



Project Profile

Type of report	Annual report 2019
Reporting period	1 January – 30 December 2019
Project Name	Support Conservation and Livelihoods Empowerment-Up (Scale-Up in the Mekong Flooded Forest Landscape (DGD Programme in Cambodia
Project Location	Kratie Province, Cambodia
Project Start	1 January 2017
Project End Date	31 December 2021
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Progress Summary

Progress under Result 2

Result 2: By the end of 2021, men and women in the local communities benefit from their sustainable management of 7 community managed areas (4 community forestry, 3 indigenous collective land titles), as well the protection of the local endangered species.

Under this project, FLO is committed to working with 7 community managed areas including 4 Community Forestry and 3 indigenous People collective land communities. To achieve this expected result, FLO has supported legalization and signing agreement through Community Forestry Guidelines Trainings, and technical & financial support for patrolling activities. More, FLO also collaborated closely with Forest Administration Officials at provincial, district, and commune levels. As a result, two Community Forestry (Paklae and Roluos) have reached step 10; two Community Forestry (Ou Krasang and Prasad Toek Khmao) have reached step 8; and three indigenous People collective land community (Kampong Kboeung, Kampong Damrey and Kaoh Antchey) have reached step 4.

Community Forestry

Indicator 2: Number of approved CFs							5 years				
							2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No	CF	# ha	# hh	# families	# people	# women	CF Steps (0-11)				
1	Ou Krasang CF	1,749	46	68	306	182	0-6	97	8		
2	Paklae CF	1,940	182	238	1,290	675	0-9	9	10		
3	Roluos CF	1,163	315	361	2,022	1,075	0-9	9	10		
4	Prasat Toek Khmao CF	5,665	358	215	384	197	0-5	97	8		

Fig 1: Table of CFs progress

Four Community Forestry implemented by FLO have increased their capacity and claimed their rights in accessing their natural resources through many capacity building and trainings. . The communities participated very actively in the patrolling activities. It resulted in two CFs reaching



step 10 of CF guideline while the other 2 reached step 8 as of December 2019 (see table below for summary result).

					Results from patrolling						
No	CF name	Total	Male	Female	No of patrolling	Chainsaw	small tractor	Wood (ត្រីកូប)	Wood (គ្រឿង)	wire trap (ខ្សែអង្កាវ)	Agreement
1	Paklae	330	306	23	62	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250 m	0.00
2	Rolous	302	256	46	43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Orkrasang	540	500	40	36	7.00	1.00	0.00	15 Kub	0.00	12.00
4	Brasat Teok Khmoa	420	380	40	28	4.00	0.00	0.00	180 pc	0.00	24.00
TOTAL		1592	1442	149	169	15.00	1.00	0.00	15m³ or 180pc	250m	36.00

Fig 2: Results of patrolling

There were 149 times of patrolling activities conducted by the CFMC and Community Forestry members with 1592 people. During one year patrolling communities caught 1 small tractor, 15 chainsaws, wood 15KUB and wire trap 250m. The communities increased the number of patrolling in order to make the illegal loggers reduce and feeling afraid of committees.

FLO and communities organized Fire break by block in the Community Forestry to protect the fire in the dry season. This activities have been done every year. This activities not only to protect a small trees but also to keep the wildlife to stay in the forests. There were 265 (119F) participate in the fire break.



Fig 3: Fire break activities



Fig 4: Fire break activities

The three indigenous collective land titling sharply increased the process of registration as the indigenous during the started project. This project works with differences Ministries (MoRD, Mol, MoLMUPC), differences of relevance departments and local authorities. From one step to another step have worked with complicated small step and documentations. As a results, by the end of 2019 the three communities received IP legal entity and endorsed (ស.ជ.ណ) by Mistry of Interior. These achievements were very crucial for communities as the provincial governor declare the



interim letter to protect IP land to wait for collective land titling. 3 offices of Indigenous People built in the village for meeting, customary spirit.

Indicator 3: Number of approved Indigenous People Collective Land Title (ICLTs)							5 years					
							2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
No	CLT	# ha	# hh	# families	# people	# women	CLT Steps (1-5) ¹					
1	Kampong Kboeung indigenous People collective land community	19,500	95	96	408	223	0	1-2	3-4			
2	Kampong Damrey indigenous People collective land community	7,800	82	78	363	185	0	1-2	3-4			
3	Kaoh Antchey indigenous People collective land community	9,100	126	97	499	232	0	1-2	3-4			

Fig 5: results of CLTs

FLO and communities conducted IP's day in the target areas and attended with national IP's day organized by Ministry of Rural Development in Ratanakiri Province. There were 280 (143F). IP's day is very important to showed the auto and basic rights, social and economic rights of Indigenous People.



Fig 6: IP's day at Koh anchey



Fig 7: National IP's day at Ratanakiri

¹ There are 26 sub steps: Step 1 has 1-5 sub steps; Step 2 has 6-9 sub steps; Step 3 has 10-15 sub steps; Step 4 has 16-18 sub steps; and Step 5 has 19-22 sub steps. From step, 23-29 is the responsibility of Ministry of Land Management.



Progress under Results 3

By the end of 2021, men and women in the local communities in and around community forestry have increased their engagement in sustainable livelihoods activities (SLA: ecotourism, NTFP, agriculture).

FLO supported 173 families in the 4 CFs and 3 CLTs. By the graph below we can see income of the communities by categories from the livelihood activities. Honey made the most money for community but not all the CFs have honey such as Rolous, Paklae and Orkrasang. However, we provide alternative livelihood for them like chicken, vegetable and rice productions. Even though this year communities faced with natural disaster (flood), some families still earned income.

Chicken Productions

In order to help communities to participate in the conservation FLO provided chickens to 66 families since 2018 in 7 villages under CFs and CLTs project since the beginning of 2018. According to the monthly monitoring from January-December 2019, we recoded that total of consumed chickens 709, sold chickens 2828.78\$, dead chickens 2199 and balance 1621. The number of dead chickens were too much as this year flooded. Almost every families where the villages under flooded areas nearly 100% of chickens dead.

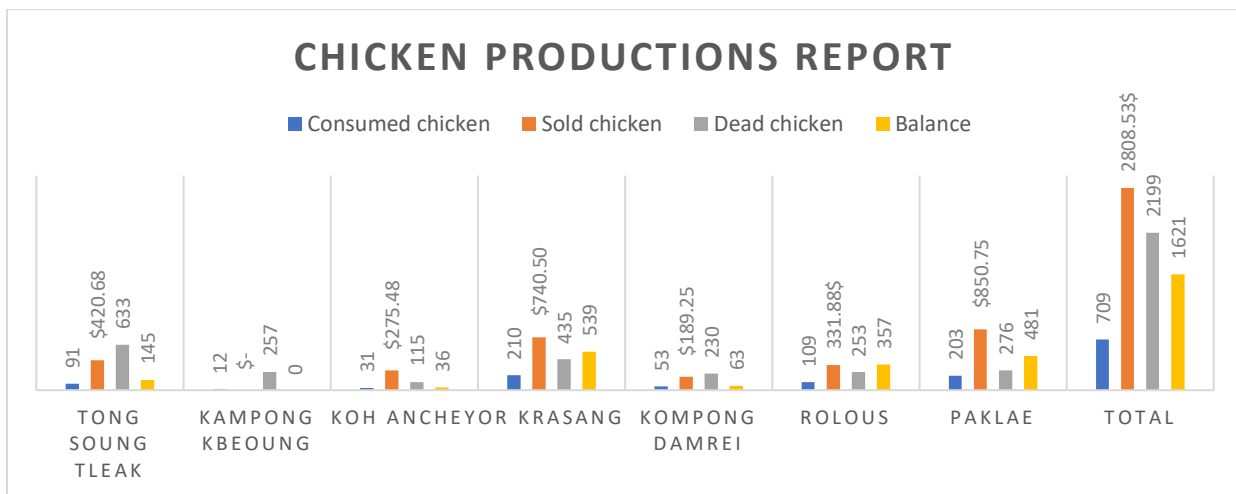


Fig 8: results of chicken productions

Rice productions

FLO provided rice seed in 2018 to 31 families in the target areas under CFs and CLTs. According to the monthly monitoring, villagers produced rice for families consuming and only Paklae community could produce and sold to the market 605\$. As this year flooded stay for long time to areas along the Mekong River but it was drought during the rice rise (កំឡុងពេលស្រូវរីកចម្រើន).

Select local rice seeds, it can adapt to drought season than the import seeds. Therefore, the rice productions this year 2019 have decreased than the previous year.

Village	Consumed rice (kg)	Sold rice
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Tong Soung Tleak	2088	\$	-
Kampong Kbeoung	5100	\$	-
Koh Anchey	7650	\$	-
Or Krasang	14600	\$	-
Kompong Damrei	3650	\$	-
Paklae	20731	\$	605.00
Total	53819	\$	605.00

Fig. 9: Results of rice productions

Vegetable productions:

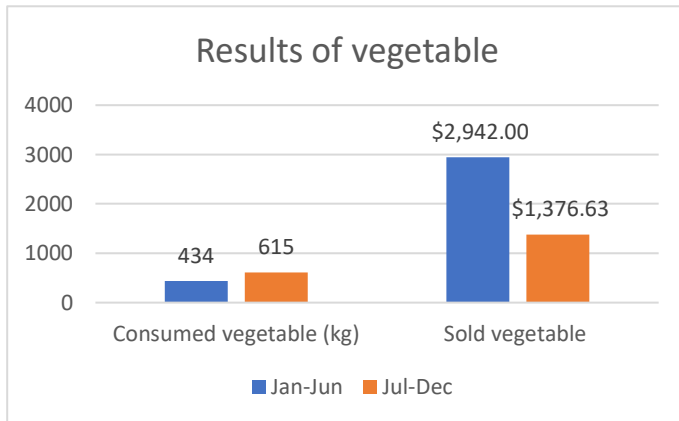


Fig. 10: Results of vegetable productions

FLO provided vegetable seeds to 54 families since 2018. Based on the monthly monitoring record, the income from selling vegetable increased in Jan-Jun (2,942\$) as it was a dry season. From Jul-Dec the income was low as it was a rainy season.

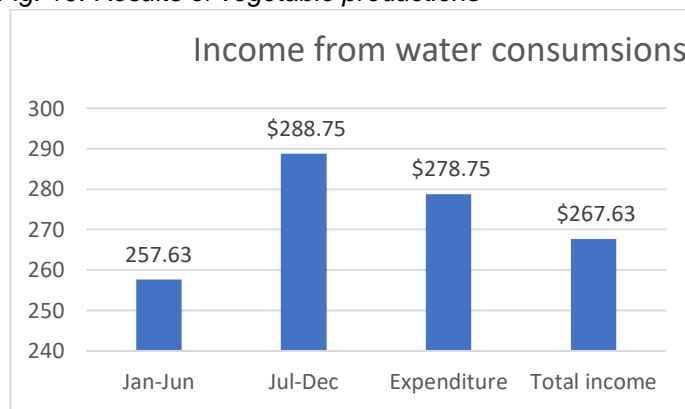


Fig. 11: Results of solar consumptions

Beside from watering the vegetables in Paklae, solar pump group could earn income from communities who use water for their consumption. The income from solar increased in Jul-December. The 37 families really depend on solar for their vegetable plantation and daily consumption. The machine broke in Sep-Oct but it was already fixed.

Honey processing

FLO has formed the honey group since 2012 with 22 people. 104 shareholders from communities as a startup capital (25\$ one shareholder). Honey is one of crucial NTFP for communities' livelihood. Honey getting more expensive from year to year. The communities could earn a lot from honey while they could do both in patrolling and getting honey at the same time. Honey could collect only the dry season for a good quality from Mar-May. The profit of the honey shared 5% to the patrolling activities.

Date	Amount of Honey	Unit Price	Sub-Total
April, 2019	320L	52,000R	16,640,000R
May, 2019	2019L	52,000R	104,988,000R
June, 2019	54L	52,000R	2,808,000R



June,2019	15L	55,000R	825,000R
TOTAL	2,408L		125,261,000R (\$31,315.00)

Fig.12: Honey report income



FLO bought honey thickener machine for honey group. The machine was very important for thickening honey to maintain good quality and hygiene.

Fig. 13: Honey thickener machine

Self-Help Groups

Self-Help Group #1: Self-Help Group is one of the activities in the livelihood program implementing in the community. This activity is very important for communities to save their money in the group and borrow with low interest rate and income go into community. There are 18people (13F). The communities borrow the money to expand their businesses, planting rice etc. During the reporting end of 2019, communities saving amount 5788\$ and interest over a year is 921\$. The interest income also shared to the committee who help to facilitate the group in recording the monthly transaction. Each year the group members has withdrawn all the saving and interest at the end of the year. After that, they start to save again for New Year. As a results, after withdrawn from members the amount remain 3649.25\$ in the group.

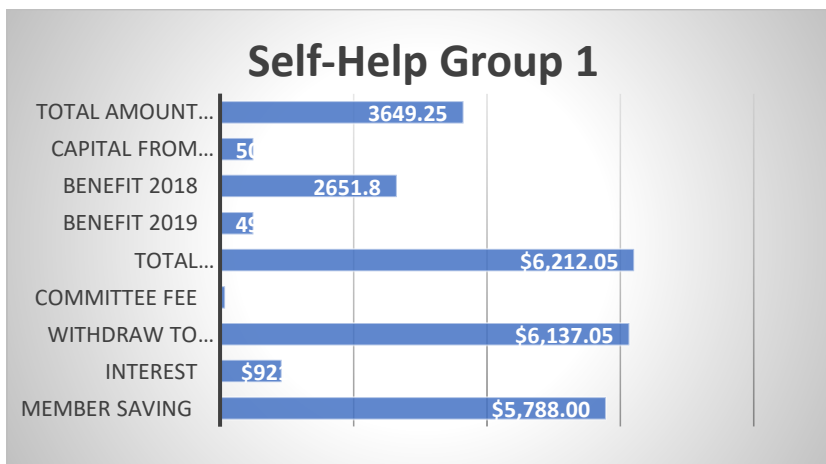
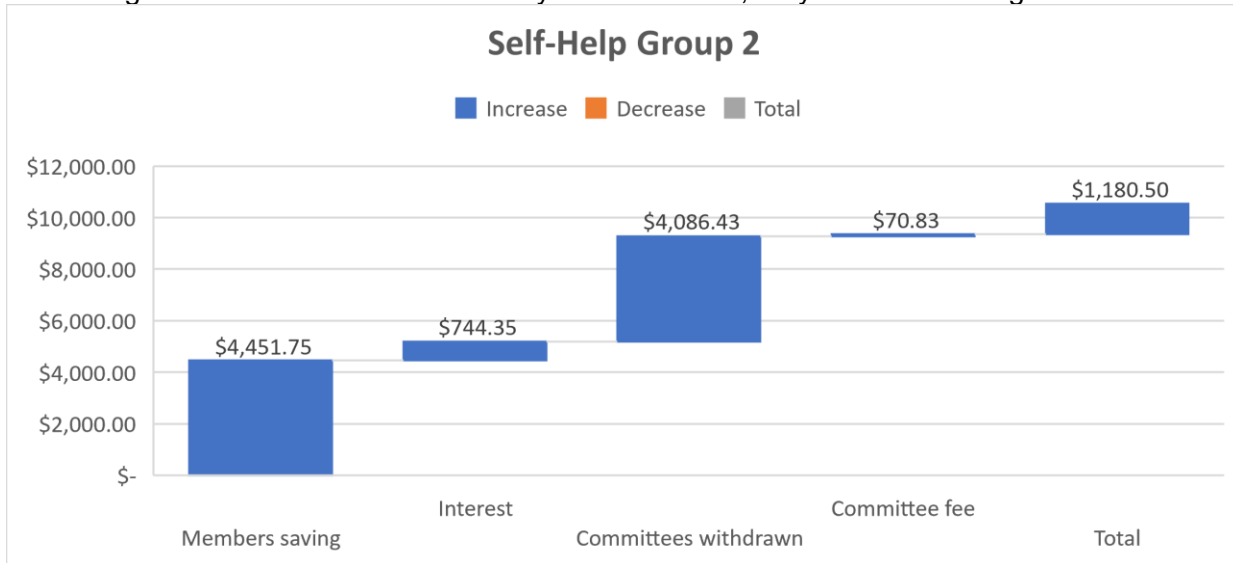


Fig 14: SHG report 1



Self-Help Group # 2: Self-Help Group is one of the activities in the livelihood program implementing in the community. This activity is very important for communities to save their money in the group and borrow with low interest rate and income go into community themselves. There are 24 people (13F). The communities borrow the money to expand their businesses, planting rice etc. During the reporting end of 2019, communities saving amount 4,451.75\$ and interest over a year is 744.35\$. The interest income also shared to the committee who help to facilitate the group in recording the monthly transaction. Each year the group members has withdrawn all the saving and interest at the end of the year. After that, they start to save again for New Year.



As a results, after withdrawn from members the amount remain 1,180.5\$ in the group. *Fig 15: SHG report 2*

Progress under Result 4

By the end of 2021, local communities are empowered through a strong CF network, a provincial environmental multi-stakeholder network, an implemented gender mainstreaming plan and collective advocacy efforts for sustainable forest management and land-use plan).

Strengthening capacity of CLT committees and CFMC

One day training on Gender provided to 80 (54f) in Kompong Damrei, Koh Anchey and Kompong Kbeoung. The training focusing on women participate in social development change, child rights and violation in the family.

One day training on leadership provided to communities. There were 38 (16F) to CFMCs and CLT committees. The communities received knowledge of leadership to develop in their community. Each representatives from communities disseminated the knowledge to other members.

Two days training on report writing, minute taking, and small grant proposal provided to communities. There were 49 (7F) from CLT committees and CFMCs. 50% of communities understood how to write a small proposal based on practicing.



FLO staff and rural development officer disseminated on policy of land titling process to communities.

FLO staff and communities attended tree ordination conducted by WWF- Cambodia.

Video night show conducted in the communities to show how climate change impact to communities and the planet. There were 350 (212F) from villagers. Based on the answers from questions and answers, the communities understood about the climate change and the important of the forests.

Key Challenges

- Flooded season made agriculture project not success, especially chickens. Almost chicken dead during the flooded.
- Economic Land Concession name Angkor wood is grabbing land in Collective Land Titling. FLO and other network are working on this issue. It is on the process of collecting information from the ground.

Solutions:

- We will select 2 or 3 families to scale up the enterprise.
- FLO, NGOForum and CLEC are working together to collect information from the ground and search for information related to company in order to submit the cases to the provincial hall.

Appendix

- Appendix 1 – Letter of IP legal entity from Ministry of Interior for Kompong Damrei
- Appendix 2 – Letter of IP legal entity from Ministry of Interior for Kaoh Antchey Community
- Appendix 3 – Letter of IP legal entity from Ministry of Interior for Kampong Kbeoung Community