DPA Works to support the rural poor, especially the poorest and the marginalized
Vision

Vision for Cambodia
All people in Cambodia are living in dignity, accessing, using and protecting their rights (social, political, cultural and economic) as full citizens.

Vision for organization
We want to see DPA with full capacity and good governance in the management and leadership of its sustainable development.

Mission

DPA is a Cambodian Non-Governmental Organization, striving to empower and support poor and vulnerable people in rural areas in order to improve their quality of life through sustainable development.
As the Executive Director’s comments and this report show, 2012 was another very successful year for DPA in terms of its programme achievements. This is a testament to the hard work that the management and staff put into implementation of all aspects of their different projects, including building strong and effective networks not only with their communities, but also with many different partners and other stakeholders concerned with issues such as land rights for indigenous peoples and transparency about extractive industries.

Additionally, 2012 also saw DPA undertake a very substantial review and re-planning process. By June full evaluations had been carried out on all three programmes and on the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2009 – 2012. Once the evaluations were completed the senior management led the organisation through a very careful and thorough process of planning DPA’s strategy for the next four years. This process was highly participatory so that all staff, the Board, funding partners and other stakeholders had the opportunity to contribute their views. The resulting Strategic Plan 2013 – 2016 provides a strong guiding framework for the organisation over the coming years. DPA will continue to focus on the areas where it has strong expertise and experience to help disadvantaged communities claim their rights and improve their lives. They will now also start to explore ways to help communities to engage effectively with new opportunities arising from Cambodia’s growing economic development.

The strength of DPA and its programme was highlighted by the appreciation expressed by all of the donors who attended the Partner Meeting in November, and the fact that many donors have now committed their support for the next 1, 2 or 3 years. DPA has, therefore, a secure funding base to support the implementation of the new Strategic Plan.

On behalf of the Board I would like to express thanks and appreciation to Mr Mam Sambath for his leadership, to the managers and senior staff for guiding and supporting the organisation’s work on a daily basis, and to all the staff for their dedicated hard work with the communities that DPA serves. They are all to be congratulated for yet another excellent year.

Ms. Jenny Pearson
Chairperson of DPA Governing Board
This year, DPA has accomplished notable achievements especially working on natural resources management (NRM) and food security. Through our endeavours in capacity building and strengthening community’s rights, we have seen the community especially indigenous people and women have a better understanding about their rights to take part in other activities as well as aware of the important of participation in the village and commune development.

I am proud of all achievement that DPA accomplished as well as what we have been doing. Due to this achievement, we have seen that community has a better livelihood because now they can think to find more job/business and specific methodology to gain more yield from their rice, vegetable and crop production and from their animal. With regard to climate change adaptation, DPA is starting focus more on capacity building and development to community on climate change and disaster risk reduction (DRR) concepts and to analyse HVC (Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity). Additionally, some amount of the trained communities was seen to have well organised plan to deal with disaster risk reduction cause by climate change and they also integrated the DRR community action plan into communal investment plan.

Additionally, the National Extractive Industry Social and Environmental Impact (EISEI) network, we will continue to collaborating and working with network members and partner organisations to observe on environmental impacts, providing comments as well as to work with government to minimize these impacts and contributing the promotion of governance and implementation of democracy in Cambodia. The benefit or positive impacts from this facilitation as well as collaboration with NGOs network and other coalitions, we have seen that we took part to provide comments and recommendations on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report of oil, gas and mining companies and comment on EIA draft law.

Furthermore, in our next strategic plan of 2013 - 2016, we plan to make 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. The plan will also focus on the areas of natural resource management, climate change resilience and food security, support for grassroots organisations and social enterprises and other initiatives relating to livelihood.

Lastly, I would therefore like to take this opportunity to thank funding partners, governing board member, communities and all DPA staff members as well as partner organisations and other relevant stakeholder that always support and encourage DPA in a great deal to respond to its mission of contributing to poverty reduction in Cambodia.

Mr. Mam Sambath
Executive Director of DPA
Though still relatively new in name, Development and Partnership in Action (DPA) has deep roots working with and for the Cambodian people, both under its former auspices of the international organization and in its localized form since 2006. The organization has been active in Cambodia for 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. Committed to a community organizing and rights-based approach that empowers partner communities to be their own advocates of change, DPA works to build the capacity of the people and partner organisations with which it works and to effect positive change that will benefit all Cambodians.

Integrated Community Development Programme (ICDP)

Introduced in 1994, the programme has an admirable mission to coordinate development activities of the poor and most marginalized. These development initiatives combine capacity building with provision of material and technical assistance in natural resource management, food security, health, and climate change adaptation, while building links between grassroots civil society and commune Council. Placing an emphasis on sustainable empowerment of disadvantaged communities, the programme deals with five chronological phases: target village identification, village development structure establishment, independent and external evaluation of achievements and capacity building and work delegation. ICD programme is being implemented in four provinces, Monduliri, Preah Vihear, Ratanakiri and Stung Treng.

Under support capacity building and materials from ICD programme, targeted beneficiaries, particularly indigenous people have used their right to protect the forest and land surrounding they living through establishment 10 community forestry (CF) and 13 communal land titles (CLT) and two community fishery (CFi). There were two target villages which receiving CLT legal certificate from Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) and two CFi consisting of five villages received CFi legal agreement from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF). Others CLTs and CFs are in the processing following the guide line of CF establishment and commune land title. There are 5343 families has directed benefited from the projects in four provinces.

With protected CF, CFi, Community land and practicing appropriate agricultural techniques to adapt to climate change, ICD programme’s beneficiaries are increasing their production and yield, and minimize the agriculture cultivated expenses by using manure and compost, organic pesticide, crops seeds to resilient drought and flood and water drip irrigation. Besides, food consumption, some farmers gain income from selling their agriculture products and Non Timber Products from the forest of community.
Partnership Programme (PP)

Partnership Programme has worked to support the Cambodian Non-governmental organizations (CNGOs), Community Based Organization (CBOs) and Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) to achieve their mission of empowering and supporting poor and vulnerable people to sustainably improve their livelihoods. The main programme strategies are to develop the capacity in organizational and programme management and financial support to partner organizations. Through capacity building and funding support from partnership programme, most partner organisations developed a gender equality policy. The gender policy of partners was transformed to practice by development of gender mainstreaming and domestic violence prevention project objective. In addition, partners used this policy in mainstreaming gender in other projects such as food security and income generation, natural resource management and commune council and local governance. Women occupied 35% of management and leadership staff positions of all partners. Among village development actors, women occupied 45% of the positions. Most men and women in partner target beneficiaries were able to describe the importance of women’s participation in social and development work.

Local community structures or village development actors (in which 40% are female) including different project committees and village specialists of all partner organisations were strengthened through different capacity building activities in leadership, management and other relevant technical aspects. The structure closely collaborated with the village development committee, which was formerly not under government development structure, commune council and district council and other relevant government line department and offices such as FA, FiA and agriculture in solving the issues of food security and NRM projects.

All partner organisations gained greater awareness about rights-based approach, decentralisation and deconcentration or Democratic Development (D&D) through reflection workshops where they shared experiences on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats and lessons learnt in working with commune and district councils. In addition, most partners developed and implemented strategies for working with commune and district councillors. The most partner organisations encouraged and supported the strategies for mobilisation of community people, of which 56% were female, participating in village development planning, regular participation in commune council meeting, organising public forums and campaigns, capacity building and involvement of duty bearers, of which 29% are female, in social and development project contributed to promote good governance.
DEA was reactivated in early 2006 to address emerging and current issues in our programme areas (ICD and partners). 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 to gender and development, land and forestry, climate change adaptation, extractive industry (EI) social 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.

Through this facilitation and support from DEAP, the DPA programme staff, partner organisations and target beneficiaries increased their understanding on RBA concepts, relevant laws, advocacy strategies and related development issues (gender and domestic violence, mining impacts and natural resources declining), which affect their livelihood and rights. The focal staff of DPA and partner organisations staff have confidence to pass knowledge to communities and mobilising them to deal with the issues of domestic violence, land conflict, illegal logging, mining impact and human rights violations. Based on the capacity building and advocacy initiative supports in terms of funding, legal and advocacy techniques, the vulnerable communities are able to stand up to advocate with relevant duty bearers to promote and protect their rights and community sustainable development. The community women particular IP’s women are now more involved in leadership roles and could make decision, so they can better manage the projects in their communities. The majority of target communities particularly the IP people feel ownership to get involved in the process of CLT and CF establishment.

DEAP team used an integrative approach to work with the existing relevant networks such as Gender and Development (GAD), Land action network for Development (LAND) Community Forestry (CF), Extractive industry Social Environmental Impact (EISEI) and Cambodia for Resource Revenue Transparency (CRRT) and human right activists for enabling the programme to provide and widely disseminate information from national to community level and for responding to community emerging issues about gender and natural resources (land, forestry and EI) rights. The DEAP team built constructive engagement and relationships with a number of local authorities, relevant provincial departments and Ministries, such as Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Industry, Mining and Energy (MIME), Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Forestry Administration (FA), National Assembly members, Senators, media agencies, Chinese Chamber of Commerce and concessionaires.

As a result, the local authorities, relevant provincial and national departments and concessionaires have paid more attention to the development issues affecting community livelihood and rights and have been opened to collaboration with DPA-DEAP and other like minded NGOs in solving community problems through participating in panel discussions, public forums, meetings and consultations. The relevant authorities and government institutions have also strengthened the implementation of laws and regulations and have taken action to eliminate illegal actions in terms of land grabbing, unlawful logging and human right violations.
The Importance of Using of Bio-digester

"As a part of its contribution to climate change and disaster risk reduction, the Integrated Community Development (ICD) programme in Ratanakiri province is focusing more on building the capacity of communities on climate change and disaster risk reduction (DRR) concepts and analysing HVC (Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity). The construction of a bio-digester is an example of one of the projects which will play an important role in improving the quality of life for households (particularly women) through reducing indoor air pollution and easing daily workloads. This tool is also likely to minimise logging as it can be used in integrated farming systems."

Mrs. Nou Keolorn said, “The bio-digester is very important for my family because it can help me decrease costs for buying firewood, charcoal, oil and battery for lighting at night. Furthermore, it helps to improve environmental sanitation around the household since the attachment of our household toilet into the bio-digester eliminates smells from animal manure. It can also reduce smoke borne diseases like dizziness, headache and eye-burning and reduce workload for women in areas such as cooking, cleaning the kitchen and going to forest to find firewood. It can also improve and increase the soil fertility and contribute to minimising logging and reducing climate change.”

Mrs. Nou Keolorn, aged 41, lives in Lumphat village, Chey O’dom commune, Lumphat commune, Ratanakiri province. She is one of the beneficiaries that is supported by the Integrated Community Development programme in Ratanakiri province (ICD-RTK) of DPA.

According to Mrs. Keolorn, the people who can make bio-digesters are required to the ability to collect at least 20 kilogram of animal excrement per day. This means they need to have their own animals (such as two or three cows/buffalos or six or seven pigs). For initial feeding, the users need to feed 1,500 to 2,000 kilograms cattle excrement or pig manure into the bio-digester and to make the gas strong, and they need to keep it from seven to ten days. Otherwise, the mix of excrement that pass out from the digester, can use as natural fertilizer with high quality for rice planting, fruitable crop and vegetables especially it can help to increased the soil fertility and use as the food for fish. Additionally, the gas that getting from this bio-digester can use for cooking and lighting at night.

“Now, my house has light and my children can study at night. Furthermore, I do not have to spend hours to go to the forest to look for firewood for cooking and my kitchen is much cleaner.” said Mrs. Nou Keolorn.
Mr. Kren Trorn, aged 46, is a farmer who lives in Pu Chhorb village, Dak Dam commune, O’Reang district, Mondulkiri province and has a son and a daughter. He owns a plot of village land measuring 1.5 hectares and his farmland measures two hectares (formerly rice land) which allows him to grow various crops and raise livestock such as pigs, cows and chickens for his family’s livelihood.

The primary crop is cassava and the second source of his income is pepper. He also grows avocado and passion fruit and he raises animals, including cows, chickens and pigs.

In 2004, Mr. Trorn planted 10 pepper bushes and was able to earn approximately 100,000 Reils per year during the fourth and fifth years after planting.

In July 2012, Mr. Trorn attended a training on pepper planting techniques that was organised by the food security project of DPA-Mondulkiri, and funded by the European Commission (EC). Mr. Trorn said “I am well trained in pepper planting techniques, included selecting the best seeds, how to plant, how to take care of them, how to make organic fertilizer, compost fertilizer and natural insecticides as well as how to harvest and store the pepper fruits.

“In the past, I planted other crops, using traditional techniques since I didn’t know about other forms of protection or technique,” he said. “As a result, my pepper planting was not good and after the eighth year, some of the plants started to dry up and others fell from their supporting poles. From the trial results and training, I gained numerous skills in both theory and practice.”

“I hope my pepper plants will grow well and produce a higher yield than before. In the near future, I plan to grow up to 100 pepper plants and this will help me earn more money to support my family’s living. I would like to thank DPA for providing me a chance to attend this training. Due to their support, I now have another source of income that will reduce poverty and contribute to a better livelihood.”
One of DPA’s activity plans focused on health education and sanitation is the Integrated Community Development programme in Stung Treng province (ICD-ST). In 2012, this programme provided 10 latrines to 10 households who live in Kamphun village, Kamphun commune and Phluk village, Phluk commune, Sesan district, Stung Treng province.

Mr. Hong Kimly, a team leader of ICD-ST programme, said “The preparation and constructing of latrines is a crucial project designed to improve sanitation and health status and added more value to people’s lifestyles, particularly the female members of each family. Additionally, this can help reduce impact from open defecation.”

Mrs. Song Chandai said “Previously, my family did not have a latrine and we all used my parents’ latrine which made it difficult for so many people to use only one latrine.”

Mrs. Song Chandai, aged 32, lives in Kamphun village, Kamphun commune, Stung Treng province and is a village health agent in the village. In this pilot project, DPA-ICD-ST provided her with materials such as zinc, sand, gravel and wooden wall and her family contributed labour and other available materials for the construction of latrines.

“After the latrine was built, I noticed that all family members were satisfied because it responded to our needs,” she said. “It is important to have a latrine in the house, because we no longer have to go into the forest where we sometimes were bitten by insects.”

Mrs. Chandai, would like to thank DPA-ICD-ST and their funding partner, SCIAF, for their support to poor families. Since this activity contributes to poverty alleviation in her village, she committed to spread the importance of latrine use to other villagers in her village.
Success comes from endeavours and creativity

The Integrated Community Development programme in Preah Vihear province (ICD-PVH) of Development and Partnership in Action (DPA) continues to coordinate with the Misereor consultant to reflect the People Lead Development Process (PLDP) concept and practice for enhancing community self-reliance and sustainability. The PLDP process enables us to carefully listen to the current issues of villagers, existing local experiences and knowledge dealing with their issues by using local knowledge and resources and mobilising the local resource.

Mrs. Phay Bunny, aged 54, is a widow who lives in Krasang village, Chhaeb Mouy commune, Chhaeb Mouy district, Preah Vihear province, with her three sons and one daughter. In the past, her family was one of the poorest families in the village since she is a widow and has a small area of lowland rice. In addition, she and her children need to go to the forest to hunt for mushrooms, bamboo shoots and dry resin to sell, so they are unable to school with the other children in the village.

“In order to solve my family’s livelihood, my children and I try to expand our area of lowland rice for transplanting rice,” she said. “In addition to working in the rice field, about our neighbours’ experiences and techniques in planting crops like cucumber, string beans and corn and rearing animals like chickens and pigs, and we also recently started weaving thatch to get more income”.

Each year, Bunny’s family is able to earn more income from their activities, which ranges from 800,000 iels to 900,000 Riel from vegetables and 100,000 Riel to 150,000 Riel from corn planting. This year, she can earn 150,000 Riel from selling of thatch.

“I will expand my vegetable growing and corn planting because this has helped my family improve our livelihood and my children can go back to school. I am no longer as worried as in the past even though I still get low yield from rice planting.” she said.

Ms. Van Sina, aged 38, is a neighbour of Mrs. Bunny, who said “I am deeply interested in her vegetable and corn planting because this work has helped her family have better livelihood. This year, I am starting to prepare a home garden and have found a place to plant corn near the stream and I hope to learn from Ms. Bunny about techniques in planting crops. I hope to get more income from vegetables and corns planting like my neighbour.”

DPA-Preah Vihear continues to encourage the poor and the poorest families to understand the possibility of local resource helping resolve common issues. This is also likely to improve community solidarity and enhance self-reliance in a development sustainable manner.
The Cambodia Human Resource Development organisation (CHRD) is one of DPA’s partner organisations working in Banteay Meanchey province which focusing on food security and domestic violence prevention.

The family of Ouk Sopha, a farmer who lives in Reaksmey Mean Chey village, Tuol Pongror commune, Malai district, Banteay Meanchey province, displayed satisfaction in his crops yield after the use of organic fertilisers introduced by Cambodia Human Resource Development organisation (CHRD).

Mr. Ouk Sopha, aged 56, is a member of a men’s group in his village and is being supported by CHRD. In collaboration with Partnership Programme of DPA, CHRD has provided training courses on techniques in rice planting, animal rearing and vegetable growing.

“Previously, I planted crops and raised animals using traditional techniques and did not know the way to protect and use other techniques,” said Mr. Sopha. “After I attended the training courses organised by CHRD, my knowledge was improved and I learned a lot about the importance of using of natural fertilizers, vaccinations and new techniques in animal rearing and vegetable growing.”

Mr. Sopha is happy to share his knowledge and experience in vegetable planting and animal rearing with other members in his community to promote agricultural production.

“I hope that my family and other families are able to improve their income and agricultural products and their family’s living conditions through farming.” said Mr. Sopha.

DPA continues to support CHRD and other partner organisations as well as being involved with these communities through building capacity and offering financial support to achieve their goals.
Living condition improved through increasing of agricultural products

The Association for Development and Our Villager’s Rights (ADOVIR) is one of DPA’s partners working in Battambang province which assists in increasing agricultural products, improving income generation, empowering people in local governance and assisting with natural resources management.

Mrs. Hing Oeun is a mother of three daughters and one son who lives in Takiev village, Ampil Bramdoem commune, Bovel district, Battambang province. She said said “Due to floods and droughts which frequently occur in my village, my planting did not receive a high yield. Due to this situation my family’s income has decreased and we had to borrow money from salesmen and have lack of food for four to six month every year.”

In response to this situation, ADOVIR collaborated with community representatives and project committee and selected Mrs. Hing Oeun to be a member of a rice bank. She therefore received 200 kilograms of paddy rice and 10 ducks, in order to help her family solve their food shortage for approximately two months.

“I am interested in all the training courses I attended, including training on paddy rice, planting crops, raising animals, alimentation, rights based approach, domestic violence prevention and rice bank’s principles.” said Mrs. Oeun.

Mrs. Oeun is very happy with her paddy rice and duck rearing and hopes these activities will result in an increase in her income. At present, she has 45 ducks, one of which weighs 2 to 2.5 kilograms and she is able to sell one duck for 30,000 RIELs. In addition, her paddy rice production has increased and, this year, she will get six tons of paddy rice that has been planted on her two hectares of land.

“I keep two tons of paddy rice to eat and keep some as rice seeds so there are four tons remaining,” she said. “One ton will receive 800,000 RIELs so I am able to pay off debts and feed my family. Since ADOVIR and community selected me to join other training courses and development activities, I am able to learn more techniques and my family will have enough food, more income and be able to pay off debts. I hope that my family’s livelihoods will increase even more in the future.”
Living condition improved through vegetable growing

Mr. Bou Thok aged 45, has two children and lives in Trapeng Chheuteal village, Chres commune, Chum Kiri district, Kampot province. Thok’s family is one of the poor families in this village and owns a small plot of land of approximately 1,600 square meters for cultivating. He gets around 0.5 tone of unhook rice from the land which is only enough to feed his family only for six months. In addition to this land, he owns a small plot of residential land, measuring approximately 400 square meters for building a cottage and uses the back yard to grow vegetables.

In the past, Thok’s family experienced food shortages every year since he has such a small plot of land to grow rice. So, since vegetable growing is an occupation that would be able to provide additional income to support his family, he began to grow vegetables four year ago. However, the land did not always produce a good yield because he lacked the knowledge of growing techniques, which included land preparation, insect and pest management as well as vegetable seed selection.

"After I attended training courses organised by the Reaksmei Samaki Amatak Agriculture Cooperative, I learned a lot about new techniques and skills for vegetable growing .” said Mr. Thok.

Reaksmei Samaki Amatak Agriculture Cooperative was created in 2009 with 154,466 member and 1,258 capitals (one capital=50,000 Riel) and focused on three main objectives which included credit, buying and selling paddy rice and fertilizer.

Soon Thok become a model farmer in his village. “I am very interested in all the trainings that I joined and I brought these good experiences and knowledge to apply to my planting,” he said.

Not only does Thok grow vegetables on his own land but he also grows vegetables on the land of his relatives and his neighbours who allow him to cultivate it in dry season. He now grows many kinds of vegetables such as eggplans and string-beans in both dry and rainy seasons. He sells the surplus vegetables in the community and to the local market and his family receives an income of approximately 250,000 Riel (US$62.5) per month.

“This income helps my family improve our livelihood and now I can buy rice for my family and still have money to cover necessities such as items for religious ceremonies, weddings and medical needs,” said Thok. “I also am able to save money to build a new house in the next two years.

“I am proud of the skills I gained and I have shared them with my neighbours and relatives. I hope that I will get a better yield next year.”
Boeung Arak village is located far from town, in Ampil Bramdoem commune, Bovel district, Battambang province. It is in the south, six kilometers from Ampil Bramdoem commune hall.

According to Mr. Sao Koun, aged 61, a representative of community in Boeung Arak village, “People have lived in this village since 1998 and, from 1998-2011, it was part of Ta Khiev village which far away from Ta Khiev village about four kilometers and its administrative work was managed by Ta Khiev village. Since this village was far from other villages, it did not have any public services or attention from village/commune authority. There were no roads or irrigation systems and people were lacking in food, education service (schools), nutrition and health services, so the villagers caught diseases such as malaria, dengue fever and diarrhea. In addition, the people never understood the importance of participation, particularly in decision-making, preparing village development plans, arranging monthly meeting with commune council or meeting with other institutions.

In 2004, ADOVIR came to study, collect information and analyse, and they selected this village as a development partner. They prepared a village association, built a school, provided student table, provided teacher table, provided money for volunteer teachers, dug a community pond, multiplied agriculture technique, provided animal species, provided seed plants, loaned money to poor family without interest, supported health center to provided vaccines to women and kids, multiplied small business and family plans, coordinated village development plan preparation, increased ability to project committee, and spread out to increase knowledge on rights and other laws.

Mr. Sao Koun said “The support of ADOVIR for our village has improved both the physical aspects and the ability in management, and coordinating development work in the village. In addition, the community now has the ability to advocate and increase our knowledge on rights and claims for public profit in the community. In 2012, our village received legal recognition from the Ministry of Interior as a formal village and during the meeting with commune council, we also brought village’s issues and needs insert into five years plan of commune that have four main sectors such as: (1) social work sector existed 19 projects; (2) economic sector existed 23 projects; (3) natural resource and environmental management existed 10 projects; and (4) 21 projects for administration institution development and public security sector. In addition, we joined with other related institutions in the commune and district level so we could figure out how to face conflicts such as: providing vaccine services to women and kids every month, integrate village school into school braiding, enhance cadre teachers for village school, road repairing and prepare for a clear water distribution schedule.

“We want to thank ADOVIR and all donors that support our entire community and my village to have the accurate infrastructure, as well as the ability to help our community in getting recognition for Boeung Arak Village as a legal village. This makes it easier to receive public services from local authorities and related institutions.”
In the DEA programme, capacity building is one of the important parts to enhance the knowledge and understanding of DPA staff and DPA partner organizations and target beneficiaries of development issues such as gender and development, decentralization, local government and the issues that negatively impact people’s live. As part of the effort to build communities’ capacity, DEA staff conducted public forums, training courses, meeting/workshops, and also developed educational materials.

Mr. Lean Loun, aged 45, was a farmer in Phluk village, Kampun commune, Sesan district, Steung Treng province.

He has learned a great deal after participating in gender network meetings and community education about gender and domestic violence prevention, women rights and domestic violence laws. It took him some time to learn and share family issues and he confessed to mistreating his wife and children.

“I have completely changed my attitude and now I have stopped drinking,” he said. “I care about my children’s education and making an incomes so I started to change early this year after attending many education programmes held by gender network and community education. At first, I felt reluctant to share my story and concerns with community members, but I later felt closer to them and told them about committing violent acts. I learned human rights, the consequences of violence and how to resolve family conflicts peacefully.”

Mr Lean Loun now turns down his friends’ invitations to drink and tells them about the negative impact of drinking. “The people in Phluk village appreciated the changing behaviour of Mr. Loun because it would not only benefit his family but also the community as a whole,” said Mrs. Lorn Vieng, Commune Women Affairs.

With regard to gender and development, there has been positive change in the practice of local authorities in terms of properly enforced laws on domestic violence and better coordination with all DPA programmes and partner organisation in promoting women in leadership positions and development works. More women have become leaders in the community and have confidence in decision-making and project management. For example, in the ICD project in PVH, there are 851 village development actors (VDAs) (314 or 36% women) and in the ICD project in Stung Treng province, there are 398 VDAs (198 or 49% women). The target communities have changed their habits and behaviour as they now raise women’s issues with relevant stakeholders particularly commune council and policemen, and they appear to be well prepared in problem solving by working, speaking and helping one another for a common purpose. There have been remarkable changes in the behaviour of men who now understand women’s rights and values, share household responsibilities, support their families and encourage women to participate in community development.
The national advocacy conference has been conducted annually since 2006. The theme of the 2012 event is “Working Together for Good Governance of Land and Natural Resources in Cambodia”.

This conference was held on December 7th 2012, at the Imperial Garden Villa and Hotel in Phnom Penh. There were 375 people attending and it was co-organised by 18 organisations including Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC), Advocacy and Policy Institute (API), Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee (CHRAC), Community Legal Education Center (CLEC), Committee for Free and Fair Election in Cambodia (COMFREL), Cambodians for Resource Revenue Transparency (CRRT), Cambodian Volunteers for Society (CVS), Development and Partnership in Action (DPA), Gender And Development (GAD/C), Housing Rights Task Force (HRTF), Indigenous Community Support Organization (ICSO), Khmer Youth for Social Development (KYS), Life With Dignity (LWD), STAR Kampuchea, The NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGO Forum), Human Rights of Vigilance in Cambodia (Vigilance), World Vision Cambodia (WVC), and Youth Resource Development Program (YRDP).

The aims of the conference were to (1) Provide an opportunity for community representatives, civil society, government officials, lawmakers, private sector and development partners for constructive dialogue on key emerging issues facing the good administration of land and natural resources in Cambodia; and (2) Collectively formulate key policy recommendations and suggestions to the Cambodian government and lawmakers, the civil society and the communities in contributing to the national development plan and in ensuring full and good governance of land and natural resources.

The main topics raised at the national conference included: (1) Identification of indigenous community; (2) Social and environmental impacts by extractive industry; (3) Resettlement and its impacts; (4) Forestry management; (5) Resource revenue management from extractive industry; and (6) Rights of access to information, participation and justice.

“Good governance is one of the cores of the Rectangular Strategy of The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC),” said H.E. Yim Chhay Ly, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development, during open remarks. “The Royal Government recognises that land reform is vital to enhance social stability, develop an efficient land market, create environmental sustainability, and increase agriculture productivity through the issuance of land titles to the citizens, in particular the poor farmers who are cultivating their land. Therefore, the government keeps continue to work together with communities, civil society and NGOs to reduce poverty.”
The importance of communities’ participation in addressing impacts from mining activities

The rapid growth of mining exploration, exploitation and development in Cambodia leads many people to believe it will generate considerable income for the government. However, there is a likelihood that the impact from this industry may also pose a threat to the environment and to the livelihood of local communities.

In dealing with this issue, DPA is focusing more on building the capacity of communities through meetings, trainings, workshops and public forums. Alongside the national Extractive Industry Social and Environmental Impact (EISEI) network, Development and Partnership in Action (DPA) is playing an important role in facilitating meetings between the community, government and mining companies to discuss mining development projects. It is also working with communities who have concerns about mining activities taking place in their residential areas.

On 24th October 2012, the Development Education and Advocacy (DEA) programme collaborated with the staff of the Integrated Community Development (ICD) programme in Mondulkiri province to organise a commune-level meeting dealing with emerging issues related to mining. This meeting provided an opportunity for communities affected by mining activities to raise their concerns and other suggestion to seek suitable resolution and compensation.

Most of their concerns dealt with holes which were dug in rice farms, plantations, cemeteries and forests, some of which were not correctly eliminated and presented a danger for animals and people who fell into them.

Ms. Jhan Bora said “My cow fell into a mining hole and was killed but the mining company paid me no compensation for my loss”. At least three cows fell into mining holes and farm materials were lost when mine workers dug holes for their work. The community suggested that the mining company should eliminate the mining holes and give monetary compensation or cows to the affected community as well as offer food to their spirits when they dug holes in secret forests and burial places.

As a result of the meeting, concerns and suggestions were collected from the community and recorded in the meeting minutes. DPA plans to share the results of this meeting with local authorities as well as with the Department of Industry, Mines and Energy (DIME) in Mondulkiri province. In addition, DPA intends to organise another meeting which would include all three parties, including a representative from DIME, the mining company and the community.”
Training and Workshop conducted in 2012

- **Programme Level:**

  **Workshop for the Cross Learning Study on Empowerment**

  A community development facilitator from ICD-ST and ICD-RTK and advocacy assistant from ICD-MDK attended a workshop for the cross learning study on empowerment organised by Oxfam America on 4th - 5th October 2012 in Phnom Penh. The objective of the workshop was to make sense of empowerment and what it takes to empower communities, identify future strategies and approached for empowerment, and build commitment to act on the lessons.

  **Workshop on Performance Management and How to Effectively Support Others**

  A human resource and administration officer and team leader of ICD-Preah Vihear, attended a workshop on performance management and how to effectively support others, organised by CORD on September 26th-28th, 2012. The expectation from this workshop is for the manager/supervisor to support their staff in developing knowledge as well as managing staff performance within the context of equality and diversity.

- **Individual Level**

  **Training Course on Business and Human Rights**

  A coordinator of national network on extractive industry social and environmental impact (EISEI) attended the scholarship of business and human rights in Singapore from July 16th—26th, 2012. The Objective of the course included:

  - Enhancement of performance in law and human rights-related fields;
  - Promotion of skills-development to enhance the effectiveness of reporting analysis, investigation, and prosecution of human rights violations;
  - Enablement to assess human rights impacts of various business practices and legal governance frameworks from a broad range of perspectives; and
  - Assisting participants to contribute more meaningfully to ongoing debates over corporate social responsibility, international regulatory frameworks, and the role of multinational enterprises as powerful international non-state actors.
### Income

#### Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2012 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from CAFOD/EC</td>
<td>120,000.00</td>
<td>269,568.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand (CANZ)</td>
<td>14,801.58</td>
<td>12,357.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF)</td>
<td>77,295.14</td>
<td>133,386.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Manos Unidas (MU)</td>
<td>145,011.58</td>
<td>224,967.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Trocaire</td>
<td>176,271.69</td>
<td>152,975.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from DanchurchAid(DCA)/Christian Aid (CA)</td>
<td>61,801.63</td>
<td>67,080.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Canadian Development and Peace (D&amp;P)</td>
<td>104,706.19</td>
<td>106,096.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Misereor</td>
<td>74,477.75</td>
<td>32,438.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from ETEA foundation</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,508.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Oxfam America (OA)</td>
<td>51,000.91</td>
<td>121,945.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Norwegian People Aid (NPA)</td>
<td>38,694.75</td>
<td>46,517.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Health Unlimited (HU)</td>
<td>95,420.00</td>
<td>165,255.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Forum Syd (FS)</td>
<td>42,682.00</td>
<td>20,770.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Oxfam Novib (ON)</td>
<td>358,856.00</td>
<td>296,265.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from UNDP</td>
<td>4,041.77</td>
<td>16,167.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated Surplus Fund (DPA Fund)</td>
<td>41,642.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Project Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,406,882.99</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,674,298.10</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non project income</td>
<td>20,790.48</td>
<td>20,333.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,427,673.47</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,694,631.77</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DPA INCOME 2012

![Graph showing income from various sources for 2012 and 2011]
## Expenditure statement for the year ended 31 December 2012 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICD Kampot Project</td>
<td>148,419.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICD Mondolkiri Project</td>
<td>64,706.78</td>
<td>93,635.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICD Mondulkiri Food Security Project</td>
<td>59,054.41</td>
<td>56,377.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICD Ratanakiri Project</td>
<td>83,786.62</td>
<td>177,498.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICD Ratanakiri Food Security Project</td>
<td>57,218.94</td>
<td>59,703.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICD Stung Treng Project</td>
<td>91,629.57</td>
<td>155,552.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICD Preah Vihear Project</td>
<td>124,791.44</td>
<td>113,273.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Education and Advocacy Programme</td>
<td>242,028.85</td>
<td>225,445.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partnership Programme</td>
<td>423,345.99</td>
<td>327,539.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCCI Project</td>
<td>39,047.15</td>
<td>17,642.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratanakiri Community Information Center</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,186.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Live Project</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,599.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Program (Office Administration)</td>
<td>62,659.19</td>
<td>47,291.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Project Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>1,248,268.94</td>
<td>1,441,165.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Project Expenditure</td>
<td>313.00</td>
<td>1,153.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td>1,248,581.94</td>
<td>1,442,319.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (decrease) in net assets for the year</td>
<td>179,091.53</td>
<td>252,312.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Asset - beginning of year</td>
<td>481,620.93</td>
<td>229,308.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets - end of year</strong></td>
<td>660,712.46</td>
<td>481,620.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DPA Expenditure 2012

![DPA Expenditure Graph](image-url)
**Mr. Lim Pharoeun**

Mr. Lim Pharoeun, aged 51, has a Veterinary Bachelor’s Degree and has worked at DPA as a training supervisor in the Training Support Unit since 2000. In 2001, he became the Team Leader for the Kampot ICD programme and in January 2012, was appointed to work as a Partnership Programme Officer of Partnership Programme.

“DPA is an organisation which has a good reputation and governance and has provided opportunities for all staff to get more skills and capacity development as well as working in team.” he said. In his free time, he likes watching television and preparing a home garden and fish pond.

**Miss. Soum Sokunthea**

Miss. Soum Sokunthea, aged 28, started working at DPA in 2010 as a community development facilitator in Mondulkiri province. She graduated with a Bachelor’s degree in horticulture from Prek Leap Nation School of Agriculture and in her free time, likes reading, watching television and cleaning house.

“I am very happy with my recent work,” she said. “It has provided me with an opportunity to learn more as well as make it possible for me to help and improve the living conditions of poor communities and especially indigenous people.”

**Mr. Chan Ly**

At aged 52 year-old and as a farther of five children, Mr. Chan Ly has worked as a driver at CIDSE-DPA since 1992. “DPA is an organisation which has a good policy and each staff is understandable and helpful.” said Mr. Chanly. “Besides, I have acquired a lot of knowledge and skills from DPA, such as car maintenance and some office works.

In his free time, he like reading books and doing housework.
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Ms. Yim Samnang, Deputy Chairwoman
Mrs. Ruth Andalecho Aitbah, Treasurer
Mrs. Chet Charya, Member
Mr. Sam Inn, Member
Mr. Chhith Sam Ath, Member
Mr. Ouk Vandeth, Member

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Mr. Lay Sophea, ICD Programme Manager
Mr. Kim Sereikith, DEA Programme Manager
Mr. Kuy Sophal, Partnership Programme Manager
Ms. Leng Putheavy, HRM and Admin Officer

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Forum Syd (FS)
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Manos Unidas (MU)
Misereor
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Oxfam America (OA)
Oxfam Novib (ON)
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Case and Photos: DPA Staff Members