



CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions listed below.

Organization Legal Name	<i>Highlanders Association (HA)</i>
Project Title	<i>Mobilization of Indigenous Communities for Resource Protection and Indigenous Peoples Rights</i>
Grant or GEM Number	<i>64056</i>
Date of Report	<i>30th August 2017</i>

CEPF Hotspot: Indo China

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 8: Strengthening civil society

Grant Amount: \$90,000.00

Project Dates: 1st July 2014 to 30th June 2017

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)

- a. The main project partner was the network of 94 communities in 18 communes (sub-districts) in Ratanakiri province. These indigenous communities include Tampoun, Kreung, Brao, Jarai, Kachok, Kavet and Loun ethnic groups.
- b. HA has been also working with the regional level networks; Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) based in Chiang Mai, Thailand and Asia Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industry and Energy (AIPNEE) to raise the voice and concerns related to natural conservation to the international community level.
- c. HA connected with national-level and local media organizations; Building Community Voices (BCV) and Conservation Indigenous People Language Organization (CIPL) to start capacity development of indigenous youths and focal persons of RIPA in the production and dissemination of public information videos.
- d. HA worked with local Ratanakiri NGOs through its monthly meeting participation, which also support indigenous peoples in Rattanakiri. These include the Indigenous Community Support

Organisation (ICSO), Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP), Cando, 3 S Rivers Protection Network (3SPN), and the Yeak Lom Community Association. These NGOs support some of the same communities in RIPA. They provide additional assistance to the network in forms of livelihood support, and protection of rivers and lakes and their resources, upon which indigenous communities also depend.

- e. With this situation HA also has alliance and networking closely with other Cambodian indigenous organizations including Organizations for the Protection of Kuy Culture (OPKC), Indigenous Rights Activist Members (IRAM), and Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association. These are local, national organizations, which can link RIPA with other indigenous people's networks throughout Cambodia, thus strengthening their voices.
- f. HA closely worked as partnership with SADP (funding partner) to build management, finance and community organizing systems skills.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

With our strong efforts in this project from 1st July 2014 to 30st June 2017 we have established an Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) with 42 members from seven different languages/ethnic groups (6 members from each ethnic group). IPWG's mission was to do consultations with all members of ethnic group in relation to how to build each indigenous peoples association in Ratanakiri and then merging them as Ratanakiri Indigenous Peoples Alliance (RIPA).

As results of the project, some groups of indigenous peoples have been connected and are networking as an association and able in exercising their rights for protecting their spirit forest and land. Consultation reports of IPWGs show that associations for indigenous peoples could be started from collective activities and common interest for whole communities, this was a focus; for example through collective farming activities and saving groups.

IPWG well started at the beginning by raising awareness on the importance of collective farming that their ancestors used to do and close cooperate with the local authorities. Mr. Khun, commune councilors from Tuen Commune, said that, "Since I was born and grew up in this area, I observed that our Kroeng IPs group use to do this for centuries. The results of collective farming, but then they did rice planting to support the collective works and for villages' celebration traditional ceremonials. Some part of this is for charity to widows, orphans or illness peoples of poor or isolated families, for reducing loan of micro-finance institution and the can be protected".

The collective farming was seen to reduce the need for people to take loans from micro-finance institutes, enhanced unity in communities, reduced land and forest loss, protected land, supported campaigns or movement.

Three communities have both saving and collective farming, but the collective farming was founded in 2015 and 2016. Teurn and Kambak villages planted soya bean in 2016. And the two approached to Taheury village for doing the same. The three villages are agreed in term of association when they have the same activities, so that they are able to work commonly.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

a. Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The seven associations will have established linkages with other networks of marginalized peoples in Cambodia;	<p>Have been established Indigenous Peoples Working Group (IPWG) and IPWG mission is to continue establish the seven association of indigenous peoples such as;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tampuan Indigenous Peoples Association (TIPA) 2. Krueng Indigenous Peoples Association (KIPA) 3. Jarai Indigenous Peoples Association (JIPA) 4. Khavet Indigenous Peoples Association (KhIPA) 5. Kachok Indigenous Peoples Association (KIPA) 6. Brao Indigenous Peoples Association (BIPA) 7. Lun Indigenous Peoples Association (LIPA) <p>Then merged as Ratanakiri Indigenous Peoples Alliance (RIPA)</p> <p>At the end of the project each of the language group associations had at least 3 villages. IPWGs conducted variety consultation workshop/meetings with indigenous communities on association concept, situation analyses and village engagement and networks. Use traditional structure and functioning networks for villages association.</p>
The network will articulate the needs of indigenous communities, particularly with regard to natural resource and environmental protection;	The indigenous networks in Ratanakiri Province have been actively in exercise their rights and articulated the needs of indigenous communities especially on land, forest and environments.
The network will continue to advocate against the granting of economic land concessions and other threats to the environment in forests and lands on which the communities depend;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HA achieved great results in indigenization and reformed internal organization to hand over role to the community network. IPWG was able to host annual assembly, assembly by language and the well coordinated between management staff, program staff, field staff, IPWG and IP grassroots networks. • IPs-BoD received training on organizational management, good governance, transparency and accountabilities. • HA is gradually becoming a secretariat while at the grassroots IP networking is the same being developed. Youth and elders are working at all levels through influencing Indigenous Knowledge to support NRM advocacy works crucially. • The coordination and collaboration is led the work as networks of HA and able to work cross-cutting sectors. In the supporting to establish of IPA in Cambodia, at the current IPs are working hands-in-hands and shouldered with each other to be owners of IPs issues and mitigating with IPs community members throughout Cambodia and linked to the region.
Focal people in the seven associations will become strong in community-organizing and advocacy skills;	With this funding 7-targeted IPs association (in particular women and youth) have a recognizable contribution to conflict transformation, in particular at intra and inter community levels. IP also women network is established a network and working in IPs society coping with revitalization the rights access to natural resources
Traditional authority systems will have been researched and documented, to preserve these practices, and to be used to explain indigenous practices (including the need to preserve the forests and its resources) to outside cultures;	The leadership management of the indigenous people (under public law and UNDRIP) have been studied, documented and shared. The participatory study has been organized and documented regarding the performed function of the IP traditional leadership system, and used it as basis to form the IP network and put into operation. Twenty village profiles were produced and there was documentation of lessons learned from advocacy on mining issues, savings groups and collective farms
Through partnership with AIPP, Ratanakiri indigenous peoples will have their voices heard in the international arena, on issues affecting their culture and tradition, as well as the need to conserve the environment.	Through partnership with AIPP and AIPNEE there were several case studied were conducted and public at international level particularly regarding land, mining and deforestation issues. The voices of indigenous peoples have been heard through attending the events/forum at the national and international level.

b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
HA will have grown into a capable secretariat to service the seven language-specific associations;	The Secretariat of the Highlanders Association have developed a proper structure and policies to provide support to every of its members in Ratanakiri, based on a system that ensure high level of transparency and accountability and with the ability to mobilize resources to support the needs of its members.
Members of the associations will be active in collectively defending their rights and natural resources; and Indigenous peoples will have their voices heard on national-level policy issues which affect them, including their rights to free, prior and informed consent, especially when it comes to the protection of traditional lands, resources and practices against encroachment from concessions and "development" projects.	<p>Network of youth has formed in the IP community and knowledge of the IP will be transferred to those of youth organizations.</p> <p>IPs association by language group now able to prepare themselves 3 year planning for mobilizing members to address the issues market space for indigenous people and also for protects their land and forestry and other issues. In the three year planning, is also including reaching, documentation for promotion the advocacy work such as supporting affected community cause of mining operation by Angkor Gold and rubber plantation by HAGL.</p> <p>IPs association join 3 actions together related to land issues, market issue for minority and education for IPs.</p>

4. Success of Project of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts: Through support of Highlanders Association, Indigenous Peoples Association by language group able to mobilize their members to exercise their rights and well functioning networks.

- HA achieved great results in indigenization and reformed internal organizational. It is creating the grassroots events independently such as IPWG able to host annual assembly, assembly by language and the well coordinated between management staff, program staff, field staff, IPWG and IP grassroots networks.
- IPs-BoD is received training on organizational management, good governance, transparency and accountabilities.
- HA is gradually becoming a secretariat while at the grassroots IP networking is the same being developed.
- Youth and elders are working at all levels through influencing IK and SC to support NRM advocacy works crucially.
- The coordination and collaboration is led the work as networks of HA and able to work crosscutting sectors.
- In the supporting to establish of IPA in Cambodia, at the current IPs are working hands-in-hands and shouldered with each other to be owners of IPs issues and mitigating with IPs community members throughout Cambodia and linked to regional.

5. Challenges of Project of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts:

- IPs staff lack of English language for communication, but as HA working in team spirit, number of communication is being reduced.
- Elders are unable to understand Khmer language and are poor in Information Technology (IT) and Information and Communication Technology (ICT), while youth are able to use those but not feeling comfortable to work for IPs. HA and IPWG convinced both to work together through the ways of forming second leadership within the existed system of IPs. Encouragement of youth is the most necessary.
- New scientific and materials are influencing to distinct endanger indigenous knowledge.
- Another main challenges in project implementation are capacity of indigenous peoples limited, lack of participation from the youths and women, political pressure, land conflict and deforestation is increased due to economic concession for forest illegal logging and land grabbing.

- In recent years, the National Assembly approved the Law on Association and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), which aims to control and regulate the work of groups in Cambodia. The law was approved with the majority parliament members of ruling party voting for it.
- This law will severely restrict freedom of association and expression of associations and civil society and make it difficult to conduct regular activities such as meetings, workshops, and to organize public forums and press conferences. The law particularly targets associations and NGOs working on human rights, forest, land and natural resource concern.
- Hard in leading or lack of leadership in communities caused by land and forestry lost: In many areas traditional social structures have been destroyed by ELCs and Privatization. We learnt that through the recovering processes of conducted action reflection in communities, some structures can be re-built and IPWG bring it from village to villages for a module for sharing strong points of elders' leadership and management. By using tools and methodologies in local language, IPWG was able to work effectively in discussions.
- Hard to explain members of each reason: sometime the meanings in IPs language have no words in Khmer, or Khmer words have no equivalent in IP languages. This difficulty is being solved by bringing the meaning to discuss among IPWG. Sometime it is hard because of the capacity of IPWG, some of whom can't read and write. So that the ways of learning is aimed to listen and have verbal sharing. HA staff able to assist with documentation.
- Land conflict still going on: To date the land conflicts still continue in Ratanakiri province with private sectors, companies, power and rich men, HAGL and Angkor Gold. There is no mechanism or fair solution to IPs yet. There are some assisting from NGOs and lawyers or NGOs legal experts. But legal assistance by outsiders is not strong enough. The authorities always turned the solution into political event and accused those as "opposed group or pro-opposition party" instead. A long struggling of IPs will fast or slow in take time it depends on how they build a strong network and alliance at the grassroots level. So that with this journey, IPWG and its IP by language members are thinking of protecting through advocacy and focusing on long term movement when the association helped a good alliance, association, unity of peoples and unity of purpose so that they are able to claim their land back.
- IP Associations is sensitively: As the authorities restricted of the movement and freedom of citizens, authoritarian is started, Cambodia country. In the earliest of 2016 when IPWG informed to the provincial governor on the assembly to discuss on the draft of by law, it was warned and not allow to do. Tactic tangibly, IPWG is working with individual community with reps, leaders and elders one by one on the by-law drafting. It is a bit late to get widespread by law, so that IPWG and HA together just defined, especially at the second half of 2015, on approaching the concept through works of sharecropping, collective farming, collective rice and other collective activities.

6. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

- a. **The ways we expected to have IPs association to be happening qualitatively:** eventually, IPWG believed that through the raising awareness of collective farming, saving are core value to the future planning for association. That’s why in the case studies are amongst the expectation to have self-funding to support each process and the aimed of instill members to aware how self-resilience and independent. Through these activities are supporting also by the local authorities when they didn’t see “oppose” but they see pro. Because such as experiences, the benefit from collective farming is able to contribute to other commune investment plan. Some communities they planned to do the collective activities closed to the land conflict with companies, so that they can help members to have criticism to companies and to be united. Being do this, IPWG can build unity of peoples toward association. This was a new strategy we did not expect.

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

7. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Highlanders Association will have sufficient capacity to provide secretariat support to the IP network by language, so that the network can fully represent indigenous groups in Ratanakiri province, especially when it comes to advocating for the rights and for the protection of their traditional lands, culture and practices.	1.1	Comparison between baseline and project-end scores on the CEPF civil society tracking tool shows increased capacity and skills of HA in organizational development, financial management and other relevant areas.	For three years duration project, HA's program staffs and admin-finance staffs have been improved their capacity; particularly for admin and finance staffs were gained experiences on financial management, quick book system, financial report preparing and M&E sport check. For program staffs gained skills on project cycle development, project monitoring and Evaluation, project progress reporting, communication and facilitation skills. This is under the coordination by SADP, and Oxfam Cambodia.
		1.2	HA staff and management's annual workplans and strategic plan will reflect strategies for developing HA as decided by indigenous communities.	Due to the action plan of IPWG and community members, most of the activities have done at the local level. HA and IPWG has conducted the meeting with local communities frequently almost every month to consult on their issues and demands especially to support and promote their collective activities at the ground in order to support their work plan in developing indigenous people association in Ratanakiri. Their by-law also has been discussed at the ground with people to find more inputs and comments to strengthen by-

				law which will be used by the indigenous people in Ratanakiri.
		1.3	HA's Compliance with CEPF Social Safeguard Policies will be monitored and reported to CEPF	In order to monitor HA's work and project activities HA staffs have to develop their action plan and budget plan in order to submit these to HA management and it was signed and approved by Executive Director of HA. At the same time HA project staffs have submitted their quarterly report every 3 months so it is easy for to back up the information from the grassroots level.
2	HA will support the development of the Ratanakiri Indigenous Peoples' Association by language, which will represent the different indigenous groups as a unified network, to raise their concerns about loss of land, forests, resources and culture and claim their rights.	2.1	A list of the members of the seven Indigenous Working Groups by language will be kept by HA and shared with the network.	The list of IPWG members has been kept by HA properly. If there are changes in term of their members this will be reflected at the annual assembly of the indigenous people in Ratanakiri. IPWG's capacity still keep improving through attending the training of other NGOs and Networks.
		2.2	The IP Working Groups and the network will submit at least one funding proposal per year to secure financial and other necessary support with the assistance of HA.	The action plan and the fund raising for IPWG still being supported by HA and project coordinator to make sure their plan has been raised to different donors and supporters. HA is also playing role to submit the proposal to different donors in order to seek support.
		2.3	Training reports on courses given to IP Working Groups and communities to improve their knowledge about their rights and responsibilities under Cambodian and international laws, as well as ways of advocating for and claiming their rights in land and natural resources, will be prepared by the trainers and kept by HA	HA provided variety of training sessions to IPWG on research and consultation, minute and report writing, communication and facilitation skills, public speaking and negotiation. Collective farming and saving group have been initiated in some of the villages of IPWG members. Now it is on the progress of collective farming. Now IPWG members expect to have more collective farming and saving group in order to establish IP association and serve their association in the future.
		2.4	Advocacy initiatives designed and implemented by IP Working Groups and communities, and eventually the RIPA, to deal with the threats they face, will be documented.	The case of rubber plantation with HAGL company has been undertaken by CAO that they provide mediation to address people problems and demands. Now it is on the stage of negotiation process but the process is very hard to achieve the demands of people because the company did not agree to pay back some plots of land. So the negotiation still keep going and alternative plan needs to be discussed.
		2.5	Exchange visits and linkages between IP Working Groups and other IP grass root	Kambark villagers is doing their collective farming now and they have been reviewed and drafted regulation for their income management especially

			organizations and civil society groups, from local to national and international levels will be prepared and kept by the network and HA will be documented, and memoranda of understanding prepared when relevant..	to make sure their collective farm use for the purpose to support their common income and maintain traditional practice. With coordinated from HA, IPWGs and Indigenous Youths has conducted the exchanges visit in Prome community to learn on peoples movement and networking in challenging with Company.
		2.6	Baseline data on indigenous populations in Ratanakiri will be researched by IP Working Group members and shared with relevant stakeholders.	IP data is being formulated one technical working group at the national level. However IPWG has done some of the work related to collecting IP data and we have some of the data in hand now regarding to IP population in Ratanakiri.
3	The Alliance of Indigenous People's Organizations (HA, the Indigenous Agriculture Development for Cambodia (IADC), Building Community Voices (BCV) and Yeak Loam Community (YLC)) will be strengthened, so it can assist the IP Working Groups by language and the IP Youth Working Group by language and eventually the RIPA in their advocacy strategies and activities.	3.1	Regular meetings between indigenous communities, the IP Working Groups by language and the IP Youth Working Group by language to determine how the AIPO can best assist the communities and IP Working Groups will be held and documented.	HA and IPWG still keep networking with various of networks in Cambodia like Cambodia Indigenous People Alliance, EISEI, IPFN and AIPP at the regional level. The network building is aiming to strengthen the movement and advocacy work for indigenous people in Ratanakiri in order to build their institution and assert their collective human rights.
		3.2	Support provided by the AIPO upon request of by IP Working Groups by language, IP Youth Working Group by language and indigenous communities will be documented	IPWG and HA work closely to disseminate to local people about their by-law to seek more support and comments in order to improve the IP by-law in Ratanakiri.
		3.3	When relevant, a memorandum of understanding or other report documenting linkages between non-governmental organizations in Ratanakiri regarding the AIPO and RIPA will be prepared.	In the third years Indigenous Peoples Association have been functioning structured at the ground and actively engagement with Cambodia Indigenous Peoples Alliance (CIPA) for conservation their spiritual forest and livelihood sustainable.
4	Develop the capacity and interest of indigenous youth in the preservation and protection of their culture and the environment, through the provision of knowledge related to human rights, law, community	4.1	Training reports on courses given to indigenous students in secondary school in Ban Lung, Ratanakiri for them to gain knowledge on indigenous culture, traditions and rights, and the need to preserve culture and traditions will be prepared.	Provided refresher training to IPWGs and indigenous students on report writing, negotiation skills and action plan development. Additionally HA staffs actively assisted IPWGs in preparing their daily/monthly plan in development their grassroots association interm of spirit forest protection and livelihood condition.
		4.2	The participation of IP youth groups in consultation groups	The participation from the youth group is very necessary for assisting IPWGs in noting their

development, social, traditional, cultural and technical issues, to ensure the continuity and sustainability of RIPA..		for the IP Working Groups by language will be noted and reported.	meeting and discussion session. With this regarding for further strengthening the capacity of indigenous youths; HA by cooperation with Davis Foundation has provided education to indigenous youths on human rights, business and human rights.
	4.3	Exchange visits and linkages between the IP youth group in Ban Lung, Ratanakiri and IP youth groups in remote areas of Ratanakiri to build a province-wide network from the local level to the provincial level will be documented and reported.	Indigenous Peoples Youths in Banlung have been engaged with indigenous youths at the ground through manual help and exchange visit for sharing on their concerns and challenges relation to environmental and human rights violation especially on spirit forest protection and conservation for their next generations. Indigenous Youths also organized Art Performance at the ground to education to their community members on forest deforestation, land conflict and difficulty of drug using.
	4.4	Advocacy activities held by the IP youth groups (in Banlung and remote areas) will be documented.	HA together with Indigenous Youths have been organized the World International Day of Indigenous Peoples at the ground therefore with this event IP youths has released their messages regarding spirit forest protection, land and natural resources rights and appealed to government to ensure the rights of indigenous peoples regarding to land, forest and biodiversity protection are protected by government.

8. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

N/A

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

9. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- **Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)**
 - o Within the management structure, HA is adapted the elders traditional system, especially on the collective leaderships. So that staff in all position able to work under pressure of each other and outside environment.
 - o HA had taken a major step of project development that have been involved with indigenous peoples networks at the round and this is meant the influent even target communities. It is improving at the individuals and groups, the

improvement of organizational levels and environment levels. The delegation tasks having from the Executive Directors down across to field staff and the communication with the communities able to flow from individual members of communities into the structure of the holistic HA and effective.

- The peaceful dialogue with local authorities and Companies are incredible that HA had been done.
- The ways of building grassroots advocacy networks are aimed to raise common voice and allies.
- IP alliance is building confident and able to work at all levels.
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- **Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)**
 - The training with using local language is the effective with IPs, IPs working groups or focal points able to continue with their members easily and effectively.
 - Build a facilitation team among IPs and continuation courses with its members is the most effective.
 - Reduce the outside trainers by promoting local trainers is more powerful, so that members able to see their team getting stronger and adapt that module.
 - Leadership trained leaders is the most useful, in the IPs context, the promotion of local knowledgeable persons and bring them to train the other is the most added values. It is compliant to the way of elders building second leaders.
 - Elders trained elders or train to members. As elders are already being respected and as store of Indigenous Knowledge, so just develop them in the form of well-prepared and well-structures.
 - Use local resources and used the real context with training courses.
-
- **Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community**
 - Grassroots by language assemblies are brought into a huge inputted into Annual General Assembly
 - Annual General Assembly brought results to consider of annual activities under burden of secretariat
 - IPWG is a group of local peoples insight with the elders perspective and effectively in working at all contexts.
 - Grassroots focal point establishment is helped into increased coordination and collaboration at the grassroots levels.
 - IP youth emerged into the core centre of elders is in order to support both Indigenous Knowledge and Social Knowledge
 - IP women Network is part of people empowerment in women sector to increase participation
 - IP alliance is the reps of IPs voices and representativeness both IPOs and grassroots networks of Indigenous Peoples

Sustainability / Replication

10. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

Safeguards

11. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

Additional Funding

12. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes

* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

Additional Comments/Recommendations

13. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF's portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF's aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

14. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.

N/A

Indicator	Narrative

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

15. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled “protected areas” (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the “protected areas” indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP

** Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.*

16. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**

* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

17. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled "KBA Management" may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
n/a				

* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.

** Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.

*** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have

benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women benefitting from formal training.

# of men benefitting from formal training*	# of women benefitting from formal training*
350	189

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also benefited from training in project management, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.

# of men benefitting from increased income*	# of women benefitting from increased income*
n/a	

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from increased income due to tourism, and 3 of these also benefited from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
350	189

**Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.*

18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

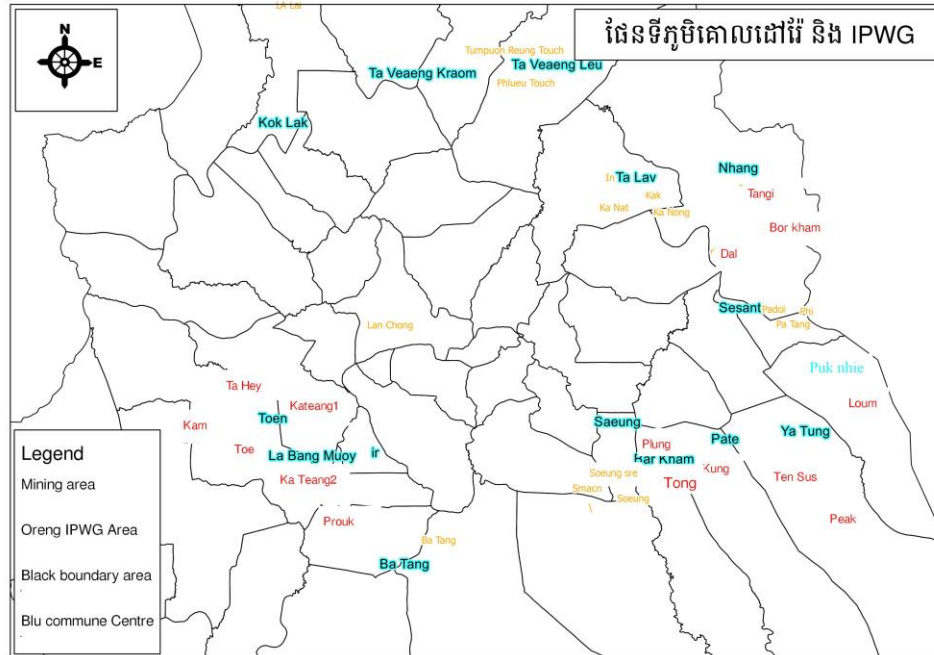
Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)						Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries			
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Ta Ngack Community			x					x					x	x	x		105	95
Sieng Say community			x					x					x	x	x		183	123
TamPuan Rueng Thom Community			x					x					x	x	x		247	294
Lamoi Community			x					x					x	x	x		331	331
Pih Community			x					x					x	x	x		350	345

Kak Community			x						x				x	x	x		239	331
Kateh community			x						x				x	x	x		145	135
Katang Community			x						x				x	x	x		156	178
Serng Community			x						x				x	x	x		200	112
Teun Community			x						x				x	x	x		764	829
Lalai Community			x						x				x	x	x		327	352
La Ern Chong Community			x						x				x	x	x		239	242
Kachak Community			x						x				x	x	x		230	189
Kachon Community			x						x				x	x	x			
Kanat Community			x						x				x	x	x		460	429
Tangmlu Community			x						x				x	x	x		293	283
Patang Leu Community			x						x				x	x	x		318	493
Kong Thom Community			x						x				x	x	x		551	571
Padal Community			x						x				x	x	x		628	629
Kampak Community			x						x				x	x	x		327	333
Blong Community			x						x				x	x	x		214	226

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).



Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
Pardol Community	N/A	N/A
Pih Community	N/A	N/A
Kong Thom Community	N/AN/A	

Please note: for latitude and longitude are not available now if you required we will finalize it.

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. “Policies” that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)															
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	
1	n/a																			
2																				
3																				

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1	n/a			
2				
3				

20. Best Management Practices

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1	n/a	
2		

21. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Tampuan Indigenous Peoples Association (TIPA)	2016	Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia	Unity mobilization for collective benefit and protecting the rights of indigenous community
2	Krueng Indigenous Peoples Association (KIPA)	2016	Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia	Unity mobilization for collective benefit and protecting the rights of indigenous community
3	Jarai Indigenous Peoples Association (JIPA)	2016	Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia	Unity mobilization for collective benefit and protecting the rights of indigenous community
4	Khavet Indigenous Peoples Association (KhIPA)	2016	Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia	Unity mobilization for collective benefit and protecting the rights of indigenous community
5	Kachok Indigenous Peoples Association (KIPA)	2017	Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia	Unity mobilization for collective benefit and protecting the rights of indigenous community
6	Brao Indigenous Peoples Association (BIPA)	2016	Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia	Unity mobilization for collective benefit and protecting the rights of indigenous community
7	Lun Indigenous Peoples Association (LIPA)	2016	Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia	Unity mobilization for collective benefit and protecting the rights of indigenous community
8	Then merged as Ratanakiri Indigenous Peoples Alliance (RIPA)	2017	Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia	Indigenous people's rights together protection to natural resources, Social-Cultural and Economic Development

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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19. Organization: Highlanders Association (HA)

20. Mailing address:

21. Telephone number: +855(0) 12900269

22. E-mail address: haratanakiri@gmail.com & vichet.mong@gmail.com