1. About Mlup Baitong
2. Our program
3. Financial information
4. Donors and partners
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>Agriculture Cooperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBET</td>
<td>Community Based Eco-Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Commune Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCB-CCA</td>
<td>Community Capacity Building for Climate Change Adaptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEAT</td>
<td>Community Environment Action Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEMAATERR</td>
<td>Climate-Energy Programme Aiming at Adjusting and Mitigating the Effects of Global Warming on Rural Territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF</td>
<td>Community Forestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFMLI</td>
<td>Community Forestry Management and Livelihood Improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPA</td>
<td>Community Protected Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC&amp;M</td>
<td>Environmental Resource Center &amp; Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESSF</td>
<td>Empowerment of Small Scale Farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FA</td>
<td>Forest Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC</td>
<td>Farmer Cooperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPG</td>
<td>Farmer Producer Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICBET</td>
<td>Improving Community Based Ecotourism in Thala Barivat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KKCA</td>
<td>Kampot Karst Conservation Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAFF</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB</td>
<td>Mlup Baitong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Management Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoE</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoEYS</td>
<td>Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoT</td>
<td>Ministry of Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRM</td>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTFP</td>
<td>Non-Timber Forest Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDD+</td>
<td>Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCFM</td>
<td>Sustaining Community Forestry Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHG</td>
<td>Self Help Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYU</td>
<td>Sato Yama Umi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRA</td>
<td>Vulnerability Resilience Assessment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2017 is the second year of the implementation of our new Strategic Plan 2016-2021. It is also the first year of my mandate as the Executive Director of Mlup Baitong. Although the leadership has changed, our Strategic Plan has continued to guide our strategic direction and working procedures. We have continued working closely and constructively with all concerned stakeholders.

2017 is also the final year for the support we have received from our three biggest donors, the European Union, We Effect, and Bread for the World. In this situation the total annual expenditure has significantly decreased from USD 744,459 in 2016 to USD 545,512 in 2017 (-27%), and accordingly also the total number of staff (-28%). The organizational structure was modified to maintain the effectiveness and efficiency of our work.

To respond to the needs of the organization for the coming years, in 2017, the Management Team with the support from our two advisers submitted several project proposals to both our existing donors for continuing their support and to potential new donors. We strongly expect to secure our required funds with a total amount of USD 450,000 for the next fiscal year of 2018.

Sincere thanks to all stakeholders, donors, and the Board of Directors for your kind cooperation and support. We are proud of having worked with our highly committed staff. We all continue working together to protect our fragile environment and to alleviate poverty.

Mr. Om Sophana  
Executive Director
about mlup baitong
Cambodians will manage and use natural resources in a sustainable and equitable manner for a healthy environment.

Our philosophy
A good environment starts from the individual

Our profile

Our vision

management staff*

20% women

2 women | 8 men

project staff

14% women

4 women | 24 men

admin & support staff

42% women

5 women | 7 men

Total staff: 44 people, 23% women / 77% men

About Mlup Baitong
Mlup Baitong, literally translated as "Green Shade", is a dynamic and respected Cambodian NGO. It was first established in 1998 to address the problem of deforestation in Cambodia with a focus on educating the general public on the conservation of natural resources. Mlup Baitong has grown mature over the years in terms of project development and implementation, staff capacity-building, and organizational development. The success of a committed team which collaborates closely with community groups and authorities is acknowledged both in Cambodia and abroad.

* Mlup Baitong's Management Team consists of the Executive Director, the Program Manager, the Program Coordinators, the Finance & Admin Coordinator, and an elected staff representative.

The way we work
Cambodians still have limited awareness about their country’s environment. Their natural resources continue to be threatened by large commercial enterprises, forest land encroachment by the elite, and unsustainable exploitation by local community members. With continuing population growth and expansion of economic land concessions, the pressure on land and forests is increasing further. Poor households do not have enough investment capital for micro-business development and community members do not possess appropriate knowledge and skills on farming, especially on climate resilient agricultural techniques, or off-farming businesses for income generation. Access to public information and services is still limited. These problems have consolidated into a poverty cycle. Local governments have limited capacities for addressing these issues and require continued support from experienced NGOs like Mlup Baitong.
To support the protection of the environment in Cambodia by increasing awareness and promoting sustainable use of natural resources while improving people’s livelihood.

To contribute to poverty alleviation of Cambodia through rights-based empowerment of rural communities to manage their natural resources sustainably and improve their environment while obtaining improved livelihoods.

**Approaches**
Mlup Baitong applies a number of complimentary approaches: The *rights-based approach* is used to build human rights awareness among target groups and to enable them to advocate for their rights. The *empowerment approach* builds people’s capacity and competence as individuals and participating members of groups and communities to achieve results for themselves. This includes assessing their own needs and rights, developing a vision for change, and planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating their projects. To ensure that women participate in and benefit equally from all development activities, we use the *gender-based approach* in all we do. In many of our projects, we also apply the *micro-project approach* to support income generating and environment protection initiatives. Finally, the *integrated approach* interlinks aspects and components of individual projects such as empowerment, community-based forestry management, community-based ecotourism and livelihood improvement, to attain synergy effects and allow tailored initiatives for each community.

**Decision making**
Regular staff meetings, management team meetings, executive committee meetings and Board meetings ensure that all of Mlup Baitong’s work is managed in a highly participatory way. We conduct staff meetings every two months, management team meetings each month, and board meetings at least twice a year. All staff-related issues such as policy changes are proposed by staff or management team members and decided upon by the Board of Directors. Mlup Baitong regularly reports project and organizational development progress to the members of the Board.

**Target groups**
A major part of Mlup Baitong’s work is aimed at poor villagers in rural communities, particularly women and youth. Our staff always work in close cooperation with local authorities including Village Chiefs and Commune Council members, as well as relevant technical institutions such as Forest Administration, Department of Environment and schools. Mlup Baitong has facilitated key actors like school teachers and students, CBOs, and villagers in getting actively involved in the implementation of projects.

Our philosophy
A good environment starts from the individual and can only be achieved with participation of all.
The overall goal of Mlup Baitong is “To contribute natural resources sustainably while obtaining to this goal. We implemented our projects in eight objectives: “Strengthened organization capable to

1. Empower disadvantaged communities, especially women, youths, and indigenous people to improve their livelihoods through the SHG approach.

2. Empower disadvantaged forest-depending rural communities to understand and exert their land rights and actively participate in planning and implementation of CF and CPA projects.

3. Empower rural communities to understand and exert their land rights and actively participate in planning and implementation of community-based eco-tourism.

4. Empower rural communities to obtain improved community environment through Village Environmental Action Teams.

5. Empower rural communities to understand threats of climate change and actively contribute to mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

6. Empower the public to obtain increased environmental awareness and access to related information on natural resource management through Environmental Resource Center, Media and Consultancy.
The overall goal of MLUP Baitong is “To contribute to the poverty alleviation of Cambodia through rights-based empowerment of rural communities to manage their natural resources sustainably while obtaining improved livelihoods.” In 2017 we followed our six program objectives and implemented seven projects to contribute. Our program objectives are complemented by an organizational objective: “Strengthened organization capable to secure needed funds and implement the program effectively and efficiently”.

projects 2017

1. Community Forest Management and Livelihood Improvement (CFMLI)
2. Empowerment of Small Scale Farmers (ESSF)
3. Sustaining Community Forest Management (SCFM)
4. Improving Community Based Ecotourism (ICBET)
5. Climate-Energy Programme Aiming at Adjusting and Mitigating the Effects of Global Warming on Rural Territories (CEMAATERR)
6. Kampot Karst Conservation Area (KKCA)
7. Sato Yama Umi (SYU)

target provinces
project officers

Pich Dara  
ICBET-ST

Lay Kimlak  
CFMLI-ST

Chen Bunthan  
CFMLI-KSP

Oeurn Phearun  
CFMLI-KSP

Ith Sokhann  
CFMLI-KT1

Kry Borey  
CFMLI-KT2

Sith Khemra  
CFMLI-SR

Kun Retthy  
SCFM-BAT

Samrith March  
SCFM-KCH

Heng Hoch  
SYU & KKCA-KP

Teng Channak  
ESSF-ST

Chhai Pharim  
CEEMATERR

project assistants

Seat Oeun  
CFMLI-KT1

Heng Thol  
CFMLI-KT2

Yun Ya  
CFMLI-KT2

Sorn Niem  
CFMLI-KSP

Ly Ratha  
CFMLI-KSP

Ngoun Som Oun  
CFMLI-KSP

Saing Bunsong  
ESSF-ST

Long Sovannrotana  
ESSF-ST

Sok Pov  
ICBET-ST
Sovanny Chhum | Chairperson
Mr. Sovanny joined Mlup Baitong’s Board of Directors in June 2013 and became the Chairperson of the Board in January 2014. He is a Programme Analyst on Programme and Results Cluster at UNDP Cambodia. He has extensive working experience in the implementation of programme strategies and quality control through oversight functions to projects under biodiversity, sustainable land/forest management and climate change portfolio.

Pamela Keorevatney-Huy | Treasurer
Ms. Pamela joined Mlup Baitong’s Board of Directors in July 2000. Pamela was appointed Chief Representative and Head of Financial Institutions Cambodia, responsible for all Standard Chartered Bank business interests in Cambodia. She drives the delivery of the country strategy and business plan, balancing strategy, people and talent, risk management, business conduct, governance and stakeholder management, including building regulatory, government and client relationships.

Saoleng Lam | Member
Ms. Saoleng has been a member of Mlup Baitong’s Board of Directors since early 2006, when she was Environment Program Coordinator for NGO Forum on Cambodia. Now she is the Programme Coordinator of the National Biodigester Programme and has excellent insights into current environmental issues, agricultural development, climate change and clean rural renewable energy. This knowledge helps Mlup Baitong to strengthen its work in these fields.

Novin Sokkheng | Member
Mr. Novin has been a member of Mlup Baitong’s Board of Directors since 2009. He is the Director of the National Park Development of the Ministry of Environment, where he gives oversight to national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. In the past he has frequently worked with NGOs and international projects dealing with conservation efforts.

Andrea Roth | Member
Ms. Andrea became a Member of the Board of Directors in April 2017. She moved from Germany to Cambodia in 2016, and works as a Technical Advisor for local NGO Save Cambodia’s Wildlife (SCW). After over 10 years in the private sector (marketing, project management), she changed to the development sector and is now responsible for the implementation of a Social Entrepreneurship Marketing Strategy and funding, as well as overall organizational development.
The Board of Directors (BoD) met two times in 2017 in order to provide guidance and support to the Management Committee and to receive progress updates of the organization. It is our duty to ensure the strategic and operational implementation of Mlup Baitong’s projects and programs are in line with their goal, vision, mission and values.

2017 has been an exciting year. The Board of Directors acknowledges and appreciates the great efforts of Mlup Baitong’s staff to contribute to the achievements of the organization. Their great commitment and hard work is the foundation of Mlup Baitong’s success. Thank you also to Mlup Baitong’s donors and partners for your ongoing support and fruitful cooperation, without which Mlup Baitong’s work would not be possible.

The BoD would like to mention the following notable developments in 2017:

• Mr. Om Sophana has been appointed as new Executive Director. Despite the overall challenging situation for Cambodia - shift of international development funds, and intensified political pressure - he managed to maintain excellent donor and government relations, and secure funding for Mlup Baitong from 2018 onwards. The BoD would like to take this opportunity to cordially thank Mr. VA Moeurn for his dedicated work as Mlup Baitong’s Executive Director between 2002 and 2016.

• A particular highlight was Mlup Baitong’s nomination for the National Geographic Travel World Legacy Award in March 2017. The successful Community Based Eco-Tourism site Chambok, which has been operating for over 15 years now, was selected as one of three finalists in the category “Engaging Communities”, out of over 100 applications. Even though Chambok did not win this time, the BoD highly appreciates Mlup Baitong’s and the community’s efforts and encourages both of them to continue their great work to ensure self-sustaining operations and support further development of its’ services, including contributions to the whole community.

• Another notable event was the project and press visit to the Eco-Tourism site of Chambok together with the EU Ambassador, Mr. George Edgar, and 7 staff, as well as 15 press representatives in August 2017. This visit provided Chambok with the chance to present the site and services and be featured in national media throughout Cambodia. A traditional dance ceremony was performed, bamboo rice and handicrafts making were demonstrated, followed by a hike to the nearby waterfall.

• Three new projects were successfully launched and are now being implemented across Cambodia: Kampot Karst Conservation Area (KKCA), Climate–Energy Programme aiming at adjusting and mitigating the effects of global warming (CEMAATERR), and Sato Yama Umi (SYU).

• Three projects have been successfully implemented: The 3-year project Sustaining Community Forest Management (SCFM), the 5-year project Community Forestry Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (CFMLI), and the 3-year project Empowering Small Scale Farmers (ESSF).

In 2018, the BoD will continue to carry out our Duties of Care, Loyalty and Obedience and ensure that Mlup Baitong works in a professional, responsible and transparent as well as successful way. As part of this, we are looking forward to the midterm review of the Strategic Plan next year, as well as the planning workshop for the Operational Program Plan.

The Board of Directors would like to thank Mlup Baitong for the outstanding cooperation, and encourage them to keep up their professional and sustainable work approach, which is community-based, rights-based and integrated. We look forward to continue to support the strategic, organizational and programmatic development of Mlup Baitong.
In institutional achievements, Mlup Baitong has focused on monitoring and evaluation, resources development, capacity, sustainability plan, relevance of projects, NRM, delivery of project. Management systems have been strengthened to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, impact, and sustainability of the program. Mlup Baitong has focused on five main aspects:

1. **Management systems**, which refer to organizational structure, administration procedures, monitoring and evaluation, financial management and reporting.
2. **Human resources**, referring to staff numbers, experience, skills, human resources development, and volunteers.
3. **Financial resources**, i.e. total financial resources, diversity of funding sources, fundraising capacity, sustainability strategy, and organizational profile.
4. **Strategic planning**, which refers to governance, mission statement, strategic plan, relevance of projects, and accountability to stakeholders.
5. **Delivery**, including scale of on-going projects, relevance of projects to NRM, delivery of project outputs, geographical reach, and collaboration.

2017 was the second year of Mlup Baitong’s six-year Strategic Plan 2016-2021, and also the first year of Mlup Baitong’s new Executive Director, who has already been serving Mlup Baitong in other roles for more than ten years. He replaced the retiring Executive Director at the end of December 2016. In line with the exit strategy, the responsibilities were fully handed over to the new Executive Director. The former Executive Director was requested to function as part-time National Technical Advisor to assist Mlup Baitong when required.

For administrative procedures, mechanisms to monitor the use of all supplies and vehicles were in place and used; the equipment inventory was regularly updated; policies regarding procurement, leave/holiday, travel expenses, disciplinary actions and complaints were regularly reviewed, strengthened and strictly applied.

Monitoring and internal evaluation for each project have been conducted frequently through field visits, management team meetings and staff meetings. In addition, the final project external evaluation of the two major projects (CFMLI & SCFM) were conducted within the year to assess their effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, impact, and sustainability. The results were used to guide the management and improvement of the organization, and to design future projects. Progress reports were prepared and submitted to donors regularly.

For financial management, records of expenditure were kept for all projects and the expenses of all individual line items were regularly reviewed with the aim of remaining within 15% of the agreed budget. Financial reports and statements were completed and delivered on time to relevant staff, the management team, the Board, and donors accordingly. One global and three project financial audits for 2017 were conducted in early 2018. Most recommendations were implemented.

Mlup Baitong is governed by a Board of Directors which is composed of high ranking officers from NGOs, government, and the private sector. In 2017, they provided strategic direction and supervised the organization towards achieving its mission according to the organizational bylaw, policy, six-year Strategic Plan 2016-2021 and three-year Operational Program Plan 2016-2018. The Board met two times in 2017.

All Mlup Baitong projects were designed to respond to the strategic objectives which are clearly identified in the Strategic Plan and Operational Program Plan. Funding opportunities are systematically screened against the organization’s mission and strategic plan, and only pursued if they were in line. Stakeholders are systematically consulted during the design and implementation of the projects.
In strengthening the organization to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, impact and sustainability of the program, Mlup focuses on five main aspects: 1) **Management systems**, which refer to organizational structure, administration procedures, financial management and reporting. 2) **Human resources**, referring to staff numbers, experience, skills, human and volunteers. 3) **Financial resources**, i.e. total financial resources, diversity of funding sources, fundraising strategy, and organizational profile. 4) **Strategic planning**, which refers to governance, mission statement, strategic and accountability to stakeholders, and 5) **Delivery**, including scale of on-going projects, relevance of projects to outputs, geographical reach and collaboration.

**Human resources**

In 2017, Mlup Baitong employed 44 fulltime skilled staff with a combined work experience of 378 years, and three volunteers (two foreigners), who contributed to meeting our organization’s mission. Five new staff were recruited to fulfill Mlup Baitong’s needs or to replace leaving colleagues. Staff capacity building was conducted throughout the year, especially through in-house training. Staff performance appraisals were conducted in December 2017 by their direct supervisors.

**Delivery**

The scale of on-going projects in terms of budgets delivered was ranging from USD 3,611 to USD 252,518 with a total organizational expenditure of USD 545,512 (99%) against the total budget of USD 551,914. Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and activities for each project were clearly defined and progress regularly monitored. The delivery of project activities and outputs was mostly successful, although the delivery of activities had to be rescheduled sometimes compared to the initial work-plans.

To ensure effective and efficient project activity delivery in each province, Mlup Baitong set up field offices directed by a Program Coordinator or Project Officer who coordinates several CBO networks such as CFMCs, SHGs, and CBETs, and actively participates in NGO networks such as Indigenous People (IP) network, CF network, REDD+ Consultation Group etc. In addition, Mlup Baitong has collaborated with several national and international NGOs including BirdLife International, WWT and KYSD, in order to energize our efforts for the successful implementation of our projects. Donors included the EU, Bread for the Word, Oxfam, We Effect/ SIDA, UNWTO/Europamundo, GERES/AFD, IUCN/Rainforest Trust, JEEF/ KNCF and others.

**Financial resources**

In 2017, the total funds needed for an effective delivery of the organization’s mission were USD 551,914. Those funds were fully secured and came from 11 donors with a minimum share of 1% and a maximum of 46% of the total budget. As a result of qualified project proposals and a suitable fundraising strategy, MB generated more than USD 600,000 from 6 different sources in 2017. This shows that Mlup Baitong has responded to the requirements of the donors and built trusting relationships.
Empowerment of Small Scale Farmers (ESSF)
Community Forestry Management and Livelihood Improvement (CFMLI)
Improving Community Based Ecotourism in Thala Barivat (ICBET)

Executive Director

Program Monitor Officer

National Technical Advisor

Capacity Building Advisor

Program Manager

Executive Committee

Board of Directors

Area Program Stung Treng
Empowerment of Small Scale Farmers (ESSF)
Community Forestry Management and Livelihood Improvement (CFMLI)
Improving Community Based Ecotourism in Thala Barivat (ICBET)

Area Program Kampong Thom - Siem Reap
Community Forestry Management and Livelihood Improvement (CFMLI)

Area Program Kampong Speu - Kambot
Community Forestry Management and Livelihood Improvement (CFMLI)
Kampot Karst Conservation Area (KKCA)
Sato Yama Umi (SYU)

Area Program Kg. Chhnang - Pursat - Battambang
Sustaining Community Forest Management (SCFM)
Climate-Energy Programme Aiming at Adjusting and Mitigating the Effects of Global Warming on Rural Territories (CEMAATERR)

Resource Center Unit
Human Resource Development (HRD)
Environmental Resource Centre, Media and Consultation Section (ERC,M&C)

Finance & Accounting Unit
Accounting Section
Administration Section
mlup baitong’s program
In 2017, MB has assisted its poor target communities to improve their livelihoods e.g. through the SHG approach. This includes the strengthening of saving and revolving funds, Farmer Producer Groups (FPGs), Farmer Cooperatives (FCs), and the development of micro-businesses. The SHG approach is an effective mechanism for enabling community livelihood improvements, especially for women and the poor. SHG revolving funds have significantly improved opportunities for poor community members’ access to small loans for urgent needs and micro-enterprise development benefiting from low interest rates. As a result, revolving funds have contributed to lower indebtedness from high interest loans provided by private financial institutions. Moreover, they increased household incomes of community members through profits gained from micro-enterprises. MB’s largest projects use the SHG approach: CFMLI, ESSF and SCFM.

**SHG development**

MB has facilitated the establishment and management of 182 SHGs consisting of 2,456 members, of whom 1,759 (72%) are women. The SHGs accumulated USD 573,788 in revolving funds, with an average of USD 3,304 per group, a minimum of USD 87 and a maximum of USD 27,188. Additionally, MB has supported the establishment and management of eight ACs and four FPGs consisting of 664 members with 44% women participation.

**Micro-business implementation**

In 2017, SHG members received 1,281 loans from revolving funds to establish micro-businesses (78% to female members), worth USD 515,561. Popular types of micro-businesses were rice plantations, followed by other types of plantations and pig raising. They contributed with 10.52% on average to annual household income. 68% of the enterprises were operated by women.

**SHGs and micro-businesses per province**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Kg Speu</th>
<th>Kg Thom</th>
<th>St Treng</th>
<th>Siem Reap</th>
<th>Kg Chhnang</th>
<th>Pursat</th>
<th>Battambang</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of SHGs</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of SHG members</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2,456</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revolving funds, USD</td>
<td>328,821</td>
<td>73,800</td>
<td>151,057</td>
<td>10,950</td>
<td>4,298</td>
<td>3,336</td>
<td>1,525</td>
<td>573,788</td>
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<tr>
<td># of micro-businesses</td>
<td>1,318</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>2,346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2017, MB supported 76 CF sites and 7 CPA sites with 22,286 household members and an area of 58,879 hectares of forestland to manage and protect their forests. An important topic for MB, three of our largest projects in seven provinces are implementing CF and CPA sites: CFMLI, SCFM and ESSF in Stung Treng, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu. Most CF and CPA members are strongly involved in forest management activities, such as patrolling their sites and advocating for the protection of their forests against illegal logging, forestland encroachment and economic land concessions.

In order to secure government approval and funding, most CF and CPA management activities have been integrated into Commune Development Plans and Commune Investment Plans. In 2017, most communities received official approvals and continued the implementation of their activities with FA officers and local authorities. While the CF and CPA members do their best to patrol and protect their sites, they continued to record some illegal incidents in the larger CF sites. They are committed to continue their efforts and seek closer cooperation with relevant authorities and institutions.

In order to register their areas as CF and CPA sites, communities have to complete nine major steps for CFs and seven for CPAs. In 2017, the majority of our target sites concentrated on finishing Step 8 and Step 10. Step 8 is the development of CF/CPA management plans and involves conducting participatory rural assessments, forest inventories and writing management plans. 54 sites were working on Step 10, the implementation of the management plans. Example activities include constructing fire paths, implementing sylviculture, reforestation, and beekeeping for income generation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Kg Speu</th>
<th>Kg Thom</th>
<th>St Treng</th>
<th>Siem Reap</th>
<th>Kg Chhnang</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total # CFs/CPAs</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface area (ha)</td>
<td>13,160</td>
<td>25,140</td>
<td>2,086</td>
<td>10,866</td>
<td>2,319</td>
<td>3,721</td>
<td>1,587</td>
<td>58,879</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MB implemented three projects focusing on improving the communities’ environments. CEMAATERR is a new project for MB, focusing on integration of climate change adaptation into Commune Investment and Development Plans. The SYU project aims at improving the knowledge about environment and climate change related topics at schools. KKCA strives to establish five Karst Protected Areas and five Community Based Eco Tourism sites in Kampot’s limestone hills.

**Climate-Energy Programme Aiming at Adjusting and Mitigating the Effects of Global Warming on Rural Territories (CEMAATERR)**

CEMAATERR is funded by AFD/GERES. It is a seven months project covering three communes, namely Kbal Tek, Chieb, and Kouk Banteay in Kampong Chhnang province. It focuses on building capacity of communities and local authorities to integrate climate change adaptation strategies into Commune Development Programs and Commune Investment Plans (CDP/CIP). The project developed training materials on climate change and Vulnerability Resilience Assessment (VRA) tools, provided trainings to 69 participants (including local commune councilors, village leaders, youth, women, and elderly people) and conducted VRAs in the three target communes. It prepared commune climate change adaptation strategic pathways and climate change situation video shooting plans for all three communes.

**Sato Yama Umi (SYU)**

SYU is funded by the Japan Environmental Education Forum (JEEF)/KNCF. The project aims to build capacity of schools including principals, teachers, and students on environment improvement and Sarus Crane conservation. To meet this objective, the project conducted a reflection workshop among the involved teachers to review the existing environmental training materials and guidelines for primary schools, set up a working group (WG) for developing environmental training materials and guidelines for junior secondary schools, and supported the WG to develop these materials and guidelines.

**Kampot Karst Conservation Area (KKCA)**

This project is funded by IUCN and Rainforest Trust and aims to enable farmers to develop their capacity and adopt mechanisms for sustainable community livelihood options and karst conservation. The project plans to establish five Karst Protected Areas and five Community Based Eco Tourism sites (CBETs) in Kampot province. In August 2017, MB conducted dissemination meetings on karst conservation and CBET establishment to farmers and facilitated them to establish Phnom Kampong Trach Community Based Eco Tourism (CBET). It is now in the process of development.
Community Based Eco-Tourism (CBET) supports communities to sustainably manage natural resources and to simultaneously generate income to improve their livelihoods. In 2017, MB continued to provide technical and management advice to six CBET sites at different stages in their development. CBET members protect their sites against illegal logging and forest resource extraction, wildlife hunting and forest encroachment. Together we strive to improve their tourism services in order to attract more visitors, raise awareness, and increase sustainable income generation.

**Chambok**

Around 9,000 tourists visited Chambok in 2017, about half of them foreigners. They contributed USD 57,000 of income to the CBET. Due to its success and strength, Chambok is well known in Cambodia and gained international recognition, e.g. in 2017 as Finalist of the prestigious National Geographic Travel World Legacy Awards in the category Engaging Communities.

**Chrork La-Eang**

A well-known site among locals, Chrork La-Eang welcomed about 140,200 visitors in 2017, the large majority of them domestic (99.9%). Through entrance fees, a parking service and food stalls, the community earned around USD 54,300. Part of these incomes were used to further develop tourism services at the site, e.g. by establishing homestays for visitors. Improving the tourist attractions and income generation further will be a focus of the SCFM II project from 2018 onwards.

**Preah Rumkel and Borey Osvay**

These two sites are located on the Northern Cambodian stretch of the Mekong and feature one of the last habitats of the endangered Irrawaddy dolphin. The project’s aim is to strengthen the CBETs’ management, and the capacities of their MCs and service providers, as well as to protect forests and dolphins. Homestays, boat trips, guided tours, home cooked meals and more attracted about 4,200 visitors (20% foreigners) during the 12 months project period in 2016-2017 and generated about USD 13,000 income. Women stand for 53% of all 139 service providers. The project provided support to develop CBET roadmaps, billboards, travel itineraries, tree planting areas, restaurants, info centers and toilets. To strengthen conservation, community members conducted boat patrols and awareness raising campaigns.

**Phnum Anlung Svay**

This site is part of the SCFM project and boasts a natural waterfall. Roughly 1,900 people visited the site located in Kampong Chhnang province in 2017, among them 2% foreigners. The community earned about USD 400 from parking services and food preparation. MB supports the community in developing their service offerings, e.g. by building trails and finding new income sources.

**O’Choam**

Another popular site among locals, O’Choam hosted around 7,200 visitors in 2017, almost exclusively domestic (99.8%). The site provides a range of services for tourists, and generated an income of around USD 3,400 in 2017: 85% through entrance fees, the remainder from food, camping and guide services.
In 2017, MB conducted its environmental awareness raising to the public through the Environmental Resource Centre, Media and Consultation Section (ERC,M&C) unit. The ERC,M&C is composed of an environmental radio program and environment-related consultancy services. Besides raising awareness on environmental issues, the ERC,M&C also generates income by providing services to other projects or organizations. MB uses this income to complement external funding of the program, to fund extra activities without the need for additional external funding, and to top up reserve funds.

Environmental radio program
The ERC,M&C developed a radio program on environment-related issues, including the production of scripts and their broadcasting, as well as live talk shows. The program still exists but MB has postponed the implementation of the program for a period of time.

Environment-related consultancy services
In 2017, ERC,M&C provided supporting services to other MB projects. The unit designed and produced materials, conducted surveys, and provided trainings, e.g. on business plan writing, and causes and effects of climate change. Moreover, the ERC,M&C also provided consultancy services to external customers. In 2017, MB continued to provide services to Winrock International, all revolving around climate change. MB also coordinated the construction of wells and supported the development of an orphanage center in Kampong Speu province donated by a Japanese charity.

Community Capacity Building for Climate Change Adaptation (CCB-CCA)
In 2017, MB provided a capacity training programme to government officials and communities to develop awareness, skills and knowledge to adapt to the effects of climate change. It has been funded by Winrock-USAID and been implemented in 40 CFs and CPAs in and around Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary, Phnom Prich and Tonle Srepork Wildlife Sanctuaries, in five target provinces (Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Kratie, and Mondulkiri). Three components constitute the heart of the training:

1. Awareness raising on ways to adapt to climate change,
2. Demonstration of livelihood options for agriculture and NTFP to adapt to climate change,
3. Joint identification of a set of collective climate change adaptation actions for each community.

As result MB successfully provided training on basics of climate change, conducted VRAs, and produced Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and Actions for the 40 target communities for their further reference and putting them into action in the next step.

Water well donated by Japanese charity, Kampong Chhnang province

Biogas kiln set donated by Japanese charity to OCTO center, Kampong Speu province

Vegetable garden donated by Japanese charity to OCTO center, Kampong Speu province

USAID-Winrock: Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and Actions
**Beneficiaries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFMLI</td>
<td>25,181</td>
<td>48,729</td>
<td>Direct: SHG &amp; CF members Indirect: All villagers in CF areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCFM</td>
<td>13,203</td>
<td>24,524</td>
<td>Direct: CF members Indirect: All villagers in CF areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESSF</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>Direct: Involved CEAT, SHG &amp; CF members Indirect: All villagers in project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICBET</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>6,142</td>
<td>Direct: CBET members Indirect: All villagers in CBET area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEMAATERR</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>10,660</td>
<td>Direct: Participants in trainings and project activities Indirect: All villagers in project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KKCA</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>16,915</td>
<td>Direct: Participants in trainings and project activities Indirect: All villagers in project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYU</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>14,699</td>
<td>Direct: Participants in trainings and project activities Indirect: All villagers in project area</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Direct Beneficiaries by Project**

- CFMLI
- SCFM
- ESSF
- CEMAATERR
- ICBET

**Direct Beneficiaries by Gender**

- 50% women
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2017 Expenditures</th>
<th>Donor Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Forestry Management and Livelihood Improvement - CFMLI</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>252,518 USD</td>
<td>EU 85%, Oxfam Novib, Bread for the World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustaining Community Forest Management - SCFM</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>1,393,730 USD</td>
<td>Bread for the World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment of Small Scale Farmers - ESSF</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>76,395 USD</td>
<td>We Effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving Community Based Ecotourism in Thala Barivat - ICBET</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>293,834 USD</td>
<td>United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Europamundo Fundación</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate-Energy Programme Aiming at Adjusting and Mitigating the Effects of Global Warming on Rural Territories - CEMAATERR</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>62,204 USD</td>
<td>Geres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kampot Karst Conservation Area - KKCA</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>317,000 USD</td>
<td>Rainforest Trust, IUCN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sato Yama Umi - SYU</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15,838 USD</td>
<td>JEEF, Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund (KNCF)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>2017 Expenditures</th>
<th>Funding Sources</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Resource Center &amp; Media (ERC&amp;M), incl. CCB-CCA</td>
<td>88,163 USD</td>
<td>Service revenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well Construction Project</td>
<td>2,060 USD</td>
<td>ARC-Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others / Overhead</td>
<td>20,403 USD</td>
<td>AKFF &amp; other sources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2017 Total Expenditures USD 545,512
Community Forest Management and Livelihood Improvement - CFMLI

Sustaining Community Forest Management - SCFM

Empowerment of Small Scale Farmers - ESSF

Improving Community Based Ecotourism in Thala Barivat - ICBET

Climate-Energy Programme Aiming at Adjusting and Mitigating the Effects of Global Warming on Rural Territories - CEMAA TERR

Kampot Karst Conservation Area - KKCA

Sato Yama Umi - SYU

Other donors

Albert Kunstadter Family Foundation

Mr. Nakao Hiromasa

Oxfam Novib

Navitas

Brot für die Welt

WE EFFECT

UNWTO

AFD

IUCN

RAINFOREST TRUST

JEEP

KNCF

GNC Global Network
implementation
partners

our partners in 2017

we closely cooperated with

Government institutions
National level
• Ministry of Environment
• Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries / Forestry Administration
• Ministry of Tourism
• Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

Sub-national level
• Commune, district and provincial authorities in target provinces
• Relevant provincial technical departments and district technical offices in target provinces

NGOs and civil society
• National and international NGOs working in the same target areas
• National and international NGOs working in related thematic fields
• All relevant Community Based Organizations in the same target areas
“We all continue working together to protect our environment and to alleviate poverty.”
A good environment starts from the individual but can only be achieved with participation of all.