

# Assessment Report on NRM

Capacity Building on Advocacy

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Prajna Consultancy Group

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## **Executive Summary**

Since its formation in July 2003, the Policy and Advocacy Institute has established as one of the leading advocacy capacity-building institutes in Cambodia. The institute has forged its reputation through the delivery of advocacy training course and the publication of a range of advocacy publications in both Khmer and English. Advocacy capacity-building programme is one among the three main programmes of API designed to strengthen the capacity of Cambodian advocates to influence policy makers through advocacy campaigns.

Within its last eight years, the API provided more than a hundred issue-based advocacy training courses related to advocacy to NGOs, community-based organization, and government official. In 2008, a handbook together with training curriculum regarding to advocacy gender discrimination have produced. Base on this success, API looking forward to expense its focus more on Natural Resources Management (NRM) issue for this year 2010. Having seen this, a handbook together with training curriculum regarding to advocacy on NRM is needed. This training handbook will enable API to maintain effective technical assistance and training in Cambodian NGOs, community leaders, and other sectors of civil society in Cambodia.

Given this needs, API commissioned a short ‘NRM advocacy training needs assessment’ of the combined NRM and advocacy processes in order to ensure that NRM is at good governance, where local communities always being asked to participate in. This assessment attempted to provide overview of natural resources governance situation, issues identified by different stakeholders, intervention made by different actors and eventually could be contribute to develop a training curriculum for advocacy on NRM.

The data for this assessment based mainly on secondary data acquired for ODA database in CDC and national advocacy conference report from year 2006-2010, and 189 advocacy case study analysis report in 2009-2010, questionnaire survey and focus groups discussion during National Advocacy Conference 2010, and workshop consultation with NAC organizing committee and key NGOs representative.

From the analysis five emerging NRM issues have been highlighted. The five issues including current situation of economic land concession, mining licensing, indigenous minority rights, land tenure security and, water resources governance and fisheries. It also noted that community knowledge regarding to legal instruments that apply for NRM is limited, effectiveness of current law enforcement still need to be improved. Most often, local community not being fully cooperated by local authorities and competence government officials. Community themselves also reported not strong in doing grassroots advocacy for their resources. Thus, there is a need to provide a truly advocacy training for good governance on NRM issues that majors topics should be include understanding advocacy concepts, NRM and legal frameworks, effective advocacy strategies on NRM and taking actions for sustainable NRM.

## Abbreviation

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADHOC	the Cambodia Human Rights and Development Association
API	Policy and Advocacy Institute
CBO	Community Base Organization
CCA	Canadian Cooperation Association
CCs	Commune Councils
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDCF	Cambodia Development Cooperation Forum
CDF	Commune Development Fund
CDP	Cambodia Defender's Project
CEPA	Culture and Environment Preservation Association
CHRAC	Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee
CIDA	Canada International Development Agency
CJR	Center for Justice and Reconciliation
COHRE	Center on Human Rights and Evictions
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DPA	Development and Partnership in Action
EC	European Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELC	Economic Land Concession
FA	Forestry Administration
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAD/C	Gender and Development of Cambodia
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HRTF	Housing Rights Task Forces
INRAD	Integrated Management of Natural Resources and Agriculture Development
IP	Indigenous People
IPNN	Indigenous People NGOs Network
IRDEP	Integrated Rural Development through Empowerment Project
JMIs	Joint Monitoring Indicators
LAND	Land Action Network for Development
LASED	Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development
LMAP	Land Management and Administration Project
LRF	Land Rights Fund
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MoE	Ministry of Environment
NAC	National Advocacy Conference
NGOF	NGO Forum on Cambodia
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management

NRM&L	Natural Resources Management and Livelihoods
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
ODA	Oversee Development Assistant
PMDP	Project Management Development Programme
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SK	Star Kampuchea
SPF	Small Project Fund
TSBR	Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve
TSI	Tonle Sap Initiative
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNOHCHR	United Nations office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
VSO	Volunteer Service Overseas
WB	World Bank
WVC	World Vision Cambodia

## Contents

Acknowledgement .....	2
Executive Summary .....	3
1. Introduction .....	7
1.1. Background Context .....	7
1.2. Assessment Objectives .....	7
1.3. Rational of the Study .....	8
1.4. Assessment Methodologies .....	8
2. NRM Situation Analysis .....	8
2.1. Related Government Policies and Strategies on NRM .....	8
2.2. Current NRM Emerging Issues .....	10
2.3. NRM Issues/Problems Identified by Local Communities .....	11
3. Stakeholder Analysis .....	13
3.1. NRM Contributions to National Policy and Strategy Development and Enforcement .....	13
3.2. NRM Projects Related to Field Operations (Functions, products and services) .....	15
4. NRM and its Current Interventions .....	27
5. Priority Issues/Areas for NRM Committed by Civil Society .....	29
6. Analysis of Emerging NRM issues .....	29
7. Capacity Needs Assessment for Advocate on NRM .....	32
7.1. Training Needs Based on Priority Index .....	32
7.2. Strategies Analysis Based on Challenges and Lesson Learnt .....	33
8. Advocacy Capacity Needs Analysis and Steps Forward .....	39

## **1. Introduction**

The Advocacy and Policy Institute (API), formerly the Advocacy and Policy Programme of Pact, is a Cambodian non-profit and Non-Governmental organization with a mission to serve the long-term democratic and social development needs of Cambodia through the provision of services in the areas of advocacy and policy development.

Since its formation in July 2003, the Policy and Advocacy Institute has established as one of the leading advocacy capacity-building institutes in Cambodia. The API has received widespread positive feedbacks from both Cambodian and international organizations on its reliability, relevance, and professionalism. The institute has forged its reputation through the delivery of advocacy training course and the publication of a range of advocacy publications in both Khmer and English. The API is also becoming increasingly involved in direct advocacy and policy activities.

Advocacy capacity-building programme is one among the three main programmes of API. The programme is designed to strengthen the capacity of Cambodian advocates from all sectors and community levels, to influence policy makers through the effective design, management and implementation of advocacy campaigns. The overall objective of the programme is to increase number of Cambodia civil society organizations proficient in the design, management and implement, and evaluation of lobby and advocacy initiatives and campaigns.

### **1.1. Background Context**

Within its last eight years, the API provided more than a hundred training courses related to advocacy to NGOs, community-based organization, and government official. As clearly defined in its three years strategic plan, 2008-2010, API commits to produce issue-based advocacy training courses and handbooks for CBOs, NGOs and other stakeholders. In 2008, a handbook together with training curriculum regarding to gender discrimination have produced.

Base on this success, API looking forward to expense its focus more on Natural Resources Management (NRM) issue for this year 2010. Having seen this, a handbook together with training curriculum regarding to advocacy on NRM is needed. This training handbook will enable API to maintain effective technical assistance and training in Cambodian NGOs, community leaders, and other sectors of civil society in Cambodia.

### **1.2. Assessment Objectives**

API is currently in the process of preparing its assessment on current advocacy on natural resources management and training needs for CBOs and NGOs, which begin in year 2011. It will be implemented within selected natural resources, focusing preliminary on grass root advocacy level. Given this needs, API commissioned a short ‘NRM advocacy training needs assessment’ of the combined NRM and advocacy processes in order to ensure that NRM is at good governance, where local communities always being asked to participate in. The overall objectives of this assessment are:

- To identify NRM issues identified by various stakeholders including local community, NGOs, CBOs, donor agencies and government policies and programmes.
- To identify current NRM actors and its interventions that working in different level in different areas

- To assess current NRM's capacity needs in order to develop training course related to advocacy on NRM for CBOs, NGOs, and local commune councils

### **1.3. Rational of the Study**

The assessment aimed at assisting API in the process of identification its current roles in strengthening the advocacy capacity building on different issues in order to develop a training course related to advocacy on NRM. Theoretically, NRM might be counted almost everything that we are dealing with including renewable and non-renewable resources. However, for this training needs assessment, NRM will focus only NRM components related to forestry, fisheries, agriculture, land uses and mining industries that directly impact on community livelihoods.

### **1.4. Assessment Methodologies**

This assessment attempted to provide overview of natural resources governance situation that could contribute to the overall objectives in questions. The data for this assessment based mainly on primary data of questionnaire survey and focus groups discussion during National Advocacy Conference 2010, and secondary data acquired for ODA database in CDC and annual national advocacy conference report from year 2006-2010<sup>1</sup>, and 189 advocacy case study analysis report in 2009-2010, and workshop consultation with NAC organizing committee and key NGOs representative (Annex 2).

## **2. NRM Situation Analysis**

### **2.1. Related Government Policies and Strategies on NRM**

Good governance is the most important prerequisite to ensure socio-economic development with sustainability, equity and social justice. Good governance has been continuously strengthened through number of reforms in key sectors. Indeed, Land reform, forestry reform, and fisheries reform have significantly contributed to strengthening good governance of the natural resources management.

Most of Cambodian institutions are linked to NRM. However, only three key institutions are the principle in managing natural resources: Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Land Use Planning, Urbanization and Construction (MLUPUC); and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (MAFF).

The Ministry of Environment working concerns with the environment protection, natural resources management, and eventually for the poverty reduction. The key responsibility of the MoE is to manage all Cambodia's national parks, and wildlife sanctuary covering the total area approximated of 2,770,000 ha. MoE also hold the responsibility in conduction Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Most of these related tasks currently carried out by the Department of Nature Conservation and Protection.

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<sup>1</sup> National Advocacy Conference (NAC) was held five times since year 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. The conferences were participated from multi-stakeholders including community representatives, government officials, community base NGOs, media, development partners and donors, and national assembly.

NAC 2010: 350 participants consist of 19% CSOs and NGOs, 1% media, 10% government officials, and 70% community representatives.

NAC 2009: 250 participants consist of 19% CSOs and NGOs, 1% media, 10% government officials, and 70% community representatives.

NAC 2008: 151 participants, 30 women, including community representatives, member of commune councils, garment worker associations, trainers, media, private sectors, NGOs, and government officials.

NAC 2007: 123 participants, 35 women. Over 50% of participants are community representatives.

NAC 2006: 320 participants including over 200 advocacy activists, NGOs representatives, and government officials.



MLUPUC works closely on land reform sectors in the Royal Government of Cambodia's rectangular strategies Phase II. Regarding to land reform, the royal government of Cambodia focused on measured to strengthening land management, land distribution, and land use, to secure to the land use ownership, to eradicate illegal land holding, and to prevent the concentration of unused land in few hands. Land reform is also crucial for the increase and the allocation of agricultural land in the frameworks of granting social land concessions to farmers order to enhance agricultural productivity and diversification.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has four strategic goals. Though the ministry is not dealing directly with NRM, but two of its institutions are working related to NRM including Forestry Administration and Fisheries Administration.

Forestry Administration (FA) plays very important role in managing forest areas that not been gazetted as national parks or wildlife sanctuary. According to the parkas No. 509 PK/MAFF/B the FA is responsible for overall sustainable forest management which includes activities such as forest protection, issuing logging permissions, silviculture, forest rehabilitation, forest boundary demarcation, forest fire management, wildlife management and protection, and public awareness.

In the royal government's rectangular strategy Phase II<sup>2</sup>, forest communities have been considered as an important element in forest management. Accordingly, the Royal government of Cambodia pledges to improve livelihoods of rural people, the sustainability of forest resources, and expansion of forest communities. Moreover, the Royal Government of Cambodia encourage the private sector to establish commercial forest plantation in degraded forest land based on agree technical standard.

The Royal government will continue to monitor forest concessions to ensure that they comply with international standards by seeking external technical and financial assistant and by active and appropriate participation of civil society in monitoring.

In Agricultural Sector Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010, the forest sector reform is the fourth side of the first rectangular for ensuring sustainable forest management based on three essential pillar constituted Sustainable Forest Management Policy, Natural Resources Protected System and Implementation of Forest Community Development Program. Every effort will be made to maintain total forest coverage at 60% of land areas and to continue reforestation, beside suspended issue of any concessions and keeping a strict watch on existing concessionaires to ensure that they submit strategic forest development plan along with the social and environmental impact assessment and, after approval, continue to adhere to them.

For fisheries sectors, according to Royal Government of Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy Phase II, fish, a natural renewable resource, is very crucial to the livelihoods of Cambodian people in terms of food, income and safety net. The Royal Government has distributed fishing lots to the people, and has established 509 fishing communities, both marine and freshwater, objectively to maintain sustainability and to ensure generation of fish resources in order to contribute to economic development and livelihoods of fishing communities.

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<sup>2</sup> Addressed by Samdach Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia on "Rectangular Strategy" for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency – Phase II, at the first Cabinet Meeting of the Fourth Legislature of the National Assembly , Phnom Penh, 26 September 2008.

The royal government continues encouraging fishing community to participate in the preparation of plans and management of natural resources by guidance and technical training in order to ensure sustainable management of fishery resources.

Since year 2005, the department of fisheries continues implementing the fisheries reform policy including fisheries law, regulation, and establishment of community fisheries, fish sanctuary, aquaculture development and suppression of illegal fishing activities. As the result, the fisheries law was adopted by the 3<sup>rd</sup> mandate of National Assembly in the fourth plenary session on 12 March 2006. Eventually, numbers of regulations concern community fisheries management were signed by the Prime Minister<sup>3</sup>.

## **2.2. Current NRM Emerging Issues**

Concern from CSOs acquitted from NGO position paper the NGO Position Papers on Cambodia's Development in 2009-2010 to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Cambodia Development Cooperation Forum published by the NGO Forum on Cambodia 2010.

NGOs are concerned that insufficient attention is being paid to negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity, human and animal health and the rich natural resources on which many Cambodians depend for their livelihoods and food security. While Cambodia has a number of pieces of environment-related legislation, implementation remains problematic. Moreover, quality of management and monitoring on water pollution, air pollution and solid and liquid waste management remains limited. In addition, quality of the EIAs carried out for development projects remains poor<sup>4</sup>.

NGOs remain concerned and frustrated at the lack of progress on protecting the rights of Cambodia's indigenous peoples. There are continuing severe violations of indigenous people's land and resource rights across the country. Concessions for industrial, agricultural, mineral and resource exploitation continue to be granted in a non-transparent way, and plans continue for the construction of large-scale dams in many indigenous areas. Poor Cambodians, indigenous and non-indigenous alike, continue to bear significant costs while seeing little benefit from such development.

NGOs continue to have concerns that the Land Law and associated sub-decrees and prakas are still not being implemented appropriately. The most serious concerns raised in the Position Paper include the fact that possession rights are still not being consistently recognized by authorities and the continued granting of legally dubious ELCs.

NGOs note that ELCs are the root cause of forest disasters and land conflicts in the country, with generally negative impacts on affected communities. For avoiding the issues in questions, ELC related data including number and progress log book should be publically disclosed and regular updated, especially on implementation progress made by companies involved; stop issuing ELCs in forest areas and protected areas; disclose the number of approved community forestry sites; continue taking legal action against forest crimes; demarcate community forestry boundaries; and review the effectiveness of community forestry in the current situation.

NGOs and Civil Societies also concern related to the RGC's commitment to publicly detailing information about some ELCs, in accordance with JMI 9.1 from the 2<sup>nd</sup> CDCF of December 2008 that so far there is

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<sup>3</sup> Agricultural sector, strategic development plans 2006-2010

<sup>4</sup> NGO Position Papers on Cambodia's Development in 2009-2010 to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Cambodia Development Cooperation Forum.

only little progress has been made. The comprehensive overview of NGO concerns in terms of the legal framework for mining in Cambodia, including: inadequacy and lack of clarity of the existing Mining Law, such as in the framework for granting “mining concessions”; relocation and compensation issues; lack of enforcement of existing laws and access to information; and inadequate or non-existent environmental impact assessments (EIAs).

In addition to issues regarding the legal framework, the NGOs and CSOs also highlighted other concerns related mining licenses that allocated inside protected areas and estimates that half of Cambodia’s protected areas/forests have had exploration licenses granted within their boundaries. In addition, there is, so far, no any cases where free, prior and informed consent sought by the government or a mining company before mining has begun were found. Moreover, consultations fall far below international standards. Other highlighted trends include: militarization of mining operations leading to threats and intimidation.

Cambodia’s fishery communities have faced increasing hardship in 2009-2010, fuelled by declining fish catches, continued high food prices and lack of alternative income sources. NGOs recognize that, despite significant progress by MAFF, Cambodia is facing household fish catch declines and, as a result, full-time fishing communities such as floating communities face increasing food insecurity. In addition, the destruction of flooded forests and plans for large-scale hydro-power dams are threatening fisheries.

### **2.3. NRM Issues/Problems Identified by Local Communities**

NRM issues and problems were identified during the 5<sup>th</sup> National Advocacy Conferences on “Working together for good governance of natural resources” which was hold on 20 to 21 of October, 2010 at Imperial Garden Hotel<sup>5</sup>. The workshop was participated from approximately 350 people including CSOs, NGOs, media, government officials, and the majorities is community representative. To identify the problems on the grounds, participants were asked to conduct a small questionnaire survey with multiple answers with the question as “*Could you tell us what the key problems/issues are related to NRM ha happened in your community or your project target areas at these days?*” From the survey, the result (see detailed in table 1) reveals that the majorities of issues are related to forestry sector where as nearly three fourth of respondents acknowledged that forest destruction has happen in their community, while more than half stated it would leading to wildlife habitat loss. In the same table also revealed that the issues has occurred might linked to the lack of knowledge of community in community based natural resources management and lack of law enforcement by competence authorities. While forestry issues seem to be an outstanding issue, but the other problems also identified as could be found in the table 1 for detailed.

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<sup>5</sup> The 5<sup>th</sup> National Advocacy Conference organized by ADHOC, API, CHRAC, CJR, COHRE, DPA, GAD/C, HRTF, LWF, SK, NGOF, PACT, Vigilance, VSO, and WVC, which was held at Imperial Garden Hotel on the 20-21 October, 2010.

**Table 1: Problems Identified by Workshop Participants**

	Responses	
	N	Percent
Problems identified <sup>a</sup>		
Forest destruction	67	65.70%
Flood and Drought	48	47.10%
Illegal logging	57	55.90%
Community forced eviction/relocation	29	28.40%
Indigenous land alienation	23	22.50%
Lost Indigenous people cultural lost	24	23.50%
Lost shifting cultivation lands	24	23.50%
Flood or draught caused by hydropower dam	25	24.50%
Lost valuable forest of community forestry	48	47.10%
Agricultural land conflict	43	42.20%
Lost Wildlife Habitat	60	58.80%
Loss access to NTFPs	42	41.20%
Mining exploration	29	28.40%
Lower fishing catch	47	46.10%
Lost fish habitat	41	40.20%
Lost fishing grounds	27	26.50%
Lack of law enforcement	54	52.90%
Community lack of knowledge in CBNRM	55	53.90%
Community Forestry conflict with ELC	29	28.40%
Conflict with ELC (Plantation or Mining)	17	16.70%
Total of Respondents	102	100.00%

a NRM Issue acquired from multiple responds from 102 valid respondents

During the workshop, participants also asked to conduct focus group discussions (FGD) to identify its effect on different (livelihoods) people on different level. Participants were divided into three different groups including resettlement and housing group, hydropower dam groups, and land issue groups. From the groups discussion the results revealed as follow<sup>6</sup>:

- a. Resettlement and Housing Group
  - Lost their house
  - Lost means of their income generation
  - New settlement might be further for their child access to public school
  - May be far from public hospital
  - May be far from their working place
  
- b. Hydropower Dam Groups
  - Dam caused flood 2-3 times per year, destroying community's cash crop
  - Effect community welfare including houses, fishing gears, animals,...)
  - Effect community's health

<sup>6</sup> The results adopted/summarized from the results of focus group discussion during the 5<sup>th</sup> NAC conferences.

- Effect on child education as the road is flooded
  - Effect on local infrastructure including bridge, road, and schools,...)
  - Effect on local community tradition and culture
- c. Land Issues Groups
- Indigenous people lose their shifting cultivation land
  - Land dispute case normally take long time effecting on community livelihoods
  - Community lost access to non-timber forest products (NTFPs)
  - Community lost their grazing lands
  - Community lost their traditions and culture
  - Some community under threats of intimidation
  - identified problems as shown in above table, communities also asked to hold groups discussion

### 3. Stakeholder Analysis

It is important that key institutions influencing positive or negative on NRM needed to be identified. According to on-desk review, a number of key projects are being implemented, either by bi-lateral or multi-lateral organizations, or by NGOs important projects are identified. Most of the project that presented here is acquired from the ODA database from the Council for Development of Cambodia<sup>7</sup>. Three categories supporting projects are classified including Project working related to policy and strategies, working related to field operation, and working related to networking on the grassroots level. Identified NRM Projects that are being implemented, either by multilateral organization or by key NGOs and mainly supported by Asian Development Bank (ADB), Australia, Belgium, The Canadian Cooperation Association (CCA), CIDA, Denmark, European Commission (EC/EU), FAO, Finland, German, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, UNDP, United Kingdom, UNOHCHR, World Bank and *World Relief Canada*. *These are key contributions to NRM in Cambodia as bellow:*

#### 3.1. ***NRM Contributions to National Policy, Legal Framework and Strategy Development and Enforcement***

*Current registred contributions to NRM national policy and strategy development and enforcement are found as following:*

- *Policy and Institutional Reforms in the Agriculture Sector, US\$ 1,180,000*
- *Enhancing the Resettlement Legal Framework and Capacity Building, \$610,000, ADB*
- *Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development (LASED) , \$4,092,769, German*
- *Land Management, 36 Million USD , WB, TA Finland, GTZ*
- *Water Resource Management Research Capacity Development Program, US \$2,489,592, Australia government*
- *Land Management and Administration Project (Trust Fund II), \$2.5M, CIDA*

*Detail information of each contribution is described below:*

##### *a. Policy and Institutional Reforms in the Agriculture Sector*

The objective is support the Government with the proposed policy and institutional reform measures in the agriculture sector through (i) Strengthening of MAFF's institutional capacity in agricultural policy

<sup>7</sup> <http://cdc.khmer.biz/> acquired on 11 Nov, 2010.

planning, program budgeting and marketing services, (ii) Further divestment of state-owned public enterprises in the agriculture sector; and (iii) Establishment and development of national agricultural research and extension systems. The Project granted from ADB with total budget of US\$ 1,180,000 (PIP/RGC Number: AGRI /1 /006/ 15, Programme Number: TA 4228-CAM).

*b. Enhancing the Resettlement Legal Framework and Capacity Building*

The Project is granted by ADB \$610,000 in Technical Assistant for supporting economic and development policy/planning. The project is to help the government to i) prepare a sub-decree on compensation, resettlement, ii) formulate complementary implementation regulations and technical guidelines, and iii) develop resettlement planning, implementation, financing, monitoring, and compliance enforcement capacity (PIP/RGC Number: GOVN/1/005/15, Programme Number: TA 4490-CAM).

*c. Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development (LASED)*

The Project is granted by Germany for the budget approximate of \$4,092,769 for land management and planning. The German contribution to the Cambodian "Land Administration, Management and Distribution Program" (LAMDP), which is supported by various development partners, will cover the implementation of concepts that have been developed for land management and especially land distribution within the framework of the project "Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development" (LASED) (PIP/RGC Number: RDEV/4/020/23, Programme Number: 2005.2176.5).

*d. Land Management*

German contribution to the multi-donor program LMAP (Land Management and Land Administration Project) with MLMUPC, WB, TA Finland, GTZ (total: 36 Million USD, 2002-2007) to reduce poverty, promote social stability and stimulate economic development through improving land tenure security and promoting the development of efficient land markets. The Project is granted by Germany with total budget approximated at US\$ 5,457,026 (PIP/RGC Number: RDEV/4/021/23, Programme Number: 2003.2250.3).

*e. Water Resource Management Research Capacity Development Program*

The Project granted by Australia government with budget approximated of US \$2,489,592. The Project contributes to Agriculture and water development sector. The Project aimed at develop and improve water resource policies and quality and capacity of water resource research and management, involving farmers, researchers, managers and policy makers (PIP/RGC Number: AGRI/5/011/28, Programme Number: ING446).

*f. Land Management and Administration Project (Trust Fund II)*

This \$2.5M trust fund is the second piece of CIDA's Land Administration Program in Cambodia, which also includes a \$4M trust fund supporting LMAP as well as the LMAP-Canada bilateral initiative which will extend the target provinces of LMAP. The broad rationale for the two trust funds was to gain entry for CIDA into the multi-donor LMAP project and to lay the foundation for future engagement through the LMAP-Canada bilateral project. This trust fund will support Cambodia's Land Administration, Management and Distribution Program, especially: i) State Land Management - the trust fund will finance activities designed to enhance Cambodia's ability to manage state land effectively and efficiently; ii) State Land Identification/Mapping - support will be provided to enhance Cambodia's ability

to undertake state land mapping; iii) Land Valuation -Cambodia's land valuation system will be strengthened; iv) For supervision, Monitoring, and Review. The Project is granted by Canada with approximated budget US \$2,310,536 (PIP/RGC Number: RDEV/4/025/29/P, Programme Number: KH-032150-003).

### **3.2. NRM Projects Related to Field Operations (Functions, products and services)**

Current NRM registered contributions at the sub-national level are found and classified as bellow:

#### **NRM and Livelihood and Community Development**

- *Natural Resource Management and Livelihood Programme*, US\$ 65,300,000, Denmark
- *Multi-donor facility-Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods Programme*, \$5,135,729, New Zealand
- *Advanced livelihood and sustainable development for indigenous people in Ratanakiri Province, Kingdom of Cambodia*, US\$ 908,595, by European Committee (EC)
- *Cambodian Highland Food Security Project*, US\$ 681,712, European Committee (EC)
- *Integrated Development Project in Battambang Province in Support of SPES Cambodia*, US\$ 3,268,302
- *Sustainable Livelihoods Through Cooperative*, US \$1,081,331, The Canadian Cooperation Association (CCA)
- *World Relief Canada Development Program* is to contribute to reduction in poverty by empowering
- *Integrated Rural Development through empowerment project (IRDEP) Thpong II*, US \$1,023,192, European Committee (EC)
- *Stung Treng Integrated Community Development Project*, US \$486,030, European Committee (EC)
- *Integrated Rural Community Development with indigenous people in the province of Ratanakiri*, Belgium
- *Community Development in Ramsar Protected Areas in Stung Treng*, US \$ 226,439, Spain
- *Community Development Fund (CDF) 07/08 (Extension)*, US \$624 480, the Government of Australia
- *Small Project Fund (SPF)*, US \$485,832, Government of New Zealand
- *Integrated management of Natural Resources & Agricultural Development (INRAD) Master of Science in South-East Asia*, US\$ 544,424, European Committee (EC)
- *Promoting Community Forestry in Cambodia*, US\$1,771,928, European committee (EC)

#### **NRM in Tonle Sap and Cardamoms**

- *Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project Component 2: Organizing Communities for Natural Resource Management of the TSBP*, US\$ 3,800,001, FAO
- *Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project*, US\$ 19,360,000, ADB
- *Tonle Sap Livelihood Initiative*, US \$5,320,600, Government of Finland
- *Conservation of Cardamoms hotspots*, US \$2,837,653

#### **NRM and Land Management**

- *LMAP, Main- IDA 3605 Land Management and Administration Project*, US\$ 33,900,000, World Bank
- *Land Rights Fund (LRF)*, US \$2,772,643, CIDA

- *Land Management and Administration Project*, US \$13,433,371, by Government of Finland
- *Cambodia's Land and Livelihoods Programme Component 2 – Protecting the land rights of indigenous minorities and forest-dependent communities*, US \$108,282, (EC)
- *ENV\_Sustainable land management*, US\$ 808,799, UNDP

### ***NRM and Capacity Building***

- *Building Capacity to Integrate Water Resources Planning in Agricultural Development*, US \$100,000, UNDP
- *Strengthening Environment Management Capacity at Local Level in Cambodia*, US\$ 235,000, World Bank
- *Improvement of Project Management Development Capacity Program, PMDP*, US \$109 004, Finland
- *Capacity Building Project for the Forestry Sector Phase 2*, US \$2,958,383, Japan
- *Building Community Capacity for Poverty Reduction Initiatives in the Tonle Sap Basin*, US\$ 1,850,000, Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- *Capacity Development of Female Commune Council Networks*, US\$ 236,000, ADB
- *Advancing and Promoting Human Rights for Displaced and Marginalized Communities in Cambodia through a National Human Rights Education Campaign*, US \$136,426, European Committee (EC)
- *Capacity Building for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia*, US \$ 136,262, European Committee (EC)
- *Community Management and Capacity Building for self-reliant and sustainable poverty alleviation in Cambodia*, US \$410,734, European Committee (EC)
- *Strengthening Capacities of Local NGOs*, US \$272,851, Spain
- *Strengthening capacities of Forest Communities in Northeast provinces (Mondulhiri, Rattanakiri, Stung Treng and Kratie)*, US \$238,745, Spain
- *Building Capacity to Integrate Water Resources Planning in Agricultural Development*, US \$100,000, UNDP
- *Strengthening Environment Management Capacity at Local Level in Cambodia*, US\$ 235,000, World Bank
- *Capacity Building on Good Governance and Decentralization in Cambodia*

### ***D&D, Democracy, Good Governance, Human Rights and Advocacy Framework***

- *Support the Human Rights Programme*, UNOHCHR
- *Cambodian Defender's Project (CDP) Legal Aid and Rule of Law Advocacy Action*, \$1,264,265, EC
- *Empowerment of Women through Grassroots Activism*, US\$ 136,426, European Committee (EC)
- *Human Rights Advocacy Training Project*, US\$ 114,278, by European Committee (EC)
- *Improving Local Governance Through Commune Council Partnership Strengthening*, US\$ 119,053, by European Committee (EC)
- *Strengthening democratic and decentralized local governance in Cambodia: building local capacity through networking and local-local contribution*, US\$ 14,324,693, European Committee (EC)
- *Promotion and preservation of Human Rights in Rural Cambodia*, US\$136,426, European Committee



- *Strengthening and legally recognizing indigenous communities: a step towards securing land rights*, European Committee (EC)
- *Diakonia Democracy Program 07-08*, US \$1,915,680, Sweden
- *Forum Syd Democracy Program, 07-09*, US \$2,714,127, Sweden

*Current NRM contributions are classified and described in detail as bellow:*

### ***NRM and Livelihood and Community Development***

#### *a. Natural Resource Management and Livelihood Programme*

Natural resources management and livelihoods programme granted by Denmark with budget approximate US\$ 65,300,000 supporting civil society, fisheries, forestry and land sectors contributed to improving the livelihoods of poor people and the sustainable management (PIP/RGC Number: MULT/1/001/20/L, Programme Number: 104 Cambodia.1.MFS.20).

#### *b. Multi-donor facility-Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods Programme, Cambodia*

The Project is a multi-donor commitment to works in cross sector including natural resources planning and management, local governance reform, rural sector policy and administrative development. The objective of the five-year Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods (NRM&L) Facility is to reduce the vulnerability of poor rural people whose livelihoods are dependent on natural resources. The Project is granted US \$5,135,729 from New Zealand (PIP/RGC Number: MULT/1/001/32/P, Programme Number: A00122).

#### *c. Advanced livelihood and sustainable development for indigenous people in Ratanakiri Province, Kingdom of Cambodia*

The Project is granted by European Committee (EC) with budget approximated US\$ 908,595. The Project focused mainly on food security and nutrition. Overall, the proposed action contributes to improving the food security as well as the livelihood situation of approximately 1.700 rural family households (= approx. 8.500 people of 4 indigenous peoples as direct beneficiaries) in 24 villages in Ratanakiri province (PIP/RGC Number: AGRI/12/018/27, Programme Number: 128419).

#### *d. Cambodian Highland Food Security Project.*

The Project is granted by European Committee (EC) with budget approximated US\$ 681,712 to improve food security and nutrition. The overall objective is to improve livelihood security of the vulnerable households in Rakanakiri province, Cambodia (PIP/RGC Number: AGRI/12/018/27, Programme Number: 139621).

#### *e. Integrated Development Project in Battambang Province in Support of SPES Cambodia*

The project aims to increase food security and livelihood of the population living in Battambang Province through improved water resources management, increased agricultural production, adequate institutional arrangements and community empowerment. The Project is granted by Italy Government with budget approximated US\$ 3,268,302. The Project contributes directly to rural development in Cambodia (PIP/RGC Number: RDEV/1/031/38, Programme Number: GCSP/CMB/009/ITA).

f. *Sustainable Livelihoods Through Cooperative*, US \$1,081,331, The Canadian Cooperation Association (CCA)

The program works to improve the capacities of poor households to enhance their quality of life through increased education, income, and assets by working through cooperatives. The Canadian Cooperation Association (CCA) and its international partners are committed to developing gender-equitable opportunities and empowering poor women and men through the development of sustainable member-owned institutions that serve as a conduit for communities to develop themselves. There are three central axes of perspective that are applied to the development model for the proposed program: 1. Ensuring holistic development through the sustainable livelihoods approach; 2. Concentrating on cooperatives as key transformative structures for development; and 3. Developing both gender equitable opportunity and empowerment within communities as a poverty reduction strategy. The Project is granted by Canadian Cooperation Association (CCA) with budget approximated US \$1,081,331 (PIP/RGC Number: GNDR/0/020/29, Programme Number: S-063747).

g. *World Relief Canada Development Program* is to contribute to reduction in poverty by empowering

World Relief Canada Development Program is to contribute to reduction in poverty by empowering southern partner NGOs and their communities to contribute to achieving sustainable livelihood development within their communities. The Project focuses mainly on water and sanitation sector under generous granted from Canada (Programme Number: S-062656).

*Integrated Rural Development through empowerment project (IRDEP) Thpong II*, US \$1,023,192, European Committee (EC) Integrated Rural Development through empowerment project is granted by European Committee (EC) with budget approximated of US \$1,023,192 supporting Rural Development sector. The Project aimed at empowering rural communities, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, achieving equitable and sustainable social, human and economic development (Programme Number: 95236).

h. *Stung Treng Integrated Community Development Project*, US \$486,030, European Committee (EC)

The project supports to community and social welfare sector. Overall objective: The Project aims to support ethnic minority, indigenous and vulnerable communities to establish and manage their own governance structures to achieve sustainable improvements in their quality of life in four communes of Sesan district, Stung Treng Province, Cambodia. Specific objective: the Project wishes to secure recognition of community land ownership and natural resource management rights, build local capacity for sustainable development activities, and improve agricultural production/livelihoods, health and literacy of the people of 9 rural villages, while also preserving their cultural values. The Project is granted by European Committee (EC) with budget approximated of US \$486,030 (PIP/RGC Number: N/A, Programme Number: 133835).

i. *Integrated Rural Community Development with indigenous people in the province of Ratanakiri*, Belgium

The Project under granted by the government of Belgium aimed at improving the livelihood and social integration of indigenous people living in Ratanakiri province. The Project contributes to community and social welfare development sector (PIP/RGC Number: CSOC/1/011/19, Programme Number: EMB4222).

*j. Community Development in Ramsar Protected Areas in Stung Treng, US \$ 226,439, Spain*

The project is granted by Spain Government with approximated budget of US \$ 226,439. The project is supporting to forestry and environment sector by increasing food production using environmentally friendly technique/innovations; Developing farmers' capacity to set up and manage farmer organization or self-help group and networks; and increasing income generation opportunities through building capacity to market their produce particularly through producer group or cooperative structures (PIP/RGC Number: ENVC/1/019/39, Programme Number: 166).

*k. Community Development Fund (CDF) 07/08 (Extension), US \$624 480, the Government of Australia*

This small grant fund is designed to contribute to the development of Cambodian civil society through support for Cambodian non-governmental organizations and community based organizations engaged in community development with an emphasis on the rural development sector. The project is granted by the Government of Australia with approximated budget of US \$624 480 (PIP/RGC Number: RDEV/2/068/28, Programme Number: INH503).

*l. Small Project Fund (SPF), US \$485,832, Government of New Zealand*

The Project is granted by the Government of New Zealand with approximated budget of US \$485,832 to assist small projects that enhance living standards and human resource development of the poor and in particular vulnerable groups in Cambodia through equitable and sustainable social and economic development (PIP/RGC Number: RDEV/0/038/32, Programme Number: 2142).

*m. Integrated management of Natural Resources & Agricultural Development (INRAD) Master of Science in South-East Asia, US\$ 544,424, European Committee (EC)*

The Project is granted by European Committee (EC) with budget approximated US\$ 544,424 supporting education sector. The overall objective of the project is to better respond to the increasing job market for professionals with skills in agricultural sciences, rural development, management of natural resources, wildlife and biodiversity conservation (Programme Number: 142506).

*n. Promoting Community Forestry in Cambodia, US\$1,771,928, European committee (EC)*

The Project is granted by European committee (EC) with estimated budget US\$1,771,928, supporting environment and conservation sectors. The project focuses mainly on forest-dependent people in Cambodia are among the poorest of all sections of society. Although they are resilient and resourceful, their capacity to forge their own livelihoods has been eroded by the insidious loss of control they once had over the resources traditionally managed by them. The project will support the processes of knowledge and skill gaining, and empowerment that are needed to promote management of forested areas by communities under a newly-enacted framework of law (PIP/RGC Number: ENVC/1/012/27, Programme Number: 81410).

## **NRM in Tonle Sap and Cardamoms**

*Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project Component 2: Organizing Communities for Natural Resource Management of the TSBR* The project is in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) receiving concessional loan US\$ 3,800,001. The project is commented by FAO in the five province surrounding Tonle Sap Lake. The objective of the project is to enhance systems and develop the capacity for natural resource management coordination and planning, community-based natural resource management and biodiversity conservation in the TSBR (PIP/RGC Number: ENVC/1/013/1, Programme Number: UTF/CMB/015/CMB).

### *a. Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project, US\$ 19,360,000, ADB*

The Project objectives are focus mainly on environment and conservation. Sustainable management and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity in the Tonle Sap Basin is a long-term goal. The immediate objective of the project is to promote systems and capacity of natural resource management coordination and planning, community-based natural resource management, and biodiversity conservation in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve (TSBR). To accomplish the Project's immediate objective, three closely inter-related components will (i) Strengthen natural resource management coordination and planning for the TSBR, (ii) Organize communities for natural resource management in the TSBR, and (iii) build management capacity for biodiversity conservation in the TSBR. The project received concession loan approximately US\$ 19,360,000 from ADB (PIP/RGC Number: ENVC/1/004/15/L, Programme Number: 1939-CAM (SF)).

### *b. Tonle Sap Livelihood Initiative, US \$5,320,600, Government of Finland*

Tonle Sap Livelihood Initiative is an umbrella project to improve the sustainable development and improvement of environment, livelihoods and income generation in the Tonle Sap area. The Project is under generous granted by the Government of Finland with budget estimated of US \$5,320,600. The Project contributes to community and social welfare services (PIP/RGC Number: CSOC/1/052/21, Programme Number: 72801701).

### *c. Conservation of Cardamoms hotspots, US \$2,837,653*

Conservation of cardamoms hotspots project is granted by French Government with estimated budget of US \$2,837,653 contributes to Forestry and Environment sectors. The Project aimed at reinforces the protection of the Cardamoms forest and preparation of a sustainable financial mechanism to protect this hotspot (PIP/RGC Number: ENVC/1/025/22/L, Programme Number: CKH1069).

## **NRM and Land Management**

### *a. LMAP, Main- IDA 3605 Land Management and Administration Project, US\$ 33,900,000, World Bank*

The overall goals of the project are to reduce poverty, promote social stability, and stimulate economic development. The specific objectives of the project are to improve land tenure security and promote the development of efficient land markets. The Project got concession loan from the World Bank with budget US\$ 33,900,000 (PIP/RGC Number: RDEV/4/047/13/L, Programme Number: P070875).

*b. Land Rights Fund (LRF), US \$2,772,643, CIDA*

This project would build on and complement CIDA's other rural livelihoods interventions in Cambodia. Similar to CIDA's existing programming, the LRF will support the issue of land ownership. However, by working closely with civil society and community groups, the LRF will give CIDA the opportunity to share knowledge and expand its networks with a group of key and sector stakeholders in Cambodia. The experiences and perspectives of these groups, aside from enhancing CIDA's knowledge and intelligence of the land sector, will also provide an important balance of public sector and civil society programming. The goal of this project is to reduce poverty by enhancing rural livelihoods of men and women. The purpose is to improve secure access to land and resources for the poor. The Project under granted by the Government of Canada with budget approximated of US \$2,772,643. The Project is supporting Land Management and Planning Sector (PIP/RGC Number: RDEV/4/028/29, Programme Number: KH-033490).

*c. Land Management and Administration Project, US \$13,433,371, by Government of Finland*

The project is granted by Government of Finland with budget approximated US \$13,433,371 for supporting land management and planning. The overall objective is social stability through widening coverage of legal security of tenure and poverty reduction through enhanced land and property markets with greater access for the poor to basic social services and economic opportunities. Special objective is that Cambodia has a modern land registration system by the end of 2008 and a land management system encompassing the whole country is created (PIP/RGC Number: RDEV/4/025/21/P, Programme Number: 72801801).

*d. Cambodia's Land and Livelihoods Programme Component 2 – Protecting the land rights of indigenous minorities and forest-dependent communities, US \$108,282, (EC)*

The programme's vision is Cambodia are recognized and supported by the policies and practices of Cambodia's government and donors, and by the wider community. The rights of the poor and vulnerable groups are respected. The programme is granted by European Committee (EC) with approximated budget of US \$108,282. The project supports to Human rights sector (PIP/RGC Number: N/A, Programme Number: 144486).

*e. ENV\_Sustainable land management,US\$ 808,799, UNDP*

The project is commenced by UNDP with granted budget approximately of US\$ 808,799. The Project aimed to strengthen the enabling environment for sustainable land management while ensuring broad-based political and participatory support for the process (PIP/RGC Number: ENVC/1/022/6, Programme Number: 44071).

***NRM and Capacity Building***

*a. ENV\_Building Capacity to Integrate Water Resources Planning in Agricultural Development, US \$100,000, UNDP*

The Project commenced by UNDP with granted budget approximately of US \$100,000. The proposed project will increase adaptive capacity of key stakeholders in water resource management to address the impacts of climate change. The project has a particular focus on water resource needs of the agriculture sector. The project will identify, prioritize and drive needed policy reforms necessary to overcome constraints to the design, planning and implementation of technically and economically feasible measures on adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector (PIP/RGC Number: ENVC/1/026/6, Programme Number: 60618).

*b. Strengthening Environment Management Capacity at Local Level in Cambodia, US\$ 235,000, World Bank*

The Project granted from the World Bank approximately of US\$ 235,000 and working closely with Technical Working Group on Forestry and Environment. The Project aimed to assist the Government to improve its ability to assess its institutional needs for environmental and natural resources management, and to improve existing environment impact assessment and environmental management capacities, specifically at the provincial level (PIP/RGC Number: ENVC/1/017/13, Programme Number: P099111).

*c. Improvement of Project Management Development Capacity Program, PMDP, US \$109 004, Finland*

Improvement of the partner NGO's capacity and knowledge related to the project management, granted by Finland US \$109 004 for supporting civil society (PIP/RGC Number: GOVN/8/125/21, Programme Number: 72802008).

*d. Capacity Building Project for the Forestry Sector Phase 2, US \$2,958,383, Japan*

The Project focuses mainly on forestry sector. The project aimed to enhance capacity of the identified target groups in the selected priority areas of planning, implementation, and M&E of laws, legislation, policy, plans and projects in the forestry sector. The Project is granted by Japan with the budget estimated US \$2,958,383 (PIP/RGC Number: AGRI/4/036/31, Programme Number: N/A).

*e. Building Community Capacity for Poverty Reduction Initiatives in the Tonle Sap Basin, US\$ 1,850,000, Asian Development Bank (ADB)*

The project granted by Asian Development Bank (ADB) with budget approximately of US\$ 1,850,000 for improving community and social welfare services. The objective is to support capacity development of the communities and community organizations that are or will be beneficiaries/participants in the four major poverty reduction projects in the Tonle Sap Basin. Specifically, the Project will support training, demonstration, and knowledge sharing with the community leaders, community organizations, and appropriate government staff so that the community can participate effectively in the poverty reduction initiatives under the four Tonle Sap Initiative (TSI) projects (PIP/RGC Number: CSOC/1/049/15, Programme Number: JFPR 9114-CAM).

*f. Capacity Development of Female Commune Council Networks, US\$ 236,000, ADB*

TA will strengthen the capacity of the female commune council and establish the Networking Forums among Women Councilors. The Project is granted by ADB with budget US\$ 236,000, focused mainly on Gender issues (PIP/RGC Number: GNDR/1/002/15, Programme Number: TA 4892-CAM).

- g. *Advancing and Promoting Human Rights for Displaced and Marginalized Communities in Cambodia through a National Human Rights Education Campaign*, US \$136,426, European Committee (EC)

This project aims to heighten national awareness of the links between human rights and the safe access to land and forests through a high profile National Education Campaign. The Project is granted from European Committee (EC) with budget approximated of US \$136,426, focuses specifically on Human Rights (PIP/RGC Number: GOVN/7/026/27, Programme Number: 127635).

- h. *Capacity Building for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia*, US \$ 136,262, European Committee (EC)

The action aims to improve the quality of life of indigenous peoples through strengthening the economic and livelihood development and the provision of knowledge, skills and structures for respect of indigenous peoples' rights. The Project is granted from European Committee (EC) with budget approximated of US \$ 136,262, contributed to Human Rights and Judicial Reform sectors (PIP/RGC Number: GOVN/8/029/27, Programme Number: 127642).

- i. *Community Management and Capacity Building for self-reliant and sustainable poverty alleviation in Cambodia*, US \$410,734, European Committee (EC)

The aim of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction through better rural community management and better training of commune council members and other key multipliers in disadvantaged communities, through programmes of formal and informal participatory training and network- building based on "best-practice". Specific objectives are 1)- to provide formal community management training to approx. 450 commune council members and other key multipliers of disadvantaged rural communities to contribute to the efficiency of rural sub district community management, 2)- to provide informal workshops in rural development, emphasizing participatory, gender balanced, environmentally sustainable approaches to approx. 4,800 commune council members and other key multipliers of disadvantaged rural communities to improve commune council performance, and 3)- to facilitating network building on "best-practices" in community management and rural development among disadvantaged rural communities. The target groups will be commune council members, village chiefs, teachers, farmers, local administrative staff, local NGO-workers and students from rural, primarily underdeveloped areas. It is anticipated that a large proportion of the students will be female. The total beneficiaries of the project will be 5,250 inhabitants and the final beneficiaries will be 525,000 inhabitants of rural communities. The Project is granted from European Committee (EC) with budget approximated of US \$410,734. The Project works related to Local Government Reform sector (PIP/RGC Number: GOVN/1/031/27, Programme Number: 119267).

- j. *Strengthening Capacities of Local NGOs*, US \$272,851, Spain

The Project is granted by Spain Government with approximated budget of US \$272,851 aims at strengthening civil society, NGO sector in particularly, in Cambodia by encouraging and promoting NGO accountability and good organizational practice NGOs commit to participating in a voluntary self-regulation system based on compliance with the Code of Ethical Principles and Minimum Standards for NGOs in Cambodia Encouraging and improving the quality and accountability of organizational development and programme delivery of NGOs in Cambodia (PIP/RGC Number: GOVN/8/135/39, Programme Number: 08-CAP2-1064).

- k. *Strengthening capacities of Forest Communities in Northeast provinces (Mondulkiri, Ratanakiri, Stung Treng and Kratie, US \$238,745, Spain*

The Project works directly with Forestry Sector to reinforce institutional and technical capacities of the Forest Communities in the Northeast Provinces of Cambodia (Mondulkiri, Ratanakiri, Strung Treng and Kratie) as well as the local NGOs (CEPA, KT and NTFP) and the local Forestry administration as key actors on the implementation process of the CFs. The Project is under granting by Government of Spain with approximated budget of US \$238,745 (PIP/RGC Number: AGRI/8/090/39, Programme Number: 08-CAP2-1121).

- l. *ENV\_Building Capacity to Integrate Water Resources Planning in Agricultural Development, US \$100,000, UNDP*

The Project commenced by UNDP with granted budget approximately of US \$100,000. The proposed project will increase adaptive capacity of key stakeholders in water resource management to address the impacts of climate change. The project has a particular focus on water resource needs of the agriculture sector. The project will identify, prioritize and drive needed policy reforms necessary to overcome constraints to the design, planning and implementation of technically and economically feasible measures on adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector (PIP/RGC Number: ENVC/1/026/6, Programme Number: 60618).

- m. *Strengthening Environment Management Capacity at Local Level in Cambodia, US\$ 235,000, World Bank*

The Project granted from the World Bank approximately of US\$ 235,000 and working closely with Technical Working Group on Forestry and Environment. The Project aimed to assist the Government to improve its ability to assess its institutional needs for environmental and natural resources management, and to improve existing environment impact assessment and environmental management capacities, specifically at the provincial level (PIP/RGC Number: ENVC/1/017/13, Programme Number: P099111).

- n. *Capacity Building on Good Governance and Decentralization in Cambodia*

The Project is granted by United Kingdom in with approximated budget at US \$641,672. The Project supports to local government reform. The Project aims at ensure the active participation of all stakeholders in the villages within the commune councils and to ensure that the needs of poor people are being addressed (Programme Number: CSCF294/ MIS Code 144683006).

### ***D&D, Democracy, Good Governance, Human Rights and Advocacy Contributions***

- a. *Support the Human Rights Programme*

The Project granted by UNOHCHR, assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as support the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Human Rights in Cambodia in the implementation of his/her mandate. The project aimed brings Cambodia's domestic laws, institutions, and practices into compliance with international human rights law. Promote transparent and accountable government and informed, effective and meaningful participation of citizens in the conduct of political and public life. Contribute to justice sector reform,



focusing on essential laws, measures to build an independent judiciary, and access to justice for the poor (PIP/RGC Number: GOVN/7/096/5/L, Programme Number: CMB/06/CI/03).

*b. Cambodian Defender's Project (CDP) Legal Aid and Rule of Law Advocacy Action*

The Project granted by European Committee (EC) for the budget approximated at \$1,264,265. The Project supports legal and judicial reform. The main aim of the action is to improve access to the legal system and provide legal assistance to victims of serious human rights abuses through CDP's core activity of case representation, in order to further develop and strengthen the rule of law and liberal democracy in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The primary target group is poor or vulnerable Cambodian men, women and children in need of legal assistance. Additional targets of the action will be also include, but will not necessarily be limited to, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, and relevant officials at all levels of courts and rule of law institutions throughout Cambodia. The main activity of the action is the provision of legal aid case representation, and related advocacy and awareness raising, in courts of law (at all levels) and rule of law institutions throughout the country (PIP/RGC Number: GOVN/4/028/27, Programme Number: 88759).

*c. Empowerment of Women through Grassroots Activism, US\$ 136,426, European Committee (EC)*

The Project is granted by European Committee (EC) with budget approximated US\$ 136,426. The Project supports mainly on Gender issues. The proposed action aims to contribute to build a Cambodian society where women's human rights and their roles and representation in social and political affairs at micro, meso and macro level is respected by all people and enable women to exercise their human rights and increasingly participate in social and political affairs (PIP/RGC Number: AGRI/12/018/27, Programme Number: 139621).

*d. Human Rights Advocacy Training Project, US\$ 114,278, by European Committee (EC)*

The Project is granted by European Committee (EC) with budget approximated US\$ 114,278. The Project aimed at enhances human rights issues. The Project aims at enhancing education, training, monitoring and awareness-raising on human rights and democratization among teachers in 24 provinces of Cambodia (Programme number: 144492).

*e. Improving Local Governance Through Commune Council Partnership Strengthening, US\$ 119,053, by European Committee (EC)*

The Project is granted by European Committee (EC) with budget approximated US\$ 119,053 supporting local government reform. The overall objectives of the project are to support the decentralization process as a means of indirect and structural poverty reduction and as a framework for good governance at local levels, to strengthen citizens' participation in the decision-making process, to create awareness among local leaders of the need for transparency and accountability in the delivery of government services and respect for human rights and the rule of law (PIP/RGC Number: GOVN/5/035/27, Programme Number: 114067).

*f. Strengthening democratic and decentralized local governance in Cambodia: building local capacity through networking and local-local contribution, US\$ 14,324,693, European Committee (EC)*

The Project is granted by European Committee (EC) with budget approximated US\$ 14,324,693 supporting local government reform. The project aims to contribute to poverty reduction in Cambodia by strengthening democratic local governance institutions, systems, mechanism and processes. This will be achieved by strengthening the role and capacity of commune councils (CCs) through the setting up of a network of commune council; the establishment of functioning voice and accountability mechanisms, and the promotion of inter-commune cooperation (PIP/RGC Number: GOVN/5/070/27/P, Programme Number: 111145).

*g. Promotion and preservation of Human Rights in Rural Cambodia, US\$136,426, European Committee*

The main aim of the project is to contribute to the overall objective of better protection of the human rights of poor people in the nine rural provinces of Kampong Cham, Battambang, Seam Reap, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampot and Kampong Speu. The first specific objective of the action is the upgrading of the quality and impact of the work of the "Proto-Ombudsmen" through a systematic training approach - including the development of new methods and curricula and the training of master trainers for continued training and consulting activities. The second specific objective is the strengthening of the sustainability of the existing network of local Proto-Ombudsmen through the development of sound communication and cooperation structures within the network. The regular contact and exchange of information with neighboring activists in the network, pragmatic methods of mutual assistance and a more systematic approach of coordination and communication by the Khmer Institute of Democracy will help to avoid dropouts by activists feeling isolated, burned out and under pressure, and enable the continuation of the work in the villages involved by temporary replacements if necessary. The third specific objective is the extension of the network into two more rural provinces in Cambodia: Kampot and Kampong Speu, where requests to extend the Proto-Ombudsman network to these two provinces have been made to the KID by villagers and local partners since 2002. The Project is under granting of European Committee with budget approximated of US\$136,426. The Project focuses mainly on Human Rights sector (PIP/RGC Number: GOVN/7/038/27, Programme Number: 113831).

*h. Strengthening and legally recognizing indigenous communities: a step towards securing land rights, European Committee (EC)*

The project is granted by European Committee (EC) promoting Human Rights, particularly indigenous minority (IP) groups. The main project's goal is the quality of life of IP is maintained and strengthened as economic and livelihood development proceeds. IP communities are strengthened and legally recognized so that they can be involved in state land mapping and communal land ownership (PIP/RGC Number: N/A, Programme Number: 144487).

*i. Diakonia Democracy Program 07-08, US \$1,915,680, Sweden*

The Project is granted by the Government of Sweden with approximated budget of US \$1,915,680 supporting human rights sector. The Project aimed to increase the target groups' knowledge and capacity to defend and promote the respect of human rights, to participate in the political decision making process, and to help achieve equality between men and women by supporting Democracy Human Rights and Gender NGOs (PIP/RGC Number: GOVN/6/086/25, Programme Number: A4810003).

*j. Forum Syd Democracy Program, 07-09, US \$2,714,127, Sweden*

The Project is granted by the Government of Sweden with approximated budget of US \$2,714,127 supporting human rights sector. The Project supports the promotion of democracy, human rights and

gender equality in Cambodia by supporting the Demo/HR/Gender NGOs (PIP/RGC Number: GOVN/6/090/25, Programme Number: A4810004).

#### 4. NRM and its Current Interventions

In addition to project directions and implementation, numbers of efforts have been implied pushing planning into actions by various actor including government and civil societies<sup>8</sup>:

##### a. Government efforts:

The main goal is to reduce poverty by reduction vulnerability to the local communities, enhancing national economic development, utilization and management of natural resources in sustainable means, minimizing the negative impacts on local communities and environment. The Ministry of Environment is working on cross cutting issues, particularly issue related to environment and natural resources. MoE exercises tiger leather's development approaches: ensuring that the communities would not be affected by companies land clearing nor lost access rights on their land<sup>9</sup>. With these efforts, the government also established number of institutional frameworks including:

- Established law, policies, and relevant institutions to enforce existing law and policies that related to environment and natural resources protection.
- Established out-of-court conflict resolution body at different level ranking from local to national level, which particularly related to land and fisheries conflict.
- Government provides opportunity for local community, including indigenous minority groups, to participate in community environment and natural resources protection.
- Government issued new policy to review on company investment plan. The company who failed to meet the plan would be subject to be cancelled.
- Government reviewed exiting economic land concessions those who exit the limited areas to be cut it out or armament according to the provision of the law or sub-decree.

##### b. Civil Society Intervention

- Closed follow up and monitoring on governmental development policies
- Civil societies have working together for positive changes through policies advocacy by highlighting community concerns to the government and relevant donors.
- Civil societies play important role to ensure the effectiveness of Cambodia development. Civil societies contribute to Cambodia development via various means including: public services, development policies formulation, research, advocacy, and facilitate democracy process.
- Civil society working on divers issues according to different issues, complexity, and their scope of works.

For in-depth investigate on the current working issues, civil society were asked to fill a asked to conduct a small questionnaire survey with multiple answers with the question as *"In what areas related to NRM that your organization/community is currently working on or related to? And for how long until these days?"* The questionnaire survey was conducted during the 5th National Advocacy Conferences on *"Working together for good governance of natural resources"* which was hold on 20 to 21 of October, 2010 at Imperial Garden Hotel. From the results as shown in the following table indicates that

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<sup>8</sup> This part is mainly drawn from the National Advocacy Conferences note.

<sup>9</sup> Stated by H.E Dr. Mok Mareth on the 21<sup>th</sup> October, 2010 during the 5<sup>th</sup> National Advocacy Conference.

community-base natural resources management model have been putting in most of civil society's working agenda. Civil society put their particular efforts on forestry, fisheries, and land tenure security sectors.

**Table 2: NRM areas that currently working on by civil society**

		Responses	
		N	Percent
NRM Issues <sup>a</sup>	Community Based Forestry Management	57	69.50%
	Community Based Fisheries Management	40	48.80%
	Biodiversity and Conservation	23	28.00%
	Indigenous Minority Rights and Livelihoods	21	25.60%
	Land Tenure Security	37	45.10%
	Social Land Concession	17	20.70%
	Climate Change Adaptation	18	22.00%
	Climate Change Mitigation	15	18.30%
	Disaster Risk Reduction/Preparedness	16	19.50%
Agriculture and Water Supply	16	19.50%	
Total respondents		82	100.00%

<sup>a</sup> NRM Issue acquired from multiple responds from 82 valid respondents.

While implement their project/programme some key challenges and issues also have been faced or encountered as follow<sup>10</sup>:

- Participation from relevant institutions and local communities in the process of granting economic or social land concessions.
- Policies and law enforcement regarding to natural resources is limited
- Indigenous people identity and legal rights of land registration process is still slow
- Access to information is limited, most often late
- Lack of recognition the representativeness of the local community in the consultative process with donors/partners meeting.
- Some economic land concession is too big overlapping boundary between economic land concession and community boundary and protected areas
- Protected areas: Local community lack of capacity in coordination, facilitation, mobilization, planning, management, particularly, communal investment plan missed NRM plan.
- Most often there is conflicts between local community and companies on access to existing resources (cows eat grass; people need fruits and trees and foods in the forest).
- EIA report and economic land concession plan and other conditions were not released or well informed to local communities.
- Some laws are too complicated to understand by local communities. This issue happened due to law, policies, and agreement public awareness to community is still very limited this sometime leading to conflicts.

<sup>10</sup> The results adopted/summarized from the results of focus group discussion during the 5<sup>th</sup> NAC conferences.

- Both government official at sub-national level and community lack of law and legal awareness
- Government is lack for financial resource to take actions throughout country on time
- Most of conflict cases went back and forth from local to national level due to some resolution processes are contradicting to it resolution mechanisms or lack of supporting documents or references.

## 5. Priority Issues/Areas for NRM Committed by Civil Society

During the 5th National Advocacy Conferences on “Working together for good governance of natural resources” which was hold on 20 to 21 of October, 2010 at Imperial Garden Hotel<sup>11</sup> participants also asked to indentified their priority project linked with NRM that they plan to work on in the coming years. Participants were asked to conduct a small questionnaire survey with multiple answers with the question as “What issues related to NRM that your organization/community being/will given priority to work on in the next action plan (now to five years)” From the survey, the result shows that community-based forestry management was given as the first priority with the highest percentage of 72.2 among all cases. The second priority was given to land tenure security and followed by biodiversity conservation and community-based fisheries management (Table 3: Priority issues/areas for NRM committed by Civil Society).

Table 3: Priority Issues/Areas for NRM Committed by Civil Society

		Responses	
		N	Percent
Priority Issue <sup>a</sup>	Community Based Forestry Management	39	72.20%
	Community Based Fisheries Management	22	40.70%
	Biodiversity and Conservation	23	42.60%
	Indigenous Minority Rights and Livelihoods	16	29.60%
	Land Tenure Security	28	51.90%
	Social Land Concession	11	20.40%
	Climate Change Adaptation	5	9.30%
	Climate Change Mitigation	7	13.00%
	Disaster Risk Reduction/Preparedness	12	22.20%
	Agriculture and Water Supply	7	13.00%
Total Respondents		54	100.00%

a. Priority issue acquired from multiple responds from 54 valid respondents.

## 6. Analysis of Emerging NRM issues

In the following paragraphs the finding of issues identified and focuses by various actors are listed and crossed checked:

<sup>11</sup> The 5<sup>th</sup> National Advocacy Conference organized by ADHOC, API, CJR, DPA, GAD/C, HRTF, LWF, SK, NGOF, Vigilance, VSO, WVC, COHRE, PACT, and CHRAC, which was held at Imperial Garden Hotel on the 20-21 October, 2010.

<b>NRM Issues</b>	<b>Issues Raised by Community</b>	<b>International and National legal frameworks and Policies</b>	<b>Key Development Actors/Projects</b>	<b>Key Related NGOs</b>
Economic Land Concession for Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of corporation form competence authorities</li> <li>- Illegal logging in concession areas</li> <li>- Forest destruction claiming land for sale</li> <li>- Lost value forest of community forestry</li> <li>- Community Forestry establishing processes not fully supported by local authorities</li> <li>- Too many economic land concession have been granted overlapping with proposed areas of community forestry</li> <li>- Lost habitats for wildlife</li> <li>- Community lost access to NTFPs</li> <li>- Lack of law enforcement</li> <li>- Community lack of knowledge in CBNRM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cambodian Constitution</li> <li>- Universal Declaration on Human Rights</li> <li>- Land Law 2001</li> <li>- Forestry Law</li> <li>- Sub-decree Community Forestry</li> <li>- Sub-Decree for Economic Land Concession</li> <li>- TWG-EF</li> <li>- Sub-decree on State Land Management</li> <li>- Sub-decree on Rules and Procedures on Reclassification of State Public Property and Public Entities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DANIDA</li> <li>- World Bank</li> <li>- EC</li> <li>- French</li> <li>- New Zealand</li> <li>- CCA</li> <li>- Japan</li> <li>- Spain</li> </ul>	Forestry NGO network of the NGO forum
Economic Land Concession for Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mining exploration</li> <li>- Lack of law enforcement</li> <li>- Community lack of knowledge in CBNRM</li> <li>- Community forestry overlapping with mining concession areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law on mineral resources management and protection (2001)</li> <li>- Royal Decree on Protection of Natural Areas</li> <li>- Sub-decree on Addressing the Socio-Economic Impacts of Development</li> <li>- Sub-decree on Environmental impact Assessment processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EC</li> <li>- DANIDA</li> </ul>	EISEI (Coalition)
Indigenous Minority Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indigenous land alienation</li> <li>- Indigenous people's traditional and cultural lost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ILO Convention No. 169 on IP</li> <li>- National Policy on Development of IPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EC</li> <li>- Belgium</li> <li>- Sweden</li> </ul>	IPNN of the NGO forum

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IP lost their shifting cultivation lands</li> <li>- Community lost their grazing lands</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sub-decree on procedures of registration of land of indigenous communities (Apr, 2009)</li> </ul>		
Land Tenure Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community forced eviction or relocated</li> <li>- Agricultural land under conflict</li> <li>- Land dispute case normally take long time effecting on community livelihoods</li> <li>- Some community under threats of intimidation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land Law 2001</li> <li>- Royal Degree on National Authority on Land Dispute Resolution</li> <li>- National Policy on Social Land Concessions</li> <li>- Sub-decree on social land concessions</li> <li>- Sub-decree on Sporadic Land Registration</li> <li>- Sub-decree on Organization and Function of Cadastral Commission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ADB</li> <li>- WB</li> <li>- GTZ</li> <li>- CIDA</li> <li>- DANIDA</li> <li>- LASED</li> <li>- LMAP</li> <li>- ITALY</li> <li>- EC</li> <li>- CANADA</li> </ul>	LAND of the NGO Forum (Network)
Fisheries Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flood and draught caused by hydro-power dam</li> <li>- Lower fishing catch</li> <li>- Lost fish habitats</li> <li>- Community lost their fishing grounds</li> <li>- Hydro-power dam caused flood 2-3 times per year, destroying community crops, community welfare, health, and fishing gears</li> <li>- Flood caused road damage, children difficult in access to school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Fisheries Sector Policy Statement</li> <li>- Royal Decree on the Establishment of Community Fisheries</li> <li>- Fisheries Law</li> <li>- Sub-decree on Community Fisheries Management</li> <li>- TWGF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FAO</li> <li>- UNDP</li> <li>- DANIDA</li> <li>- Finland</li> <li>- ADB</li> <li>- Spain</li> </ul>	FACT (Network), CEPA

\*The higher number of star (\*) indicates the seriousness of problem

## 7. Capacity Needs Assessment for Advocate on NRM

### 7.1. Training Needs Based on Priority Index

Priority index have been used for assessing capacity needs assessment. Different respondents cited different priority for different components. The technique was designed for looking forward to the future orientations of the responses if they were given advocacy training on NRM that is necessary to develop their skills, knowledge, and attitude. The aim of analysis is to summary them. How to do them? Construct of an index is the best answer (adopted from Maih, 1993). Five priorities from each respondent are needed. The score of 1 indicates a highest priority need, where the score of 5 indicate a low priority need. Each person is allowed to choose no more than five subjects.

The idea here is try to keep the index value between 0.00 and 4.99 for convenience and easy to interpret. The index value is computed by the following formula:

$$I = \frac{\text{Sum } S^i f^i}{N}$$

Where:

I = priority index that ( $1 \geq I \leq 5$ )

$S^i$  = Scale value at lth priority

$F^i$  = frequency of lth priority

N = total number of observation = Sum of  $f^i$

The results of response were shown in table 4 below with constructed a suitable scale; calculate the priority index against each of the components and compare. From the results indicated that the first five priorities training needs are community mobilization, advocacy in communal development planning process, Legal analysis for NRM advocacy, networking and partnership building, and leadership and community organizing with its priority index ranked as 0.257, 0.393, 0.886, 1.979, 2.051, and 2.230, respectively. Though index value indicated different value, but it frequency and standard deviation value also needed to be considered, hence, it is really important that API need to make their own decision on which areas in advocacy processes on NRM sectors need to be scored as the first priority. The table 4 below could really help for decision making.

Table 4: Capacity Needs Assessment for Advocate on NRM

Identified Training Needs	Number of Responses	Priority Index Value	Priority					Rank of Priority
			1	2	3	4	5	
Community mobilization	10	0.257	5	1	1	-	3	1
Advocacy in communal development planning process	13	0.393	4	3	1	2	3	2
Legal analysis for NRM advocacy	19	0.886	2	1	1	4	11	3
Networking and Partnership Building	48	1.979	26	11	2	4	5	4
Leadership and Community organizing	39	2.051	15	17	1	2	4	5
Proposal development	38	2.230	13	12	6	5	2	6
Natural Resources Management and Planning	37	2.783	7	6	17	2	5	7
Awareness and documentation on community rights	27	2.814	8	1	8	8	2	8
Advocacy Campaign Management	39	3.000	8	1	15	13	2	9
Problems analysis and investigation on NRM	25	3.080	5	6	3	4	7	10
Project management and report writing	12	3.166	2	2	3	2	3	11



Networking and maintaining diverse groups	5	3.200	1	-	1	-	3	12
Lobbying and Partnership Building with Government	27	3.333	5	5	2	6	9	13
Working with media	10	3.700	-	1	4	2	3	14

\* Priority Index Value: highest priority (0.00—0.99), second priority (1.00—1.99), third priority (2.00—2.99), fourth priority (3.00—3.99), and the lowest priority (4.00—4.99).

Base on Pact/API Advocacy Expert Series Handbooks, above topic have been re-grouped into seven modules as follow. Priority ranks are computed by above formula.

Identified Training Needs	Number of Responses	Priority Index Value	Priority					Rank of Priority
			1	2	3	4	5	
Advocacy Compiegne Management	151	2.01	27	26	29	13	17	1
Community mobilization	76	2.38	28	19	10	10	9	2
Advocacy in Commune Investment/Development Plan (Grassroots Advocacy)	13	2.77	4	3	1	2	3	3
Building Relationship with Government	27	3.33	5	5	2	6	9	4
Building and Maintaining Coalition	53	3.49	31	16	4	10	14	5
Working with the Media	10	3.70	0	1	4	2	3	6
Advocacy through Legal Service	19	4.11	2	1	1	4	11	7

\* Priority Index Value: highest priority (0.00—0.99), second priority (1.00—1.99), third priority (2.00—2.99), fourth priority (3.00—3.99), and the lowest priority (4.00—4.99).

## 7.2. Strategies Analysis Based on Challenges and Lesson Learnt

Challenges or weaknesses and its proposed strategies that identified in the following table are adopted from lesson learnt and results of focus groups discussion conducted by NGOs and CBOs during National Advocacy Conferences in year 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010.

<b>NRM Issues</b>	<b>Advocacy Challenges/Weaknesses</b>	<b>Strategies to Address Challenges</b>
Economic Land Concession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CF management committee are powerless in managing their own resources</li> <li>- Too many land have given/concession to private sectors while CF is still on the process of its establishing</li> <li>- Quality of EIA report is limited and not been widely shared, especially to local community</li> <li>- Overlap boundary between economic land concession and community boundary and protected areas</li> <li>- Economic Land Concession is too big compared to proposed Community Forestry</li> <li>- Conflicts between community and companies on access to existing resources, eventually impact on their livelihoods</li> <li>- Forest state land not being identified</li> <li>- Locations that potentially being community forestry not been properly identified by FA</li> <li>- The progress of economic land concession plan, activities, and conditions were not well informed or disclosed to public</li> <li>- Some companies do not comply with government rule and regulations as stated in the its investment contract</li> <li>- Local community's knowledge regarding to the important of natural resources on their livelihoods is still limited</li> <li>- Community members not fully aware and understand on the whole picture their own geographical location</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening Community Forestry Management Committee</li> <li>- Enforce legal frameworks related to forest management</li> <li>- Suspend granting economic land concessions to private companies, and reviewing all existing economic land concession's progress and its management plan</li> <li>- Information related to economic land concession should be disclosed to public</li> <li>- Encourage local community to participate in their resources management</li> <li>- Increase community capacity in information collection and documentation</li> <li>- Strengthening relationship with all relevant stakeholders</li> <li>- NGOs should provide legal advice regarding to forestry sector to local communities</li> <li>- NGOs should help to build community capacity</li> <li>- Legal awareness related to forestry should be more widely disseminated from various means</li> <li>- Increase public awareness on natural resources protection</li> <li>- Community should working closer with local authority to solve problems</li> <li>- Community Forestry networking at all level for exchange information and experiences should be established</li> <li>- Increase cooperation effort with local authorities in forest patrolling</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Competence authorities and community forestry should joint action for forest demarcation</li> <li>- Non-violence conflict resolution process should be applied</li> </ul>
Mining License	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mining exploration processes take time or slow progress</li> <li>- Mining concession always granted in a large areas.</li> <li>- Community lack of technical knowledge in Information/Evidence collections</li> <li>- Number of approved or being approved mining concession not been disclosed</li> <li>- Local community knowledge regarding to the impact of mining on their livelihoods is limited</li> <li>- Mining operation not been seriously controlled by competence authorities as some mining companies are running without responding to environmental issues</li> <li>- Mining legal awareness not been widely disseminated to communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish mobile team for data collection and investigations and work with media</li> <li>- Seek related information from competence authorities</li> <li>- Hold national workshop regarding to the impact of mining on community livelihoods and environment</li> <li>- Advocate for disclose information related to mining</li> <li>- Report and filing complain to local authorities</li> <li>- Hold meeting for sharing information and experiences regarding to the impact of mining</li> <li>- Establish investigation team</li> <li>- Public awareness regarding to the impact of mining</li> </ul>
Indigenous Minority Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The community was not officially recognized</li> <li>- Community people did not understand the laws, not respect the laws because limited public awareness on law, policy, agreements and conditions, it leads to many land conflicts</li> <li>- Dispute resolution process of indigenous lands is not being paid serious attentions by competence authorities</li> <li>- Indigenous people got threaten while they filed their compliances</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collective compliance</li> <li>- Keeping follow up the complaining process with competence authorities</li> <li>- Working with local authorities, media, other community, Human Rights NGOs, and demonstrate if needed.</li> <li>- Conduct public forum</li> </ul>
Land Tenure Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government urges community people to register land for land title only if/during government is reaching to their village</li> <li>- Community was very fear cited by 85.70%, followed by limited knowledge (68.60%).</li> <li>- Some community representatives were threaten and killed</li> <li>- Community lack of resources, confidence and solidarity and legal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local community should working with all level and competences authorities</li> <li>- Local communities should have proper plan and operation diary for keeping land history records, indentify disputants at other site and documentation all relevant information</li> </ul>

	<p>knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor law enforcement and political motivated judge decision</li> <li>- Poor of research and long term plan</li> <li>- Land encroachment by local community</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<p>evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide information to competence authority immediately after conflict occur</li> <li>- Dispute resolution process should follow legal procedure</li> <li>- Exchange information and experiences, particularly learning from success experiences</li> <li>- Cooperation with local authorities and CBOs</li> <li>- Conduct in-depth Investigation and documentations</li> <li>- Problems analysis and set influence target groups</li> <li>- Make clear action plan with appropriate resources</li> <li>- Establish community networking and building trust among community members</li> <li>- Ask for legal assistant from NGOs once needed</li> <li>- Make the issues being heard by publics</li> <li>- Establish layer groups for assisting</li> </ul>
Water governance and Fisheries issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The top challenge in fishery issues was limited knowledge, with 85.70% of participants in each of these groups naming this challenge.</li> <li>- Limited capacity in Information collection and documentation</li> <li>- Community not dare enough to face with powerful and rich people when there is problem</li> <li>- Community fisheries member on respect to their internal rule and regulation</li> <li>- Some important points of community fisheries legal frameworks not fully aware by community</li> <li>- Community Fisheries not been paid much attention from some government officials</li> <li>- Community lack of fund and capacity supporting their advocacy processes</li> <li>- Some community fisheries has no clear management structure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fisheries laws should be fully disseminated and enforced</li> <li>- Strengthening community fisheries with clear management and coordination structure</li> <li>- Increase public participation in conflict resolution process according to legal procedure</li> <li>- Exchange success story with other communities</li> <li>- Strengthening cooperation and relationship with related NGOs and government authorities</li> <li>- Improve information gathering and documentation mechanisms</li> <li>- Exchange information with competence</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sometime, community were threaten to be killed</li> <li>- Local authorities not fully cooperated with community in illegal fishing activities</li> <li>- Fishing gears is sophisticated</li> <li>- Fisheries declined</li> <li>- Inundated forests clearance for agricultural lands</li> <li>- Illegal fishing gears have been applied</li> <li>- Fishing community are much dependent on local middle men</li> <li>- Fishing ground reduced as land filled for plantation purposes</li> </ul>	<p>authorities through various means including meeting, workshop and seminar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seek for additional supporting resources</li> <li>- Build capacity of community fisheries on related policy and legal framework and providing necessary equipments</li> <li>- Establish community fisheries networking for exchange experiences and lesson learnt</li> <li>- Eliminate illegal fishing activities through fisheries law enforcement</li> <li>- Fishing ground allocation for community should be clear and respected</li> <li>- Fisheries administration should increase its staffs and budget for community fisheries development</li> <li>- Reduce private fishing lots</li> <li>- Banning the imports of illegal fishing gears</li> <li>- Encourage competence authorities' will participate in problems resolution processes</li> <li>- Legislation bodies should pay more attentions in all policies implementation by government institutions</li> <li>- Some related policies should be amendment if necessary</li> <li>- Improve communication between local community and law makers</li> <li>- Provide moral and materials support to local community fisheries</li> <li>- Improve budget monitoring mechanisms that supported by government on fisheries community development</li> <li>- Provide equipment for illegal fisheries crack down</li> <li>- Private sector should fully abide government</li> </ul>
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		<p>rule and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private sector should be hold environmental and social respond</li> <li>- Practice non-violence cultures with subsistence fisheries</li> </ul>
General Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of freedom of expression and assembly</li> <li>- Lack of legal assistant for long term campaign</li> <li>- People were scared to participate in advocacy activities because of political condition</li> <li>- Limited knowledge regarding to related legislation including national and international laws</li> <li>- The effectiveness of law enforcement is still need to be improved</li> <li>- Community most often not fully cooperated by competence or local authority</li> <li>- Lack of participation and solidarity from communities in advocacy</li> <li>- There is no appropriated information sharing and documentations system in place</li> <li>- Community still lack of leadership skills in leading advocacy activities</li> <li>- Skills in community mobilization and network is till limited</li> <li>- Skills and Knowledge on how to influence target audience is still limited</li> <li>- There is no clear advocacy action plan at the grass root level</li> <li>- Community still lack of knowledge on active non-violence</li> <li>- Some government officials don't have accountabilities and supports to solve problems</li> <li>- Lack of cooperation between local government and NGOs and community</li> <li>- Some time local communities and NGOs were accused as opposition party members by local authorities</li> <li>- NRM issue most often abused by powerful and rich people</li> <li>- Court system have been used for threatening community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase community capacity in information collection and documentation</li> <li>- Strengthening relationship with all relevant stakeholders</li> <li>- Increase public awareness on natural resources protection</li> <li>- Community should working closer with local authority to solve problems</li> <li>- Non-violence conflict resolution process should be applied</li> <li>- Local community should working with all level and competences authorities</li> <li>- Exchange information and experiences, particularly learning from success experiences</li> <li>- Cooperation with local authorities and CBOs</li> <li>- Conduct in-depth Investigation and documentations</li> <li>- Problems analysis and set influence target groups</li> <li>- Make clear action plan with appropriate resources</li> <li>- Establish community networking and building trust among community members</li> <li>- Ask for legal assistant from NGOs once needed</li> <li>- Make the issues being heard by publics</li> <li>- Establish layer groups for assisting</li> </ul>

## 8. Advocacy Capacity Needs Analysis and Steps Forward

Based on findings of advocacy challenges, weakness and strategy to address challenges and Capacity Needs Assessment for Advocate on NRM and consultative meeting with NRM stakeholders, consultant recommend areas of advocacy capacity building for Cambodian advocates as bellow in separated NRM issues based together with key NRM issues. Consultant would recommend API in producing a training curriculum in the title as “**Advocacy for Good Governance on Natural Resources: Forest, Mines, Land and Fishery for the Livelihood**”. Each recommended topics listed in below table:

NRM Issues	Areas of Advocacy Capacity Needed
Economic Land Concession and deforestation affect community livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication Skills,</li> <li>• Lobbying skills,</li> <li>• Building relationship with government ,</li> <li>• Advocacy message development and delivery</li> <li>• Negotiation and Lobbying skills</li> <li>• Understanding Community Right, land and anti-corruption laws, organic law on abuse of power article, Roles and duties of sub-national council on forestry, criminal code related to threaten to kills</li> <li>• Obligation of duty bearers</li> <li>• Strategic advocacy plan development:</li> <li>• Best practice of creating community forestry</li> <li>• Research and documentation</li> <li>• Understanding NRM, cost and benefit</li> <li>• Stakeholder mobilization</li> <li>• Community resource mobilization</li> <li>• Partnership and cooperation strategies</li> <li>• Community Management</li> <li>• Skills in working with media</li> <li>• Quality of advocacy leadership, Non-active violence and good practices of advocacy</li> <li>• Effective meeting with government official</li> <li>• Reporting skills and make official complaint to government and media</li> <li>• Making petition</li> <li>• Networking with others</li> <li>• How to attract media and organizing press conference</li> <li>Best practice of community organizing</li> </ul>
Mining Concession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding EIA and mining</li> <li>• Understanding rights access to information</li> <li>• Participatory law enforcement</li> <li>• Community resource mobilization</li> <li>• How to monitor mining</li> <li>• Best practice of advocacy on mining from other countries</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building communication and relationship with government officials</li> <li>• Research and documentation</li> <li>• Finding legal assistance</li> <li>• How to make complaint</li> <li>• Setting core mobile group</li> <li>• Community organizing</li> <li>• Community advocacy leadership</li> <li>• Compensation the impact</li> <li>• Reporting to non-compliance companies</li> <li>• Roles and duties of Sub-national government</li> <li>• Community watchdog</li> <li>• Community consultation</li> </ul>
Indigenous Minority Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Court watch</li> <li>• Working with the media</li> <li>• Monitoring</li> <li>• Building relationship</li> <li>• Communication skills</li> <li>• Community mobilization and networking</li> </ul>
Land Tenure Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding human rights, particularly rights of expression and assembly</li> <li>• Understanding land law, criminal code, anti-corruption law, organic law on abuse of power, and roles and duties of sub-national government official</li> <li>• Advocacy planning: problem analysis, stakeholder analysis and risk management</li> <li>• Best practice of successful advocacy case</li> <li>• Community organizing</li> <li>• Community resource mobilization</li> <li>• Building cross community networking</li> <li>• Working with media to support advocacy campaign</li> <li>• Finding legal assistance</li> <li>• influencing development partners</li> <li>• Community mobilization</li> <li>• Effective public forum</li> <li>• Advocacy message development and delivery</li> <li>• Working with coalition</li> <li>• Advocate through legal process ( court watch)</li> <li>• Working with government officials and MPs</li> <li>• Advocacy campaign leadership</li> <li>• Research and documentation</li> </ul>
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and documentation</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding human rights and community fishery law,</li> <li>• Communication skills</li> <li>• Build relationship</li> <li>• Community resource mobilization</li> <li>• Roles and duty of sub-national government</li> <li>• Court watch and law enforcement</li> <li>• Community Management</li> <li>• Building relationship with local authority</li> <li>• Networking</li> <li>• Patrolling</li> <li>• Making complaint</li> <li>• Reporting to media</li> </ul>
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**Recommended training topics:**

The results from this assessment clearly define some particular training needed topics where capacity are sorely missing among most of civil society, NGOs, and local government, namely ““Advocacy for Good Governance on Natural Resources: Forest, Mining, Land and Fisheries for the Community Livelihood””.

This was considering based on most of local NRM implementers are still lack of capacity related to research and documentation, advocacy leadership, community mobilization skills, strategic advocacy planning, partnership with government officials, communication skills, advocacy campaign management, networking, working with medias, complain mechanisms, and so on.

Therefore, bringing Advocacy for Good Governance on Natural Resources capacity into the main streaming of Cambodian civil society, NGOs, and local government, the training should be tailored into two options as follow:

**First option:**

There are seven main topics have been categories and arranged in line with API’s advocacy expert series. The seven proposed topic are: Advocacy Campaign Management, Community Mobilization, advocacy in Commune Development Plan, Building Relationship with Local Government, Building and Maintain Coalition, Working with Media, and Advocacy through Legal Services. The seven proposed topics and identified priority sub-topics are listed in table below:

<p><b>Proposed Advocacy Topic for Good Governance on Natural Resources: Forest, Mines, Land and Fishery for the Livelihood.</b></p>	<p><b><i>Advocacy Campaign Management</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and documentation method, community based research and how collect evidence ****</li> <li>• Quality of advocacy leadership****</li> <li>• Community resource mobilization ***</li> <li>• Strategic advocacy plan development, problem analysis tools and methods, stakeholder analysis and risk management **</li> <li>• Non-active violence and good practices of advocacy</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reporting skills, minute taking and case study</li> </ul> <p><b>Community mobilization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community organizing and management **</li> <li>• Cross community supports</li> <li>• Provide case study of best practice of advocacy on mining from other countries</li> <li>• Provide case study of best practice of creating community forestry</li> <li>• Provide case study of best practice of successful advocacy case</li> <li>• Community mobilization tools</li> </ul> <p><b>Advocacy in Commune Investment/Development Plan (Grassroots Advocacy)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community consultation</li> <li>• Facilitation skills (meeting, forum and workshop)</li> <li>• Lobbying skills in planning (CIP)</li> <li>• Best practice of community organizing</li> <li>• Need assessment and needs analysis</li> <li>• D&amp;D and CIP process, role and responsibility of CCs</li> <li>• Rights Base Approach</li> <li>• Social Accountability and Social Audit</li> </ul> <p><b>Building Relationship with Government (Local authority)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building communication and relationship with government officials ****</li> <li>• Communication skills ***</li> <li>• Advocacy message development and delivery**</li> <li>• Negotiation and lobbying skills **</li> <li>• Effective meeting with government official</li> <li>• Partnership and cooperation strategies</li> <li>• Working with MPs</li> <li>• Role and responsibility of duty bearers (local authority, structure, line of management)</li> </ul> <p><b>Building and Maintaining Coalition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Networking ***</li> <li>• Influencing development partners</li> <li>• Stakeholder mobilization</li> <li>• Working with coalition</li> <li>• Benefit from coalition development</li> <li>• Institutional development (solidarity, respect rules of the game, transparency)</li> </ul> <p><b>Working with the Media</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills in working with the media ****</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community media</li> <li>• Community resources/information center</li> <li>• Effective message/reports development for media</li> <li>• Filming and media productions</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Advocacy through Legal Service</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding human rights, particularly rights of expression and assembly, community right, land and anti-corruption laws, organic law on abuse of power article, roles and duties of sub-national council, ***</li> <li>• Ways to complaint effectively ***</li> <li>• Finding legal assistance (Be able to indentify legal assistant once needed, NGOs mapping, legal service directory) ***</li> <li>• Court watch and law enforcement **</li> <li>• Compensation the impact 9</li> <li>• Criminal code related to threaten to kill</li> <li>• Making petition</li> <li>• Obligation of duty bearers</li> <li>• Participatory law enforcement</li> <li>• Reporting about non-compliance companies</li> <li>• Understanding EIA and mining</li> <li>• Understanding community fishery law,</li> <li>• Understanding NRM, cost and benefit analysis</li> <li>• Understanding rights access to information</li> </ul>
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Number of stars (\*) indicate training topic that most needed. Each topic have been analyzed based on specific issues that been raised by different groups of CBOs and NGOs and NRM issues on economic land concession, mining, land tenure security, and fishery.

**The second options:**

As key stakeholder groups including national, provincial, and local government; the private sectors; local NGOs; local community and indigenous people; always have widely differing perceptions and expectation in NRM governance, often based on partial or incorrect information. As these groups also fully engage in designing and implementation of NRM governance related projects, it is vital important that they are also aware of the opportunities, risks, and challenges inherent in NRM in Cambodia.

Based on training needs assessment, it is vitally important that the training should be conducted in three modules as starting from understanding advocacy concepts and its legal frameworks; developing effective advocacy strategies; and action for sustainable NRM.

This training topic has not been produced to provide the ‘answers or blue print for Project implementation’, therefore, the training manual will not provide the skills and knowledge for inexperience NRM persons to implement a complex and challenges NRM advocacy programme, but there are some fundamental “Building Block” in any NRM good governance advocacy activities.

This set of training materials provides a broad overview of the key elements of NRM advocacy activities. The proposed topics based on a series of sessions revised to be fully flexible to meet a wide range of audience requirements and needs. Each session plan outlines as following:

### **1. The Module One: Understanding advocacy concepts, NRM and Legal Frameworks**

This module will cover an overview of the fundamental elements of advocacy, NRM, and related legal frameworks. Module includes:

- Advocacy concepts
- Introduction to NRM concepts, issues and challenges
- NRM institutional arrangements
- Policy and legal frameworks of NRM in Cambodia (including citizen rights)
- Role of advocacy in NRM

### **2. Module Two: Developing Effective Advocacy Strategies on NRM**

This section allowed participants to explore and understanding the key contextual issues that that allowed NRM to become such an important. The module will also include sharing the practical grassroots advocacy case studies. This session will focus on key important topics of:

- Community organizing and management
- Building and maintain cross community networks
- Collecting evidence and documentation
- Community consultation and public participation
- Building and working with Governments (both national and sub-national levels), and
- Skills in working with media to support the work

### **3. Module Three: Taking Actions for Sustainable NRM**

Each NRM issues have a unique opportunity to design its own advocacy strategy that match to their own context and circumstance. This module will cover on the key important topics that most like will be used to analysis and setting up the rights action to the rights issue. The topic as include:

- Problems analysis issues (tools and development)
- Stakeholders analysis
- Advocacy planning process
- Opportunity and risks analysis
- Risk management
- Advocacy actions
- Local campaign management
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER).

There is only a series training courses that can be provided participants with knowledge, skills and tools to work more effective in promoting good governance on NRM in Cambodia.

**Annex 1: Questionnaire Survey**

**ការសិក្សាវាយតម្លៃស្ថានភាពការតស៊ូមតិលើការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ**

កំរងសំណួរនេះបង្កើតឡើងសម្រាប់ សន្និសីទថ្នាក់ជាតិ ប្រចាំឆ្នាំលើកទី៥ស្តីពី “ធ្វើការរួមគ្នាដើម្បីអភិបាលកិច្ចធនធានធម្មជាតិឱ្យបានប្រសើរឡើង” រាល់ការចូលរួមរបស់លោកអ្នកវាពិតជាបានជួយយ៉ាងច្រើនដល់ការវិភាគបញ្ហាក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងកិច្ចខំប្រឹងប្រែងរបស់សហគមន៍ ស្ថាប័ននានាដោយរួមទាំងអង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិលនិងស្ថាប័នជំនាញរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ។ ការសិក្សានេះមានគោលបំណងដើម្បីរកឱ្យឃើញនូវបញ្ហា ក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិចំបងៗ និងកំណត់បញ្ហាអាទិភាពដែលទាមទារដំណោះស្រាយ និងជាចុងក្រោយដើម្បីវាយតម្លៃលើតម្រូវការ ផ្នែកកសាង សមត្ថភាពដែលត្រូវបំពេញបន្ថែមសំរាប់ពង្រឹង សហគមន៍អង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិល អាជ្ញាធរពាក់ព័ន្ធ លើវិស័យគ្រប់គ្រងធនធាន ធម្មជាតិនេះ ។

**I. បញ្ហានានាដែលកើតមានទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ**

1. សូមលោកអ្នកជួយរៀបរាប់ថាតើអ្វីដែលជា**បញ្ហាចំបងៗ**ដែលទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិកើតមាននៅក្នុងសហគមន៍ ឬតំបន់គោលដៅរបស់គំរោងរបស់លោកអ្នកនៅក្នុងពេលសព្វថ្ងៃនេះ? សូមគូស ✓  
 ( អាចមួយសហគមន៍គោលដៅ ឬច្រើនសហគមន៍ដែលលោកអ្នកធ្វើដោយផ្ទាល់ និង អាចគូសបានច្រើនបញ្ហាបើមានជាក់ស្តែងនាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន និងអាចសរសេរថែមបើអត់មានក្នុងប្រអប់)

បញ្ហា	✓	បញ្ហា	✓
១. ការកាប់បំផ្លាញ រុករានព្រៃឈើ		១១. បាត់បង់ទីជីវកសត្វព្រៃ	
២. ទឹកជំនន់ និងគ្រោះរាំងស្ងួត		១២. បាត់បង់លទ្ធភាពដកហូតយកអនុផលព្រៃឈើ	
៣. ការកាប់ព្រៃយកឈើលក់ខុសច្បាប់		១៣. បញ្ហារុករករ៉ែ	
៤. សហគមន៍ត្រូវបានជំលាស ឬផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅថ្មី		១៤. ការធ្លាក់ចុះផលនេសាទ	
៥. បាត់បង់ដីសហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច		១៥. បាត់បង់ទីជីវកម្មធម្មជាតិ	
៦. បាត់បង់វប្បធម៌ ប្រណែនណ៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច		១៦. បាត់បង់ដែននេសាទរបស់ប្រជាជន	
៧. បាត់បង់ដីចំការវិលជុំ		១៧. ការអនុវត្តច្បាប់មិនបានពេញលេញ	
៨. ជំនន់ ឬ គ្រោះរាំងស្ងួតបណ្តាលមកពីការសាងសង់ទំនប់រ៉ែអគ្គីសនី		១៨. សហគមន៍នៅខ្លះចំនេះដឹងក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ	
៩. បាត់បង់ដើមឈើមានតម្លៃរបស់សហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ		១៩. ទំនាស់រាំងសហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ ជាមួយដីសម្បទានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	
១០. ទំនាស់ដីប្រកបរបរកសិកម្ម		២០. ទំនាស់ ជាមួយ ដីសម្បទានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច ( រ៉ែ ឬចំការឈើដាំ)	
ផ្សេងៗ :			

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2. តើបញ្ហាដែលបានរៀបរាប់ដូចខាងលើនោះមានផលប៉ះពាល់យ៉ាងណាខ្លះដល់ជីវភាព និង ការរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាជន?

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3. សូមលោកអ្នកកំណត់បុព្វហេតុផ្ទាល់ ឬប្រយោលសំខាន់ៗខ្លះ ដែលបង្កអោយមានបញ្ហាដូច ដែលបានឆ្លើយ ( គូស ✓ ) ខាងលើនោះ?

.....

.....

4. តើអ្នកអាចកំណត់បញ្ហា ឬដឹងពីបញ្ហា ដូចដែលបានឆ្លើយឬគូស ✓ ខាងលើនោះបានដោយរបៀបណា ឬដោយវិធីសាស្ត្រអ្វី?

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**II. សកម្មភាព ឬ គំរោងនានាឆ្លើយតបនឹងបញ្ហាការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ**

5. សំរាប់បច្ចុប្បន្ន តើសហគមន៍ អង្គការ ស្ថាប័ន របស់លោកអ្នកមានគំរោងណាមួយឬច្រើនទាក់ទងទៅនឹង

ការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ ដែរឬទេ? សូមគូស ✓ ទេ  បាទ/ចាស  ប្រសិនបើមាន តើមានឈ្មោះអ្វីខ្លះ?

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....

6. តើផ្នែកដែលទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិណាខ្លះដែល សហគមន៍ ឬអង្គការ ស្ថាប័ន

របស់លោកអ្នកបាននិងកំពុងធ្វើ ការជាមួយ ឬផ្តោតទៅលើនាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន? ( អ្នកអាចជ្រើសរើសលើងពីមួយ )

ផ្នែកដែលទាក់ទង	មាន ✓	ធ្លាក់ចាប់ផ្តើម និងចប់	គាំទ្រដោយឥរិយាបថ	គាំទ្រដោយគំរោងអ្វី?
១. ការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានព្រៃឈើដោយមានការចូលរួមពីសហគមន៍				
២. ការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានជលផលដោយមានការចូលរួមពីសហគមន៍				
៣. ជីវសាស្ត្រចម្រុះ និង ការអភិរក្ស				
៤. សិទ្ធិរស់រាន និង អាស្រ័យផលរបស់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច				
៥. សិទ្ធិមានកម្មសិទ្ធិ និង សុវត្ថិភាពដីធ្លី				
៦. សម្បទានដីសង្គមកិច្ច				
៧. ការបន្សុំទៅនឹងការផ្លាស់ប្តូរអាកាសធាតុ				
៨. យន្តការដោះស្រាយការផ្លាស់ប្តូរអាកាសធាតុ				
៩. ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះមហន្តរាយធម្មជាតិ				
១០. កសិកម្ម និងប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ				

១១.				
១២.				

7. តើសហគមន៍/គំរោងរបស់លោកអ្នកបានធ្វើ ឬបង្កើតអោយមានសកម្មភាពខ្លះដើម្បីឆ្លើយតប ឬដំណោះស្រាយចំពោះ បញ្ហា ដែលបានឆ្លើយឬគូស ✓ ខាងលើនោះ?

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8. តើមាននរណាឬស្ថាប័នណាខ្លះដែលចូលរួមនៅក្នុងដំណើរការដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាបានឆ្លើយឬគូស ✓ ខាងលើ?

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9. យោងតាមបញ្ហាដែលបានគូសនៅសំណួរទី១ តើស្ថាប័នឬអាជ្ញាធររដ្ឋាភិបាលនិងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធកម្រិតណាខ្លះដែលបានចូលរួម ដោះស្រាយកន្លងមក?

បញ្ហា	ក-សហគមន៍ខ្លួនឯង	ខ-អាជ្ញាធរភូមិ	គ-ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់	ឃ-គណៈអភិបាល ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាស្រុក	ង-ការិយាល័យជំនាញថ្នាក់ ស្រុក ខ័ណ្ឌ	ច-ការិយាល័យជំនាញថ្នាក់ ខេត្ត ក្រុង	ឆ-គណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត/ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្ត	ជ-ក្រសួងជំនាញ	ឈ-ថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំរដ្ឋាភិបាលថ្នាក់ជាតិ	ញ-តំណាងរាស្ត្រ	ដ-ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឯកជន	ច-ប្រព័ន្ធផ្សព្វផ្សាយ/សារព័ត៌មាន
១. ការកាប់បំផ្លាញ រុក្ខាវនាព្រៃឈើ												
២. ទឹកជំនន់ និងគ្រោះរាំងស្ងួត												
៣. ការកាប់ព្រៃយកឈើលក់ខុសច្បាប់												
៤. សហគមន៍ត្រូវបានជំលាស ឬផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅថ្មី												
៥. បាត់បង់ដីសហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច												
៦. បាត់បង់វប្បធម៌												

បញ្ហា	ក-សហគមន៍ខ្លួនឯង	ខ-អង្គការភូមិ	គ-ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់	ឃ-គណៈអភិបាល ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាស្រុក	ង-ការិយាល័យជំនាញថ្នាក់ ស្រុក ខ័ណ្ឌ	ច-ការិយាល័យជំនាញថ្នាក់ ខេត្ត ក្រុង	ឆ-គណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត/ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្ត	ជ-ក្រសួងជំនាញ	ឈ-ថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំរដ្ឋាភិបាលថ្នាក់ជាតិ	ញ-តំណាងរាស្ត្រ	ដ-ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឯកជន	ច-ប្រព័ន្ធផ្សព្វផ្សាយ/សារព័ត៌មាន
ប្រណែនាំជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច												
៧. បាត់បង់ដីចំការវិលដុំ												
៨. ជំនន់ ឬ គ្រោះរាំងស្ងួតបណ្តាលមកពីការសាងសង់ទំនប់វារីអគ្គិសនី												
៩. បាត់បង់ដើមឈើមានតំលៃរបស់សហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ												
១០. ទំនាស់ដីប្រកបរបរកសិកម្ម												
១១. បាត់បង់ទីជំរកសត្វព្រៃ												
១២. បាត់បង់លទ្ធភាពដកហូតយកអនុផលព្រៃឈើ												
១៣. បញ្ហារុករករ៉ែ												
១៤. ការធ្លាក់ចុះផលនេសាទ												
១៥. បាត់បង់ទីជំរកមធ្យាជាតិ												
១៦. បាត់បង់ដែននេសាទរបស់ប្រជាជន												
១៧. ការអនុវត្តច្បាប់មិនបានពេញលេញ												
១៨. សហគមន៍នៅខ្លះចំនេះដឹងក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រង ធនធានធម្មជាតិរបស់ខ្លួន												
១៩. ទំនាស់រវាងសហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើជាមួយដីសម្បទាន សេដ្ឋកិច្ច												
២០. ទំនាស់ ជាមួយ ដីសម្បទានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច (រ៉ែ ឬចំការឈើដាំ)												
២១.												
២២.												



បញ្ហា	ក-សហគមន៍ខ្លួនឯង	ខ-អង្គការភូមិ	គ-ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់	ឃ-គណៈអភិបាល ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាស្រុក	ង-ការិយាល័យជំនាញថ្នាក់ ស្រុក ខ័ណ្ឌ	ច-ការិយាល័យជំនាញថ្នាក់ ខេត្ត ក្រុង	ឆ-គណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត/ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្ត	ជ-ក្រសួងជំនាញ	ឈ-ថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំរដ្ឋាភិបាលថ្នាក់ជាតិ	ញ-តំណាងរាស្ត្រ	ដ-ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាធិបតី	ច-ប្រព័ន្ធផ្សព្វផ្សាយ/សារព័ត៌មាន
២៣.												

**iii. ផលលំបាកដែលជួបប្រទះ**

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តើអ្វីខ្លះដែលជាផលលំបាក ឬឧបសគ្គ សំរាប់សហគមន៍/គំរោងរបស់លោកអ្នកក្នុងការអនុវត្តន៍ការងារលើការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិកន្លងមក?

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**iv. ការងារអាទិភាពសំរាប់គំរោងគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិនៅក្នុងពេលអនាគត**

11. តើផ្នែកដែលទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិណាខ្លះដែល សហគមន៍ ឬអង្គការ ស្ថាប័ន របស់លោកអ្នកនឹងធ្វើការផ្តោតជាអាទិភាពសំរាប់ផែនការសកម្មភាពថ្មីបន្ត ចាប់ពីឆ្នាំ២០១១តទៅ២០២០ខាងមុខទៀត? សូមគូស ✓ ក្នុងប្រអប់ (មាន) ។

គំរោងអាទិភាព	មាន ✓	រយៈពេល (អាចមិនបាច់ឆ្លើយ បើមិនដឹង)	គំរោងនឹងគាំទ្រដោយ (អាចមិនបាច់ឆ្លើយ បើមិនដឹង)
១.ការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានព្រៃឈើដោយមានការចូលរួមពីសហគមន៍			
២.ការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានជលផលដោយមានការចូលរួមពីសហគមន៍			
៣.ជីវសាស្ត្រចម្រុះ និង ការអភិរក្ស			
៤.សិទ្ធិរស់រាន និង អាស្រ័យផលរបស់ ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច			
៥.សិទ្ធិមានកម្មសិទ្ធិនិង សុវត្ថិភាពដីធ្លី			

៦.សម្បទានដីសង្គមកិច្ច			
៧.ការបន្សុំទៅនឹងការផ្លាស់ប្តូរអាការសធាតុ			
៨.យន្តការដោះស្រាយនឹងការផ្លាស់ប្តូរអាការសធាតុ			
៩.ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះមហន្តរាយធម្មជាតិ			
១០.កសិកម្ម និងប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ			
១១.			
១២.			

**v. សមត្ថភាពដែលត្រូវការបំពេញបន្ថែម**

12. ប្រសិនបើលោកអ្នកត្រូវបានផ្តល់ឱកាសសំរាប់បំពេញសមត្ថភាពបន្ថែមទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការងារតស៊ូមតិលើការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ តើប្រធានបទ មុខជំនាញ ចំនេះដឹង ឬ សមត្ថភាពផ្នែកសំខាន់ៗណាខ្លះ ដែលអ្នកត្រូវការដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សមត្ថភាពកាន់តែខ្លាំងថែមទៀត?

សូមអានតារាងដូចមានរៀបរាប់នៅក្នុងជួរដេកខាងក្រោមនេះ ។

- សូមដាក់ពិន្ទុលេខ ១ ក្នុងប្រអប់ខាងចុងសំរាប់មុខវិជ្ជា ដែលលោកអ្នកគិតថាសំខាន់ជាងគេ និងបន្ទាន់បំផុត
- លេខ ២ សំខាន់ បន្តប៉ុន្មាន - លេខ ៣ គឺសំខាន់ទី៣ - លេខ៤គឺសំខាន់ទី៤ និងលេខ៥សំខាន់ចុងក្រោយ ។

លោកអ្នកអនុញ្ញាតិដោយជ្រើសរើសយ៉ាងច្រើន ៥ មុខវិជ្ជា ។ លោកអ្នកក៏អានសរសេរបន្ថែមផងដែរសំរាប់មុខវិជ្ជាណាដែលលោកអ្នកគិតថាសំខាន់ហើយមិនមានរាយនៅក្នុងតារាងនេះ ។

ប្រធានបទ មុខជំនាញ ចំនេះដឹង	លេខ	ប្រធានបទ មុខជំនាញ ចំនេះដឹង	លេខ
១.ករសាងបណ្តាញ និងភាពជាដៃគូ		៩.ការរៀបចំសរសេរសំណើសំរាប់គំរោង	
២.ការរៀបចំ និងដឹកនាំសហគមន៍		១០.ការធ្វើផែនការនិងគ្រប់គ្រងយុទ្ធនាការតស៊ូមតិ	
៣.ការធ្វើផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ		១១.ការវិភាគបញ្ហានិងការស្រាវជ្រាវបញ្ហាធនធានធម្មជាតិ	
៤.ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និង ចងក្រងឯកសារដែលទាក់ទងសិទ្ធិសហគមន៍		១២.វិធីសាស្ត្រតស៊ូមតិតាមរយៈច្បាប់ និងប្រព័ន្ធតុលាការ	
៥.វិធីសាស្ត្រកសាងទំនាក់ទំនងនិងបញ្ចុះបញ្ចូលរដ្ឋាភិបាល		១៣.វិធីសាស្ត្រប្រមែប្រមូលសហគមន៍	
៦.វិធីសាស្ត្រធ្វើការជាមួយប្រព័ន្ធផ្សព្វផ្សាយ		១៤.វិធីសាស្ត្រតស៊ូមតិក្នុងដំណើរការធ្វើផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ឃុំ-ផែនការវិនិយោគឃុំ-សង្កាត់ប្រចាំឆ្នាំ	
៧.វិធីសាស្ត្រកសាងនិងថែរក្សាក្រុមចម្រុះ		១៥.	

៨.ការគ្រប់គ្រងគំរោង និង សរសេររបាយការណ៍	១៦.	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ឈ្មោះអ្នកបំពេញ : .....ភេទ.....</li> <li>- តួនាទី :.....</li> <li>- ឈ្មោះសហគមន៍ ឬអង្គការ ឬស្ថាប័ន:.....</li> <li>- អាសយដ្ឋាន: ភូមិ.....ឃុំ..... ស្រុក.....ខេត្ត..... ។</li> </ul>
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