

**Project Title:** Land and Economic Security for IPs (LESIP)

**Project Rationale:** N/A

## **Key threats:**

### **1. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION**

#### **1.1 Contextual Analysis**

Cambodia is a multi-ethnic society with a total population in 2009 of approximately 14,805,000. There are no definitive population figures for indigenous peoples, as national census are an imprecise gauge of it; the general consensus based on limited studies is that indigenous peoples number approximately 200,000 people, constituting 1.2 per cent of the Cambodian population<sup>2</sup>. Indigenous communities are scattered over 15 provinces of Cambodia. There are 24 groups of indigenous minorities in Cambodia, who are also called Khmer-Loeu (hill-tribes). Indigenous groups from south-western and north-eastern provinces of Cambodia have similar cultural practices. Their livelihoods are based on animal husbandry and rotational (shifting) cultivation.

Collection of non-timber forest products from the natural forest and weaving are the main sources of income. Indigenous peoples depend on forest products for their livelihoods, without destroying the land and forest that have been preserved by their ancestors. They have strong unity and respect for their customary law, practices and religion that bring blessings of good health and high-yielding crops.

70% of Cambodians are dependent on agriculture, but 60% of total arable land were occupied by 301 ELC, equal to 2,196,628 ha of land (Licadho, 2015). Base on Adhoc from 2000- 2013, total of 770,000 people (almost 6% of the total populations) or 6,488 families have been adversely affected by land grabbing from 2000 to 2013 (ADHOC). 22% of the country's surface has been transferred to corporations through various kinds of land concessions, much of it in the uplands where indigenous territories are located provinces. 264,000 IPs of Cambodia are from the north-east regions where poverty incidences (53 % of population compared to 35 % at the national level. (Jeremy Ironside, ILO, 2006). Base on Cambodian land law 2001, the IP's community land is allowed to use and manage land collectively, in order to support IP's communities to use land legally, the government issued sub-decree No.001 to recognize the IP's land registration. The process used to very slow but a bit accelerated in 2014. Up now, 101 of IP's communities were legally received legal entity, however only 18 communities have their land registered with Ministry of Land. The Article 47- 48 of Cambodian Forestry Law grants rights for IPs to manage and use forest collectively. Many forestry sites were established and formally recognized by law, but the important stage which communities require to derive non-timber forest products (ntfps) to subsist their livelihood is needed the management plan. Country wide, around 50 community forestry sites received this ( FA Officer and Cambodian Representative of ASFN reported on 7<sup>th</sup> Dec 2015). Cambodia is the signatories of many UN Conventions including International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), ILO Convention 169, UNDRIP and CEDAW etc by recognizing IP's rights to their land and resources.

Cambodia has rapidly transformed its economy. The rapid growth of the national economy made huge changes for influential corporations to take advantage of the new opportunity in natural resources, through the various forms of ELCs, this caused rampant illegal logging at northeast provinces (researched in 2014-2015 by NGO Consortium, led by NGOF).

In this context, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) has played an important role in the research to determine any positive and negative effects. But there are weaknesses in the application of the EIA, and a lack of civic participation. After the election in July 2014 up now, having increased suppression, and threatened on civil society's involvements and movement in political, social, economic, and cultural rights. The booming economy from the mining and agro-industry sectors has adversely affected the environment and the livelihood of the people living within the impacted areas. Negative effects include issues of economic sources, health, loss of land, wildlife, animal deaths, culture/tradition and loss of sources of subsistence. These arguments are based on direct observations made by NGOs operates in all provinces who have shared such information regularly in the EISEI, NGO Forums and CCC networks bi-monthly meetings.

## 1.2 Ratanakiri Province

Ratanakiri Province is situated in the north-eastern corner of Cambodia bordering Laos to the north and Vietnam to the east. It comprises 11,973km<sup>2</sup> including a 2,000km<sup>2</sup> upland plateau area of fertile red basalt soils in the centre of the Province. In the past Ratanakiri was predominantly comprised by a non-Khmer population consisting of Lao in the lowland areas along the rivers, and highlanders in the forested hills. Now however Ban Lung, the Ratanakiri provincial capital is one of the fastest growing towns in the country largely due to internal migration from lowland provinces (Ehrentraut 2004).

Along with greater government control and influence, plans are being developed to open Ratanakiri up for economic development. In a situation of weak enforcement of national laws and indigenous communities with limited capacity to deal with the rapid changes coming from the outside, these new developments will advantage the already well-off who are most able to take advantage of these new opportunities.

Since the early 1990s, Ratanakiri has been undergoing rapid change with depletion of the forest resources through uncontrolled logging during the 1990s and continuing now, but land clearing and speculation have become especially significant and widespread over the past 7-10 years. The availability of fertile cash cropping soils in Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri has fuelled a trend for Cambodians to relocate to these more favourable areas.

## 1.3 Problem analysis

The immediate challenges faced by indigenous communities in Cambodia are mostly caused by the loss of land and natural resources but other causes are to be considered. As a result, land alienation and other causes have contributed to loss of jobs, impoverished livelihoods and health, loss of opportunity to attend school, and loss of traditional and cultural practices. The poverty of indigenous communities is also related to indigenous peoples, lack of representation in decision-making and in formulating and enforcing policies and laws.

Causes

Causes addressed by NTFP

- Economic competition with imported production techniques

When outsiders settle in the targeted areas, they use to bring along with them lots of exogenous techniques, destabilizing the local markets and multiplying the number of competitors. In the face of that recent situation, communities have very few alternatives to cope with this “unbalanced market” basically with the products they produced locally. “Innovation is the ability to see change as an opportunity, not a threat” may apply in the domain of cutting-edge technologies, it is an understatement to say that assuming the distance that separates communities to investors in terms of technologies, very few alternatives are existing for IP. But still, niche markets provide an opportunity for IPs to develop their economy in a medium term. **This is why NTFP supported the indigenous community’s technical skill and business knowledge by creating the enterprise project through cashew nut production.**

- **Lack of general knowledge by the communities**

Based on CARE 2007 research, only 5% of indigenous communities can speak Khmer language.

The current rate must surely be higher today but still, one of the key leverages consist in developing IPs knowledge of Khmer language, especially towards youth.

Ignoring Khmer language can lead to disastrous situations when an IP representative is requested to thumbprint official letter or documents. In the past, some communities have been lured and signed authorization to dispossess them of their own land.

Illiteracy also prevent IPs to study business skills or to access higher positions on the business market or alternatively to work with NGOs and become civil servants. **Through its Community Development and Empowerment Component, NTFP directly address this issue and look forward to see the IP could do their own business to boost their products and preserved their natural resources.**

- **Lack of skills to generate income**

Business approach is not the same for IP and outsiders. The IP’s perception on marketing or doing business is very strange to them. This assumption can be verified by simply looking at the way transactions are made: the use of scales to weight product is relatively new among IPs. In a similar way, the use of US Dollars, or sometime the simple use of currency, is not the norm for everyone among IP communities. NTFP, through its long experience of working with communities can provide various arguments to support the idea

that remote communities are not well prepared for free trade while Cambodia is currently formalizing its integration into a free trade zone at ASEAN level. **To make up for the shortcomings of knowledge on economic matters, NTFP developed income generating activities, where communities have a chance to develop business skills and a sustainable spirit of entrepreneurship under the CDE component.**

“Indigenous” forests destruction; “Legal” clearing and illegal logging

More and more ELCs are granted in the targeted areas 1, resulting in the cut of valuable natural resources to the profit of the “cash crops” represented by rubber tree, cashew nut plantations.

However, as mentioned in the next chapter, those concessions are too often granted through opaque processes. The indigenous people living in those contested areas have few or no power to defend “their” land because so far, the perimeter where the local natural resources used by the communities are not legally recognized as community land.

**NTFP addresses this issue by providing land title to the affected communities.**

#### **- Grabbing of community land by wealthy and powerful people benefiting of impunity**

In Ratanakiri province, there are reserved forest and land placed under commune authority management but collusion between local authorities and investors lead those land to be sold to the powerful oligarchy. Not only those lands are sold but in addition the area sold is sometimes tampered. Indeed, some powerful people conspired with local authorities and falsified property title. With a little help from authorities, a property title can easily be falsified regarding the area allocated to the title holder. For instance 50 hectares could become 150 or 500 hectares depending where you add the number.

In other cases people just come to clear the forest and to exploit a land without being entitled. When asked why by community activist, workers they say they are paid by elites to clear the land and even sometimes police is here to protect the clearance of the land. In addition, communities are sometimes physically and threaten or mentally harassed when resisting to wealthy of people.

**Under the Community Empowerment and Advocacy Program, NTFP addresses this issue by empowering communities in the investigation and documentation processes in order to prevent such abuses.**

#### **- Poor law enforcement: in particular forest law and land laws**

Not only, lands are sold illegally, but other basic rights are violated on a regular basis. The communities were not informed when their lands are granted to ELC, the communities learned that “their” land have been sold the day bulldozers arrive to clear their land. Each ELC, when potential environmental changes are expected, is supposed to be submitted to an Environmental Impact Assessment EIA. However, NTFP found that in many cases, those EIA have never been conducted. The assessments given by the investors are regularly consisting of “Copy-Paste” from other ELCs IEA, sometimes carried out in very

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different contexts. The organization<sup>2</sup> already found such proof of duplication of EIA conducted to justify the feasibility of clearing land located in Ratanakiri. NTFP supported communities to establish community forestry sites, 4 of them legally recognized by FA and the forest management plan are not sure and often delayed.

#### **- Lack of knowledge of communities regarding IP rights**

Cambodia ratified international agreements that are supposed to protect IP rights. However, very few initiatives have been undertaken by the government to disseminate these basic rights. Even though international organization and supra-national institution have provided funds to the Royal Government of Cambodia in order to raise awareness on existing conventions<sup>3</sup>, there is still a need to pave the way for self-emancipation. NTFP considers that its role is also to raise awareness among IP communities for them to feel confident enough to raise their voice by themselves and face IP rights violations. NTFP is going to address under the Community Empowerment and Advocacy Component (CEA).

#### **- Soil degradation through mono cultivation following forest destruction**

Land impoverishment is a consequence of mono crop cultivation. But mono cultivation itself is a consequence of forest destruction. Mono cultivation involves a massive use of fertilizer and treatment products made of chemical substances. Not only the overuse of chemicals affect the environment when they are used in industrial quantities, but it also influence local practices. In this area, agriculture have followed the so called “agro-ecological” practices for centuries. The impact of recent practices have barely been studied but scientist have demonstrate since decades that the current management consisting of artificially maintaining the soil fertility can lead to an irremediable destruction of the soil fertility<sup>4</sup>.

**By preventing the illegal deforestation (through CEA Component) and through other activities carried out by NTFP, such as Cashew Nut Project on Organic Fertilizer and other pesticide technique through NRM/CDE components.**

#### **- Loss of natural resources leading to economic instability**

Forest and ntfps (bamboo, mushrooms, rattan, resins, malva nut tree<sup>5</sup> ...) are the traditional sources of incomes for IP living in the target areas. Malva nut trees and other endemic crops used to generate lots of revenues for the community and provided them a reliable way to stabilize their livelihood. The reduction of forest area impacts directly the capacity of IP communities to generate income. **By preserving the rights of communities to own a collective forestland, NTFP directly contributes to the economic sustainability of IP**

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<sup>2</sup> :NTFP is a member of Extractive Industry Social Environmental Impact (EISEI), participated to check EIA report at national level.

<sup>3</sup> See chapter one

<sup>4</sup> Glyphosate and sometimes Atrazine (forbidden in most countries in the world) are systematically use for the weeding.

<sup>5</sup> Sterculia lychnophora

## **- Dramatic decrease of “spirit forest” affecting the culture and wellbeing of IPs**

Forest logging reduces the areas where communities use to the worship ancestral spirits. In a long run, the stability of communities is strongly affected, because there is less and less room dedicated to the reverence of such spirits. Not only this affect the communities' well-being but this also endanger the local culture. Loss of identity and ethical values impact dangerously the sustainability of IP. **Through activities consisting in preventing forest overexploitation issues, NTFP also preserve millenary traditions which are the basis of a stable society for thousands of people living in Ratanakiri province. (CDE and NRM Components)**

## **- Inactive services at community level: health, education and public services**

Each of the previously mention sections, caused by the duty bearers do not fulfill their duty and role. Many reasons are to blame: low salaries, no sense of responsibility from the upper echelons, no budget to implement the plan... the list is long. At the end of the day we can stable that very limited services are provided to the communities. Nor at village scale neither at commune level we can expect that public service delivery is going to improve the living conditions of locals. **This is another reason why NTFP supports non formal education as an alternative through the CDE component**

- **Causes not addressed by NTFP**

## **- Outsiders, migrants moving to Ratanakiri**

Those who come to settle in the targeted areas are competitors with the local communities by exercising a continuous pressure on business and livelihood alternatives. Many land have been bought by foreign and national investors from other provinces. Against this background, NTFP are a very little room: without being able to act on the causes, the organization choose to limit its consequences.

## **- Corruption**

Resisting the lure of corruption is a daily endeavour that has to be maintained regardless of what others are doing. But it is also, as pope Francis said, “like sugar: it’s easy to acquire a taste for it but ultimately it is bad for one’s health”. According to transparency international report in 2014, Cambodia is ranked #156 out of 175 countries (6). Thus, NTFP range of action to solve this issue is once more very limited

### **a. Consequences**

1. Increase of poverty
2. Social instability

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.transparency.org/country/#KHM>

3. Communities sell their labor at a very cheap price
4. Loss of identity
5. Increase of environmental pressure and destruction
6. Not enough money to send the kids to school
7. Solidarity fracture
8. Domestic violence and abuses

**Project Goal.....**

**1: Project Goal:** Promote IP's livelihood through improvement of IPs' rights, cashew production and economic development.

**1.1: Project Objective 1:** Strengthen IP legal entities for effective use of community land

**Indicator:** % of legal entity's members applied their knowledge and skill to use land effectively.

**Project Output 1.1:** One need assessment and good practice mapping of IP legal entities.

**Indicator 1:** The assessment report is produced in mid of 2017.

**Indicator 2:** The training curriculum is developed at the end of 2017

**Strategies:**

- The project will hire an independent consultant to conduct need assessment and do mapping the good practice of IP legal entities and land registered communities in Ratanakiri. The assessment's ToR will be comprehensively consulted and established. The selected consultant may seek further comments or idea from other NGOs that work on land registration to improve the ToR before implementation. The consultant will physically visit the 20 target villages to collect information. The field works should be around 20 days.

- Under support and collaboration with NTFP's staff, the consultant will organize a workshop for one day at provincial level for sharing the result of assessment to get inputs, feedbacks and comments from around 35 - 40 participants, those are key committees, and NGOs' representatives. The result of workshop will make the future plan.

- Base on the findings from field assessment, the consultant will develop the manual or training curriculum for support IP legal entities on effectively use of community land.

**Project Output 1.2:** 100 committees of 20 IP legal entities and land registered communities have knowledge and skill on leadership and effective land use for their community.

**Indicator:** 80% out of committee members of 20 IP legal entities increased knowledge and skill on leadership and effective land use for their community at the end of 2019.

**Strategies:** Organize 4 training sessions for 40 members of committees of 20 IP legal entities on leadership, legal frame work and effective land use of community. The training will be conducted 3 times, and each session is for 2 days, at district level. NTFP will work with provincial office and IP's office of Provincial Rural Development to identify experienced and relevant trainers (1 from provincial office, and another IP's office of Provincial Rural Development)

**Project Output 1.3:** 5 models of IP legal entities and land registered communities are developed for learning from other communities.

**Indicator:** % of legal entity members participated to develop and pilot the 5 model.

**Strategies:** CIPO will conduct the selection process at 20 legal entity village at 2 districts, in order to screen 5 IP legal entities. CIPO work with 5 legal entities to strengthen the effective use model of their community land. CIPO will organize 2 times per year of exchange visit for the 5 selected IP legal entities to learn the successful model from other communities outside province. The ongoing coaching and monitoring for legal entities will be periodically conducted by CIPO and NTFP staff to support them to enforce their roles, documentation of good practice and lesson learnt etc. So as to obtain a good learning model, the 5 selected legal entity should hold a learning and reflection platform each year which at least participated by 40 members which including community's representatives from the 5 selected legal entity, CSO7, companies and government. Given the result of learning model will contribute to develop the national strategy for future share.

**Project Output 1.4:** Strategy of national network of IP Legal Entity to be developed by partnership with NGOs/INGOs

**Indicator:** National strategic plan of IP legal entity is developed at the end of 2019.

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<sup>7</sup> : At Ratanakiri province has NGOs working group on land registration. We target this groups.



**Strategies:** CIPO will play role to conduct need assessment of the need of national network of IP legal entity with NGOs and government agencies, to get their inputs, feedbacks, challenges and recommendations. CIPO will analyse the findings and consolidate reports, then convene 2 national meetings to present the findings of possibility to establish national network, which will be joined by 20-25 participants from key legal entity's communities, NGOs, and government. It should strongly have expected that the participants will actively consult and discuss to develop national network strategy paper. While having national network strategy, CIPO will continue to invite donors to join a one-day meeting at national level to present them the concept of national network of legal entity.

## **1.2: Project Objective 2:** Improve productivity of cashew for IP communities

**Indicator :** % of cashew productivity increased per family.

**Project Output 2.1:** A simple booklet on Good Agriculture Practice for cashew is developed for IP farmers.

**Indicator:** % of farmers read and understood the technical of cashew nut.

**Strategies:** Design and develop simple booklet with pictures on good technical of cashew. To do this, we have to find the expert designer to draw pictures related to cashew nut. Later on, prepare half a morning of a one-day write-shop session at provincial level, which will participate by 20 key farmers from 30 target villages of 2 districts. The session held to give opportunity for farmers to study the drawings, whether it is easily understood or not, before publishing the booklets. NTFP will identify the printing shop to get 5,000 booklets printed for distribution to farmers.

**Project Output 2.2:** 100 key farmers from 30 villages act as farmer experts in providing technical services and distributing seedlings to other farmers.

**Indicator:** 50-80% of technical knowledge and skill of key farmers increased.

**Strategies:**

- Project team will establish the criteria to select the target villages in two districts of Ratanakiri, particularly the villages that have cashew nut orchards where most villagers depending their livelihood most on income from cashew nut sale.

- Project team will establish the criteria are to be discreetly identified and screened 100 potential farmers (30 villages x 3-4 key farmers/village) to be farmer experts. Firstly,

staff has to go to all 30 villages disseminate the project, selection criteria before taking 3-4 farmers per village.

- 30 farmers will receive capacity development through 3 sessions of training per year to become key farmers to be cashew farmer experts. We will divide them as 3 groups during training, and per group has 30-33 farmers. The project will facilitate farmers' exchange visit for one week for the 3 group (consisted with 30 members) to Kampong Cham province. NTFP staff will carefully select the good commercial cashew orchards in Kampong Cham to send farmers to visit. Especially, the host orchard owners that have place for farmers to accommodate during the visit.

**Project Output 2.3:** Around 2500 cashew farmers get good service and technique for improving the productivities.

**Indicator:** % of cashew farmers participated in the dissemination sessions, training sessions and meetings.

#### **Strategies:**

- Provide 3 training sessions (per training per day) to develop capacity the key farmers on extension approaches for 30 members of cashew nut farmers from the 30 villages in the two districts of Ratanakiri. These trained farmers will help to do the extension approach to outreach to the other farmers. 100 key farmers should be established and support 30 dollars each for kind of demo farm set-up.

- The project will facilitate to build partnership between farmer experts and service providers of cashew seeds, the use of fertilizers, and annual cost of cashew which include selling and buying cashew product. The meeting is held 3 times per year (1 day per meeting, 10 participant each meeting). It is kind of platform for farmers to interact, and learning with service providers of cashew nut business. It is organized at district level.

- 2 groups of farmers consisted of 50 participants each group, (1 district has 1 group), will regularly hold 3 times of meetings per year to exchange their learning and sharing. The farmers will use the meeting as platform to reflect, and feedback to improve their agricultural practice. It is going to hold at district level.

**Project Output 2.4:** At least 5 commercial cashew seed nurseries to be identified and supported in order them to provide capacity building to key farmers.

**Indicator:** 5 commercial cashew seed nurseries are established and trained.

**Strategies:**

- Project staff will establish criteria and application form to select the 5 commercial nursery producers. The process is to organize a meeting, which will participate by 30 key farmers to get orientation to apply for the 5 potential cashew seed producers. The workshop will be conducted at district level. The 5 selected nursery farmers will then receive capacity building which including the exchange visit for one week at cashew seed producers to Kampong Cham provinces.

- 5 commercial nursery farmers will regularly hold 2 times of meetings per year to exchange their learning and sharing. The 5 farmers will use the meeting as platform to reflect, and feedback to improve their agricultural practice.

**Project Output 2.5:** Around 2 service providers to be supported for improving their service to cashew farmers.

**Indicator:** 2 service providers are identified and selected.

**Strategies:** Project staff will identify input service providers at Banlung town to be partners of the project. The service providers are going to be selected in town, but have to list down and screen only 2. NTFP will consult with ICCO and ACTIS to get more idea about this concept and process. The Support input service providers to provide technical services for 100 key farmers. It is linked with activity of partnership building of Output 2.3.

**6.1.3: Project Objective 3:** Support cashew market for securing the production

**Indicator:** 10% of targeted farmer's income increased from cashew market.

**Project Output 3.1:** Market Assessment, how to develop consolidation of cashew in Ratanakiri.

**Indicator 1:** Market assessment report is produced.

**Strategies:**

- Cashew nut market need assessment will be conducted by ACTIS to understand the production, market demand, price, collection and distribution channels of the cashew nut product as well as to discover challenges and potential solutions for the designing the project intervention in the target areas.
- Senior staff of ACTIS will act as the team leader, s/he will involve in designing the data collection form, coordination field data collection, support data entry and responsible for writing and finalizing the report. Project staff from NTFP are encouraged to join in the study team, as it is much relevant and complement with each other under the project implementation.
- ACTIS team will develop market assessment tools, and then an orientation meeting on the methodologies, tools will be organized for the team members who involve in conducting the cashew nut market assessment. In general, the assessment will be through the secondary data collection and primary data collection, including the interview with different relevant market actors such as cashew nut producers, collectors, stock/wholesalers, retailers and other stakeholders.
- After the data collection in the field, data input and reporting will be conducted. Drafted assessment report will be presented to the project team and relevant stakeholders in order to present the findings as well as to ask for comment and feedback for finalizing the report.
- The input or findings from the market assessment report will be helpful for the project team especially the cashew nut producer groups to prepare their business plans afterward.

**Project Output 3.2:** Quality standards for cashew to be developed and disseminated

**Indicator:** 80% of targeted farmers understood the standard.

**Strategies:**

- Leaflets will be developed as a mean for disseminating the information on cashew nut quality standard required on the market to the producers. This would help the cashew nut producers / cashew nut producer group members to consider about the standard of their cashew nut product if they want to get high price or good market demand.
- To collect information and understanding on the quality standard, ACTIS team will develop checklist to interview different market actors such as cashew nut collectors, wholesalers, exporters (who export cashew nuts to neighbouring countries) as well as other stakeholders (e.g. relevant

institutions, NGOs, etc.) in order to understand the required quality standard to meet the market satisfaction.

- ACTIS will draft the design of the leaflet, then will hire and consult with the printing house for better improvement, design and printing. Some budget will be allocated for the printing. It is expected the leaflet development will be conducted in the second year of the project implementation.
- Besides the leaflets, ACTIS team will provide training to 150 key farmers (15 training groups at commune level x 2 days/training) on quality standard. In addition, follow up visit and mentoring will be further provided to the trained key farmers. It is important to make them understand the quality standard so that they can improve the cashew nut production to meet the market standard, more importantly they will transfer the message on quality standard from farmers to farmers in their respective communities.

**Project Output 3.3:** A collective system to link the products of IP to better markets for cashew products.

**Indicator:** Farmer collective system is established.

**Indicator:** 80% of the producer groups' members understood the collective system

**Strategies:**

- 15 cashew nut producer groups will be formed at the commune level. ACTIS team will organize one 2-day meeting with the participation of approximately 30 participants per meeting in order to set up one cashew nut producer group. Having cashew nut produce groups would enable the farmers to get more negotiation power and market information to negotiate the selling price with collectors/traders. All of these groups will be under the umbrella of the cashew Community collective centre, meaning that cashew nut will be collected from the groups to the centre for classifying, sorting before selling to collectors/traders.
- As mentioned above, one cashew nut community collective centre will be established. The centre will play role as the bridge and will coordinate among the producer groups, prepare production plan, supplying plan of the cashew nuts to markets.
- Representatives / management committee members of the cashew nut producer groups from each target communes will be elected to become the management committee members of the community collective centre. To ensure the effective implementation and management of the centre, the internal regulation will be developed with the participation from community. Clear roles and responsibilities as well as benefit will be discussed and determined by the members. One three-day meeting will be organized to set up internal regulation and selection of community collective centre committee.

It is expected that 45 cashew nut group representatives (3 persons/group x 15 groups x 3 days) will attend the meeting.

- After the establishment of the collective centre, the business plan will be developed for the centre management committee to operate and manage the production and market activities. One 3-day meeting will be organized with the participation from 15 participants, and then ACTIS team will provide trainings on business operation (15 persons x 2 days/training x 3 trainings) and collective system (15 persons x 2 days/training x 3 trainings).
  - Three two-day meetings will be organized for training the CCC on business operation. Main topics will be financial management, record keeping, business plan development and implementation, practical leadership and management, conflict resolution, collection of market information, and so forth.
  - 3 two-day meetings will be organized to discuss the collective systems. Representatives from the cashew nut producer groups will join the meetings to understand the function and arrangement of the collective system. In addition, Cashew nut collectors/traders will be encouraged to join the meeting, as they are business partners for ensuring mutual benefit in the future.
- In addition to the training and meetings mentioned above, ACTIS team will also organize reflection meetings and follow up visit to the target groups. At least 10 reflection meetings and follow up visit to the CCC will be conducted on the regular basis. The reflection meeting aims to give direction, address the challenge and to assist the CCC in preparing plan to move forward. It is to note that the during the follow up visit, ACTIS staff will also monitor the performance of the CCC, finding issues and proposed solutions to the centre and relevant project implementation partners.

### **Proposed Budget:**

#### **Estimated Project Budget**

- 2017: 121,236.28 USD
- 2018: 112,411.48 USD
- 2019: 66,352.24 USD

**Total for 3 year: 300,000 USD**

**Project Period** (January 01, 2017 to January 30, 2019)

**Supported by** ICCO & Kerk in Actie

**Maps of target areas**

**6.1.4: Target Areas: 30 villages, 7 communes<sup>8</sup>, 2 districts, 1 Province.**

**Table 3– Target Areas for Cashew Pilot Activities, 2017-2019**

Province	District	Commune	Village	# Family	# Male	# Fem.	Pop'n
	O'chum	Poy	Kan Saeung	86	155	174	329
	O'chum	Poy	Kreh	63	146	157	303
	O'chum	Poy	Svay	68	147	137	284
	O'chum	Poy	Ta Ngach	94	179	176	355
	O'chum	Poy	Khmaeng	162	295	303	598
	O'chum	Poy	Krala	182	387	329	716
	O'chum	Poy	Kong Koy	45	90	92	182
	O'chum	Kalai	Kalai Muoy	120	231	234	465
	O'chum	Kalai	Kalai Pir	191	398	383	781
	O'chum	Kalai	Kalai Bei	131	280	269	549
	O'chum	O'chum	O' chum	143	331	345	676
	O'chum	O'chum	Tharang Chorong	136	272	270	542
	O'chum	O'chum	Tharang Svay	188	411	373	784
	O'chum	O'chum	L'eun Chorong	93	241	225	466
	O'chum	O'chum	Tang Pleng	110	175	222	397
	O'chum	O'chum	Tang Kror Pou	199	435	407	842
	O'chum	La Ork	La Ork	191	362	352	714
	O'chum	La Ork	Koun / Koug	125	231	241	472
	O'chum		Phum Pir	165	331	343	674
	Veun Sai	Kaoh Peak	Phak Nam	370	934	817	1,751
	Veun Sai	Kaoh Peak	Khun	147	374	380	754
		Kok Lak	Lameuy	128	264	280	544
			Rork	135	325	324	649
			Lalai	77	187	217	404

<sup>8</sup> : Poy, Kalai, Koh Peak, Ochum, Laork

Province	District	Commune	Village	# Family	# Male	# Fem.	Pop'n
	O'chum	Poy	Kan Saeung	86	155	174	329
	O'chum	Poy	Kreh	63	146	157	303
	O'chum	Poy	Svay	68	147	137	284
			Trak	51	121	142	263
		Kachoun	Kachoun Krom	99	240	223	463
			Kachoun Leu	93	265	314	579
			Vorng	48	124	130	254
			Vay	34	68	75	143
			Team Leu	81	174	191	365
<b>Total est. =</b>	<b>2 District</b>	<b>7 Commune</b>	<b>30 Villages</b>	<b>3755</b>	<b>8173</b>	<b>8125</b>	<b>16298</b>

### 1.5: Beneficiaries:

Direct:

- CLT's committee: 100 (15-25 females)
- Family Nursery: 5
- Cashew Nut Key Farmers: 100 ( 20-40 females)

Indirect: 16, 698 (8,125 females) population.

### Project's Methodology

In order to achieve projects' goal, objective and results, the following methodologies will be employed:

#### 6.2.1: Selection of target villages and community's representatives

- Select the new 25 villages, which have cashew nut farms for the project's operation.
- Select the villages, which are members of community forestry sites.
- Select the villages, which their villages' land were collectively registered.
- Select the villages, which already received legal entity