

Six-month Narrative Report

Project title “Strengthening Indigenous Leadership towards sustainable land and natural resource management in Preah Vihear Province through People - Led development approach”

1st January to 30th June, 2016



Ms. Rona Smit, a Special Report of United Nation meeting with NGOs in Preah Vihea Province March 29, 2016



Prey Preah Rokar Community Network and independent Monk network for Social Justice conducted forest campaign June 09, 2016



Mr. Oum Mara, Preah Vihear provincial governor signed the agreement with community leaders who protest against land grabbing by ELC Jan 04, 2016



IP communities and people whose land affected by ELC protested in front of Preah Vihear provincial hall to demand authority to protect and solved land conflict, December 28, 2015 -Jan 04, 2016

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List of abbreviations

PKH	:	Ponlok Khmer also known as People and Knowledge of Highlander
NGOs	:	Non-governmental Organizations
UN	:	United Nations
CAN	:	Community Network in Action
IP	:	Indigenous People
CF	:	Community Forestry
ELC	:	Economic Land Concession
COM	:	Community Organizing and Mobilizing
NPA	:	Norwegian People Aid
AJWS	:	American Jewish World Service
NGOF	:	NGO Forum on Cambodia
CCC	:	Cooperation Committee for Cambodia
WVC	:	World Vision Cambodia
NTFP	:	Non-Timber Forest Products Organization
DPA	:	Development Partner in Action
OPKC	:	Organization to Promote Kui Culture
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
PLD	:	People Led Development Approach
WCS	:	Wildlife Conservation Society
CFMC	:	Community Forestry Management Committee
SMP	:	Sansom Mlup Prey Organization
FA	:	Forestry Administration
GPS	:	Geographic Positioning System
CBE	:	Community Based Enterprise
NTFP	:	Non-Timber Forest Products
ANV	:	Active Non-Violence
IPAFS	:	Indigenous People Agriculture Farming System
FPIC	:	Free, Prior Informed Consent
EIA	:	Environment Impact Assessment
NRM	:	Natural Resource Management
CPN	:	Community Peace Network
CCHR	:	Cambodian Center for Human Rights
OHCHR	:	Office of High Commissionaire for Human Rights
M & E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation

Executive Summary

PKH is implementing the last year of the three years project entitled “Strengthening Indigenous Leadership towards sustainable land and natural resource management in Preah Vihear Province through People - Led development approach” which aim at improving living condition of the poor, marginalized, and indigenous women and men in the target areas through legal use of land and forest resources in equity and sustainability.

With our long efforts in strengthening and networking with provincial, National and Regional levels to monitor and watch the land cases of ELCs and hosted a visit of UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights to Preah Vihear Province and issued the statement on land Human Rights violation and freedom of expression, provincial authorities recognized the roles of NGOs including PKH and provided a space for NGOs to ensure the transparency and accountability in the development process, getting people and commune authority involved in consultation and discussion to land conflict solution, participated by all stakeholders.

During this period, 56 CBO Leaders and CNA core members and youths were trained on ANV. PKH team conducted field visit to follow up IPAFS group activities and mentoring them to strengthen their IP farming system. One public forum on transparent and accountable governance of land and natural resource, 180 community reps (54 women) participated. PKH had facilitated IP leaders from Prame to join Radio talk show for two times, discussed about indigenous rights to land and NRM and the challenge of their communal land registration. PKH also distributed small radios to 30 community leaders in land affected with ELC areas. As a result, CBO leaders and CNA new core members are slightly confident and actively disseminated knowledge to their community members, particularly the land-affected by ELCs. The land-affected community members directly dialogued with sub-national authorities, youths are actively shared illegal loggings and land conflicts issue through their facebook. IP members practiced Indigenous farming knowledge resulting increased their annual yield of food production and ensuring food security and sovereignty.

PKH also had worked to improve forest and land tenure, during this period, PKH trained CF community committee members in Kampong Sronoh on camera trap, management and report, and installed the cameras for monitoring the wildlife living their CF forest site. PKH also facilitated IP community leaders and local authority to verify the boundary of Prame IP community that still in conflict with ELCs of Rui Feng and Lan Feng. However, the IP group still keeps the same position of their claim to have all land that taken by the ELCs. As a result, the CF members used the Camera Trip to watch and protect their wildlife in CF sites. Indigenous community members in Prame communes prevented boundary of their territory while authority tried to reduce number of hectares of land they requested for communal land registration by the IP communities.

To strengthen CBO in each of target village, CAN conducted 3 times of COM works to 243 families in 30 villages and among these, 191 had land lost to ELCs. The Rights to land and NRM introduced to community members and called for solidarity in each community. PKH provided 85 times of training on leadership, management and marketing to 15 CBE groups, 1729 CBE committee members (1087 women and 642 youths) joined. One exchanged visit conducted to 22 CBE members to learn about CBE management. PKH conducted four-times of community strategic consultation on advocacy, there were 160 community leaders (51 women, 70 IP and 14 youths) participated in the workshops. PKH also provided mentoring to 972 community leaders and land affected communities (487 women) on community empowerment and approach of COM and ANV. As result, CNA and CBO leaders prepared action plan and implemented. All sectors of community networks are strengthened and keep shared a voice on demanding land conflict solution. During this period, one new community network established around sugarcane

plantation This network will become a core community network to build up a peaceful movement of grassroots communities to check the implementation of ELCs policy in Cambodia.

1. Introduction to the project

With support and co-funded by NPA, Forum Syd, MISEREOR and AJWS, PONLOK KHMER also known as People and Knowledge of Highlander (PKH) has been implementing the three years project entitled “Strengthening Indigenous Leadership towards sustainable land and natural resource management in Preah Vihear Province through People - Led development approach” from 1st January 2014 to 30th December 2016.

The project wishes to see all indigenous and local community leaders are capable to work and lead their community members actively in mobilization and empowerment vulnerable people including the poor, indigenous women and men to realize their rights access to sustainable land and natural resource management.

To achieve this long-term vision of the project, PKH works to enhance capacity and platform for strong indigenous and local community based organizations in 47 villages in the five districts to actively defend their rights to land tenure and management of natural resource and engage with commune councilors and other state agencies in implementation of IP and other related policies, enabling environment for rights holders, particularly the poor women and men and indigenous people in 47 villages to actively use legal instrument and to get officially recognized management rights to land and natural resources.

This is third year of the project implementation. This report shows the progressive achievements of the project implementation from 1st January to 30th June, 2016.

2. Implemented Project Activities and Achievements

2.1 Core Activities of PKH:

In six months, PKH still kept its reputation in coordination and engagement with NGOs working in Preah Vihear and NGO networks at national levels to support land-grabbed communities by economic land concession, illegal loggings, and biodiversity conservation as well as enhancement of rural livelihoods. During this period, PKH had joined a number of meetings/workshops with NGOs included NGOF, CCC, Working Group on democracy development at sub-national level, EISEI and REDD+ consultation group. PKH hosted the visit of a Special Reporter of High commissioner for Human Rights of United Nation to Preah Vihear province to meet NGOs such as ADHOC, WVC, OPKC, NTFP and DPA. Those NGOs issued a statement, raised their concerns related to Human rights violation, restriction of assembly and freedom of expression, and land grab by economic land concession, particularly, Kui indigenous people. Moreover, PKH have connected to NGOs at regional level included the Earth of Rights and GRAIN for supporting its efforts on advocacy at regional level on land conflict related to Chinese owned company, Hengfue, composed of five economic land concessions in Preah Vihear Province.

As a result, provincial authorities changed their attitude from accusation to cooperating NGOs in NRM sectors and recognized the roles of NGOs including PKH, and provided a space for NGOs to join monitoring the land case to ensure the transparency and accountability in the development process, getting people and commune authority involved in consultation and discussion to find a proper solution land conflict solution, participated by all stakeholders. Environment department of Environment is opened to discuss about EIA of Hengfue concession, agreeing with the negative impacts that raised b NGOs and community representatives. NGOs will push this EIA report to real practice at the ground, enforcing the ELCs to respect the rights of local communities and protection of natural environment and cultural heritage in the area.

2.2 Capacity and Community's Constituency Development:

2.2.1: Conduct trainings/ workshop to CBO leaders on relevant laws and human rights:

In this period, PKH facilitated and conducted four trainings/workshops on Active Non-violence to CNA core members, community leaders and community active persons from around sugar plantation areas. There were 56 people included 15 women. During the workshops, participants shared the practical experience on PLD approach, roles and responsibility of community leaders in leadership, organizing and mobilization. Moreover, PKH provided on the job training to CNA core members, activists and key community leaders from the target villages on facilitation and technical support when they intervened on illegal loggings, land grab and the way to share the knowledge to the community members in the targets.

As resulted from training/workshops, 56 people from CNA core members, key community activists and youths understood well on ANV concept based on evaluation of the training report. In addition, they clearly understood on the key words that discussed during the training workshops including "protest, prevention, patrol, campaign, demonstration, filed complaints, press conference, and submitted petition, people mobilization and networking." However, ANV is not about complaint or press conference, it is about a peaceful mass movement to demand their needs that need courage and attract of public interest from wider society to join in. Anyway, they also understood the role of elders in coalition the unity and communication from villagers to village as indigenous traditional rules. Moreover, the participants can lead to analysis on their needs in the current context affected by economic land concession. Active Non- Violence starts from a small movement to mass movement and active in claim rights. During the discussion in the training one sentence that produced by participants is ***"we agree to die with bullet but disagree to die with rice crop."*** In addition, the community leaders understood on PLD concept and the concept of self- protection and self - determination to protect the territory and natural resource. The collective leadership is considered most effective leadership in the indigenous and grassroots communities in rural areas had been shared. However, all including youths shall be under the management structure of elders to strengthen their community through activities of community organization and mobilization. CNA, community leaders and youth in the target communities increased their knowledge and skill on facilitation and negotiation through PKH on the job trainings. They are in collective leadership in PLD approach, standing against land grab and illegal loggings, particularly economic land concessions in the province.

Training on Active Non-Violence to community leaders and youths on Feb 22-26, 2016 in Prey Preah Raka



After the trainings, for example, there are 36 families from Sambor, Kalot and Chouk Chey in Chaeb and villagers from Tasue, Samroung and Thmey villages come together and occupied their agricultural lands that taken by Hengfue Company and each individual family stayed at the land and transplanted their rice baddy in May. The people successfully occupied the lands and transplanted their rice paddy of about 50 hectares of land in total. That is the building of the grassroots movement presence their needs and demands, even there were interrupted by local authority and polices and the land concession owner. The negotiation process made during then. However, concession owner destroyed rice baddy of the people and transplanted their rice seeds. People said they will harvest the rice baddy on the day of rice baddy get red.

2.2.2: Group formation for model IP famers:

The Ingenious Agriculture Farming System (IPAFS) groups have been formed (2015) with 8 groups are: Brame, Samprieng, Boh Thom, Krang Doung, Anlong Svay, Donma, Preal and Ov Lek villages. It is aimed at promote the traditional IP farming system to keep as good environment condition and food sovereignty. In this period, PKH conducted a field visit in eight target villages

to follow up the works of IPAFS groups to look for the improving and challenges. There were 25 (19 women) participants attended in these activities.

As results, the eight IPAFS groups improved their capacity on IPAFS works such as selecting the seeds like as cassava, rice, soybean, watermelon, cucumber, and preparing the soil for planting in their farms that adopted to chance of climate today. The IPAFS members also increased their capacity to protect seeds and crop to avoid from the insect destroying. As well, the community planned to develop their capacity on business/enterprise development and management, including financial management and another relevant skill like how to link and promote the products to the market including getting the best price.

2.2.3: Conduct community dialogue with duty bearer (public forum) on transparent and accountable governance of land and natural resource and Radio talk show:

PKH facilitated and supported CNA core members and community leaders to conduct one People Forum in the Tasur commune of Cheyssen district. The forum provided land grabbed community members to discuss on conflict with Hengfu (Chines Company), strategic to influence to stop land grab and accountable governance of land and natural resource management. In this event, CNA core members and community leaders cooperated with Prey Lang network and community activists from other district such as Sangkum Thmey, Rovieng, Chaeb and Tbaeng Meanchey to hold this forum, in total 180 people included 54 women.

Conduct Radio Talk show for community leaders who affected by land dispute: PKH facilitated and supported five Kui indigenous leaders (2 women) from Prame community to hold Radio talk-show for two times. First time, the leaders talked at 99 MHz radio program in Sra-em of Choamskan district and second time they talked at 105.5 MHz radio program of Cambodia Center for Human Rights (CCHR) in Phnom Penh. The main topics had discussed on radio talk-show was about “Indigenous People’s Rights to land and natural resource management, the challenge and obstacle of communal land registration”.

Distribute the small radio to community: PKH selected community leaders/activists in Prame, Bos Thom, Srae Preang, Broes Ka’ak, Samroung, Tasue, Chhaeb Lech, Sambo, Choukchey, Kalout, Prey Veng and Pyuchruk villges, totally 30 community persons whose land affected by economic land concessions of Hengfu Company – a biggest sugar mill company in Cambodia and distributed them the small radios, one each. In addition, PKH coached and mentored them on the way of usage to listen to the right information broadcasted by Radio Free Asia, Voice of America, Radio French International and Voice of Democracy and other local radio stations that may provide right information for them getting correct information, learning, and sharing to their community members.

As a result, eight CNA/community leaders had increased their experience in facilitating and conducting the people forum on natural resource governance with the authority and understood the way of relation with authority. There were 215 people included 66 women, 33 IP and 16 youths involved with dialogue. Most of them dared to raise concerns to relevant authorities, particularly the issues related to land grabbed made by ELCs. In addition, those people are active in dialogue with sub-national authorities while leading their community members to demonstrate to influence authority and private sectors to stop bulldozing their forest and agriculture land. Some of youths in the target communities whose received training on face book raised their concerns on land and forest related issues including illegal loggings, weak of accountable governance of land and natural resource management, forest and rice baddy land bulldozing, human rights violation. Because realizing weakness of accountable governance of land and natural resource management, the CBO leaders and community members promoted community self-defending their rights and self-protection of their resources, empowering their community members to be active in watching the sub-national authorities, asking them to be more responsive to their works and supportive to demand of peoples. Moreover, they dared to

raise the issue and challenges on the air/radio talk show of the cooperation, responsibility on natural resource management particularly, related to communal land registration of indigenous people in the target.

2.2.4: Outcome Level Results1

About 20% of 56 CNA and CBO leaders who got trainings are slightly confident and actively disseminate knowledge they have on land and resource rights, accountable governance of land and natural resource management, IP rights and NRM related laws and policies to the community members, especially to land affected community members. As the result of dissemination, land-affected communities actively defended basic rights, reclaimed their lands, and conserved their forest resources. They directly dialogued and discussed with sub-national authorities in forums and at the land-affected areas. The youths are dare to publicize through their Facebook the land conflict, the weakness of land and NRM management of the state authority, and all that enforced the sub-national authorities at the provincial and district level are slightly accountable to land and natural resource management by visiting land conflict areas in the province.

For the members of eight IPAFS groups in Brame, Samprieng, Boh Thom, Krang Doung, Anlong Svay, Donma, Preal and Ov Lek used the knowledge that they have learnt from the peer learning activities to support their farming works. The groups identified and prepared the soil and planted the crops. The IPSAF group members practiced two types of crop planted, one crop could be produced the output in short time and another one crop is long times outputs, producing larger amount of food products. In addition, the IPAFS members are well managing their land uses other than rice plantation, but they produced multi-crops of fruit plants and vegetables to eat. All members of IPASF groups reduced 35% of their food shortage very year and ensured their food sovereignty. ‘

2.3 Forest and Land Tenure Security:

2.3.1: Forestry sector

2.3.1.1: Identify community leaders in and outside target villages who interested in self-protection of forest and other natural resources:

PKH collaborated with WCS to support the Kampong Sranoh CF community to identify the wildlife resources, which they interested in self-protection and conservation. There were two activities did, 1) provided the training to CFMC and members on how to install the camera traps, and 2) installed the camera traps and field check the result of camera trap in Kamong Sranoh site, total 37 participants attended, including the Community Forestry Management Committees (CFMC) and members CF, WCS, PKH, SMP and FA.

2.3.1.2: PKH team conducted field visit to follow up the activities of CF management planed in 14 CFs who have been signed off agreement

All the activities set in three years proposal completed for this section, however, during this period, PKH conducted a number of field monitoring to check the implementation of the CFMC members, mentoring on CF management, forest and biodiversity conservation. 98 CFMC members (35 women) of 14 CF communities that have been signed off agreement with FA are active in CF management and protection of their forest resources. They worked with CF members, men and women and youth to join in forest protection by conducting forest patrol and conduct awareness meetings to their CF members in the villages and at the village nearby even in the time of huge illegal loggings committed everywhere by powerful men. Youth are actively in forest protection, preventing illegal loggings and land encroachment from powerful men. They used facebook to share information to outsiders and Medias to be heart and seen by decision makers.

2.3.1.3: PKH facilitated CFMC members in Kampong Sranosh to install Camera trap for wildlife conservation:

PKH coordinated with CFMC members in Kampong Sranosh install camera trap and trained them on approach of wildlife watch and protection. After the training PKH also frequently visit to the CF site with the community members to make sure the activities of wildlife watch program is active. As result, the CFMC and CF members of Kampong Sranoh increased the capacity on how to install the camera to identify the habitats and tracks of wildlife. Before installing the camera trap, setting up, measuring the power of camera trap, using the Global Positioning System (GPS) to remark the location of camera trap installation, and setting up the schedule to check its result as well. Another results on camera trap installation, 12 camera traps installed in Kampong Sranoh CF area, including 3 around Tmor Da, 2 around Ach Sampoch, 1 nearby Trapieng Klong, 2 around Chouk Meas, 1 in Sambath Thom, 2 in Trakuot and 1 camera traps near by the Tapieng Sala ponds. In the other hand, the field checks the result of camera trap planned to conduct for 2 times in a month.

2.3.2: IP Sector

2.3.2.1: Facilitate IP leaders to discuss village boundary, collect GPS data to produce primary map and process IP communal land registration:

PKH facilitated and supported the Prame, Srae preang and Boh Thom communities for two times to cooperate with commune, district and provincial authority in order to verify the boundary demarcation of Prame commune's border with Mlu prey and Broe Ka'ak in Mlu Prey commune of Chhaeb district. There were 183 villagers included 67 women and authorities as well as the officers from relevant Departments in the province participated in the activities. The main points of data collected such as O'preal, Broe ka' ak, boundary of Kampong Brannak commune, Ksach Sor in Chaom Ksan distric, totally, there were 261 waypoints to verify the boundary. The communities still respected to the original data they made before, even the authority claimed that the land of IP communities is too big to measure and issue communal land title to the communities.

As result, Kui indigenous people committee and members of in Prame commune total 301 people and 139 women included the authority cooperated for a while to work together in reviewing the demarcation of Prame commune's border with Mlu prey and Broes Ka'ak in Mlu Prey commune of Chhaeb district. The main points of data collected such as Opreal, Broe ka' ak, boundary of Kampong Brannak commune, Ksach Sor in Chaom Ksan distric, totally, there were 261 waypoints to verify the boundary. The community leaders understood clearly and dared to show the conflicted area to the officers and authority for clarification the boundary. However, a new preliminary map is not produced as the promise by authority. IP community's stance is to claim the same boundary of their land given by their ancestors.

2.3.3: Outcome Level Results 2

The CFMC members of all CF communities in the target areas keep strong action to protect their forest resources, managing their CF members including youths and women to be more active in wildlife species projection in their CF community sites. They also faced with land encroachment, illegal loggings from outsiders and conflict their CF boundary with ELCs sites, because of their forest areas are legalized and registered as CF communities, they are strong and powerful to negotiate with ELCs and crackdown land encroachment with good cooperation with FA and local authorities. A number of wildlife got into the CF sites which highly potential for biodiversity conservation in CF areas. To show the

The banteng recorded by camera traps in Kampong Sranoh CF community



evidence of wildlife species increased their CF communities, one of CF community in Kampong Sraloa commune, put Camera Trap showing a number of wildlife increased in their CF sites.

In 2016, the commune authority cooperated with indigenous people committees and members in Prame community to review the boundary of Prame commune of Tbaeng Meanchey and Mlu Prey commune of Chhaeb districts due to they accused of preliminary map for communal land registration was very large and it covered on Chhaeb border district. Nevertheless, preliminary map so far did not re-built by Provincial authority.

In addition, CNA, IP community leaders, land activists and youths who were from Chhaeb and Chey Sen district participated actively and dared to organize International Day of Peasant Struggle. The community leaders and members committed to hold this event by raised up the issues of losing their farmland grabbed by Hengfue Company since 2012 with the messages and slogan that, **“Land is my life, No land is no life.”** The IP forum of land is to claimed government to get their land back and respect the rights of indigenous people to land and natural resource management by their culture and traditional practice. The event also made memory of IP struggle to fights against land grab in their villages to their community members.

Farmer's day held by IP community in Prame, Chhaeb and Chey Sen districts in Prame commune.



Additionally, with long effort of PKH and communities, Preah Rokar Forest of more nine thousands hectares received registration by the government of Cambodia as “Wildlife Sanctuary” on April 28, 2016. The government promised to support the effort of community and NGOs to conserve the forest and protect the rights of local communities to get in for collection of NTFPs for livelihood. Registration as protected area, it means that the forest cover in the landscape is taken out from legality of forest concession of Chenda Flywood and no risky for granting as economic land concession to private sectors. The government agreed to allow community participate in the forest protection. However, the role of community network is on discussing with all stakeholders.

2.4 Strengthen the Communities Based Organizations

2.4.1: Facilitate Community network in Action to conduct community organizing and mobilization (COM):

PKH facilitated and supported CNA core members to conduct the community organizing and mobilizing (COM) for 3 times with the land affected community by economic land concession-large-scale agro-industrial plantation in 30 villages in 3 districts and 21 villages in Prey Preah Raka forest landscape. There were in total 23 core members of CNA included three women joined these activities. They discussed and consulted with 243 community families. Among them, 191 families faced problem with land grab of their farmland. The CNAs raised about rights related to land and natural resources rights, relevant laws, community solidarity and networking. With supported by CNA, it was observed that the communities in economic land concession area understood their rights to land management, demanding their land and forest from the authorities to use and protect by themselves.

As result, the land-affected communities in the target villages are organized and mobilized, all small CBOs in each village are in solidarity. The land-affected community members are active to claim their land and forest rights. They worked together to protect their agricultural lands that taken by ELCs. For example, the community leaders and community members affected by Hengfue sugar mill concessions are dear to prepare their petition and mobilized people of about 243 households who lost 1303.2 hectares of agricultural lands, to submit the petition to Prime Minister during he came to inaugurate Sugarcane mill factory in April 2016. The petition

informed the Prime Minister about the land grab by Hengfue concession that make them suffered of losing land and forest resources and they need to move out the company from their land.

Whereas, community leaders in Mrech village, Kulaen Cheoung commune of Koulaen and Sangkum Thmey districts mobilized and organized their people against Seladamic and Blur Haven companies who cleared agricultural land boundary of the community members and resin trees of which they tap for additional income to improve their household economy.

2.4.2: Conduct trainings/ workshops on community based enterprise development:

In this period, PKH conducted 85 trainings/meetings to 15 CBE groups, there were 1729 participants, including 1087 women, 642 youths, 31P and 233 villager and commune authorities attended.



There were three resin groups at Pou, Brame and Chaeb Kuet villages, five bamboo groups at Prey Niyum Trapieng Chambok, Prey Changha Thom, Trapieng Kbal Damrey, Preah Enpkay Reah, Preah Lean villages, six honey CBE groups at Sangkae, Purk, Prey Klong Tapieng Sa-ang, Knar, Phnom Kremorodok-Samrit of Ke illage and Samprieng villages, and one Eco-tourism group at Prey Snuol village. The specific topics of

trainings are included financial and administrative management, business plan concept, preparation the business plan, processing and packaging including sustainable NTFP collection and internal rule and regulation awareness, following up the business operation, resource mapping and tagging and CBE network meetings for sharing the experiences and challenges. The overall objective of these activities was to develop the capacity of CBE groups on internal resource mobilization, enterprise management and quality production of NTFPs to meet the market demands.

Facilitate community-based enterprise to products/knowledge fair/exhibition: In period, PKH had collaborated with NGO partners and Department of Commerce to conduct exhibition for three times. 13 CBE management committee and members (7women) joined the fair-trade that the first time was in Phnom Penh at University of Royal Agriculture, second time at Cambodia-Loa borders of Preah Vihear province and third times at the Angkor Wat temple of Siem Reap province. The activities purposed to promote and link the products of local community to the market.

Conduct exposure visit on CBE/ecotourism success: In order to develop the capacity of CBE groups, PKH conducted the exposure visit for CBE committee members from 10 villages to Siem Reap province to learn the exact experiences from other communities on eco-tourism, bamboo and honey development and management, of which including processing and packaging, sustainable NTFP collection and product markets. There were 22 participants, counting 10 women and 6 youths attended, where from 5 bamboo (Prey Niyum Trapieng Chambok, Prey Changha Thom, Trapieng Kbal Damrey, Preah Enpkay Reah, Preah Lean), 4 honey CBE groups (Prey Klong Tapieng Sa-ang, Knar, Phnom Kremorodok-Samrit of Ke village and Samprieng) and 1 Eco-tourism (Prey Snuol CF communities).

The cooperation between CNA core members with Tbaeng Meanchey authority was smooth to organize the meeting on the suggestion Prey Preah Raka as protected area, and allowed CNA to assist to facilitate community member do not cut the trees and legitimize Prey Preah Raka as forest protected area. There were 697 thumbprints of 10 villages around Prey Preah Raka collected. In addition, the 15 CBE groups included three resin groups, five bamboo groups, 6 honey groups and one Eco-tourism increased their capacity on business concept, analyzing the market needs and preparing the business strategic plan as well as setting up the business

management structure. CBE management committee members also increased their understanding and skill on financial and administrative management, recording the product expense and income into the cashbook and document filling. Moreover, they improved their capacity on processing and packaging including the sustainable NTFPs (resin, bamboo and honey) collection and management, and additionally, the product of local communities promoted and linked to the market as well. Totally, 1764 (1104 women) participants attended in awareness raising, training/meetings and exposure visit included product exhibition.

2.4.3: Conduct workshop on advocacy strategy:

In these six months, PKH conducted four-community strategic consultation workshop. There were 160 people included 51 women, 70 IP and 14 youths participated in the workshops. Those people are from village around Hengfu sugarcane Company that has 5 subsidiaries economic land concessions. These workshops aimed at facilitating and assisting them to use their rights in natural resource management through setting up the advocacy strategic plan to build a peaceful movement to claim their land back and highly promoted them to implement the activity at the grass root level with developing people movement better than other level. The last workshop conducted in Siem Reap province where there were national and regional NGOs joined to help consult the strategic action plan. This strategic action plan was approved and provided financial support by Oxfam and Forum Syd at the time of report writing.

2.4.4: Conduct training/ workshop on evidence-based advocacy, land, and forest monitoring for community network leaders:

During this period, PKH provided on the job training for 15 times to 972 key community activists and community leaders include 487 women leaders on empowering, community mobilizing to claim land and forest rights for sustainable management through mass movement and advocacy. These activities included the complaint against to economic land concession Hengfu Company that grabbed their farmland such as in Prame, Mlu Prey, Sangkae1, Sangkae2 and Tasue communes, the forest campaign through the patrol and protection and observation on their leaders/activists accusing of the provincial court and authority.

Additionally, in six months, there were 4 times of consultation workshops on community advocacy strategy conducted with 160 CNA, community leaders included 109 women, 70 indigenous people and 14 youth. They increased their capacity through discussion and analyzing on their advocacy strategic plan. As the result, the community strategic plan set up following: the village awareness meeting on laws and human rights- IP rights and FPIC continue, the organization and mobilization via a whistle approach continue, the daily patrolling on ELC continue, the people forum with authority and stakeholders in the conflicted land site continue in three districts. The priority of these plan are: 1) Community Mobilizing 2) Documentation and social media 3) Capacity Building on ANV 4) Networking in local province, outside province, national and international level especially they decided to cancel ELC in and outside province. On the other hand, they understood on Neoliberalism, NGO-ization, Discourses EIAs and consultation.

CNA, IP community leaders and youth dared to claim and negotiate with the Preah Vihear provincial authority to resolve the problem of IP communal land registration and land grabbing caused Hengfu, established the join committees. They accepted and agreed with five conditions among seven conditions suggested by community as well released community reps confiscated. The intervention of CNA greeted and interested by Kralapeas villagers during they confiscated two vehicles and two chainsaws from the illegal loggers belongs to Ratanak Sambath Company that accused of cut down their resin trees. The company agreed to pay for 5 hundred US dollars and asked the car back and they promised to stop cutting the resin trees. In addition, CNA proposed the community reps in Tbaeng Meanchey, Chhaeb committed to collect the thumbprints to submit Prey Preah Raka as protected area. The patrollers confiscated two chainsaws of the illegal loggers who cut down their resin trees and they stopped and warned to

cut the trees. Moreover, when the patrolling started the illegal logging likely quiet because they knew and informed in advanced. CNA and members in Tashu and Sangkae commune patrolled farmland and stop bulldozing of Rui Feng Company, which cleared their farmland, seed-rice field and forest and two bulldozers confiscated then authority negotiated with community to release bulldozers. Chhaeb District governor said “**the confusion of bulldozer**’ drivers” because of they did not know company’s boundary and he promised to resolve issue on Friday this week and noticed that some of community have land certificate.

On the other hand, they understood the importance of ancestor’s ceremony through praying in order to preserve and protect natural resource. In during this event, it made the unity of community, especially, it helps to mobilize the community members to protect their land and forest. Moreover, the praying shown the participation of community influenced to Hengfu Company. In this case, the video produced through the interviewing with land-affected community around Hengfu Totally, 2 bulldozers, 2 cars and 22 chainsaws with 1 homemade gun confiscated from the illegal loggers in Prey Preah Raka and brought to the community police in Por commune. During the patrol, some illegal loggers escaped as well as quiet at that time. However, the illegal loggers said that they paid for the authority 200,000 riels per month so they were afraid of the community.

2.4.5: Outcome Level Results 3

There were 50% of 21 core CNA members are very active in organizing and mobilization community, who effected land by economic land concession, Sugarcane Company, to self-protection on natural resource management, in which, there were 55 percent of 432 community leaders in 47 villages actively implemented their plan set up through the workshops like patrolling, join campaign at a spot and on medias. With their effort, Preah Roka forest issued the Sub-Decree as Protected area by the Royal government of Cambodia. Moreover, indigenous community leaders networked IP alliance to collective voice and action to protect their culture and tradition, particularly their rights access to land and natural resources. Indigenous Community Network Core members 40 persons (20 women) as a steering committee to coordinate the IP community network in the province. So far, there were 15 CBE groups formed and built their capacity for internal management and sustainable resource collection and management. They used their knowledge to share to their members and at least 35% of their members increased their capacity in sustainable harvest of NTFPs following the internal rules and regulations they adopted. These CBE groups are another forces of CF communities and its network in the province, and they are ready to support movement both human resource and finance. All of them are active in sharing and supporting each other to overcome forest illegal logging, land violation and all that collected land-affected community members to voice out in collective way and conducted collective action to enforce the sub-national authority to hold more accountable to land and forest management and governance.

During this period, there were at least 4 cases intervened by NCA core members, the first case that intervened by CNA core members and Prame IP communities was about one IP leader in Broes Ka’ak village was attempted to arrest by authority in accusation of provoking people to protest against ELCs and development, CNA core members and villagers in Prame successfully to protect the community leaders. The second case, the community in Samroung village protest against forestland clearance by Heng Norn Sugarcane Company, one of the five brother companies of Hengfu Company, CNA core members mobilized people from other villages and commune and districts to support a long day protest. Finally, the provincial authority came to meet with communities and greed to keep the forestland where the people claim to protect based on the ELCs sub-degree. The third case, CNA core members intervened and support Poreang, Kulen Chheoung commune, Kulen district, villagers protest against economic land concession of Komaly clearing forest where people protected for CF community and the company logged illegally inside protected area of Kulen PrumTep. People confiscated one track with wood and finally the company and authority agreed to keep the forest for people to use in

traditional way and promised not to commit any illegal loggings and hunting in the wildlife sanctuary of Kulen Prum Tep. The fourth case, CNA and Preah Rokar community network members intervened and support villagers from Kralapeas and O'kok villages who joined protest against Ratanak Sambath Company who cut down the people resin trees in Preah Rokar forest. The people confiscated one track with woods. Because of this is the second time of their confiscated, the communities punished the company with charge of 6 million Rials in compensation of the resin tree. The company agreed with written letter not to log anymore.

Moreover, during this period, CNA built one more sectoral community network whose land grabbed by Hengfu concession of five brother concessions in Tbeng, Chaeb, Cheysen and Rovieng districts. This network is core community network in building a peace movement against economic land concessions in this province. During engagement in the workshops, this network already linked with other community network in Cambodia like Preylang, CPN and other development affected communities. Many INGOs on Human Rights and Environment start interested to support this network and movement. This network is still under coordination and support of CNA, but it focuses on specific problem of sugarcane mill and networking with sugar justice network.

2.5 IMPACT Observed :

After the communities protested against and negotiated with the company for several times last year, the PNT Co. Ltd Company allowed the community members in Rous Raon commune of Roveing district, even they did not receive official land titles, to used farmlands inside of PNT Co.Ltd plantation area. They could protect their fruit plants and transplanted their rice seeds and other crops to survive their livelihoods. The community members in these three villages of Rous Raon commune keep moving forward to reclaim their management rights of land and other natural resource in the area. They are joining with other communities around in the district and at other districts, particularly with the communities in the three districts that impacted from Hengfu concessions, the father company of five concessions, Rui Feng, Lan Feng, Heng Nong, Heng Yue and Heng Rui in Tbaengmeanchey, Cheysen and Chaep districts to monitor the implementation of the economic land concessions. This also supports to build up a strong grassroots to movement to enforce the government to review the ELCs related policies.

All of community members in Sroyoung commune of Kulen district, who got back their land from Seladamic economic land concession and SP Malaysia last year, used their farmland to transplant their rice seeds and other crops to survive their livelihood. Annual production of food last year of all these community members increased to more than amount that need to eat annually so that they solved it for serving money for supporting their kid to school. The living condition of those communities slightly prosperous and sustainable developed. Their farmlands are in tenured security with land titles and full rights to occupy the land.

The indigenous and non-indigenous communities around Preah Rokar forest and Prey Lang landscape sites improved their livelihood activities on NTFP collection. The members of 15 CBE groups collected and sold out for 202.97 tons of resin, 2598 basket/rice boxes made by bamboo, 814.50 liters of honey product. They gained the money total USD 172,703.71 included \$157,423.30 from 3 resin groups, \$4,969.88 from 5 bamboo groups, \$9,574.88 from 6 honey groups and \$735.70 from 1 Eco-tourism (Prey Snuol CF communities). Therefore, the project held support to a key role of CNA to maintain their community customary user rights to use forest resources in sustainability way and sustain indigenous and local community's livelihoods.

2.6 Key Challenges and Risk Management:

2.6.1 Organization's internal risks and challenges

During this period, PKH had no any notable internal risk and challenge in financial management occurred. Nevertheless, PKH has faced financial shortage for project implementation when the

contract agreement for funding between PKH and Misereor ended in May 2016. However, after the negotiation, Misereor agreed to provide bridge fund from June to December. The money will be arrived soon in August. PKH become long-term partner of Misereor and considered as the led organization in Cambodia on PLD approach. The reason that PKH request Misereor for bridge is that PKH wants the fund period from Misereor shall be in the same time as other donors like AJWS, FS and NPA in the next coming year.

2.6.2 External risks and challenges

During this period, the authority use LANGO to restrict PKH works at the public events, they requested PKH to submit action every quarter to them and got permission to implement the field activities. The police force always follow up field staff members when they go to field for their works with communities asking questions that made them fear of their personal security. Even, community leaders, CNA facilitators also under threaten and determination by the state authority.

2.6.3 Key Solution made:

In such a situation, PKH received a strong support and protection from the target communities around the province. Field staffs are still in confidence of their communication with the state authority. They worked closely with persons in authority who have like-minded to protect them. PKH and CNA continue to educate the community participants on empowerment for our own side – not to be fear with such interruption, but take care of ourselves that do not travel alone to somewhere. If the authority did not permit us to have a meeting, we shall request decision from all participants. For some activities that need to authority and department officers to join in, PKH wrote the letter to inform the provincial cabinet to inform the activity performance in advance and request for principally approval.

2.7 Lessons learnt

- PLD approach is the most powerful and influence tool to work with communities. The communities lead their action plan by themselves and strengthen their capacity to mobilize mass movement against the pressures of authority and check the male implementation of economic land concession policies and other land and NRM related policies.
- PKH worked in respect to traditional structures that lead by elders, promoting collective leadership that lead to strongly empowering communities to self-empowerment, self-determination, self-defense and self-protection of their natural resources that built the stronger people movement at grassroots level.
- Sketch map is also a powerful tool in empowerment communities in land and natural resource management. All target villages prepared land and natural resource map and educated their people to know the resources they have in each community. When the outsiders come and want to take their resources, the community members can join to protect it. Ownership to resource management comes under the community management structure with strong support from their members.

3. Project Management

3.1 Project Staff and Support Team

In 2016, **Ponlok Khmer** has 17 full time staffs included five women to implement the whole program activities. There were two staffs resigned, one field staff and another admin and financial manager. During this period, there were only 17 staff member remaining.

3.2 Staff Capacity Development and Learning

In this period, PKH staffs attended in training on ANV at the PKH office, on land rights and land law with CCHR, on deviation report writing and case study with CCC and NPA, community based eco-tourism development with Winrock and peaceful demonstration law with OHCHR.

3.3 Project Management (M&E)

PKH had M&E system in-place: The program designed the report system included the monthly and quarterly tracking records as well as record the accomplishment of program activity implemented to measure the result of the field work implementation. Moreover, the two area program coordinators conducted the field visit to target communities to meet with the beneficiaries to see the progress and challenges as well as change. The PKH team discussed with target groups who have issue related to land and forest. Furthermore, PKH used the overall observation on the community's activity implementation including their plan and activity happened eventually. With the followed up, PKH also strengthened the roles and responsibilities of community executive committee members. These meetings discussed and encouraged them to improve their communities' works and leadership styles. In other words, PKH used the system of community, which set up such as the NTFP recording form as well the income and expense recording forms. Additionally, the communities usually contact to program staff by calling to discuss on their issues related to land disputes and illegal loggings for legal consultation.

4. Conclusion:

In the first semester of the project implementation, PKH used community led development approach for implementation of activities. 21 CNA core members play as key field facilitators with target communities. They are acting as a central team to communicate with all target groups through analysing, planning with fully consultation with the target villagers/the beneficiaries. With support by this project, PKH conducted a number of consultation meetings with CNA and community sectoral networks to reflect the results, challenges and preparing a joined action plan of the community networks to concrete implementation. The workshops also engaged other NGOs to support the plan of the communities. The role of PKH is responsible for fund management, providing capacity to community facilitators through mentoring and on the job training and monitoring the project implementation.

5. Donors supported program(s)

- Donors and partners

1- FS	:	Forum Syd
2- NPA	:	Norwegian People Aid
3- MIS	:	Misereor
4- AJWS	:	American Jewish World Service
5- WI	:	Winrock International

- Fund received and expenditure for six months

Fund received from donors	:	US\$ 96,261.71
Carry forward from last year	:	US\$ 4,277.88
Total income	:	US\$ 100,539.59
General Operation Expense	:	US\$ 26,814.82
Program Activities Expense	:	US\$ 73,015.02
Total Expense	:	US\$ 99,829.84