



ពន្លឺនៃក្តីសង្ឃឹម

Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum
(Light of Hope)



Somleng Prey Lang Project Annual Report 2020



This program supported by



Annual Progress Report 2020

The report should adhere to the results framework in the agreement with approved updates and should be accompanied by a copy of the latest approved results framework. Please make sure that you are reporting against the project application 2020.

Somleng Project Cambodia

1. General

Local partner	PNKS
Project title	Somleng Project
Digni number (If not relevant, put N/A)	10832
Project period	Jan 2018 – Dec 2022
Budget 2020	USD 210,000
Country and area	Preah Vihear, Stung Treng province, Cambodia
Project goal	Reduce vulnerability of people living in and around Prey Lang.
Which Mission Alliance Strategic Goals does the project respond to?	
Digni Thematic Areas (GRF) (If not relevant, put N/A)	Mandatory: Civil Society Others: Poverty Reduction
Which UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) does the project respond to?	SDG #1 No Poverty SDG #3 Good Health and Well-being SDG #4 Quality Education SDG #6 Clean Water and Sanitation SDG #13 Climate Action

2. Project Progress and Results

2.1 Key Numbers: Please update the project's Key Numbers table with results for 2020 and attach it to this report.

Please see attached [annex 1 – Key number](#)

2.2 Please attach the project's results framework with updated results for 2020. Based on the structure of the approved results framework, please describe progress towards achieving the objectives of the project and analyse the change in indicator values for the reporting period (2020).

Please see attached [annex 2 – result frame work](#)

- 2.3 Are there any unintended project results that are not captured in the results framework? If so, please give a description. Please also include rights that have been strengthened for the target group if they are not already mentioned under question 2.2.

Community and the Forests

Prey Lang has been the sources of livelihoods that especially indigenous people depended on for generations. Nuts, seed, mast, mushrooms, resin, medical plants, fuelwood, insects, wild animals, spices are scarce. This is due to ongoing illegal logging and it seems unstoppable. The people are now starting to worry about their future. They could choose to take part in forest protection or looking for alternative income generating activities. The project has done little to educate people about the environment and it negatively impact their livelihoods. The project will continue to strengthen this area in the future.

The People and the Local Authorities

Based on our observation, some people started to understand the local authorities better day by day. CIDGs in Padevath, Ploach, Pramol Pdom, Damnak Trach, Chrach villages in Chrach commune. And Sreveal and Thmea in Thmea commune have a good and positive relationship with local authorities and as results, representatives of two CIDGs, Thmea and Chamroeun joint Commune Council meeting. In the past, almost every ordinary people were afraid of the local authorities. They thought they were important, special and very powerful people and that they did not dare to speak up against or question the authorities. This fear was inherited from the Khmer Rouge genocide.

Two CIDGs, join commune council meeting, the project also brought local authorities and CIDG together to project reflection, learning and planning. They know each other better. CIDG represent the community could speak their concerns to the authorities without fear and in a friendly way. Local authorities also feel very positive that they closer than ever to the community people. They have people to help them to address the community need better. Nonetheless, majority people still do not understand. They do not know the role of the authorities and they are isolated.

Covid-19

This year the S-PL project join hands with local stakeholders, especially health centers, CIDG and Commune Councils in Chey Saen and Anlung Phe to fight the deadly disease, including to raise community awareness and educate people about Covid-19. Please see detail activities in [annex 3 – Covid-19 activities](#).

- 2.4 What do you consider to be the most important result(s) achieved by the project in the past year?

Community Waste Management

CIDG was set up. They have a role to improve life in their community. They were trained on problem identification and problem analysis using 'problem tree' tool. CIDG in two villages – Ploach and Thmea, would like to do something about plastic waste. The plastic waste spoil their soil and harm their farms. They asked each family to contribute at least 5,000 riel so they could use it to build a kiln, like the one they saw when they visited Kampong Speu. In Ploach 37 families contributed 1,060,000 riel and Thmea 65 families contributed 0,000,000 riel and some contributed gravel, sand but that was not enough. They approached World Vision and they got 450,000 riel from World Vision for each village. Still not enough, they approach PNKS and we supported the shortfall of 2,615,000 riel for each village. This kiln believed to benefit at 3,000 people in both village to live in a better village environment.

Financial Literacy

The project gave financial literacy training to 16 men and 31 women. The participants were members of CIDG, youths, village leaders and commune councilors. Participants were surprised to receive such training. They never heard anything like this before. The lesson was focusing on 'Needs and Wants' and how to keep track of their incomes and expenses. Participants found this lesson very useful and they understand it well that would like to share this to more people in the village. The project supported them some guide lessons and materials. Later they reported they reached 41 men and 238 women.

Improvement of Safe Water and Water for Agriculture

- Community Pond: The project invested USD2,065 for one community pond in Veal Por village, Anlung Phe, Stung Treng. The village suffered from water shortage, especially during dry season, for agriculture, animals and even drinking.
 - Side of the pond: 20 meters x 25 meters x 4 meters
 - Community contributed fence and planted grass the pond banks
 - Beneficiaries: 28 men, 29 women, 4 men with disabilities, 2 women with disabilities, 26 boys, and 20 girls
- Pump Wells: Project supported 4 wells – 1 installed in Sre Veal, 1 in Pnha Roloek, Thmea commune and 1 in Pakdevat and another 1 in Cham Roeun, Chrack commune. The pump wells supports safe water for daily use and agriculture especially in the dry season. - Regular users of the wells – 45 families - Not regular users – 131 families.
- The project supported USD752.87 to Chrach community to dig ditches for community running water 1,500 meters long, from Pakdevat village to Ploach village. World Vision installed big water tank that can store 10,000 liters of water. The plan is to benefit 158 households or 195 families. In 2020, only 14 families got the running water as the project has not yet finished.

Covid-19

S-PL project worked with health centers and local authorities in Chey Sen, Preah Vihear and Anlung Phe, Stung Treng to educate community people, especially indigenous people and reached at least 6,000 people.

Saving Group

After the visit to saving group in Kampong Speu, CIDG in Chrach commune and Thmea commune would like to set up their own saving to support their livelihoods. So far the saving groups have the revolving fund of:

Saving Group	Commune	Members		Fund
		Male	Female	
Chrach	Chrach	1	44	2,227,500
Ploach	Chrach	1	34	5,500,000
Pakdevat	Chrach	33	79	15,400,500
Pramol Pdom	Chrach	5	47	4,150,500
Damnak Trach	Chrach	1	21	2,170,000
Sre Veal	Thmea	1	24	7,500,000

Below are some CIDG members who are practicing livelihoods:

Chicken raising

- Mr Yim Own, in Sre Veal
- Mr Hen Siv, in Pakdevat
- Mr Phay Phon, In Chrach
- Ms Phoeng Yen, In P'nhak Roleok

Fish Raising

- Mr Chan Sarin, in Thmea
- Mr Yun Yat, in Thmea

Vegetable growing

- Ms Keut Pheary, in Chamroeun
- Ms Thun Chanthoeung, Ploach just started in 2021
- Mr Srey Sa Een, in Pakdevat
- Ms Houn Rice, in Chrach
- Mr Choeun Thearith, in Ploach
- Mr Hen Siv, in Pakdevat
- Mr Pay Phun, in Chrach

- 2.5 Change stories: Please use the format provided when collecting stories and attach at least 10 change stories from a diverse group of project participants, including all gender, ages and participant categories in the target group.

Please see in [annex 4 – Change Stories](#)

- 2.6 Please attach photos of good quality that illustrate the project activities and results in the past year. Kindly attach these separately as JPEG files and label the files according to activity and/or result.

Please see in the attached separate [annex 5 – Photos of project activities](#)

- 2.7 Crosscutting issues: Explain how the project has been gender inclusive, included persons with disabilities, and been considerate of the environment in the past year. If any of the crosscutting issues are embedded in the project objectives, it is not necessary to repeat the information here.

Environment:

The project supported community initiatives in two villages – Ploach and Thmea to build kilns one in each village. The community, mostly indigenous, will use the kiln to burn waste plastic. After climate change awareness that they believe the plastic harm their farm soil and plants. It is recalled that in 2019, the S-PL project educated people from CIDG and the local authorities about climate change and DRR. The government is also promoting clean village.

The project worked with village leaders, CIDG, CPA to conduct two video-shows in the evening in Ploach and Chamroeun village. The video educated people about the importance of forests and how deforestation could affect their lives and their livelihoods. Deforestation causes less rain, less water in the ground and make the climate warmer. Mrs. Kalen, a CPA member, urges the people to help protect the forest and stop helping the company to cut trees. The video-show also educated people about keeping the village clean and promoting open defecation free. In Chamroeun village, there's a primary school and people often defecate behind the school at night. The students do not open the windows the other sides because of the smell. At least 100 adults and children in each village took part in the video-show.

PLCN member started to join CIDG meeting. We were hoping PLCN could influence CIDG members and community the importance of the forests. We will continue to promote PLCN to join regular CIDG meeting and video-show at night to educate community people about the forests.

The project worked with CIDG and village leaders to promote 'clean village'. The idea agreed was that the family who had good house surrounding environment would receive some gifts. VL, CIDG and PNKS formed committee to evaluate and make decision. Five families with names below



were selected and each family was given two water jars (600L), a water dipper, a plastic bucket, 4 bar of soap, a package of detergent and two glasses. The committee conducted small celebration for the family with balloons.

1. Mr. Khieng Poch and Mrs. Pol Soeung with 4 members in the family at Ploch village, Chrach commune. 01 boy and 01 girl
2. Pon Huoy is a widower. The family has 7 members living in Ploch village, Chrach commune. They are 4 women, 1 man and 2 girls,
3. Mrs. Ann Tieng with 4 members in Damnak Trach village, Chrach commune. Her husband and 2 girls,

4. Mrs. Srey Chann, the widower. She is alone at Chrach village, Chrach commune,
5. Mr. Hin Den, the PLCN's member at Thmea village, Thmea commune. There are 3 members with 1 boy in the family.

Gender:

The project conducted Women's Day in March 2020. 208 people participated in the event. 166 were women that was account for almost 80%. The project took this opportunity to promote gender equality, girl education and women's rights. Chey Sen target area is remote and majority of the population are Kuy. People rarely attend such event.

Some fact statistics:

- Most CIDG members are women.
- 10 CIDGs were set up with majority of members are women, yet 5 CIDGs have women as the chairpersons.
- 31 youths, 20 are females.
- More number of men than number of women are serving as the village leaders and commune council members.

Inclusive:

In December 2020, PNKS conducted a two-day in-house-training on Inclusion and Gender Equity. Despite we heard about the inclusion for many years but that was the first time we received a formal training on inclusion. The project plans to share the inclusion knowledge to the community next year. 9 (f=4) staff from the S-PL joint the training. The training facilitated by Leak Chowan, PNKS program development, resources supported by TAI. The main focus of the training was the meaning of – equity, equality, inclusion, vulnerability, marginalization; identification and the causes of marginalization, vulnerability, intersecting identities and barriers to participation. The training also determined who the most vulnerable people in the current target area of PNKS.

In the future, the project plan to improve inclusion by developing quota for women, men, children, people living with disabilities and ID poor.

- 2.8 To what extent has the Project been implemented as planned? Give a brief account of deviations that could affect achievement of the objectives and describe what has been done to deal with the deviations. Please include planned activities that were not carried out this year and whether they will be implemented at a later stage.

The S-PL project planned 58 activities to implement in 2020. Because of Covid-19, government restriction and the project were investing time and resources to fight Covid-19. As results some activities were suspended or partly done. See statistics below:

- 23 activities successfully completed that accounted for 40%
- 3 activities mostly completed that accounted for 5%
- 11 activities partly completed that accounted for 19%
- 21 activities suspended that accounted for 36%

Please see the report against annual plan in [annex 6](#) – Report against annual work plan and [annex 3](#) for activities related to Covid-19 for detail.

- 2.9 Which internal or external risk factors (identified previously or new) have affected the implementation of the Project in particular? Please provide a brief comment only on the most significant risk factors or deviations and changes from the original risk analysis of the Project.

External Risk

Covid-19 was the main external risk that have a great impact on the project implementation. Almost half of the planned activities were suspended. Some activities were only partly carried out. This was due Covid-19 restriction and staff and resources were invested in the Covid-19 prevention and education activities. Please see question 2.8 for S-PL project accountability and detail Covid-19 activity report is in the [annex 3](#).

Lesson Learnt: During the project planning and design, the pandemic was not in our thoughts and minds or we did not have it in our risk reduction plan. We did not prepare for this pandemic. Next year the project will adopt the adaptive management approach to mitigate the Covid-19 risk that believed to continue.

Internal Risk

The project invested staff time and financial resources to combat Covid-19.

- 2.10 Have any of the risk factors mentioned under 2.9 had unintended negative consequences for any of the following crosscutting issues? If so, please describe.
- anti-corruption
 - the environment and vulnerability to climate change
 - human rights, including the rights of people with disabilities
 - women's rights and gender equality

Covid-19 impacted the rights of assembly only but this is acceptable.

- 2.11 Which lessons have been learned in the past year

Community are poor and they have strong mind-set of dependency. Many NGOs that came to their villages were to give out assistance so they do not understand the ideas of community-led development.

The district governor and community people only think about quick money and tangible assets, infrastructure etc. The project needs to invest more times meeting with people, building relationship through staying overnight and other forms of visits to help them understand that PNKS is not there to give out things but to work with them so that they can help themselves.

It is hard to find men during the day. Men often go to the forest to cut trees for the company or hunting or collecting resin. Most men are the breadwinners.

During the project planning and design, the pandemic was not in our thought and mind or we had it in our risk reduction plan. We were not well prepared when the pandemic came.

2.12 Please make an assessment of the Project's cost efficiency on output level (products and/or services).

PNKS used 'Value for Money principles' to guide us in project designing and planning. The value for money principles also shared with potential community members, especially those who applied for Community Initiatives Small Grant. The value for money principles are

- Cost consciousness,
- Encouraging competition,
- Evidence based decision making,
- Proportionality,
- Performance and risk management,
- Results focus,
- Experimentation and innovation,
- Accountability and transparency.

This eight principles was shared by Tearfund Australia with detail explanation and those principles were very helpful and served as guides when we designed and decided on our action plan.

For example how we followed the principles of value for money when implementing Community Pond digging in Veal Por village.

Cost consciousness – the project invested USD2,065, for a community pond in Veal Por with side 25 meters long by 20 meters wide and 4 meters deep. The village is very remote about 40km from the provincial town. It could be costly for transporting equipment.

Encouraging Competition – we use public bidding.

Evidence based decision making – we studied the similar work in the previous time by questioning villagers and commune chief.

Proportionality – we set firm selection criteria to ensure they are capable to carry out the work and they are lawful.

Performance and risk management – we conducted EIA and worked with the local authority to ensure public land and conflict free.

Results focus – we studied the benefit of the water and the number of people would be benefited from the pond.

Experimentation and innovation – no activities were done to respond to this

Accountability and transparency – the budget was open to the local people. The bidding process was made with participation and decision of pond committee with commune council involvement.

2.13 Sustainability: Describe what the project has done in the past year to ensure sustainability of the project efforts.

Project sustainability is depending on CIDG, the independent change agent, in the community. Their main role is to represent the community interest, as well as to promote and protect common interests of the local community that majority of them

are Kuy. The strengths and the sustainability of the CIDG are still limited. The project started to introduce Participatory Action Research (PAR) to CIDG so that they can use this tool to learn their own context, strengths and weaknesses and plan for improvement. However, the project started to see some good signs below that could promote sustainability:

- Representatives of 5 CIDGs – Ploach, Chrach, Damnak Trach, Pakdevath and Pramol Pdom, attended Commune Council meeting yet not regularly this year because of Covid-19. They reported the concerns in their community to the attention of the commune council.
- Village leaders and CIDG started working together to determine community's priorities.
- 6 CIDGs have established their own saving. This saving could support their own livelihoods as well as keeping them together for the sake of their community. See question 2.4 – Saving Group for detail saving.

2.14 If applicable: Please give an overview of recent reviews/evaluations carried out in the Project. How did these contribute to learning and improvement of the Project?

PNKS hired an external consultant to conduct a mid-term review early 2020. The mid-term review was to assess PNKS' project design, looks at achievements. The review was carried out by a team of Mariam Smith and 7 PNKS staff members that worked with focus group discussions and key informant interviews to seek to understand identities, the current context (actors, relationships, issues, and resources) and future hopes, as a framework for the context analysis.

A total of 185 people participated in the research in the target areas, and an additional 15 people (mainly funders and NGOs) participated in other interviews and discussions.

Midterm Review Recommendations and Implementation

Recommendations	Implementations
Tighten the project boundaries	
PNKS theory of change for the project should be in relation to the forest and livelihoods	No implementation. However, the project will consider to review its theories of change.
Focus on certain groups and better linking with others	The project has reviewed and determined boundary partners and strategic partners.
Engage in forest issues on a wider basis than just forest protection	
Encourage all groups to engage with environment.	The project continue to work with and strengthen CIDG involvement in the environment.
Strengthen community capacity to reflect on forest issues more widely and creatively, especially considering the capacity of the youth and the strong motivation to forest protection linking to farms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overnight environmental education - Invite PLCN in CIDG meeting so they could help CIDG to understand how forest link to the community livelihoods.

Support PLCN's capacity to gain a wider base of support.	The government restricts PLCN patrol the forest. However, the project continue to work with PLCN members to build their agriculture skill to support their livelihoods.
Research locally and work reflectively with livelihoods	
CIDGs need to engage in reflection on farms and current practices. Building on current practices and Indigenous expertise will foster relationships between PNKS and communities and create more mutual, and probably environmentally sustainable, practices.	The project this year focused on building capacity to CIDG on participatory action research (PAR). This is the tool that CIDG later use for their own research and planning.
Build on the solidarity and knowledge of environment that communities living in Prey Lang already have and are at risk of losing in the name of "development" and "modernity".	No implementation
Strengthen resilience rather than engaging only with the symptoms, which urgently demands attention. Careful agricultural support will support the poor and CIDGs could especially keep a look out for vulnerable people.	No implementation
Do not ignore but engage wisely with huge concerns not directly linked to theory of change	
Continue to build CIDG's capacity to lead development and constructively relate to authorities!	CIDG representatives joint Commune Council meeting but in 2020 because of Covid-19. The meeting was not regularly conducted.
Support CIDGs in their capacity to address water, hygiene and health issues as the issues seem highly prioritised by community members and were visibly a concern. Find out who can support these efforts and continue to seek appropriate connections with governments offices and other NGOs!	The project supported some pump wells and promote hygiene. 5 families identified as role model families to live clean.
Further strengthen PNKS gentle approach and strategies	
Ensure that education on rights and laws also provide opportunities for actors to discuss what this means for their situation.	No implementation

Safeguard the indigenous ways of living so that they are not lost while providing helpful insights and outside perspectives. Link to the latest environmental and agricultural science as well as the deep understanding of practices in context!	Through the community-led development approach, PNKS works closely with CIDG and empower them for their own decision and ways of life.
Considering the Christian mission to care for God’s creation, research whether the church is interested to work with PNKS as a boundary partner.	The project does not yet have a concrete plan to work with the local church yet. It is under the process.

3. Financial reporting

3.1 Have there been any incidences of financial mismanagement throughout the year? If yes, please give a short summary.

No

3.2 Which preventive measures have been taken and/or capacity building been done to prevent mismanagement?

PNKS took part of sensitive areas in the policies and gave orientation to all project staff one time in 2020 during Staff Conference in September 2020. The purpose was to refresh their memories and practices according to PNKS policies. The policies included finance policy, staff policy, child protection policy, anti-corruption code of conduct and value for money.

PNKS conducted regular internal financial monitoring (internal audit). This year we conducted in August and September 2020 across PNKS projects and offices—in Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Kampong Speu and Phnom Penh head office. The purpose of the internal audit was to detect irregularities, how the organization’s policies were being followed, how external audit’s recommendations were being implemented and to strengthen the organizational financial practices. This year however we failed to visit beneficiaries to confirm goods received due to Covid-19.

PNKS project conducted weekly devotion at the project site. During the devotion the project took some time, but not every devotion to talk about corruption that it’s sin against God. The purpose to bring corruption in the devotion time was to refresh staff’s memories.

In the beginning of 2020, the organization’s Finance and Admin Team (FAT) asked staff to declare family business and sign it. This was the organizational effort to avoid conflict of interest and stated in Anti-Corruption Code of Conduct.

The organization’s FAT planned to improve spot-checks to at least five suppliers/beneficiaries in a project in a quarter in 2020. However, the whole organization only conducted seven spot-checks in 2020. The team failed to

implement its plan because they forgot the plan and they only performed spot-checks when they suspected the financial transaction.

In July 2020, the project conducted annual project reflection and planning with target communities. The project used part of the session to share anti-corruption policy of PNKS and how corruption impact development work.

In S-PV project allowed one representative from each commune in Preah Sdach in monthly staff meeting. During the meeting, sometimes the project shared and refreshed all staff and community's memories about anti-corruption and PNKS policy.

Every quarter, Finance Manager from the PNKS head office conducted project field visit to monitor financial transaction, practices, how the project implemented internal control and to support the project admin and finance officers. In March 2020, Sreynon, Admin and Finance Officer at S-KS project resigned. We did not recruit a replacement because the project was to close in December. Finance Manager spent her time to train and support project staff to handle basic financial transactions and she oversaw the whole project financial matters.

In 2020, Finance and Admin Team conducted three meetings. Usually the technical meeting was conducted on a quarterly basis. The purpose of this admin and financial technical meeting was to find appropriate ways to support projects including review forms, and policy gaps. Staff capacity 2 weeks to 2 days.

Two staff, Finance Manager and Admin and Finance Assistant at S-PL project to join a one-day fraud training with Mission Alliance. The training gave us better picture about how and why people commit fraud. This helped us with fraud early detection.

- 3.3 *Revised accounts together with the audit report for the Project must be submitted separately in accordance with the agreement. Any significant deviations between accounts and the last approved budget must be explained. If the Project includes other donors, consolidated accounts for the Project as a whole must be submitted.*

4. Additional comments

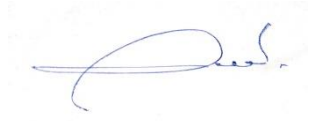
- 4.1 Optional: Please provide any additional comments to the annual project report in this space.

This year the project could hardly achieve its target, due to Covid-19 and the review of boundary partners.

Attestation

I am authorized to enter into legally binding agreements on behalf of the grant recipient, and attest that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information given in this report is correct.

Date: March 10, 2021



Sign: _____
Name: Long Doeun
Title: Project Manager



Sign: _____
Name: Leak Chowan
Title: Program Development Manager

Abbreviation

Abbreviation	
AFO	Admin Finance Officer
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARV	Antiretroviral (drug)
AHPD	Animal Health Production Department
ANC	Antenatal Care
BP	Boundary Partner
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Commune Council / Commune Councilor
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCI	Community Capacity Indicators
CI	Community Initiatives fund
CIDG	Community Initiatives for Development Group
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CLD	Community-Led Development
CLDC	Community-Led Development Coordinator
CLDM	Community-Led Development Motivator
CNRP	Cambodian National Rescue Party
COP	Community of Practice
CPA	Community Protected Area – Greening Prey Lang
CPP	Cambodian People's Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
F=9	9 females
GAD/C	Gender And Development for Cambodia
HC	Health Centre
PHO	Phnom Penh Head Office
ID Poor	Identification Card for Poor household
LWD	Life With Dignity organization
MSC	Most Significant Change
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPV	Network Prey Veng
OD	Operational District
PBP	Peace Bridges Organization
PHD	Provincial Health Department
PLHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PNKS	Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum
Ps	Person
PwD	People with disability
Q	Quarter
Riel	4,000 riel is equal to one US dollar
RH	Referral Hospital
S-KS	Somleng Kampong Speu
S-PV	Somleng Prey Veng
SSC	School Support Committee
TWG	Technical Working Group
VAHW	Village Animal Health Worker
VC	Village Chief
VDA	Village Development Association
VDC	Village Development Committee
VDP	Village Development Plan
VG	Vulnerable Group—ID Poor families, PWD, and PLHA Village Health Support Group
VHSG	Village Health Support Group
VL	Village Leader(s)
WMC	Water Management Committee