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STAR Kampuchea



ANNUAL REPORT 2019

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Abbreviation

AFA	Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Development
ANGOC	Asian NGO Coalition for Rural Development and Agriculture
APCCA	Action Plan of Climate Change Adaptation
BoD	Board of Directors
CC	Commune Council
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCR	Climate Change Resilience
CDP	Commune Development Plan
CECT	Community Empowerment for Conflict Transformation on Land and Natural Resource Governance
CEMENT	Citizens' Engagement for Sustainable Natural Resource Management
CFMP	Community Forestry Management Plan
CFo	Community Forestry
CFoMC	Community Forest Management Plan
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CLT	Communal Land Titling
CPA	Community Protected Area
CSC	Citizens' Score Card
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CT	Customary Tenure
DPA	Development and Partner in Action
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EDTEK	Enhanced Don Tey and Koh Russey Primary
ELC	Economic Land Concession
F4D	Finance for Development
FoAC	Forestry Administration Containment
GBPS	Good Governance for Better Public Service
I4C	Information for Citizens
ICT	Improving the delivery of Public Services through the Use of Information and Technology
ISAF	Implementation of Social Accountability Framework
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender/Transsexual, and Intersexed
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction
Moi	Ministry of Interior
NA	National Authority
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NCF	NES Cambodia Facilitator
NES	National Engagement Strategy
NGO	Non- Governmental Program
NGOF	NGO Forum on Cambodia

NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
P/DLDRCS	Provincial/District Land Dispute Resolution Committees
PRA	Participatory Rural Assessment
SDG	Sustainable Development Plan
SK	STAR Kampuchea
SNA	Sub National Authority
SNC	Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Climate Change Program
TAF	The Asia Foundation
UNICEF	The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USA	United States
VAC	Volunteer Action for Cambodia
WANGO	World Association of NGO
WB	World Bank

Message from the Chairperson of the Board of Directors (BoD)



Dear valued donors, partners and friends,

2019 is a special year that STAR Kampuchea (SK) has significantly achieved its implementation of its 3 major programs: 1) Good Governance for Better Public Services, 2) the Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Climate Change Program (SNC), and 3)

Volunteer Action for Cambodia (VAC). This is because of high commitment of Board members and staff. Owing to this, SK is recognized by both national and international NGOs and governments as a unique NGO working on good governance and land governance through strengthening the capacity of the poor and marginalized women and men. During this year, SK also expanded its target areas from 4 provinces up to 8 provinces. They include: 1) Kampong Chhnang, 2) Pursat, 3) Battambang, 4) Banteay Meanchey, 5) Siem Reap, 6) Kompong Spueu, 7) Svay Rieng, and 8) Takeo. This success is not possible without the financial support from Forum Syd/MACF, Spider, Oxfam Cambodia, Czech Embassy, HEKS/EPER, ILC, ANGOC, UNICEF, TAF, and AFA.

On behalf of STAR Kampuchea, I would like to thank to above donors, members of the Board of Directors, Excom members and staff of STAR Kampuchea who tremendously contribute to the success.

May success be with you, always.

Sincerely yours,



Mr. Douk Nareth, SK Chair of the Board of Directors
Phnom Penh, December 31, 2019

Message from the Executive Director



Dear donors, partners and friends,

It is my pleasure to present to you STAR Kampuchea (SK) 2019 Annual Report, summarizing the activities and significant achievements. During this period, SK managed 3 main programs. These three programs could not be possibly implemented if without the financial support from our donors and incomes from SK Volunteer Action Program.

During 2019, SK faced challenges such as lack of funds to implement the activities as well as staff turnover for a better job, which resulted in delay of planned activities. However, the remaining staff had high commitment and shared responsibilities to jointly implemented all activities at the end of the year.

Besides, SK has improved networking from grassroots to international levels and it is recognized by the government especially from the supply side through working on Implementation Social Accountability Framework (ISAF). At the sub national level, SK worked closely with sub-national authorities on land and natural resources governance. SK continues its best efforts to building partnership with government and empowers the citizens to access and use of their rights to demand for better public services and land and natural resource governance.

To take this opportunity, I would like to express my sincere thanks to families of all SK's staff for allowing them to work sometimes away from home for the sake of the natural resources sustainability and good governance. Again, I would like to express my gratitude to the governing board and donors who support us. We could not complete our work without their solidarity and support. For further information about SK, please visit our website: www.starkampuchea.org.kh.

Good luck and tons of best wishes.

Sincerely yours,



Ms. Chet Charya, SK Executive Director
Phnom Penh, December 31, 2019

I. About STAR Kampuchea

STAR Kampuchea (SK) is a Cambodian non-profit and non-partisan organization. It was established in August 1, 1997 and officially recognized by the Ministry of Interior (MoI) on December 26 of the same year. SK used to receive and is receiving funds from BfdW/EED, Forum Syd, ILC, UNICEF, Czech Embassy, DCA, Oxfam GB, Oxfam HK, Oxfam Novib, TAF, WB, RDE, NPA, ZFD, ANGOC, ANSA-EAP, British Embassy, CIVICUS, DPA, Netherland Embassy, PACT, ARC, EWM-I, SEACA, and CIDA. In 2014, STAR Kampuchea was honored with an award on Civil Society Development by the “World Association of NGOs (WANGO), based in Washington D.C, USA. SK’s strategy is to directly support the target communities, which are suffering from natural resource conflicts like land grabbing, land rights abuses, disaster as a result of Climate Change as well as promoting quality of public service delivery through capacity building and cooperative advocacy. Through this strategy, SK has become a unique NGO, as it can empower the target communities to be dynamic and synergic to claim for their equal rights to access for land and natural resources and good public services.

1.1 Vision

SK envisions that Cambodian people live in democracy, peace and dignity.

1.2 Mission

SK’s mission is to educate and empower people to advocate for good governance and sustainable natural resource management.

1.3 Core values

SK follows democratic principles, adhering to highest standards of ethical conduct and empowering women and men, LGBTQI+ within its own organization, its own programs and its target communities and stakeholders. In this respect, SK’s core values” OURR” are based on the core principles of Good Governance, including 1) Openness, 2) Unity, 3) Respect, and 4) Responsiveness.

1.4 Organizational Goal

SK aims at helping poor and marginalized women and men to enjoy their fundamental rights and be entitled to equal and secured access to natural resources.

1.5 Program Goal

To help poor and marginalized women and men to have democratic influence on public decisions and policies, access to natural resources and manage them in sustainable manner, and access to better governance.

II. SK's 5 Year Strategic Plan 2019-2023

SK has turned to 22 years old and it is the second year of its 5-year strategic plan 2019-2023's implementation. SK's strategic plan identifies on 3 thematic areas, which are natural resources, climate change, and good governance. For natural resource, SK focuses on land, forestry, fishery, and forestry, while Climate Change focuses on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Climate Change Resilience (CCR), and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Lastly, Good Governance focuses on ISAF-Implementing Social Accountability, under which there are 3 selected sectors: education, health and administrative service.

III. SK's Programs and Projects

SK managed 3 main programs, which are 1. Good Governance for Better Public Service (GBPS), 2. Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Climate Change (SNC), and 3. Volunteer Action for Cambodia (VAC). Under these three main programs, there are seven projects including 1) Community Empowerment for Conflict Transformation on Land and Natural Resource Government (CECT), 2) Citizen's Engagement for Sustainable Natural Resource Management (CEMENT), 3) Improving the Delivery of Public Services through the Use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT), 4) Finance for Development (F4D), 5). National Engagement Strategy (NES), 6) 5 Active Youth Engagement in Local Planning For Better Service and Supply Side (AYE) and 7) Go Digital ASEAN. Below are the details of the programs and their underlying projects:

III.1 Good Governance for Better Public Services (GBPS)

GBPS's overall goal is to reduce poverty through democratic, inclusive and equitable local governance and to enable more accessible and equitable public service delivery. To contribute to this goal, GBPS strives to enhance public service delivery by promoting behavioral change of the public service providers/supply site, which eventually holds them accountable to their citizens. The main activities of GBPS include:

- selecting, conducting training, mentoring and coaching CAFs
- producing and building capacity of Community Accountability Facilitators (CAFs) and citizens on the use of Information for Citizens (I4C)
- enhancing budget literacy to CAFs and citizens building monitoring capacity of citizens on the use of the Community Score Cards (CSCs)

- creating Join Accountability Action Plan (JAAP) including planning for collective actions
- Conducting outreach to local officials and service providers
- Conducting awareness-raising on citizen monitoring
- formulating learning strategy and action plan
- formulating learning strategy& action plan
- conducting studies and documenting best practices
- collecting feedback for policy revision, and
- undertaking monitoring and evaluation and discussing the bi-annual policy review

Under this program there are 3 main projects:

3.1.1 Improving the Delivery of Public Services through the Use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

ICT concentrates on improving three public services: education, health, and commune administration. The objective of this project is to improve the quality of services to citizens using media and technology to engage citizens and inform government. This project applies the ISAF tool – Implementation Social Accountability Framework.

To achieve this objective, the project educates the service providers about social accountability, which means that the service must be provided on time and with no corruption. In addition, this project educates the service providers and concerned local government authorities about their duties and responsibilities in providing the quality of services. Objectively, GBPS works in close partnerships with local authorities, such as provincial offices of health, and education, Commune Councils in conducting radio talk- shows, local forums, interface meetings and joint action plans in order to raise awareness and promote the involvement of women and youth, LGBTQI+ in demand for good governance.



Sharing with
citizens about
“Implementation
Social
Accountability
Framework
(ISAF)”

3.1.2 Finance for Development (F4D)

This project is designed and implemented in alignment with the finance for development (F4D) initiatives of Oxfam Cambodia. The objective of the project is that more citizens enjoy their basic rights and financial inclusion, and equal opportunity in democratic societies. Through this objective, F4D increases the public awareness and knowledge on budget cycle process, gender responsive budgeting, and public spending policies and practices especially health, education and women empowerment. F4D also intends to improve the accessibility to and understanding on/and disclosure of information related to the tax system and public expenditures.

Last but not least, F4D ensures the participation and decision making of women representatives, especially in the budget monitoring, commune investment plan (CIP), and commune development plan (CDP). The participation of women and the leadership of women are very important to advocate and lobby the relevant institutions and departments to increase the involvement of women in budget

processing and social budget at sub-national level.



3.1.3 Enhanced Don Tey and Koh Russey Primary Schools (EDTEK)

This project aimed at contributing to the education in Dontey and Koh Russey primary schools in Chantrea District of Svay Rieng province, which there are many issues to address. In these two schools, there were 207 enrolled students, 97 are female. Up to 5% of students dropped out schools every year, 50% of them are female. These schools are very remote from the town and are located near Vietnam border. 20 students need to go by bicycles, but their families were not affordable to buy for them. Even worse, drinking water is big problem for the students there. All the ponds were dried during dry season. Every day, the students need to bring water from home, but some of them do not have clean water at their home because they do not have well or pond. Some common community wells were dug in shallow level containing arsenic and sodium which make them sick when drinking it. The schools need tanks with water filters for clean water to protect

their students from sickness. Furthermore, there are no library and books for the students to read for their additional knowledge. The students are too poor to buy the reading books. Currently, there is no NGO to support these schools. So, the best solution to improve the education is to provide books to improve the reading culture, clean drinking water to improve sanitation and bicycle for facilitating transportation.



Achievements:

During 2019, GBPS significantly accomplished its objective with the following results:

- the supply-side respected the working hours of their office and changed their attitude and behavior toward citizens, for example, now they more friendly and responsive to the needs of the people and communities
- There are no more extra-charge services for the commune administrative service. The actual fees and duration of each service are fixed, set by the government and posted on information board. This has led to prompt delivery of services
- The cooperation and trust between the demand side and the supply side has improved
- Knowledge of CAFs has improved and some were selected to be the members of the local authorities. 84 CAFs, 60% of them are women were trained. They receive training courses on I4C, Citizens Score Cards (CSCs) and JAAP monitoring and their knowledge has been put in practice
- SK staff capacity on ISAF is highly recognized by the relevant authorities, the Ministry of Interior (MOI), and NGOs, and donors.

Worth noting for this program is the appreciating by the target group/citizens on the effective project implementation, posted in the website of one of SK key donors, Oxfam Cambodia. "I personally felt the change in our health center since the ISAF has begun, Soeung Rachany, said, "I observed that more medicines are available, more nurses come to work, and most of all sanitation in the center has

been improved. I think this was the results of ISAF”. The post continues that “the community scorecard is a tool used in the implementation of ISAF in Cambodia. It is a citizen driven accountability measure for the assessment, planning, monitoring and evaluation of service delivery. It provides citizens with the opportunity to provide feedback and improve service delivery corresponding to their needs”.

In addition, Mr. Chet Kimchung Deputy of the Entity of Monitoring, Evaluation, and Information of NCDD, during the Reflection Workshop on ISAF, conducted by SK in Svay Rieng province on December 27, 2019, highlighted that CAFs, trained by this program, have high capacity and are active to perform their job in promoting public service in the two target districts of SK. He also highly appreciated the good cooperation of the local authorities with SK in implementing ISAF.

Last but not least, through the implementation of the above projects, GBPS gained good experience working in partnership with the government institutions such as National Assembly (NA), Ministry of Interior (MOI), Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), the Ministry of Economic and Finance (MoEF), national and provincial departments, NCDD, Department of Land Cadastral of MLMUPC, Commune Councils and local authorities.



Through EDTEK, GBPS produced the following results:

- 2 depth wells were built and maintained
- 28 water bottles were provided to 28 students who use during the class and fill to take home
- 2 sets of toilets with three rooms were built (for female, male, and handicapped students)
- One library was built for Koh Russey primary school and 100 books were handed over to both schools. Books are periodically rotated to increase reading materials for each school
- 18 second-hand bicycle were granted to 18 students. Students understand that books, bikes and water bottles are an incentive for them to stay in school for higher education. However, this success

could not be achievable if without the support and the commitment of the teachers and the parents of the students.

3.2 Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Climate Change (SNC)

Strategically, SNC empowers the fishery, forestry, and land communities suffering from land conflicts to claim their rights to protect, have access, manage, and sustainably use their natural resources through official registration, which allows them for full rights to own and utilize their natural resources to improve their livelihoods. SNC provides capacity building to the target communities on community management, leadership, advocacy, community organizing, communication, Alternative Conflict Resolution (ADR), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Climate Change Resilience, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Through these trainings, the target communities are able effectively protect their natural resources and to reduce and challenge risks they faced. SNC also builds capacity of the target communities to advocate for inclusion of natural resource protection and Climate Change (CC) in the Communal Investment Plans (CIPs). SNC also provides capacity on social media to the target communities so they can use technology for their advocacy and protect their natural resources. In regard to *good governance*, SNC also integrates natural resource thematic area in the primary schools at its target districts through raising awareness on natural resource protection and management to the students. SNC also organizes provincial dialogues which allow the people raise their concerns in related to land and natural resource conflicts to their local authorities to solve these problems. Lastly, SNC also works together with the provincial advisory groups who has role to monitor and speed up the process of land conflict resolution.

Under this program, there are 3 main projects, which are:

3.2.1 Citizen's Engagement for Sustainable Natural Resource Management (CEMENT)

CEMENT was designed in response to the needs of the communities where SK serves. This project is also designed in response to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are specifically aligned with Goal #1, Goal #5, Goal #12, Goal #13, Goal #15, and Goal #16. It is also aligned with the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) which strives to end poverty.

CEMENT embraces the principle of Citizen Empowerment and Engagement, which is a process of learning that strengthens people's self-esteem, organization skills and

political consciousness so they can gain a sense of their right, and join together to develop more democratic societies. As such, CEMENT works to support and empower the marginalized target beneficiary (right holders) both women and men to be a vibrant and dynamic actor.

CEMENT works closely with the local authorities (duty bearer) from the grassroots to the national level. CEMENT includes them in the project and gives them the roles and opportunity for decision making and implementing the project, such as conduct dialogues, campaigns, public forums etc...



3.2.2 Community Empowerment for Conflict Transformation on Land and Natural Resource Governance (CECT)

CECT is designed to support poor communities including people who are involved in land and natural resources conflicts by providing supports through the promotion of good governance practices, conflict transformation and better access to Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and the judicial system. The project expects that the poor communities including marginalised/vulnerable groups will understand and can exercise their land and natural resources' rights for improving land security and ownership, as well as, proper natural resources use and management in order to enhance and maintain sustainable agricultural livelihoods. The project strives to empower poor communities including marginalised/vulnerable groups, to train duty bearers and acts as a key linking actor between local communities and local authorities to resolve land conflicts. Specifically, this project works to ensure that poor members of communities benefit from public officials who are more accountable and responsive to people's

demand for public services' delivery related to land and natural resources, and that vulnerable community members are empowered to claim their land rights through improved conflict resolution mechanisms and better access to the judicial system.

3.2.3 National Engagement Strategy (NES)

NES is a national platform in Cambodia. It received direct financial and technical supports from the International Land Coalition (ILC). NES has its 3 year Strategy for 2017-2020. There are three organizations from Cambodia who are the members of ILC. They are STAR Kampuchea (SK), NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGOF) and Farmer and Nature Net Association (FNN), who are implementing the NES Cambodia project in which to ensure the two main strategic objectives of NES Cambodia accomplished: (SO1) engage with key decision makers, including government, private sectors and other stakeholders for poor and marginalized peoples in collaboration with CSOs in achieving



land governance and (SO2): target communities have equal access and benefit from proper use and effective management of natural resources (land, forestry, and fishery). NES Cambodia project is hosted by SK with the support of NES Cambodia Facilitator (NCF). NCF's role is to coordinate the three NES organizational members and ensure that the 3 year action is accomplished. Another role of NCF is to play role as focal point for NES Cambodia.

3.2.4 Go Digital ASEAN Project

The goal of project, is to expand economic opportunity across ASEAN countries by equipping underserved communities with critical digital skills to leverage the digital economy, and raise awareness of this opportunity among senior ASEAN stakeholders (senior officials and ministers). In Cambodia, the project aims at working with 15,000 business sellers from tourism and hospitality, food and household goods, home-based products.



3.2.5 Active Youth Engagement in Local Planning For Better Service and Supply Side (AYE)

The main objective of the programme is to enhance youth's participation and engagement in local planning, budgeting and advocating for improvement of social services that affect their life and future development. The project objective achieves through the following intervention/strategies:

- 1) Map youth organizations/youth clubs in the target areas to select youth activists (aged 15-24) for capacity development and participation in the process of planning and budgeting for social services
- 2) Provide capacity building for youth groups on topics such as budget planning, budget analysis, advocacy skills, Sub-National Authority (SNA) roles and responsibility, and citizens' rights; Then, youth representatives share the knowledge and material with other youths in their club or organization.
- 3) Support youth to collect and analyse data in relation to social budgets and support their engagement with the commune councils' activities
- 4) Support youth to use social media such as Facebook group, digital platform, Telegram (youth and local authorities interact each other) for their monitoring and advocacy for better social budgeting
- 5) Create platform to share data collected by youth groups/clubs through mechanisms connecting the youth with the provincial and district governors and other relevant authorities for a purpose of advocacy and lobbying for better social services
- 6) Conduct Annual Youth Forum to share success and challenges among youth activists and give them opportunity to reflect their work

Achievements:

1. Citizen's Engagement for Sustainable Natural Resource Management (CEMENT)

During this period, CEMENT produced significant outcomes and outputs. There were 3,678 (2,026 females) people who attended the program. The results were:

The Expansion of the Communities:

The community numbers increased from 23 to 52. They were:

- Banteay Meanchey: One Land Group and one Fishery Community
- Pursat: 27 Forestry Communities, one Phnom Kravanh Catamount Protection Areas Network (PKFNP) for Samkok Wildlife Sanction, 2 Fishery Communities, 11 Community Protection Areas (CPAs) and 5 Communes for Integration the Action Plan of Climate Change Adaptations (APCCA) Into 5 CIPs.
- Kampong Chhnang: one Land Group, 6 Community Protection Areas (CPAs) and Oral Catamount Protection Areas Network (OCPA) for Wildlife Sanction

Numbers of Solved cases:

The communities solved the following cases:

- 20 out of 25 cases, raised by the Communities/Citizens during Consultation meeting at District level and District Forums, were responded by the district councilors.
- 2 significant cases were addressed by local authorities and provincial departments. The case was regard to “1,800 meters canal constructions in Anlong Thnaot commune of Krakor district and new community schools building (\$15,120.00) in Srea Sdok commune of Kandieng district”
- 15 out of 35 cases in 27 Forestry Communities (CFos) were solved by Forestry Administration Containment (FoAC) and Triage Forestry Administration Official. It was a part of Community Forestry Management Committees (CFoMCs) advocacy work.
- 15 cases related to illegal forest clearance for land occupation and illegal loggings were addressed.

- Local Development Planning and Supporting

- 5 commune of Krakor district started to review the 27 community action plans of 27 Community Forestry to integrate into sector number 2 and 4 on social and environment development sections of Commune Investment Plan (CIP).

- Community Forestry Legalization

- 27 Forestry Communities (CFo) managed the 2,192-hectare forest land areas
- 7 CFo documented step 8.7 of Community Forestry Management Plan (CFoMP)

- 6 Cfo in Svay Sor Commune of Krakor district of Pursat Province reached step 2.1
- 25 training courses were provided to CFMC, CF members, CPA members, community eco-tourism members, and local authorities. The training topics were Leadership, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), Forestry Legalization, Community Forestry Management Planning (CFMP) Step, Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Process of CFMP and Data Collection using PRA tool, Local Public Campaigning, Public Speaking, and series of Resource Mobilization.
- **Poy Ankgor Cfi in Bantey Meanchey:** 1,600 meters long road was built with the Cfi members' contributions. It cost around 28,962 Bath Thai (956.40USD). SK cooperated with FiA at National and provincial level, continue to facilitate the community registration process. Now it is reaching provincial hall for signature on Community Map and other supporting documents before submitting to National Fisheries Administration.
- **Kdei Chvit Cfi in Pursat:** Srea Sdok Commune Administration helped the Community Fishery Management Committee (CFiMC) to submit the Request Letter on 720 m³ Conservation Lake Restoration". The restoration request was approved by National Fisheries Administration.
- **Community Protected Areas (CPAs) and Phnom Kravanh Protection Network:** Phnom Oral Protected Areas Committees as a member Phnom Kravanh CPA Network applied knowledge on transforming the areas for eco-tourism site in Phnom Cheungleang and Sre Ampil CPA in Teukphos district of Kampong Chhnang province Community Protected Areas (CPAs) to start-up the CPA-based Eco-Tourism. These areas attracted a maximum 9,029 visitors who were travelled by 1,777 motorbikes, 405 cars and 74 small tractors, and the rest by foots.
- **Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan:**

There were a total 88 CCA Action Plans/projects integrated in 4 development sectors of 5 CIPs Communes. The 4 development sectors are 1) Economy, 2) Social, 3) Natural Resource and Environment and 4) Public Administrative and Security.

2. Community Empowerment for Conflict Transformation on Land and Natural Resource Governance (CECT)

In overall, all planned activities were successfully implemented by SK staff, CAFs, Provincial Advisory Groups (PAGs), Provincial/District Land Dispute Resolution Committees (P/DLDRCs), and NGOs networks. Here are the summary of the results:

- there were 9 out of 10 proposed activities for July-December 2019 were completely done for totally 255 participants in which 64 females and 49 youths were women. As a result, the project speed up the Systematic Land Registration (SLR) to register for 507 families, equal to 509 land plots in Bak Trakuon village, Leach commune, Phnom Kravanh district, Pursat province.
- 4-time training courses and 4 meetings (3-time bi-monthly meetings and 1-time Provincial NGO Network Meeting) were conducted during this period for a total 152 (57 females, 37 youths) participants. As a result, there were 36 CAFs out of 73 (30 females, 28 youths) were trained. They significantly understood ISAF tools and laws related land.
- Based on 3-2-1 mobile voice messages¹ reported in the <https://go.votomobile.org>²



The advisory group meeting at the provincial level



Land Law training

on January 13, 2020, there were 5,462 persons who call to the system to listen to the learn about land related topics. Amid this, there were 4, 633 callers who listened the voice until finished. Here are the percentages of the callers who access to each topic: 1) Land Rights 37.7%; 2) land laws: 23.1%; 3) Land Concession: 12.3%; 4) Land Dispute Solution Mechanisms: 11.3%; 5) Defamation Lawsuits: 10.6% and lastly 6) Question and Answer from the Community: 5%.

3. National Engagement Strategy (NES-Cambodia)

Achievement's highlight

- Through NGO Forum (NGOF), NES Cambodia coordinated a meeting with the officials from the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) and the Ministry of Interior (MoI) to discuss the engagement and cooperation among NGOs and Ministries in order to accelerate

¹ Viamo (2019, 9 October 2019 . HNI 321 Cambodia: Land Rights and Land Laws. Retrieved from <https://go.votomobile.org/share/a/trees/3c36463c06d7c2c3ba2c79e0a1a110c145ec69d5>

² Viamo, 9 October 2019, <https://go.votomobile.org/share/a/trees/174e2d4a5c9c7fcbe61fc489b1f7d5d9f9126590>, retrieved on 9 October 2019, access in Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Community Land Titling (CLT) registration; especially, on the case of overlapping area of land with protected areas.

- Cambodian Prime Minister intervened in the task of the Mondulkiri Provincial Governor to solve land issue of Phnom Doh Kromom for Bunong indigenous people. On May 07, 2019 Phnom Penh Post reported that the local authority had ended the land encroachment in Phnom Doh Kromom.
- NES Cambodia, through NGO, organized a two-days training on Forestry Law and Protected Area Law with 32 participants (06 females). As result, participants got better understanding on related laws and they were confident to contribute to forest governance as well as advocate for their tenure rights.
- By February 2019, the Minister of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) expressed commitment to amend 2001 Land Law and relevant legal instruments in the third draft version of National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019 - 2023.
- Until this period, MLMUPC has provided the 5, 311, 813 land titles, equal to 75.88% out of the estimated 7 million land parcels. This includes 4, 695, 283 systematic registration land titles, 616,530 periodic registration land titles, and 24 IP community land titles.
- 15 out of 35 cases in 27 Forestry Communities (CFos) were solved by the Forestry Administration Cantonment (FoAC) and Forestry Administration Official. This is a part of Community Forestry Management Committees (CFoMCs) advocacy work.
- At Kratie province, the target area of FNN, the national government has distributed land as social concession to landless and poor-vulnerable 402 families, which each family received one hectare of agricultural land and 30 m x 50 m of residential land.
- Through STAR Kampuchea (SK), NES Cambodia in close collaboration with the Provincial and Local Forestry Administration and other concerned local authorities supported 27 CFo to strengthen the capacity of the CFis, and to help prepare the Community Forestry Management Plan for forest land of 2,192 hectare.

Based on the three approaches of ILC, NES Cambodia achieved the following results:

CONNECT

- NES Cambodia, through NGO advocacy, a Technical Working Group at MLMUPC was formed to: 1) enforce law and policy implementation and dissemination on IPs, related regulations to national and sub-national stakeholders, 2) monitor and push for strategic plan and sector development according to national policy and national strategic development plan, 3) orient key stakeholders on conservation and development of IPs, 4) raise fund for supporting to the TWG, and 5) coordinate and facilitate on IP related activities.
- NES Cambodia, through NGO, coordinated a meeting with officials from MLMUPC and MoI and its members with 10 participants to discuss the engagement and cooperation among NGO and relevant ministries in order to accelerate CLT registration; especially, on the case of overlapping area of land with protected areas.
- Thanks to the intervention from Prime Minister on the issue of Phnom Doh Kromom, the provincial governor led the meeting with Phnom Doh Kromom management committee at provincial hall on March 01, 2019 to withdraw the land for public state land. In 2004, the government issued the order to determine the area of 102 ha as the indigenous cultural center that indigenous communities have identified as extending from the bottom to the top of the mountain.
- NES Cambodia, through STAR Kampuchea, closely cooperated with Fisher Administration, Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery, relevant local authority to support and strengthen Community Fishery to protect their land and fishery resources by pushing through CFi official registration.
- The National Fishery Administration conducted a field monitor to O'onlong Samnor CFi, Banteay Meachey Province, to review the map of the community fishing ground in order to be approved and signed by the relevant authorities before passing to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery for final approval.
- NES Cambodia members, Forestry Community, CPA members attended the National Forum on Environment Protection and Conservation of Natural Resource conducted the Ministry of Environment. Through this event, NES members, CPAs and CFis representatives have connected with the MoE officials to advocate for community land legalization.

- NES Cambodia, through NGOF, had a meeting with the Ministry of Rural Development for organizing International IP day to draft a policy on development and conservation of IP. The international IP day and IP workshop were conducted on August 9, 2019. It aimed at promoting IP rights as binding in international and national legal instrument and motivating the commitment of all key stakeholders to promote IP rights.

MOBILISE

- NES Cambodia, through SK, conducted a Training of Trainer (ToT) on Leadership, Social Media for youths and community fishery leaders to strengthen their roles and responsibilities and improve their leader style and management.
- NES Cambodia, through NGO F, conducted a Dissemination Workshop on United Nation Declaration on the Rights of Peasants to raise awareness about the UN Declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas, and provided an opportunity to discuss the recommendations made by the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights in its Research Brief on the Implementation of the UNDROP published in 2019. There were 111 participants (37 women) participated in the workshop.
- NES Cambodia, through NGOF engaged 16 participants of officials from MoI, MoE, MRD, and MAFF and NGOF members to join a field visit to Preah Vihear province and Ratanakkiri province in order to: 1) improve the understanding of the effective implementation and challenges of communities (CF, CPA, and CLT), for inputs to law amendment, 2) enhance the participation of communities in resolution and inputs on law amendment, and 3) enforce the engagement between NGOs and governments on dealing with issues of communities.



- NES Cambodia, through NGOF, organized two-day training on Forestry law and Protected Area Law on February 27-28, 2019 in Kratie province with 32 participants (06 females). As result, participants got better understanding on relevant laws and they were confident to contribute to forest

governance as well as advocate for their tenure rights.

- Through SK, NES Cambodia conducted a 2-days exchange visit for 19 people from 16 CPAs network in Phnom Aral and Phnom Somkok protected areas at the protected and conservative area in Oddar Meanchey province. This visit was conducted in cooperation with the Community Forestry Provincial Network-Oddar Meanchey aiming at sharing knowledge, and experience related the forestry protection, wildlife conservation, and communication with the duty bearers.

INFLUENCE

- A video on IP day has been produced for promoting public awareness on rights of indigenous people. Key messages of all key stakeholders such as government officials, UN agency, International NGO, National NGO, Indigenous People CBOs, and IP community have been recorded as awareness raising and motivation to IP community itself and public citizens.
- The participation of NES members in the National Forum conducted by the Ministry of Environment advocated the Ministry to draft the roles and responsibilities of CPAs in the aim of strengthening the function and management of CFAs.
- The Provincial Forestry Department (PFD) and the Provincial Environment Department (PED) decided to increase land for the target forestry communities up to 1,150 hectares and land for eco-tourist site up to 550 hectares.

4. Go Digital ASEAN Project

During this period, a need assessment was



conducted. There was 65% of female and 35% of female engaged in the



assessment. The assessment finds that there

were a variety of businesses done by citizens in the target areas. The businesses include food and household goods (61%), home-based products (26%) and tourism and

hospitality (13%). The assessment also reveals that the major mobile applications used by informants include Facebook, Youtube, Telegram, Google Search, Tik Tok, and LINE. The informants suggested that the digital skill training needs should be:

- Establishing and using Facebook and Facebook messenger,
- Online marketing techniques for business,
- Building simple websites

5. Active Youth Engagement in Local Planning For Better Service and Supply Side

Over this period, two project launches were conducted in Battambang and Siem Reap and youth mapping for engaging in local development processes at the commune level. There were 81 (24 females) attended in project launching come from 42 communes of 4 districts of 2 provinces. This project just started at the end of December 2019.

III.3 Volunteer Action for Cambodia (VAC)

VAC aims at generating income to contribute to the funds from SK's donors to above-mentioned two programs, through service-charge from foreign volunteers. VAC provides accommodation and hospitality to the volunteers through Volunteer Housing and Home Stay and replacement to hundreds of volunteers every year to enhance their intercultural and work experience.

Achievements:



During 2019, Volunteer Action for Cambodia (VAC) received the volunteers from abroad with a number of 222, in which 187 were women. These volunteer engaged in support NGOs and state institutions in different sectors such as NGOs, hospitals, human rights and development, etc. The volunteers were American (17), French (56), Danish (36), Dutch (14), and 99 from other countries. Worth considering, others achievements of VAC are as follows:

- Being in touch with three universities in the United States to get direct interns
- Mentoring nine long-term volunteers from VIA Organization in Germany

- Receiving positive feedback from volunteers especially in regard to food, accommodation and local team
- Receiving direct interns from four universities this year (Indiana University, Winnipeg University and Windesheim University of Applied Sciences)



IV. STAR Kampuchea's Target Area

During the 2019, SK implemented its project in 9 provinces and Phnom Penh City. The provinces were 1) Svay Rieng, 2) Kampong Chhnang, 3) Pursat, 4) Battambang, 5) Siem Reap, 6) Takeo, 7) Kampong Cham, 8) Kampong Speu, and 9) Banteay Meanchey.

V. Beneficiaries

Direct Beneficiary:

SK program/projects benefit to direct beneficiaries of 19,571 people, 50% of them are women. They are the members of the communities (community fisheries, community forestry and affected land groups), local authorities, and marginalized people.

Indirect beneficiary:

SK program/project benefits the indirect beneficiaries of 40,500 of which 48% are women. This indirect beneficiary is the people who received indirect benefits from SK's project, for instance people who catch fish or collect NTFP at the forestry or/and fishery areas, and they receive land title as the efforts of the direct beneficiary.

VI. Networking and Cooperation

Objectively, STAR Kampuchea works in cooperation with national and international NGOs and state institutions at the local, national, regional and international levels. At the national level, SK actively participates in the activities of the networks for policy review and change. Hence, SK cooperates with NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGO F) and Cooperation Committee for Cambodia

(CCC), and is a member of Land Rights and Housing (LAHRIN), and Working Group for Partnership in Decentralization (WGPD).

Besides, SK cooperates with the state institutions/ministries such as:

1. Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLLUPC)
2. Ministry of Interior (MOI) through National Committee for Democratic Development (NCDD)
3. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery (MAFF)
4. Ministry of Environment (MoE)
5. Ministry of Education and Youths (MoEYs), and
6. Provincial and district local department and local authorities, and Commune Councils.

At the regional level, SK is a member of 1) Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Development (ANGOC), based in the Philippines, 2) International Land Coalition (ILC), based in Italy.

At the sub-national level, SK plays an important role in coordinating and support the process of promoting public service delivery which aims at enhancing good governance and strengthening the partnership between the service providers/demand site and the service receiver (demand site). Through this, SK has good cooperation with the provincial and district authorities, health and educational departments, commune councils, and village chiefs.

VII. Funding Sources:

During 2019, SK received funds from 1) Forum Syd, 2) MACP, 3) International Land Coalition (ILC), 4) Oxfam Cambodia, 5) SPIDER, 6) The Asia Foundation), 7) UNICEF, 8) HEKS/EEPER, 9) Czech Embassy), 10) AFA and 11) ANGOC. In addition to these donors, SK also generated its income through Volunteer Action for Cambodia (VAC). During this year SK received **\$541,311**. For audit report, please read the attached file.

STAR KAMPUCHEA
Summary Statement of Income and Expenditure
for the year 2019

No.	Description	Amount in USD
I	Income	
1	Funds received from donors	351,090
2	Other income	190,221
	TOTAL INCOME	541,311
II	Expenditure	
1	Administrative costs (Coordination costs)	63,396
2	Natural Resource Governance (NRG)	14,016
3	Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Climate Change (SNC)	40,249
4	Community Based Organization in Conservation Development for Sustainable Natural Resource Management.	7,758
5	Community Empowerment for Conflict Transformation on Land and Natural Resource Governance	65,203
6	Financing Local Social Accountability (F4D)	59,543
7	National Engagement Strategy on Land Governance in Cambodia (NES)	104,004
8	Improving the Delivery of Public Service Through the Use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	10,475
9	Enhanced Don Tey and Koh Russey Primary School (EDTEK)	18,841
10	Go Digital ASEAN	4,631
11	Active Youth Engagement in Local Planning for Better Service from Supply Side	5,932
12	Enabling activities costs	3,975
13	STAR Kampuchea foundation	274,273
14	Professional fee	6,880
	TOTAL EXPENSES	679,176
	Actual Income - Actual Expenditure	(137,865)

Presented:

Deficit of income over expenditure	(137,865)
Fund balance at the beginning of the year	234,955
Fund transferred to donors	<u>(252)</u>
Fund balance at the end of the year	96,838

STAR KAMPUCHEA
Statement of income and expenditure by donor for the year 2019

No.	Description	ANSA	MACP	FS	G	HEKS	CZECH	OXF	SK	ILC	SPIDER	SKF	UNICEF	TAF	MLRG	TOTAL in USD
I	INCOME															
1.1	Funds from donors	-	14,019	92,911	10,249	85,929	18,459	81,105	-	-	13,517	-	17,422	17,479	-	351,090
1.2	Bank interest	24	-	23	22	23	28	79	-	140	7	8,147	23	20	-	8,536
1.3	Service revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177,176	-	-	-	177,176
1.4	Others	-	-	-	4,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4,509
	Total income	24	14,019	92,934	14,777	85,952	18,487	81,184	-	140	13,524	185,327	17,445	17,499	-	541,311
II	EXPENDITURE															
2	Core administrative costs															
2.1	Personnel Costs	-	240	8,863	-	11,541	-	5,676	-	-	1,449	19,419	431	1,213	-	48,832
2.2	Operating Supporting Cost	1	5	2,796	132	1,523	1	84	-	5	-	9,150	782	85	-	14,564
3	Program Costs															
3.1	Personnel Costs (program/ field staff)	-	1,041	19,612	820	33,916	2,093	15,151	-	14,733	7,008	163,565	4,193	3,806	-	265,937
3.2	Program Support Costs	-	-	-	303	3,470	-	2,002	-	6,812	1,076	54,450	-	575	-	68,688
4	Natural Resource Governance Program (NRG)	-	-	5,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,958
5	Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Climate Change Program (SNC)	-	-	25,572	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,572
6	"Community Based Organization in Conservation Development for Sustainable Natural Resource Management	-	6,717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,717
7	Community Empowerment for Conflict Transformation on Land and Natural Resource Governance (CECT)	-	-	-	-	27,817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,817
8	Civic Engagement/financing Local Social Accountability (F4D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,390
9	National Engagement Strategy on Land Governance in Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,460	-	-	-	-	-	82,460
10	Improving the Delivery of Public Service Through the Use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,391	-	-	-	-	2,391
11	Enhanced Don Tey and Koh Russey Primary School (EDTEK)	-	-	-	-	-	16,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,748
12	Go Digital ASEAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	250
13	Active Youk Engagement in Local Planning for Better Service from Supply Side	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,739	-	-	1,739
14	Enabling activities costs	-	-	288	3,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	527	-	-	-	3,975

15	STAR Kampuchea Foundation-Volunteer for Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,258	-	-	-	56,258
16	Professional fee	-	-	1,300	2,580	-	-	1,400	-	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	6,880
	Sub total	1	8,003	64,389	8,994	78,266	18,842	66,703	-	104,009	13,524	303,369	7,145	5,928	-	679,176
	Represented by:											-	-	-	-	
	Surplus/(deficit) of income over expenditure	23	6,016	28,545	5,783	7,686	(355)	14,481	-	(103,869)	-	(118,042)	10,300	11,570	-	(137,866)
	Fund balance at the beginning of the year	147	155	(19,154)	3,227	(2,357)	-	-	26	100,792	-	152,026	-	-	93	234,955
	Internal fund transfer(*)	-	-	-	(11,023)		469	-	(26)			10,579	-	-	-	-
	Fund transferred to SKF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	(93)	-
	Fund returned to donors	-	(252)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(252)
	Fund balance at the end of the year	170	5,919	9,391	(2,013)	5,329	114	14,481	-	(3,077)	-	44,656	10,300	11,570	-	96,837
	Represented by:						-									
	Cash on hand	-	543	14	137	21	10	174	-	14	-	926	32	49	-	1,919
	Cash at bank	3,170	5,381	10,841	320	5,603	120	15,761	-	1,742	-	26,647	10,344	11,654	-	91,585
	Account due from donors									-	6,517	-				6,517
	Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,007	-	-	-	7,007
	Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(490)	(6,517)	-	-	-	-	(7,007)
	Deposit on office rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	12,000
	Other Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,343)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,343)
	With holding tax	-	(5)	(164)		(295)	(17)	(54)		-		(1,245)	(76)	(133)	-	(1,988)
	Accrued expenses	-	-	(1,300)	(2,470)	-	-	(1,400)	-	-	-	(680)			-	(5,850)
	Emergency fund payable	(3,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,000)
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	170	5,919	9,391	(2,013)	5,329	114	14,481	-	(3,077)	-	44,656	10,300	11,570	-	96,838

The end

