

## CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

<b>Organization's Legal Name:</b>	Cambodian Indigenous Youth Association
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening Indigenous Youth Participation in Protection of the Northern Plains Seasonally Inundated Forests of Cambodia
<b>Grant Number:</b>	CEPF-110319
<b>Hotspot:</b>	Indo-Burma III
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	8 Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	\$60,000.00
<b>Project Dates:</b>	July 01, 2020 - July 31, 2022
<b>Date of Report:</b>	December 28, 2022

### IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

Partners that involved in the project are:

OPKC is the one started with CIYA in the project planning preparation, designing, asking for the letter of the support from Preah Vihear Provincial hall, baseline survey and some activities implementation.

CIPL is the only media organization for Indigenous Peoples and running by indigenous people. CIPL supported the project by doing training to the youth and the community committee on the use and manage of social media like face book page, training on digital security and community and youth video production about the natural resources and projection as well as the community saving group.

CIPO is the partners organization who working in Kampong Thom province with Kui indigenous people group like the project site as well. CIPO have support the join reflection and culture sharing of the Kui youth and elders at a Kui community protected areas of Bangkhoenphal village. This is a space where Kui youth have learned and share their culture and tradition with the guide by an elders.

### CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Planned Long-Term Impacts: 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
By 2025 at least IP youth in at least 15 villages in PVH are members of the national IP youth network.	CIYA is still capable of expanding IP youth groups in Preah Vihear to 15 villages by 2025, as it currently has six village members actively contributing to its

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	mission. Organizing villages as its members will always begin with ensuring that they comprehend CIYA's vision and mission, and not only will youth be involved with CIYA, but also elders. Not only do we increase our membership, but we also raise CIYA's profile among sub-national authorities. This is quite important because it will allow us to incorporate our work into commune programs so that youth can play a role in community development and environmental conservation.
by 2025, community protected areas for 3 villages are stable and not declining in size and quality.	So long as youth participation in all community protected area processes is ensured, the size and quality of CPA will remain stable and not decline by 2025. As forest crimes continue to rise, achieving this objective is quite difficult. However, the project's contribution is relatively significant in mobilizing youth participation and the intervention of relevant authorities in halting or reducing forest degradation to the greatest extent. Strengthening youth groups, such as the savings group, farming group, and patrol group, will help accomplish this goal of maintaining stable CPA and preventing the decline in forest quality.

Planned Short-Term Impacts: 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
At least 50% of indigenous youth (15-35 y.o.) in 3 target villages in Reab Roy commune, Preah Vihear, are active in youth groups.	Based on what they have actively engaged in the protection of the community protected area, the results show that the majority of youth in Rean Roy commune have been active, particularly with CPA committee members and local authority. Youth have even become a candidate for the communal election process. Together, they have captured illegal loggers and turned them over to the local police in an effort to curtail forest-related criminal activity. In addition, youth have been active in educating the public about forest protection through training and mending public awareness signs on trees. Other group activities include cleaning up the community by forming a group to collect trash and building a spiritual house.
The 3 youth groups are working in collaboration with older people to be active in natural resource protection in all (3) villages (in NRM activities, 50% of active participants are youth).	The project has produced three youth groups: a savings group, an agricultural group, and a patrol group. The formation of these three groups contributes to youth mobilization and the improvement of youth and community livelihoods, reducing reliance on the extraction of natural resources. The savings group has now amassed \$4000 in capital that can be used to support their initiatives. Additionally, the farming group has been

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	formed through their numerous discussions. The group will engage in shared farming. Youth and elders can work together to patrol their forest on a regular basis as part of an important patrol group that assists the community in protecting the forest. This is also an opportunity for youth and elders to share their knowledge regarding the application of traditional knowledge to the conservation of natural resources.
A nascent Preah Vihear indigenous youth network will have been formed (involving at least 5 villages) and are active in the national indigenous youth network	Since the inception of CIYA, the youth network in Preah Vihear has been one of the most active networks in natural resource protection, especially in the fight against the notorious sugarcane company that has seized a large portion of the forest land of the Kui people in Preah Vihear. This network has assisted the community in voicing concerns and publicizing the issues to all stakeholders across the nation, as well as sharing the information with the CIYA national network in order to make land grabbing a topic of discussion. Through the implementation of this project, the Preah Vihear youth network is strengthened in terms of youth movement mobilization and participation in the protection of their forest. In addition, it provides a platform for youth to engage in community service and hold local authorities accountable for their natural resource management.
CIYA will have improved governance and financial management systems, as demonstrated by comparison of baseline and final assessments.	As evidenced by the finance and administration team's capacity to manage and learn from the project, the governance and financial system of the project has been significantly enhanced. CIYA has also learned that its current financial policy must be revised so that it can effectively respond to the current situation and manage its financial system in the future. CIYA is currently exerting significant effort to revise its policy, which will soon be approved by its Board of Directors. This indicates that the project has significantly enhanced the CIYA system. Even so, based on the findings of the assessment, the administrative and financial team needs to build more capacity.

**Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

Youth volunteer are very active and is able to use the online for the meeting.  
Youth are able to make community Video and community activities by their own content  
Youth are able to communicate and discuss with the commune authorities on their land and resources  
The image of CIYA has been enhanced among the community members, especially the authorities, who are aware of the association's vital roles in the protection of natural resources, as well as the preservation of Kui indigenous culture, language, and traditions.

## **PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES**

### **Overall results of the project:**

Have created the youth groups

Have created the saving groups

Have created the agricultural groups

The youth participated with community committees doing the forest patrol

Youth help to build the cultural practice like building the spiritual house and helping the spraying activities

Youth participate in community land demarcation and land conflict resolution with community and rubber plantation company people

Youth participated in community activities like cleaning up the rubbish at school and around the community, as well as to help on Covid-19 vaccination

Youth helped building community bridge

Youth worked on the community collective farm

Youth assisted the community committee arrest illegally wood cutters

Youth forum and union of Kui group have been established and youth are sharing traditions and the culture of Kui people.

**Results for each deliverable:**

<b>Component</b>		<b>Deliverable</b>		
<b>#</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Results for Deliverable</b>
1.0	Youth Empowerment	1.1	Documents/video (developed by the youth groups in each of the three villages) outlining the three youth group priorities.	The project produced internal documents that recorded the priorities expressed by the youth in youth groups. With the support of CIPL, the youth groups produced videos explaining how and why they developed their projects and prioritized them. The first video have explained about the important of the forest and the natural resources of peoples life and traditions. It also explain and show how the youth are engaged and participated in the forest and natural protection. The youth are also participated with the local authority and couch the illegals wood cutter. The first Video is also explain about the forest and the natural resources are peoples life for Kui indigenous group at the target villages. The second Videos is mainly about youth second priority. Youth saving and agricultural group have mainly functioning and participated well from the group group. The saving group is not just bring the cost and the money to support the youth group and not to get the loan from the bank but also to provide the space for youth to meet and discuss to each other about community situations. So mainly the two videos have produced are from the priorities of the youth groups. It not only to protect the forest, natural resources and livelihood

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				initiative but also a space to meet each others.
2.0	CIYA Organizational development	2.1	A document that outlines that differences in governance and finance management systems between baseline and end-of-project assessment	There was a governance and finance management assessment done at the start of the project. The same assessment was done at the end of the project. The second report outlined the differences between the two assessments.
3.0	Compliance with CEPF Social and Environmental Safeguards	3.1	Report on safeguards provided to CEPF as required	All safeguard reports were lodged as required.
1.0	Youth Empowerment	1.2	End-of-project report that documents the activities and results of youth group projects	This current report outlines the activities and results of the youth group projects.

**Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:**

A Video was produced

**PORTFOLIO INDICATORS**

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
1	Number of civil society organizations, including domestic organizations, that actively participate in conservation	1	One civil society organization (CIYA) actively participates in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile	1	There was a question about whether OPKC was involved in conservation. Actually OPKC suffered from a loss of funding and suspended their operations.

<b>Portfolio Indicator Number</b>	<b>Portfolio Indicator Description</b>	<b>Expected Numerical Contribution</b>	<b>Expected Contribution Description</b>	<b>Actual Numerical Contribution</b>	<b>Actual Contribution Description</b>
	actions guided by the ecosystem profile.				CIYA was actively engaged in supporting youth groups in communities to be involved in local level conservation.

## **GLOBAL INDICATORS**

### **Protected Areas**

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

<b>Name of Protected Area</b>	<b>WDPA ID*</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Original Total Size (Hectares) **</b>	<b>New Protected Hectares ***</b>	<b>Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion</b>
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\*World Database of Protected Areas

\*\*If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

\*\*\* This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

## Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
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## Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
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## Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
83	34	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring and assisting the youth make a video documentary on “the conservation of the natural resources”.</li> <li>2. Capacity building of youth groups In creating and using a secure Facebook Page.</li> <li>3. Capacity building on how to write short story scripts and youth action plan planning.</li> <li>4. Training Workshop on indigenous people right and community organizing.</li> <li>5. Training on the safety of using social media, gathering and writing information, community volunteers and indigenous youth groups.</li> </ol>

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
59	17	- Participants have the opportunity to share experiences and lessons learned in their activities.

<b>Number of Men - Cash Benefits</b>	<b>Number of Women - Cash Benefits</b>	<b>Description of Benefits</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participants have a better ability so that they have confidence and courage in supporting youth groups and communities as well.</li> <li>- We have supported participants when they join our training in Budgets, Food allowance, Solidarity food, Refreshments, accommodation, travel, Communication, or internet network fee, etc.</li> </ul>

## Benefits to Communities

View the <b>characteristics</b> column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the <b>benefits</b> column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			

### Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

## Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the <b>topics</b> column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

**“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:**

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
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**Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices**

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted
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**Networks and Partnerships**

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
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**Sustainable Financing**

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
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### Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
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## LESSONS LEARNED

One big lesson was that it is very hard to do community work when there is a pandemic. The work of the project was very difficult when there were lock-downs. But it was not impossible. Because CIYA and OPKC had existing relationships with the community, some work could be done by phone and the youth volunteers who based at the community having hand on support to the community. The youth volunteers were supported by CIYA staff fully by phone call and through online meetings.

The project saw that working with youth is best done by youth. It was also important that youth be assisted to be recognised by older people in the community. This can be done by an NGO like CIYA developing a relationship with local government and community NRM groups.

If youth and broader community groups are linked, both appreciate this. Older people said they did not really understand the value of youth until they were engaged. Youth felt they could not play such a role in the broader community and felt proud that they could.

In working with youth, we found it important that we follow youth priorities. We found it important that we did not come in with the agenda that youth must support natural resource management. Initially youth went for income projects like community farm. But, sometimes with gentle and non-obvious steering from CIYA, youth then went on to supporting broader community natural resource management.

Some youth, however, remain a problem. Because they see the things that other people can buy (especially on media), they are interested in making money through exploiting natural resources. Some remain illegal loggers. The work of helping people come back and feel valued by community is slow but it brings youth back toward working together for the future and for the whole community.

In many ways we need to have faith the indigenous people will come back to natural resource conservation. We found that even when indigenous youth have been involved in things like illegal logging, they have a core of indigenous beliefs focused on living with nature. The idea of youth work in indigenous communities is helping youth feel valued and listened to. They then come back to their indigenous values. Without this indigenous youth work, the messages that dominate in media can also dominate on youth attitudes. Work on things like youth incomes and cultural activities is therefore a strong tool in indigenous natural resource management.

We also found that CIPL supporting indigenous media work was valuable. In some ways social media and broader media are part of the problem. They are dominated by non-traditional values. To reduce the problem this creates, it was important to help indigenous youth understand media and how to use it. Helping indigenous youth make media with traditional values incorporated into it was powerful in helping indigenous youth feel empowered.

## SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

As mentioned above, we fight against a wave of cultural change. Youth, particularly indigenous youth, are caught in a fight between traditional values and modern values. The

traditional values are one putting priority on community benefit and on conserving natural resources. The modern values are much more about individual gain. Our work has been to rebuild the traditional values. But it is slow and takes time. The modern values still keep going on, and even increasing. Because of that, if we stop supporting indigenous values and community work, it is easy for modern individualistic values to take over and win the hearts of indigenous youth.

This makes things hard because it is hard to break away from the need for ongoing support to youth. We did, however, find that we can do a lot of our work with youth volunteers from the villages where work is to be done. This makes the demand for outside resources less.

We note that in some other countries like Philippines, the youth income generation work has led to the situation where youth income generation can fund an amount of the youth work. It remains important that some outside support continue, but the dependence can be decreased.

One things we have noted is that there is a very high value in youth work being done by INDIGENOUS youth. The communities and the youth in them really appreciate the message that it is indigenous youth who want to support other indigenous youth. They really appreciate that the people coming to support their community have similar values and beliefs as they do.

This means that it is not easy for non-indigenous people and organisations to do the work on youth organizing in indigenous villages. Indigenous youth organizing is something that indigenous groups should do, and because there is a wave of non-traditional culture flooding in, it is important that it be supported in the long term. If it is, there are obvious benefits in communities remaining strong in their natural resource management. They stop and detain illegal loggers. They protect traditionally used forests.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS**

Done as separate report

## **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS**

## **ADDITIONAL FUNDING**

<b>Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)</b>	
<b>Breakdown of Additional Funding</b>	

## **INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY**

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

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