Development and Partnership in Action

DPA Works to support the rural poor, especially the poorest and the marginalised
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**Our Vision**

All Cambodian enjoy a high quality of life as full citizens, accessing, using and protecting their rights.

**Our Mission**

DPA partners with, empowers and supports poor and vulnerable Cambodians, especially in rural areas, actively contributing to an enabling environment for sustainable and equitable development.

**Our Value**

We have nine values:

1. **Transparency** - We believe openness is essential for earning people’s trust and support.
2. **Accountability** - We believe we must first answer to the people and communities whom we serve. We also recognise the importance of answering to the government, our donors and each other.
3. **Participation** - We believe all people should have a say in the matters that affect their lives, especially poor and vulnerable people.
4. **Partnership** - We believe that strong, respectful and mutual relationships with the individuals, communities, DPA partner organisations, donors, and other stakeholders with whom we work are the foundation of our success.
5. **Equity** - We believe that everyone must have equal opportunities and derive equal benefits from development, regardless of gender, religious, indigenous status or disability. No one can be left behind.
6. **Empowerment** - We believe that the benefits of our work will be sustained only when poor and vulnerable people can exercise their rights, draw on their strength and courage, and seize the opportunities available to them.
7. **Ownership** - We believe that our best work promotes and supports others to take the lead and accept responsibility, when the communities and individuals that we support believe that they are responsible for their own development.
8. **Sustainability** - We believe that development must not only meet the needs of people who are alive now, but must also not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
9. **Innovation** - We value creativity, learning and taking risks in both ourselves and others.
This report details DPA’s many achievements during 2013 and shows that in all aspects of the programme there have been many successes to celebrate. This is a result of the hard work and commitment of staff and management, and the ongoing support of many loyal funding partners.

2013 was the first year of implementation of a new Strategic Plan and as such represented a period of consolidating past achievements and all the learning gained from them, while responding to new challenges for the poor and disadvantaged in Cambodia. In particular they have started some interesting new work on trying to foster social enterprise that may enable communities to benefit from Cambodia’s economic growth. In their focus on remote communities and the rights of indigenous communities DPA have supported the achievement of legal status recognition and communal land titling for several indigenous people’s groups in North-eastern provinces. But of course, such achievements are not without their challenges. Much of this work challenges vested interests who can make it very hard for anyone to move forward. The fact that these communities have achieved success reflects DPA’s careful work in building good relationships with all stakeholders, not only the indigenous peoples themselves, but also the relevant government authorities. Everyone involved is to be congratulated.

In other areas DPA has continued its excellent work with small community based organisations, helping them to acquire the capacity they need to achieve their mandate successfully. They have also continued to be active, through membership of various groups and networks, in advocacy on issues such as the extractive industries and transparency. This is important, and sometimes difficult, work. Lastly, DPA was also active in providing emergency assistance for those affected by floods.

On behalf of the Board I would like to express thanks and appreciation to all the management and staff for their successful implementation of the programme during 2013. I would also like to thank the funding partners for their support, which goes beyond finance to their very positive engagement in helping DPA to be as successful and sustainable as possible. We all look forward to another successful year of working together in 2014.

Ms. Jenny Pearson  
Chairperson of DPA Governing Board
This year, DPA has accomplished a great deal in order to fulfill its mission and bring about change by contributing to the reduction of poverty, promoting democracy and protecting the human rights of communities and vulnerable persons through capacity building and community empowerment.

I am proud of what we have accomplished. As a result of our endeavours, communities have been able to receive communal land titling, legal IP identities and legal entity. In Ratanakiri province five communities received legal IP identity from the Ministry of Rural Development. Additionally, two communities in Stung Treng province and two communities in Mondulkiri province were recognized as a legal entity from the Ministry of Interior. Additionally, we helped make it possible for the Bunong indigenous community in O’Chra village in Srae Preah commune, and in Keo Seima district in Mondulkiri province to receive IP communal land titling and legal recognition from the Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction. This means that indigenous communities have legally and permanently secured their land. Likewise, we are supporting the communities in Kampun and Phluk commune by establishing a Community Fishery Fish Sanctuary (CFlFS). This sanctuary helps community members improve their fishery management, particularly by strengthening food security for villagers and protecting the fishing area in order for the villagers to be able to stock fish.

Throughout 2013, DPA fostered innovation for social enterprises by building the capacity of community and staff members alike. Our aim was for our target communities to have more knowledge and ideas regarding market strategies for their agricultural production. As a result of the project, the information and ideas gathered can help them earn and increase their income from selling their crops. We are deeply saddened by the damage caused by monsoon flooding, which affected many households in Ratanakiri and Stung Treng province. As a response to this problem, DPA distributed emergency assistance packages to 396 households in Stung Treng and 840 households in Ratanakiri province. Currently, DPA is considering whether to help these communities with rehabilitation programs to help with post flood issues and damages.

Regarding the work DPA is conducting in terms of advocacy, currently, we are concentrating our efforts in building capacity for communities, CSOs and relevant stakeholders, particularly those stakeholders that are related to extractive industry sectors regarding Free, Prior, Informed and Consent, human right and business. Our aim is for all stakeholders to cooperate and share our social responsibility in order to understand the current international legal framework.

DPA acknowledges that community participation is very important. As a result of our programs, we are proud to say that communities have shown an increased understanding of their rights and advocacy power and they are now able to discuss their concerns and difficulties regarding natural resource management, agricultural techniques and livelihood projects with relevant stakeholders to seek solutions.

No project can be accomplished successfully without the help and commitment of all DPA staff members, particularly the DPA governing boards. I would therefore like to take this opportunity to thank DPA staff members at all levels, as well as our funding partners who provide both metal and financial support. I am confident we will work together to achieve our goals, visions and missions to reduce poverty and promote democracy in Cambodia for many years.

Mr. Mam Sambath
Executive Director of DPA
Overview

Development and Partnership in Action (DPA) is a Cambodian non-government organisation (NGO) which localised from an international NGO called CIDSE. The organisation has been active in Cambodia for over 30 years, tackling issues as diverse as building capacity to community leaders, gender equality, natural resource management, health and education, and food security and as well as adapting to address emerging issues such as climate change and extractive industries as these topics became relevant to the Cambodian context.

DPA has applied a new strategic plan for 2013-2016 with a vision for all Cambodians to enjoy a high quality of life as full citizens, accessing, using and protecting their rights. DPA continues to apply the key approaches as Community Organising (CO) and Rights Based Approach (RBA) for empowering and supporting poor and vulnerable people, building community resilience, building engagement and cooperation with relevant stakeholders and advocating for an enabling environment for sustainable development. Through these approaches, poor and vulnerable Cambodians in target areas will increase the access to rights and resources, improve livelihood, increase ownership, improve the capacity for participation, leadership of women, youth and Indigenous People (IP) and increase community resilience. In addition, the strategic plan makes further progress in the areas of improving, strengthening and empowering people, particularly women and those living in indigenous communities, encouraging them to participate in decision-making for development activities since they are the keys for the success of sustainable development. This strategic plan is focusing on the areas of natural resource management, climate change resilience and food security, support for grassroots organisations and social enterprises and other initiatives related to livelihood.
Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP)

The Integrated Community Development (ICD) programme continues to work in four provinces: Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri. The programme has focused on: capacity building, improving food security, WASH, natural resource management, agriculture, social enterprise, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and emergency response. ICD teams have worked closely with community members to improve their knowledge, mentor them as they apply new skills and build their capacity to carry out activities on their own.

While the majority of the ICD programme’s activities involve a rights based approach, the programme has also been piloting people led development and is aiming to incorporate elements of this into its work. Staff have also worked to build links between communities and relevant government departments, private companies and middlemen or markets.

Activities in 2013 included:
- ICD staff are working with seven Community Forestry groups; members conducted over 120 patrols, catching over 80 cases of illegal activity such as illegal logging and clearing forest for land encroachment.
- The programme supported communities applying for a total of 12 Communal Land Titles in 2013, with seven completing Step 1 and four completing Step 2 of the process so far.
- Staff are working with 147 agricultural groups across the four provinces to improve their knowledge of agricultural techniques that will improve their yields, increase their food security and provide them with additional sources of income.
- 13 community ponds, 20 open wells and 3 canals were constructed across the target areas, allowing community members increased access to water for their agricultural activities.
- Over 2,800 cattle were vaccinated.
- Projects in Preah Vihear and Stung Treng established off-farm groups to support community members with generating income, with the group in Preah Vihear improving their ability to create and market rattan handicrafts, while groups in Stung Treng learned improved methods for collecting and selling honey or resin.
- A total of 1,211 water filter containers were distributed and 22 pump wells constructed to support households to access clean water.
- 49 latrines were constructed for target households in Stung Treng and Ratanakiri to allow them improved sanitation.

Key achievements include:
- Target communities in Preah Vihear report that illegal logging has decreased by 70% as a result of patrols.
- One community in Mondolkiri has completed all three steps in the CLT process and received their CLT certificate from the Ministry in 2013.
- Each household in DPA target areas in Preah Vihear was able to increase their income through selling vegetables from their home garden, with each household earning an average of 175,000 riel (USDS44) profit while only spending an average of 5,000 to 15,000 riels on growing vegetable per month.
The Partnership Programme (PP) continues to support 25 Cambodian Non-governmental organizations (CNGOs), Community Based Organization (CBOs) and Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) in eight provinces. The programme aims to enable these to be capable of empowering and supporting poor and vulnerable people to sustainably improve their livelihoods. Promoting gender equality, within both partner organisations and the communities they work with, is also a key priority of the programme.

The main programme strategies are to develop the capacity of partners in their organizational and programme management, as well as financial support to partner organizations to improve food security, reduce risks, manage natural resources and prevent domestic violence.

Key achievements with partner organisations include:

- Women occupy 35% of management and leadership staff positions within partner organisations.
- 45% of women are members that occupy the position of village development actors.
- 16 partner organisations have developed gender equality promotion policies and are implementing these.
- All partner organisations other than ACs are using DPA’s Capacity Assessment System (CAS) to measure their progress and develop organisational capacity development plans. In 2013 the capacity of partner organisations ranged from levels 2.3 to 3.9 on a scale of 0-5.

Key achievements of partners with the communities they work with include:

- Through partners, 14,112 target beneficiaries (8,323 women) participated in awareness raising on gender mainstreaming, women’s empowerment and domestic violent prevention.
- Approximately 70% of 9,496 beneficiaries participating in agriculture activities learned and applied new skills to improve their food security through increasing rice yields.
- Approximately 70% of 4,459 beneficiaries participating in education on climate change adaption and disaster risk reduction have been applying these skills to reduce vulnerability to climate change hazards.
**Programme Summary**

*Development Education and Advocacy Programme (DEAP)*

Given the need to address emerging and current issues in our programme areas (ICD and partner organisations), DEAP worked to support the ICD and Partnership Programmes in implementing the Right Based Approach (RBA) in development activities and facilitating them to deal with emerging development issues specifically related gender and development, land and forestry, extractive industry (EI) social and environmental impacts and resource revenue management. The main programme strategies of DEAP were focusing on capacity building, networking, doing advocacy, supporting community advocacy initiatives and facilitating communal land titling (CLT) and community forestry (CF) establishments.

**Key achievements include:**

- Gender issues such as addressing domestic violence have been included in commune investment plans
- Remarkable behaviour change such as men sharing housework, showing more respect for women and making decisions together with female family members has been noticed.
- IP women are now more involved in leadership roles, with approximately 30% of women elected as Indigenous Community Committee (ICC)\(^1\) members.
- Target communities have increased their capacity and are able to stand up to advocate with relevant duty bearers to promote and protect their rights in resource management and community sustainable development.
- Positive changes in perspective were noticed among target villagers, with many prioritising collective interests rather than only working individually.
- Network members at national and sub-national showed strong collaboration by forming a special working group for a specific case related to the forestland encroachment and illegal logging issue and performed joint advocacy activities.
- Communities have been more active in advocacy to address emerging development issues.
- Increased solidarity and relationships between community members and relevant stakeholders has been observed.
- Community members are more confident about expressing their views and performing advocacy to government and private sector, using collected information

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\(^1\) ICC: This committee was formed in the community that carry out or implement the communal land titling.
Honey is additional income for my family

(By: Mr. Leng Peou, Assistant of Team Leader of ICD-RTK, DPA)

Ratanakiri province, located in the northeast region of the Cambodia, is home to many indigenous people live. Most of them depend mainly on rice cultivation, farming, and collecting non-timber forest products from the wild such as rattan, resin and honey.

Collecting honey wild and beeswax is a traditional practice of indigenous people, as well as being a major source of income for them. Honey is used as a sugar and in classical remedies to treat various diseases. Beeswax is also used to make candles for religious ceremonies and wedding parties. Because of this, honey and beeswax are something of a prized commodity and can get a high price in the market. However, the collection methods of indigenous people have not been sustainable and have caused many bees to be lost.

Since 2010, the Integrated Community Development project in Ratanakiri province (ICD-RTK) has supported the indigenous community in Phnom Kok commune, Veun Sai district and Chey O’dom commune, Lamphat district to form pure honey associations. The main objective of this creation was to improve the indigenous communities’ livelihood through selling the honey products, preserving the natural resource and to help poor members of association to have a capital for doing business through providing credit with low interest and savings.

A member of a pure honey association in Chey O’dom commune, Mr. Yin So, 38, lives in Deylo village. He said, “I started collecting honey when I was 17 years old, learning how to collect it from my family. However, I lacked knowledge of how to collect it sustainably, and how to refine the honey and package it for sale.”

“Therefore, I decided to become a member of a pure honey association in Chey O’dom commune. This offered me the opportunity to attend training on sustainable techniques to collect honey so that the bees were not disturbed, such as using smoke to make them leave the hive, and to learn about preservation and packaging methods so I could gain a good price at the market,” he said.

The groups aim to work together so they can gain a higher price for their goods at the market. In 2013, Mr. Yin So is now able to sell his honey at 40,000 Riels (USD$10) per litre. “Since I decided to be a member of this association, I have been able to sell my honey with a higher price,” said Mr. So. He added that, “The money that I gained from selling honey and beeswax I have spent on purchasing materials for my house as well as food and medicine.”

DPA ICD-RTK will continue to build community’s capacity so that they are able to continue their entrepreneurial activities and generate enough income to support their families.
The importance of communal land titling for Prov indigenous community in Katot village

(By: Mr. Chiv Vibol, Community Development Facilitator, DPA)

One of the DPA’s projects, the Integrated Community Development Programme in Stung Treng province (ICD-ST), is focused on improving access to natural resources and providing land tenure security for indigenous people community. The project has been facilitating the process of communal land titling for two indigenous communities, one for Brao indigenous people in Katot village and another for Kuoy indigenous people in Anlog Chrey village in this province.

Katot village is one of two target villages implementing communal land titling. It consists of 60 households totaling 322 people, 157 of whom are female and most of whom are Brao indigenous people. Most of them depend mainly on natural resources, rice farming, planting crops and collecting non-timber forest products like honey and resins.

Mr. Van Veng, aged 63, community leader of Katot village said, “Communal land titling is very important for my community because it can provide security for the land and we will no longer be afraid of losing it to land encroachment from outsiders, powerful men or companies. This way, we will be able to protect natural resources and continue our traditional practice of rotation farming as well as it can help us to manage, protect and preserve our forests for the next generation.”

With the support of DPA to collaborate with the Ministry of Interior and International labour Organisation (ILO) as well as local authorities, Katot village has been recognised as a legal entity, gaining approval from the Ministry of Interior in September 2013. “Now, we can use our land legally. This recognition will help facilitate land titling which is intended to preserve our culture and natural resources.” said Mr. Veng.

However, despite gaining official recognition as a legal entity, the community is still facing challenges such as land abuse from outsiders and some villagers not being aware of land law so they do not clearly understand about their right to take part in protecting the community land. To respond to this issue, the community has also asked the local authority to intervene and the community committee members have educated the other community members to raise awareness of relevant laws, like land law and forestry law, and the importance of communal land registration. DPA has been providing support to facilitate these meetings and monitor progress.

“On behalf of the community members in Katot village, I commit to continue to manage my community in order to increase community livelihood and to ensure the sustainable management of community’s land.” said Mr. Veng. “I would like to thank DPA’s ICD-ST and the local authorities who have always supported my community from the beginning of the land registration process.”

DPA will continue to assist the Katot community, working to develop their own skills and capacity for addressing the challenges they face and helping villagers to improve their living conditions.
Sustainable rice production for food security

(By: Miss. Soum Sokunthea, Community Development Facilitator, DPA)

One way in which DPA works to improve food security in its target villages is to increase agricultural productively. In Mondulkiri province DPA works with community organisers and model farmers, as well as cooperating with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, to disseminate knowledge and train villagers on skills related to sustainable agriculture.

A mother of five children, Mrs. Noeun Tib is participating in the Integrated Community Development project in Mondulkiri province (ICD-MDK). She depends mainly on rice cultivation and planting some crops. Since her husband died about 4 years ago, she has been responsible for earning an income to feed her young family with little support.

“Since my husband died, my life has been more difficult than before. I try hard to farm rice and planted some crops like bananas, corn, gourd and pumpkin,” said Mrs. Tib. “However, my plants did not get a high yield despite my efforts.”

In order to improve the living conditions of the communities through agriculture, the ICD-MDK team encourages people to adopt sustainable farming systems for rice, vegetable and crop production together with livestock and fish raising.

“I really wanted to get involved in the activities because it offered me a chance to increase my family’s income through existing resources. Therefore, in 2013 I decided to attend a training on rice farming and planting crops that organised by ICD-MDK.” said Mrs. Tib. “During the training, I learned a lot about new agricultural techniques including how to select and keep rice seeds, the importance of reducing rice seed when planning and how to make compost fertilizer and natural pesticides.”

In 2013, Tib was able to harvest an annual rice yield of approximately 400 kilograms. This is four times as much as the year before. “I am really happy as my family’s living condition is improved. Thanks to DPA this knowledge has greatly helped my family.” she said.
Community knowledge brings gains for community members

(By: Mr. Men Sokheng, Community Development Facilitator, DPA)

DPA’s Integrated Community Development programme in Preah Vihear province (ICD-PVH) continues to practice the people led Development process (PLDP) to enhance community self-reliance and sustainability. The PLDP process enables staff to carefully listen to the strengths and potential of villagers, using existing local experiences and knowledge to deal with issues by engaging local knowledge and resources.

Mrs. Ros Theng, 55, is a farmer who lives in Po Teap village in Preah Vihear. In recent years, her life has been challenging as her husband was disabled by a traffic accident. Her family has only a small area of lowland rice, which meant her family encountered food shortages and lacked household assets.

Theng is one of the diligent farmers in the village who likes growing vegetables to supplement her income; however her crops did not grow well. One day she heard that in Chhaeb Lec village a farmer named Seng Vanny who was good at growing vegetables had received a very high yield, so she decided to ask Vanny about the ways she could improve her own garden. After then, Theng bring all knowledge and experiences that Mrs. Vanny told her to apply on their vegetable growing.

As a result of making these changes to her own garden, Theng’s vegetables began to grow well and she harvested a much higher yield. “Previously, I did not know other techniques regarding vegetable growing. I just planted vegetable for family’s consumption and sometimes sale slightly.”

In 2012, Mrs. Theng also decided to take part in a vegetable group supported by the project of DPA and started growing more varieties of vegetable. “But after I gained experience from Mrs. Vanny and learned more about techniques in planting vegetables that provided by DPA, I also stared to grow more vegetables like spring onions, tomatoes, eggplants, water morning glory and kinds of cabbages that I grew on 200 square meters of my land size near Po Teap stream.” said Ms. Ros Theng. Each year, Theng’s family is able to earn more income from their activities, gaining 2,000,000 RIELs to 2,400,000 RIELs (USD$500-600) from selling her vegetables.

Theng said, “I will expand my vegetable growing because this has helped my family improve our livelihood and we no longer have to work as labourers in others’ fields. As a result, my children can go to school regularly.”

Currently, many of her neighbours are deeply interested in her vegetable growing and are learning from Ms. Theng about techniques in planting vegetables. DPA-Preah Vihear continues to encourage families in the village to understand the possibility of local resources helping them to resolve common issues. This is also likely to improve community solidarity and enhance self-reliance in a development sustainable manner.
After rained, the sky is clear

(By: Ms. San Kimhuon, Programme officer of BDASE, DPA’s partner organisation)

The Buddhist Development Association and Supporting Environment (BDASE) is one of DPA’s partner organisations which works in Pursat province. It focuses on integrated community development and women’s empowerment.

Mrs. Norng Sokun, 35, and her husband, Mr. Nhim Prounh, 39, are farmers with two daughters and two sons. Previously, Sokun experienced domestic violence at the hands of her husband, who spent much of his time going out with friends and drinking alcohol. When he drank, Prounh always insulted and beat his wife. He also restricted her freedom, not allowing Sokun to go far from the house because he thought that his wife should stay at home to look after the children.

Having collaborated with the local authority, BDASE responded to this situation by selecting Sokun’s family to take part in activities in the village. Their family, especially Sokun’s husband, have received counselling, education and joined several capacity building workshops and trainings covering gender and the laws on domestic violence prevention, as well as training on income activities such as animal raising and rice planting.

During that time, the couple learned to understand the negative impacts of domestic violence, the equal rights they both enjoy, and how respecting these rights could contribute to improving their living conditions. Furthermore, since Sokun started to take part in these activities, she has become an active member of her village and was selected to be a village gender focal point and chief of a self-help-group.

Now their conflicts are resolved in peace. Prounh has not only ended the violence in his family, but now he even works hard to help his wife in the business and with housework.

“Not only me but also my neighbours, are proud of my husband for abandoning his alcohol addiction and the domestic violence it caused. Besides working on the rice field, my husband now also helps me to look after the children but even with housework like cooking, washing clothes and cleaning house. I am especially happy that he allows me to take part in other activities in the village.

The impact of this on Sokun’s life has been enormous and her confidence has greatly improved. With encouragement and support from BDASE, Sokun became a facilitator of the women’s solidarity volunteer group in her village. She now has the courage to lead the meeting and also provides education directly to families experiencing domestic violence.

Speaking of her satisfaction with the support she has received from BDASE and DPA, Sokun said, “No self-confidence, insults and domestic violence have become things of the past.”
New techniques lead to dramatic increases for rice farmer

(By: Ms. Lan Sophan, Programme Staff of HRDCSO, DPA’s partner organisation)

The Human Resource Development for Community Sustainable Organisation (HRDCSO) is one of DPA’s partner organisations working in Preah Vihear province, focusing on increasing agricultural products, improving income generation and empowering the community.

Mrs. Phum Sophoeun, 28, has one daughter and is one of the poorest families in her village. She is a rice farmer who is now supplementing her income raising animals. Her family has two hectares of farmland in which they grow rice in the rainy season—from this they are able to harvest an annual yield of approximately three tonnes. Sophoeun usually has to sell two tonnes of this for income, gaining only about 240,000 Riel (USD$60) and keeps the remainder to feed her family. However, this amount is only enough to feed her family for ten months of the year.

Sophoeun was offered the opportunity to become part of HRDCSO’s project in Pul Kam village and attend training courses on chicken raising techniques and appropriate rice planting techniques. This also provided her with six chickens and she was selected by the project to demonstrate the good chicken raising techniques she had learned.

“Previously, I had raised pigs and chickens using traditional techniques. The animals became ill and died so this was never a very successful way of earning money,” said Sophoeun. “After I attended the training course organised by HRDCSO, my knowledge was improved and I learned a lot about how to prepare chicken cages, cleaning, and providing natural food to make them grow well.”

At present, she has 87 chickens. Some of them she keeps for cooking, allowing her family to eat better, and some she sells. This has earned her an additional 500,000 Riel per year ($125).

The knowledge she has gained on new ways of planting her rice have had a dramatic impact on Sophoeun’s yield and her income. Following training, her yield increased by 215% to give her a total of 6.5 tonnes of rice. As well as providing enough food to feed her family, this also allowed Sophoeun to earn more income, receiving 6,000,000 Riel ($1,500) when she sold her rice this year.

Speaking of her satisfaction with all that she has learned and the effect this has had on her life, Sophoeun said, “I am really happy that now my family has enough food to eat and get more income.”
News ideas and new techniques in vegetable planning

(By: Mr. Mut Thy, Programme Manager of PTEA, DPA’s partner organisation)

The Por Thom Elderly Association (PTEA) is one of DPA’s partner organisations that works in Svay Rieng province, focusing on food security, improving income generation, empowering communities and natural resource management.

Mr. Mey Joy and his wife, Mrs. Sam Sreyneang, are farmers who live in So village with their son and daughter. He is a member of a self-help group in his village and is being supported by PTEA. In collaboration with the Partnership Programme of DPA, PTEA has provided training courses on techniques in rice planting, chicken raising and vegetable growing.

“Previously, I planted crops using traditional techniques. My crops did not grow well and I got a low yield for both my rice and vegetables,” said Mr. Joy. “I was very interested in all the training courses I attended especially the training on vegetable growing techniques—from this I learned how to prepare my land better, select the best seeds, build a vegetable trellis, and using natural fertilisers to improve the soil. After the training I tried all of these methods on my own land.”

Joy planted vegetables such as cucumber, wax gourd, pumpkin and water morning glory on his 300 square meters of land. His vegetables grew well and as a result he was able to gain income of 4,000,000 Riels (over USD$1000) in 2013 from the sale of these. This is an increase of more than twice what he earned in 2011 and 2012.

This increased income is now having an impact on other parts of Joy’s life and allowing him to plan for the future. “I am really happy that now my family’s livelihood improved. I can use the money that from the sale of the vegetables to pay off debts from money that I borrowed from my neighbour for building my house.”
Farmer reaps the rewards of pig raising knowledge

(By: Ms. Norm Sinoun, Programme Staff of ADOVIR, DPA’s partner organisation)

The Association for Development and Our villager’s Rights (ADOVIR) is one of DPA’s partners working in Battambang province. The organisation assists communities with increasing their agricultural production, improving income generation, empowering people in local governance and assisting with natural resource management.

Mrs. San Koeun, 51, is a widow who lives with her four children in Battambang province. She is a farmer who relies on subsistence agriculture to supplement their livelihood. However, floods and droughts frequently occur in this village making it harder for Koeun’s family to secure food to feed her family. Her family regularly experience food shortages for two or three months of the year, making it necessary for her to borrow money from her neighbours in order to meet their food needs.

Having collaborated with community representatives and project committee, in mid 2012 ADOVIR invited Koeun to take part in their food security and income increase project. She was able to attend many training courses organised by ADOVIR, gaining knowledge on paddy rice, planting crops, raising animals, small businesses and market opportunities.

“I am interested in all the training courses I attended especially training on pig raising techniques and after this training I received one piglet to feed. I will use all the knowledge that I gained from this training to improve my pig raising.” said Koeun.

Talking about her previous farming efforts, Koeun said “Previously, I raised animals using traditional techniques. I did not know how to protect them against diseases and never consulted the veterinary. But now I am using techniques like preparing pig pens, vaccination and providing natural food. After one year I have found my pig grows much faster. She has given birth twice.” The first time her pig delivered six piglets, five of which Koeun sold for 1,500,000 Riel ($375) and another which she gave to a new member. When her pig gave birth a second time, she was able to sell six to a middleman for 2,450,000 Riel ($620) and keep another one to raise. After paying the expenses of raising these pigs, she received profit amounting to 2,000,000 Riel (over $500).

Koeun has put this money to good use. “I used this new income for repairing my house, buying study materials for my children, medical treatment and buying food to feeding my family,” she said.

Mrs. Koeun is very happy with her pig raising and now shares her knowledge and experience with other members in her community to help them improve their livelihoods. “Thanks to ADOVIR and DPA, my family and other villagers have been helped. My family’s livelihood has improved and my children can go to school like other children in the village,” said Koeun.

DPA continues to support ADOVIR and other partner organisations as well as being involved with these communities through building capacity and offering financial support to achieve their goals.
Support Advocacy Initiative in Logging Issue in Pu Kong Village

(By: Mr. Dara Rith, Natural Resource Management Officer, DPA)

Pu Kong village, which is predominately populated by Indigenous People, has many natural resources potentially available for use by the community, forestry in particular. Having established a Community-based Production Forest (CPF) of 12,000 ha within Seima Protection Area and Biodiversity Conservation Area in 2006, community members have been able to access the resources of this forest. Community members in Pu Kong village and near-by communities such as Pucha and O’Chra village have the opportunity to improve their livelihoods through access to natural resources such as honey, animals, nuts, seeds, berries, mushrooms, oils, medicinal plants, fuel, and resin trees.

DPA has been supporting this community to gain a community land title showing their ownership of communal land. Pu Kong community has been recognised as a legal entity by the Ministry of Interior, however in the meantime they are being affected by illegal logging by outsiders. Economic Land Concessions have been granted to Bin Feuk1 and Sovanreachsey Company and currently these companies came to clear the forest for the establishment of rubber plantations. This has a large impact on those who depend on non timber forest products (NTFP), particularly resin trees which are an important income source for them.

Community representative Mr. Vanna Khlerk, 38, said “42 families in Pu Kong village have from 25 to 300 resin trees per family, which provide annual income of from 300,000 to 1,000,000 riel (USD$75-250) per year. However, with thousands of resin trees being destroyed by outsiders, we do not have as much income from this anymore. Even though there has been some protection from the local community, illegal logging activities are still continuing.

Following the community’s request for support, DPA has helped them to collect information and has shared this with the provincial natural resource management (NRM) network to identify an advocacy strategy. DPA also advised the community as they wrote a complaint letter to the provincial councilor of Mundolkiri province for intervention. In cooperation with DPA, the provincial councilor of Mondulkiri, Keoseima district governor, and NRM network representatives conducted a field visit to verify this information in person with the affected community in order to report to the provincial governor for legal intervention of this case. (Continued on page 18)
The seven villages of Teun commune in Ratanakiri are rich in natural resources and inhabited by indigenous people from the Kreung ethnic group. Their livelihoods depend heavily on upland agricultural cultivation and the collection of non-timber forest products.

This commune happens to be located in one of the mining concession sites of Angkor Gold Corp, a Canadian company which is exploring for gold in the area.

DPA has previously raised community awareness of mining impact and revenues for three villages in Teun and established three Community Mining Focal Points (CMFPs) (two women), supporting the communities to carry out their own investigation, monitoring and advocacy activities.

To further this, on 13 March 2013 DEAP-EISEI and Provincial Network on Extractive Industry Social and Environmental Impacts (PNEISEI) network members in Ratanakiri province facilitated a discussion meeting between the community and representatives of Angkor Gold Corp Company. The meeting consisted of 40 participants (eight women) and included community members, village chiefs and commune councillors were joined by company representatives to discuss the company’s exploration plan in Tuен commune, examine community concerns and consider how the company will share benefits with the community in Tuen. As a result of the meeting, the company made commitments such as promising to employ villagers with good conditions and working environment when the company started their exploration activities in Tuen.

In November 2013, DPA followed up with CMFPs and villagers who were employed by the company, visiting the primary school which has been prepared by Angkor Gold Corp in Teun village.

Mr. Sol Ping, 48, live in Teun village, said “I have been employed by Angkor Gold Corp for six months to collect land samples. I have observed that the company has a good safety policy and I was offered good working conditions in terms of food, working hours and a place to rest.” Ping explained the benefits he received as part of his employment. “Normally, the company’s car came to collect us in the early morning around 6 or 7 AM, and brought us back by 5 PM. I received 40,000 riel (USD $10) per day”.

However, beside other Tuen village, there also complaint from villagers in Peak village, Yatong commune, O’Ya Dav district. Mr. Sev Houth, a community representative, said “our villagers are very much concerns about the loss of our land and forest, since we have experienced with the previous company, it is therefore, we have proposed to have contract with Angkor Gold in order to minimise concerns, however, so far we did not get positive respond from company yet.”

(Continued on page 18)
Support Advocacy Initiative in ....... (from page 16)

As a result, the Mundolkiri provincial governor ordered the Keoseima district governor to write a letter to Bin Feuk1 and Sovanreachsey Company to recheck their operation and find a solution for the community. At the same time, DPA and Indigenous People and Forestry Network (IPFN) members supported the community to establish a patrol team to monitor this illegal logging activity. However, the community reported that the illegal logging activities are still happening, despite community members confiscating some saw machines.

To support this intervention, DPA staff also shared this case with IPFN members to seek their support. In August 2013, DPA coordinated with IPFN members to conduct a field investigation to collect information and evidence for advocacy purposes. Additionally, DPA and network members discussed this issue with the Provincial Forestry Administration Cantonment and provincial government to seek a solution.

DPA and IPFN have developed a report on this case and strengthened the community patrol teams to monitor the illegal logging regularly. DPA will continue to discuss this with the IPFN network to develop advocacy strategies to address the problem for the community.

Best practice in Extractive (from page 17)

Mr. Sarch Vorng, one of DPA’s CMFPs, added “Up until now, our community members have not had any conflicts or impacts from Angkor Gold Corp development, as the company has consulted with community members prior to and during their work in our community areas. The company has organised two meetings with our community already.” He continued, “However, our community requests that as the company also uses our village road, that they will repair this road for us once they close their activities in our area.”

To make an example of their good practice, in December 2013, four Angkor Gold Corp staff attended a public forum on Free Prior Informed Consent in EIA and CSR, organised by DEAP-EISEI and PNEISEI in Ratanakiri, to present on Company exploration activities in Ratanakiri province and community development projects. Mr. Sonin, of Angkor Gold Corp, summarised their community development activities. “The company has constructed 20 water wells in 16 communities, is supporting eight health centres in Ratanakiri and Pursat provinces, provided an ambulance for the Ratanakiri hospital, and is supporting communities in agriculture production and health care.” It is hoped that other company’s will follow suit by engaging with communities.

DPA is implementing projects dealing with extractive industry impacts in order to achieve a just, equitable and democratic Cambodia. This is achieved through strengthening the capacity and rights of DPA staff, partner organisation staff and vulnerable stakeholders, including target communities, through advocacy initiatives and education.
## Financial Report 2013

### Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from CAFOD</td>
<td></td>
<td>175,102.55</td>
<td>120,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand (CANZ)</td>
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<td>239,124.73</td>
<td>14,801.58</td>
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<td>Income from Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF)</td>
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<td>273,811.23</td>
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<td>Income from Manos Unidas (MU)</td>
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<td>148,705.80</td>
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<td>Income from Trocaire</td>
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<td>34,901.93</td>
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<td>Income from DanchurchAid/Christian Aid (DCA/CA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income from Canadian Development and Peace (D&amp;P)</td>
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<td>Income from Misereor</td>
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<td>76,032.85</td>
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<td>Income from Oxfam America (OA)</td>
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<td>Income from Norwegian People Aid (NPA)</td>
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<td>Income from Health Poverty Action (HPA)</td>
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<td>Income from Forum Syd (FS)</td>
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<td>Income from Oxfam Novib (ON)</td>
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<td>Accumulated Surplus Fund</td>
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<td>Income from UNDP</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Project Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,499,544.61</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,406,882.99</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Non project income</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>16,487.46</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,516,032.07</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,429,578.65</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DPA INCOME 2013

![DPA INCOME 2013 chart](chart.png)
Expenditure statement for the year ended 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mondulkiri Indigenous People and Water Resource Management Project</td>
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<td>64,706.78</td>
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<td>Mondulkiri Food Security Project</td>
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<td>Mondulkiri Social Development Fund Project</td>
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<td>Ratanakiri Indigenous People and Water Resource Management Project</td>
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<td>83,786.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ratanakiri Food Security Project</td>
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<td>Ratanakiri Social Development Fund Project</td>
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<td>Ratanakiri Joint Climate Change Initiative Project</td>
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<td>Stung Treng Integrated Community Development Project</td>
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<td>Preah Vihear Integrated Community Development Project</td>
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<td>Partnership Programme</td>
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<td>Workshop on Contingency Plan</td>
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<td>Research on Social and Environmental impact from Mining</td>
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<td>Emergency Response on flood in Ratanakiri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Response on flood in Stung Treng</td>
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<td>36,913.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kampong Thom Baseline survey and Community Need Assessment</td>
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<td>29.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Core Programme (Office Administration)</td>
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<td>62,659.19</td>
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**Total Project Expenditure**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,581,377.52</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,248,268.94</strong></td>
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**Non Project Expenditure**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Increase (decrease) in net assets for the year

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<th>2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(65,816.02)</strong></td>
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Net Asset - beginning of year

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<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>180,911.55</strong></td>
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Net assets - end of year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>115,095.53</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Mr. Chhum Sinet

Mr. Chhum Sinet, aged 26, started working at DPA in 2011 as a community development facilitator in Preah Vihear province. He graduated with a Bachelor’s Degree in agriculture, specialization in rural development from Chea Sim University of Kamchaymear, Prey Veng province. In his free time, he likes reading newspaper, listening to radio and chatting with his friends on social development works.

“DPA is an organisation with has a good reputation, accountability and governance. Otherwise, DPA has provided opportunities for all staff to get more skills and capacity development as well as working in team.” he said.

Mrs. Keat Chenda

Mrs. Keat Chenda, aged 45, and married with two daughters. She was born in Kratie province and earned her Bachelor’s Degree in Animal Health and Production from the Royal University of Agriculture. She began working with CIDSE-DPA since 2002 as Training Assistant and in 2003 became the Assistant Team Leader for the ICD programme in Muk Kampoul. In 2006, she became the investigation assistant and in 2010, she was selected to worked as finance assistant.

“I am delighted to fulfill the position which I work now because it fits to my capacity and also fill the DPA’s need and requirements.” she said. “DPA is a good organization because it builds the staff’s capacities in their working atmosphere. Particularly, all the benefits which DPA have done are directly to the communities.”

In her spare time, Chenda enjoys reading books realated to development, magazines and eating out with friends.
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Mrs. Bun Sary, Member

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Mrs. Ros Sopheap, Member
Mr. Meas Nee, Member
Mrs. Chhoeun Thavy, Deputy Chairperson
Mrs. Patty Curran, Member

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Catholic Fund for Oversea Development (CAFOD)
CORD
Dan church Aid/Christian Aid (DCA/CA)
Development and Peace (D&P)
European Commission (EC)
Forum Syd (FS)
Health Poverty Action (HPA)
Manos Unidas (MU)
Misereor
New Zealand Aid Programme, Ministry of Foreign Affair and Trade
Norwegian People Aid (NPA)
Oxfam America (OA)
Oxfam Novib (ON)

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Mr. Kuy Sophal, Partnership Programme Manager

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