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Word from the Executive Director

2008 is the 10-year anniversary of the establishment of Mlup Baitong and the 5-year anniversary of its localization. During this period, we all have learnt from our experience, other people, documents, our successes, and also our failures to improve our work performances. As a result of these efforts, we all could accomplish our work successfully, and the target milestones stated in the Strategic Plan 2007-2009 are expected to be achieved accordingly.

The environment continually changes its conditions either positively or negatively. As members of an active environmental organization, Mlup Baitong staffs have tried their best to conserve the nation's natural resources in a hope of making positive changes to the environment through the implementation of the organization's 9 projects. Based on our extensive experience, we clearly recognize that poverty is a crucial factor discouraging local communities’ participation in environmental protection. In this regard, community livelihood improvement activities have always been integrated into all of our organization’s project implementations.

A good environment starts from each individual and can only be achieved through the participation of all. We hope that this philosophy will infiltrate the mind of all people and encourage them to look at, think about, and participate in the protection of our environment.

As the Executive Director of Mlup Baitong, I would like to express my greatest thanks to all Mlup Baitong staff, community members, governmental and non-governmental officers, private sectors, and donor communities who have strived hard in the protection of our environment and the conservation of our natural resources. Together, we continue to work to protect our environment and make our country a better place for our children to live in.

Message from the Chairperson of the Board of Director

Although the Board of Directors met only three times in 2008, we have understood the progress of Mlup Baitong well through reading bimonthly activity reports which have been submitted regularly. Furthermore, we advised Mlup Baitong on several matters and approved the revised staff policy.

The set thematic focus areas related to environmental education, advocacy and community-based natural resource management combined with the creation of alternative livelihood generation, have enabled Mlup Baitong to be a reputed organization and leading NGOs in the environment sector in Cambodia. Besides, the Mlup Baitong staff is very dynamic and dedicated and its target beneficiaries, particularly community based management committees, have successfully accomplished their work in empowering communities on natural resource management while improving community livelihood.

As the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of Mlup Baitong I am delighted and committed to continuing my work with Mlup Baitong in the coming years.
Mlup Baitong’s profile

Mlup Baitong, literally translated as “green shade”, is a dynamic and respected Cambodian NGO. It was first established in 1998 as a project of a British NGO, to address the problem of deforestation in Cambodia with a focus on educating the general public on conservation of natural resources. The organization entered the localization process in 2001 and is officially recognized by the Ministry of Interior since 2003. Mlup Baitong has grown mature over the past years in terms of project implementation, staff capacity-building and organizational development. The success of a committed team that works together closely with community groups and authorities is acknowledged both within Cambodia and abroad.

During the year 2008 Mlup Baitong employed approximately 34 Khmer staff at the main office in Phnom Penh and the field offices in Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom and Stung Treng province, supported by around 10 government and community counterparts, several Cambodian as well as international volunteers plus interns.

Human Resources (permanent staff) at Mlup Baitong as of 31 December 2008:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management staff</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project staff</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration &amp; Support staff</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mlup Baitong’s current vision, mission and philosophy in are:

**VISION**
Cambodians will manage and use natural resources in a sustainable & equitable manner for a healthy environment.

**MISSION**
To support the protection of the environment in Cambodia by increasing awareness and promoting sustainable use of natural resources while improving people's livelihood.

**Philosophy**
A good environment starts from the individual and can only be achieved with participation of all.
The way Mlup Baitong works

In Cambodia there is still limited awareness on the environment. The country’s natural resources continue to be threatened, not only by large commercial enterprises but also by unsustainable exploitation by local communities. This affects especially the 80% of the people from rural areas who generally depend on surrounding natural resources to make a living. With the continuing growth of the population, the pressure on land is further increasing. Many poor families have less than 1 ha of land to farm on and often collect non-timber forest products and other natural resource products in order to survive.

Target groups
A major part of Mlup Baitong’s work is therefore aimed at villagers in rural communities. While operating at community level the project staff always operate in close cooperation with local authorities to achieve sustainable improvements. The education activities of Mlup Baitong which address a wider public often involve representatives of influential local institutions such as pagodas and schools. Environmental awareness raising is also targeting the youth, as they will determine the future of Cambodia.

Approaches
To carry out its mission, Mlup Baitong applies a number of complementary strategies in its projects. Awareness raising is combined with capacity building and advocacy activities. In all projects the organization employs a participatory approach, always striving to achieve a gender balance. Since protection of natural resources often results in limited access to products that would help people to make a living, the community development projects also offer a program for villagers to find alternative sources of income and to start other livelihood activities. With the aim of strengthening ownership and eventually independence on external support, Mlup Baitong applies the micro-project concept to help target groups to address issues by themselves.

Thematic focus areas
Based on its most successful interventions Mlup Baitong has committed itself in its Strategic Plan 2007-2009 to concentrate on three thematic areas:

- Environmental Education
- Community Forestry
- Community Based Eco-tourism

Programs
Programs are grouped according to the location of the projects and based on the relevance of thematic focus areas.

**Environmental Education & Media Program**
- Environmental Education Resource Center & Media project
- Community Environmental Education project

**Kampong Speu Program**
- Community Based Eco-tourism project
- Community Based Forestry project
- Community Empowerment Service project

**Kampong Thom Program**
- Community Based Forestry project
- Green Garden project

**Stung Treng Program**
- Community Based Eco-tourism project – O’Russey Kandal
- Community Based Eco-tourism project - Preah Rumkel
Staff & structure of Mlup Baitong

Executive Director
Va Moeurn

Head office management
Program Development Manager Heng Bunny
Organization Development Manager Om Sophana

Phnom Penh Program
Program Coordinator Oeung Saratha
Environment Education Resource Center and Media project
Srunda Sophoos, Chin Kem

Buth Chanmeta Community Environment Education project
Dul Hay, Sam Sokun

Kampong Speu Program

Finance and Accounting Section
Sok Lyda
Yim Borendy, Duong Sitha

Head Office Support Staff
Huot Sylvie, Srey Samnang
Mey Kimthanh, Sam Oeurn, Kean
Yem Dara, Sin Dara
Kho Sengkea

Auxiliary Staff Phnom Penh
The Environmental Education Resource Center and Media project (EERC&M)

The previous separate projects Environmental Education Resource Center and Environmental Radio and Advocacy project were integrated into the Environmental Education Resource Center and Media (EERC&M) project.

During 2008, the 3 staff members of the EERC&M provided the following services:

1. Operating the library with a broad range of books and other study materials related to environment and natural resource management. The library in the head office has collected and/or received environmental documents from relevant institutions. During the year many new documents were added. In 2008 there were nearly 200 persons who visited the library, this in addition to frequent visits from MB’s own staff. The majority of the external visitors were university students doing their research.

2. The services of designing educational materials on environmental issues, including environmental education posters and environmental lessons have been provided to six different (inter) national organisations.

3. Support was provided to various Mlup Baitong projects. This support comprised of providing trainings, designing newsletters (for the Eco-clubs), producing promotional materials and educational material.

4. In 2008, the radio component of EERC&M project produced 31 new radio programmes of 15 minutes broadcast time as well as updating nine other scripts. These were aired on the Phnom Penh radio station of FM 102. In total more than 100 sessions were (re)broadcasted. Other broadcasts were made in the three northeastern provinces.

For 93.5 FM in Phnom Penh, 4 one-hour long talk shows were produced as well as 4 one-hour long live quiz shows.
Community Environmental Education project (CEE)

The Community Environmental Education project combines awareness raising among youth with community outreach activities. The target groups of the project were 20 schools, 5 pagodas, and 5 villages in Kampong Speu province.

Each school involved, runs an eco-club. From the participating schools the school-principal, a school teacher, and an average of 30-40 school children were involved. These formed the school eco-club. During 2008, the eco-club teachers, having received trainings in 2007 gave trainings themselves to the eco-club members. The teachers themselves received additional training of trainers on environmental subjects in 2008.

Exposure visits for the trainers were conducted to the best schools, Chorm Sangke and Dey Krohom.

In the process of school environment improvement, the project has encouraged and supported all 20 school eco-clubs to practice eco-club activities such as school gardening and school ground cleaning through micro-project implementation. The micro-projects focused on bio-diversity gardens, tree nurseries, tree planting, traditional medicine gardens, vegetable / flower gardens, mini-libraries and garbage disposal improvements at the target schools.

The end-of-the-year informal survey results showed that 80% of the respondents expressed satisfaction about the usefulness of the environmental activities. Seventy percent of the eco-club members had increased understanding of environment.

The school eco-club component of the CEE project has been able to create considerable awareness. For instance, the Kampong Speu provincial Department of Education has requested Mlup Baitong to expand eco-club activities to all other districts in the province. One INGO had requested Mlup Baitong for assistance to cooperate in the establishment of eco-clubs in Siem Reap (8 schools) and Kampot (4 schools) provinces.

Four key monks and 13 key villagers participated in a training on general environment, identifying community environmental problems and improving their community environment. They subsequently gave trainings to other monks and villagers in their communities. As was the case with the eco-clubs, micro-projects were implemented. These projects were related to establishing gardens, constructing garbage bins, constructing tree nurseries and constructing toilets.

Furthermore eco-club teachers and students were involved in developing 3 issues of the environmental newsletter named “My Environment”. The newsletters were printed and distributed to all target schools. These issues were: no. 27 “Our Village Environment and Food Security”; no. 28 “Good Waste management — Good Health”; and no. 29 “Natural Resource Conservation”. Of each 2,000 copies were printed and distributed to the 20 schools involved as well as too the 5 pagoda’s, 5 villages and some other relevant and / or interested institutions.
Community Based Forestry project
Kampong Speu province (CBF-KS)

This project is meant to ensure that local communities themselves are enabled to effectively manage and protect their local forests while simultaneously improving their livelihood sustainable.

In 2008, the project covered 4 community forests (1245 ha) as well as 1 community protected area (758 ha, which is located within Kirirom National Park). By the end of 2008, one new community forest area covering 37 ha was additionally included. These areas are all located in the south of Kampong Speu province close to the Cardamom Mountains which form part of one of Southeast Asia’s largest undisturbed forests.

Following official approval and recognition by the provincial governor in November 2007 of all 5 community forests, documents have been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries during 2008. As a consequence of advancing community forestry, Mlup Baitong has been requested to assist with setting up more community forests.

The management activities of each of the community forests have been integrated into the 'Commune Development Plans', a local 5-year planning instrument.

A large part of the support by Mlup Baitong focuses on enhancing the capacity of the local forest management committees. This takes place in a series of meetings, workshops and trainings. The meetings not only take place on village level but on provincial and in some instances on national level. During 2008 a total of 15 workshops concerned forest laws and regulations took place. Trainings focused on a wide scope; for instance facilitation skills, but also on developing practical skills such as nursery management. Micro-projects were implemented on fire road construction, tree nursery construction, organizing tree planting and forest patrolling.

From 2006 onwards this project has sought to include livelihood activities. These activities target women self-help groups. By the end of 2008, there were a total of 42 groups (including 14 new groups) consisting of 675 members. They are operating revolving funds and running micro-businesses. The activities of the main micro-businesses included a rice bank, cow bank, pig raising, livestock raising and home gardening. Most of these activities are supported through specific trainings and / or general trainings such as on bookkeeping, minute writing and group facilitation.
The Community Empowerment Services project takes place in the province of Kampong Speu, based around a number of community forests in the Phnom Sruich district. Established mid-way 2008, it envisions to assist communities to form community based organisations. Additionally it builds and strengthens the capacity of the management committees of these newly formed community based organisations as well as that of existing organisations. This must be seen in terms of developing and implementing micro-project proposals, voicing the organisations’ concerns and marketing their local products. Capacity building measures for the community forestry management committees were undertaken such as trainings on making work plans, project proposing and project management. With assistance of a donor, micro-project proposals were implemented. Expansion of the project activities to 12 new target areas took place. To assist this expansion activities dissemination workshops were undertaken.
Community Based Eco-tourism project
Chambok - Kampong Speu province (CBET-KS)

Closely related to the Chambok community protected area in Kampong Speu province, this project seeks to enhance the natural environment surrounding Chambok waterfall while at the same time, increasing returns from visitors to the local community in a sustainable manner.

Prominent development in 2008 was the expansion of the project to an adjacent area near the village of Peam Levea. Besides setting up the organizational structure for managing this new area, various actions were undertaken to improve access to this site. These changes included setting up a ticket booth and building a toilet as well as improving the access road.

More input was required to improve the management capacities of the overall site and of the managing committee itself. The trainings focused on proposal writing and project implementation. Additional trainings and coaching was provided to not only management committee members but also to tourist guides and service providers.

Chambok Community Based Eco-tourism site is regarded as one of the best examples of eco-tourism and community tourism in Cambodia. The management committee of Chambok was often involved in explaining the concepts, benefits and challenges to visiting delegations. These delegations consisted of (non-) government organizations, researchers and students.

Senior staff of Mlup Baitong presented a TV show on Chambok which was broadcast nationwide on one of Cambodia’s most popular television stations.

Private tour companies are increasingly including visits to Chambok in their tour programs of Cambodia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Khmer tourists</th>
<th>Foreign tourists</th>
<th>Total no. of tourists</th>
<th>Income ($ US)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>14,209</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>14,746</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>14,790</td>
<td>1069</td>
<td>15,859</td>
<td>18,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change (%)</td>
<td>581 (+4%)</td>
<td>532 (+99%)</td>
<td>1,113 (+7,5%)</td>
<td>8,025 (+72%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is reflected in the table above, which is an overview of the total amount of (foreign) visitors as well as income earned from the provision of services. Especially the number of foreign tourists has increased which has enhanced generated income.

Overall enhancement of the site has taken place, with more emphasis on waste disposal. Illegal logging activities within the protected area have been mostly restricted.
The Community Based Forestry (CBF) project in Kampong Thom province consists of 1 Community Protected Area (CPA) covering 1,800 ha of forestland and 6 Community Forestry (CF) areas covering nearly 2,750 ha of forestland. It is perceived that livelihoods are enhanced by villagers’ increasing ability to manage and protect their own local forest resources.

As is habitual with Mlup Baitong, much emphasis is given to enhancing the skills of the villagers and of the concerned management committees. Trainings were provided on tree nursery establishment and tree planting techniques. Other trainings concerned minute writing, facilitation, report writing, conducting meetings and proposing and implementing small projects. Meetings were held on revisions required in community forestry regulations so as to comply with the technical guidelines of the Forest Administration regulations.

All applications for official recognition of the community forest areas have been forwarded to the Forest Administration.

Community Forestry management plans were incorporated into Commune Development Plans. This required extensive consultation at local level. Network meetings were conducted on provincial level. Other community forest management committees exchanged points of view with provincial authorities. Major subjects were official recognition by authorities as well as how to approach illegal logging activities.

Furthermore activities were undertaken to facilitate alternative income generation. Self-help groups were initiated and existing self-help groups were actively encouraged in proposing micro-projects. Meetings and trainings were given on successful business implementation.

In November 2008, community forests covering 23,800 hectares managed by another NGO in Kampong Thom were handed over for future support by Mlup Baitong.
Green Garden project
Kampong Thom province

The Green Garden project, which is situated in Kampong Thom province seeks to encourage environmentally more sustainable methods of farming as well as stimulating a healthier living environment. The project takes place in 19 villages in Prasat Sambor and Stung districts. The nearly 400 households are now organized in 7 farmer associations.

Besides farming and environmental elements, a major section of the project encourages establishing savings groups as well enhancing the capacity of villagers to initiate and manage so-called micro-projects.

A significant part of the Green Garden project is the focus on environmental friendly farming methods. With this in mind, assessment was made of training needs. The result were seven trainings on various farming subjects. Additional ly, project internal visits were undertaken.

To assist the project, increased capacity building activities were included. In 2008, several trainings on (organic) farming methods were provided. These were in addition to association meetings. Other capacity building measures consisted of establishing more Farmers Associations and improving the management of these. This was achieved through meetings and trainings on subjects such as book-keeping and financial management. The Farmers Associations also put considerable effort into enhancing marketing. Exposure visits were undertaken to an organization in Prey Veng province.

Bylaws of the 7 Farmer associations which were drawn up in 2007 were finalized and have now been approved by district governors.

Component of the Green Garden concerns enhancing the community environment of the nineteen involved villages. Workshops concerning proposal writing were conducted. Most project proposals concerned establishing home gardens with others focusing on water provision. As a result more than 180 gardens were established which generated more than US $40,000 in sales or on average more than US $200 per household. At the same time achievements were reached in improving home environments and hygiene.

Much effort was put into documentation of growing of various vegetable crops, producing technical reports. Some of which were adapted for radio broadcasts and aired on a provincial FM radio station.

Encouraging organic vegetable growing in Prasat Sambor and Stung

Sustainable growing entails producing surplus for markets.

Construction of village ponds, which enhance village access to water in general and help farmers to irrigate their vegetable gardens.
Community Based Eco-tourism project

O’Russey Kandal Community Based Eco-tourism project was initiated in the beginning of 2007. The site encompasses a rivulet and a number of swimming holes and rapids, located in a forest just north of the border with Kratie province. Located not far from the national highway, the site attracts many local visitors during national holidays and in the weekend. Managing these guests while maintaining the site and conserving the natural surroundings are the main objectives of the project.

In 2008 much of the efforts were focused on enhancing the capacities of the management committee. There were trainings on bookkeeping, leadership, facilitation, tourist guiding, micro-business development, overall management, first aid and general environmental issues.

Concerning site protection, the standing management committee has proposed to protect around 3,000 ha of forestland surrounding the river. Requests were submitted to the provincial governor, though approval has not yet been granted as procedures for approval are unclear. In this respect the management committee and Mlup Baitong project staff have profited from the experiences with Chambok Community Based Eco-tourism site in Kampong Speu province, where Mlup Baitong has been involved for many years.

With assistance of the Stung Treng provincial tourism department around 5,000 hectares of forestland have been demarcated. Despite approval still pending the management committee has initiated forest patrols in order to protect the proposed site from illegal logging.

An information center was constructed. Through the project a number of smaller initiatives were undertaken. These varied from constructing a restaurant made from local materials, constructing a toilet to producing educational signs, setting up vending stalls, a ticket booth, waste disposal bins and bill boards.

In the overall management, systems have been put in place concerning raising entry fees and managing the acquired funds.

During 2008, the number of visitors was 14,500. Income was around US$ 2,100. Most of the acquired funds were used for salary payments for fee collection, forest patrolling, infrastructure measures and a contribution to the Community Development Fund.

O’Russey Kandal Community Based Eco-tourism site has been included in the Mekong Discovery Trail, a multi institutional effort to promote eco-tourism in the provinces of Kratie and Stung Treng highlighting the ecological value of the Mekong while simultaneously encouraging protection of the diverse wetlands and wildlife in and around the river.
As was the case for O’Russey Kandal, this project was supported by Mlup Baitong starting in December 2007. Likewise located in Stung Treng province, the tourism related activities focus on the western most part of the massive Mekong Falls which are located on the border with Lao P.D.R. The most western part of the falls are named Salaphet falls and in the rainy season the Mekong drops 20-30m over a kilometers wide area. In the dry season the falls are more concentrated on a number of channels (see photo below). Besides the falls, there is also a pod of dolphins located near the falls which in the dry season are quite easily to be seen near the Cambodian shoreline. The commune of Preah Rumkel lies adjacent to a RAMSAR included wetland of seasonally flooded forest.

Most of the project activities involved enhancing the capacity of the management committee as well as managing the tourism activities. Trainings were provided on general environmental aspects, project design, on tourism services, first aid, providing home stays and tourist guiding. Study tours were undertaken to Chambok Community Based Eco-tourism site as well as to a site in Kampong Thom province.

A campaign was held to reduce plastic waste within the villages. A temporary management committee was voted in. Using Participatory Land Use Planning methods, preliminary demarcation was made of areas which are to be forwarded for official approval. The proposed areas would be recognized as community forest, community protected area and Community Based Eco-tourism site. A process was initiated to look into conflicts concerning this proposal with participation from 8 villages of Preah Rumkel commune.

Initially established were tourism services such as food selling and tourist guidance. A number of trails were constructed and a motor boat for the transportation of visitors purchased.

It is estimated that around 5,000 visitors visited the site and total net income was more than US $5,000 through transportation (boat) and guiding.
Board of Directors of Mlup Baitong

Mlup Baitong’s Board of Directors has 7 members, who bring a diversity of skills and experience to support and guide the organization. In 2008 the following persons seated on the Board:

**Saoleng Lam (Chairperson)**

Ms. Saoleng joined the Board at the beginning of 2006 and is currently working for the National Biodigester Programme. As she used to work as the Environment Program Coordinator for NGO Forum, Saoleng has a very good insight in current environment issues in Cambodia and helps Mlup Baitong to strengthen its work in this field.

**Pamela Huy Keorevatney (Treasurer)**

Ms. Pamela Huy Keorevatney joined the Mlup Baitong Board in July 2002. She is now the Chief Representative of the Standard Chartered Bank. Her strong background in financial management and accounting helps Mlup Baitong to strengthen these systems and assures the overall sound financial management of the organization.

**Sam Inn (Member)**

Dr. Sam Inn joined the Board of Directors in December 2006. He is the Deputy Country Representative at the Lutheran World Federation (LWF). This INGO is active in Kampong Speu and cooperation between LWF and MB dates back to 2001. Inn has extensive knowledge on forestry research and natural resources management and also shares his management experience with Mlup Baitong.

**Toby Carson (Member)**

Mr. Toby Carson became a Board member at the beginning of 2005 and works as an advisor at the CBNRM Learning Institute. He came from Canada to Cambodia more than 10 years ago. Toby’s extensive experience in community-based natural resources management and the use of participatory methods are very useful for the improvement of Mlup Baitong’s projects.

**Dennis McMahon (Member)**

Likewise Dennis McMahon was a new Board member starting in 2008. A consultant based in Phnom Penh, he has extensive experience in communication and public relation skills with a focus on conflict resolution. He combines this with being employed for over 20 years by a variety of environmental and development related organisations.

**Pum Vicheth (Member)**

Ms. Pum Vicheth has worked with the Ministry of Environment since 1993 and also became a member of Mlup Baitong’s Board in July 2002. She has worked on various national environment projects and provides advice to Mlup Baitong on effective cooperation with relevant authorities.

**Karien van Veggel (Member)**

Ms. Karien van Veggel commenced as Board member in 2008. She is advisor for DED, German Development Service and was previously management advisor for Mlup Baitong. Dutch by nationality she brings with her management and advisory skills gained through working in Nepal, Laos and Cambodia for more than 10 years.
Institutional achievements in 2008

The year 2008 is the midterm of Mlup Baitong’s three year Strategic Plan 2007-2009. In this period the reviewed organizational structure was fully implemented and mechanisms for institutional improvement were being considered. In this concern, management policy, working environment, information sharing, staff capacity building and motivation, and correspondences with donors were improved.

With the intention to improve management policy and retain qualified staff, an article concerning the staff salary scale and staff salary raise was reviewed and re-adjusted to increase staff benefits. Concerning the working environment and information sharing improvement, 5 staff meetings, 8 management team meetings and 3 Board of Director meetings were formally conducted. Besides this, many informal meetings were also conducted at all levels to deal with special and/or separate issues. Notably, staff turnover in 2008 dropped to approximately 12% in comparison to the 16% in 2007. This is considered a reasonable rate.

In terms of staff capacity building and motivation, 5 training-days of in-house training for all skilled staff were conducted and on 25 occasions staff participated in trainings, workshops and conferences organized by other training institutions. Additionally, 7 times staff attended trainings and/or meetings overseas including Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Spain and Vietnam. A number of study tours for staff were also organized.

Correspondence with donors, including submitting project proposals, reports, operational work plans and budgets, and other communications were organized accordingly. The following donors from abroad visited Mlup Baitong’s projects or headquarters office in 2008: FPSC (Spain), Kundstadder Family Foundation (USA), and SCIAF (Scotland), Oxfam Novib (Netherlands) and IUCN NL.

Concerning the program reform and development, the Environmental Education Resource Center project and Environment Radio and Advocacy project were combined in the Environmental Education Resource Center and Media project and a new project called Community Empowerment Service project was established in mid 2008 in the province of Kampong Speu.

As usual, a Mid Term Planning Review, an End-of-the-Year Review for 2008 and an Annual Planning for 2009 were conducted.
### Project Beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Environmental Education (CEE)</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Direct beneficiaries are teachers and students in clubs, monks and nuns joining in the project activities, and villagers who benefit from the environmental education conducted by monks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Education Resource Centre and Media (EERC&amp;M)</td>
<td>92,000</td>
<td>Direct beneficiaries are participants in the training, library users, material recipients and listeners to the radio program of MB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Based Forest Kampong Speu (CBF)</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>Direct beneficiaries are villagers who are members of the CF. (The number of beneficiaries of CBF Kampong Speu is already subtracted from the total number because it overlaps with CES project in Kampong Speu.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Based Eco-Tourism (CBET) in Chambok, Kampong Speu</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>Direct beneficiaries are people living in Chambok community who are members of the project. (The number of direct beneficiaries of CBET Kampong Speu is already subtracted from the total number because it overlaps with CES project in Kampong Speu.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Empowerment Service (CES), Kampong Speu</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>Direct beneficiaries are villagers in the project target areas who are members of any CSO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Based Forest (CBF), Kampong Thom</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>Direct beneficiaries are villagers who are members of the CF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Garden (GG)</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>Direct beneficiaries are farmers and their families who are involved in home garden and environmental improvement activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Based Eco-Tourism (CBET) in O’Russey Kandal, Stung Treng</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>Direct beneficiaries are people living in O’russey Kandal community who are members of the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Based Eco-Tourism (CBET), in Preah Rumkel, Stung Treng</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>Direct beneficiaries are people living in Preah Rumkel community who are members of the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>112,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,270</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Financial statement for 2008

#### Income
- Grants: $347,101
- Donations: $8,194
- Miscellaneous/Other recipients: $14,677

**Total Income**: $369,972

#### Expenditure by Project/ unit
- Overhead (OVH): $96,392
- CBF-KS: $28,450
- CBET-Chambok: $20,494
- CEE: $23,549
- EERC&M: $27,083
- CBF-KT: $16,927
- GG: $36,539
- CBET-PRK: $45,261
- CBET-ORK: $50,137
- CES: $21,248

**Total Expenditures**: $366,080

#### Excess of income over expenditure
- $3,892

#### Fund balance, Jan. 08
- $96,465

#### Funds returned to donor
- $-

#### Fund balance, Dec. 08
- $100,357

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### In 2008 Mlup Baitong was supported by:

Mlup Baitong would like to express its sincere thanks to all donors who have supported the work of the organization in 2008.

With your assistance we have further developed our activities. Your contribution has made it possible to help many Cambodians to create a healthier, greener environment and to protect invaluable natural resources.
A good environment starts from the individual but can only be achieved with participation of all!

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