnership Fund	50,262.00	0.00
Fondation Maisons du Monde	19,210.00	0.00
ActionAid Cambodia-Preah Vihear	48,983.00	57,147.00
Aide et Action Cambodia	43,808.00	30,824.00
Secours Catholique/Caritas France	40,453.00	0.00
Plan Cambodia -SIDA	32,780.00	0.00
Norwegian People's Aid Cambodia ("NPA")	28,833.00	14,468.00
New Life Literacy, Project Outreach and Prolieracy	20,812.00	16,642.00
Oxfam America ("OA")	20,000.00	20,000.00
DVV International (through Welthungerhilfe)	7,252.00	5,682.00
SNV Netherlands Development Organisation	4,802.00	0.00
Other fund and interest	1,281.00	0.00
ActionAid Cambodia-Ratanakiri	940.00	25,175.00
Plan Cambodia ("Plan")	0.00	40,145.00
Learning Institute ("LI")	0.00	14,030.00
European Commission (through TROCAIRE)	0.00	2,368.00
Mines Advisory Group ("MAG")	0.00	1,972.00
Total Income	426,866.00	250,013.00



Expenditure Statement by 31 December 2016

Income	2016	2015
ICCO & Kerk	3,508.00	73,579.00
Critical Eco System Partnership Fund	40,537.00	0.00
Fondation Maisons du Monde	17,435.00	0.00
ActionAid Cambodia-Preah Vihear	42,797.00	55,565.00
Aide et Action Cambodia	40,886.00	33,907.00
Secours Catholique/Caritas France	35,733.00	0.00
Plan Cambodia -SIDA	38,878.00	24,448.00
Norwegian People's Aid Cambodia ("NPA")	28,600.00	14,652.00
New Life Literacy, Project Outreach and Proliery	24,866.00	22,082.00
Oxfam America ("OA")	20,000.00	20,204.00
DVV International (through Welthungerhilfe)	7,534.00	5,319.00
SNV Netherlands Development Organisation	3,743.00	0.00
Other fund and interest	1,195.00	572.00
ActionAid Cambodia-Ratanakiri	2,503.00	26,121.00
Plan Cambodia ("Plan")	0.00	18,970.00
Learning Institute ("LI")	6,107.00	7,203.00
European Commission (through TROCAIRE)	0.00	7,519.00
Mines Advisory Group ("MAG")	0.00	0.00
Total Expenditure	314,322.00	310,141.00



6. List of NTFP's board's members.

Chair of the Board - Mr Va Moeurn

Nationality: Cambodian

Education:

- Diploma of Educational Planning and Administration at *International Institute for Educational Planning* in Paris, France (1998-1999)
- Bachelor of Mathematics at *Royal University of Phnom Penh* (academic years: 1983-85 and 1991-92)

Position: Executive Director of *Mlup Baitong*

Experience and expertise:

After the end of the Khmer Rouge regime, among a handful of well-educated survivors of the genocide, Mr Va Moeurn helped reopen a teacher training center and several high schools in Prey Veng. He went on to become a respected high school principal in 1990. In 1996, after coming back from a three-month training in Malaysia, Mr Va Moeurn was appointed by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport to work at its Department of Planning. In 1998, he received a scholarship to undertake a ten-month professional training at the International Institute of Educational Planning of UNESCO in Paris.

In 2002, after serving his country as a government officer for 23 years, Mr Va Moeurn joined *Mlup Baitong* environmental organization as its Executive Director. Since his appointment, Mr Va Moeurn has transformed *Mlup Baitong* from a small organization with a dozen staffs to a well-known and respected one with over 70 staffs and an annual budget of over 1 million USD. With project areas in 8 provinces, *Mlup Baitong* is among the largest environmental organization in Cambodia. In his capacity as the Executive Director, Mr Va Moeurn's responsibilities include institutional development, program development, fund-raising, and donor correspondence.

Board Member – Mr John Ashish

Nationality: Indian

Education and Qualifications:

- MVSc Degree: Assam Agriculture University. “Ketamin Anesthesia in Goats”. 3.85/4.00
- BVSc Degree: University of Agriculture Sciences. 3.23/4.00

Position: Community Conservation Management Advisor, Northern Plains. WCS, Cambodia Programme.

Area of Expertise and Experience: Decentralized governance, natural resource management and Payment for Environment Service (PES) schemes. More than 9 years experience working with the decentralized governance program of UNDP focused on natural resource management, indigenous rights, indigenous land registration, upland agriculture improvement and eco-tourism. Currently with Wildlife Conservation Society working in protected areas with communities on resource use rights and tenure security, including alternative livelihood improvement activities linking income generation directly to conservation benefits. Has played a key role in development of innovative PES schemes like the Ibis Rice and Eco-tourism projects that received the Equator Prize and Development Marketplace awards respectively.

Board Member - Mr Phum Thol

Nationality: Cambodian

Education:

- Master of Arts in Educational Management and Administration, graduated in 2001 at Ateneo De Manila University, The Philippines,
- Bachelor of Science major in Mathematics, graduated in 1995 at Royal University of Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Position: Chief Field Office of UNICEF in south-western provinces, and a board member of NTFP.

Area of Expert and Experiences: Thol has extensive experiences with capacity development and continuous learning. He used to be a senior program manager of VBANK which is a leading capacity development organization in Cambodia. He designed and led the delivery of capacity development programs, organizational development process and customized training courses for NGOs staff, private and government agencies that work in the area of social development.

Board Member – Ms. Lieng Y

Nationality: Cambodian

Education:

Position: Executive Of CED, Kampong Chhnang Province.

Member of the Board – Mr. Huon Chhundy

Nationality: Cambodian

Education: *available on request*

Position: *Executive Director of CLEC*

Experience and expertise: Mr. Chhundy is a lawyer.
available on request.

7. NTFP Donors' Logo



Changing the world through Education

