



ព្រះនៃក្តីសង្ឃឹម

Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum
(Life of Hope)



Samleng Prey Lang Project

5 Year Progress Reeport 2022



This program supported by



Final Report 2022 – Part 1

The purpose of the final report is to provide a full account of the results achieved in the project period. The final report should be submitted for the last year of the project, covering the entire project period.

The report should adhere to the results framework in the agreement with approved updates and must be accompanied by a copy of the latest approved results framework.

The results given should primarily refer to outcome-level results.

(Name of Project): PNKS (Light of Hope)

(Country): Cambodia

OVERVIEW

Implementing partner organization	PNKS (Light of Hope)			
Project title	Somleng Prey Lang Project			
Country and area of intervention	Country: Cambodia			
	Province	District	Commune	Village
	Preah Vihear	Chey Sen	Chrach	6
			Thmea	3
	Stung Treng	Thala Borivat	Anlong Phe	5+2 ¹
			Kang Cham	5
Project period	January 2018 – December 2022			
Budget 2022	US\$ 357,409			
Project goal	Reduce vulnerability of people living in and around Prey Lang			
Digni number (If not relevant, put N/A)	10832			

1. Project 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 find it 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 find it in the [Annex #2](#)

¹ Anlong Phe commune has 5 villages and 2 sub villages



1.3

Please provide a narrative assessment of the total project results for the entire project period. 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 total, compared to what it had planned to achieve. Focus on results on outcome level and explain how the results have been documented².

CIDG AND COMMUNITY YOUTHS	COMMUNITY INITIATIVES FOR DEVELOPMENT GROUP (CIDG) IS WORKING WITH COMMUNITY YOUTHS TO SERVE AND TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE LOCAL COMMUNITY.
All target villages have CIDG set up.	S-PL works in 21 villages, including 2 sub-villages in Prey Sloek and Krobei Mouy village. 21 CIDG were set up in 21 communities in 19 villages in the last five years. CIDG is expected to drive community development work and build local resilience. CIDG is starting to do somethings in their communities for the sake of the community.
15 CIDG in 19 villages have a functional leadership team and they hold regular meeting.	<p>Preah Vihear, Chey Sen has 9 CIDG and Stung Treng, Thala Barivat has 12 CIDG. 11 CIDG are started to function in running their groups and conducting their monthly meeting regularly. Each CIDG conducted their monthly meeting at least 7 times per year. Monthly meeting allowed CIDG to get together to discuss and resolve issues.</p> <p>The 11 CIDG received appropriate organizational skill training for running their group such as; Training of Trainer (ToT), Community-Led Development, Participatory Action Research, CEDRA, Bookkeeping, land law, human and indigenous rights democratic, financial literacy, peace building, planning, good governance, community initiatives, leadership & management, etc. CIDG used ToT skill to facilitate CIDG meetings, mobilizing people to work in collecting trash, repair roads. Bookkeeping is a skill used by the saving group to record member saving, loan and interests. Community-Led Development (CLD) is one of the most important skill to equip CIDG leaders that the community has the role to play in bringing up the community prosperity themselves. They use CLD skill to promote community participation, to discuss and prioritize issues, to mobilize resources and to drive the spirit of community independence and ownership.</p> <p>CIDG in Ploach village see the need for improving the village waste management. In 2021, they coordinated with SMC and commune council for their support to raise community awareness about village waste. As result 109 (f=67) people participated including 35 boys and 55 girls in cleaning the village and the school playground.</p>
134 community youths engaged with CIDG.	Project determined the definition of youth was one as male or female who was 18 to 35 years old. At the moment, project engaged regularly with the 49 (f=31) community youth members in both target provinces and they were permanently working with PNKS. There were 25 (f=21) in 9 villages in Chey Sen and 24 (f=10) in 12 villages in the Thala Barivat district. However, according to the meeting minutes and the report of the activities/events organized in the village/commune such as tree planting event, village cleaning, road repairs, Human Rights Day; more youths were seen participated. The project failed to reach the target because are of the people who have



high job movement and job migrations as they are looking for opportunities.

“I recently took part with other community members to clean the village, to keep my village free of plastic bags waste. I also worked with other community members to repair a village road to Ploch primary school. That was what I was getting to know more about the project.” I am braver than before as I met many people when I attended community meetings, training and participated in problem solving with other community members. People listened to me although I am a woman and young. I learnt to respect time and be more punctual. I have better skills and knowledge as I had opportunity to engage with other people and I participated in trainings, meetings that were funded by PNKS project. I was grateful for this opportunity. I can see I am happier. I am more confident. I can see I can do more to help my community and other people in the community. I could engaged to more people. I can do bigger job. I have opportunity to grow. I am a better thinker”. Said Mao Reatrey, a youth in Chrach village.

9 CIDG in 19 villages engage and are working with community youths improve community-led climate change adaptation (CCA) and DRR.

17 out of 21 CIDG engaged with a total of 104 community youths. In fact, there were only 25 active youth's members in Chey Sen and 24 in Thala Barivat. There were not much in term of action to adapt to the climate change, however, people starting to value the surrounding environment. They understand the importance of connection between their livelihoods and the forest around them.

After the climate change training and awareness since the start of the project, some community people started to notice different rain patterns and unpredictable rainfalls. They experienced less rain and more draught, flood and farming is more difficult for them. This was also proved by the CEDRA assessment in 2022 done by the project team. They believe one of the reasons could be because of on-going deforestation. CIDG members and youths continue to raise community awareness about the importance of forests.

“I am worried about losing the Prey Lang forests. I believe that if there're no forests, there will be more lightnings and thunder storms. They are dangerous for the people and domestic cattle.” Mrs. Then Rithy, CIDG saving group leader in Chrach village. “This year a woman was killed by a lightning in my village.” She added.

In 2020, a CIDG leader from Sre Veal, 8 CIDG and youth members from Chamreun, a youth from Pramol Pdom and a member of CIDG from Pakdevat – a total of 11 members joint CPA to patrol Prey Lang forest.

In November 2021, 25 (f=6) people from CIDG, youth, PLCN, Department of Environment, commune police patrolled Prey Lang forest a number of times. During the patrol they arrested four men who cuts tree illegally and hunted wild animals.

In 2021, 25 (f=9) people from CIDG, youths, and local authorities participated in trees planting in Chrach commune. And in 2022, in Chey Sen, CIDGs and community youth collaborated with local authorities, PLCN, CPA, SMC, Health Center, police officer, environmental officers, to plant trees some public areas, like community ponds, schools, pagodas. In Ploch village, Chrach commune, they planted 200 saplings and 64 people (43 females) including 20 boys, 38 girls joined. In Thmea commune with 500 saplings and 96 (58 females) including one man with disability and 36 (24 girls) children participated.



Pha'av and Toal village are remote. They could hardly connect with other villages because of bad roads. In 2021, CIDG, village leaders and community people collectively worked and contributed to repair two main village roads with 5,300 meters long. Project supported them refreshment. The community people are happy and they're committed to maintain the roads well. They believe the roads would help improve their lives transporting local products to the market and especially when any emergency case due to climate change and disaster, they would be less vulnerable.

"I have noted that my community change little by little. It starts to change from people attending meetings with outsiders such as PNKS. People became friendly and had good relationship with one another. I believe that my community will be better in the future because we all have a role to make change". Kheng Kho, PLCN Stung Treng.

All CIDG have appropriate technical skills

In this phase I, all BP in Chey Sen and Thala Barivat target district received most technical skill training such as; poultry raising, pig raising, fish raising, vegetable growing etc. Some families were trying to apply what they have learned, but could happen mainly in the wet season. In the dry season, the soil was so dry and most families do not have water sources. In another hand, Chey Sen and Thala Barivat are on the higher ground and a bit difficult to keep water on the ground even in the wet season. Step-by-step, project had been supporting water ponds and wells and the purpose was to have clean water for daily use and for agriculture.

CIDG and community youths participates in promoting community to love and protect the environment.

The local people in the target areas lived their lives like they lived for generations before. But the new development, environment and climate changes could not allow people live the way they used to. There are more plastic use and continuing deforestation making life difficult for the local people.

The project worked with the local people, provided education about the environment. Now we could see some changes. People are starting to collect plastic waste and reduced the use of plastic. They started to clean their houses. They started to have some home gardens to so they could provide some vegetables and food to the families. Some houses, they could afford to build latrines. In addition, they join with some community members to plant trees and to protect the forests. However, there are still few numbers of community people take part in protecting the forests. Patrolling the forests is controversial among community members themselves, the local authorities and some department. Some local authorities believed to be behind illegal logging.

CIDG and community youths are committed and have ownership in community development including financial resources.

Before project, community people assumed that development work was the responsibilities of the government alone. They also believe NGO was in their village to help them. They did not know that all community people could play a role with other development partners to improve their lives. With the skills and knowledge provided by the project, the community people started to work together to repair old school building, like in Prey Sleok and Kang Cham by using their own money and materials. They also asked local government and NGOs to support them.



CIDG and community youths together work to bring hope and peace to the community through community real need-based development.

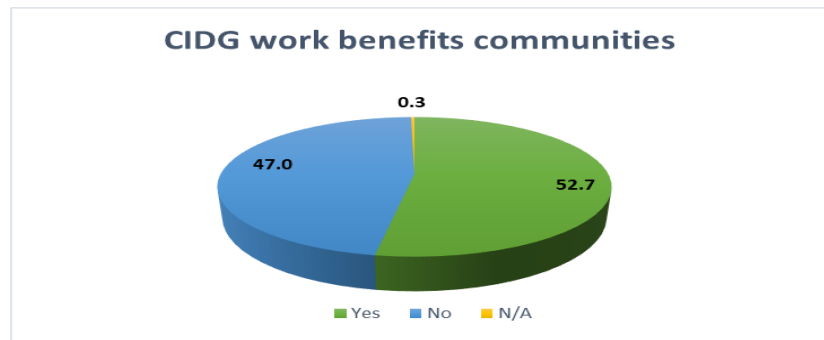
“When PNKS came to work in my community, I became a person who cares about my community. I started to better understand the issues in my community. I learnt that the issues in my community were more than just malaria that I used to learn from MSF. I would like to see my community transformed and take more ownership in resolving the issues. Before I never cared about this. This is important for me and my community for building better community and better opportunity for our children in the future”. said Somaly, CIDG in Prey Sleok.

The project started in mid-2018, setting up office in Chey Sen and in early 2021 setting up office in Stung Treng though the project started the implementation earlier. It took the project sometime to build relationship with community people and local authorities including legal registration. The pandemic also impacted the project plan. However, we are starting to see some signs of change – community voluntary for their community development; they are learning to work to together for the community common good. During the pandemic, some community member took part in educating and raising community awareness about Covid-19. The project was hoping this good action of community members continue. People are happy to work together for their own benefits.

According to recent project rapid assessment, interviewed 300 people randomly, 52.7% say positive about CIDG; while about other half did not think the work of CIDG was beneficial.

Q29. Do you think the work of CIDG benefit community?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	158	52.7	52.7	52.7
	No	141	47.0	47.0	99.7
	N/A	1	0.3	0.3	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	



When they were asked if they knew CIDG, only 57.7% said they knew CIDG.

Q26. Do you know CIDG?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	173	57.7	57.7	57.7
	No	126	42.0	42.0	99.7
	N/A	1	0.3	0.3	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	



On 28 – 30 July 2021, I with other CIDG members from Anlong Phe were invited to Chey Sen, Preah Vihear, to join with other CIDG there to reflect and to plan for 2022. There I learnt many issues in the community and I learnt prioritizing issues and I was proud to be part of this reflection and planning session”.

“We now have a new primary school with three rooms in the village. Parents are less worried about their children safety and education like before. There will be less school dropout among small children. I could see PNKS and community work together to build the school. I could see good solidarity between NGO and community and among community themselves. That was really a good sign. We could perhaps do more in the future. I felt people started to value education for children and to reduce school drop-out. I would like to see in the future that community learn to work together for the future of our community”, said Somaly, CIDG leader in Prey Sleok.

SCHOOL SUPPORT COMMITTEE (SSC)

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

SSC meet regularly to discuss education matters of their local school.

Project engaged with 7 primary schools in 2020; 3 in Chey Sen district and others 4 in Thala Barivat district. The 3 schools under Chey Sen were Thmea, Chamreun and Damnak Trach and the 4 schools in Thala Barivat were Spong, Prey Sloek, Veal Po and Kang Cham. All the 7 schools there were only 2 schools conducted their SMC meeting regularly. They were Thmea in Chey Sen and Kang Cham in Thala Barivat. I would like to mention that all government departments were lock down since February 2020 until October 2021 by Covid-19. During those time people looked nervous and careless with their job. In fact, they could mainly do on the concrete work as making school garden, play-ground, library building etc. Right now, the nervous disease was getting recovering and starting to work better. Schools will work well in the future.

Because of the work of SSC 1,500 parents understood the importance of education

Rural target education has been improved in the past 5 years. According to baseline survey in 2018, 30.6% people interviewed had never been to school at all and in Chey Sen, the survey 2018, when randomly interviewed parents of 850 children who were in primary schools, we learnt that 67.9% of children in from grade 1-6 dropout schools or did not attend school regularly. In 2022, the actual dropout data given by the teachers in the 7 target schools, the dropout rate is 4.37%. This big improvement is because of people understand the important of education or because of living standard improved or better roads or SMC, school teachers and community started to work together to improve education and to raise community awareness about the important of education.

Target school name	# students		# Students dropout		Dropout in %
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	
Damnak Trach	76	37	3	2	3.94%
Chamreun	73	38	8	3	10.95%
Thmea	211	114	7	4	3.31%
Spong	101	55	1	1	0.99%
Kang Cham	191	101	3	0	1.57%
Prey Sloek	46	16	5	3	10.86%



Veal Pou	170	87	11	1	6.47%
TOTAL	868	448	38	14	4.37%

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

There were 5 engaged schools out of 7 conducted meeting together with CIDG. There were 2 school SMC in Thala Barivat - Kang Cham and Prey Sloek and the 3 engaged schools in Chey Sen - Thmea, Damnak Trach and Chamreun met with their CIDG to discuss the importance of education and raise community awareness mainly on the importance of education and school facilities that could help the effectiveness and quality of education. Some of the 5 SMC members are also the CIDG members. Below were the common agenda items the SSC discussed according to their meeting minutes;

- The students learn to wash clothes by themselves,
- The students should not spend much time on smart phone,
- The consequences when parents allow students to ride motorcycle especially too fast,
- Have a learning club for poor students and set the poor students to sit with students with good mark.
- Encourage students to attend school regularly and follow up their learning.

SSC were able to attend at least once commune council meeting in 2022 and they represented the school children and teacher’s voice well to the government for education improvement.

According staff record and commune council meeting minutes, 6 out of 7 engaged SSC, attended commune council meeting regularly. They reported to the Local Authorities about the children dropout, issues around schools such as lacking of school teachers, lacking of class-rooms, school fence, etc. Although the commune budget is prioritized on roads, the commune council did not ignore the requests, like in Prey Sloek, the commune council worked to negotiate with the education department and they got three teachers for the new school.

The SSC also raised the concerning road from Spong village to the commune center that is very difficult and far away that make children education in Spong most vulnerable. Most children did not continue after finishing primary school.



Preschool in Spong village, pictured on Oct 12, 2022

The work of SSC benefited 540 students, especially those who are from poor,

The project work with seven primary schools in both target provinces, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng to improve education for the most vulnerable target community children. The total school children is 821 including 476 girls; 3 boys with disabilities, 1 girl with disability and 120 school children are from the ID poor families.

The project is working closely with all school management committees and CIDG, youths to identify needs. The teachers, the



marginalized families, children with disabilities and they experienced better quality of education, safe environment and they enjoy school.

students and the school management committee members were happy with their new school WASH, school playground, and some kind of reading and story books which they believe they could promote school attendance.

In Prey Sleok village, children had to travel for more than 10 km to Chamkar Leu to study. Because the school was far especially for small children, only parents who could afford brought their children to school. Those who are poor, children dropout. CIDG saw the needs and they started to work together with the local people and village leaders to build a new school building with 3 rooms for grade 1, 2 and 3 in 2021. They approached anyone who could contribute in the school building because they were in desperate need of a school building for the small children. As results:

- Department of Environment donated 5 new student desks
- A group of generous government officials donated the walls although it is not complete.
- Commune council working with the department of education to provide 3 teachers.
- The project donated some bricks, sand, cements, mental bars and roof.
- In 2023 they planned to complete the walls and have enough desks for the students. They also planned to build fence.

After having materials, the community started to work together to build the school.



Above are photos of the school and CIDG meeting.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

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.

Commune Council holds meeting to disclose Commune annual plan and budget

The project would like to see that local community people could access to information that impact their lives such as what is the commune plan this year or the following year? Including commune services.

Because of the pandemic that the commune could not conduct meetings. In addition, in 2022, there was a commune election. All the



commune councilors were busy with the election campaign for their political parties.

In this 2021, one commune, Chrach, disclosed their annual action plan and budget plan for 2022 to six villages under the commune administration, Damnak Trach, Promol Pdom, Pakdevat, Ploach, Chamreun, and Chrach village. Thmea, Kang Cham and Anlong Phe have not disclosed yet because they did not arrange the annual action plan and budget on time. And in 2022, the commune councilors were busy with the communal election.

Villages with village leaders spend time with the vulnerable group, including PwD to understand their real needs.

In the last six months according to staff records: In Pha'av, VL visited the poor 11 times, In Toal, VL visited the poor families 5 times, In Veal Pou, VL visited 17 times, In Krabey Muoy, VL visited the poor 6 times, 7 In Kang Kangork, VL visited the poor 1 time, In Kang Cham, VL visited the poor 1 time, In Spong, VL visited the poor 6 times, In P'nhak Roloek, VL visited the poor 3 times.

The VL have a better understanding of the situation of the poor families. Their main issues are the prenatal care. They do not have money for the prenatal care and the health center are far. Some poor families do not have farm land and they work for other farmers and get paid daily. Many poor family children do not go to school this is because their parents ignore their education and some follow their parents to farms far the village for weeks.

Many ID poor families received cash aid from the government. According to Khmer Times News, this cash aid program will end in December 2022. According to news, the government has already handed out more than \$744 million to over 688,841 families across the country. This decision could affect the living condition of the poor again.

Project staff continue encourage village leaders to spend time with the vulnerable group, including PwD for understanding their real needs and together try to solve it. Project noted that village leader in Spong, Kampong Pang, Kes, and Anlong Phe village in Thala Barivat district were not active yet in this. It was also in Chey Sen district; Chrach, Chamreun and Sre Veal village leaders were not so active.

Commune council create opportunity for CIDG, marginalized groups, youths to their mandate meeting.

The project could barely achieve this objective. The recent pandemic that meetings were not allowed and the 2022 commune election that kept the commune councilors busy throughout the year. In quarter 4, 2021, commune council did not conduct their meetings because of Covid-19 restriction.

However, two communes started to allow CIDG, marginalized groups, youths to join to their meeting. They found meeting with CBO/CIDG were fruitful because they could understand some issues at the ground better. Mr. Yim Oun from Sre Veal village and Mr. Yun Yath from Thmea, at the commune meeting, asked the commune council to do something to promote local Kuy culture because they fear of losing the indigenous Kuy languages and culture. They also complaint about rubbish on the public road, but commune council did not have the answer yet.

LA (members) serve people with harmony and joy without political discrimination and they have

There are 28 commune councilors in the 4 target communes (7 members each commune). Only 4 members are not so committed to work with their community; 01 in Chrach, 02 in Kang Cham and another one in Anlong Phe. Among the good 24, some of them are active and supportive.



good relationship with other stakeholders to benefit their community

The project also works with 57 village leaders; 3 members in each village (a village chief, a deputy and a member). 30 members are active and committed to collaborate with their community in community development work, such as local authorities attended human rights events, planting trees, allowing local people attended their meeting etc.

“Commune council members are more active in 2022. The Anlong Phe commune chief, commune councilors often came to consult with me when an issue needed to be resolved.” Said Somaly, CIDG leader in Prey Sloek.

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)

The project conducted a rapid assessment asking 300 community people randomly across four target communes to learn what people think of the communal service. More than 90% of the people asked said positively about the commune office. This could be because the government reformed, other NGOs support or project promoting relationship between local people and local authorities so that they could serve the people better by understanding them better.

Q38. When using the communal services could you rate how you like it?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Satisfied	275	91.7	91.7	91.7
	Dissatisfied	14	4.7	4.7	96.3
	N/A	11	3.7	3.7	100.0
	Total	300	100.0	100.0	

1.4 To the extent possible, please assess the likelihood of achieving the planned impact of the project. (maximum ½ page)

People in target communities are facing greater vulnerability in their livelihoods, primarily due to climate change. The most severe effect of climate change on livelihoods is the decrease in availability of water caused from lack of and late rainfall and unpredictable rainfall. This has resulted in late planting and decline in agriculture yields. In 2022, the rain started earlier in February-March and did not stop until November-December. This too much rain destroyed most of the local cassava crops. Similarly, NTFP yields also decrease, especially resin, forest fruits, and mushrooms, reducing family income generation even more. The lack of rainfall and increasing temperature also have deadly effect on livestock, fish, and wildlife, making livestock raising less profitable. In addition, the pandemic restricted people’s movements slowed down almost all aspects of business operations, including business in agriculture products. It has narrowed the market and lowered the price of agriculture products, especially cashew nut and cassava. Cashew nut and cassava, which is grown by almost half of community members declined in price by approximately 50% compared to before Covid-19 according to the local people.

CIDG started to be aware that they have a role to play in bringing prosperity to their community and the people. They received training on Community-Led Development and climate change from PNKS. They learnt problems analysis; they learnt how to prioritized issues. Although climate change negatively impacts the local livelihoods, they still see roads as priority. They felt they are isolated. They want to be connected with others easier; in Kampong Pang, Kang Cham, CIDG brought the issue of roads to the attention of the village leaders and they came up with an idea. They looked for someone who could provide tractor and some volunteers to help. They found a farmer who was willing to provide tractor and some other CIDG members who were willing to contribute drinking water. On 17 September 2022 they started their mission and competed repairing a village road happily together with the whole village people can use!

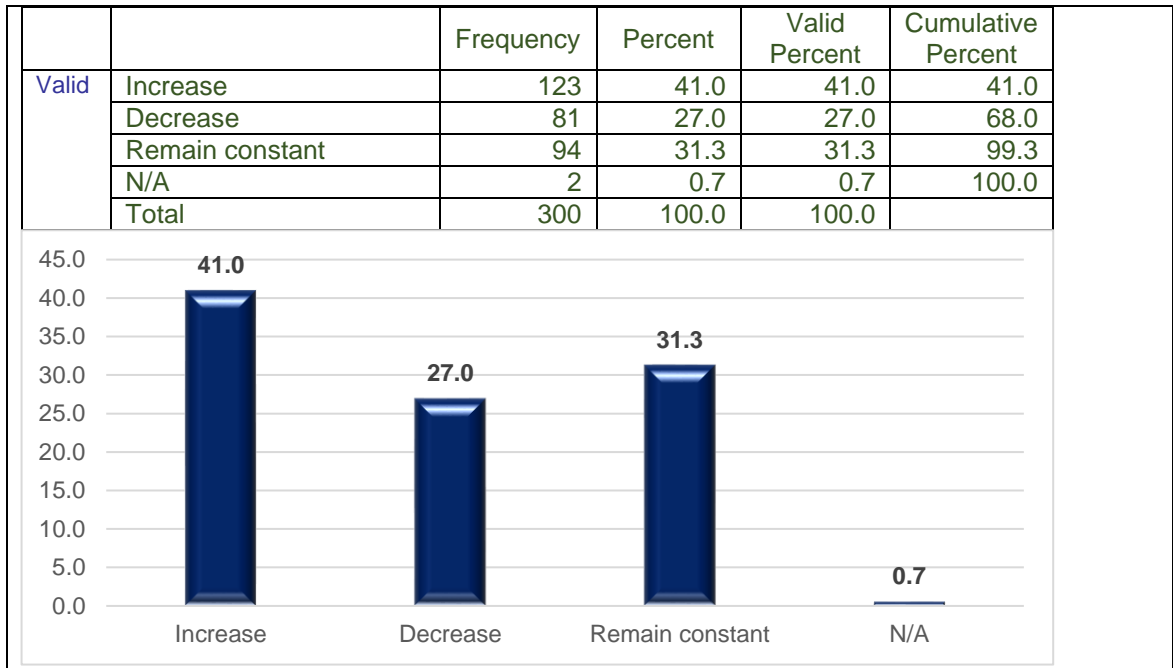


Rapid assessment

This 2022, the project conducted a rapid assessment interviewing 300 community people randomly across the four target communes to learn what people think of their incomes right now comparing to the last three year. About 40% of the people asked said they experience better living condition while 27% said their living condition become worse and 31% said they have no improvement or decrease. They said nothing change.

The 27% of 300 asked respondents said they experience decreased income could be because of Covid-19.

Q23. How is your income comparing to the last three years?



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

Coffee-Talk

Coffee-Talk is a network tool initiated by Mission Alliance in the last three years that enabled all Mission Alliance partners in Cambodia to get together to share each other's practices and learning experience. Any partner member could raise any concerned topics for discussion and learning.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Mission Alliance has been supporting the PNKS with M&E by working through partner gathering and directly with the project staff, especially, staff who are responsible for M&E, MELO. As result, the project has updated and improved its M&E framework. The project is considering to exploring a digital data collecting tool – Kobo tool box which is used by some Mission Alliance partners. Digital data collection tool could reduce staff time and save environment. Currently, the project still collect data manually and use SPSS tool for data analysis.

Skill Knowledge for Youth Economic Empowerment (SKYE)

SKYE stands for Skill, Knowledge for Youth Economic Empowerment. SKYE introduced by Mission Alliance to encourage youth participation and youth capacity development. This SKYE provided an added-values of Somleng Prey Lang project that seeks to engage youth with the development work of CIDG. SKYE has built practical capacity to CIDG youth rather than theory that enables them to be more proactive, be more effective community representative when joining commune council meeting. In 2022, youth in Chey Sen district of Preah Vihear province initiated to conduct a forum on «Child Education». There were 96 (f=54) participants participated. They were Local Authorities, School teachers, students, student parents and CIDG leaders. This forum promoted all care for education to reduce school dropout rate.

Value Chain

Value Chain, introduced by Mission Alliance, aims to promote local livelihoods and income generation by increasing local productions and the linkages of local products to the market. So far, the project has started four producer groups – one Chicken Group, two Pig Group, three Fish Group and four Vegetable Group, with a total 90 members. More people are interested in



keeping chicken with a total of 71 members in both target provinces. The project shall ensure all group members have sufficient capacity to carry out the initiatives.

- 1.6 What do you consider to be the most significant change achieved for the target group(s) through the project intervention? Please provide a short summary. Please describe key factors and chain of events in achieving these changes. (maximum 1 page)

The relationship between local authorities and the local community

The project did not see good relationship between local authority and the local people before. They could hardly talk or discuss the village issues together. Now the project started to notice people participated in the commune council meeting. We saw friendly relationship between local authorities and the community people. This good relationship believed that because of the project created opportunities for both to meet at the commune meeting, CIDG meeting and also the project invited both community and local authority to join project reflection and planning. CIDG represent community join commune council meetings. The relationship grew. This good relationship allows local authorities understand and respond to community's needs and especially those who are most vulnerable.

Local authorities and the behavior change

Chrach commune council requested village chiefs to provide names of CIDG leaders so that they could invite them the commune council meeting. According to Mr. Pang Sot, CIDG leader in Pakdevat village, the Chrach commune council provided a piece of land in the middle of the village for CIDG to build their office for meeting. A CIDG leader in Prey Sloek also said that the commune councilors often consult with the CIDG for solution to problems since there're a CIDG.

The local people have a role to play concerning their livelihoods

Caring for the environment: although very few community people took part in the forest protection. Still majority of people are not involved in forest protection due to controversy, especially with the dishonest government officials, authorities. Prey Lang Community Network in Stung Treng has a better relationship with the local people, community protected area (CPA) and the department of environment. This is confirmed by the PLCN in Stung Treng.

Here are some other observations:

- Braver people community: we saw at the meeting, community dared to questions authorities about roads, schools, teachers and some other commune council service which was found to be irregular.
- People are starting to understand climate change and deforestation that impact their livelihoods.

- 1.7 Change stories: Please use the Mission Alliance Change Story Form provided when collecting stories and attach at least 2 change stories from project participants.

Please find two change stories in the attached **Annex 3**

- 1.8 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 find the photos related to project activities in **the link below:**

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1YOtXzh7naNEFK22YDrAhKKTTp1dRPdjq?usp=share_link



1.9

In case the objectives were not achieved, please describe the reasons behind this. Reflect on the handling of internal and external risk factors identified before and during implementation of the project, including risks for financial irregularities. (maximum 1 page)

The Pandemic

The Covid-19 pandemic has delayed and slowed down project activities that affected the project's efforts to build community capacity. This led to not achieving certain level of project desired outcomes.

Technical and Livelihoods

The project attempted a number of livelihoods activities such chicken raising, vegetable growing, fish raising and frogs raising which are not very successful. People in the project areas do not keep animals or home gardens in larger scale for incomes. Their lives are depending on the vegetable from the forests and meat from the wild animals and fish in the river. But because of ongoing deforestation and climate change, local people started to experience more draught, unpredictable rainfalls, less wild animals and plants. The project aims to prepare the people for long term consequences. At this early stage the project is still exploring appropriate approaches and adaptation that best fit the local context.

Fish raising in plastic pond:

In Kang Cham the project piloted with 10 families. The reason the project would like to try with this idea because it is small and easy to care for. However, out of 10 families, only 3 families continue until today. The reason it failed because of the families spent money for the fish feeding almost every day. In addition, keeping fish in plastic, they need to change water often as the fish grow older. Changing water, to add fresh water, cost the families more money, especially in the dry season. In Veal Pou, Anlong Phe, one family is practicing frog raising frog he learnt when he migrated to Thailand. His frog farm seems successful and the project uses him as a frog raising model farmer which he can teach other farmers who are interested in frog raising. However, he complains a number of challenges he faced. He has adequate frog skill but the frog produces offspring only one time per year. He made some money from selling small frogs. He would like something to make rain like and a loud speaker to trick the frogs with thunders, lightning and rain. The frogs could believe it is the rainy season they would start to produce eggs and offspring. He also faces frog feeding challenge. The project staff is committing to this poor couple how the project could help them including research for sustainable feeding.

1.10 Has the project implementation had any unanticipated positive and/or negative consequences? If so, please describe these. (maximum 1 page)

House Modelling;

In the previous time when PNKS arrived the target Chey Sen and Thala Barivat first, the environment in each village, especially the school and house-yard was very dirty with rubbish and grasses and muddy in the wet season. Some students could not get into their school or class-room. PNKS found out many students were not regularly attending their class and higher rate of drop out. Chamreun primary school was 39% students drop out. In 2019, some CIDGs were set up and they planned to choose 5 model houses or families for the whole villages under the 02 Chrach and Thmea communes. The 5 houses will receive a package of hygiene gift from the CIDG, which supported by PNKS. It was not so long, community people understood about waste management and then they took their rubbish away to the rubbish-oven (incinerator) at the forest edge to burn it. By this activity, the environment was getting better in both the house yard and school. Now, Chamreun primary school looked cleaner and even at the week-end, the school children and some others people came to play sports there and some children came to play at the school playground while some come to practice their school lesson. WASH in the Chamreun school was running well now.

Chamreun school finished its school library building and school garden was in processing. One week-end, staff asked a group of children of why they came the school on the week-end? They



replied that “We came to practicing some exercises and finish the home-work.” Chamreun school was becoming an attractive school for school children and youths around there. The drop out was much reduced. This 2022, Chamreun had 73 (f=38) students and 8 (f=3) drop out. It was equal 10.95% versus on general survey in the 7 engaged schools was only 4.37%.

Prey Sloek CIDG

Prey Sloek is the sub-village of Toal village, Anlong Phe commune, Thala Barivat district, Stung Treng province. This village was in the remote areas and government did not spend much time to visit and take care on population there, especially these last 02 years of the Covid-19. Prey Sloek now had 122 families with 429 (f=131) including 80 boys and 78 girls. There was no road from the main road to Prey Sloek village. Prey Sloek had no school for their children. All children were just with their parents to farms. After PNKS arriving their and CIDG was set up, the CIDG mobilized their community and approached PNKS and at last a primary school with 3 classrooms was established. Right now, there were 47 (f=27) students attending the school with only 02 teachers; 01 from the government and another 01 from community. People there especially, the CIDG’s members said “Gratitude to PNKS and donors. Because of you, we had a road to village and school for our children”

WASH

PNKS found out that most village people in target areas dug a small hole along the water stream to collect water for family use, during the dry season. They did not know about the sanitation or personal hygiene at all. By CIDG and community youth work, the community people understood better the personal hygiene and they started to use ponds and wells, which supported by PNKS. Moreover, some families in Pha’av and Anlong Phe started to dig their own wells as well. Such as; Mr. Prom Ant, Mr. Kiev Prinn families in Anlong Phe village. In fact, some primary school as Veal Pou in Anlong Phe commune and Kang Cham primary school in Kang Cham commune had a smart WASH facility, which PNKS contributed. The WASH could support safe water for all the students in the schools and some families around the school. The school principal said that the students drop out rate was much reduced.

Value Chain

Value Chain knowledge which contributed facilitators from MA supported PNKS another way to manage community style of living in vegetable growing and animal raising. Up to the present, in CS there were 29 families started to raise chicken, 90 families were just preparing pig pens and 2 families to grow vegetables. In Thala Barivat, there were 14 families preparing their pig pens, 42 families preparing hen houses, 02 more families were preparing to grow vegetables and 02 more families to raise fish. PNKS planned to select families who active in these works to be the model farmers in 2023. The model farms will be the places where others families to learn for their own field.

Fish and frog raising in plastic pond

In Chey Sen, project piloted fish raising in plastic tent with 7 families. Only one family continues to raise fish after harvesting; five families did not continue and another one moved their fish to raise in a pond. Project learnt that people are not interested in keeping fish in small plastic ponds because they do not make much money from that small pond. People are interested in making more money on their big farm land, such as planting cassava, cashew nut farm or going to the forest to collect NTFP. People make more money from resin in term of NTFP. Actually, the project is introducing small scale farming to prepare community people for long term impact. Deforestation and climate change will be the potential impact to local livelihoods in the future.

In Stung Treng, frog raising was piloting with two families in late 2022. One in Veal Pou and another one in Prey Sloek, Anlong Phe commune. Prey Sloek was not growing well because something wrong with technical, but Veal Pou working well. Project would like to mention that this activity was came along a poor family from Thailand. The family said that they used to raise frog in Thailand and then project was just contributing some materials but no technical yet. Frog has a good market in the target area. Project will find out technical support to them and others families if they need.



1.11 Please make a brief assessment of how the project has contributed to strengthening the local civil society (Please include examples and results. (maximum 1 page)

Community Initiatives for Development Group (CIDG)

The foundation for strengthening civil society organization is the education of human rights including the indigenous people rights. People in the target areas say no one ever talked about human rights with them. When PNKS started working in their community, they were happy to participate in human rights even, child’s right day and women’s day.

CIDG is an independent group. They are working with the community youth and some community members. Project builds their capacity on rights and promotes them to exercise their rights through joining community council meeting and public forum. The project also works with local authorities to build their capacity on right-based approach and peace to promoting justice and love for their community especially the poor and most vulnerable.

During the commune election in 2022 and national assembly election in 2018, PNKS was not involved very much in the free and fair election like when there was an opposition party, Cambodia National Rescue Party. However, PNKS helped raising awareness to the target community that they have to choose political party they like.

Skill Knowledge for Youth Economic Empowerment (SKYE)

The project is using youth SKYE to build the next generation leadership. Youth in the target areas are not ready yet in term of represent their community’s voice and protecting the interests of the local community people. A few youth members represented SKYE attended a youth camping in Prey Lang, Kampong Thom, with other youths from Mission Alliance’s partners. This has taught a good lesson learnt for young people to understand how life is connected to the environment.

1.12 Please make a brief assessment of the cost efficiency of the project, that is, of how project implementation costs relate to achieved results on output level (cost efficiency) using examples to illustrate. Please also describe the local contribution to the project, whether through manpower (volunteers) or other forms of contributions. (maximum 1 page)

Cost efficient assessment was not able to be conducted by the recent evaluation. However, according to project staff, they rate 3 under 1 through 4 range; 1 is poorest and 4 is best. Although one rated 2 and another rated 2.5. Some activities found to be cost effective and some not.

Below are from two activities implemented 2022:

Description	Activity 1: Presented annual plan to boundary partners (one time, including overnight stay).	Activity 2: Supported youth club leaders to conduct quarterly meeting and reflection (one time).
Total participants	77	13
Total cost (in US dollar)	637.46	163.44
Drinking water	12.78	2.19
Food for participants	219.14	53.63
Transportation for participants (0.25 cent per km per person)	191.62	82.64
Refreshment	66.96	16.45
Battery	1.95	-
Marquee Tent and loud speaker (rent)	116.87	-



	Materials (pen, notebook, flipchart)	-	8.53
	Photo copies, printing IEC	28.14	-

2. Cooperation – Sustainability – Lessons Learned

2.1 Has the project been implemented in cooperation with other donors? If yes, please explain. (maximum ½ page)

Installing a Clean Water Station

The project collaborated with World Vision in installing a water station in Chrach commune. The station could produce safe water around 10,000 liters per day. The S-PL project was responsible for setting up water system from Pakdevat village to Ploch village. It was 1,500 meters long. This station could support 158 households with 195 families including 40 ID poor families. People around 800 including 300 children benefited from the station.

Installing a School Library

Community, S-PL project, World Vision, and Department of environment contributed to build a library for Chamreun primary school in Chrach commune. Community contributed sand and gravel. World Vision contributed 8,423,500 riel (USD 2,105). Department of Environment contributed 5,000,000 riel (USD 1,250). The project contributed 70 metal bars for roof and 600 tiles for roof for the library construction.

2.2 Has the project been implemented in cooperation with national and/or local authorities? If yes, give a brief comment. To what extent has the project been in line with the development plans of national authorities? Please give a brief assessment. (maximum ½ page)

Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC)

PNKS is a member of CCC. PNKS engages with CCC for government compliance and capacity development. PNKS attended regular quarterly membership meeting and taxation. In 2023, PNKS will take part in various of skills by sending project staff to attend such basic video production training, Training of trainer, Practical training on Value Change, Training on business plan & operation, Training on business plan & operation, Do No Harm training, Training on the ICT, M&E learning forum

Learning Forum for Peace and Development

Learning Forum for Peace and Development (LFPD) was set up by Danmission and its partners for more than five years. PNKS is part of the learning forum. The learning forum meet two times a year for two day. Partners can decide topics for the meeting. Often the LFPD invites well-known speaker to provide political and social analysis for the participants. The participants who participate the LFPD are varies – NGO staff, community people, and CBO. The LFPD helps the organization and community members see bigger picture of the social and political trend including the civic space.

2.3 Please give a brief account of how the project has safeguarded each of the following crosscutting issues:

Crosscutting issues	Overall successes	Overall challenges



<p>Anti-corruption in the target area</p>	<p>All PNKS staff are members required to sign anti-corruption code of conduct and disclosure conflict of interest (business declaration). Moreover, in each staff contract, PNKS mentions severe discipline if any staff commit fraud.</p> <p>2 finance staff members joint Digni anti-corruption workshop with Mission Alliance for 2 days in March 2022. After the workshop, project finance and admin officer shared what they learned from the workshop to project staff.</p> <p>PNKS hired external audit to audit financial transactions for Jan-Dec 2021 in Jan 2022. Beside external audit, Finance and Admin team conducted internal financial monitoring 1 time in 2022 to review financial transactions and practices from Jan-Sep 2022. The report of internal financial finance monitoring was produced and shared to project to take action and improvement the implementation.</p> <p>In year 2022, Finance and Admin Team conducted 3 times meeting in Jul, Sep, and Dec 2022. The purpose of meeting to strengthen the financial practice and find solution that project facing on financial issue. The agendas to discuss in meeting such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to follow up and monitor project expense and explanation. - Follow up the progress of financial system review finding and recommendation by donors - Strengthen the spot check and recording - How to prepare agreement with constructor or supplier by added anti- corruption awareness. - Asset management - How to keep documents safe. <p>In 2022, PNKS separated person who hold cash different from person who responsible for posting transactions in QuickBooks system. This practice helps us to avoid to irregularity or correction of figure for gaining fund.</p> <p>In the PNKS staff conference in Jun 2022 and the present of internal finance monitoring findings in Oct 2022, Finance and Admin Team refreshed finance policy to S-PL staff members.</p> <p>Every quarter during PNKS board meeting, Finance Manager always updated financial status and summary the expense and explanation for board members.</p> <p>In Oct 2022, finance manager attended workshop with CCC that focus on Internal control and complaint with resource person from audit firm.</p> <p>Look at our community people in our target, PNKS printed anti-corruption& safeguarding sticker that contain hot-line which allow people to report corruption that related to PNKS fund or any safeguarding issues by PNKS staff. The stickers are</p>	<p>In 2022, PNKS did not have the opportunity to refresh training on anti-corruption to all project staff. However, the internal training of anti-corruption will be conducted in May 2023.</p> <p>PNKS has not been able to set up complain mechanism for public to report any irregularity. In late 2022, PNKS develop a hotline for public to report any irregularity or misuse of fund concerning the fund of PNKS.</p>
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	<p>used and stick on the wall or any place that closed to community people.</p>	
<p>The human rights, including the rights of people with disabilities</p>	<p>Through this 5 years, project supported commune council to conduct 5 Human Rights Day; 3 times in Preah Vihear and 2 times in Thala Barivat.</p> <p>In 2019, Human Rights Day conducted in Chrach commune, Chey Sen district. People were surprised and happy to take part in such event that they have never been to before.</p> <p>In 2021, Chey Sen district did not allow Human Rights event because of Covid-19. However, 7 youth volunteers from Pramol Pdom, Ploch and Pakdevat in Chrach commune, went to 6 villages in the commune and met with 126 different families to inform human rights information and education. At the same time Kang Cham, Thala Barivat, conducted human right event the first time in the commune with a total of 122 (f=45) participants including 9 boys and 8 girls.</p> <p>In December 2022, project supported 1 staff, 6 PLCN, 8 CIDG, 8 youths from Chrach and Thmea commune to attend Human Rights Day with PVH provincial network at the independence monument in PVH town under the sovereignty of the deputy provincial governor. S-PL contributed 120 T-shirts to PLCN in Kratie province to conduct their Human Rights Day. At the same time, the project also supported Anlong Phe commune council collaborating with PLCN to conduct a Human Rights Day. The event celebrated in Veal Pou primary school with 205 (f=106).</p> <p>The events had played a role to raise community awareness on equal participation of men and women in development and leadership, reminder people of all races to exercise their rights and to live with dignity together.</p> <p>Training:</p> <p>In 2020; PNKS conducted a two-day in-house-training on Inclusion and Gender Equity to staff. There were 9 (f=4) staff from the S-PL joint the training. The training facilitated by Leak Chowan. The main focus of the training was the meaning of equity, equality, inclusion, vulnerability, marginalization, identification and the barriers of inclusion. The training also determined who the most vulnerable people in the current target area of PNKS.</p> <p>In 2021-2022; Project collaborated with CIPO organization to provide a series training on human rights including indigenous rights to 30 (F=9) participants. They were 8 PLCN's members, 20 CIDG, and 2 facilitators from CIPO.</p> <p>Child Rights:</p> <p>Through the 5 years, there were 5 Child rights day conducted in both targets; the Chey Sen and Thala Barivat. 3 times in Chey Sen and 2 in Thala Barivat. Partly, in 2021 both targets Chey Sen and Thala</p>	<p>Chey Sen district, especially the governor, was so strict and restricted on rights activities, especially the human rights training or event.</p>



	<p>Barivat conducted the events differently because Covid-19. Chey Sen used questionnaires to let youth in their own village to share and collect information from the school children. Thala Barivat could meet face-to-face but less than 22 children for an event, so the CIDG separated their group into 4 groups to conduct the event different places at the same time. Then, Thala Barivat conducted 1 at Anlong Phe commune center, 2 was in Anlong Phe village, 3 in Pha'av village and the 4 was in Toal village.</p> <p>The main objective to talk about were; the 4 main Child Rights principles dissemination, Children could join social development and parents to take action in child protection.</p> <p>Chey Sen provided 01 session on child rights to 24 (f=17) youths.</p> <p>Meetings and home visit:</p> <p>Project keeps motivates BPs to think about the importance of PwD and the marginalized people to join their activities.</p> <p>Project always reminded BPs to think about the slope for the disability people when building any type of buildings,</p> <p>Project planned to motivate people with disability to be the leader of the any groups or CIDG and have some jobs for their income.</p> <p>As results, we have seen people with disabilities and children were invited to meetings, trainings, social work and development they had a chance to express their voice. Student dropout rate was much reduced as well. In general before project launching, there were 39% drop out and up to 2022 was 4.37%.</p>	
<p>Environment and vulnerability to climate change</p>	<p>S-PL of PNKS launched in Chey Sen 2018. Project noted in the meetings, home visit and events that in 2018, there were few community people heard about climate change. They did not believe in this. Later, project conducted a 2 day- training on Climate Change concept and then CEDRA assessment tool. After those, people started to have rubbish-bins or rubbish-bag for their own houses, rubbish-kiln, CIDG started to do health and environmental campaigns, planting tree in their public areas as below;</p> <p>8 CIDG or villages conducted health and environmental campaigns. 3 campaign in Thala Barivat, Krabei Muoy, Kang Cham and Anlong Phe. 5 campaigns in Chey Sen - Sre Veal, Pnhak Roloek, Ploch, Chamreun and Damnak Trach.</p> <p>There were 4 times to planting tree sapling. The total saplings was 1340. Chey Sen plated twice. Once was project cooperated with JSC organization in Kampong Thom to plant 200 saplings in Chrach commune and another 1 was in Thmea commune with 570 saplings. Thala Barivat planted it twice as well; 1 was in Anlong Phe commune with 120 saplings and another 1 was in</p>	<p>Many community people still believe in their traditional way and did not care about the climate change yet.</p> <p>They were just going to plant and grow their crops when the rainfall,</p> <p>And did not worry about their planned with their group or project etc.</p>



	<p>Kang Cham commune with 450 saplings. These bevent were joined by CIDG and youth, monks, priest, LA, pond water committees, school teachers, SSC, Church, and communities.</p> <p>7 rubbish-kilns were constructed. 5 In Chey Sen and 2 in Thala Barivat. The 5 in Chey Sen were 1 in Ploch, 1 in Padevat, 1 in Thmea, 1 in Chamreun village and 1 in Thmea primary school. The 2 in Thala Barivat were 1 in Kang Cham primary school and 1 Veal Pou primary school.</p> <p>There were 1373 latrines out of 3829 families in both target areas; Thala Barivat and Chey Sen. It was equal 35.85% of families had latrines for use versus only 2% in 2018.</p> <p>Mrs. Then Rithy; CIDG saving leader in Chrach village said that she was worried about losing forest. She believed that no forest there will be more lightning and thunders that could kill people and domestic cattle. She added, this year a woman was killed by a thunder in her village.</p>	
<p>Women's rights and gender equity</p>	<p>Through the 5 year-implementation, S-PL project mainstreamed the Gender and Equity to community people goaled to motivate them, especially, the women to be stronger in both physical and mental for participating in social development. The results to 2022;</p> <p>The whole S-PL project supported CIDG and community youth to conduct woman rights day 6 times. 4 times in Chey Sen, Preah Vihear province and twice in Thala Barivat, Stung Treng province.</p> <p>In Stung Treng, the project also provided a 2 da-training on gender equity and inclusion to all CIDG, key persons and youths.</p> <p>Sre Veal village in Thmea commune; CIDG collaborated with village leaders to disseminate on boy and girls had equal rights even rights to school. By this activity, the parents understanding much better and most families had been sending their school age children to school and did care about boy or girls.</p> <p>Project always motivates BPs to think about Gender and keep an eye on gender balance and gender roles in development and the importance of development that leave no one behind.</p> <p>By counting during workshops and events, community people 75% understood that men and women had the equal rights.</p>	

2.4 Please give an assessment of how the achieved project results will be sustained and strengthened after the completion of the project period. If this is not possible, please explain why. (maximum 1 page)

Livelihood; By home visit and observation and assessment shown that their livelihood or community income was getting improving. It was real, but they may use most of products from the forest, the natural resources. At the moment, some community people seemed ignored with



agriculture technical supported from outside. Many families had their own bigger land, had hundreds of resin trees, wild vegetables and meat collected from the forest. Anyway, a few of the families started to grow vegetables, raising pig, frog and poultry. Project team will support community to establish small business and market via CIDG and CIDG will need more types of products for their market. At those time, they may to motivate their community people to grow or raise more animals and they will interest in agriculture techniques afterward.

Saving; Most CIDGs focus on saving. There were 13 saving groups out of the 21 villages/CIDGs in both Chey Sen and Thala Barivat target areas. Chey Sen had 9 groups and Thala 4 groups. Saving's members believed that the loan can support them on time to establish more jobs or work for family income such as; buying seeds for growing activities and raising animals, buying agriculture materials, establish business etc. Partly, Padevat saving group had 44, 360, 400 Riel with 138 members. Padevat and Ploch CIDGs planned to use some loan to make a small business. from 2023, they planned to sell weed killer, organism fertilizer, community products as vegetables, chicken etc.

Business; Project found out community people were careless on agricultural techniques. Some of them said that there were plenty vegetables and meats in the forest and some people said that they could not find place or market for their goods when they produced extra. These reasons made their groups went slower in agriculture matter. Anyway, they were likely to do business rather than growing or raising. Project believed that when they have their own market, they will need more types of goods to sell and then, the growing and raising activities will go automatically. At those time most community people will focus on agricultural products for the community market and they will bring their best efforts to produce and at last the community people became full of agricultural techniques and sustainable for the next generation.

Local Authorities (communes and villages) LA; Project was working with 4 communes which were and 21 villages. The members of Commune councils were 28 (f=8) and village members were 36. At the beginning, all LA's members were not happy to have CIDG and community youth in their village. During those times, some LA did care with the community. They were unfriendly. After they had meeting together for many times and for long, then some authority's members of all villages and communes were not really the problem in collaboration with CIDG and community youth except, Spong, Anlong Phe villages in Anlong Phe commune. In Kang Cham commune was Kampong Pang village and Thmea commune was Sreveal village. However, Mr. Chum Voeun the deputy of the Sre Veal village was good. There were 40 or 41 members of LA including 30 village leaders had good collaborated with community people. The lefts were not bad but so active in collaboration. They may worry about the higher range will blame and or determinate their roles and contract. Partly, both districts still not so good yet. For commune councils, village leaders and BPs were getting friendly and friendly forever even the project phased out.

2.5 Reflecting on lessons learned throughout the project period, please give a narrative assessment of the project's theory of change. Was the project's theory of change sufficient and correct to achieve the intended results on outcome level? (maximum 1 page)

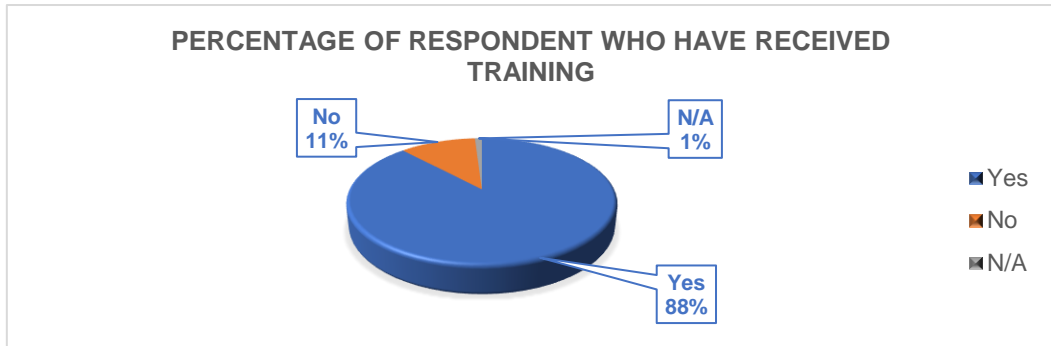
Through the theory of change, it was not bad but, the term of "Migration affected CBO/CIDG work" in the problem row of the theory of change may transfer to add an output row "Community with multi-jobs".

Some parts of the theory of change project could not fulfil the plan yet and the reasons as bellow;

Project planned 15 CIDG in 19 villages have a functional leadership team and they hold regular meeting: Through the 5 years, there were only 11 CIDGs received appropriate organizational skill training for running their group. Project could not follow the plan because from February 2020, the Cambodia country locked down by Covid-19 pandemic. Government did not allow crowded people meeting, but only few and sometimes not allow even to pass each another house. This was the main barrier made the project behind plan. In those times, S-PL set up an adaptation plan to struggle the annual plan. This plan had 3 options 1, meet face-to-face but less participants, 2. meet online, and 3. use questionnaires to collect information instead of



meeting/workshop. The methods to separate or divide each activity in the annual plan to be smaller or use only media or hard copies for doing or conducting the activities made some activities in annual plan to be spent 5 more times to complete it. It will not longer, the CIDG and community youth will perform their roles properly. Project has been supporting the CIDG who planned to use their saving money to set up a small business or market. Their market will need different goods to sell and the community people will take their best efforts to plant and raise animals and the agriculture techniques will apply in the community wider and some community people will reduce their time spending in the forest.



District governor: The district governor in Chey Sen was so strict and restriction to NGOs in the district. Some activities that project informed or asked him to join as human rights day, human rights training or project needed some commune councils or village leaders to join trainings; many times he said ok but he tried to delay the activities made some project activities overlapped. Project has been trying to find ways to collaborate better with the district as hiring the district room for community training or workshop, to meet to discuss on new target extension, to ask for district network, etc.

community youths engaged with CIDG: The active youths were only 49 (f=31) who join permanently with their community. Some others did not join yet, but some community events did. Covid-19 made community people careless on their livelihood work. Government supported some budget to support the poor and also some materials for the community people. After Covid-19, there was no support from the government and some people became poorer with no idea to do work beside to be a labour. For youth matter, project had a good collaboration with MA in the technical support and project observed that more youths had been joining group. In fact, in quarter 3, July to September 2022 there were 25 (F=21) in 9 villages in Chey Sen and 24 (F=10) in 12 villages in the Thala Barivath district. At the end 2022, youth members increased up to 80 (f=45) as table below;

Four CIDG members were appointed to be village leaders by the elected commune councils. Mrs. Khea Phalla, Ploch CIDG leader became the deputy chief of Ploch village. Mrs. Sreng Lyon, the deputy of Pramol Pdom saving became the deputy chief of Pramol Pdom village, Mrs. Bopha, our CIDG leader became the deputy chief of Damnak Trach village and Parng Vandoeun, the deputy of our saving group in Padevath became the deputy chief of Padevath village. This could be resulted from when they joined CIDG they had the opportunity for capacity building and they took part in resolving their community issues.

Men take the role to generate income for the family. Because of this, men usually dominate in the family decision-making. The project continues to conduct Women’s Day event in their community to raise gender equally awareness.

The district council, especially, district governor, are too concerned about NGO might be involved in politics. He is very sensitive to advocacy and human rights activities. He does not want to see NGO hold these sorts of events although it is allowed by the law in the country.

Many community people still do not know the impact of deforestation and climate change on the local livelihoods. Poverty, jobless, and the pandemic force people to be involved in deforestation.

Most women have been joining project activities, but men the decision makers. This made some activities stopped or slower, • Some families/parents take their children with school age to the farm, did not send them to school, •IP believed that they have to plant/grow crops when the rain



arrived. All work beside that needed to drop out or delay, • Some NGOs in the same areas provided community per-diem differently, made project difficult in mobilizing community people to join project activities, and Most of the community people and some CIDG members are illiterate. They cannot read and write Khmer. They cannot ride motorcycles. This made them a little difficult to join meetings or activities as observed by the project staff.

Many poor Kuy families bring their children to the farm with them for weeks during the farming season that their children miss a lot of classes this lead to high school drop-out rate. Some poor families said “going to school is wasting time; going to work can bring money home.” They also believe those who are studying because they have relatives in the government so they can have job after they finish school. Poor like them, nobody would give them job although they study. However, the project is working with SMC and school to change this kind of belief by giving some case studies or stories.

There is no irrigation system that farmers start their farm whenever it rains. The project is supporting some community ponds to secure some water sources for agriculture and usage, especially during the dry season.

2.6 Please give an overview of all evaluations that have been carried out in the project period. How did these contribute to learning and improvement of the project? (maximum 1 page)

The Somleng Prey Lang Project conducted two external evaluations from the period 2018 - 2022. Early 2020, the project conducted a mid-term review:

Key learning:

The project has an ambitious plan that the evaluator recommended to review its boundary partners and to consider the complexity that the communities are facing and the rapid change of political, social, and environmental issues, the project staff are dealing with dynamic realities that have fluid boundaries between actors. Forest and livelihoods are at the core of the community concerns, while communities are struggling to know how to act. It makes sense that PNKS supports the communities as they grapple with their identities and take action on issues of interest and concern. PNKS has staff capable of building capacity and fostering healthy relationships in and among communities and boundary partners. The evaluation team’s research and analysis has led to the following considerations:

1. Tighten the project boundaries around a vision of communities living with the environment and one another in harmony, engaging in environmentally sustainable livelihoods. Reduce the number of boundary partners to the following 5: Community Initiative Development Groups, forest protection groups, local authorities, youth, and tentatively the church.
2. Engage in forest issues on a wider basis than just forest protection! PNKS will need to work wisely. Consider the youth so that they are not detached from the issue.
3. Research locally and work reflectively with livelihoods! Working with agriculture is no neutral position and needs to link to Indigenous practices and knowledge of the environment. As communities may choose to adapt their practices, PNKS will need to support them closely.
4. Do not ignore, but engage wisely with the huge concerns not directly linked to theory of change! PNKS can build the CIDGs capacity to prioritise, link, and navigate amongst these concerns.
5. Further strengthen PNKS gentle approach and strategies! Some small ideas are listed.

In 2022 the project conducted an end project phase evaluation:

Key learning:

The major finding from this evaluation is that the project model and staffing are from lowland Cambodia with a Khmer outlook; while the target location and people are Indigenous. This mis-alignment has resulted in limited impact from project resources. PNKS is advised to address this



non-alignment, starting with a review of appropriateness of staff that are currently in place and acknowledgement of cross-cultural differences between Khmer and Indigenous people³.

2.7 Please give a brief account of the remaining challenges in achieving the overall project objective. Use bullet points if possible. (maximum ½ page)

- Literacy among local community in the target area is low. Majority of people has never been to school specially among older people. Many people stopped school when they were in primary school. Very few people were able to reach secondary school. This made local people slow to take initiatives, ownership and being dependent.
- Assessing to safe water and water for agriculture are challenging. This is due to the target location remote, plateau/hilly land, no irrigation and climate change. Lack access to water for agriculture made the project efforts to build local livelihoods through agriculture difficult.
- Youth movement is high. Youth are project main target groups. The project engaged with youth to engage with CIDG and local authorities. Youth are engaged with Youth SKYE for capacity development so that could effectively support the development work of CIDG and be effective to represent the local community's voice to the local government. However, high youth turnover due to job migration made the project repeat the training and capacity building to new youth members.
- The project also found it's hard change local people's behaviors that prepares them to think ahead and to predict the future. The project is aiming to prepare the people for the predictable future circumstances. The changing of the environment, the climate change that seems unpreventable; in addition, the deforestation seems unstoppable. This was also raised by the recent evaluation. These two main events could greatly impact the local livelihoods in the near future.
- Project also found monitoring as challenge. The recent evaluation stressed task-oriented staff and staff workload affect project effective monitor and learning. The project is planning to review the ways it works, staffing structure to enable effective monitoring work and create a more learning environment for the project team and the organization.

2.8 Please describe the added value to the project and your partner organization of being in partnership with Mission Alliance. Use specific examples as far as possible. (maximum ½ page)

Mission Alliance has country office and Cambodian staff who speak Khmer

When Mission Alliance has country office, it enables closer relationship and support. We could easily reach Mission Alliance program staff by phone for discussion and consultation support; and because Mission Alliance program staff are Cambodians, PNKS program staff could easily reach to them directly and the communication is done in Khmer. In addition, available Mission Alliance country office allows more visits of Mission Alliance to the field target of the project that could further support the project in term of program and finance including spot checks. In September 2022, MA gatekeeper and finance department visited the project sites and monitored the financial performance, performed cash count, and visited the beneficiaries in the village to promote the organization transparency and accountability. They also informed project team of regular monitoring visit from Mission Alliance in the future, possibly three times per year for support. Nevertheless, former MA gatekeeping, has been long term support to the project in term of coaching, mentoring to promote community-led development and local ownership in which PNKS is practicing them until today. This has shaped PNKS a learning organization.

Mission Alliance Partner's Networks

Mission Alliance initiated some sorts of gatherings, networks such as Coffee Talk, Youth, Value Chain, M&E technical working group, that allow all partners meet and share learning. These

³ Detail report, recommendations and the management respond can be requested from PNKS or supporting partners.



sorts of networks and gatherings go beyond organizational capacity development. They help shape and improve partner relationship. PNKS and NTFP even shared internal policies, including finance policy that enable us to strengthen our internal controls.

MA's mission in Cambodia is not the bank that just provide partners fund but also strives to equip its partner sufficient capacity so that they could use to meet their project desired objectives and outcomes and that the real needs of the local community.

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.

4. Additional comments


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

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: 26 Feb 2023

Sign: 
Name: Long Doeun
Title: Project Manager

Sign: 
Name: Leak Chowan
Title: Program Development Manager



Abbreviation

(f=5)	Including 5 females
BP	Boundary Partner
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCC	Cooperation Committee for Cambodia
CEDRA	Climate Change and Environmental Degradation Risk and Adaptation Assessment
CIDG	Community Initiatives for Development Group
CIPO	Cambodia Indigenous People Organization
CLD	Community-Led Development
CPA	Community Protected Area
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IP	Indigenous People
LA	Local Authorities
LFPD	Learning Forum for Peace and Development
MA	Mission Alliance
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
PLCN	Prey Lang Community Network
PNKS	Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum
PVH	Preah Vihear province
PwD	People with Disability
SKYE	Skill Knowledge for Youth Economic Empowerment
S-PL	Somleng Prey Lang project
SSC/SMC	School Support Committee / School Management Committee
ST	Stung Treng province