

**Project Title: The Indigenous Community-LED Advocacy  
Project  
(IC\_LEDAP)**

**I. Context and Rationale**

Democracy in Cambodia is moving backward, while CSO working space is shrinking thanks to political tension, which led to dissolution of a main opposition party. Some NGOs have been put in red list, and some NGO leaders escaped from Cambodia because they fear of arrest. Few NGOs were finally closed. Freedom of speech is banned, whereas the rights to access to information is very strict, given to many media outlets (Around 27 Radios and 1 newspaper, Cambodia Daily) were closed in 2017. Freedom of assembly of people are strictly forbidden in Cambodia now. There has been Increased political suppression and especially badgering the NGOs' works at community's level. The sub-national authorities dictate NGOs to ask permission, NOT INFORMING, as we used to do. There are keys negative impact as result of this current suppression of the political situation like, huge form of logging and timber transportation by the middle man or business man together with some of the high ranking people. While the communities see the opportunity, then they start to follow suite so as to absorb the benefit. Along the roads, there have been many motorbikes loaded lumbers smuggling back and forth openly. The drivers are both men and women. To assuage the political tension, recently, there has been Instruction by Ministry of Interiors No. 040, dates 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2018, for NGOs that properly registered have full rights to conduct their operation in Cambodia in accordance with law.

The other issues also happened as result of outside migrants flocked into the communities, such as drug influence, no safety in the IP society and causing domestic violence. Other social issue happened such as women and girls had been raped and killed. Less and less NGOs dare to work on advocacy activities in the awake of this political context. Even, some donors began to distance themselves from the current issue, as well. All of these indulged the perpetrators, powerful elites and private companies cut trees anarchically and then grab the communities or state lands. There have been leadership reshuffle in 2018 in the government. The Forest Administrative was transferred to Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery. Huge areas of the forest had been transferred to under the Ministry of Environment's leadership. Some big forest areas are put into the Corridor Management recently in 2018. This more or less will have negative and positive influence for

communities on the indigenous communities' livelihood, thanks to their daily subsistence is depending on non-timber forest collection.

The government began to delegate authorities from Ministry to sub-national authorities. The question of accountability can't be underestimated. Before change, the relevant Ministries are responsible with specific technical competent. The leadership shifting will create the opposite development perspectives among the sub-national authorities and ministries could be inevitably happened. The authorities will see the conservative areas less than economic opportunities, since they don't have technical competent. Whereas, the ministries don't have authorities to stop them. Some NGOs concern that this leadership shift will exacerbate the issues of natural resources, mainly on economic land concessions.

The government is focusing only economic development through the so-called Indochina Triangle Areas strategy, particularly on the IP's territories at three northern provinces. In light of this, many foreign companies, especially from Vietnam and China will approach the government to get land concession, creating Hydro-Dam, and extractive industry etc.

Under such intensive pressure posed by those development projects, the indigenous people will be directly impact on their economic, livelihood, health, education, social and environment. The indigenous communities often asked NTFP why NTFP doesn't have project to support them on community empowerment to protect their natural resources as such.

With funding opportunity supporting by ICCO, despite small amount of funding for a period of 2 years, NTFP and CIPO will collaborate with each others to provide support for those affected IP communities, through the project below:

## **II. Proposed Project**

**Project goal:** The current indigenous community's land and forest possession are well protected.

**Outcome 1:** The key community beneficiaries ( Community Advisory Board, Legal Entity Committee, and youths) increased capacity to lead their communities based on existing traditional and government system in protection their natural resources from outside infringement.

**Indicator:** The key community beneficiaries (Community Advisory Board, Legal Entity Committee, and youths) increased 30% to 70% in leadership capacity to protect their natural resources from outside violation at the end of 2020.

Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Who
<p>1.1: Provide training for the Legal Entity Committee through refreshing on community by-law, internal rule, community ToR, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Lobby and Advocacy, and related IP policies and laws, Basic Legal Framework on Land Natural Resources Laws, Legal Procedural for complaints to court and Land Department, Understanding about trivial delinquent so that the community's members can protect themselves lest any accusation.</p>	<p>6 targeted communities' committee have received the training and/or review on community by-law, internal rule, community ToR, alternative dispute resolution, lobby and advocacy and related IP policies and laws, Basic Legal Framework on Land Natural Resources Laws, Legal procedural for complaints to court and land department for any cases happened in the communities.</p>	<p>- The communities' committee are more actively work for their community and be able to understand and implement the by-law and internal rule with community participation.</p> <p>-There are at least 60 committees at 6 direct target villages and 40 committee at indirect villages (Kmeng, Svay, Tangach and Mas villages) have well received the training and build capacity.</p>	<p>CIPO</p>
<p>1.2: Coaching and monitoring LEC and communities on their community management, action plan and community development process.</p>	<p>The communities' committee at direct and indirect target villages are reviving the monitoring and coaching.</p>	<p>There are at least 24 time monitoring and coaching to 6 direct target village and 12 time to indirect target villages for 2019 and 2020.</p>	<p>CIPO</p>
<p>1.3: Train KCB (Community Advisory</p>	<p>KCB and Youth's members</p>	<p>20 members of KCB and youth at</p>	<p>NTFP</p>

<p>Board), and youth about FPIC in terms of ToT Dissemination for community on Basic Human Rights, Business, FPIC, Advocacy and CSR. (CLEC will do the training)</p>	<p>received capacity development.</p>	<p>7 communes are trained ToT for 2 times in 2019, 2 times in 2020.</p>	
<p>1.4: Conduct dissemination by KCB and youth to all target villages about the FPIC, Basic Human rights, Land and Advocacy, CSR.</p>	<p>The target indigenous communities received dissemination about the FPIC, Basic Human rights, Land and Advocacy, CSR.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 2,100 (50% are female) members of community attended the dissemination sessions.</li> <li>- 17 members of KCB and youth can apply their skill and knowledge to do dissemination sessions at 42 target villages in Ochum and Vernsai district of Ratanakiri province.</li> </ul>	<p>NTFP</p>
<p>1.5: Developing additional manual booklets for the KCB to disseminate including translating into indigenous language.</p>	<p>The manual booklets are produced and translated into indigenous languages, such as Kroeung, Tampuan and</p>	<p>2 manual booklets in 2019.</p>	<p>NTFP</p>

	Kawet.		
1.6: Conduct the exchange visit	The exchange visit by KCB and youth's members are conducted to Preah Vihear province, at Brama village, the conflict between community and Chinese Sugar Cane Company.	5 members of KCB and youth participated in 1 visit in 2019.	NTPP
1.7 Conduct the project Monitoring and evaluation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The baseline survey will be collected for project monitoring and evaluation at the end of project.</li> <li>- Project M and E system is developed in Feb-March 2019.</li> </ul>	Internal project evaluation end of year 2019 and 2020	NTPP
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> The key community beneficiaries advocated and communicated toward the local authorities and stakeholders for community's needs and seeking for intervention.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Numbers of key community beneficiaries advocated and communicated the local authorities and stakeholders for community's needs and seeking for intervention.</li> <li>- Numbers of community development plans were developed and submitted to seek for support from stakeholders at the end of 2020.</li> </ul>			
2.1: Mobilize community meeting to	The target communities'	At least 5 target communities got	CIPO

make community development plan	development plan are developed.	the community development plan and submit to different donors and institutions.	
2.2: Support small community initiatives ( i.e forest and land patrol)	Communities' initiatives are supported to encourage and push for more actively participate by the community's members in community forest patrol, land protection patrol and extra.	The committee in the 9 target area for both direct and indirect communities will receive the support on the communities initiative.	CIPO
2.3: Hold meetings to refresh village activist roles, Community Forestry (CF) and Community Protected Area committees, CPA.	The Village Activist, CF, and CPA roles are refreshed.	40 members of Village Activists. 17 villages, 8 commune and 2 districts. 17 village meetings in 2019.	NTFP
2.4: Facilitate communities to participate the multi-stakeholder dialogue.	The affected communities will have chance to speak up toward the local authorities, sub-national government and private sectors	- 10 members of affected communities will join the dialogue 3 times in 2019 and 3 times in 2020.	NTFP

	to demand intervention for solution.		
2.5: Collect information about land, forest, and IP's right issues by village activists in collaboration with KCB.	Information about land, forest, and IP's right conflict cases are collected at village level.	At least, 3 cases of conflicts per year, total 6 cases.	NTPP
2.6: Organizing commune/district conferences about land, forest, and IP's right issues.	<p>1) The communities will share their finding issues, mainly issues about land, forest and IP's rights violation to the local authorities in order to seek intervention from those local authorities.</p> <p>2) The conference will be used as advocacy and lobby platform for communities to dialogue toward the local authorities about the violation on their land, forest and IP's rights from</p>	1 time per year, total 2 conferences.	NTPP

	outsiders and powerful people.		
2.7: Video documentation	Video about land, forest, and IP's right issues are produced.	At 4 videos are produced in 2019 and 4 videos are in 2020.	NTFP
2.8: Participate to influence the government through national platform network, like the Indigenous People Land and Forest Network (IPFN of NGO Forum.	Land and forest issues happened within communities are heard at national level.	At least 2 key community members joined 4 times per year, total 8 times in 2019-2020.	NTFP
<p><b>Outcome 3: The community legal entity network/association is strengthened and created from community to provincial and national level.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> 1 network of Legal Entity at provincial level is strengthened in 2019 and 2020.</p> <p><i>The communal land titling network at Ratanakiri province is linked from the legal entity project of LESIP from community and the national network).</i></p>			
3.1: Mapping NGOs and the involved provincial departments that work on land registration at provincial level.	The NGOs and other involved provincial Departments that work on land registration in Ratanakiri province are identified.	List of # of NGOs and involved Provincial Departments still interested.	NTFP
3.2: Hold consultation meeting among NGOs at provincial level regarding NGOs working on land	Meetings are conducted to consult with other NGOs to canvas their	At 3 times of meetings in 2019.	NTFP

registration.	opinions of NGO network of land registration and communal land titling.		
3.3: Hold quarterly meeting with NGOs working on land registration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The challenges about land registration will be updated and shared at provincial and national level (The possible Legal Entity Network and IPFN)</li> <li>- A Joint Statement, policy letter, research, address specific issues and have a clear result/statement from the authorities</li> </ul>	2 times in 2019 and 4 times in 2020.	NTFP

### III. Target Areas and Beneficiaries

**Target Areas:** Two districts, 8 communes, 42 villages of Ratanakiri province

**Beneficiaries:**

Direct: 14 members of KCB and Youth: 34 members of village Activists.

Population: 23,427 people with 11, 274 females.

Families: 5, 436

**Proposed Budget:**

Proposed Advocacy Project Budget, 2019 -2020: 68,686 Dollars = 60,346 Euro

The budget table will be attached separately.

**Project Period for 2 years (2019 -2020)**

**Supported by ICCO**