

DIAKONIA ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT COVER SHEET

Title of the project : Community Livelihood, Decentralization, Democracy and Peace building project.

Name of Donor Agency : DIAKONIA,

Name of the Organization: Rural Community and Environment Development Organization (RCEDO),
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Location of the project : 28 target villages of Tapho, Sarong, Phkoam commune, Svay Check district, Banteay Meanchey Province.

Target Group : Poor, Poorest, vulnerable people (PLHA, OVC, widow)

Duration of the project : 3 years (36 months)

Reporting Period : 12 MONTHS (Year-3, 2009)

Period covered by this report: January 01, to December 31, 2009.

Total Project cost : US\$ 137,500.00 (3 years budget)

Total Year-3 Budget : US\$ 50,000.00

Name, Signature of the accredited official of the implementing agency of the project and date:



Sam Serey Wathana,
Director of RCEDO
Banteay Meanchey Province, Cambodia

Date: 30 January 2010

DIAKONIA
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2009
(Year-3)

1. **Name of organization:** Rural Community and Environment Development Organization (RCEDO)
2. **Project title:** Community Livelihood, Decentralization, Democracy and Peace building.
3. **Project country:** Cambodia
4. **Period covered by the report:** January 01, to December 31, 2009 (12 months, Year -3)
5. **Total Year -3 Budget:** US\$ 50,000.00
6. **Reporting date:** 30 January 2010
7. **Location of the project:** 28 target villages from 3 target communes (Tapho, Sarong, Phkoam), Svay Check district, Banteay Meanchey Province, Cambodia
8. **Target group:** Poor and Vulnerable people (PLHA, OVC, widow)
9. **Summary of the proposed projects in Year 3 (2009):**

This is an annual report of Community Livelihood, Decentralization, Democracy and Peace building implemented by RCEDO in Banteay Meanchey province. This project is the third year project implemented that funded by Diakonia. It was started from January 01, to December 31, 2009 (12 months period). The Objectives of this project are:

- Increased family livelihood and income sources of target beneficiaries in target areas.
- Increased access to general health care, HIV/AIDS protection and social service support to HIV/AIDS patients in target areas in selected communes.
- Improved the basic knowledge of the local authorities and communities on decentralization, human rights, democracy and peace in target areas in the selected communes.
- Improved general knowledge of target community on gender equity and the preservation of Natural Resource Management in target areas.

This annual report is aimed at comparing the achievements against planned activities and Logical frame Matrix as attached in the annex-A. Through this annual report presented results of project implementation, outputs, outcomes and impact appeared during the certain period. The most information in this report is collected from staffs through staff report, field interviews and observations.

INTERVENTION ACHIEVEMENT

Within the last 12 months (year-3), RCEDO staffs have been learned and achieved the following outputs and outcomes as below:

1. **Objective 1:** *Improved livelihood and income sources of the target groups within selected villages.*
 - **Achievement:**
 1. RCEDO has completed its planned activities with the outputs of beneficiaries received trainings, improved farming practices and has funded their family income generation. The farmers have access to farming skills, basic knowledge and farming inputs for improving family economic development activities. It means that, they have resources provided like cows/pigs, vegetable seeds, rice seeds for continuing farming and extension to the next season cycle. Aside from cropping, beneficiaries had cows for preparing their land, borrowed rice with a low interest rate and had pigs for growing.
 2. These outputs are contributing to achieve the objective of increasing the opportunities to access knowledge and farming resources for a better livelihood (see photos # 1, 2).
2. **Objective 2:** *Increase access to health care and HIV/AIDS prevention awareness.*
 - **Achievement:** *Target group members understand clearly the situation of PLHIV/AIDS prevention awareness and encourage them to involve actively in the project. Communities' discrimination towards PLHA families has been reduced. Most of the target beneficiaries are aware of primary health care, especially on the effect of clean water & hygiene awareness, HIV/AIDS and other diseases (see photo #3,4).*
3. **Objective 3:** *Improved basic knowledge of local authorities and target beneficiaries on local governance, democracy and human rights.*
 - **Achievement:** *There is participation of all stakeholders in decentralization, local governance and social accountabilitys through the civic engagement's participation (CRR project). People are able to raise their concerns, their problems to local authorities (CC), public service providers and other line government departments. Public service providers acted on some of the community concerns and committed to improve (see photo #5,6.)*
 - *3 of 4 target communes have a lot of changes in terms of behaviour, working environment, cooperation as partnership, transparency and accountability for target commune through public forum. Those changes are giving the opportunities to the villagers and representation CRT members to participate in CC monthly meeting and local planning,..etc.*
4. **Objective 4:** *Improved the effectiveness of natural resource management.*
 - **Achievement:** *Increased awareness on gender concept; conducted community forestry protection activities; collaboration with provincial NGO network and relevant expertise institutions and taking action on advocacy. The village leader and CC have actively participated in solving the issues but it is still unsuccessful, but they are using advocacy skills with a group of soldiers that is occupying the community forestry land. The complaint letter has been submitted to the provincial governor and involvement line ministries.*
 - *The target beneficiaries have knowledge and skill in decentralization, local governance, democracy, natural resources management and advocacy and they used it for influencing CC, line government departments and other NGOs to solve their problem of land grabbing and improving the quality of public services within their community (see photo #7,8)..*
 - *2 times of Village Cleaning Campaign initiated and organized by CC members in collaboration with local communities, Commune Health center, School teacher, RCEDO and Environment department officers. It was shown that all stakeholders from different levels started to work together for improving health situation in their communities (see photo# 9&10).*

Photos # 1 & 2: Improved the family livelihood and income sources.



Monitoring activity done by RCEDO at the Vegetable growing farm.



Farmer exchange visit activity organized at IPM farmer groups in Chamkar Louk villages.

Photos # 3 & 4: Increased access to health care and HIV/AIDS prevention awareness



RCEDO staffs and CC members delivered foods, rice and other household materials to PLHIV patients



The PLHIV patient and his child are happy and more confidence in their life through social service support for a better livelihood from the projects.

Photo # 5 & 6: Improved basic knowledge of local authorities and target beneficiaries on local governance, democracy and human rights.



Training activity done on human rights, CRR process, Data collection, interview methodology and local good governance to local authorities & CRTs.



The District workshop conducted on Decentralization, local governance, Accountability and partnership to local authorities



CRT & CC working on small group discussion activity of local governance, accountability and partnership at District office



The Vice chief of Department Education responded to villager's question at Public Forum.



The participants raised up their problems and difficulties to public service providers at Phkoam commune.



NGOs, CC, target group meeting conducting to discuss and identify strategies to advocate land grabbing issues.

Photo # 7 & 8: *Improved the effectiveness of natural resource management.*



CAN NGO members meeting with local authorities to discuss and provide advises to villagers, CBO and CCs in lobby advocacy of forestry land conflicts.



Provincial workshop organized by PDoe on community participation in Natural Resource Management with line Government Departments, CBOs and Other NGOs.

10. Results/achievements (using indicators) analysing text
Annex with figures

Activities were taken (Year-3)	Results of the project (Indicator of achieved)	Outcomes (Indicator of achieved)	Impacts
Output 1: Increased ability to engage self-income generation by agriculture product activities.			
1- 216 poor families have attended the training on vegetable growing skills to target families and inputs provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55% of training participants have regularly producing fresh vegetables for consumption in their family. On average the income of the participating families increasing from 10,000- 15,000 Riels / day (evaluation report) • 65% of growing families have reducing the daily expense money to buy the vegetable in the family. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target villages have nutrition food for consumption to improve health and making them have a better livelihood. • 23 growing families are changing their farming practices by regularly growing in their families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health of target communities will be improved.
2. Two training course on compost making skills conducted in 2 target communes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56 participants (28 females) attend the training course on compost making • 64% of participants are applying their knowledge to start for making compost fertilizer. Most of participants have used compost fertilizer for their farming and family garden. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing families are producing sufficient quantity of vegetables for consumption by using compost fertilizers. • Target beneficiaries are reducing money expenses to buy chemical fertilizers for their rice field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing environmental pollution within target communities.
3. Three times of annual sharing workshop on farming products organized in 3 target communes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 138 persons (96 females) have been attended the workshop. The growing families have regularly producing fresh vegetable for consumption. • 75% of participants have gain skills knowledge, on vegetable growing. They have improved farming practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target families are shared and expending their knowledge to other neighbour villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
4. Animal raising skills training course on conducted to selected families in 3 target communes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33 families have received cow & pigs from the project to raise in their families. 5 cow had calved (new born babies) increased. And another 4 cows have pregnancy during this period. Raising members using cow manure to produce compost fertilizer for farming activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The target beneficiaries are using their knowledge and skills to identify and treat an illness of animal as a part of their responsibility. • The target villages are increasing cows and can use for traction in the family. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing poverty of the poor in the villages.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 725 kgs of rice paddy interest collected from cow bank members to increase capital loan and helping the poor families for next cycle season. 		
5. Rice bank activities established and operating by Bank Committee member.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58 target farmers have participated in rice bank committee. 4 tones of rice seeds delivered to rice bank committee. 1112 kgs of rice interest repaid by bank members by the second year collected. 2 Rice Bank committees are well managing and increasing rice seeds for their communities through interest repaid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The members are access rice seed for consumption and keeping for the next farming season (project evaluation report). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The livelihood of target family will be improved.
6- Farmer exchange visit organized on vegetable production & pig raising at Phnom Thom in Mongkol borei, and Serei Sophorn district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35 target farmers (5 female) have participated and gain experiences of farming production and marketing. There are 12 of 25 were using knowledge and skills for practices in the family. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target families have adapted and shared farming practices to their neighbour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Output 2: Increased access to health care and HIV/AIDS prevention awareness,			
7. 22 times of community health care and HIV/AIDS prevention awareness organized in target villages in target communes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3220 persons (1976 females) gain understanding on health care/ hygiene practices, HIV AIDS prevention awareness. Others transmitted diseases are decreased within target communes (reported by Health Center staffs) 60 % of participants within target villages aware of health care services, HIV/AIDS prevention and other diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through field monitoring found that the discrimination against PLHIV families within target community is decreased (end project evaluation report). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health of target communities is adapted.
8. SHG among PLHIV patients formed and delivered food supports and generation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 PLHIV patients are accessing to health care services at health centre and got ARV medicines regularly. 18 PLHIV patients have received foods and farming inputs for a batter livelihood as well as the farming resource, financial support for their starting marginal income activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLHIV patients are using health centre service for checking their health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their health is improved.

Output 3: Improved basic knowledge of local authorities and target beneficiaries on local governance, democracy and human rights			
9. Commune Council (CC) monthly meeting with local people organized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 times of CC monthly meeting organized by CC members in target communes. There are 499 local people (52 females) participated. Through the meeting, 50% of domestic violence and conflict cases solved by CC. • CC meeting gives the opportunities to all stakeholders to attend and working together. • Two Village Cleaning campaigns were initiated and organized by CC members in collaboration with local villagers, RCEDO & Department of Environment officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC members in target communes are satisfied on CRT research because there were explored the weak points for improvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local governance and accountabilities of CC is taken place for their communities.
10. Three training course and workshop on decentralization, human rights, democracy and local governance conducted to CC, village chiefs & Commune Research Team (CRTs) in Tapho, Sarong, Treass, Phkoam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 CRT, CC members (9 females) attended the training course and workshop conducted on CRR data collection, decentralization, human rights, and local governance and democracy. • District workshop to CRT, CC and local service providers on decentralization, local governance, CC law and partnership for development organized. There are 36 participants (7 females) from CC, CRTs, lines government officials attended. • The authorities and services providers had more clearly understanding of their roles and responsibilities (post-test). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively participation of local authorities, CRTs and relevant lines departments within target commune. • The functioning of CC members and public service providers are adapting & changing (staff field observation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local governance and accountabilities of CC is taken place for their communities.
Output 4: Disseminated basic knowledge on decentralization, human rights, peace building and democracy to 3500 target people in target areas.			
11. 22 times of Village workshop awareness on decentralization process, human rights, and democracy organized in target villages of 4 target communes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1691 local villagers (1015 women, 176 children) participated and received knowledge through awareness raising. There are more people participated Village Cleaning Campaign organized by local authorities (presented by CC at monthly meeting). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are more villagers raised up their issues and concerns to authorities, line government departments & NGOs at CC meeting, Forum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing poverty of the poor in the villages

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The villagers are able to provide us real data or information that had been selected and used as the sources of CRR report. 		
12. Two training courses conducted to Commune Research Team member (CRT) on human rights, personnel data collection, personnel interview, group interview and reporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42 CRT members (17 females) have gained knowledge, skills on human rights, CRR personnel interview, decentralization process, local governance, democracy and report writing. 18 (5 females) of participants are better understanding and well practicing. CRT members are regularly participated at the CC meeting and other development activities in their target commune. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of CRT members was selected by communities for Commune Council position at Tapho commune. CRT and CC members have ability to inspire the community's process in effectiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of local governance service is improved.
13. Citizen's Rating Report (CRR) data collection for local governance of public services conducted in 4 target communes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 CRT members (7 females) conducted CRR Data collected. There are 1659 local villagers (1440 females) were interviewed in 4 target communes. CRR data report is very useful for the lines government officers, vice district governor and villagers that helping them to the accountabilities and feedback the weakness of their service delivery. There was CRR report compiled and distributed to all involvement stakeholders for consideration and responses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The villagers felt confidentiality that the CRR report would be helped them to receive more quality of public services from the government. The quality services of health centre & CC works at target communes are become better and satisfied by the target group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing poverty of the poor in the villages
14. CRR Public Forum organized in 4 target communes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 26 (7 females) people attended at CRR pre-forum organized for reflection the result, lobby the villagers and service providers to accept the finding report. 3 Public forums organized which 431 (223 females) local villagers and line departments participated. The villagers have opportunity to meet and talk to public service providers and authorities related to quality of public service delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behavioural changes among CC & public service providers in term of transparency and accountability. Relevant line departments felt that CRR report had feedback their weakness of public service provided to the villagers, and this report would help them to follow-up their staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing poverty of the poor in the villages.

<p>15. Training course & workshop awareness on preservation of Natural resource management conducted in collaboration with department of Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 times of community awareness organized which 466 local villagers (282 females) attended. • The Village Cleaning campaign organized by CC, local communities at Tapho & Phkoam. There are 350 local people (174 female) participated. • 26 (6 females) of CCs, village chiefs, community forest members attended the training on preservation of natural resource management, pesticide, Community forest management. 22 participants are a better understanding and gain more knowledge. • Provincial workshop on community's participatory of Natural Resource Management conducted with line government departments, district authorities, CBOs, CC and NGOs for sharing and dialogue related forestry land conflicts in the province. There are 60 participants (6 females) attended. CC, CBO, involvement stakeholders, NGOs, district governors attended • CAN Network members visited the community forestry at Phkoam commune for build up relationship and identified new strategy for land conflicts advocacy. there was 26 people (5 females) from NGOs, CBO and CC participated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line government departments, CBOs, NGOs had opportunity to talk and discuss on what happened related to land conflict issues within the province. • CBO, NGOs and Authorities had ability to build relationship and better cooperation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>16. RCEDO strategic planning workshop for 2010-12 conducted at BTB with assistance of ZOA Refugee Care. The participants are CCs, CRT members, RCEDO staffs and Board members.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 days workshop on Strategic Planning organized at Battam Bong. There was 30 people (5females) participated. Those participants came from RCEDO staffs, Board, CC members, CRT from 6 target communes in two districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 years planning prepared, and take action of correction the weaknesses. • Build up relationship with stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three years of strategic planning compiled and approved by board members. • RCEDO staffs, CBOs and authorities gained knowledge and better understanding in strategic plan process. 		
17. End of the project evaluation conducted by external evaluation consultant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 years project evaluations conducted and compiled for feedback and identify new strategies in next phase proposal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

b)- Project Activities not done

- Peace building training course for local authorities (CCs, village chief).

18. a)- Rights holders or area

There has no any changed concerning with the target areas of project proposal as set up in the original plan during the reporting period.

b)- Activities, Strategies, Outcomes, Objectives, etc.

There has no any changed concerning with project activities, outcomes and objectives of the project proposal as set up in the original plan during the reporting period.

Success story

Mr. Sok Veourt was born in Khvav village, Svay Chek commune, Svay Chek district. He moved to live at Tapho commune since 1983. 4 years later, he is selected a member of Village Development Committee (VDC) in his village. According to his attention and commitment for local development works to support the poor, he was selected by the people to be becomes Commune Council (CC) chief in 2002 national election until today.



He said that "From 2004 to present, RCEDO had moved to work here in Tapho for community development work and water /sanitation project. I had participated a lot of training course conducted by RCEDO such as community development plan, proposal writing, project management human rights & democracy awareness, decentralization and local governance and peace building...etc. Through those courses, it made me got more confident on CC chief role for communicating with government agencies and NGOs to implementing the community development program within my community".

Mr. Sok Veourt said that since 2004, RCEDO had worked in my commune, many activities have been supported to poorest people to improve the food security and community empowerment. He said that "from a year to year, RCEDO implemented a lot of development activities including one project is called Civic Engagement Project through the Citizen' Rating Report (CRR) and decentralization. Through this project, there are a lot of benefits that my commune got such as knowledge; media kits, white board, chairs, water filter, mosquito nets for improving the quality of life and quality of the service".

The finding report, really providing a lot of information in order to ensuring the administration reform, making the people improve on government services, civic role in society and accountability, so they can raise their ideas to the authority to keep on track as a future plan".

This project is really affected to the performance of the service and it is suitable with the government strategic planning. There are some specific reasons like as this project encourage for more people to understand health center principle and government policy. For this reason, Mr. Sok Veourt said "today most of the villagers are accessed the health center service more then going to private clinic when they get sick. And the teachers are more taken care on teaching the children than before because of today, the local people are braving to point out on the mistake of the service providers for taking action. And more important thing is that in pervious time, when local people seem the authorities (CC), some of them are always avoid, but now they are asking the question, requirement, and give more suggestion for improving their living. It is sound like now they are changed attitudes and understand of their function. The tasks are success if the weak points are removed because of as a leader of under level suggest on the weak point we must improve it".

The decentralization and CRR project provided most important information to the authorities and service providers that they really need to be improved their service delivery, because it is important information that

they can not access it in previous time. It is illustrated as Mr. Sok Veourt said that “previous time, when the people went to health center, they were always complaint about the difficulties of using this service, but now it becomes better and better from day to day. He continued that recently, the health center received a certificate letter from provincial department to proud on that achievement of health center service that have more the villagers came and used health service after the project implemented.

Finally, he said that CRT now more effectiveness in data collection than the village chief, the CRT provide a lot of information relate to local public service information, village statistic and the prior need of local people...etc. And all above are really affected to livelihood of local people. I (Mr. Veourt) hope that project will be continued as a partnership of local community development work.

19. Assumptions

Through the achievement and outcomes of the proposed projects- it was satisfactory achieved as bellow:

- The farmers have access to farming skills, basic knowledge and farming inputs for improving family economic development activities. It means that, they have resources provided like cows/pigs, vegetable seeds, rice seeds for continue farming and extension to the next season cycle.
- Through Citizen's Rating Report data collection for good local governance and Opened the Public Forum, the local villagers have right to raise their opinion for improving the quality of the local services and create change in local services, and civil society, either directly or through a family members or neighbours.
- The target groups got more benefits from the project which as they will have gain knowledge on human rights, democracy and decentralization, either directly or through a family member or neighbours. The awareness will not leave when RCEDO does making it sustainable in the long-term.
- The CRR activity improves decentralization by making village people aware that they have the rights to have an opinion on issues, and they have a right to express ideas for local governance, and local services. This raised awareness of local people will have a good result in village people continuing to provide ideas and demand decentralization in the future.

20. Implementation problems and challenges (problems & supporting factor)

a)- The problems:

- There were some difficulties created by the government official because some relevant departments had raise up their ideas that RCEDO should discuss and talk with them first before conduct the Citizen's Rating Report research, especially during develop questionnaires and report. Some governmental officer always accused RCEDO as the opposition party when conduct data collection and public forum.
- There were some difficulties faced during implementation the project, such as choosing sample for data or information collection, data entry and data analysis because the analytical staff still have limited capacity of data analysis.
- The poor families are difficulty to follow modern agriculture training techniques. This means they have no resources and lack of times to follow farming techniques given.
- Difficult to get people participation in CRR data collection, health /hygiene education session, human rights awareness, because of time for rice farming production and lack of food.
- Some staff at RCEDO has low education and skills in project management, implementation and lobby-advocacy. We had difficulties in recruiting the qualify staffs within target province, because the salary of RCEDO is low then other NGOs.

b)- Challenges:

- RCEDO staffs will continue to work as a partnership with the local authorities, government departments and target beneficiaries for increasing the collaboration and cooperation within CBOs, CCs, government departments, service providers and other NGOs in the project.

- RCEDO staffs tried to explain the local people, government official and authorities to provide real information that were related to the quality of public services and its local governance.
- RCEDO will continue to provide additional training skills and encouraging the poorest families to follow up the training technique regarding vegetable growing, animal raising through providing some additional financial support in the future projects to form as farmer productive group. By doing that they can improve the livelihoods significantly through income generating activities.
- Empower and build up capacity of the village chiefs, VDAs, CBOs and Commune Council members to encourage the people participation for sustainable project implementation.
- RCEDO will look more project funds and donors for increasing the salary of staff and are able to recruit new qualify staff with more skills and experiences

c)- lessons learnt

- **Learning:** 1)- We have spread our resources too much – too many villages at same time and difficult to monitor and got slowly progress for every target village. 2)- RCEDO should continue to collaborate with line government departments especially with agriculture department officers, health department and education department to delivery and support RCEDO project.
- The farmers has low education knowledge are difficult to adapt the training technique and making them participation in the project implementation. Pig raising activity will not success, if we are working with the poorest group and PLHIV families because they have no times for take care and not regularly to feed.
- Decentralization, Civic voice engagement or grass roots democracy projects will not working well as expected, if we do not improved family livelihood and/or income sources activities of the target groups. It means that, less of people participation in the projects.
- Weak collaboration with some government officers led to lack of support and participation in activities.
- **Lesson:** Weak collaboration with NGO network and line government departments led to lack of support and participation in project activities.

21. **Budget and disbursement:** (Please see financial report Bar II attached for details)

22. Recommendations and conclusion

• Recommendation:

Through the project implemented, we would like to recommend to donor as the following point

- Diakonia should provide more training on advocacy, technical skills related to Agriculture production, coaching on project monitoring / evaluation, data base analysis, financial system training for staff to improve the overall capacity of the organisation.
- The Implementation of Decentralization and Democracy projects will be not working well, if we do not have an integrated livelihood production and /or community development services for improved the living condition of rural communities.
- The implementation of Decentralization /CRR projects, the project must allocated some funds for provided to public services to manage and implement small development activities for improving their service quality as practices of decentralization and good local governance.
- Decentralization / CRR project will has more succeeded, unless all local authorities, departments officers of the government and other NGOs and CBOs at all level which have fully support and build up networking to make it a strong voice for dialogue and advocating with the other parties.

a. Conclusions:

Through this project implemented, the target beneficiaries gain knowledge, skills and resources for increasing farming products and income source in the family. It means that an economic status of the target group will be improved through selling farming productions collection like vegetable

growing, piglets/ cow raising and rice bank at the end of project cycle. The PLHIV families access and get profits from vegetable growing and animal raising, and nutritional food provided for improving their growth and health facilities.

The project is more effectiveness and impact relationship with the government staff or public service providers, through awareness raising launched the government staff to understand their roles and responsibilities which able to respond to the needs of the villagers, and the villagers obtained more feasible service that were provided by the government staff. CRR report was very useful for the government staff and villagers, that it would help them to have the accountabilities and feedback the weaknesses of related activities of the service providers. These project activities were more impact to the policy that they encouraged the service providers to take action and improve the quality of service which delivered to villagers.

The project improves decentralization and democracy- is making village people aware that they have the rights to express their opinion or ideas related to the local governance and local service delivery. The projects is not only raises awareness of decentralization and citizen voice, it also gave the rural poor an avenue and opportunity to voice their opinions through the local research, and at the public forum. Setting up this opportunity means that local people are more likely to identify potential avenues, such as talking to government officials or talking to service providers or NGO's like RCEDO to voice their opinion, and influence civil society when necessary in the future. This raised awareness and experience means local people will continue to work towards decentralization in the future making it sustainable in the long-term.

23. Annex:

Annex 1: Annual Financial Expenses BAR-II

Date: 30 January 2010.

Prepared by RCEDO BMC.



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Director of RCEDO
Banteay Meanchey, Cambodia