

APPENDICES

Fisheries Sub-project: Detailed Progress Report



General Objective:

Sustainable management of fisheries resources, aiming at maintaining the fisheries resources for food security for all rural people.

Specific objectives I: To help establish and strengthen fisher networks in Cambodia.

Activities	Timeline	Progress
1. Establish a fisher network for each province: meeting once a month, select their representative for each province, report on fishing issues, identify problems and solution	On-going	Monthly meetings are taking place in the eastern and western provinces of the Tonle Sap.
2. Bring together fisher representatives and form a national network: meeting every six months.	May/December	First meeting held in March. Further meetings were held in Kompong Cham (Aug), Kompong Chhnang (Sept) and Phnom Penh (Nov).
3. Fisher network will advocate government on their problems: meeting DoFP, DoF and District governors and provincial governors.	On-going	Community representatives met with DoF officials to discuss fisheries legislation.
4. Groups of fishermen, fisher network will work closely with the NGOs, facilitated by the NGO Forum	On-going	There is ongoing and close cooperation.
5. Monitoring of fishing conflicts and issues: documentation, reporting and information exchange	On-going	Report on Kompong Thom is completed. Another report is being prepared on situation in Kompong Thom and Battambang. Information collected was also included in the Environmental Justice report, "Feast or Famine", completed in November.

Expected Outputs:

1. A provincial fishers representative will be selected for each province.
2. A fishers network within the target provinces will be strengthened.
3. A fishers association will be established in Cambodia.
4. Specific issues that affect people's livelihood will be advocated with DoF

Specific objective II: To promote the concept of community fisheries among NGOs and among the members of the fisher networks.

Activities	Timeline	Progress
1. Involve community representatives in the discussion on the draft subdecree on community fisheries and advocate to DoF for change.	Jan-Feb. (see below under "Consultation Process")	Completed in February. Consultation on the draft Fisheries Law started in late 2001, through leadership of Oxfam GB.
2. Organize an exposure trip of key NGOs and community representatives of these provinces to see community fisheries in Kratie or other relevant provinces.	March	Visit to Sihanoukville in December
3. Train NGOs and community representatives about community fisheries.	April	Training held in September.
4. NGOs in the province will establish community fisheries in their areas. The NGOs will review the community fisheries, learn experiences on community fisheries from other countries regarding techniques, management, tactics, models and practices and identify what works in Cambodia and what does not.	On-going	Some NGOs have already organised community fisheries. Further exchange of experiences is still needed.
5. Monitoring, experimentation, meetings and exchange of experiences about the management of community Fisheries	on-going	In the regular fishery network meetings, ideas and experiences have been shared.

Expected Outputs

1. Community participation in the discussion of draft subdecree, leading to a good subdecree on community fishery.
2. Key NGOs and fishermen will understand and know how to establish the community fisheries.

Objective III: To strengthen the NGO network on fisheries in some key provinces, the Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT) and the Environmental Right Advocacy Training group (ERAT) will monitor, gather information, conduct research and disseminate information about fisheries issues to relevant institutions.

Activities	Timeline	Progress
1. Training key NGOs to become key players in the fisheries sector through documentation, research, reporting, advocacy etc and development of a Fishery Action Coalition Team (FACT).	Jan.	Completed in February with help from Environment Justice.
2. Training members of NGO Network in key provinces in environmental rights advocacy	On-going	25 NGO staff were trained, and they will have more training next year.
3. Involve NGOs in the discussion on the subdecree on community fisheries, analyze the fishery law and identify the necessary changes and advocate for change:	Jan/Feb	Completed
4. Meeting of FACT and ERAT members every six months.	May/Dec	Meeting to bring everyone together did not occur.
5. On-going research to quantify the problems and solutions and publish the reports. a) Research on post conflict problems: whether access is still denied, whether there are any threats, whether people receive all given areas that have been stated by government. The decline of species, pumping, electrocution of fish, illegal fishing, ...economic and social issues after the post conflict. Why are there these problems? Causes of these problems. The livelihood situation after post conflict? b) Document military engagement and fishing conflict, advocate for fishery crime monitoring project. c) Document fishing lots/community areas. d) Research, writing, publish report, and advocate to the government	On-going	FACT did research in Siem Reap in February and in Kompong Thom in May. Through a network monthly meeting, information was collected and distributed. So far, only the Kompong Thom research has been released. Information collected by FACT was included in Environmental Justice Foundation's report "Feast or Famine."
6. Consultation with all stakeholders based on the research results, particularly community groups and experts. a) Consulting communities, local government and DoF about their problems on the fisheries issues, consulting on the draft subdecree and draft fishery law, organizing a meeting, workshop between people and government and presenting the issues or findings resulted from the on-going research. b) Develop a coalition including UN agencies, government, local community, international and local NGOs. c) Consider mechanisms for the effective information flow from local to national level and enforcement of law. d) Establish an advisory board, to meet regularly with government to discuss problems and suggest solutions.	On-going	The conflict in Kompong Thom was raised with the Prime Minister. A relationship with UN Centre for Human Rights was developed, and through them our concerns were raised with government agencies.

Expected Outputs

1. The network of NGOs working on fisheries issues is strengthened.
2. The EWG receives accurate and well-researched information to support advocacy efforts on fisheries.
3. A strong movement for fisheries reform leads to significant improvements for fishing communities.

Objective 4: To facilitate consultation on the draft Subdecree on Community Fisheries

Activities	Timeframe	Outcomes	Progress
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Meeting to discuss the draft subdecree among NGOs in Phnom Penh (some NGOs are invited for this meeting in Phnom Penh)	Early January	30 NGO representatives, including 5 NGO representatives from each province will participate in this meeting	Completed in January
The second meeting to discuss the draft subdecree in Phnom Penh for the NGOs based in Phnom Penh	Mid-Jan	20 NGOs will come together to discuss the draft subdecree	Completed in February-March
Meetings in BTB to discuss the draft subdecree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meeting to discuss the draft subdecree (15 people) - 5 meetings of NGOs with their target community representatives - others Meeting in Kg. Thom Meeting in Kg. Chhnang Meeting in Kg. Cham Meeting in Pursat	Jan-February	At least 75 NGO staff and 200 community representative from five provinces will be involved in the discussion of the draft subdecree and will provide a good feedback to DoF	Meetings in five provinces completed in January-February.
Compilation and Reporting			Completed
NGO Forum staff travel cost (two trips to each province)			Completed
Forestry Consultancy – Detailed Progress Report			
- BTB (by air)			
A) Research Component			
- Other travel			
Activities		Progress	
1. Four detailed case studies of community use of forest resources in concession areas will be undertaken. These four case studies will primarily focus on resin production.		Incorporated into the report on resin to be released in 2002.	
2. If time permits, one or two additional case studies are envisaged in concession areas in Siem Reap province and Koh Kong.		Background research undertaken for Siem Reap case study in January 2001.	
3. Two detailed case studies will be undertaken in the deciduous and semi-evergreen forests that are currently outside the concession system.		Incorporated into the report on resin to be released in 2002.	

B) Advocacy component

Activities	Progress
1. Support the holding of a series of provincial level meetings or workshops on forest resource use by local communities. Provincial level meetings/workshops are planned for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Preah Vihear · Stung Treng · Kratie / Mondulkiri · Siem Reap · Koh Kong · Pursat · Ratanakiri 	Meetings are currently held on a monthly basis in Kampong Thom (including Siem Reap and Preah Vihear), Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, and Kratie (including Mondulkiri). Members of the (developing) forestry network participate in meetings in Pursat hosted by the CACA/Star Kampuchea network.
2. A series of national symposiums will be held on Community Use of Forest Resources in Concession Areas.	Participants from provincial forestry meetings attend monthly national forestry meetings in Phnom Penh. National meetings discuss community use of forest resources in concession areas.

	National symposium on resin issues and community use of forest resources is planned for October/November.
3. Drafting letters and providing information to the government, members of parliament, the World Bank, the IMF, bi-lateral aid agencies, UN agencies, and the media on the perspective of the NGOs on forestry issues.	Letters sent to relevant Ministries, Council of Ministers, Provincial authorities, donors, and the media concerning the forest law, the rights of local communities living in concession areas, reforms to the forest concession management system, provincial meetings on forestry issues, the establishment of community consultation committees, and the agenda of donor meetings on natural resource management.
4. The visiting of communities affected by logging concessions and explaining their rights in relation to forest laws and the newly developed Forest Concession Management Planning Guidelines.	Rights explained using provincial level meetings and village visits by local NGOs. Visits to villages undertaken as part of planned research and as required in the context of emerging issues and problems.
5. The education of local communities concerning their rights in relation to plantation developments currently occurring in many forested areas.	Meetings on the Pheapimex land concession hosted. Land concession/plantation issue discussed at monthly provincial and national meetings.
6. The tracking of documentation on forestry issues, the attending of forestry meetings and the provision of material to individuals and organizations seeking information on forestry issues.	Documents acquired concerning the forest sector in general, studies on local community use of forest resources, environmental issues, natural resource management and land tenure issues. Conferences and workshops attended on certification, biodiversity, community forestry, and forestry legislation issues. Interviews and meetings held with donor representatives, consultants, NGO workers, students, villagers etc.
7. Working with local NGOs seeking to protect people's rights in relation to resin trees and assisting in the establishment of a federation of resin tapers.	Assist in preparation and agenda setting for provincial meetings hosted by local NGOs. Advice provided to local NGOs on activities undertaken in relation to forest dependent communities. Proposal for establishing a federation of resin tapers yet to be enacted.
8. Assisting in the production of community complaint letters and ensuring letters reach appropriate levels of government in Phnom Penh and donor agencies.	Complaint letters reviewed and distributed on community rights to forest resources, the cutting of resin trees, and land concession issues.
9. Reporting on research, advocacy and policy related activities to meetings of the Environment Working Group.	Presentations made to the Environment Working Group on forest law, resin issues, Pheapimex land concession, and community forestry. Presentations made on forest law to judicial training programs in Ratanakiri, and on resin issues to the DFW community forestry working group.
10. Organizing of a working group to conduct a detailed examination of forestry related legislation.	Meetings with concerned NGOs held and input provided to assist the RGC's review of the draft forestry legislation recently forwarded to the National Assembly.
11. Organise meetings of community representatives and NGOs in eight provinces, national level meetings, and eventually discussions with the Department of Forestry on the draft Community Forestry Sub-Decree.	Provincial and national meetings occurred in November and again in December. A final set of meetings are planned for January, to be followed by the consultation with the Department of Forestry.

C) Policy Making Component

Activities	Progress
1. Examination of options for providing a legislative basis to protect and promote community based forest management systems associated with resin trees.	Incorporated into the NGO submission to the RGC on the draft forestry law and to be incorporated into the resin report. To be incorporated into the consultation process associated with the review of the community forestry sub-decree.
2. Examination of legal and policy options for developing extractive reserves and systems of joint forest management in Cambodia, taking into account legislative innovations in other developing states.	Incorporated into the report on resin to be released in 2002.
3. Examination of options for the development of an equitable royalty and taxation system that provides fiscal incentives to local communities seeking to harvest non-timber forest products and develop community forests.	Incorporated into the report on resin to be released in 2002.

4. Examination of options for the development and support of the trade in resin products in a way that increases the standing value of forests used for resin production.	Incorporated into the report on resin to be released in 2002.
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D) Outputs

Activities	Progress
1. A report incorporating the findings of the six case studies.	Draft resin report is currently being expanded and revised.
2. A report detailing the domestic and international trade in non-timber forest products originating in Cambodia.	Draft resin report is currently being expanded and revised
3. Policy study of options for promoting extractive reserves and community based forest management systems associated with resin trees.	Draft resin report is currently being expanded and revised
4. Policy study of options for joint forest management in Cambodia.	Draft resin report is currently being expanded and revised
5. Policy study of options for developing a more equitable permits system that would increase the incentives for local communities to conserve forest areas.	Draft resin report is currently being expanded and revised
6. Policy study of options for further developing the trade in resin products so as to contribute to the livelihoods of forest dependent communities.	Draft resin report is currently being expanded and revised
7. Develop provincially based civil society networks promoting community rights in relation to the utilization of forest resources.	Network exists and current activities aim to strengthen it by broadening its scope and increasing the knowledge base of local NGOs and community leaders.

Cambodia Information Project – Detailed Progress Report



Activities	Progress
1. Research assistance and fact checking (for NGOs, consultants, journalists and other researchers).	Ongoing (an increasing number of individuals contact the Project for assistance as they plan research trips to Cambodia and as they finalize reports and articles following such visits)
2. Media monitoring (in both English and Khmer) and contributing to improved media coverage (through letters and opinion pieces, maintaining contact with a variety of correspondents and analysts, providing documentation, arranging interviews, etc.)	Ongoing (frequently facilitate local and international media exposure for NGO projects and representatives – recent examples: AP, Reuters, AFP, Cambodia Daily, PPPost, NYTimes, Asiaweek, LATimes, FEER, SFChronicle, The Australian, Financial Times, SCMP)
3. Email Distribution Network - Through a number of topical email distribution lists, the Project provides timely information directly to hundreds of subscribers worldwide who have expressed interest in particular aspects of contemporary Cambodia (e.g. the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, Human Rights, the Media, HIV/AIDS, etc).	Ongoing (currently more than 20 lists ranging from fewer than 10 to more than 500 subscribers)
4. Electronic index to the Cambodia-related articles in <i>The Cambodia Daily</i> - sent daily or weekly to more than 100 Cambodia specialists worldwide. The Index serves as a dynamic and searchable chronology of events in Cambodia.	Ongoing (Index is regularly updated with “story threads” added indicating location of related articles)
5. The NGO Forum Web Site [http://go.to/ngoforum/]- The Project has established an Internet site in the service of the full range of NGO Forum interests and activities.	Ongoing (includes full text of many documents not available elsewhere on the Internet – recent examples: NGO Statement to the CG, SCVCS report)
6. Cambodia Today Web Site [http://go.to/CambodiaToday/]- The Project maintains a web site devoted entirely to current news about Cambodia (and includes a special section on news and analysis of the KR Tribunal).	Ongoing (updated seven days per week - 4112 visits in six months)
7. "Virtual Working Groups" – On occasion, special email lists are created to provide a channel for exchange of information, analysis and opinion on an issue of particular urgency or interest.	Ongoing (e.g. Montagnard asylum-seekers, Kratie killings, etc.)

Income and Expenditure Report – 1 Jan 2001 to 31 December 2001



	2001	2000
	US\$	US\$
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Sources of funds:		
Opening balances:		
Advance account	2,904	-
Cash on hand	949	1,873
Cash at bank	85,570	121,183
	<u>89,423</u>	<u>123,056</u>
Receipts for the year:		
Grants for 2000-2001 Action Plan	257,318	223,961
Membership subscriptions	5,550	5,010
Other income	1,063	993
	<u>263,931</u>	<u>229,964</u>
	<u>353,354</u>	<u>353,020</u>
Application of funds:		
Core costs	83,793	70,267
Environment project expense	97,255	70,455
Landmines project expense	3,042	5,657
Civil society project expense	8,328	10,537
Development issues project expense	25,602	28,273
Advocacy skills training project expense	6,528	20,702
Women's issues project expense	15,297	8,065
Cambodia information project expense	27,696	49,501
Other expenses	-	140
	<u>267,541</u>	<u>263,597</u>
Closing balances:		
Advance account	11,228	2,904
Cash on hand	239	949
Cash at banks	74,346	85,570
	<u>85,813</u>	<u>89,423</u>
	<u>353,354</u>	<u>353,020</u>

