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Vision and Mission

Our **VISION** is that communities have self-determination, are well-networked with a vibrant civil society and are sustainably leading their own development.

Our **MISSION** is to empower communities and community-based organizations to raise their voice to stakeholders – national and international – for solutions, through developing their capacity, networking, and supporting their advocacy activities.

Report Highlights

Project Number: xxx

Project Location: 25 Provinces and City

Project Period: 1st January 2017 – 31st December 2017

Executive Summary

In 2017 has continued to improve the self-determination and sustainable livelihoods of rural communities in Cambodia. For this 12 months of program implementation, BCV has provided training sessions focused on laws and human rights, consultations on challenges and needs of community to all Focus Point Persons (FPPs), Community Journalists (CJs) and community facilitators (CFs). Through the programs, the FPPs and community has built a strong network of community peacebuilders in Melom, Toeuk Poh, Chieb and Toul Khpos communes in Kampong Chhnang Province, and trained community people from village to commune and to district level so they can use the network to advocate for their rights. The campaigns to promote Commune-Sangkat Security Policy is a good example of where community has shown their role and responsibility in claiming for duty barrier In 2017, the programs have contributed to expected outputs and outcomes. For the first outcome, Community people in target villages have used nonviolent strategies to raise their issues related stakeholders (including local authorities and the private sector) for solutions, the programs have intervened the community in the target communes to continue using non-violence strategy to raise their concerns and advocate for their rights including dialogue, radio talk-show, radio spot, radio drama, social media and campaigns.

BCV provided some Trainings on computer session on Excel Program, sound editing with 50 volunteers of community radio centers in Community Development for Learning Center (CDLC) in Kampong Chhnang, Liberty Center for Development (LCD) in Pursat Province, Jaray Community radio center in Lom village (Ratanakiri) and Yeak Lorm in Ratanakiri Provinces, for increase capacity to produce radio program productions. And also conducted trainings on Community Journalist and refresher trainings on these courses to 95 CJs for building their capacity on how to write articles for posting.

Every year BCV conducts Photos exhibition in Phnom Penh at Bophana Center for 20 days to provide a chance for Indigenous people and Non-Indigenous people to raise their concerns/issues for educating students and the willing bodies that had so much interest in the community work and on the problems they face. We display 35 photos’ illustrating key activities for different communities. However, we had conducted a National Media Forum once for 138 community journalists and media volunteers (38 female): They were from Udor Meanchey, Pursat, Kampong Chhang, Kampot, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Kratie, Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri and provinces, to share experiences, success in their community media performing production. Reflect on their activities and media production that had been posted and has led to the increase in Communities attention towards media systems, collection of data and proper ways to handle different challenges that are relevant to media, as to enable form a discussion and strategic plans for the future activities.
The FPPs and CJs in Ansachambak, Krakor district, Pursat Province, have used the non-violence strategic to negotiate with Local authorities and company many times, now they got good result as follow: 8 paths were re-linking and reconstructed, one water stream was reopened, the community was given 5 hectares of land for traditional events (pagoda), and 50 hectares of land for 12 families, but it does not yet have a land title. The commune then sent a letter asking for another 2700 hectares as well as higher quality paths in their village (though they eventually were willing to accept 770 hectares). and the provincial governor planned to discuss giving more land (around 2700 hectares) to community. These are because of they have chance to involve with BCV program gained more knowledge and developed strategic Plan for outreach and organizing their villagers and implementing their advocacy activities together.

In addition, several committee members were changed their behavior (before they were not active to involve), and the members planned to conduct a fundraising among their villagers in Ansachambak commune to set up radio antenna in LCD. BCV also work with children and their parents from 7 villages in Ansachambak commune, Krakor district, Pursat province to build their concept on justice and preserving natural resources, and to encourage them to go to school regularly (love study) and besides join their parents in creating sustainable development.

BCV trained and supported 95 Community journalists (CJs) (21 female), they were from Ordormeachey Chey, Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, Preah Vihea, Stoeng Treang, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu and Kampot Provinces and community radio volunteers at the community modeling centers (45 CMV) supported by BCV (including CDLC, LCD, and Lom centers) have improved their capacity to produce quality radio programs and have them broadcast daily on private radio stations (Kampong Chhnang and Pursat Provinces). There were 807 radio programs including radio spots, drama, hot news, and 14 radio talked show. BCV provided these communities with Material for Radio production and media trainings, along with mobilization trainings to build confidence. BCV trains these communities on how to build networks and collaborating. These communities are therefore able to connect more easily through smartphones, and are able to conduct advocacy together. BCV also organized the meeting between Community and Authorities, allowing them to create a work plan and initiating their collaborations. BCV project staff had meetings with local authority for the orientation about the programs and to build relationship.

For this year, Community radio in Ansachambak called Liberty Community Development (LCD), Pursat Province got license from Ministry of Information in April and the Jaray Community (IPs) Radio Center re-registered and got license again with the Provincial Ratanakiri of Information in July 2017. And the community radio center in Anchangrong (Kampong Province) and Yeak Lorm (Ratanakiri Province) are in the process of registration. Three community Radio center among four of them are capable to produce radio programs and broadcast with Provincial Privates Radio in Kampong Province for 2 hours every day with Rithy Sen Station 99.75FM. These broadcast is from 12noon – 1 pm and 5pm – 6pm and moreover they have ability to produce 14 radio talked shows that talked about the how the people need natural forest, Benefits of preserve natural forest and patrolling, Gender concept, Peacebuilding and conflict transformation and domestic violent ..etc These radio talked show broadcast directly in Radio Rithy Sen 99.75 FM 1 time per month. For this year these 3 community radio center Produced 797 radio spots and 14 radio talked shows.

At least 651 FPPs (260 female) who have been trained on legal framework and peacebuilding skills feel confident to conduct awareness workshops to disseminate their knowledge to other community members in their villages and 2706 people (1973 female) have participated in these awareness workshops. These awareness workshops have led to positive changes, with FPPs reporting a more positive attitude regarding the developments and improved confidence to talk with local authorities to raise their concerns and issues. For example:
In Mondulkiri, Mr. Pichrada, district governor conducted meetings with the community representatives from seven villages in Busra commune and forest administration officer to discuss land disputes at the district hall. As a result, 600 Hectares of the land conflict has been deducted from the Land Concession and returned to the Pulu community. The Bunorng Ethnic community people in Pulu village are very depending on their community land for their sustainable livelihood development for current and future generation.

We collaborated with ADHOC to conduct many workshops on land issues in Stoeng Treng, Mondulkiri and Preah Vihear provinces by inviting government cadastral officer, provincial governor and environmental officers to participate. Our community have chances to express their concerns about land issues in front of the government officials (e.g. cadastral officer, provincial governor, environmental officer). A poor family in Rohas commune (Preah Vihea Province) applied for a land title since 2014, but it was denied by the cadastral officer. For the year 2017, after the community discussed and raised this issues again and again during the workshops, now the local cadastral officer accepted their land title registration.

By the end of September 2017, More than hundred families of indigenous people in Pokhnai commune able to access information through their own Jaray community radio broadcasting, with own language as hot news, general knowledge, experiences, in order to improve their livelihood and further development.

BCV has a variety of strategies which it will use to ensure that activities are progressing according to plan. It had follow-up on its programs and conducted field trips to visit Focal Point Persons (FPPs). By interacting with target groups, BCV will be able to receive firsthand information on activity effectiveness. Similarly, FPPs and Community Media Volunteers will also meet (Reflection workshop) twice a year to discuss/reflect on progress and to compare that progress with BCV’s overall plan. This reflection workshops had reviewed the BCV strategy plan, main activities, achievements and what activities should be improved for responding to community real needs and key approach to implement next year. The community representatives were satisfied with BCV work, responded and appreciated the programs that provided services to them and doing the follow-up as a keen ways to ensure the programs are well implemented both in mobilizing and media approach. These activities are contributing to community self-determination.

In July, BCV conducted a three day training on minute/report, small proposal writing and case studies at BCV office in Phnom Penh. In order to build community capacity and awareness and also practice more.

The community advocacy plan was approved by AAC and signed off sub-granted to Beoung Tuek community on 03 – August – 2017. However, according to the delay of the fund transfer and the committee still have limited capacity on document processing and the community advocacy has begun to implement their advocacy action plan in September.

In order to make sure the advocacy plan is implemented accordingly, the Beoung Tuk community committee have to conduct regular monthly meetings to follow-up the plan and also to discuss on other related issues in the community. Now their registration to be Kep Thmey fishery and ToTeung Thngay fishery (Boeng Touk Commune) are on the processing with Ministry of Agriculture fishery and forest.

Organizational Developments

STAFF CHANGES

A program assistant moved to another big NGO. BCV hired a new assistant in March. The new project staff is still keen on need to strengthen the capacity as facilitation skill, report writing and mobilizing
and analyzing issues. BCV Administrator Coordinator have stopped from BCV to run her own business in the middle of June, then we recruited a new one to work in this position. And the Finance Coordinator resigned from BCV in the end of October 2017, to working with World Bank’ s Project and the new one joined to work with BCV in the middle of November 2017.

**FUNDING :**

For the year 2017, BCV has 7 donors: Misereor, Diakonia, AAC-LRP, AAC-EU, AJWS, HEKS, and Oxfam and EWMI

**STAFF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

As an organization BCV recognizes the importance of ongoing staff learning and training, as it leads to a more productive staff and an overall improved organization. BCV staff’s participation in various trainings and workshops is evidence that the organization is willing to learn and progress. The following is a list of trainings and workshops attended by BCV staff.

BCV conducted M & E training for all BCV staff by inviting outside resource to be a trainer, then we developed M & E tool for the BCV organization implementing.

- One of the BCV staff have a chance to learn on Community Education Media at Cheang Mai, Thailand, organized by Cooperation Media and Foundation.
- 2 BCV staff joint training on Community Voices Reporting organized by AAC and
- 1 staff joint Strategy Project Planning and Report writing, organized by AAC. Then applied
- 3 BCV staff joint the Training on Masculine Gender that conducted by Diaknia, then they changed their behavior for helping their families, and 4 staff joint refresher training on Gender Masculine to reflect on what they have changed their behavior.
- BCV invited outside human resource to teach 3 staff on Quick Book, Then they applied their skill in BCV finance works.

**Summary of Activities Implemented**

**OBJECTIVE ONE – COMMUNITY CAPACITY AND CONFIDENCE FOR SELF-DETERMINATION IS STRENGTHENED**

**Activity Details:**

**Community Mobilizing :**

- BCV conducted 2 consultation meetings in Kg. Chhnang province to discuss community issues and develop advocacy plans. The goals were to strengthen community for conducting campaign on Water issues ( Steung Chriev) in Chieb Commune . There were 45 (28 female) participated.
- BCV conducted 2 days of 2 trainings on sub-national public service and on the power of the state and Organic Law. During the training BCV presented and shared knowledge and experiences related to the duty of government to provide quality public service and respect citizen rights. 55 (25 female) community representatives from 5 communities (in 4 provinces) participated by raising and discussing their issues. They wanted to find a way to improve the transparency of public services in their areas. Following these trainings the participants gained knowledge on how they can improve upon poor public services in their communities. Through their involvement in these trainings, they were able to gain knowledge of service transparency
- During this year, BCV conducted 5 consultation meetings on the Challenges and Needs of Communities and to reflect on activities, update issues, and develop work plans. There were
198 participants (106 female). All of them from Ansachambak (Pursa) Ya-Ang and Amleang commune (Kampong Speu), Yeak Lorm and Pork Nhai commune (Ratanakiri) and Kampot Provinces.

- BCV conducted 3-days of 10 trainings on legal frameworks, which focused on land Law, forest law, criminal procedure and human rights for people in Cheab, kbal Teuk, Melom, Toul Khus communes, Kg. Chhnang province, there were 285 community peacebuilders (228 female) participated. After training the participants expressed their feelings and willingness toward the project implementation. In additional, we have conducted 3days of 10 Training of Trainer (ToT) sessions to these Community peacebuilders for outreach their knowledges to their villagers.

- Moreover, conducted 3 days of Land Law and human rights to 114 (74 female) focus point persons (FPPs) in Kampot Province. They were from 3 villages (Kep Thmey, Toteung Thnai and Rolors) in Boeung Touk Commune.

- In order to build capacity and increase the number of Training of trainer (ToT) in other provinces to ultimately expand knowledge, understanding issues and improve quality of capacity transformation, BCV conducted 4 times of ToT for 81 (38 female) participants. These participants from Kampot, Kampong Speu, Pursat, Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, Preah Vihea, Stoeung Treng, Kraties and Ordormeanchey Provinces, they learned, specifically the method of facilitating the training/meeting effectively, the difference between different training, presentation, facilitations, and expressed happiness with the training and suggested that BCV provide this training more often, as it is useful both to them and also to their community as a whole.

- During the year of program implementation, BCV staff provided 10 refresher trainings on peacebuilding and conflict transformation (CT) to 254 (153 are females) FPPs, CJs and local authorities in 4 communes (Melom, Chiep, Kbal Toek and Toul Khos), Kampong Chhnang Province. Among those FPPs and CJs, who have received refresher training, 98 FPPs have been conducted awareness workshop on peacebuilding and conflict resolution to 2,891 (1,973 females). And moreover 4 networks of peacebuilders at the commune level have been formed. The community peacebuilding networks is strengthening through monthly meetings at the commune level.

- BCV have conducted regular coaching and monitoring FPPs (community peacebuilders) to outreach on violence prevention to communities in Kg. Chhnang. 89 people (f: 52) participated. And other 5 times of coaching to 29 Focus Point Persons (13 female) for dissemination on the power of state in Yeak Lorm and Pork Nhay Communes (Ratanakiri), Ya-Ang commune (Kampong Speu), Ansachambak (Pursat) and Bousra (Mondulkiri). There were 108 (77 female) participated. These coaching set out to review lessons, build confidence and ensure that they are able to lead meeting themselves. After these coaching the FPPs better understood the preparation process and felt more self – confidence for transferring their knowledge to others.

- 30 farmers (f: 22) participated in a training course on Sustainable Agriculture Technique (focusing on planting, chicken feeding, and natural fertilizer). They also learned about the theory of implementation.

- There were 22 people (f: 11) from Ansachambak and Kbal Trach communes, attended quarterly meeting that conducted by BCV for discussing on Model Vegetable Garden. 5 model farmers were selected to create these Model Vegetable gardens (with funding from BCV), and they develop articles that defined this process and grew vegetables.
Three days of Four Advocacy training sessions, were conducted by BCV team to 128 FPPs (74 female), after that these trainees developed 4 advocacy plans and suggested for BCV to help them (e.g. giving advice/ideas, materials like smart phones and cameras, trainings, and funding). In addition, they also wrote 4 fact sheet cases on issues impacting FPPs in Amleang, Ya Ang commune (Kampong Speu Province) Ansachambak, Krakor district (Pursat Province) and Pork Nhay commune, Oyadoav district (Ratanakiri Provinces). 

In additional tow-days training to focus on Gender and Female Empowerment with 25 community women attending. The training raised awareness of the gender concept, gender roles and ways to improve gender equality in family and social settings. In this session, they had discussed, shared experiences, linked to different theories, and reflected on the information. 100% of participants were satisfied with the topic and 87% understood the session. They see that it is important to respect one another in daily life, and to not discriminate. In addition, they see that it gender equality means more inclusivity in family/community decision-making.

Community Media

- In 2017, BCV selected film crew members who would shoot video documentaries of community issues, in order to advocate to stakeholders for intervention and solve their problems. There were 16 (f: 9) candidates, and 5 (f: 3) were selected. These film crew members were then given introductory training on film crew responsibilities
- Conducted 5 days training of 2 computer training sessions for 10 Community people, 5 in Yeak Lom, Ratanakiri Province and 5 in LCD Ansachambak, Krakor District, Pursat Provinces on how to used computer and sounds editing for producing radio spots.
- To build the capacity of Community Journalists (CJs), BCV provided 2 refresher trainings to 28 CJs from Kampong Chhnang, on the Data Collection tool. And 21 CJs (8 female) from Kam pot, Stoeung Treng, Ratanakiry, Preah Vihea, Odormeanchey Pursat for discussing and raised awareness on human rights bodies, use media tool for advocacy and develop advocacy strategy through media and post issues or concerns online activities. They also learned about writing articles based on human rights issues that will ultimately be posted online and final they practice developing advocacy plans.
- In early 2017, BCV – recruited a radio drama group in Busra, Mondulkiri province. The goal was to form a community radio group that would create media productions and broadcasts. 23 people attended (including youth and students). They applied to become candidates and completed a questionnaire form to show understanding of the radio group. 15 candidates were selected to be members of the group.
- BCV provided 2 coaching and mentoring sessions with 16 community media volunteers (CMV) (5 female) at the LCD center. BCV followed-up and coached them on media production, including radio spots, hot news, and drama. The topics were agriculture, natural resources, traditions/culture, peace/gender, and health/hot news.
- Regular Follow up and Coaching, mentoring community media Volunteers on radio productions in community radio center in Anchanrong commune (called: Community Develop Learning Center- CDLC) Kampong Chhnang Province and Ansachambak commune , Pursat Prvince (called Liberty for Community Development – LCD) and Jarai Community radio Center in Ratanakiri Province. BCV also help them to write proposal for getting funding from donors directly.
OBJECTIVE TWO – GRASSROOTS MOVEMENTS ARE WELL-NETWORKED AND WELL-COORDINATED

Activity Details:

Community Mobilizing

- BCV conducted two consultation meetings about the community advocacy plan in Boegn Touk commune, and to form committees at the commune level. Another topic of discussion was how to integrate the 3 villages to form a commune community fishery network. There were 95 (f: 31) participants.

- In 2017, around 36 community members (f: 16) in Ansachambak commune, Pursat Province met and discussed on how to follow-up with local authority on 110 hectares of community forest that the community wanted back for their animals land.

- For understanding issues and problems of community, BCV conducted 5 meetings with 368 (135 female) participated. These participants came from different Provinces, provided update information, and reflect on results or challenges and discussed their work plan.

- BCV collaborated with CWDCC and CEDT to conduct 2 workshops with 3 community fisheries (Boeung Touk, Kampong Samaki and Tranpang Sangke) to integrate and reflect community Strategy Plan and how to improve relationship among these 3 community fisheries and collaboration each other in the future. There were 150 (41 female) participants. A strategy for 3 community fisheries was developed and approved by the community fisheries committee. The committee amended some articles and authorized and community partners gave recommendations related to decision-making. They showed deep understanding of the process of community advocacy planning.

- The coordination meetings between BCV field staff and SOFDEC begun in quarterly meeting (January, June and Sep.) in order to share the information and discuss about advocacy plan on Water Issues with sugar company. However, it seems SOFDEC do not interest in Advocacy plan for demanding Provincial Governor to solve Water Conflict in Kb al Teuk commune, Teuk Phos District, Kampong Chhnang Province.

- In March, the FPPs 498 (286 females) people have participated in the campaign including Teuk Phos district governor, chief of district police, commune chiefs, and community people. The campaign began by rally of about 15 mini-truck (េយន្ត) and many of motorcycles carried banners of slogan of the 9 points for promoting Commune-Sangkat Security Policy, including 1) No illegal gambling and weapon use, 2) No illegal produce and use of addict drug, 3) No traffic accident, 4) No robbery, 5) No gangster, 6) No women and children trafficking and no domestic violence, 7) No accident of mining, 8) Have effective disaster responsive plan, and 9) No illegal check point. After the rally, everyone gathered in a pagoda for public forum. During the forum, the FPPs and CJs, have performed a traditional dancing, role-play, sing a song and poem in reflecting to the current issues in their communes.

- BCV conducted 7 times for community exchange visit, the 1st to Tropeang Krrol village, Salavisey commune, Brasatbalang district, Kampong Thom province with 24 focal point persons. The exchange visit aims is to give the chance for community representatives from other provinces to learn on Community mobilizing/Organizing, advocacy approach to protect natural resources and the ways to solve the problems in community, how to organize self-help group, have food security in community and methods to manage and lead the community by themselves. In the 2nd to LCD in Ansachambak commune, Kroko district, Pursat province. There were 18 communities (8 female) from Kampot and Oddormeanchey Provinces and 25 communities in Ansachambak. The main objectives of this visit were:
To allow community representatives to share and learn about mobilizing, advocacy, and management.

To share and learn about preparing important documents related to CBO/radio station recognition from the commune authority.

To share and learn about the community radio program, along with how to collect and produce community media (including social media content).

To build confidence and improve the relationships between BCV and its target communities.

And other 4 times went to visit Eco-tourist place Khos Trong (Kratie), community forest Chambork hoh (Preah Vihea), community Thmor Thom (Sihaknok vill) and community Dak Dam in Mondulkiri Province. There were 210 FPPs who are peacebuilders (included with LAs). During these visits, the communities shared their problems, community organizing skills, and community responsibility and organization. In addition, the community radio volunteers discussed collecting community media (including interviewing) and shared challenges. CJs who received smart phones from BCV discussed on social media activities. Following these visits, BCV conducted a reflection meeting with communities from other provinces and found the following:

- They now know how to organizing and manage their communities (including, advocate, form structures, and develop work plans and networks). And how to solve their problems.
- They know how to prepare important CBO documents, and how to register for community radio.
- They have improved self-confidence and commitment to work for their community.

Community Media

- BCV trained 55 FPP (f: 19) on media. These people were from 12 communities in the target area (Mondulkiri, Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Kratie, Preah Vihea, and Kampong Thom). This group consists of 19 community journalists (f: 4), 31 radio producers (f: 12), and 5 film crew members (3 female).

- Provided coaching and follow up 39 CJs that have been active in posting and sharing information by their Facebook account or linked. They have posted frequently, shared relevant information to community activities, issues and development. In total for 2017, there were 1986 articles posted related to trainings, workshop, patrolling, accident, meeting with Local authorities...etc.

- Regular Follow up and Coaching, mentoring community media Volunteers on radio productions in community radio center in Anchanrong commune (called: Community Develop Learning Center- CDLC) Kampong Chhnang Province and Ansachambak commune, Pursat Province (called Liberty Community Center – LCD) and Jarai community Radio Center and also help them to write proposal for getting funding from donors directly.

OBJECTIVE THREE – DEMOCRATIC SPACES ARE MAINTAINED FOR COMMUNITIES

Activity Details:

Community Mobilizing
• Each month, BCV encouraged and supported 129 FPPs (24 female) to join the monthly commune council meeting, they are from Melom commune, Toul Khpos, Chieb, and Kbal Teuk communes in Kampong Chhnang Province an Ansachambak and Kbal Trach communes in Pursat Provinces, Boeung Touk commune in Kampong Chhnang Province, Pork Nhay commune and Yeak Lom Commune in Ratanakiri Province.

• In Chieb commune where 498 people (286 females) participated including Communities have conducted campaign to promote Commune-Sangkat Security Policy district governor, chief of district police, commune chief, village chief, FPPs, CJs, and villagers.

• BCV team encouraged and supported the FPPs in Chieb commune to conduct 2 dialogues meeting with commune chief. The first dialogue was to follow-up on water issue (Stoeng Chhrieve)

• in Kbal Teuk, Chieb, and Toul Khpos commune. As the result from discussion, the commune chief from Kbal Teuk has encouraged the community people who have affected by the issues filling a complaint to district to push for action. This is a good sign of positive collaboration from local authority. For the second dialogue, the FPPs and CJs have discussed with Chieb commune chief about the planning for campaign to promote Commune-Sangkat Security Policy. Moreover, the FPPs that got training from BCV team on Peacebuilding and Conflict Transformation (CT) have organized 49 of activities striving for equality and non-violence taken up based on their own initiative. For example, 49 awareness workshop on peacebuilding have been conducted to community people in their villages with approximately 50 participants in each workshop. Based on observation, the community who participated in the awareness workshop on peacebuilding and CT expressed that their knowledge was increased.

**Community Media**

• BCV supported LCD’s committee to submit a request letter to the Ministry of Information for a community radio license. In April 2017, they got license for operating this radio center.

• BCV supported 5 CJs from Ansachambak commune, Pursat province who were active in posting and sharing information on Facebook. These CJ post frequently and share information relevant to community activity issues and development.

• One per year, Conducted Photos contest in Phnom Penh at Bophana Center for 20 days to provide a chance for Indigenous people and Non-indigenous people to raise their concerns/issues to audiences for educating students and the willing bodies that had so much interest in the community activities and the problems they faced. There were showed 35 photos’ issues. Moreover, we had conducted a National Media Forum one time for 138 community media volunteers participants (38 female): They were from Uodor Mean Chey, Pursat, Kampong Chhang, Kampot, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Kratie, Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri and Preah Vihea provinces, to share experiences, success in their community media performing production by successful communities. Reflect on their activities and media production that they posted and increase in Communities attention towards media systems, gathering all challenges from them relevant to their media and discussion for developing strategic plan for future activities.

• BCV staff traveled to join the community meeting at CDLC, Anchangrong commune Boribo District, Kampong Chhnang Province and the LCD in Ansachambak commune, Kroko district, Pursat province in order to receive updates on issues and activities and discuss community radio registration. There were 29 (21 female) participants for discussing on:
  o forest and land issues
- Collaborate with local authority to patrol community forest for illegal activity
- Report online about community activities in order to follow up with local authority.

And also met with FPPs in Mondulkiri and Kampong Thom Provinces to follow up their activities

- In Dak Dam commune, Mondulkiri province, the community complained to the Megafirst Company about destruction of spiritual land. On 25 February 2017 the company agreed to meet and negotiate with the community (Megafirst requested 9,447 hectares of ELCs land in 2013, which was disputed by communities in Busra and Dak Dam commune. They protested in 2016 until January 2017) and February 2017, and ultimately the government responded by stating that the company had not fully been authorized, and that they could not develop the land until they received a full license.

- In February 2017, community in Dang Kambet commune, Kampong Thom province sent a complaint letter to the Sandan forest administration officer about illegal logging in the community forest. Then, 25 community members were called by forest administration officer for meeting with them, they met with the forest Administration officer to discuss on forest protection strategies plan.

OBJECTIVE FOUR – SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITIES IS MAXIMIZED THROUGH ENHANCED COLLABORATION WITH CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERS AND OTHER KEY PARTNERSHIPS

Activity Details:

Community Mobilizing

- The LCD’s income for the year 2017 was 3,861,900 riels and 100 USD, which it received from rental costs of other groups (they used its space for meetings/trainings), contributions from committee members/BCV/other NGOs, and media productions. Its expenses for the 2017 totaled 3,101,300 riels and 100 USD, for water, electricity, printing documents, transportation costs, interviewing costs, phone cards, and kitchen construction. And the remaining money in the bank in the Account Name of LCD. Now their income in their bank account is USD 1,277.07 and 501,800 Riels (included with the income 2016) and cash in hand is 60,000 riels. And the CDLC earned money around USD 1426.30 and now this money is in the CDLC bank account.

- Moreover, the Jarai community radio in Loom village, Pork Nhay commune, Oyadaw district, Ratanakiri Province had contributed their own money to buy a land for this center in October 2017, and has re-build new center by internal financing resource and labor. And they got to renew the license for operating this center with Ratanakiri Provincial Department of Information in July 2017. It is the first Indigenous people that registered a Jarai Community Radio Center in Ratanakiri province and are capable to produce radio spots, operating and broadcasts by themselves, in Cambodia.

- BCV is working in Busra and Dak Dam to research case studies on the Megafirst Company that is operating there. Once complete, BCV will call NGOs partners in the Mondulkiri network to meet and discuss the issue.

- BCV trained 55 FPP (f: 19) on media. These people were from 12 communities in the target area (Mondulkiri, Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Kratie, Preah Vihea, and Kampong Thom). This group consists of 19 community journalists (f: 4), 31 radio producers (f: 12), and 5 film crew members (f: 3).

- Recently in (December 2017), the CDLC proposal were selected and got a good news from donor CCSS (EWMI) that this proposal is successful. So this center will get some support on capacity building and materials for 24 months . The 352 radio spots were produced by Media
Volunteers of this group. These radio products covered five topic: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Traditions/culture, Peace/Gender and Health/hot new. And they had produced 10 radio talked show (8 among these radio talked show were directly broadcast).

OBJECTIVE FIVE – BUILDING COMMUNITY VOICES IS AN EFFECTIVE ROLE MODEL FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

Activity Details:

- BCV listened and responded to community needs, building up willingness to own their issues. BCV also implemented a transparency mechanism, including helping them understand BCV’s rates to support the community.

- BCV conducts discussion meetings with communities, closely monitoring and continuously supporting those that it has a relationship with. Staff often travel to these communities to follow up on their progress, answer questions, and assess past activities in order to help community or FPPs be more efficient and productive in the future.

- For 2017, BCV discussed and revised some policies such as: Complaint mechanism, Environment working place, and conflict of interest policies. These policies approved by BCV Board.

- Regular quarterly meeting with BCV Board for updating the BCV activities, Funding situation and challenges. The BCV have 5 board members, 3 are in Cambodia and 2 are in Canada and USA. And they are active for these meetings through by Skype meeting.

KEY RESULTS:

The FPPs now better understands the principal of training, facilitation approach, document preparation and are able to develop session plan and budget plan including the methodologies. They have planned to conduct dissemination at the grassroots level and participated with communal monthly meeting to advocacy for solving their problem:

- After the Consultation Meetings on Challenges and Needs of Community, the participants developed a Work Plan 2017 for implementing by themselves as the follows:
  
  - The community in Ansachambak met and discussed at LCD and prioritized 4 issues among those raised. These included the issue of the Chinese company blocking 4 canals, 1 stream, 15 paths; the issue of ELCs. The Communities have created and developed activity plans for 2017 to solve these issues.
  
  - After many meetings in Kg. Speu, the communities developed their activity plan based on issues including company road blocks, Ousya dam, human rights abuse, domestic violence, water pollution, and migration.
  
  - After the meeting in Ratanakiri, the communities developed their activity plans based on issues including border conflicts, illegal logging, gang activity, domestic violence, and farming difficulty.

- After trainings, participants were well understanding on the meaning and elements of the state, the structure of Cambodian government, the process of law, the court system, and the duties/responsibilities of Government. And 8 communities made their plan to disseminate knowledge to their communities. There were 228 (91 female) participated.

- The IPs and non-indigenous FPPs better understood the preparation process and felt more self-confidence. They organized 4 meetings after the training to share knowledge to 5 villages in Yak Lorm commune, with 68 (59 female) participants. In Ansachambak commune, there were 170 (68 female) participated.
• The communities better understand advocacy strategy, including who to lobby and how to work with social media.

• Villagers in Kampong Cham commune met every month with local authority to give input on the commune council plan. In 2 of these meetings they gave input on forest protection.

• On March, 2017, in Prey Lang forest, about 80 people (f: 30) joined together to protect the forest, including our communities in Dang Kambet commune and San Dan commune, armed forces, admin officials, environment officials, and monks.

• In 2017, 70 people (f: 40) in Dang Kambet commune, Kg. Thom province joined a campaign with authority there to protect the community forest. They went around to other villages to tell people about forest protection, expanding their networks. In addition, they went to the forest to ordain the trees and make them sacred in order to protect them.

KEY OUTCOMES:

• After involving and got many trainings from BCV and consultation meetings, 10 FPPs (f: 5) were nominated to be the commune committee. These positions included community leaders, commune receptionist, and finance worker (Kampong Chhang and Kampot Provinces).

• In Ansachambak, Krakor district, Pursat Province, 8 paths were re-linking and reconstructed, one stream was reopened, the community was given 5 hectares of land for traditional events (pagoda), and 50 hectares of land for 12 families, but it does not yet have a land title. The commune then sent a letter asking for another 2700 hectares as well as higher quality paths in their village (though they eventually were willing to accept 770 hectares), and the provincial governor planned to discuss giving more land (around 2700 hectares) to community.

• In addition, several committee members were changed their behavior (before they were not active to involve), and the members planned to conduct a fundraising among their villagers in Ansachambak commune to set up radio antenna in LCD.

• Media volunteers are showing a high commitment, with improvements in both quantity and quality of products, as well as increased time spent with community involvement (e.g. patrolling, advocacy activities). And they showed understanding of what BCV is and the benefits of the radio programs. There are willing to run the community radio in their communes.

• For LCD in Pursat Province, we found that they had increased capacity to produce radio spots and drama, total productions in for this year is 304 spots. And broadcasted 168 spots with private radio in Pursat, this radio called Bopha radio, moreover in April 2017, the LCD get silence from ministry of information for operation and broadcast this radio by themselves. For this year CDLC in Kampong Chhnang Provinces have increased their capacity and produced 352 Radio Spots and 14 Radio Talked Show. And for Jaray community radio center, they produced 141 radio program spots. The 2 community radio centers (CDLC and LCD) among 3, have broadcasted their production through Provincial Private Radio in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat Provinces.

• The peacebuilding concept is also mainstreaming into 24 radio sport programs broadcasted from provincial radio station for awareness to wider community people in all target communes and also other areas where coverage by the radio. During this period, the community information and issues also disseminated through social media (Facebook) by 33 CJs in target villages, Kampong Chhnang Province. At least, 1986 news articles about community activities, social issues, health issues… etc. have been posted and shared on Community Peacebuilder Facebook page. One official claims reflecting the interests of Water Conflict have made and
accepted by Kampong Chhnang Province Official and The Department of Water Management and Meteorology through filling documents for complaint

- LCD committee cooperated with community forest committee to patrol in the forest, during the patrol the communities arrested 2 tractors and 11 people and fined them to pay 2,000,000 riel and 18 pieces of woods were confiscated and kept in police custody.

- For the 2017, The LCD has earned money amount 1277 USD and 501,800riels. This money is in the LCD’s bank account. And the CDLC earned money amount USD 1426.30 and keep in the CDLC’s bank account. Moreover Jaray Community radio center in Ratanakiri had contribute their internal money to buy a small piece of Land and re-build their Jaray community radio center in this new land in October 2017. And their villagers of these radio centers get more information and understand the benefits from these radio centers, and now they have changed the behavior to involve with these center more than before.

- 4 peacebuilders networks from 4 communes in Toek Poh and boribo districts came together to develop a strategy plan to help each other, planning to join the larger Peacebuilder network that covers 24 provinces. They can also access the Peacebuilder Facebook page to contribute to the larger network.

- In December 2017, the CDLC proposal were selected and got a good news from donor CCSS (EWMI) that this proposal is successful. So this center will get some support on capacity building and materials for 24 months. The 352 radio spots were produced by Media Volunteers of this group. These radio products covered five topic: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Traditions/culture, Peace/Gender and Health/hot new. And they had produced 10 radio talked show (8 among these radio talked show were directly broadcast).

- At least 60 % of CJs are active on social media, with posting 1986 articles on community issues plans, natural resources public services, land disputes, illegal logging and achievements. Many people follow and like the “Peacebuilder Network” page, using it to gain information

- In Pulu village, Busra commune, Mondulkiri province, villagers have more ability to control their land/natural resources. The community members protested and posted online about social land concessions that limited their land. The district governor called for a meeting on 10 March 2017 to discuss the issue, and eventually agreed to give 600 hectares back to the IPs community (Pulu)

- LCD committee attended meetings with commune council on commune investment plan (CIP) and raised the benefits of community radio and also demanded 2700hectar for land rice and requested land for animals. These ideas were input in CIP plan into action.

- After the 10 trainings on Organization skills, FPPs were able to develop their own work plans for implement advocating on land issues and illegal logging. 5 communities from 4 provinces gave input to demand amendments to the draft agricultural law. And some areas, FPPs have good collaboration with Local authorities.

**Challenges and Lessons Learned**

BCV has reflected on past experiences to collect lessons learned which will influence future work. Some of these lessons include the following:

**Community media** has become a larger focus for BCV. This has been a success for BCV, as community media is important for sharing information to stakeholders. For example: CJs, film Crew and community radio groups have expressed gratitude to BCV for supporting them to develop their radio programs,
with some currently in the registration process. Many communities have requested to have equipment for community media (smartphone, camera and community radio, along with media equipment). BCV will assess the strategy that will be most fieldly appropriate. Overall, social media has been shown to help communities become stronger and have improved solidarity.

The new media volunteer group formed in March 2017, with 19 (Tompuon ethnic group) members, have two teams (radio team and community journalist team in Yeak Lom, Ratanakiri Province). The main role of them is to collect information, issues from people in community, write case studies, and send articles to authority for getting responses and follow up in the monthly meetings with local authority, then they posted 299 articles in social media.

Jaray community radio in Loom village, Pork Nhoy commune, Oyadaw district, Ratanakiri Province has re-build new center by internal financing resource and labor. And they got to re-new the license for operating this center with Ratanakiri Provincial Department of Information in July 2017. It is the first Indigenous people that registered a Jaray Community Radio Center in Ratanakiri province and are capable to produce radio spots, operating and broadcasts by themselves, in Cambodia.

Community member involvement has challenged the progress of our advocacy plan. Sometimes, livelihood situations of target communities makes it difficult for them to fully involve themselves in BCV activities. If there is a job shortage, or community members must travel for work, they are unable to commit fully to the FPPs role. Additionally, sometimes the lives of community representatives make it hard to continue with advocacy. For example, in Anchangrung commune, the Community Media Volunteer (CMV) participation decreased over the course of the training period as members went to tend to family issues or farm work. This has made it difficult to build capacity of people over a long time frame, as it have had a mixed reaction to our work. Some have appreciated receiving information about our activities and say that community radio makes the work of commune councilors easier. Others are nervous that communities are discussing hot and controversial issues and posting them online, and they worry that it will bring trouble to them. The recent Law of Associations and NGOs has worsened this, as local authorities (LAs) are involved in enforcing the law, which has impacts on the freedom of NGOs and communities in Cambodia. From our experiences, we have learned that it is important to invite local authorities to participate fully in all of our activities at every opportunity. For example, in Kampong Chhnang (the CIPLIP project) and Pursat (the Local Right Program) uses this approach, and has contributed to a better and more transparent relationship between BCV, community members, and authorities. BCV has found that improvements like this allow for more sustainable community advocacy disrupts training progress. BCV will be aware of the needs of community representatives in the future, so that they can choose members differently and have fewer delays in the training process.

Women face cultural barriers to participating in public activities and BCV projects. Many stay home to take care of household work and children. In some cases, their husbands discourage them from taking a visible or active role in the community. BCV will strive to understand how disadvantages of different types interact to reduce opportunities to speak out and be heard. Building Community Voices makes a special effort to bring forward the voices of people who are socially excluded and disadvantaged and continues to strive towards more gender mainstreaming in our activities or bring voiceless people to be heard by stakeholder inside or outside the country.

Our project staff found it a bit challenging to implement the activities to complete as schedule because most of the community members have participated in the project do not have much time to implement the activities as they have their core activities to do such as farming, working at a garment factory, fishing, and study. In order to deal with this problem it requires project staff be flexible so to shift most of the activity implementation on Saturday and Sunday instead. Moreover, if we have additional
development project like agriculture, chicken and pig raising ...etc to work together it would be good and they will fully participate.

BCV found that working with government officials at sub-national level is hard to get support or cooperation. They strictly review all BCV’s documents to make sure compliance to LANGO and other requirements. BCV needs to strengthen staff and community advocacy skills and to conduct regularly follow-up and monitor the project implementation.

Building a good relationship with local authority from village to provincial levels is essential for our work as an NGO in this country. It does not matter how strong the organization is, what type of program/project implementation on (advocacy or livelihood), the CSO will take long time to get its requests approval.

**Conclusion**

Systemic issues that impact Cambodians are difficult to address. When equipped with the advocacy tools, however, Cambodians are more able to demand their rights and protect their land and natural resources for the next generation.

In 2017, BCV used method of human right based approach by trained FPPs, CJs, Film Crew and community radio volunteer groups with different skills and encourage them to work together. They had gained confidence and ownership and are able to conduct outreach and facilitated meetings for discussing and sharing information to each other, wrote petition for submitting to LAs for demanding to solve their issues/ problems such as : In as LCD, Ansachambak commune, Pursat Province, community wrote petition to submit to LAs and follow up many times, then LAs solved some problems : provided 5 hectares of land for Pagoda, 50 hectares of land for contribution to 12 families, 8 road re-linking ( before company blocked), one channel re-opened. In Lom Village Pok Hnai commune, Oyadoaw district, Ratanakiri Province, 81 Indigenous people submitted complaint files to LAs for demanding land from 11 families from outside area who take IPs community Land. When the community have confident they can discuss issues and able to negotiate with Local Authorities (LAs) for solving their problems,

BCV has been working to promote empowerment and capacity building to indigenous people, through many trainings/ meetings/ workshops and consulting, people understood about their rights and obligation to duty-barer, to protect and fulfil to each other. Up to the media volunteer group was formed and they have integrated plan with local authority in buildup cooperation and collaborating to promote community indigenous people rights to get public services and protect their community natural resources.
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