



SECURING COMMUNITY LAND RIGHTS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN RATANAKIRI PROVINCE, CAMBODIA



FINAL REPORT – ANNEX 1 (LOGFRAME)

for submission to the Happel Stiftung
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Welthungerhilfe Project No. KHM 1055-16

Impact: Improve quality of life of indigenous people by claiming rights to communal land tenure.		
Outcome: Indigenous people of Ratanakiri province are able to claim their rights to communal land titles and to implement sustainable agricultural land use in order to achieve improved food security.		
Indicators		
Baseline Value	Target Value	Actual Value by End of the Project
Output 1: The inhabitants of 20 communities have safe and fair access to land (collective land title, CLT – Communal Land Titling), which supports their livelihoods.		
One community with a total of 355 indigenous people (183 women) have rights to their land.	3,575 women and 3,560 men have official rights to land, which are legally recognized and documented and which are perceived by them as being safe. 90% of the people belong to marginalized groups.	72% achieved: 2,515 women and 2,627 men (5,142 persons) from 12 communities have official rights to land (IPM), which are legally recognized and documented and which are perceived by them as being safe. 100% of the people belong to indigenous communities and therefore marginalised groups. See line below explanations for deviation.
4 communities have a self-identification certificate, 3 communities have obtained legal entity status, 1 community has obtained IPM	20 interim land titles (IPM = Interim Protective Measure), of which 7 are already in process and 13 will be started newly, have been assigned to	60% achieved: 12 indigenous communities have IPM (7 communities obtained their IPM through the provincial authorities and 5 communities submitted their applications to the provincial governor).

	20 indigenous communities as a legal protective measure.	5 communities still have to resolve boundary conflicts and 2 communities have not received full support yet due to the time consumed by the support to the other communities.
Output 2: Effective land use is ensured in the 20 communities in order to enable adequate yield improvement on staple foods.		
The average monthly household income is KHR 344.000 (USD 86), (Baseline survey September 2016)	The income of 600 small-scale farmer families is increased by 40 percent.	Over-achieved: 654 smallholder families increased their monthly income by 48%. Endline survey (December 2019): 127.22 USD average monthly household income per family. Main reason given for this increase: selling of surplus agriculture produce at the market. 54 additional farmers were included without budgetary implications due to greater interest from communities to participate.
89% of target small-scale farmers are cultivating rice using traditional methods and not using Systematic Rice Intensification techniques. 13.5% of target small-scale farmers are able to apply home gardening and vegetable cultivation.	600 small-scale farmers use improved agricultural techniques in order to increase the yields of staple food by 60% on the available land.	Over-achieved: 654 small-scale farmers use improved agricultural techniques, including: a) 433 out of 654 farmers apply improved vegetable cultivation techniques; b) 367 out of 654 farmers apply improved chicken raising techniques; c) 482 out of 654 farmers apply the System of Rice Intensification, d) 419 out of 654 farmers apply improved cashew cultivation techniques. From these four groups of staple food, the average yield increased by 61%, with rice and vegetable yields having increased the most. Fewer increases in cashew yields. Endline survey: 3,011 kg per farmer per year.

Baseline of staple food production: 1,867 kg per farmer per year.		The baseline and endline surveys considered vegetable, rice and cashew nut cultivation as well as chicken rearing. See explanation for additional 54 farmers in line above.
29% of 600 small-scale farmers are a member of savings groups. 62% of existing savings groups were assessed as functioning poorly.	16 saving groups have been established and will have created own operational plans at the end of the project in order to increase assets of the 600 small-scale farmers.	Over-achieved: 22 saving groups with 389 members (265 females, 68%) were established with an operational plan. The current total savings fund is 314,480,800 KHR (78,620 USD) and 630 small-scale farmers benefitted from credits. The repayment rate is 100%.
Output 3: Due to improved knowledge, making use and enforcement of their rights, indigenous people of the 20 communities are empowered to defend their livelihoods more effectively against external actors.		
61% of respondents involved in the project state that they had no knowledge of indigenous rights and 39% had heard the term but knowledge was limited.	Representatives from 20 indigenous communities (rights holders) show improved knowledge by 60% (pre-/post- tests) regarding their rights and their enforcement with government departments, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders.	Over-achieved: 302 community leaders (31 women, 10%) from 20 target villages have improved their knowledge on laws related to land and natural resource management, community management and leadership, advocacy, a rights-based approach, and conflict resolution management by 75% (pre and post-test conducted via interview).
44% of baseline respondents had attended a public forum organised by the commune or district on any issue.	28 public forums on the topic "Improving cooperation" are organized and accompanied medially.	Over-achieved: 32 public forums at both communal and district level conducted with 2,456 community representatives and members (645 women, 26%). Several of these events were covered by the local and provincial TV channels Ratanikiri Television and SEATV (they do not have an online archive). See footnote for other media coverage available online ¹ .
95% of farmers had not heard of the Farmer and Nature Net (FNN) and no	16 farmers groups (320 smallholder families) are integrated into the FNN.	The FNN having changed strategy, farmers were linked with the Cambodia Organic Producer Association (COPA) instead.

¹ A selection of media coverage from the events in Khmer language can be found here: [Grand News Asia](#), [Fresh News Asia](#), [District Administration Coverage](#).

farmers belonged to this or a similar network, respectively.		Farmers groups linked with COPA: 16 (100%), 170 smallholder families (53%) met COPA and now participate in events and gain information form the association. By the end of the project, 32 farmers from 16 farmers groups were selling produce directly through COPA.
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