

ពន្លឺនៃក្លឹបសង្ឃឹម

Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum
(Light of Hope)



Annual Report

SOMLENG PREY LANG

January-December
2021



Supported by





Annual Progress Report 2021 – Part 1

The purpose of the annual progress report is to give a brief overview of current project status and progress so far. 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 ensure that you are reporting against the project's annual plan 2021.

(Name of Project): **PNKS (Life of hope)**

(Country): **Cambodia**

Date of last revision: **?**

OVERVIEW

Implementing partner organization	PNKS (Light of Hope)
Project title	Somleng Prey Lang Project
Country and area of intervention	<i>Cambodia</i> *<i>Preah Vihear province</i> - Chey Sen District - Chrach & Thmea commune *<i>Stung Treng Province</i> Thalaborivat - Anlung Phe commune - Kang Cham commune
Project period	January 2020 – December 2022
Budget 2021	US\$ 294,390
Project goal	Reduce vulnerability of people living in and around Prey Lang
Digni number (If not relevant, put N/A)	10832

Photo cover page is PNKS S-PL team during CEDRA Assessment. They're sitting in Koyun (tractor) travelling from Spong to Krabey Mouy.



1. Project Progress and Results

1.1 Key Numbers: Please update the project’s Key Numbers table with results for the reporting year and annex it to this report (in Excel).

Please see Key number in the annex 1.

1.2 The project’s results framework: Please update the results framework with results for the reporting year and annex it to this report (in Excel).

Please see Result Framework is in the annex 2.

1.3 Please provide a narrative assessment of the project’s progress and results for the reporting year. The narrative assessment should be based on the project’s results framework, after comparing each indicator’s result to its target for the reporting year, looking at what the project has achieved in the past year, compared to what it had planned to achieve on output and outcome levels.

Community Initiatives for Development Group (CIDG) is working with community youths to serve and to protect the interests of all the local community.	
Expect to see	1. 12¹ CIDG set up in 10 villages.
	2. 15 CIDG in 19 villages have functional leadership team and they hold regular meeting.
	3. 9 CIDG in 19 villages engage and are working with community youths improve community-led climate change adaptation (CCA) and DRR.
	4. 134 community youths engaged with CIDG
	5. All CIDG having appropriate technical skills

CIDG is an independent community based organization. They will be a change agent and will drive development work in their community with a climate change and environmental lens.

- The project planned to set up 21 CIDG in 19 villages (plus two sub villages) by end of 2022. In 2019, 9 CIDG were set up, and in 2020, planned to set up 5 CIDG, but only one was set up that was because of Covid-19 pandemic. In 2021, planned 7 CIDG and 8 were set up – 6 in Anlung Phe and 2 in Kang Cham. Therefore a total of 18 CIDG were set up so far. We were hoping 3 more will be set up in 2022.
- Within the 18 CIDG – 9 in Preah Vihear and 9 in Stung Treng province, only 2 CIDG have a more functional leadership which CIDG were formed in 2019. They are Pramol Pdom and Padevath in Chrach commune. According to staff report, the two CIDG with functional management and leadership are conducting their quarterly and monthly meeting regularly without the presence of the project staff. Their saving groups are running well. They had good relationship with local community members, youths and local authorities. This is the project was behind the schedule because the past two years in 2020 and 2021, the project were not able to conduct training to the CIDG due to Covid-19 restriction.

¹ Officially 10 villages. Prey Sleok and Krabey Mouy are sub villages of Toal. Project treats them villages because they are three different communities – Prey Sleo has 135 families, 2km away from Toal, Krabey Mouy has 77 families, 6km away from Toal, Toal has 167 families. From Prey Sleok to Krabey Mouy is 8km. Why Prey Sleok and Krabey Mouy are sub of Toal? Because they are under one village leader structure.



3. Prey Lang used to be a place where people could be depending on sources of food for generations, such as wild roots, vegetables, and animals. Climate change and deforestation made the people who live near Prey Lang more vulnerable to food shortage. PNKS started to introduce raising fish in the small plastic pond which could support family food source and nutrition. CIDG of Pramol Pdom, Thmea, Sre Veal, Chrach and Ploch villages started to raise fish in plastic ponds. They were hoping that this could help the family with additional food sources. They also said this could be a model for other people as scarcity of food affects everyone in the community.

In 2021, the project planned to achieve 3 CIDG to engage with the youths to fight climate change and to promote community-led disaster risk reduction. We started to see at least 6 CIDG started to work with the community youths and the local authorities to address some minor issues in the community such as:

CIDG in Ploch village were working with youths, village leaders and the community to repair the village road to Ploch primary school to ensure children were safe when traveling to school.

Ploch CIDG, youth, community, village leaders, teachers, SSC conducted an environmental campaign to clean rubbish, especially plastic waste along the public road and around the Ploch primary school for a modeling to the students and teachers. This event, 44 (F=8) people participated.

CIDG in Pramol Pdom village collaborated with youths, community and village leaders to build a latrine in the village public hall for all community people in the whole village to use. The community hall is also the place where CIDG use for meetings as well.

Chrach community, CIDG, village leaders, elderly people and youth decided to repair the road from their village to the pagoda. The road length was about 100 meters.

CIDG collaborated with village leaders in Thmea, to clean the village by collecting all rubbish, especially plastic waste in their village and burn them at the village rubbish-kiln.

4. The project engaged with a total of 49 (F=31) youth members in both target provinces. There were 25 (F=21) in 9 villages in Chey Sen and 24 (F=10) in 12 villages in the Thalaborivat district. Because of Covid-19 restriction, the engagement of more people, including youths were a bit a challenge.
5. 9 CIDG in Chey Sen that were set up in 2019-2020, the project has done more with the capacity building but few capacity building were conducted in Thala Borivat because most of them were set up in late 2020 or 2021. However below are capacity building were conducted to CIDG and some boundary partner members.
 - Covid-19
 - Basic information about climate change
 - Financial literacy
 - Saving groups and bookkeeping
 - Some agriculture skills – chicken raising, fishing raising in plastic, and vegetable growing.

Community Initiatives in Development Group (CIDG) is working with community youths to serve and to protect the interests of all the local community.	
Like to see	1. CIDG and community youths participates in promoting community to love and protect the environment.
	2. CIDG and community youths are committed and have ownership in community development including financial resources.



Love to see	3. CIDG and community youths together work to bring hope and peace to the community through community real need-based development.
	4. 2,200 people from ID poor, Kuy minority and vulnerable groups benefited from the work of CIDG and youths

This year, five CIDG started to work with relevant youths, school, PLCN and local authorities conducted some activities to promote loving environment below:

Kang Cham key persons, environmental officers, policemen, youth and PLCN, together 25 (F=6) conducted some forest patrolling and arrested some illegal logging and wildlife hunting. On 11 Nov 2021, 4 men who involved in illegal logging were arrested and sent to environmental department.

Kang Cham key persons, environmental officers, policemen, youth, monks, district governors, and PLCN, together 96 (F=37), conducted human rights day including indigenous rights. At the same time, all the participants joint in releasing 23kg of fingerlings to 3 new community ponds, including planting 80 saplings around the community ponds.

CIDG and youth, school teacher, SSC members, commune councilors and students together planted some saplings on the public areas such as; Pha'av, Veal Po pagodas, along Veal Po village roads, in 3 primary schools in Anlung Phe commune and in Pha'av, Anlung Phe and Veal Po schools.



CIDG, youth, PLCN, VL and CPA disseminated the importance of the forests to others BPs and communities with the total participants of 93 (F=45) and promoted them to take good care of the forests and environment for their younger generation.

In 2021 project identified 4 villages Chrach, Ploch, Padevath in Chrach commune and Toal, Krabey Mouy in Anlung Phe commune have stronger will to contribute their resources to development including financial support such as:

- CIDG leaders and youths of Promol Padom village, Chrach commune, Chey Sen district mobilized resources for building 1 community latrine while some villages in Anlung Phe and Kang Cham communes in Thalaborivat built 7 latrines.
- CIDG leaders and youths of Chrach and Ploch village mobilized people to repair the roads in their village.
- PLCN, CIDG, youth, and VL of Anlung Phe village, together build a bridge along the way from the village to their farms with 15 meters long. They are ownership in both financial and materials.
- CIDG, VL and PLCN collaborated to build a village road from Torl to Spong village. The distance was about 8 Kilometers. People of Spong village has to send one person each family to contribute labor to or 30,000 riel for the road construction. This activity spent only 3 days to finish it. The goal of building the road is to be easier in transporting their products to sell in Veal Po village and getting better relationship with other villages.
- CIDG and youth also collaborated with VL and PLCN to fix up a school building in Krabey Mouy village using their own resources.
- CIDG in Krabey Mouy raised fund within their community to fix all village roads.



9 CIDGs out of 18 started to give some signs of their interests in their community development. Those include: and youths working together to achieved activities as the following;

- They are starting to have relationship and work together – community people, local authority, PLCN, and other group like CPA and CIDG for the sake of their community.
- They are staring to contribute to curtain development activities and needs.

The achievement is much more than targeted but below are just some sign of positive change. It is not really reached the intended dream – Love to see, yet.

In 2021, the project believe 4,207 (F=2,259) people included 57 people with disabilities, 26 women with disabilities, 14 boys with disabilities and 14 girls with disabilities are benefited directly/indirectly from the work of CIDG and community youth through activities as below:

- Through community meetings 490 (F=432) including 2 boys,
- Through trainings 334 (F=134) participants,
- Through saving group 302 (F=287) members,
- Through Covid-19 education and prevention directly to community 310 persons²,
- Through woman right day 54 (F=24) including 10 boys and 9 girls,
- Through child right day 156 (F=98) including 50 boys and 91 girls,
- Through fixing up the road 100 (F=36) including 10 boys and 9 girls,
- Through building the community latrines 677 (F=362) including 1 man living with disability, 2 women with disabilities, 95 boys, 129 girls, 2 boys with disabilities and 2 girls with disabilities,
- Through 3 community ponds 108 (F=55) including 21 boys and 22 girls
- In Krabey Mouy, CIDG requested CC to provide scholarship for 2 children in 2 families. The request transferred to the district department of education and sports. Anyway, there is no answer yet.
- Exposure visit 8 (F=5),
- Conducted environmental day and tree planting in Chey Sen 26 (F=10) including 1 girl,
- Conduct climate chang assessment 197 (F=150) including 6 boys and 13 girls,
- Sent community to join network 4 (F=2),
- Supported playground to Chamreun and Padevath primary schools 379 (F=178) including 1 girl living with disability,
- Supported school garden to 3 schools; Chamreun, Thmea and Damnak trach primary schools 411 (F=170) including 191 boys and 200 girls.
- Supported home garden to community and ID poor 62 (F=29) including 2 men with disabilities, 2 women with disabilities, 13 boys, 7 girls, 1 boy with disability and 2 girls with disabilities.

School Support Committee (SSC) work with CIDG and other stakeholders to improve education, school enrolment and to reduce dropout rate of the school in their community.	
Expect to see	1. SSC meet regularly to discuss education matters of their local school.
	2. Because of the work of SSC 1,500 parents understood the

² But according to commune council reports 80% of 16,883 (13,500) people directly and indirectly benefited from PNKS supported Covid-19 activities.



	importance of education.
	3. SSC meet CIDG to discuss the importance of education and raise community awareness about the importance of education.

1. 3 SSC in Damnak Trach, Chamroeun and Thmea primary school conducted at least two meetings this year 2021. The main issues discussed were to prepare for school reopening and the Covid-19 prevention during school year. In respond to Covid-19, the SSC would like to set up hand-washing facilities in the school for school children to wash their hands and to keep clean when you are in school and they did them in each school.
2. In the rural area around Prey Lang, people, especially indigenous people, live their lives according to natural and they depend on nature to survive for generations that they do not care much about education or sending their children to school. The project worked with SSC to support them to work with parents about the important of education. Thmea and Chrach commune reported that at least 700 families understood the importance of education through project supported activities and the work of SSC:
 - Meetings of SSC
 - SSC mainstreaming to parents about the importance of education and they encouraged parents to send their children to school during the reopening school. The commune councils reported that nearly 100% school age children were enrolled to school during school reopening.
3. The Covid-19 impacted on education is devastating, especially among the poor families and rural area. In addition, people were scared of one another. CIDG and SSC could not meet and because of school closed they did not do much to work together for their children education. However, there are some good things happened in some places that SSC and CIDG work together for their community children education:

CIDG leaders of Thmea and Chamroeun primary schools are the members of SSC, so they were more than ready to prepare for school reopening, including building washing hand facilities and educating parents about education and school reopening.

SSC and CIDG in Krabey Muoy worked together to fix up the school before school reopening day.

School Support Committee (SSC) work with CIDG and other stakeholders to improve education, school enrolment and to reduce dropout rate of the school in their community.	
Like to see	1. SSC were able to attend at least one commune council meeting in 2021 and they represented the school children and teacher's voice well to the government for education improvement.
Love to see	2. The work of SSC benefited 540 students, especially those who are from poor, marginalized families, children with disabilities and they experienced better quality of education, safe environment and they enjoy school.

There are 3 primary schools that project engaged with. They are Thmea, Chamroeun and Damnak Trach. Each school has an SSC. Because the project also worked with the Commune Council so it was not difficult to involve SSC in the commune council meeting. However, because of Covid-19, there were no regular meeting held.



There're no students from poor families were identified benefited from the work of SSC yet. The project has not kept tract of the data and in addition because of Covid-19, children were not going to school. The project continue to work with the SSC to ensure inclusive education is promoted.

Local Authority (LA) have good relationship with other stakeholders, CBO and serve the public with transparency, responsiveness and effectiveness. Members from different political background work well together without discrimination and they are capable to coordinate and lead development work with pro-poor development plan.	
Expect to see	1. Commune Council holds meeting to disclose Commune annual plan and budget
	2. # Villages with village leaders spend time with the vulnerable group, including PwD to understand their real needs.
	3. Commune council create opportunity for CIDG, marginalized groups, youths to their mandate meeting.

1. In this 2021, Chrach commune councils disclosed the annual action and budget plan for 2022 to six villages such as Damnak Trach, promol padom, Padevath, Plouch, chamrouen, chrach village. Thmea, Kang Cham and Anlung Phe was not yet because they did not arrange the budget plan on time. They will disclose it at early of 2022.
2. In 2021, 9 villages had leaders spent time with the vulnerable groups, including PwD to understand their real needs. This is part of the objectives to promote good governance and inclusion. Below are some evident kept tract by the project staff.

Chey Sen target area:

Village Leaders of P'nhak Roleok, Thmea commune, visited three ID poor families. The purpose of the visit were to understand the family situation and health. They found people who live in severe poverty face a lot of problems with sanitation and hygiene.

Village Leaders of Ploch and Damnak Trach village, Chrach commune, visited 33 ID poor families, including five people living with disabilities. They found the same problem as in P'nhak Roleok village that people live in poor hygiene and sanitation. During the visit they also spent time to educate people about Covid-19 prevention and domestic violence.

Thalaborivat target area:

Kang Cham commune;

In Kang Cham village, village leaders visited 4 ID poor families and 1 people living with disability 5 different times. During the meeting they discussed Covid-19 vaccination, how to keep hygienic. The village leaders also encourage the poor families to raise their real needs to the commune councilors too.

In Dong and Kes village, Kang Cham commune, village leaders visited 40 households including 12 ID poor households. During the meeting, they discussed a number of topics, drugs abuse, chemical usage, Covid-19 prevention/vaccination,

Anlung Phe commune;

Village leaders in 5 villages, Torl, Spong, Veal Po, Pha'av, Krabei Muoy, Anlung Phe commune, visited 89 ID poor families including 24 (f=4) people living with disabilities. During the visits, they discussed-

- Covid-19 prevention and vaccination



- Domestic violence,
- Drug abuse and poison use,
- The coming commune election,
- Hygiene and sanitation
- Saving

3. Since 2021 commune councils in both target areas started to allow CIDG, marginalized groups, youths to join to their meeting. They found meeting with CBO were fruitful because they could understand some issues at the ground better. However, in quarter 4, commune council did not conduct their meeting because Covid-19 restriction.

Mr. Yim Oun from Sre Veal village and Mr. Yun Yath from Thmea at the meeting asked the commune council to do something because they fear of losing indigenous languages and culture. They also complaint about rubbish on the public road, but commune council did not have answer yet.

Local Authority (LA) have good relationship with other stakeholders, CBO and serve the public with transparency, responsiveness and effectiveness. Members from different political background work well together without discrimination and they are capable to coordinate and lead development work with pro-poor development plan.	
OUTCOMES	LA (members) serve people with harmony and joy without political discrimination and they have good relationship with other stakeholders to benefit their community
Like to see	
Love to see	# of communes that provide good services to community people. (60% people said they are treated fairly without discrimination and they are happy with the services)

According to staff observation, Kang Cham, Anlung Phe and Chrach seems to provide better public services to their community people for example;

All LA's members, there were 82 members altogether but there were only 21 served community people without discrimination.

In Chey Sen district, Some VLs like Damnak Trach, Pramol Pdom, Padevath, Chrach and Pnhak Roleok villages are friendly and work normally with their community without discrimination. Moreover, they participated with CIDG actively in village development such as; saving, CIDG monthly meeting, mobilization people and resources to develop their village and support ID poor families.

Mr. Chum Voeun, the deputy of VL in P'nhak Roleok village worked with the other community members to build a house for a poor family.

Mr. Sao Sam, the chief of Chrach commune mobilized NGOs and generous people for setting up an ecotourism in his commune so that it could help create jobs and income for his people.

Local Authority, CIDG, and community in Prey Sloek, Torl and Krabey Mouy always worked in a team and they were all friendly.

Krabey Muoy requested Anlung Phe commune council to fix up the school and get it ready before the school reopening day. The commune council approached the district for timbers, although they have not received the timbers yet.



There were 49 (f=31) youth members in both target provinces. There were 25 (f=21) in 9 villages in Chey Sen district and 24 (f=10) in the 12 villages in Thalaborivat district. They were working smoothly with CIDG and village leaders in some events and activities such as:

- Environmental cleaning campaign,
- Saving groups,
- Monthly and quarterly meeting,
- Video show arrangement,
- Woman right day,
- Mobilize resources for solving their village or community problems as fixing village roads, building the public village hall etc.,
- Meeting for developing annual plan,
- CEDRA assessment,
- Tree planting,
- Annual general meeting,
- The youths actively shared learnings to their community, such as financial literacy, behavior change, and safe migration, etc.

- 1.4 Are there any project results that are not captured in the results framework? If so, please give a brief description. Please also include how the target group has been empowered if this is not already mentioned under question 1.3. (maximum 1 page)

2 CIDG families, Mr. Kom Then and Mrs. Sring Suon and a few other families in Veal Po village, Anlung Phe, including commune chief, started digging their own family-side pond to collect rain water. People are starting this family pond because they experience shortage of water becoming more and more severe from year to year and they believe this cause came from climate change. This is reflected in the result frame work

- 1.5 What do you consider to be the most important result or milestone achieved by the project in the past year? (maximum ½ page)

S-PL project aims to reduce the vulnerability of people living in and around Prey Lang area. PNKS Outcome Mapping design is to work through boundary partners to tackle some emerging issues identified by the community. With the people-oriented design, the approaches focus include, relationship change, policy change, behaviors and attitudes change. Here are a number of signs that are significant:

People, through CIDG, start having a good relationship with local authorities. They have their representatives to join commune council meeting. The people are able to share their concerns to the commune council for their support so that they are less likely to be depending on NGO.

Through the work of CIDG and the capacity building provided by the project especially on community-led development, climate change, the community starting to care about their own community and have a feeling of ownership to the problems they are facing and they would like to do something resolve them. In the Veal Po, a few people started to have their own family pond so they can have water in the time of draught.

Project staff are working closely with CIDG to promote their voice, fair treatment and pro-poor development. As result during, the Annual General Meeting, we saw a farmer dared to request governor to do something about waste that people are trashing in the village. In P'nhak Roleok, the village chief led community to build a house for a poor family. A school principle of Chamroeun asked the village chief to care about education.



1.6 Activity plan: To what extent has there been deviations from the project’s activity plan, and how has this affected the project implementation? Please include planned activities that were not carried out this year and whether they will be carried out later. (maximum ½ page)

Somleng Prey Lang (S-PL) implemented in two different provinces – Preah Vihear and Stung Treng. The provinces planned their activities differently according to their annual project reflections with the target boundary partners.

S-PL in Preah Vihear planned 71 activities in 2021. 60 activities were implemented but only 37 activities were 100% completed.

S-PL in Stung Treng planned 69 villages in 2021. 49 activities were implemented but only 41 activities were 100% completed.

Please see attached report against annual work plan in annex 3 for more detail.

1.7 MA crosscutting issues: Please fill in the table.

Crosscutting issues	Successes in the past year	Challenges in the past year
<p>INCLUSION</p> <p>The human rights, including the rights of people with disabilities</p>	<p>Project collaborated with CIPO organization to provide a training on indigenous rights to 11 (F=4) PNKS staffs and 9 (F=4) boundary partners members.</p> <p>Field staff, CLDM, worked with boundary partners formally, informally to promote development that leaves no one behind. As result, we see people with disabilities, children were invited to meetings, trainings and at the meeting they could express their voice.</p> <p>The project planned to conduct human rights day event in Chey Sen but because of Covid-19, the activity was suspended. However, 7 youth volunteers, from Pramol Pdom, Ploch and Padevath in Chrach commune, went to 6 villages in the commune and met with 126 different families to interview them for information and rights education.</p> <p>In Thalaborivat, human right event was conducted in Kang Cham village with a total of 122 (f=45) people including 9 boys and 8 girls participated. During the event, participants joint in releasing fingerlings and tree planting around a community pond.</p> <p>Child rights day conducted in Thmea and Anlung Phe with a total of 254 (F=11) including 83 boys, 121 girls participants.</p>	<p>Chey Sen District governor was so strict and restricted on activities related to the people’s rights, especially the human rights training or event.</p> <p>The project planned to conduct human rights day in Chey Sen and because of Covid-19, the activity was suspended.</p>



<p>Environment and vulnerability to climate change</p>	<p>Project supported home gardens to 21 families of ID poor and 1 PLCN member with a total of 68 (F=33) beneficiaries, including 2 men with disabilities, 2 women with disabilities, 13 boys, 7 girls, 1 boy with disability and 2 girl with disabilities, in Pramol Pdom, Chrach, Ploch, Sre Veal, Kang Cham.</p> <p>CIDG and youth of Chey Sen district cooperated with JSC organization in Kampong Thom province and contributed 200 saplings for planting at Padevath primary school, Chrach commune center and Chrach police post, in Chrach commune with the participants 26 (F=9).</p> <p>CIDG and youth of Veal Po, Pha'av and Krabey Muoy villages in Anlung Phe commune collaborated with monks, priest, LA, pond water committees, school teachers, SSC, Church, and communities planted 450 trees along the public road and around the community ponds.</p> <p>Project conducted Climate Change assessment using CEDRA tool on Oct 13-14, 2021 in Sre Veal, Panhak Roleok and Thmea, tools - village mapping, village history and timeline, seasonal calendar and daily schedule, ranking matrix and household interview with 75 participants, they from CIDG, Youth, VL and community people (elders, women and children).</p> <p>Project conducted Climate Change assessment using CEDRA tool on Dec 6-8, 2021 in Chamroeun, Padevath, Damnak Trach, Chrach, Ploach and Pramol Pdom villages, Chrach commune with 122 participants on tools, village mapping, village history and timeline, seasonal calendar and daily schedule, ranking matrix and household interview to learn challenges people face because of climate change.</p> <p>Mrs. Then Rithy; CIDG saving leader said that she was worried about losing forest because she believes that no forest there will be more lightning that could kill people and domestic cattle. She added, this year a woman was killed by a lightning.</p> <p>Staff always remind participants keep the environment clean and safe the environment.</p> <p>Sre-Veal CIDG 12 (F=11) cleaned their environment around their guest hall after</p>	<p>People knowledge about climate change is very limited. Many community people, indigenous people, in the target area still do not understand their livelihoods are in danger because of climate change and deforestation.</p>
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	they finished their monthly member meeting.	
GENDER Women's rights and gender equity	<p>8 CIDG out of 18 CIDG have women as head of the CIDG.</p> <p>Project supported two women's rights events this year, in Thmea and in Anlung Phe to promote the rights of the women. Not many institutions are doing rights awareness with the indigenous people in such a remote area. In Thmea 62 (F=21) including 01 boy and 7 girls participated. In Anlung Phe 98 (F=48) including 1 woman living with disability, 11 boys and 6 girls. There were also some local authorities, staff from district departments, governors, NGOs, school teachers, students in the events.</p> <p>In Stung Treng, the project provided a training on gender equity and inclusion to CIDG key persons and youths. The training was conducted in Toal village with 11 (F=5) participants participated.</p> <p>Project always motivates BPs to think about and keep an eye on gender balance and gender role in development and the importance of development that leave no one behind.</p>	<p>In a family husband often the one who make decision.</p> <p>It is also seen that far fewer females are in the position of authority comparing to male including their voice.</p>

1.8 Change stories: Please use the Mission Alliance Change Story Form provided when collecting stories and attach at least 3 change stories from a diverse group of project participants, including all gender, ages and participant categories in the target group.

Change story is in the annex 4.

1.9 Photos: Please submit photos of good quality that illustrate the project activities and results in the past year. Kindly send these separately as JPEG files and label the files according to activity and/or result.

Photos of activity – see in the link below:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1tEn3pEK1rVxifD8isC4iu0KYXV2ZRzeG?usp=sharing>

2. Lessons learned from the past year.

2.1 Which internal or external risk factors (identified previously or new) have affected the implementation of the project the most in the past year? Describe how these risks have affected the project implementation, and which changes you will make to mitigate the risks in the future. (maximum 1 page)

Covid-19 is unpredictable. In 2021, the government of Cambodia locked down the whole country once followed by smaller ones according to areas, districts, provinces with high virus outbreak. The lockdown in the provinces and some areas were more severe and lasted longer that affected the implementation of the project.



According to project report against annual workplan S-PL achieved 78% of the planned 140 activities. However, only 56% of all activities 100% completed. Although percent looks high and each planned activity reported 'done', the project did not reach the desired scope.

Activity 7.1.3: *Encourage CIDG to invite PLCN, CC, VL to join CIDG monthly meeting.* The purpose was to encourage them to learn to work together, to build good relationship among local authority, PLCN and CIDG and that they understand the work of CIDG so that they would be involved and support the work of CIDG as well as how CIDG and local authority could support the work of PLCN to serve and to protect the interests of the local indigenous people in the community. The activity was planned 6 times in 2021 but only 2 times was done.

Activity 7.1.4: *Organize Executive Committee of CIDG network meeting.* This activity was planned to allow Executive Committee members of CIDG from different villages within the province to meet and share their learning and experience to one another. The activity was planned two meetings in 2021 but only one was done.

Please attached report against annual workplan for more detail annex 3.

PNKS donors provide online support and trained PNKS senior staff on 'Adaptive Management and Planning' which was very helpful in time of

- 2.2 Which preventive measures have you taken and/or capacity building been done for the project staff, volunteers, and others involved to prevent financial mismanagement and align with the zero-tolerance policy on financial irregularities in the past year? To what degree could or should you do more in this regard?

In Jan 2021, PNKS, with the approval of the Board, hired external audit to audit financial year Jan – Dec 2020.

From 13 Jan – 23 Feb 2021, Finance Manager and Program Development Manager joint e-learning on fighting fraud with Humentum.

In year 2021, Finance and Admin Team conducted 2 times meeting by Zoom to discuss financial monitoring work in the given Covid-19 and to strengthen the financial practices.

- How to improve spot check
- To follow up the progress of external audit findings / recommendations
- How Finance and Admin could support project better in the control system
- To present value for money, finance and staff policy to project staff

In Sep 2021, Finance and Admin Team conducted Internal Financial Monitoring (IFM) by checking financial papers / documents and performing spot check with some suppliers and beneficiaries who received materials and allowance support from PNKS. During of IFM, we found:

- No signature of staff when they join PNKS event with community people.
- Public announcement for community pond bidding was such a short period.
- In the distribution list, there was no signature of Project Manager for approval.
- No phone number on allowance list
- Computer Finance and Admin Officer no protective password and the documents are not back up in other place which could be risky for data lost.
- No explanation letter for no quotation and only two suppliers obtained in quotation.
- The activity was done but did not follow timeframe as agreed in budget and action plan.



In Dec 2021, all PNKS staff joint annual staff conference. In the annual staff conference, the finance and Admin Team led and refreshed all staff on finance policy, staff policy and value for money.

In 2021, Finance Manager performed surprise count cash in safe 2 times in Somleng Prey Lang Project in Preah Vihear Province, one time for Somleng Prey Lang Project in Stung Treng Province with TBCD project, and one time for Somleng Project in Prey Veng Province. There was no irregularity found.

Beside the internal, Finance Manager attended virtual finance forum and HR forum with CCC 4 different times. The topic during meeting with CCC were:

- Annual Income Tax
- Finance Report to ACAR (Accounting Auditing Regulator)
- Health scheme with NSSF if anyone infected Covid-19,
- Government Pension scheme.

2.3 Sustainability: Which challenges have been encountered when it comes to the sustainability of the project, and what has the project done to deal with the challenges? (maximum ½ page)

CIDG is the change agent that PNKS set up and work with to promote local community ownership and sustainability. Covid-19 pandemic has negatively impacted the community sustainability because the S-PL turned away from focusing community capability building to Covid-19 education and prevention. However, there are some signs prove that community has ownership such stronger relationship between community and local authority. Some CIDG started to meet and discuss issues in the community.

There were some challenges identified:

Most people worked and lived in the farm during planting season. They did not return home during the day.

Most men could not join project activities. They were away for weeks staying at their farm during them farming times. For dealing with this, project sometimes spent the night time to meeting them to explain the important of joining project activities. Home or farm visited to have time to explain them the agriculture techniques,

Most women joined project activities, but they could not make decisions for their family. Most families, men were the decision makers. For dealing with this, project empowered the women to be the chairperson in some groups such as; savings, CIDGs, etc.

Some families including ID poor are illiteracy. They learnt or practiced some project activities slower and sometimes stopped to work. For dealing with this, project staff had been spending more time to meet and coach, motivate and help them.

Some poorest families looked passive in finding their family income. They looked not know or no work to do especially, women. They husbands went away to the bushes for food or labor but the wives just took arrest waiting for husband. For dealing with this, project did the home visit which goal to motivate them to inclusive the project activities, motivate to set up home garden, raising fish etc.

2.4 If applicable: Please give an overview of the past year's project reviews/evaluations. How did these contribute to learning and improvement of the project? (maximum ½ page)

There was not past year evaluation conducted.



2.5 Which other lessons have been learned in the past year other than those mentioned under sections 2.1-2.4?

We learnt that in the evening people are back from the farms, project staff could meet them for a discussion or video showing but the time was too short that we could do much. Our solution was to come the village more often. In fact, some families stayed at their farm for weeks because their farms were far away from the village and some felt safer from Covid-19 there.

Dividing participants into smaller groups for meetings or trainings made them easier to understand the lesson or topic and had more opportunity for discussing in their group.

However, the project had to be committed to take more time for some activities, in order to finish one activity in the annual plan. For example, we planned to provide a 2-day training to BPs with 25 participants, but because of Covid-19, we're only allowed to meet less than 7 participants, that we had to conduct the training 3 different times with 3 different places. It meant, the activity was done with less participants and less budget.

Project was not able to conduct the Child Rights and Human Rights Day event as planned but project supported school teachers and commune council to educate school children and youths by using questionnaires for collecting human rights awareness where possible.

The Stung Treng project conducted a faith-based dialogue event during Covid-19 pandemic to promote peace, love and care for one another regardless their religious beliefs. Buddhist monks, Muslim, Christian pastor, people and local authorities participated in the event to learn how they all could take part in the development to bring better life for the people, especially those who are vulnerable and marginalized.

More and more people were interested in practicing fish and chicken raising for food and perhaps in the future for incomes. This is because the climate change made less rain and then less rice production and yields. In addition, in Prey Lang people used to depend on the weather their non-timber forest product for livelihoods. The project is planning to increase the investment in this area in the future.

More families increased in personal hygiene. Their house yard looked cleaner. Some have better waste management. They practice washing hand regularly, and they start using latrine. This could be the impact of Covid-19 protection.

Project launched a "Home Modeling". The project discussed with CIDG about the idea to promote people to keep clean by selecting five best ID poor families per commune to receive some gifts from CIDG, supported by PNKS. Local people learnt to clean plastic waste and other rubbish in the public area and or along the village roads etc.

3. Financial reporting

The financial report together with the audit report for the project must be submitted separately in accordance with the agreement. The financial report shall follow the same budget structure as the last approved budget, include a comparison of actuals against budget, and make it possible to identify deviations between the two. Any deviations of more than 10% between accounts and the last approved budget must be explained. If the project includes other funding partners, consolidated accounts for the project as a whole must be submitted.

Please see annex 5

4. Additional comments



4.1 Optional: Please provide any additional comments you may have, that have not been captured elsewhere in the report.

We appreciate the new report format updated that comes with the guidelines. We would appreciate if this new reporting format could be in use for at least a couple of years.

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: Feb 15, 2022

Sign: _____
Name: Long Doeun
Title: Project Manager

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



Abbreviation

BP	Boundary Partner(s)
CC	Commune Council / Commune Councilor
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CEDRA	Climate change, Environmental Degradation Risk and adaptation Assessment
CIDG	Community Initiatives for Development Group
CIPO	Cambodia Indigenous People Organization
CLDM	Community-Led Development Motivator
CPA	Community Protected Area
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
F=3	Female = 3
G=3	Girl = 3
JSC	Jesuit Service Cambodia
LA	Local Authority
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PLCN	Prey Lang Community Network
PNKS	Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum (Light of Hope)
S-PL	Somleng Prey Lang project
SSC	School Support Committee
VL	Village Leaders