

**Project Title:** Community's Rights and Mining Impact (CRaMI)

## **1- BACKGROUN AND PROBLEM ANALYSIS**

### **1.1- SUMMARY OF CONTEXTUALIZATION**

Democracy in Cambodia is moving backward, while CSO working space is shrinking because of political tension, which led to dissolution of a main opposition party. Some NGOs have been put in black 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 are very strict, given to many media outlets (Around 27 Radios and 1 newspaper, Cambodia Daily) were closed in 2017. At the end of 2018, while there are strong international pressures, mainly from EU to remove the EBA, the ruling party has begun to release some politicians, NGOs staff, journalists, and land rights activist. Furthermore, in order 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. On 4<sup>th</sup> Dec 2018, based on Radio Free Asia, the government is planning to raise ban for 118 politicians to rejoin political life.

The rapid growth of the national economy made huge changes for corporations engaged in natural resources development, including land and forest concessions, and particularly mining for gold, gems, bauxite, and oil and gas. Presently, there are 267<sup>1</sup> big Cambodian and foreign companies that are investing in the mining resources of Cambodia, for which the government issued licenses to spur national economic development. It is remarkable; the value of mining projects approved by the Cambodian Development Councils (CDC) has grown from 181 million dollars in 2005 to 403 million dollars in 2006.<sup>2</sup>

Cambodia is rich in unexploited natural resources, which has attracted the attention of many investors, as resource demands have increased regionally and globally. Exploration on results on land and under water, coupled with Government's granting of legal licenses to explore and operate, and has fostered increased activity. Other companies, not having corporate status, have explored as well. It is expected that in 2015, approximately 20 mining companies<sup>3</sup> are going to begin their extractions in the north-eastern provinces of Cambodia.

In this context, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process has played an important role in the research to determine any positive and negative effects. But

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<sup>1</sup> : <https://archive.opendevdevelopmentcambodia.net/company-profiles/concessions-of-mining/>

<sup>2</sup>:[http://www.ccc-cambodia.org/downloads/research-report/Round20\\_Mining\\_Study\\_Final\\_Report\\_Oct2010\\_Revised\\_Kh.pdf](http://www.ccc-cambodia.org/downloads/research-report/Round20_Mining_Study_Final_Report_Oct2010_Revised_Kh.pdf)

<sup>3</sup><http://www.voanews.com/khmer-english/news/economy-business/a-40-2010-03-18-voa7-90235907.html>

<sup>3</sup><http://www.tourismcambodia.com/travelguides/provinces/preah-vihear/geography.htm>

there are weaknesses in the application of the EIA, and a lack of civic participation. The booming economy from the mining sector has adversely affected the environment and the livelihood of the people living within the impacted areas. Negative effects include issues of health, loss of land, wildlife, animal deaths, and loss of sources of subsistence<sup>4</sup>.

## **1.2- RATIONALE AND JUSTIFICATION**

Preah Vihear is one of the provinces being drastically sustained to this threat which will provide the “missing voice” for IP of target villages at an opportune time in their history. The marginalized communities, especially indigenous people, who subsist by the natural resources are at great risk of being forcibly deprived of their resources and not received any compensation to the loss of their land and livelihoods, let alone their cultures. The Preah Vihear has seven districts<sup>3</sup> which its boundaries adjacent to the Thailand and Lao PDR to the North, Stung Treng province to the East, Kampong Thom province and Siem Reap province to the South and Oddar Meanchey province to the West. This province has vast of natural resources such as forest land and mineral under the ground. Major of indigenous are Koy and Por, but among Koy ethnicity has other seven different names such as Koy Antrue, Koy Ork, and Koy Ompor etc. and most of them living in the remote areas. The community’s lives are connected with natural resources with nearby communities. Normally, they enter to jungle to collect non-timber forest’s products ranging from resin, fishing, go hunting and some areas dig gold mining for daily livelihood.

Recently, there are many national and foreign companies are doing investment in Cambodia, in total there are 286 Economic land Concession in entire of Cambodia. In these numbers, 26 economic land concession and 49 mining companies are operating at Preah Vihear province since 2009 up to now.<sup>5</sup>

Most of all companies invested on the sector of agro industry such as rubber and pepper plantation. These investments affected the community livelihood, because most of the indigenous communities are living attached with natural resources around their communities.

Most indigenous community at Rovieng district depends on rice production, collect non-timber forest products and gold mining exploration as a major livelihood mainstay. Nowadays, big parts of those areas were granted to many companies and the oligarchies illegally grabbed the land and clear forest to sell to outsiders. In Rumdeng village, a new split village, which before the area was Trapang Tim village in Rumtum commune. These communities entirely lost their collective land, which

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<sup>4</sup> : [It is shared in the EISEI National Network at all every quarter. It is available with EISEI secretariat.](#)

<sup>5</sup> : <https://archive.opendevlopmentcambodia.net/company-profiles/concessions-of-mining/>

they used to dig it traditionally. It affected the communities' paddy field, shifting cultivation and non-timber forest products, especially resin tree which generated much income for communities. Whereas, another source of income in which the local used to make from gold mining was lost, given those areas had been taken for private companies:

## **Key threats:**

### **I. Mineral Company:**

Delcom Cambodia PTF.LTD, office based at # 7, st. 564, Sangkat Beoung Keng Kong 1, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Pehn. It has exploration license, No 487 on authorizing Liberty Mining International Pty.Ltd to conduct Metallic Ores Exploration on the size of land 162 km<sup>2</sup>, based at Phnom Dek areas (Phnom Lung), Trapaingtim village, Romtom commune, Rovieng district, Preah Vihear province. There are 26 families live at Romdeng and Phnom Dek areas, and their 127.50 hectares of rice farm fields were grabbed by Delcom Company.

Ruy Feng (Cambodia) International Company Limited is in Mlu Prey Pir, Sangkae Pir commune, Chhaeb district, Preah Vihear province. The purpose of investment is rubber plantation and agro-industrial on 8,841 hectares of lands. This company has flowed the polluted waste from the sugar cane industry to the river. There are 617 families and 3575 populations in two communes (Mlu Prey Pir and Sangkae Pir) use the water from that river and they will be affected. In May 2018, there were fishes died in that river and cattle died after drank water.

### **II. Private illegal mineral diggers:**

There are more small private mineral diggers in Romdeng and Phnom Lung areas such as:

- Mr. Chi, Vietnamese has started mining since 2012 on the 20 hectares of land at Chanbok Baraing Mountain. He bought 4 hectares of land from the community at Romdeng and 16 hectares were grabbed on the mountain's land.
- Ms. Hun Seng Ny, Khmer has started mining since 2015 on the size of land 5 hectares at Phnom Lung. She bought 3 hectares of the land from Mr. Ron Ren and 2 hectares from Chhith Yi who live at Romdeng.
- Mr. Cheng, Vietnamese started mining on 10 hectares of land at Tatiev mountain in 2015.
- There were two groups of miners (Chinese) are digging mineral at Phnom Lung areas, but the community did not know the size of land.
- There were two groups of miners from Kampong Thom province to hire the community's lands for mining at Romdeng area.

- There were 11 families who live in Romdeng area, and mining on their own lands.

All the above small private mineral diggers still have continued operating in Romdeng areas and including two new small private mineral diggers (Mr. Pok and Mr. Min Chanthol from Mondol Kiri province) have started mining since August 2018. Both of them always used to explode the stone to make noise and dust to community.

They damaged environment and water resources were caused to cattle and human died at Romdeng areas. Kuoy indigenous people at Phnom Dek village are concerned about no good water and worry about the water has poisons.

All these information collected from MFPs and community miners. The private illegal mineral diggers do not well keep the waste disposal from mining that were affected to the community's health.

It is hard to find any information about companies' mining activities, those companies' identity, and whether its license real or not. They just know they are from Vietnam, and China etc. They are the powerful elite groups in Cambodia. The communities don't know how much the companies' annual income. The communities are scared through pressure when they asked information about the companies. The communities were not informed or consulted about these mining companies. In Ruos Ruan commune, a villager stood up to mobilize their communities to confront the PNT companies that taken their farm lands. In 2016, he was accused in connection with instigation the community to cause criminal and was apprehended by the court of Preah Vihear province. The commune chief of Romtum never welcomes NGOs work, especially NGOs that work on land, forest, mining and IP's rights. He often reported to district authorities and publicly speak that NTFP is the opposed NGO. In commune, there are many local and private companies are digging mine under protection of local authorities and soldiers.

The GUANGXI NONFERROUS METAL GROUP CO. Ltd was referred from Kenetic Resource co, Ltd in 18 December 2009 for exploration, and it is based in Koh Keo and Phnom Thmor areas in Rovieng district, Preah Vihear province. Regarding EIA report from CES CO, Ltd Company in 2015, this company has 16 km<sup>2</sup> (14 km<sup>2</sup> at Koh Keo and 2 Km<sup>2</sup> at Phnom Thmor) for exploration activities.

The populations that were affected by this company such as:

- 1- Bak Kdoung village, Robieb commune has 34 families and 68 hectares of rice fields and farms.
- 2- Oh village, Robieb commune has 6 families and 21 hectares of rice fields and farms.

- 3- Balhal village, Reak Reay commune has 28 families and 83 hectares of rice fields and farms.
- 4- Bos village, Reak Reay commune has 12 families and 28 hectares of rice fields and farms.
- 5- Doung village, Reak Reay commune has 29 families and 62 hectares of rice fields and farms.

*Total 109 families and 262 hectares of rice fields and farms were affected in 2 communes by GUANGXI NONFERROUS METAL Company.*

The Golden Resource Development Co. Ltd based in Chheb 1 commune, Chheb district, Preah Vihea province (This company has license for exploration). This company overlaps 2596 hectares with Krasaing Community Forest (Krasaing village, Chheb 1 commune) and overlap 5157 hectares with Chheb Keut Community Forest (Chheb Keut village, Chheb 1 commune). 522 families and 2352 populations were affected with the Golden Resource Development Co.Ltd. Most of Community members depend on Non-timber forest products from the community Forests.

The TPB-TV Development Co. Ltd Company locates in Romdos commune, Rovieng district, Preah Vihear province. (This company has license for exploration). It was affected 190 hectares of rice paddy and farm fields of 278 families. This company is doing the marble stones extraction. They usually put TNT to explode the stone, which made strong banging noise, strong vibration and dusty. There are 1,107 families and 4,268 populations in this commune will be affected their health.

The NGOs' working space in Preah Vihear province is encountering even strict restriction. Especially, the NGOs work on sensitive issues such as on land, forest, mining and community's rights. They are dictated to ask permission or so-called missionary letter. It is difficult to rally people to do any dissemination activities in light of current political context in 2018. Police deploys surveillance tactic on community's activists' movement to take part in social development work, despite of education or agricultural activities. In Nov 2017, the MFP's members were inquired about their traveling movement from their home villages. The district and commune authorities in Chheab district are very watchfully following any NGOs presence in their district territory.

This project is designed to contribute to reducing the community's poverty which their rights to natural resources have been violated.

In this tense political context, NTFP will prepare our working strategies a following:

- Increase collaboration with local authorities such as keep them informed 3 days before doing any activities in the target villages.
- Invite the local authorities to join the events, example meeting, and workshops.

- Promote communities to lead work by themselves.
- Strengthen the NGO networking.
- Regularly report to district and provincial authorities quarterly.
- Reduce community's activity rally.
- In every session should create internal rule/safeguard (no political talk, banning participants to attack politician or people's name).
- Continue meeting with small group.

## **2- OVERVIEW OF NTFP**

### **2.1 BACKGROUND**

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) is a local NGO founded in 1996 and based in Ratanakiri Province, North East (NE) Cambodia. NTFP was registered with the Ministry of Interior of the Royal Government of Cambodia in March 2007. NTFP has been operating in Ratanakiri province for more than 15 years, to support the indigenous people to secure their rights to access to their land and natural resources, which is the vital mainstay of their daily subsistence.

NTFP had conducted the feasibility study back in Preah Vihear in 2012. The reason which inflicted NTFP to do the study because it was found that the communities in Rovieng district faced serious issue about the impact of mining from companies and powerful people. They lost income which they used to generate from traditional mineral digging as companies and powerful people encroached. NTFP found that no any NGOs in Preah Vihear permanently support the communities this sector. In July 2013, NTFP received fund from NPA to operate in Preah Vihear. The office is based in Taing Trork village, Robeab commune, Rovieng district, Preah Vihear province.

### **2.2 VISION AND MISSION**

#### **VISION**

For Indigenous Peoples of Cambodia, they possess the abilities and knowledge to exercise their human rights. By effectively participating in social development, land use management, and preservation of natural resources, Indigenous Peoples can implement sustainable livelihood activities while maintaining cultural identity. Through their resiliency to change, adaption to modernity and environmental degradation, Indigenous Peoples can thrive for the next generations to come.

#### **MISSION**

To develop the capacity and facilitate the collaboration of activities those provide support on rights and regulations for marginalized communities. In particular our target beneficiaries are Indigenous Peoples, rural poor women, men and children of Cambodia. Our activities will promote their livelihoods through education of the use

and preservation of sustainable natural resources while enhancing their National identity.

### **3- THE PROJECT**

#### **PROJECT GOAL**

The community's rights are legally recognized to manage and use their natural resources traditionally to promote their livelihood.

#### **EXPECTED OBJECTIVES & INDICATOR**

**OBJECTIVE 1:** Strengthen community's solidarity and cohesive.

##### **Key Indicators:**

- 10% of 86 members (33 females) of MFP at 3 communes in Romoniy Russ Ruan and Rum Tom are able to apply their skills/knowledge, to articulate basic article of related laws and policies.
- 60 % of 27 new members of MFP at Romdos commune in Rovieng district and Mlu Prey Pir and Sangkae Pir communes in Chhaeb district are able to apply their skills/knowledge, to articulate basic article of related laws and policies.
- Increased 10 % of 11326 (=1132 persons), 600 persons of new target groups that was extended (Robieb, Reak Reay and Chhaeb 1 communes) in 2018 and 640 persons of new target groups will be extended (Romdos, Mlu Prey Pir and Sangkae Pir communes) in 2019. Total 2372 populations' participation in NTFP activities in target areas.

**OBJECTIVE 2:** Improve the community's understanding and knowledge on related laws, policies and skill to advocate and dialogue the local authorities and government agencies for legal recognition on community's rights to manage and use traditionally, including rights related with mining.

##### **Indicator:**

- At least 1 complaint letters (on mining or land) were lodged to concerned government agencies by communities.
- At least 30 % of 400 students (=120) at secondary levels at grade 9 for 7 communes in Rumneiy, Ruos Roan, Romtom, Reaksmei, Romdos, Chhaeb 1, and Sangkae Pir are able to share information and participate in social activities.
- At least 70 % of 40 authorities (=28), (village chiefs and commune councils) from 31 villages and 9 communes (Romniey, Ruos Roan, Romtom, Reak Reay, Robieb, Romdos, Chhaeb 1, Mlu Prey Pir and Sangkae Pir have knowledge and skills related to FPIC, EIA and mining laws and apply their knowledge and skills with communities.

## **KEY STRATEGIES ACTIVITIES AND WORKING APPROACH**

**Objective 1:** Strengthen community's solidarity and cohesive.

### **Activity 1.1:** Mobilize existing community

- Share information to all members of Mining Focal Person at 9 communes in the 4 quarterly meetings at NTFP office.
- Link various communities' representatives to the affected communities. Invite the experienced activist from Boeng Koeun Phal and other villages to share experiences every quarterly meeting in term of their community's strength and strong mobilization to confront the encroachment from outsider.
- Establish community reporting mechanism, in a quarterly meeting, from one village to another village when issues arose by selecting one or two MFPs as a key person per each village (31 villages) for communicating each other..
- In case the meeting with all members of Mining Focal Person at 9 communes could not conduct, NTFP will change to conduct orientation to community to use Facebook to share information through Messenger or meeting with community in small group at their farms.

**Expected result:** The community has solidarity. They are able to help each other to protect their community's members in awake of violation on land, forest, mining and rights.

### **Activity 1.2:** Link community network with other community networks in province and national levels.

- Facilitate the community's representatives to participate and support 2 level of network; meeting at provincial level and 4 times at national level. (These activities no need budget. It is often reimbursed by NGOs at national level)
- Prepare 2 cases of mining issues and land grabbed for documentation to share at the provincial and national network meetings.

**Expected result:** The community's concerns about issues of mining, issue of land grabbed and issue of forest violation are heard by top leaders.

### **Activity 1.3:** Organize quarterly meetings with MFP.

- Hold 4 quarterly meetings participate by 31 members of MFP. NTFP invite one representative of MFP per village from Romniey, Romtom, Ruos Roan, Robieb, Reak Reay, Chhaeb 1, Romdos, Mlu Prey Pir and Sangkae Pir communes (new communes Romdos, Mlu Prey Pir and Sangkae Pir). The meeting is a platform for communities to:



- ✓ Report activities they did in quarter;
- ✓ Share or raise issues transpired in their communities, and identify solution altogether.
- ✓ Share experiences and lessons learnt.
- ✓ Prepare next plan.
- ✓ NTFP staff review minute recording/report writing and the roles and task responsibility for MFP.
- ✓ NTFP staffs update new information or situation will happen in Cambodia.
- In case, the authorities do not allow 31 members of MFPs from 9 communes for gathering to conduct the meeting at one place, NTFP has planned to invite only 9 MFPs (1 MFP per commune) to conduct the meeting at NTFP office. Members of MFPs will conduct the meeting by themselves at commune level, before the representatives of MFP will attend the quarterly meeting with other members. They will share the issues to other MFP members, after the big groups meeting.

**Expected result:**

- ✓ The members of MFP are able to update, report, raise issues, make next plan and find common solutions.
- ✓ 31 MFPs attend the meetings.
- ✓ The meetings are conducted as per plan.
- ✓ Has clear plan for next quarter.
- ✓ The members of MFP will improve their capacity to organize meetings.
- ✓ The members of MFP share experiences lesson learnt.

**Activity 1.4:** Produce community documentation and record: (Video training)

- Coach 9 members of MFP (one MFP per village (new village) , 4 MFPs from Romdos, 2 MFPs from Mlu Prey Pir and 3 from Sangkae Pir commune) to write simple story of change, how to observe cases happened in the field, how to interview and to photo.
- Support the MFP to prepare plan to collect information to write story or documentation.
- Produce videos about the impact of mercury and chemical substances for mining and other issues in the community.

**Expected result:**

- ✓ At least 2 stories of changes are developed.
- ✓ At least 2 documentations about mining and land issues were compiled.
- ✓ The members of MFP will increase skill to write story and document.
- ✓ At least one video of mining and land issues was developed for document.
- ✓ Video will be used for show in dissemination with communities and students or share to donor and or national network.

**Activity 1.5:** MFP participates in Quarterly commune meetings

NTFP facilitate 2 MFPs per commune to attend the quarterly meeting with commune councils at 9 communes.

**Expected result:**

- ✓ 18 members (2 per commune) of MFP regularly participate in Quarterly commune meeting at 9 communes.
- ✓ To update their activities and share the community concerns to local authorities.
- ✓ To find the common solution with authorities.
- ✓ To increase collaboration with authorities and avoid misunderstanding of MFPs' activities.

**Objective 2:** Improve the community's understanding and knowledge on related laws, policies and skill to advocate and dialogue the local authorities and government agencies for legal recognition on community's rights to manage and use traditionally, including rights related with mining.

**Activity 2.1:** Establish new MFP at new target areas.

- NTFP staff establish 3 MFPs per village (new target areas for Romdos commune has 4 villages in Rovieng district, Mlu Prey Pir commune has 2 villages and Sangkae Pir commune has 3 villages in Chhaeb district).
- Invite authorities and including commune councils to attend the meeting.
- Invite the communities (men, women, youths) to vote for selecting the MFPs.
- Conduct a haft day meeting per village to select MFP and establish the internal rules.
- This activity will be done in January or February 2019 in each village.

**Expected result:**

- ✓ 27 MFP will be established from 9 villages.
- ✓ Internal rules will be developed.

**Activity 2.2:** Assess communities and key community's knowledge and skill and assessment the students' knowledge and skills.

- NTFP staff and 2 members of MFP conduct the assessment of the key community's knowledge and skills at 2 villages in Romdos commune in Rovieng district. One village in Mlu Prey Pir commune and one village in Sangkae Pir commune in Chhaeb district. Plan to interview 96 interviewees, 80 villagers (20 villagers per village), 12 members of MFP, and 4 authorities. NTFP plans to conduct an assessment at only 4

villages, because the other 5 villages' situation is similar to the other 4 villages. Those villages are adjacent from one to another. That's why NTFP decided it as sampling to do the assessment.

- NTFP staff and 2 members of MFP conduct the assessment the students' knowledge and skills related to the impact of chemical substances and mercury for mining and social media (Facebook, YouTube etc.). NTFP plans to interview 40 students (20 students per school at Thnorl Kong and Sangkae Pir). These activities will be done in January 2019.

**Expected result:**

- ✓ The project will have report about the MFP members, communities and local authorities' knowledge before starting. (New target villages).
- ✓ The project will have report about the students' knowledge and skills before project starting.

**Activity 2.3:** Train the Mining focal persons on impact of chemical substances and mercury use for mining, facilitation skills, Free Prior informed and consent (FPIC), Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and Corporative Social Responsible (CSR) and the Roles of commune councils.

- NTFP staffs provide one training session per year to 27 new MFPs (12 MFPs from Romdos commune, 6 MFPs from Mlu Prey Pir commune and 9 MFPs from Sangkae Pir commune. The first session is on the topics of **facilitation skills, PFIC, EIA, impact of chemical substances and mercury use for mining**. It will be taken place for two-day training in the February 2019 in NTFP office.
- NTFP staffs provide training to 51 MFPs (24 MFPs established in 2018 (6 MFPs from Robieb commune, 9 MFPs from Reak Reay commune and 9 MFPs from Chhaeb 1 commune) and 27 MFPs will be established in 2019 (12 MFPs from Romdos commune, Rovieng district, 6 MFPs from Mlu Prey Pir commune and 9 MFPs from Sangkae Pir commune Chhaeb district). The topics of training are such as **Corporative Social Responsible (CSR)** and the **Roles of commune councils**. It will be taken place for two-day training in March 2019 at NTFP office. NTFP staffs prepare training schedule, pre-and post-tests and materials, including picture.
- NTFP staffs do not need to provide training to the old 86 MFPS (33 females) from 3 communes (Romniey, Romtom and Ruos Roan communes). NTFP staffs only follow up and monitor their activities.

**Expected result:**

- ✓ 27 new members of MFP attend the two training sessions and 51 MFPs attend the one training session.
- ✓ The members of MFP received knowledge and skills from %.....% ( in pre-test and post- tests)
- ✓ Report about progress in terms of knowledge and skills of members of MFP are available for measuring.

**Activity 2.4:** Train authorities (Village chiefs and commune councils) on Free Prior informed and consent (FPIC) and Environment Impact Assessment (EIA).

- NTFP hires trainers to provide training on FPIC and EIA to 31 village chiefs and 9 commune councils in NTFP’s target areas. Providing one training session to 40 authorities per year in May 2019 at district level

**Expected result:**

- ✓ 40 authorities (village chiefs and commune councils) attend one training session.
- ✓ The authorities received knowledge and skills from %....(in pre-test and post-test).
- ✓ NTFP increases good collaboration with local authorities.
- ✓ Authorities understand the importance of PFIC and EIA process for their communities.

**Activity 2.5:** *Train MFP members on media through Facebook and YouTube.*

- NTFP cooperates with World Vision staff to conduct training on the media through Facebook and YouTube to total 27 members of MFP (new MFPs): 12 MFPs from Romdos commune in Rovieng district, 6 MFPs from Mlu Prey Pir commune and 9 MFPs from Sangkae Pir commune in Chhaeb district Preah Vihear province. This session will be held for one day in NTFP-office in March 2019.

**Expected result:**

- ✓ 27 Members of MFPs attend training.
- ✓ The members of MFP received knowledge and skill from %.....% ( in pre-test and post- test)
- ✓ Report about progress in terms of knowledge and skill of members of MFP is available for measuring.

**Activity 2.6:** *Disseminate the **impact on mercury use for mining** with community members.*

- NTFP do not conduct dissemination ( as big groups) to the communities at Romniey and Ruos Roan communes (Romniey received dissemination from 2013 and Ruos Roan from 2014). NTFP continues

to follow up MFPs' activities such as conducting dissemination one to one or small groups and collecting information on other issues happen in their communities.

- *NTFP phased out the Community Mining Group (CMG) and Community Social Contribution Fund in Phnom Dek village, Romniey commune, Rovieng district. The community can run these activities by themselves. NTFP only follow up their activities and support the technical if they need.*
- The members of MFP in collaboration with village chief and commune councils will gather communities to join the dissemination sessions on impact of mercury use for mining to 6 villages in Romtom commune. MFPs conduct dissemination (big groups) one session per village, per year. The big group session will be held in April 2019. MFP will provide dissemination one to one and small groups very each month. Total of new participants are 1132 persons per year for three communes (Romniey, Rous Roan and Romtom communes).
- The members of MFP in collaboration with village chief and commune councils to conduct one session of dissemination on impact of mercury use for mining to 8 villages (2 villages in Robieb commune, 3 villages in Reak Reay commune and 3 villages in Chhaeb 1 commune). These sessions will be held in April 2019. MFP will provide dissemination one to one and small groups very each month. *Total of new participants are 600 persons per year.*
- The members of MFP in collaboration with village chief and commune councils to conduct two sessions of dissemination on impact of mercury use for mining to 9 villages (4 villages in Romdos commune, 3 villages in Sangkae Pir commune and 2 villages in Mlu Prey Pir commune). These sessions will be held in April 2019 and October 2019. MFP will provide dissemination one to one and small groups very each month. *Total of new participants are 640 persons per year*

**Expected result:**

- ✓ The community's members will understand about the impact of mercury use for mining.
- ✓ The community's members will understand about the health issues.
- ✓ One session will be held for Romtom, Robieb, Reak Reay and Chhaeb 1 communes.
- ✓ Two sessions will be held for Romdos, Sangkae Pir and Mlu Prey Pir communes.
- ✓ 2372 community members attend dissemination.

**Activity 2.7:** *Train the students at secondary schools on Facebook and YouTube.*

NTPF collaborate with World Vision staff to provide training to the 100 students at four secondary schools (Reaksmei-Reak Reay, Chhaeb, Thnorl Kong and Sangkae Pir secondary schools). Conduct one session per each school. 25 students x 4 schools =100 students (with only students at grade 9). This session will be held at the secondary school levels in February 2019. NTPF do not train to the students at secondary schools of Ruos Roan, Chi-Oak, Trapaitim and Phnom Dek. These secondary schools started training sessions from 2017. NTPF keep following up their activities.

**Expected result:**

- ✓ 100 students receive training on media through Facebook and YouTube and understand how to use it and are able to share the social activities to teams.
- ✓ 1 training session is conducted per year at each school.

**Activity 2.8: *Conduct dissemination with students at secondary schools on the impact of mercury use for mining.***

- NTPF staff and MFP members will collaborate with school directors and education of district chiefs to conduct dissemination on the impact of mercury use for mining with the students at secondary schools. NTPF extend to 2 secondary schools (Thnorl Kong and Sangkae Pir). Thnorl Kong secondary school in Romdos commune in Rovieng district and Sangkae Pir secondary school at Sangkae Pir commune in Chhaeb district. MFP will provide dissemination to 400 students at grade 9 only for 7 secondary schools.
- MFP will provide two sessions of dissemination to 71 students (new target students) at Thnorl Kong and Sangkae Pir secondary schools per year. These sessions will be held in March and May 2019.
- MFP will provide one session of dissemination 329 students (old target students) at Phnom Dek, Trapaingtum, Reaksmei-Reak Reay, Ruos Roan and Chhaeb secondary schools. This session will be held in March 2019. NTPF has phased out Chi-Oak secondary school, because this year has small amount of students.

**Expected result:**

- ✓ 400 students receive dissemination on the impact of mercury use for mining.
- ✓ 2 sessions are conducted per school and per year for Thnorl Kong and Sangkae Pir secondary schools.
- ✓ One session is conducted per school and per year for Phnom Dek, Trapaingtum, Reaksmei-Reak Reay, Ruos Roan and Chhaeb secondary schools.
- ✓ At 60 % of 400 students understand relate to impact of mercury use for mining.

**Activity 2.9:** Monitor, coach, mentor and support for mining focal person to implement their own work.

- Project staff will prepare plan to monitor, follow up, mentor and coach the members of MFP.
- 2 of NTFP project staff conduct regularly field support for MFP 2 times a month.
- Link 2 members of MFP to help NTFP staff so that they could learn on job practice.

**Expected result:**

Mining focal persons' capacity is improved and able to apply their skills at the field.

**Activity 2.10:** Conduct the participatory action research, PAR by focal persons.

- Participatory action research (PAR) has arisen out of concerns that traditional research designs have often helped maintain power relations of inequality. PAR involves all relevant parties in actively examining together current action (which they experience as problematic) in order to change and improve it. It is designed to promote active involvement in every stage of the research of those who have traditionally been the subject of the research project. PAR is ideally by the local people and for the local people. It is designed to address specific issues identified by local people, and the results are directly applied to local problems. PAR proceeds through cycles, starting with reflection on action, and proceeding to new action which is then further researched. PAR Researchers and the community start with the identification of major issues, concerns and problems, initiate research, originate action, learn about this action and proceed to a new research and action cycle. Outcomes are very difficult to predict from the outset, challenges are sizeable and achievements depend to a very large extent on researcher's commitment, creativity and imagination".
- Support youth's members to conduct PAR on mining, forest and land issues.
- The purpose of PAR is to develop youth's capacity in analysis skill, to identify issues, and to facilitate community participatory action in order to find solution in the communities in the cycle stage, until the solution is found.

**Expected Result:**

- ✓ Youth obtained skill to do PAR.
- ✓ Youth will gain analysis skill.
- ✓ Set up the projects.
- ✓ Keep documentation for share to the authorities or NGOs, if they need it.

**Activity 2.11:** Mobilize and facilitate support communities whose their lands affected by mining companies, to advocate and debate with local authorities and companies, at 9 communes in Rovieng and Chhaeb districts. Support the affected communities to collect evidence including pictures, and proofs.

- Support the affected community individual so that s/he will mobilize other communities to support their communities.
- NTFP and other NGOs will advise, refer and support the affected communities to other communities, NGOs and government agencies.

**Expected result:** 2 cases a year are supported.

**Activity 2.12:** Organize 4 Forums (2 forums with community and 2 forums with students) about the impact of Mining Corporation on environment and impact of use chemical substance or mercury for mineral extraction.

- MFPs collaborate with authorities (village, commune, district chiefs) and school directors and education of district chiefs to conduct the forums.
- MFP's members prepare plan to organize two forums with community members and two forums with the students. They will be held in the May9and October 2019.
- Participate by 100 participants for each forum including 25 members of MFP. MFP will invite 1 commune chief, 2 village chiefs, district chief, 2 from Mining Department, health department and 5 NGOs (OPKC, Adhoc, PKH, DPA and World Vision).
- Participate by 100 students and including teachers per each forum.
- If the authorities do not allow conduct the community forums. NTFP and MFP plan to conduct workshops. MFPs invite department of mining and energy and department of health to be the presenters to present on the impact of Mining Corporation and impact of use chemical substance or mercury for mineral extraction.

**Expected result:**

- ✓ The communities are able to organize two forums per year.
- ✓ The communities share and speak up their concerns to outsiders;
- ✓ Learn knowledge and information from government and NGOs about any related policies.
- ✓ The students share their concerns to outsiders and learn knowledge from them.

**Activity 2.13:** Actively participated NGOs at national level such as NGO Forum, EISEI to influence change the government policies related on mining, natural resources management and community's rights.

- NTFP staff including ED, and Program Coordinators will regularly join NGOs at national level through workshops, meetings and forum. The



participation will produce different purposes, first is to get new knowledge's of related policies, and laws both national and international level, secondly is to keep the NGOs at national level abreast in terms of concerns of communities, and third is to join the NGOs at national level to advocate the government for policy and laws improvement/enforcement.

- Seek support from Adhoc, EISEI, NGO Forum and donor for any threat or accusation from local authorities for the affected communities (Address risk).

**Expected result:**

- ✓ Share and update information among network NGOs and other communities.
- ✓ Create strong voice to pose influence the national government on any sort of advocacy negotiation, and campaign.
- ✓ Join statements on Extractive Industry and Impact on Environment.
- ✓ Developed capacity of NTFP staff and members of mine focal person.
- ✓ The members of mine focal person/key communities had platform at national to speak up or share their concerns.

**Activity 2.14:** Take the sample of the soil and water for laboratory to find toxic.

NTFP cooperates with Mining and Energy Department take water and soil from mining areas at Romdeng and Phnom Lung to labor at Phnom Penh two times per year. It will be held in May and September 2019.

**Expected result:**

- ✓ Receive the result of testing water and soils (positive/Negative).
- ✓ Take the result if it has toxic to present the authorities and communities.
- ✓ Authorities disseminate the result to miners and prevent the miners to use chemical substances.

**Activity 2.15:** MACOM meeting at Rattanakiri province.

Project manager from NTFP-PVH attend MACOM meeting every month or bi-monthly meeting to share and update the situation in province and achievement to MACOM.

**Expected result:**

- ✓ Receive new information from MACOM.
- ✓ To share challenge and lesson learnt to MACOM.
- ✓ Receive new information from MACOM.
- ✓ Participate in solution issues.

**Activity 2.16:** Human Rights and IPs' rights Day.

- NTFP contribute and participate with NGO at provincial levels:
- NTFP joins to conduct IP right day on August with PKH and OPKC in objective for IP (Kuoy) to use their rights to manage and use the natural resources.
- NTFP joint to conduct Human Rights Day on December with NGO at provincial levels in objectives: For all people understand the International Human Day and to improve the protection and prevention the rights.

**Expected result:**

- ✓ The communities will understand the human rights and IP's right.
- ✓ The communities in Preah Vihear will increase solidarity and network with each other.
- ✓ Send communities' concerns and issues about NRM to the local authorities.
- ✓ NTFP staff gained knowledge from the events.

**TARGET AREAS**

In Preah Vihear there are totally 7 districts. However, NTFP has implement its project in Rovieng and Chhaeb districts, 9 communes (Rumoniey, Ruoss Ruon and Rum Tom, Robieb, Reak Reay, Thnorl Kong, Sangkae Pir, Mlu Prey Pir and Chhaeb 1), and 31 villages.

(Appendix 2: Operational Work Plan 2018 and Appendix 3: M&E Matrix)

(Appendix 4: Target Area and Beneficiaries and Appendix 5: List of new target group- Student-2019)

**TARGET BENEFICIARIES**

In year implementation, NTFP will focus on THREE beneficiary types: community people, mining focal persons (MFP), and students at secondary level. The target beneficiaries for the year 2019:

- Community people: 1132 persons (10% of 11326 of total communities' population) and 600 persons (new target groups extended in 2018) and 640 new target groups extend in 2019. Total 2372 participants.
- Mining Focal Persons: 86 persons (33 Females and 44 youths) and 24 new MFP established in 2018 and 27 new MFPs establish in 2019.
- Youths at secondary levels: 400 persons

(Appendix 6: List of Mining Focal Persons)

**4- CHALLENGES AND LESSON LEARNT FROM LAST YEAR**

#### 4.1 CHALLENGES

- The local authorities are too strict, especially at Romtom commune. They dictate NGO to ask permission before doing any activities.
- It is difficult for members of MFP to conduct the meeting, dissemination and forum at Romtom commune.
- Commune council and polices banned MFP and NTFP staff to stop doing activities.
- Provincial governor and district chief do not allow NTFP coordinate students form YRDP visit mining areas at Romdeng and Phnom Lung.
- The provincial governor and Rovieng district chief did not allow the students and the monks from YRDP to visit mining areas at Romdeng and Phnom Lung from August 2018.

#### 4.2 LESSON LEARNT

- Supports communities to lead all works is better than leading the activities by NGOs themselves. As result, they are able to pull the local authorities, especially the district governor and Rum Tom commune chief, to officiate in the community-led forum, successfully.
- Invite local authorities to participate in events/meeting/workshops for clarification for any misunderstanding.

### 5- PROJECT RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

(See appendix 9- Risk analyze)

### 6- BUDGET FOR 2019

**The total budget: 42, 000.00USD**

(For detail on budget plan, please refer to Appendix 7)

### 7- PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENT TEAM

No	Position	Sex	Quantity	Key Responsibilities
1	Executive Director	M	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ensure the project's report is submitted to NPA on time.</li><li>- Ensure all organizational policies are applied effectively and transparently.</li><li>- Field monitoring once within a month to PVH.</li><li>- Develop annual proposal for NPA.</li><li>- Represent NTFP to authorities and donors.</li><li>- Ensure the governance, leadership</li></ul>

				<p>and management of NTFP, including PVH.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop organizational strategy (including in PVH).</li> <li>- Checked and sign financial/admin documents.</li> <li>- Link network with CSOs at PVH province and national level.</li> <li>- Organize and facilitate board's meeting in the timely manner.</li> <li>- Communicate with NPA, boards and stakeholders.</li> <li>- Be accountable to NTFP's board, NPA and in front of Cambodian law.</li> </ul>
2	Project Manager	M	1	<p><b>I. Staff Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lead, facilitate and manage staff under his/her supervision which comprise one Admin/Finance Officer, Intern and guard;</li> <li>- Ensure that all staff adhere to NTFP's policy and other organizational procedures;</li> <li>- Conflict resolution happened in the team</li> </ul> <p><b>II. Project Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop plans including annual operational budget plan, monthly activity and budget plan.</li> <li>- Ensure that all annual operational plan, such as budget, activity plan of the project are effective and efficient;</li> </ul> <p><b>III. Reporting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare monthly project progress, six month and annual reports for ED;</li> <li>- Submit report in Khmer to local authorities when asked by the local authorities.</li> </ul> <p><b>IV. Financial/Admin and Human Resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate staff in program to conduct the staff appraisal annually;</li> <li>- Ensure that program budget are effectively, efficiently and transparently spent;</li> </ul> <p><b>V. Staff Capacity Building</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop staff capacity through official</li> </ul>

				<p>training, mentoring and coaching;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communicate and facilitate with other NGOs or Agencies to provide staff training;</li> </ul> <p><b>VI. Communication and Interpersonal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communicate with donors when requested by ED;</li> <li>- Represent NTFP to any exposures outside and host donors visited to NTFP's target areas;</li> </ul> <p><b>VII. Other tasks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regularly participate the monthly Macom meeting</li> <li>- Other tasks requested by ED.</li> </ul>
3	Project Officer	M	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare monthly and quarterly reports.</li> <li>- Facilitate to prepare monthly/quarterly planning with field officer and MFP.</li> <li>- Organize the meeting, training, workshop or events, and dissemination.</li> <li>- Communicate with local authorities/NGOs.</li> <li>- Provide training and coaching to field officer.</li> <li>- Monitoring and following up MFP and field officer activities.</li> </ul>
4	Feld Facilitator	M	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist to prepare monthly and quarterly reports with PO.</li> <li>- Facilitate to prepare monthly/quarterly planning with MFP (activities and budget).</li> <li>- Collect information and documentation, Case study, Minute records.</li> <li>- Monitoring and following up MFP activities.</li> <li>- Other tasks requested by PO, PM and ED.</li> </ul>
5	Finance Manager	F	1	<p><b>I. Finance Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor all program's activity</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>expenditure;</li> <li>- Develop the annual global budget;</li> <li>- Prepare staff payroll at the end of each month;</li> <li>- Monitor cash flow and cash management;</li> <li>- Ensure that all financial documents are properly maintained;</li> <li>- Ensure that the cash advance is in accordance with monthly work plan, and close and liquidate finance transactions according to financial policy;</li> </ul> <p><b>II. Reporting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare monthly, six month and annual financial report to ED for approval and to donors;</li> <li>- Immediately report to ED for any ineffective and abnormal expenditure;</li> </ul> <p><b>III. Staff Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manage the accountant to ensure that she/he will effectively implement works as her/his ToR;</li> </ul> <p><b>VII. Macom's Members</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regularly participate the monthly Macom meeting;</li> <li>- Participate to solve the organizational issue;</li> <li>- Participate to develop or revise the organizational policy, procedures, and strategies.</li> <li>- Effective implement the roles and duties of Macom;</li> </ul>
6	Finance Officer	M	1	<p><b>I. Administrative:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduce to new staff on NTFP's policies.</li> <li>- Assist ED for staff development planning.</li> <li>- Responsibility all asset and material in NTFP office follow NTFP's policies.</li> <li>- Update annual inventories.</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assure all staff follows NTFP's policies.</li> <li>- Assist staff for supporting logistic during training or workshop.</li> </ul> <p><b>II. Financial:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manage and keep document and data, report, supporting document.</li> <li>- Monitor and verify weekly/monthly budget planning.</li> <li>- Prepare weekly/monthly/quarterly, semester and annual financial reports and submit FM.</li> <li>- Prepare quote for purchase equipment and materials</li> <li>- Report to FM in case of over expense.</li> <li>- Assist FM for annually budget planning.</li> <li>- Assist FM basic financial training.</li> <li>- Assist FM to report on activities.</li> </ul>
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## LIST OF APPENDIXS

No	Description	Attachment	Remarks
1	Appendix 1- NTFP-NPA result framework 2018		
2	Appendix 2- Operational Work Plan 2018		
3	Appendix 3- M&E Matrix		
4	Appendix 4- Target Areas and Beneficiaries for 2018		
5	Appendix 5- List of new target group- Student-2018		
6	Appendix 6- List of Mining Focal Persons		
7	Appendix 7- Budget plan for 2018		

8	Appendix 8- NPA Indicator Tracking Table (ITT) 2016-2019		
9	Appendix 9-Risk analyze		

**Proposed Budget:**

**Grant Request:** 42,000 USD for 2019

**Project Period:** 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019

**Supported by Funding partner ;** Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

**Project target areas:**

31 villages, 9 communes (Romoniey, RuosRuan and Rom Tum, Robieb, Reak Reay and Romdos) in Rovieng district and (Chhaeb 1, Mlu Prey Pir and Sangkae Pir communes) in Chheb district, Preah Vihear province.

9 villages and 3 communes, new target villages were increased (4 villages, one commune in Rovieng and 5 villages, two communes in Chhaeb)