



COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL
AWARENESS FLIPCHART
FACILITATION GUIDE



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បោះពុម្ពដោយអង្គការ ការអប់រំស្តីពីការរស់នៅជាមួយបរិស្ថាន (Live & Learn) និងអង្គការ WWF Greater Mekong-កម្ពុជា

អង្គការ ការអប់រំស្តីពីការរស់នៅជាមួយបរិស្ថាន : ផ្ទះលេខ ៣៦៤ មហាវិថីព្រះមុនីវង្ស សង្កាត់ផ្សារដើមថ្កូវ ខណ្ឌចំការមន ក្រុងភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ 91 ទូរសព្ទ 855 23 224 053 អ៊ីម៉ែល:livelearn@online.com.kh គេហទំព័រ http://www.idea.org.au/liveandlearn/

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ការចេញផ្សាយនេះគឺជាផ្នែកមួយនៃគម្រោងគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានបឹងទន្លេសាប (TSEMP) និងយុទ្ធនាការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងអប់រំបរិស្ថានថ្នាក់ជាតិ (NEEAC)

ចុះកិច្ចសន្យាដោយ ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន

ផ្តល់ថវិកាដោយធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី (Loan 1939 CAM(SF))

រៀបរៀងដោយ : គាត ប៊ុនថាន ជេឌី ស្ថិត មី រៀល ហាវៃ ត្រីស ត្រីនរុង អាសិច ស្វីរិនសាន់ និង ខារិន យ៉ុង
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សេចក្តីបញ្ជាក់ : ឯកសារអប់រំបរិស្ថាននេះត្រូវបានរៀបចំដោយទីប្រឹក្សា (Live & Learn និង WWF) សំរាប់ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន (MoE) ។

សេចក្តីថ្លែងអំណរគុណ : យើងខ្ញុំសូមថ្លែងអំណរគុណដល់បណ្តាអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធដារច្រើនដែលបានចូលរួមផ្តល់ជាចំណេះដឹង បទពិសោធន៍ និងពេលវេលានៅក្នុងការជួយបង្កើតជាអត្ថបទសំរាប់ផ្ទាំងផ្តល់រូបភាពនេះ ។ យើងខ្ញុំក៏សូមថ្លែងអំណរគុណយ៉ាងជ្រាលជ្រៅចំពោះស្មារតីនៃកិច្ចសហការពីអង្គការនានានៅក្នុងការបង្កើតផ្ទាំងផ្តល់រូបភាពនេះ ។ យើងឃើញថាការងារនេះអាចបង្ហាញពីសារៈសំខាន់នៃកិច្ចសហការគ្នានៅក្នុងការធានាទៅកាន់គោលបំណងរួមនៃ ការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រកបដោយចីរភាព ។

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CONTENTS



INTRODUCTION	4
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION	4
What is Community Mobilization?	4
Community Participation	5
Facilitation and Community Mobilization	6
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS FLIPCHART	7
Approach	7
Modules	7
Facilitation	10
Activities	11
Action	11
Flipchart Testing & Adaptation	11
EVALUATION FORM	12
SELF ASSESSMENT	13
REFERENCES	14
NGO LISTING	15
GLOSSARY	15

INTRODUCTION

The material in this guide has been prepared to assist you as a facilitator in delivering the environmental awareness flipchart to the community. Read it thoroughly and use it in whatever way you think will work best for you and the community.

This facilitators' guide accompanies the flipchart to give more details on the process for setting up, organising and holding an effective group meeting. You should also read and familiarize yourself with the entire flipchart prior to using it.

In some cases an external input can catalyze the community to mobilize on a particular issue. In this case we are seeking to use facilitation of the Community Environmental Awareness Flipchart to catalyze community action on environmental issues. The flipchart is used as a tool to assist the community to mobilize into action.

Many of the skills, resources and approaches for community facilitation are skills many of you will have already been developing; some may have some formal training in these skills.

These guidelines serve as a step toward, or a refresher for those who wish to work with the community. They are a broad guide and not a specific 'how to' manual as it is considered that each community should be treated differently. Issues and challenges facing one community may not be the same as those in another. So the guide simply highlights basic opportunities for community facilitation – the guide is designed to be adapted.

This is just a guide to encourage approaches that may be useful and help to explain how the flipchart has been developed.

This document seeks to be as simple as possible and is designed to encourage relevant government and organizational staff in making the important steps toward effective facilitation of the Community Environmental Awareness Flipchart. We hope that this information is useful.



COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION

What is Community Mobilization?

In order to understand community mobilization you must first have a sense of what community is. You need to know as much as possible about the social, environmental & cultural aspects of the community. This shouldn't just be facts – a community is how these aspects are linked.

You will learn that a community is not merely a collection of individuals, but a system that transcends those individuals. As a system it has various dimensions, technological, economic, political, institutional, ideological and perceptual. People come in and go out of the community, by birth, death and migration, yet the system persists. And it is always changing. (Bartle 1999)

Community mobilization is the process of bringing together members of a community and empowering them to address common concerns and problems. That is the community mobilizes into action in response to an issue. Community mobilization is important because the most sustainable solution to any community problem is for the community to have the skills to solve the problem. The participation of people in the solution to their problems is one of the most effective ways to not only deal with issues but also important in reducing the problems from repeating themselves.

Governments worldwide are working to develop new laws and approaches for strengthening environmental management...these efforts focus on improving public participation in government decision-making, increasing transparency and open access to information, and providing greater access to justice in the enforcement of governance requirements (Ingle & Halimi, 2006). Most significantly Governments are realizing that they need to work closely with communities do better deal with the increasing complex issues of environmental management.

Empirical evidence on effective environmental solutions globally strongly supports the conclusion that purely top-down, hierarchical approaches do not produce sustainable results. (Brinkerhoff and Crosby, 2002). Community engagement encourages citizens to be proactive in their attempts to resolve environmental challenges.

Community Participation

Community participation in environmental management includes a range of approaches, such as citizen monitoring of environmental pollution, citizen participation in local planning and resource restoration efforts known as "community based environmental management" (CBEM).

Unlike traditional centralized environmental management, which often neglects the political and social dimensions of environmental issues, once it is accepted that the local communities are the major stakeholders in environmental management the decision-making process starts to become more practical and less political: as it is led by the people who are most affected and know the complexity of their issues.

Participation is highlighted as being integral to the success of community development. The many definitions and levels of participation can make the concept confusing. Ultimately the definitions can broadly be summarised to highlight the issues of involvement and power as being principles of participation. The type or level of participation used may vary during the course of an activity or project; some parts may be decision-making or citizen control whereas others may be manipulation or simply informing. The theories of participation, such as its importance in development and empowerment, have been utilized in practical applications of participation. These applications have continued to evolve thereby creating new participatory approaches. Ultimately it is hoped that practical applications to full participation will help make sustainable development more successful and indirectly empower people.

The IUCN et al emphasise that; "Community participation helps ensure that decisions are sound and all parties will support them," (1991, p60). It is facilitated by:

- Conducting consultations where the people are;
- Working with traditional leaders, and the full range of community groups and organisations;
- Ensuring that the scope of consultation is appropriate to the decision being made;
- Limiting the number of management and consultative bodies to which communities have to relate;
- Giving communities and other interested parties adequate, readily intelligible information and enough time to consider it, contribute to proposals themselves and respond to invitations to consult;
- Ensuring that consultations are in a culturally acceptable form. For example, indigenous people with a tradition of decision-making by communal discussion should not be expected to respond with a written submission from one representative. If indigenous consultation measures exist they should be used;
- Ensuring that the timing of consultation is right. Consultation must not take place so early that no useful information is available, or so late that all people can do is react or object to detailed proposals.

The author Sharp states some important points to consider for practical participation;

- Local organisations are the bedrock of any participatory development process
- Participatory systems work best at a community level
- Participation in public affairs costs them time and effort
- The majority of citizens will only participate on a given issue when it directly effects their personal interests or seriously affronts their sense of justice.

Facilitation and Community Mobilization

Facilitation plays a critical role in catalysing community mobilization. A skilled facilitator is able to make the process easier for the community, thereby increasing their motivation to act.

IUCN (1995, p5) emphasise the importance of planning for facilitation, and highlight 10 points for effective communication, which include defining of the: Area; issues; role and objectives; target groups; modes of communication; message; means and constraints; strategy and format, planning; and evaluation.

A facilitator has many skills combined in one approach: when speaking they avoid preaching, lecturing and making speeches, while ensuring information is accurate and interesting to the listener, significantly they avoid leading and biasing the community. They sometimes take a more active role by stimulating debate and using participatory tools to increase involvement, at other times they take a more passive role letting the community lead the ideas and decision-making process.

Good facilitation will also assist us in not only getting good data and gaining better rapport with the community most importantly it will help to empower the community to act. Here are a few hints for the facilitators:

1. Be clear on what you expect from the participants and let them know how you will conduct the research (a simple outline) and ground rules for the research eg no interruption or domination.
2. Be prepared and respect peoples' time. Make sure you are prepared and have all the materials ready.
3. Do no attempt to note-take whilst facilitating. Note taking is a separate job.
4. Use visual aids and examples where-ever possible.
5. It is better not pay people to participate but rather to explain how they will benefit.
6. The main group should not exceed 20 people, and for specific group activities then smaller groups of 5-8 can promote.
7. During discussion place people in a circle (on the floor, beach or chairs) this allows people to better look at and interact with each other.
8. Often strong characters will dominate the discussion. If you have a strong character in the group direct your focus on the quiet persons and allow for their participation.
9. Conflict and disagreement is okay as long as it is non—personal and direct at the issue at hand.
10. Always keep the (Research) Questions in mind.

Guidelines for facilitating group discussions (from IIRR 1998).

- Always begin by introducing the facilitator and participants;
- Start the session with a cultural ritual or prayer if appropriate for the group;
- Make sure the language used is understood by participants or use a translator;
- Start the session by explaining the objectives, describing the agenda or activities, and identifying the desired outcome;
- Explain the process the group will go through, the roles of the participants, and the expected timeframe;
- Have someone besides the facilitator document the discussion and outputs in meeting minutes and give a copy to the group;
- Always include the names of participants and date on any output;
- Be resourceful and creative and use interesting audio-visual aids;
- Be sensitive to participants needs; take breaks when needed; allow for the agenda to change if other important issues are raised;
- Choose an appropriate time and place for the community to participate;
- Do not rush the participants; work at their speed;
- Encourage participation by all; control participants who dominate the group;

-
- Listen carefully to participants and do not interrupt;
 - Settle disagreements through dialogue and consensus-building; exhaust all arguments until a resolution is reached; and
 - Be gender and culture sensitive and create an environment of respect.

The following have been identified as being necessary functions for a facilitator:

- Sustain or create interest and mobilize people.
- Create a comfortable and open learning environment
- Understand and explore participants' problems and priorities
- Identify and organize learning opportunities for participants' outside their context;
- Facilitate dialogue and participatory group decision-making to promote mutual understanding.
- Build participants' confidence in experimenting, reflecting and learning from this process.
- Provide assistance for solving problems

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS FLIPCHART

Approach

The Community Environmental Awareness Flipchart (CEAF) has been planned as a specific environmental education approach. The goal of the flipchart is: to *increase participant understanding and action on environmental management issues within their community.*

The provincial areas in Cambodia and especially in the 5 provinces around the Tonle Sap are the target locations and the people within these provincial communities are the target audience. There is very little use of text and many large pictures. This is designed to stimulate and encourage discussion from all participants, especially acknowledging the low literacy rates in the provinces. The saying a picture tells a thousand words is a key consideration as pictures are a very useful way to stimulate discussion.



The flipchart contains 18 picture slides to stimulate community discussion on a variety of themes including: sustainable villages, water & sanitation, pollution, environmental laws, and protected areas. Each picture slide has notes for the facilitator on the opposite side of the flipchart. The approach is to utilize the flipchart as a catalyst for discussion on environmental issues within the community. The main skill is facilitation and the main resource is the flipchart and the community participants. This facilitators guide accompanies the flipchart to give more details on the process for setting up, organising and holding an effective group meeting. You should also read and familiarize yourself with the entire flipchart prior to using it.

Modules

The themes are grouped into 5 modules comprising of 3-4 slides. The time for each module is approximately 2 hours. This time has been chosen to encourage maximum interest. When participants are asked to spend more than 2 hours it can interfere with other work and they may lose attention as many are not accustomed to spending long times discussing issues.

The recommended way of using this flipchart is to work through it sequentially, starting from module 1 to module 5, but if there are time constraints, modules can be worked on individually.

- On the front of each page is the illustration with its TITLE, visible so the group can find a context for the discussion.
- On the back of the pages is a BACKGROUND FOR FACILITATORS, which provides you (the facilitator) with information to support the discussion. You may want to use some of the facts in your discussions, but do not just read this text out. Also on the back of pages are the discussion points, which you should read out to stimulate discussion.
- Each module includes an ACTIVITY. This is designed to break up the talking with a little action. This can be very useful in maintaining the attention of the group and should be fun.
- At the end of each module is an ACTION PLAN. The aim of this ACTION PLAN is to encourage participants to move towards making positive changes in their community relevant to the subjects in that module.

This ACTION PLAN requires the facilitator to pin up a large sheet of paper, separated into three columns labeled: 1. ISSUES, 2. ACTION and 3. PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE.

At the end of each module, the group should list the 4 most important issues in their community (relevant to that particular module), and write actions to address these issues. They should then choose a person who will be responsible for this action.

The modular approach also gives the facilitator a lot of flexibility in when they can conduct the modules from an intensive 2 day session with communities that feel comfortable with this to staggering the facilitation over several days or even weeks. The most important thing is to be flexible to the needs of the community. The modules and specific page objectives are shown below:

Module 1:

1. Introduction
To give the participants an overview of the flipchart approach.
2. A Bad Village Environment
To highlight some of the village practices that impact the environment negatively.
3. A Better Village Environment
To highlight some of the village practices with lower impact on the environment.



Module 2:

4. Water Cycle
To assist people understand the water cycle and importance of water.
5. Water and Sanitation Issues
To highlight specific negative water and sanitation issues.
6. Good Water & Sanitation Approaches
To assist people in ensuring they have access to safe water & sanitation.
7. Health & Nutrition
To highlight links between health and nutrition.



Module 3:

8. Pollution
To highlight some of the negative pollution impacts on the environment.
9. Waste Management
To assist people in understanding some of the better practices to manage waste.
10. Chemical Alternatives
To assist people in understanding some of the alternatives to chemicals.



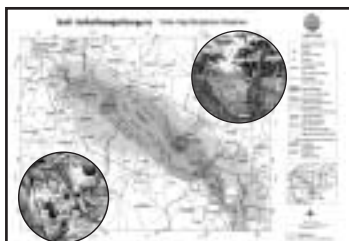
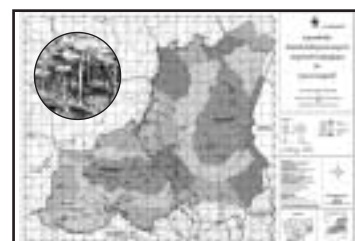
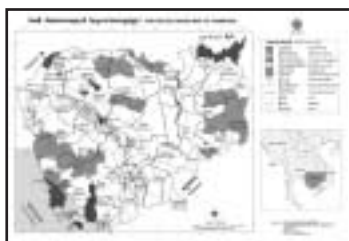
Module 4:

11. Legal and Illegal Fishing
To highlight and compare a variety of legal and illegal fishing activities
12. Importance Wetlands
To highlight the importance of wetlands.
13. Illegal Wildlife Hunting & Trading
To highlight illegal wildlife hunting and trading and its impact
14. Importance of Forest
To highlight the importance of biodiversity and interdependency of species.



Module 5:

15. Protected Areas
To highlight the protected areas system of Cambodia
16. Lowland protected areas
To increase people's understanding of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve.
17. Protected Areas-Forest
To increase people's understanding of protected areas in Monduliri
18. Review and Action
To review the communities response to the flipchart and highlight realistic actions.



FACILITATION

The facilitation of the flipchart is sought to gain input from all participants and ultimately lead to practical actions the community can take. To make facilitation easier each page has a key based on the following elements:



This refers to discussion points that should be read out



This refers to the ACTION PLAN that needs to be completed for each module. These should be written up on large sheets of paper. This information forms the basis for the larger REVIEW AND FINAL ACTIONS – the last page of flipchart.



When you see this icon, this means that you should conduct the activity that appears in grey on that page

BEFORE YOU START

- Ideally we recommend that the group is no more than 15 people. If you have more people, make sure you and the flip chart are positioned so everyone can see and hear. Place the group in a semi-circle with every group member sitting down. Ask the group if they can all see clearly.
- Advise the group on how you will deal with any questions they may have. Emphasize that you are the facilitator and are there to help them discuss the issues raised in the flipchart.
- Elect someone in the audience to be a scribe. Have them assist by recording the proposed actions planned for their community. This can then be followed up at subsequent sessions.
- Ensure you have the materials you need to conduct each module. Some of the activities require additional materials such as paper and name tags, so ensure you are prepared in advance.

DURING THE DISCUSSION:

- Be friendly and speak slowly
- Show your respect for the group and individuals in the group
- Provide factual information. You want the opinion of others
- Allow and encourage everyone to express their opinion
- Ask questions and provide suggestions to initiate discussion
- Try not to use technical terms but if you do, explain them
- Be open to ideas and be flexible
- Be sensitive to the needs of the group.
- They may need breaks & it is recommended to provide water and fruit for a snack.

ACTION:

- At the end of each module you should make a small action plan which at the end of the flipchart, are used to develop into a larger final action plan.

EVALUATION - AT THE END

- Ask the group about the session. What did they like? What didn't they like? Could it be improved? Will they attend the next session? Why? Why Not?
- Ask if they need any follow up information. The facilitators guide has a list of NGOs and contact details which you can pass onto the community.
- Lastly - THANK THE COMMUNITY for their time

ACTIVITIES

Most of the slides have activities on the facilitation page. These activities are designed to keep the attention and interest of the participants. The activities should not be done consecutively as they are designed to break up the text. If time is short the activity can be missed but the discussion questions should not be.

The activities incorporated into the flipchart include:

- Howdy game – icebreaker to introduce participants and encourage participation.
- What changed? – to test observation skills of participants
- Participatory mapping – practical exercise to make flipchart more locally relevant.
- Water Source Mapping – practical exercise map to show local water issues.
- Menu – get people to think about what they eat and how it may affect their health
- Break it down – stimulate group thought about waste and how long it can last
- Who am I?



As mentioned above a variety of activities are included but for those facilitators experienced with and access to other activities that are relevant and useful we encourage them to substitute these where they feel comfortable.

ACTION

The final part of the flipchart seeks facilitation of a community action plan. The action plan is linked to sections throughout the flipchart and seeks to have the community take action on those things they feel confident to act on. Based on an understanding that the participants people are best led to new behaviours by small steps that don't challenge their basic self-image or world-view. The flipchart seeks to work from where the learner is and gradually discuss and encourage some positive practices that are realistic actions that the community may take on.

Individual pages from the flipchart are also left with each community as posters to remind and continue to stimulate ongoing reflection from the participants and curiosity from other community members about topics related to environmental management. It is hoped that this may also serve to stimulate discussion within the community, whereby those people not involved in the facilitation may ask those who were involved more about the discussion topics.

FLIPCHART TESTING & ADAPTATION

The flipchart has had extensive internal and external feedback and it has also been pre-tested at commune level. The pre-tests have been conducted by Live and Learn in a community around the Tonle Sap (specifically in Pursat) and by WWF in a community in Mondulhiri. Still we are aware that some mistakes or areas for improvement may still be included so we encourage you to use the flipchart and adapt it as you need. If you do make any changes it is important that you pre-test the changes before trying them with the community.

EVALUATION FORM

Date:..... Organisation:

Facilitators Name: Community:

Number of participants (men, women & children):.....

Module Presented:

.....

What did they like?

.....

.....

.....

.....

What didn't they like? What could be done to improve?

.....

.....

.....

.....

What did they learn?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Will they attend the next session? Why? Why not?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Evaluation Sheet on how to use CEA Flipchart

Date:

1. What do you think about this training course?

Good

Not so good

Not good

Why?

.....
.....
.....

2. Can you use it in other communities?

Yes

No

Why?

.....
.....

3. Who is it the most suitable? Why?

.....
.....
.....

4. Will this flipchart help with your work? Why?

.....
.....
.....

5. Will you use it? Why?

.....
.....
.....

6. Do you need training on how to use it effectively?

.....
.....
.....

7. Do you have any comments for this course?

.....
.....
.....

Thanks!

SELF ASSESSMENT

Look at the following skills and attitudes that are all considered useful for community mobilization. Read each skill and reflect on how much experience you have. Your attitude can also play a role in how well you work with the community so rate your attitude as a strength or weakness. Your responses should help consider where you may need some skills development. How can you better develop these skills?

It is not always possible to have all the skills and experience before starting but that is not a reason not to start, it simply means you may need to pay extra attention to those areas where you may be weaker. Different people have different skills, the best way to develop these skills is through experience. If you are working with someone with stronger skills than yourself try and learn from them.

Skills	Very Experienced	Experience	No Experience
Communication/listening			
Observe body language			
Using participatory tools			
Group mobilisation			
Social analysis			
Negotiation			
Writing/documentation			
Conflict resolution			
Leadership			
Using exercises, role-plays, games, energizers			
Asking & answering questions			
Summarizing discussions			
Give & receive feedback			
Facilitate involvement of all in group discussion			
Encourage quiet people to speak			
Encourage dominant people to listen to others			
Planning			
Attitude	Strong	Normal	Weak
Positive thinking			
Believe in people's capabilities,			
Listening and respecting others' ideas,			
Commitment to social change,			
Gender sensitivity,			
Respect to local cultures,			
Open minded,			
High learning aptitude			
Enjoy challenges and unwanted difficulties,			

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FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE

The following section highlights some of the organisations working in Cambodia that we consider have relevance to community education. This list is compiled from meetings and external data. Specific data has been collected from the Cooperation Committee for Cambodia. It is hoped that there are enough organisations listed to provide an initial contact point on areas of interest to the community.

LISTING BY CLASSIFICATION

For detailed description and contact details for each organisation (listed alphabetically) see the next section.

ADVOCACY

CLEC - Community Legal Education Centre

IUCN- The World Conservation Union

AGRICULTURE

ACF - Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)

CED – Community Economic Development

CRDT – Community Rural Development Team

DPA – Development and Partnership in Action

FACT – Fisheries Action Coalition Team

FAO – United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization

ICC – International Cooperation Cambodia

MAFF – Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries

MoWRAM – Ministry of Water Resources & Meteorology

PFD - Partners for Development

VSG – Village Support Group

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

APDO – Angkor Participatory Development Organisation

BFD – Buddhism for Development

BFDK – Buddhism for Development Kampong Thom

CDRI – Cambodian Development Resource Institute

CEPA – Culture and Environment Preservation Association

CRDT – Community Rural Development Team

DPA – Development and Partnership in Action

DPKS – Development Program for Khmer Students

EPDO – Environment Protection and Development Organization

PNKA – Phnom Neang Kangrei Association

PVT – Promvihearthor Organization

Srer Khmer

SEA – Samanak Service Endlessness Association

WCS – Wildlife Conservation Society

WWF – Greater Mekong Cambodian Country Programme

EDUCATION

Bondos Komar

FCC – Future for Cambodian Children

MoE – Department of Environmental Education, Information and Communication

Environmental Education and Training Office

SIPAR

UNESCO – United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

ABE – Association of Buddhists for the Environment

CLEC- Community Legal Education Centre

L&L – Live and Learn Environmental Education

Mlup Baitong – Green Shade

SCW - Save Cambodia's Wildlife

SSP - Strey Santepheap Deiombeiy Parethan

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

CED – Community Economic Development

HKI – Helen Keller International

ICC – International Cooperation Cambodia

NOMAD

UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

WASTE

CSARO - Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization

WATER TREATMENT and SANITATION

ACAPE – Association Cambodgienne d'Approvisionnement en Eau

ACF - Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)

RainWater Cambodia

RCEDO – Rural Community Development and Environment Development Organization

RDI

Tonle Sap Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

ACAPE - Association Cambodgienne d'Approvisionnement en Eau

ACAPE has been implementing water projects in Cambodia since 1988. It was established as a local NGO in 1995 and has experience in the field of community water supply and sanitation. It currently focuses its work in Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Kampong Speu, Pursat, Kampot and Kandal Provinces.

Ros Saroeun,

Director

Tel: (023) 802 131

E-mail: acape@forum.org.kh

#282, St. North Bridge, Sleng Roleung, Teuk Thla, Phnom Penh

ACF - Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)

Programs consist of: 1) water and sanitation, including manufacture and distribution of water receptacles, rehabilitation of wells and boreholes, community hygiene education and 2) food security through distribution of seed and animals, community training in agriculture and livestock production techniques, livestock vaccination campaigns and agricultural and livestock maintenance and improvement programmes. They work in all districts throughout Cambodia.

Tel: 023 994 042/ 023 993 002 Fax: 023 993 402

E-Mail: acf.cambodia@laposte.net

Website: www.actioncontrelafaim.org

N° 8, Street 328, 12308 Phnom Penh, Cambodia

P.O.Box: 817

APDO - Angkor Participatory Development Organization

APDO was established in May 2000, by a team of former national and international United Nations Volunteers (UNV) to continue coordination of community activities. Currently focusing their work in Siem Reap Province, the organisation works to enhance rural capacity, alleviate poverty and support village self-reliance for socio-economic, cultural, and environmental development.

Tek Sakan Savuth, Director

E-mail: apdo@camintel.com

Website: www.apdoangkor.org

0630, Group 12, Wat Bo village, Salar Kamroek Commune, Siem Reap

ABE - Association of Buddhists for the Environment

The organisation involves monks from all 23 provinces in Cambodia working to strengthen the Sangha (the community of Buddhist monks and nuns) in its efforts to protect the environment. ABE has monk provincial representatives in each province/municipality throughout the country. Mostly, their activities focus on Buddhism and Environment, especially concentrating on the pagodas in environmental education of local communities. The main goal of ABE is to promote a cleaner and healthier environment to preserve the natural resources, forests, wildlife and aquatic resources.

Mr Long Sarou

Program Manager

Tel: 012 985 640

E-mail: sarouwitharc@yahoo.com

Web:

#37B, St 113

Sangkat Boueng Keng Kang II

Phnom Penh

Bondos Komar

Bondos Komar was initiated by a French NGO called Partage in 1999 to support government primary and pre-schools. Focusing its work on Pursat, Kandal, Kampong Speu, and Takeo provinces, Bondos Komar has a range of education projects, such as: School infrastructure rehabilitation and construction, sanitation (latrines, ponds, water tanks), hygiene, health education training for teachers and pupils with a large range of activities.

Kong Sarom, Director

Tel: 216 023 Fax: 215 591

E-mail: bondoskomar@camnet.com.kh

#6, St.388, Tuol Svay Prey I, Chamkar Morn, Phnom Penh

BFD - Buddhism for Development

BFD was founded in 1990 with the goal of achieving the sustainable socio-economic development of the population of Northwest Cambodia through training, advice, and participatory projects. It currently focuses its work in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, PP, Pailin, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear.

Heng Monychenda, Director

Tel: (053) 370 041 E-mail: bfdkhmer@camintel.com

Web: www.bfdkhmer.org

Wat Anlong Vil, Srok Sangke, Battambang

BFDK - Buddhism for Development Kampong Thom

Buddhism for Development Kampong Thom was established in 1997 and registered as an NGO in 2000. Its mission is to facilitate activities that lead to poverty reduction in communes within Kampong Thom. BFDK's projects with most relevance to environmental education include: Community Forestry, Agriculture, Primary Health, Self Help Group, Decentralization, Youth Group and Monk Association.

Ly Khom, Director

Tel: 012 734 467 E-mail: 012 734467@mobitel.com.kh

National Road 6, Kampong Thom

CED - Community Economic Development

CED is a local NGO based in Kratie province and covering a target area of 67 villages, 16 communes and 4 districts of Kratie. Its objective is to improve the capacity building of natural preservation and educating about forest, wildlife, fishing and community forestry support and natural preservation. CED has developed three main programs including education (Non-formal), health education and integrated agriculture/animal husbandry. Other programs include natural resource preservation and capacity building to commune councils and community people.

Yos Pheary, Team Coordinator

E-mail: cedcam@camintel.com

St. 3, Tropang Pring, Kratie

CDRI - Cambodian Development Resource Institute

Established in 1990, CDRI supports capacity development within selected government and civil society institutions. CDRI's research and analysis of socio-economic and development issues form the core of training programmes, workshops, conferences and policy discussions. Research areas include; macro-economic policy, human resources development, rural development, governance and peace building and natural resources and the environment.

56 Street 315, Tuol Kork, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

(Postal address: PO Box 622, Phnom Penh, Cambodia)

Tel: (855-23) 883-603 / 881-701 / 881-384 / 881-916 Fax: (855-23) 880-734

E-mail: cdri@camnet.com.kh / pubs@cdri.forum.org.kh

website:

CEPA - Culture and Environment Preservation Association

CEPA was registered as an NGO in 1996 with the mission to provide training courses on environmental and natural resource management for participants from university, NGOs and the Government. Current environmentally focused projects include: Community Forestry and Fisheries, Sesan Protection Network, advocacy for river based management program, environmental activist training project and sustainable livelihood project. Their target areas are Phnom Penh & Stung Treng.

Tep Bunnarith, Acting Director

Tel/Fax: (023) 369 179/720 062

E-mail: cepa@online.com.kh

Web: www.cepa-cambodia.org/

#40, St. 352, Boeung Kang Korng, Chamkar Morn, Phnom Penh

CLEC - Community Legal Education Centre

CLEC is a local NGO that provides a variety of legal services such as education, advocacy and other legal services to the people of Cambodia. It was established in 1996 as a legal resource centre, promoting the rule of law, justice, and democracy in Cambodia. In 2002 it became a local registered NGO and CLEC has recently embarked on a major project to undertake public interest legal advocacy, particularly in the area of land and natural resources. CLEC's project with most relevance to environmental education is Land and Natural Resources. It currently focused its work in the Ratanakiri and Mondulakiri Provinces.

Yeng Virak, Executive Director

Tel: 211 723 E-mail: clec@online.com.kh

Web: www.bigpond.com.kh/users/usfpp/CLEC_home.htm

#56, St.306, Boeung Kang Kang1, Phnom Penh

CRDT - Community Rural Development Team

CRDT is a local NGO that works to improve food security, incomes and living standards of subsistence rural communities while supporting environmental conservation. Areas they focus on are water and sanitation, biodigesters, fish culture, small livestock production, agricultural production and community awareness. Presently working in Stung Treng, Kratie and Mondulakiri provinces.

Or Channy, Executive Director

Tel/Fax: 099 834 353

E-mail:

Web:

PO Box 2539

Phnom Penh 3

Kratie, Kratie Province

CSARO - Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization

Founded in 1997, CSARO's projects with most relevance to environmental education are solid waste management, mobile outreach education on hygiene and improvements to livelihoods. It currently focuses its work in Phnom Penh.

Heng You Kora, Programme Director Tel/Fax: 023 211 116

E-mail: csaro@online.com.kh Web: www.bigpond.com.kh/users/csaro/

#71, St.368/163, Tuol Svay Prey1, Chamkar Morn, Phnom Penh'

DPA - Development and Partnership in Action (formerly CIDSE)

Since 1994, DPA has implemented integrated community development (ICD) programmes in the provinces of Svay Rieng, Kandal, Kampot, and Ratanakiri. These initiatives combine capacity building at village and commune levels with the provision of material and technical assistance in food security, health, education, and natural resource management.

Tel: (855-23) 216 369 or (855-23) 216 495 Fax: (855-23) 217 342

E-mail: dpa.reception@everyday.com.kh

WWW.dpacambodia.org

#228, Street 113, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang II, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 5

DPKS - Development Program for Khmer Students

DPKS was established by a group of professionals with backgrounds in: education, training, dissemination, health education and child rights. DPKS is interested in supporting children and youth who have limited access to their rights. It was registered with the provincial authority and Ministry of Interior in 2000. Its objective is "to participate in education and environmental protection". DPKS's projects with most relevance to environmental education include: Community Forestry and Environment Protection.

Lov Bunlieng, Director

Tel/Fax: 092 932 654 E-mail: dpkspur@yahoo.com

444, Phsar Chas, Peal Neak1, Sampao Meas, Pursat Province

EPDO - Environment Protection and Development Organization

EPDO was founded in 1998 and its projects with most relevance to environmental education include: community development forestry, secure development livelihoods and people's participation in democracy. Its current focus is in the Pursat province.

Uth Samrith, Executive Director

Tel: 012 962 635 Fax: 052 951 665 E-mail: epdopur@yahoo.com

4, Peal Nhek, Phtas Prey Commune, Sam Poa Meas District, Pursat Province

FACT - Fisheries Action Coalition Team

FACT was established in 2003 and focuses its work on fisheries issues that affect Cambodian community's livelihoods. Its objective is to conduct advocacy in fisheries issues and monitoring policy reform. FACT's projects with most relevance to environmental education include: Tonle Sap Watch (Environment/Natural Resource). Focused around Tonle Sap Lake and coastal provinces.

Mak Sithirith, Executive Director

Tel: (023) 992 044 E-mail: factpp@camnet.com.kh

Web: www.fact.org.kh

71, St.592, Boeung Kak II, Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh

FCC - Future for Cambodian Children

FCC was created in January 2000 in Siem Reap province to review and promote leather art, using ancient Khmer art and especially, providing education to children. Its objective is to provide education training to children on art and culture. FCC's projects with most relevance to education include: Small Shadow Puppet and Education, Small Arms and Education through Puppet Theatre. It currently focuses its work in Siem Reap province.

Ky Moeng, Executive Director

Tel: 012 920 506 E-mail: anakotkomar@hotmail.com

Web: www.h6.dion.ne.jp/fcc

Brasat Bakong, Siem Reap

HKI - Helen Keller International

HKI programs combat malnutrition, cataract, trachoma, onchocerciasis (river blindness) and refractive error. The goal of all HKI programs is to reduce suffering of those without access to needed health or vision care and ultimately, to help lift people from poverty.

HKI - Helen Keller International

Tel: 026 213 217/ 023 210 851

Fax: 023 210 852

Mobile Phone: 012 797 727

E-Mail: hki-cd@online.com.kh

Website: www.hki.org

N° 43Z43, Chakrey Nhek Tioulong (St. 466)

12301 Phnom Penh, Cambodia

P.O.Box: 168

CCC Box: 111

ICC - International Cooperation Cambodia

International Cooperation Cambodia (ICC) is a Christian development organization comprised of five agencies who have been involved in relief and development work in Cambodia since 1991. Assistance is provided in the education, health, economic development, food security, and community development sectors.

TEL: (0)23 - 215 200/(0)23 - 213 310 FAX: (0)23 - 213 100

E-mail:

#13, St. 475

Tomnup Tuck, Chamkarmon

Phnom Penh

Cambodia

IUCN - The World Conservation Union

IUCN has been working in Cambodia since 1992. Its objectives are to develop a sustainable wetlands program for the Stung Treng province, to conserve mangrove forest in Cambodia, to raise national interpretation and awareness of the findings of the World Commission on Dams, and to review the Protected Areas and socio-economic development in the four countries of the Lower Mekong Region.

Mr. Mao Kosal, National Coordinator

Tel: 023 222 311 Fax: 023 211 944

E-mail: iucncambodia@online.com.kh

#21, St.306, Boeung Keng Kang, Chamkar Morn, Phnom Penh

L&L - Live and Learn Environmental Education

Live and Learn Environmental Education is a non-profit, non-government organisation which promotes greater understanding and action toward human and environmental sustainability through education and dialogue building. It only recently became a local NGO in 2005. Its mission is to increase environmental awareness and conservation through education, training, advocacy and other environmental services to support the sustainable and equitable use of natural resources for the benefit of Cambodia.

Live and Learn currently focuses its work on the development of a National Environmental Education & Awareness Campaign. This campaign is being developed for the Ministry of Environment as a section of the Tonle Sap Environmental management project. Within this campaign there are seven programs: 1) Review of existing information and status of environmental education, 2) Delineation of Target Stakeholder Groups, 3) Community Education & Awareness, 4) Formal Education, 5) Publicizing the Tonle Sap's environmental importance, 6) Monitoring and Evaluation, and 7) National Forums.

Its head office is based in Phnom Penh, and it has a very good collection of international environmental education materials. It currently focuses its work in 5 provinces around the Tonle Sap (Kp. Chhnang, Kp. Thom, Pursat, Battambang & Siem Reap) and it also has national activities.

Keat Bunthan, EE Officer or Chum Somonn, Media Officer

Tel: 023 224 053

E-mail: livelearn@online.com.kh

Web: www.idea.org.au/liveandlearn/

#364, St Preah Monivong, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh

MAFF - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries, along with the Ministry of Environment, is one of the most important agencies for any actions related to the environment. Of specific relevance to environmental education is the Department of Agricultural Extension, there are also extension staff in the departments of Forestry and Fisheries. Combined, this is the largest group of government staff oriented towards environmental education. They have established the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programme and Farmers Field School (FFS) which provides farmers with the know-how and confidence to empower themselves in decision making in their own field, and give them the courage to change local policy. Based on educating the farmer, the development objectives of the programme are to reduce the existing and potential use of pesticides by increasing the capabilities of farmers to manage their crops and inputs more effectively, thereby improving food security and developing human resources in Cambodia in a way that would be environmentally sustainable.

Tel: (855) 23 211 351 Fax: 23 217 320

E-mail: maff@everyday.com.kh

Web: www.maff.gov.kh/

#200 Norodom Blvd, Sangkat Tonle Basak,
Khan Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh

MoE - Department of Environmental Education, Information and Communication

The Department of Environmental Education, Information and Communication is under the Ministry of Environment (MoE). Its national focus is to provide environmental knowledge and awareness to all Cambodian people particularly to the students and teachers, official and non-official, monks, employers and employees through various educational means including formal and non-formal education.

Mr. Sou Savuth Director

48 Samdech Preah Sihanouk, Tonle Bassac,
Chamcar Mon, Phnom Penh

MoE - Environmental Education and Training Office

The Environmental Education & Training Office was established in 1994 and is part of the Department of Environmental Education, Information and Communication within the Ministry of Environment (MoE). Its main function is to initiate, coordinate and implement environmental education (EE) programs and initiatives. It aims to integrate EE concepts into both the formal and non-formal education systems by cooperating with relevant government institutions, national and international organizations, business sectors and religious and local communities. Its work is national.

Mr Roath Sith Chief Officer

Tel: 855 23 216019 Fax: 23 212540

E-mail: eetoffice@yahoo.com

48 Samdech Preah Sihanouk, Tonle Bassac,
Chamcar Mon, Phnom Penh

MoWRAM - Ministry of Water Resources & Meteorology

The Ministry of Water Resources & Meteorology, along with the Ministry of Environment & Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries, is one of the most important agencies for any actions related to the environment. Of specific relevance to environmental education are the extension activities that it conducts around the country.

Tel: (855 23) 724 327/882 160

E-mail: mowram@cambodia.gov.kh

Web: www.mowram.gov.kh

#47 Norodom Boulevard, Phnom Penh

MLUP BAITONG – Green Shade

Mlup Baitong, or as translated 'Green Shade', is one of the few NGOs in Cambodia with a specific focus on environmental education. It was first established as a project of a British NGO in 1998 and became a local NGO in 2001. Its mission is to increase environmental awareness and conservation through education, training, advocacy and other environmental services to support the sustainable and equitable use of natural resources for the benefit of Cambodia.

Mlup Baitong works on three programs: 1) Community Based Natural Resource Management program; 2) Community Environmental Education and Training program; and 3) Community Environment program. Its current projects with most relevance to environmental education include: Community Forestry Project in Kampong Speu, Community Based Eco-tourism, Gender and Environment Project, Buddhism and Environment Project, Planting Tree & Home Gardening Project, School Environment (Eco Club) Project, Environmental Education Resource Centre, Environment Radio and Advocacy Project, Community Forestry in Kampong Thom and a natural Resource Management Advocacy Project. Its head office and resource centre is based in Phnom Penh, and it has a very good collection of environmental education materials. Its work is focused in Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom and it also has some national activities.

Va Moeurn, Executive Director

Tel: 023 214 409

E-mail: mlup@online.com.kh

Web: www.mlup.org/

#37B, St. 113, Sangkat Beung Keng Kang II, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh

NOMAD

NOMAD conducts health education at the village level, eg. holding training courses on health of mothers and infants and training workshops on emergency health care. It also conducts research on traditional medicine. Its focus areas are the Sen Monorom District in Monduliri.

Mobile Phone: 012 316 015

Mobile Phone: 012 664 015

E-Mail: nomadcambodia@yahoo.co.uk

Website: www.nomadrsi.org

P.O.Box: 1013

PFD - Partners For Development

Partners for Development address issues of entrenched poverty, malnutrition, and the prevalence of fatal but preventable diseases through an integrated approach in the sectors of health, water, agriculture, veterinary health, and income generation. The cornerstone of all PFD program interventions is training of village volunteers, community groups, and institutions that can take the lead in implementing interventions.

No 26, St 334

Sangkat Beoung Keng Kang I

Khan Chamcarmorn

Phnom Penh

Telephone 011 855 23213 335/Fax 011 855 23213275

E-mail: pfd@online.com.kh

Web: www.pfd.org

PNKA - Phnom Neang Kangrei Association

PNKA has partnered numerous international NGOs in projects such as organizational strengthening and building up management skills, pre-school children to school, library, literacy vocational training, boarding school for girls, vegetable growing, animal raising, income generation, credit loans, community fisheries, community forest, decimalization self-help group and gender. PNKA's projects with most relevance to natural resource management include: Community fishery and Community forestry. It currently focuses its work in Kg Chhnang province.

Ouk Sameth, Director

Tel: 092 903 908

E-mail: kangreikcg@yahoo.com

Lor Teuk Trey Village, Kampong Chhnang Commune, Kampong Chhnang

PVT - Promvihearhor Organization

PVT was created in 2000 in Kandieng District, Pursat Province. with the aim of increasing the living standards of citizens through the making of sculptures, raising animals, and plants/vegetables. PVT's projects with most relevance to natural resource management include: Community Forestry (environment), Agriculture, Human Rights, HIV/AIDS and Youth Club.

Khoun Narin, Executive Director

Tel: 012 581 022 pst-khounnarin.promvihearhor@cambodiacic.org

Peal Nhek 2, Phtas Prey Commune, Sam Poa Meas District, Pursat province

RainWater Cambodia

RainWater Cambodia is a local NGO which helps communities to access safer drinking water through careful management of the rain water that falls in the wet season. Many people already collect rainwater in the wet season but are not sure how to manage the resource so it is available all year round.

RainWater Cambodia can provide advice on rain water harvesting and how to protect the water so that it is suitable for drinking and how to ensure it will last through the dry season. It also implements community based projects, assisting households to build their own systems. RainWater Cambodia has worked in 10 provinces designing and constructing for households, health centers and schools and providing training and local job opportunities to over 100 people.

Mr Aun Hengly: 012 78 58 87

Ms Lyn McLennan: 098 92 17 47

Tel: 23 35 35 08

E-mail:

Unit 17 AB St 528

Boueng Kak, Toul Kak, Phnom Penh

RCEDO - Rural Community Development and Environment Development Organization

RCEDO works as a partner of rural communication in both remote and urban areas in the North-West province in Cambodia. Its objective is to provide well construction in Siem Reap and Oddor Meanchey. RCEDO's projects with most relevance to education include: Well construction (Water and Sanitation in Siem Reap), Integrated Safe Drinking Skill and Health Education.

Sam Serey Wathana, Director

Tel: 054 958 870 / 012 832 870

E-mail: rcedobmc@forum.org.kh

Road 59, Sophy, Kampong Svay, Sereisophon

Banteay Meanchey

RDI

RDI has implemented various projects designed to provide clean water to rural villagers of Cambodia. It produces inexpensive and culturally appropriate systems that can provide clean water to rural and urban Cambodian families and schools.

Mickey Sampson, Country Director

Royal Brick Road Kean Svay, Kandal Cambodia

P.O. Box 494 Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Office Phone/Fax (855) 23-369577

E-mail: mickey@rdic.org

SCW - Save Cambodia's Wildlife

Save Cambodia's Wildlife, or as translated 'Sangkrohs Satprey', is one of the few NGOs in Cambodia with a specific focus on environmental education. It was first established and became a local NGO in January 2000. Its mission is to protect and conserve wildlife and their habitats through environmental education programs. Save Cambodia's Wildlife, projects include; Environmental Awareness, Publications, Land Mine & Environmental Awareness, Resource Rights and Rights to Livelihood Pilot Outreach Training, and the Integrated Livelihood Approach - Community Based Natural Resource Management Program. Its head office is based in Phnom Penh, and it has a very good collection of EE materials and environmental documents. Its current focus is in Kampot, Koh Kong, Pursat, Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondulakiri, Oddar Meanchey and it also has some national activities.

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E-mail: Wildlife@online.com.kh
Web: www.cambodiaswildlife.org
#272, St. 197, Beung Prolit, Khan 7 Makara,
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SIPAR

SIPAR is a private fund to assist in rebuilding Southeast Asian countries. Since 1991, SIPAR has created 70 libraries. Three mobile libraries travel in the Phnom Penh surroundings. A program for book publishing in the Khmer language has been created, aiming to offer low budget quality educational books. Titles in the "I want to know." series include: The life around the Tonle Sap Lake, The Nature in our Country, The journey along the Mekong upstream, The South and Coastal areas in Cambodia, & Space a Journey without limits.

Tel: (855 23) 987 908 E-mail: siparpp@online.com.kh
#9, St. 21, Tonle Basac, Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh

Srer Khmer

SRER Khmer, in recognition of the farmers' right to learn, use and manage their own community resources and participate in any decision making related to their livelihoods. It is committed to providing farmer opportunities to gain knowledge and strengthen their capacity to lead and manage their lives through participatory learning approaches which build on understanding the fundamental relationship between agriculture, environment and rural societies. SRER Khmer works in close cooperation with relevant farmers groups, government institutions and other NGOs based on the value of honesty, equity, positive encouragement, gender equity and responsibility.

Polo Yech, Director
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Phnom Penh

SSP - Strey Santepheap Deiombeiy Parethan

SSP was formed in July 2000 and registered with the Mol in 2002. It began by educating community members living in forest concession areas through Kratie, Mondulkiri, and Stung Treng provinces about forest law, in particular about their rights and the obligations of concessionaire as defined by the law. Its objective is to educate community members about the importance of the forest and forest law. SSP's project with most relevance to environmental education is Community Forestry Development. It currently focuses its work in Kratie, Mondulkiri, and Stung Treng provinces.

Uch Kimnary, Coordinator
Tel: 012 670 188
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O'Russey 1, Kratie Province

VSG - Village Support Group

VSG aims to build knowledge/skills that focus on environmental protection at community level. Its activities include: integrated community development projects (rice bank, credit, dry rice season, home gardening and nutrition, and cow raising on fisheries. Its current focus is in Battambang & Banteay Meanchey Provinces.

Ros Chholvivoin, Executive director
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#177, Group 21, Kampong Krabi, Svay Por, Battambang

WCS - Wildlife Conservation Society

The Wildlife Conservation Society is an active international organization that has been working towards wildlife conservation in Cambodia since 1999. It currently has three major projects in Cambodia, Northern Plains, SEIMA Biodiversity Conservation Area and the Tonle Sap Great Lake.

Sun Visal, Project Officer

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E-mail: Cambodia@wcs.org

Web: www.wcs.org/international/Asia/

#21, St.21, Tonle Bassac, Chamkar Morn, Phnom Penh

WWF -Greater Mekong Cambodia Country Programme

WWF is an global conservation organization that has been working in Cambodia since 1993.

WWF Cambodia's program objectives are: (i) to promote the importance of biodiversity conservation and encourage partnership and cooperation in resource management; (ii) to protect key sites and species; (iii) to promote a supportive policy environment for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; and (iv) to lay the foundations for lasting conservation, including long-term funding, the continual upgrading of skills, raising public awareness and education. WWF Cambodia currently implements 7 projects mostly within Mondulkiri, Kratie and Stung Treng provinces.

Mr. Seng Teak, Country Director

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www.panda.org

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GLOSSARY

ពាក្យគន្លឹះ	ភាសាអង់គ្លេស	និយមន័យ
បណ្តាញអាហារ	Food web	សំណុំខ្សែអាហារ ដែលទាក់ទងគ្នាទៅវិញទៅមក ហើយតាមរយៈនោះ ថាមពល និងរូបធាតុធ្វើចលនានៅក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ី ។
បរិស្ថាន	Environment	មជ្ឈដ្ឋាននៅជុំវិញខ្លួនទាំងអស់ ឬសំណុំលក្ខខណ្ឌក្រៅទាំងអស់ ដែលមានឥទ្ធិពលដល់ជីវិត និងការលូតលាស់របស់ឯកតៈ ឬបណ្តាភាវៈ ។ គេចែកបរិស្ថានជា : ១. បរិស្ថានធម្មជាតិ ដែលរួមមាន បរិស្ថានរូប ឬបរិស្ថានគ្មានជីវិត (កត្តាទឹក ដី និងកត្តាធាតុអាកាស : សីតុណ្ហភាព សំណើម ភ្លៀង ព្រិល ។ល។) និងបរិស្ថានជីវៈ ឬបរិស្ថានមានជីវិត (មនុស្ស ពពួកសត្វ ពពួករុក្ខជាតិ) និង ២. បរិស្ថានវប្បធម៌-សង្គម ដូចជាអគារ ហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ ទីក្រុង ប្រព័ន្ធស្រោចស្រព រោងចក្រ ចំការដំណាំ សង្គមមនុស្ស សកម្មភាពសង្គម ។ល។ ជួនកាលគេប្រើពាក្យបរិស្ថានក្នុងន័យចម្លែង ដូចជាពាក្យ "បរិស្ថានជំនួញ" "បរិស្ថានការងារ" ។ល។
ជីវៈចម្រុះ	Biodiversity	នានាភាពនៃជីវិតនៅលើផែនដី ។ ជាទូទៅជីវៈចម្រុះសំគាល់ប្រភេទទាំងអស់នៃសត្វ រុក្ខជាតិ មីក្រូសារពាង្គកាយ និងរូបធាតុសេនេទិច ព្រមទាំងប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ី ។ គេបែងចែកជីវៈចម្រុះនៅលើពិភពលោកជាបីប្រភេទ គឺ : ១. នានាភាពសេនេទិច ១ខណ្ឌ ២. នានាភាពនៃប្រភេទ (ឧទាហរណ៍ : ត្រីវិស កង្កែប ថ្លែន ព្រាប គោ ឃ្មុំ រុក្ខជាតិគ្រឹបតូកាម ។ល។) និង ៣. នានាភាពប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ី (វាលស្មៅ ព្រៃកោងកាង ផ្កាថ្ម តំបន់ដីសើម និងព្រៃរងទឹកភ្លៀងតំបន់ត្រូពិច) ។
ខ្សែអាហារ	Food Chain	សេរីនៃសារពាង្គកាយមានជីវិតតាមលំដាប់ដោយតួ រួមមានភារៈស្វ័យជីព (រុក្ខជាតិ) តិណសិ (សត្វស៊ីស្មៅ និងរុក្ខជាតិ) និងមំសាសិ (សត្វស៊ីសាច់) ហើយដែលនៅក្នុងនោះមានចលនានៃរូបធាតុ និងថាមពលនៅក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ីណាមួយ ។ នៅក្នុងខ្សែអាហារ ភារៈរស់ស្អិតតាមលំដាប់ដោយកំណត់មួយ លើកលែងតែភារៈស្វ័យជីព ដែលសំយោគអង្គធាតុសរីរាង្គបានដោយខ្លួនឯង ដោយប្រើអង្គធាតុខនិជ ដូចជាឧស្ម័នកាបូនិច ទឹក និងថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យតាមរយៈរស្មីសំយោគ ។
ធនធានធម្មជាតិ	Natural resources	ចំណែកណាមួយនៃបរិស្ថានធម្មជាតិ ដូចជា បរិយាកាស ទឹក ដី ព្រៃឈើ សត្វព្រៃ រ៉ែ និងធនធានបរិស្ថានជាទូទៅ ដែលមនុស្សយកមកប្រើ ប្រាស់ដោយផ្ទាល់ ឬដោយប្រយោល នាអតីតកាល បច្ចុប្បន្នកាល ឬពេលអនាគត សំរាប់ទ្រទ្រង់នូវអត្ថិភាពរបស់ខ្លួន និងលើកកម្ពស់ជីវភាពរស់នៅ ។
អាហារូបត្ថម្ភ វិសារធាតុចិញ្ចឹម	Nutrient	សារធាតុដែលសារពាង្គកាយត្រូវការចាំបាច់សំរាប់ការរស់នៅ លូតលាស់ និងបន្តពូជ ដែលរួមមានម៉ាក្រូធាតុ និងមីក្រូធាតុ ។ ជាញឹកញាប់ពាក្យនេះសំដៅលើអាសូត និងផូស្វ័រនៅក្នុងសំណល់រាវ ។
កំប៉ុស្ត	Compost	ល្បាយស៊ីបនៃអង្គធាតុសរីរាង្គ ដែលបានមកពីការបំបែកធាតុជីវៈនៃសំណល់សរីរាង្គនានា ដូចជាសំណល់ពីផ្ទះបាយ សំណល់កសិកម្ម ។ល។ គេប្រើកំប៉ុស្តជាជីសរីរាង្គ សំរាប់លើកគុណភាពដី ។
កំណព្វើស	Condensation	ដំណើរបំបែកចំហាយ ឬឧស្ម័នទៅជាអង្គធាតុរាវ ដោយមានបញ្ចេញថាមពល ។ កំណព្វើសនៃចំហាយទឹកក្នុងបរិយាកាសមាននាទីយ៉ាងសំខាន់នៅក្នុងវដ្តទឹកក្នុងធម្មជាតិ ដែលបង្កើតបានជាពពក កំណកអាកាស (ភ្លៀង ព្រិល ទឹកកកស្ទើរ) និងអំពូ ។

រំហូត	Evaporation	ដំណើរចំលងវត្តរាវអោយទៅជាចំហាយ វិឌុស្ត័ន ដោយពុំបាច់អោយសិទ្ធិណាមួយឡើងដល់ចំណុចរំពុះ ។
រំកាយចំហាយទឹក	Transpiration	ការរាយចំហាយទឹកចេញពីរុក្ខជាតិ
រូបធាតុអសរីរាង្គ	Inorganic matter	អង្គធាតុអសរីរាង្គ
រូបធាតុសរីរាង្គ	Organic matter	អង្គធាតុសរីរាង្គ
ស្ថានប្រព័ន្ធវិប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ី	Ecosystem	សំណុំសារពាង្គកាយមានជីវិតទាំងអស់ (សត្វ រុក្ខជាតិ និងមីក្រូប) រួមជាមួយមជ្ឈដ្ឋានមានជីវិត និងអន្តរកម្មរវាងសារពាង្គកាយមានជីវិតទាំង នោះ ជាមួយមជ្ឈដ្ឋានរបស់វាដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងទឹកនៃមួយកំណត់ ។ ប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ី រួមមានទាំងខ្សែអាហារ ដែលតាមរយៈនោះ មានបំលាស់ប្តូរថាមពល និងរូបធាតុ ។ ប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ីមានច្រើនប្រភេទ : ប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ីសមុទ្រ ប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ីទឹកសាប ប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ីព្រៃកោងកាង ប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ីផ្តាច់ ប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ីដីសើម ប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ីព្រៃត្រូពិចរងទឹកភ្លៀង ។ល ។
តំបន់ដីសើម	Wetland	អនុសញ្ញាវិសា បានអោយនិយមន័យតំបន់ដីសើមថា " តំបន់វាលទំនាបបឹង វាលភក់ តំបន់មានធុងតូប ឬទឹក ដែលកើតឡើងដោយធម្មជាតិ ឬដោយមនុស្ស មាននៅជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ ឬ បណ្តោះអាសន្ន ហើយដែលមានទឹកនឹង ឬហូរ ប្រៃ ប្រេតិចៗ ឬសាប ដោយរួមទាំងតំបន់ ទឹកសមុទ្រ ដែលមានជំរៅទឹកតិចជាង ៦ម នៅពេលទឹកនាច" ។ តំបន់ដីសើមសំខាន់ៗរួមមាន ទំនាបបឹង ទំនាបសហ វាលភក់ ទំនាបផង កន្លែងធុងតូប អាស៊ីត ១ប្រៀង កន្លែងធុងតូបបាស ១៥នេច ។ តំបន់ដីសើមផ្តល់នូវសេវាកម្មបរិស្ថានយ៉ាងសំខាន់ ដូចជា ជាអាងស្តុកទឹក ការច្រោះ សំអាតទឹក ការទប់ស្កាត់ទឹកជំនន់ ការការពារសំណឹកតំបន់ឆ្នេរ ការទប់ស្កាត់សារធាតុចិញ្ចឹម ការទប់ស្កាត់កំទេចកំណ និងសារធាតុបំពុល និងកម្មភាពសារធាតុ ។ល ។ ក្រៅពីនេះ តំបន់ដីសើមជាប្រភពចំណី
វដ្តទឹក	Water cycle	ចលនា ឬដំណើររបស់ទឹកនៅក្នុងធម្មជាតិរវាងបរិយាកាស និងផែនដី ដោយប្រែប្រួលរូបភាពទាំងបីគឺ រឹង រាវ និងឧស្ម័ន តាមរយៈ : ១. រំហូតពិសមុទ្រ ទន្លេ បឹងប្តូរផ្លូវទឹកនានា ដី និងរុក្ខជាតិ ២. កំណើតនៅក្នុងបរិយាកាស ៣. ការធ្លាក់ចុះនៃកំណកអាកាស (ភ្លៀង ព្រិល ទឹកកកសំឡី) មកលើផ្ទៃដី ៤. ជំរាបទឹកចូលក្នុងដី និង ៥. លំហូរចូលទៅសមុទ្រវិញ ។ វដ្តទឹកមានបួនដំណាក់កាលសំខាន់ៗគឺ ការស្តុកនៅក្នុងអាងនានា រំហូត កំណកអាកាស និងលំហូរ ។
បំបន្ថយជីវមណ្ឌល វិមណ្ឌលជីវៈបំរុង	Biosphere reserve	តំបន់ស្នូល តំណាងអោយប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ីមានសារៈសំខាន់ និងពុំរងនូវការខូចខាតហើយពុំទ្រុឌទ្រោមទៅដោយតំបន់ទ្រនាប់ ដែលអនុញ្ញាតអោយមានសកម្មភាពមនុស្សក្នុងកំរិតកំណត់មួយ ។ មណ្ឌលជីវៈបំរុង គឺជាបណ្តាញដែនបំរុងអន្តរជាតិ ជាផ្នែកមួយនៃកម្មវិធី មនុស្ស និងជីវៈមណ្ឌល របស់អង្គការយូណេស្កូ ហើយដែលមានគោលបំណងធានានូវការអភិរក្សតំបន់អេកូឡូស៊ីសំខាន់ ជាពិសេស និងធនធានសេនេទិចរបស់តំបន់ទាំងនោះ ។