



Cooperative and Civil Society Development Project (COCIS)

Progress Report

Cumulated from January 2014 until end Q4-2015

Project period: 01.01.2014 - 31.12.2016

Table of Content

A.	Progress summary	1
B.	Administration and planning	3
C.	Outputs and results achieved.....	4
	Output 1.1:	4
	Output 1.2:	5
	Output 1.3:	6
	Output 1.4:	7
	Output 1.5:	8
	Output 2.1:	9
	Output 2.2:	10
	Output 2.3:	11
	Output 2.4:	12
	Output 3.1:	13
	Output 3.2.....	14
	Output 3.3.....	16
	Output 3.4.....	17
	Output 3.5:	18
	Output 3.6:	19
	Output 3.7.....	20
D.	Adjustments of the intervention in response to the advice from the Assessment Committee.	21
E.	Monitoring and learning	22
F.	Partnership	22
G.	Finance report / planning.....	22

Acronyms

ADDA	Agricultural Development Denmark Asia
AC	Agricultural Cooperative
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CISU	“Civilsamfund i Udvikling”, Civil Society in development
CDP	Community Development Project
CC	Commune Council
COCIS	Cooperative and Civil Society Development Project
CISOM	Empowerment of Civil Society Project
CP	Community Professional
DKK	Danish Kroner
DF	District Facilitator
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
INFOSE	Innovative Approaches to Food Insecurity
IT	Information Technology
IWEP	Integrated Women Empowerment Project
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWA	Ministry Women's Affairs
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PDWA	Provincial Department of Women Affairs
PSC	Project Steering Committee
READA	Rural Economics and Agricultural Development Agent
SHG	Self Help Group
SMS	Subject Matter Specialist
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TOT	Training of Trainers
USD	U.S. Dollar

A. Progress summary

The Cooperative and Civil Society Development Project (COCIS) was approved by CISU in December 2013 and was officially started from January 2014. The cooperation agreements with the implementing partner READA has been signed and annual work plans and budgets have been developed. All financial and administrative mechanisms have been set up and are operating smoothly.

Annual, quarterly and monthly work plans including working procedures were scrutinised; short and long-term budget planning including monthly follow-up reports has been developed. Efficient planning and follow-up is in operation.

An Inception Workshop for the COCIS project was held on February 25, 2014 at SOMADEVI Hotel under leadership by H.E MAO VUTHY, Deputy Governor of Siem Reap Province. 97 participants including (41 female) attended the workshop out of totally 110 invited. Mr. H.E Deputy Governor thanked ADDA and READA for their contribution to the poverty reduction of people in Siem Reap. Siem Reap was the poorest province in 2005. The poverty rate was significantly reduced and Siem Reap is now ranked number 8 among poor provinces in 2013 with a poverty rate of 27%. He called on all levels of local authorities to support and contribute to the project ensuring that the project is implemented smoothly and successfully.

Training of Trainers (ToT) on Cooperative and Civil Society Development was conducted from 24 March to 2 April 2014. Twenty-nine trainees attended the training including 25 Community Professionals (CPs) and 4 staff from the Provincial Agriculture Department and Provincial Women's Affairs Department. The ToT included fourteen main topics, e.g. group management, cooperative development, business development, commune investment plan, advocacy, marketing, women and children rights, leadership and community development, project writing and monitoring and evaluation. The TOT was successfully implemented according to the evaluation.

176 SHGs in 124 Target villages and 31 communes were closely evaluated. Twenty five community professionals (CPs) were selected, including 15 female CPs. Seven CPs (4 F) are newly selected CPs and the rest have experience from IWEP I and IWEP II.

Data from group and individual interviews was collected for a baseline survey. Fifty Self Help Groups out of 168 SHGs (30%) and 217 SHG members (15% of members in selected 50 SHGs) were systematically interviewed. The data was analysed using the SPSS format. The data was used to prepare a baseline survey report.

All READA project staff and community professionals (CPs) were trained on Community Investment Planning (CIP) in close collaboration with Provincial Department of Planning Office from 7th to 9th May 2014. Twenty-seven trainees attended the training course including 9 CPs, 3 commune council members and 3 village development committee members. The five main steps of the CIP process were outlined and discussed including: 1) Identify the problems and needs of villagers; 2) Prioritize selected projects at commune council; 3) Organize the District Integration Planning Workshop; 4) Approve CIP Projects and 5) Participate in Monitoring and Evaluation.

Project staff and community professionals (CPs) has now also built-up capacity on legal rights, land rights, women and child rights as well as advocacy. Refresher training on project interventions was held to community professionals from 26 to 30 January 2015. Twenty two CPs attended in the training. The main objective of refresher training is to strengthen the capacity of CPs on advocacy, marketing, communication and facilitation skills, AC Book keeping and integration of CIP in CDP. The effectiveness of the CPs' service for groups was also discussed.

Seven new ACs held their founding general meeting as agricultural cooperatives in 2014 in all six target districts including Chikren (2); SotrNikom (1); PrasatBakong (1); BanteaySrei (1); Puok (1) and Angkor Thom (1).

- 89 potential members/stakeholders (71 females) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative KatreangBallaingiRaksmeySatrei. 56 members (45 female) bought 101 shares.
- 81 potential members/stakeholders (60 females) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative in in KhumkhnatSamakiRungreoung. 56 members (45 female) bought 100 shares.
- 95 potential members/stakeholders (91 female) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative in in SamrongSamakiSatreiRaksmey Rung Reoung. 81 members (69 female) bought 185 shares.
- 93 potential members/stakeholders (68 female) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative in in SpeanthnortMeancheySatreiSamaki. 108 members (87 female) bought 170 shares
- 85 potential members/stakeholders (56 female) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative in in KokhlokKramMeancheySatreiSamaki. 69 members (55 female) bought 94 shares
- Totally, 90 potential members/stakeholders (69 females) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative in TaniSamakiMeancheyRaksmeySatrei Angkor.
- 82 members (69 female) bought 92 shares. 68 potential members/stakeholders (42 females) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative in BrammuySvaychekRongreoung. 74 members (49 female) bought 130 shares.

The cost of each share was 12.5 US\$.

In the second year, three Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) - out of 4 - held their Annual General Assembly during the second quarter 2015 presenting and informing their members on progress, work plans, opportunities and challenges. The annual economic report was discussed and approved. Representatives from The Provincial Department of Agriculture, The District Governor's Office and Commune Councils were invited and they attended during the event. The cooperative Rolous Meanchey Satrei Raksmey Angkor, Prasat Bakong District decided to use 20% of the total profit to increase their AC capital, while 80 % of the profit was distributed to members according to their shares. A return equivalent to 3.62 \$ per share (12.5\$) was distributed. The cooperative comprise of 404 shares and 90 members during 2014 while the number of shares has increased to 503 and number of members increased to 97 members after the Annual Assembly.

The cooperative "Pramboun Neang Noun Chansar", Sotr Nikom, distributed a return of 2 \$ on each share. 108 members with 244 shares have increased to 253 shares in 2015. The AC in Chikreang District distributed a return of 3 \$ on each share. 103 members, with 192 shares, increased to 107 members with 223 shares. The progress of the AC in Puok is comparatively slow and it is facing the dissolution.

All seven new ACs have received certificates from Provincial Department of Agriculture and the official delivery ceremony was held for all ACs in April 2015.

Three ACs have received the competitive grant from then project - one on rice flour production, second on rice mill and rice flour and third on fertilizer trading and their business are in progress and profits are earned. Seven new ACs have been trained on business identifications and proposals were developed and submitted to ADDA/READA. All proposals applying for competitive grant are focusing on agricultural inputs supply such as fertilizer and pesticides trade. After evaluating by Project Panel, six ACs have received the competitive grant ranging from 3,500 to 4,000 US\$ as loan, that is equivalent to 50 to 60% of total budget to invest in their business. Now all the AC businesses show some progress.

To gain more members, 10 ACs committees and project staff have conducted meetings/campaigns with villagers in target areas. 725 people/villagers from 37SHGs in 37 villages participated. AC's concept, AC law, benefits of AC membership and results of their present AC were presented and trained. More SHG members and villagers have shown their interests and planned to register as AC members during AC annual Assembly.

113 SHGs (1213/1160F) participants were trained on market analysis and production planning in line with market demand by interactions of local collectors. SHGs members have adjusted their production

planning after these training sessions. 104 SHGs were trained on funding opportunities and credit schemes and DFs/CPs have assisted 30 SHGs to get loans for their group businesses.

138 courses in 105 villages and 130 SHGs have conducted Participatory Village Development Planning (PVDP) and 2057/1918F SHG members and villagers actively participated during analysis of problems and opportunities in their local communities (CIP) and 303 PVDP reports have been made outlining priorities and recommendations of rural poor to put into the commune development plan. 79 out of 303 proposals were supported including 21 types of projects such 22 roads (51367 m) 49 ring wells, 6 canals (8400m), 3 ponds, 203 giant jars, 683 toilets, 100 filter tanks, 1 water gate and 14 awareness events on domestic violence, 3 migrations 10 cleaning Campaigns, 10 health and agriculture input supply that support by commune and another NGOs.

ADDA/READA have provided training on human rights, legal rights and advocacy to the villagers and SHGs in close collaboration with Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC). Training sessions are planned and implemented to improve knowledge and capacity of poor villagers regarding their rights and opportunities to have an impact on local planning processes and decision-making – in other words to influence by pushing/lobbyism/advocacy. 169 SHG's members and villagers from 121 villages were trained on human rights and how to influence at local level. 5,877 villagers attended these training sessions, including 4,624 women, 69 commune chiefs and 101 key persons (Chief Village, Commune Council Development Committees). Commune Councils have attended relevant meetings in 32 SHGs. Participants have shown their interests and they have intensified dialogs and are increasingly influencing local authorities and other relevant stakeholders especially on public services provided by local authorities. Their interaction with local authorities is recognized as a valuable channel to get assistance for problem solving.

169 SHG members and villagers from 121 villages were trained on advocacy in the second cycle of training that focus deeper on Economical Rights, Some Criminal Code Charters and Alternative Dispute Mechanisms. 5,741 people (4564 women) and 77 commune chiefs and 99 key persons (chief village, VDP) participated in the trainings. Commune councils conducted meetings in 115 SHGs.

8 commune forums were organized and representatives from 67 SHGs 156/122 participated and 214 issues were raised by SHGs to CCs to seek the solutions for issues such as price of public service, environment, pond digging at public land, land encroachment, problems in repaying the loan, hospital service, village security, etc. After the forum, commune council has intervned and some issues were included into CIP and some problems were solved directly, now there are 16 problems that have been solved/completed like land encroachment, pond digging on public land and the price of public service.

B. Administration and planning

Cooperative and Civil Society Development Project in Siem Reap Province, COCIS (2014-2016) – was approved by CISU in December 2013 and officially started 1st of January 2014. The cooperation agreements with READA and sub-supplier Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC) have been signed. Annual, quarterly and monthly work plans including working procedures have been elaborated; short and long term budget planning including monthly follow-up has been developed. Efficient planning and follow-up is in operation.

All full time staff of the COCIS project have been recruited and contracted in close collaboration between the implementing partner READA and ADDA. The staff includes 1 Project Coordinator, 2 Subject Matter Specialists and 6 District Facilitators.

Two cars and 10 motorbikes from IWEP II are used for project.

Office equipment and materials is ready for project implementation. 10 Laptop computers were bought for project staff.

Local partner NGOs are participating in the network where possible synergy and measures have been taken to avoid activity overlapping between different projects.

C. Outputs and results achieved

Output 1.1:

By 2016, 175 SHGs have built further their organisational capacity by transfer of know-how from best performing SHGs and Community Professionals (CPs) having experience on poor community development and SHG leadership

Summary of progress

176 SHGs in 124 Target villages and 31 communes were reviewed. Twenty five community professionals (CPs) have been selected, including 15 female CPs. Seven CPs (4 F) are newly selected while the remaining CPs have experience from IWEP I and IWEP II.

Project staff and 25 CPs were oriented on the project concept, strategy and methodology. 25 CPs and 4 staff from PDA and PDWA were successfully trained from March 24 to April 02, 2014 at the campus of the shared READA/ADDA office. Their knowledge and experiences increased by 16 %-points in average according to the results of pre-tests (63%) and post-tests (79%). 15 main subjects/topics were addressed in the training of Trainers (ToT). Main topics were; group management, development of agricultural cooperatives, business development, advocacy, marketing, book keeping, input procurement, commune investment planning (CIP), community development projects (CDP), monitoring and evaluation, legal rights, rights of women, children and land rights.

Strong SHG committees in well-functioning SHGs have started to share experiences or have been training some weak SHGs and this training will improve weak SHGs

17 Training courses on women leadership were provided to 17 SHGs in this quarter as well.

Indicator 1: Curriculum for organisational management training for the SHGs were developed before the training

Curriculum for the ToT was developed and upgraded based on experience gained during previous trainings related to IWEP and CISOM as well as COCIS project design. Training materials were developed including 15 main topics, lesson plans and hand out notes.

Indicator 2: By 2016 an M & E guideline have been developed and implemented within 175 SHGs assisted by the CP facilitators.

Relevance of output 1.1

This output is relevant to the target groups/SHGs needs and it is a starting point for COCIS project as well.

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are relevant to the output; however, indicators on training of the weak SHGs by strong SHG committees should be included.

Nr.	Output	Indicators (2)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	% achieved of target
1.1	By 2016, 175 SHGs have built further their organisational capacity by transfer of know-how	Curriculum for organisational management training for the	Curriculum for 15 subjects/topics	15 subjects/topics	100%

	from best performing SHGs and Community Professionals (CPs) having experience on poor community development and SHG leadership	SHGs have been developed before the training			
		By 2016 an M & E guideline have been developed and implemented within 175 SHGs assisted by the CP facilitators	1	-M&E guideline form -SHGs rating form	70%

Output 1.2:

By 2016, 125 SHGs and their members are able to analyse the market and adapt their production according to market demand and efficiently sell their produce to local markets and wholesale traders

Summary of progress

113 SHGs (1213/1160F) participants were trained on market analysis and production planning in line with market demand, interactions with local collectors, and pricing. SHGs members have adjusted their production planning after these training sessions.

Indicator 1: 50 % of the SHGs have prepared updated market analysis

20 SHGs were trained on marketing analysis and related issues in this quarter and up to now 113 SHGs were trained.

Indicator 2: At least 50 % of the production intended for the market is sold according to projections

This quarter, 21 SHGs have adjusted their planning productions according to market demand after training. And 111 SHGs have adjusted their planning productions according to market demand and 50 SHGs sold their production to the market. (Impact survey will be conducted in next quarter).

Indicator 3: Community professionals have facilitated contracts for 20 % of the SHGs with buyers.

CPs are more actively participating in marketing facilitation activities and they are also recognized by SHGs and AC members in their communities. They have facilitated 50 SHGs and 10 ACs made agreements for vegetable production and pricing.

Assumption 1: There is a continuous market need for the products

The demand of vegetable is very high due number of tourists visiting Angkor Wat temple. The production of vegetable in Siem Reap is much lower than the real demand so the assumption is still valid.

Relevance of output 1.2

This output is relevant to the target groups/SHGs members and reflects one of the critical success factors of the project because linking vegetable production to market has a direct impact on livelihood improvement of the poor beneficiaries.

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are relevant to the output; however, number of the farmers need to become further specified

Nr.	Output	Indicators (3)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	% achieved of target
1.2	By 2016, 125 SHGs and their members are able to	50 % of the SHGs have prepared	62	113	183 %

	analyse the market and adapt their production according to market demand and efficiently sell their produce to local markets and wholesale traders	updated market analysis			
		At least 50 % of the production intended for the market is sold according to projections	31	111	358% To be evaluated after cropping cycles
		CPs have facilitated contracts for 20 % of the SHGs with buyers	35	50 (7 SHGs with conservation agriculture)	142%

Output 1.3:

End 2016, 175 SHGs and their members were trained so they are able to introduce and improve micro business activities

Summary of progress:

98 training courses (1,143/1072F) on basics of micro business planning and execution of plans have been provided. All trained SHGs/members have developed plans that are adapted to the market needs. Now 98 SHGs have updated business plans and are executing the plans.

Indicator 1: Business plans are initialized and in progress latest 6 months after the training

READA staff and CPs have started business development training. DFs have facilitated the development of business plan within SHGs during the training. 98 business plans are initialized and in progress.

Indicator 2: By end 2016,125 out of 175 SHGs have updated business plans adapted to market needs

READA staff and CPs facilitate market analysis within SHGs. DFs and CPs help SHGs update their business plan in order to adapt to the market needs. And up to date 98 SHGs have updated their business plans.

Indicator 3: By end 2016,110 out of 175 SHGs have established or improved micro business activities 77 SHGs have improved micro business activities and increased profit as well.

Assumption 1: Rainfall variability and flooding will not increase over the life of the action and beyond.

From the starting of project, it seems the rainfall is similar to last year but flooding occasionally occurs within the project area.

Relevance of output 1.3

This output is very relevant to needs of SHGs members and would increase family income.

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are very relevant to mentioned output.

Nr.	Output	Indicators (3)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	% achieved of target
1.3	End 2016, 175 SHGs and their members have received training that	Business plans are initialized and in progress latest 6	175	98	56%

	enable them to introduce or improve micro business activities	months after the training			
		By end 2016, 125 out of 175 SHGs have updated business plans adapted to market needs	125	98	78 %
		By end 2016, 110 out of 175 SHGs have established or improved micro business activities	110	77	70%

Output 1.4:

By 2016, 175 SHGs are aware of borrowing opportunities incl. production loans from either AC managed funding and/or other local credit agencies

Summary of progress:

READA staff and CPs have trained 104 SHGs on funding opportunities and credit schemes. After the training, CPs have also discussed opportunities and limitations of the loans and credits within 38 SHGs. Training on extended saving and credit schemes were conducted to 159 SHGs. DFs/CPs have assisted 30 SHGs to get loans for their group businesses. DFs and CPs have assisted 159 SHGs on management of saving/credit schemes including procedures on approval of loans.

Indicator 1: By 2016, 20 % of the 175 SHGs have been granted a loan for increased production.

30 SHGs have gotten loans from MFI including 1 SHGs in this quarter. The average amount of loan is 1,000\$/SHG.

Indicator 2: By 2016, 15 % of the 175 SHGs is increasing their production due to investments made from loans.

5 SHGs have received loans from MFI to invest in vegetable, livestock production and small business.

Relevance of output 1.4

This output is very relevant to the progress of the project implementation and SHG well-functioning and performance.

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are very relevant to mentioned output.

Nr.	Output	Indicators (2)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	% achieved of target
	By 2016, 175 SHGs are aware of borrowing opportunities incl. production loans from either AC managed	By 2016, 20 % of the 175 SHGs have been granted a loan for increased production	35 SHGs	30 SHGs	85 %

	funding and/or other local credit agencies	By 2016, 15 % of the 175 SHGs is increasing their production due to investments made from loans.	26 SHGs	5 SHGs	19%
--	--	--	---------	--------	-----

Output 1.5:

End 2016, 60 villages have improved their local community with a Community Development Project (CDP) responding to the needs of villagers

Summary of progress:

To develop a community development project, the problems and opportunities in the communities need to be identified and prioritized according to the needs of SHG members and other fellow villagers. The 1st cycle of CIP was conducted in 31 Villages/SHGs and 2nd cycle of CIP has been conducted in 29 villages/SHGs and 371 proposals integrated into CIP. And up to date, there were 81villages/115 SHGs. Based on the findings and recommendations from the assessment it is planned to further develop appropriate CDPs.

READA staffs have conducted training on the development of CDP in 65 SHGs (743/699F). 20 SHG has developed a project of construction of 25 ring wells, 1 community hall, 1 pond and 4 rice banks. The project will benefit 523 families or 2,013 people.

Indicator 1: Action plans have been developed by the SHGs incl. preparation, implementation and maintenance of a Community Development Project

65 SHGs were trained on community development and 21 SHGs have prepared and implemented a community development project for ring wells and rice banks.10,745 \$ was allocated including a contribution of 6,010\$ by private donations and 4,735\$ by communities. SHG members benefitting from the ring wells and rice banks contributed their labour resources to construct the ring well and rice bank. More CDP projects will be implemented in this quarterly and will be complete in next quarterly.

Indicator 2: 60 CDPs have been implemented in 60 villages by SHGs and fellow villagers involving at least a total of 80 households in the communities.

20 SHG has developed a small community development projects and 523 families or benefiting from this. In average, 26 families are benefiting from a ring well project.

Indicator 3: 60 % of the villagers in 60 villages benefit directly from a CDP

Only about 2,013 people have been directly benefiting from these projects.

Indicator 4: 60 % of non-directly beneficiaries expresses satisfaction about the CDP

A small survey will be conducted in next quarter.

Indicator 5: 100 of the 175 SHGs that received management training have approached the commune council (CC) with plans for a new small-scale community development project.

All 65 SHGs have prepared their proposals and submitted them to the CC and most of them have been included in CIP.

Relevance of output 1.5

It is important and relevant to build capacity on the community development project and specific activities of COCIS project to project beneficiaries.

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are very relevant to output mentioned in the LFA

Nr.	Output	Indicators (5)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	%achieved of target
1.5	End 2016, 60 villages have improved their local community with a Community Development Project (CDP) responding to the need of villagers	Action plans have been developed by the SHGs incl. preparation, implementation and maintenance of a Community Development Project	60 SHGs	65 SHGs has been training CDP and 20 CDP has been developed.	108%
		60 CDPs have been implemented in 60 villages by SHGs and fellow villagers involving at least a total of 80 households in the communities	60 SHSs	- 20 CDP has been implemented in target and -523 families has been to involving	33%
		60 % of the villagers in 60 villages benefit directly from a CDP	60 *60*5	2013 villagers	10%
		60 % of non-directly beneficiaries express satisfaction about the CDP		Small survey	
		100 of the 175 SHGs that received management training have approached the commune council (CC) with plans for a new small-scale community development project	100 SHGs	65 SHGs have been training CDP and prepared proposal to CC and up to date have 20 Villages that received supported 20 proposal by commune council	65 %

Output 2.1:

By 2016, 175 SHGs have strengthened their knowledge about Agricultural Cooperatives; their organisation and the operation of aggregated group activities; including internal rules and regulations

Summary of progress:

All 175 SHGs are aware of the agricultural co-operative concept, benefits and the process to form AC through the information disseminating by project staff and CPs in target areas.

READA-ADDA have worked with PDA to provide training on agricultural cooperative law and Royal Decree to 90 SHGs and other villagers who are interested in AC formation. Eight hundred and fifty (850) SHG members (678 females) were trained on Agricultural Cooperative Law.

In this quarter, 10 ACs committees and project staff have conducted meetings/campaigns with villagers in target areas. 725 people/villagers from 37SHGs in 37 villages participated. AC's concept, AC law, benefits of AC membership and results of their present AC were presented and trained. More SHG members and villagers have shown their interests and planned to register as AC members during AC annual Assembly.

Indicator 1: 175 SHGs are aware of the opportunities and limitations within the Cooperative Law and Royal Decree.

Project staff and CPs have disseminated the opportunities and benefits of AC establishment to all 175 SHGs.

Indicator 2: 175 SHGs are aware of the standard procedures on how to address the authorities. Only 90 SHGs were aware of the standard procedures on how to address the authorities after they have participated in the training on Agricultural Co-operative Law.

Relevance of output 2.1.

This output is very relevant to SHG members and other villagers and it is a new idea for farmers who wish to get their inputs at lower price and sell their produces at a higher price. It is also a bargaining mechanism for them towards other stakeholders.

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are very relevant to mentioned output.

Nr.	Output	Indicators (2)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	%achieved of target
2.1	By 2016, 175 SHGs have strengthened their knowledge about Agricultural Cooperatives; their organisation and the operation of aggregated group activities; including internal rules and regulations	175 SHGs are aware of the opportunities and limitations within the Cooperative Law and Royal Decree	175 SHGs	175 SHGs	100%
		175 SHGs are aware of the standard procedures on how to address the authorities	175 SHGs	90 SHGs	51%

Output 2.2:

By 2016, 4 existing and 6 new ACs are operating according to the Royal Decree for Cooperatives in Cambodia

Summary of progress:

7 new ACs were trained on Royal Decree, how to organize the First Founding General Assembly, and now DFs and board directors of ACs have prepared documents to register with Department of Agriculture,

Ministry of Agriculture. And up to now, all seven new ACs have received certificate from Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA).

86 AC committee members have improved significantly especially on administration, management, financial and business management.

Indicator 1: By 2016, project staff has assisted 6 new ACs to become certified under the Royal Decree. All seven new ACs have received certificate from Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA).

Relevance of output

This output is very relevant to the project intervention that intends ACs follow to AC law and we work closely with relevant department especially PDA.

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are very relevant to mentioned output

Nr.	Output	Indicators (3)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	% achieved of target
2.2.	By 2016, 4 existing and 6 new ACs are operating according to the Royal Decree for Cooperatives in Cambodia	By 2016, project staff have assisted 6 new ACs to become certified under the Royal Decree	6 ACs	7 AC	116 %

Output 2.3:

End 2016, Committee members from 10 Agricultural Cooperatives was trained in strategic methods for active member involvement.

Summary of progress:

READA staffs always build capacity to committee members and AC members about vision, mission and objectives of ACs. 86 committee members trained on organisation of annual meeting of AC, financial management, good governance and business development. Encouragement of AC members to use and support the services of AC business is the centre of AC's success in their business. How to become an active member of AC and the benefit from this has been addressed.

In this quarter ACs committee have been prepared with 725 villagers and AC members to presentation all activities and result to fine the new AC members.

Indicator 1: By 2016, COCIS partners have developed a guideline for strategic methods for active AC member involvement

Indicator 2: ACs have involved members in designing a communication strategy for future relations between ACs and its members.

Relevance of output 2.3:

This output is very relevant to ACs Committee members it is the new idea and strategy for ACs Committee members who want all AC members to be active, and It is also a bargaining mechanism for them with other stakeholders.

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are very relevant to mentioned output

Nr.	Output	Indicators (3)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	% achieved of target
-----	--------	----------------	------------------------	----------------------	----------------------

2.3	End 2016, Committee members from 10 Agricultural Cooperatives have been trained in strategic methods for active member involvement	By 2016, COCIS partners have developed a guideline for strategic methods for active AC member involvement		Project Evaluation	
		ACs have involved members in designing a communication strategy for future relations between ACs and its members		Project Evaluation	

Output 2.4:

End 2016, 8 ACs or farmers associations are operating viable cooperative businesses providing cheaper inputs and/or adding value to the produce delivered by farmer - increasing income of their members at least 5 %

Summary of progress:

3 ACs have held Annual General Assembly and the work plan on business plan has developed that adapts to market needs and member's need . 7 new ACs have also held first founding general assembly. 7 ACs have been established. Total 11 ACs with 850 members (678 females) and 1,856 shares. Each share costs 12.5 US\$. Their main business plans are fertilizer trading, credit facilitation, rice seed production, rice flour, rice milling and rice trading. [10 ACs have received competitive grants to invest in their businesses with significant progresses. The Annual Assembly will be organized in January of 2016.](#)

Indicator 1: End 2016, 8 out of 10 ACs are able to evaluate the market and they have adjusted their Business plan(s) according to member needs and market opportunities

[10 existing ACs out of 11 ACs have developed business plans adapting to the market needs and member's needs.](#)

Indicator 2: A profit is earned on cooperative business activities; farmers are buying at lower price or selling their produce at better prices.

[There is an indication that AC members are increasing to use their AC service such as fertilizer buying and others. 3 existing AC's are operating their service smoothly in the 3rd year after formation.](#)

Indicator 3: End 2016, 1000 HH have better selling prices, credit facilities and/or cheaper farm input prices related to vegetables, cash crops, rice and small livestock

[Eight hundred and fifty AC members are getting better service and cheaper input The price of fertilizer and other inputs for AC members is lower compared to the market price. Furthermore, low interest from ACs credit facility helps AC members to get loan to expand their individual micro business and agricultural production.](#)

Relevance of output 2.4

This output is very relevant to the project intervention that intends to maximize the benefits of AC members as well as whole communities for their learning as well.

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are relevant to the output; however, number of the farmers need to be further specified

Nr.	Output	Indicators (3)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	% achieved
-----	--------	----------------	------------------------	----------------------	------------

					of target
2.4	End 2016, 8 ACs or farmers associations are operating viable cooperative businesses providing cheaper inputs and/or adding value to the produce delivered by farmer - increasing income of their members at least 5 %	End 2016, 8 out of 10 ACs are able to evaluate the market and they have adjusted their Business plan(s) according to member needs and market opportunities.	8 AC	10 AC	125 %
		A profit is earned on cooperative business activities; farmers are buying at lower price or selling their produce at better prices.	10	10	100%
		End 2016, 1000 HH have better selling prices, credit facilities and/or cheaper farm input prices related to vegetables, cash crops, rice and small livestock	1000 HH	850	85%

Output 3.1:

End 2016, READA have assisted 150 out of 175 SHGs and 1,500 other villagers in their analysis of problems and opportunities within 80 villages.

Summary of progress:

130 SHGs covering 105 villages conducted Participatory Village Development Planning (PVDP) during 2015. 2057 (1918F) SHG's members and villagers actively participated during analysis of problems and opportunities in their local communities (CIP). 303 PVDP reports outlining priorities and recommendations of rural poor were integrated into the commune development plan. 79 out of 303 proposals have been supported, e.g. 21 different types of projects. 22 roads (51.367 m), 49 ring wells, 6 canals (8.400m), 3 ponds, 203 giant jars, 683 toilets, 100 filter tanks, 1 water gate and awareness raising/technical training sessions were conducted according to priorities. That is 14 awareness sessions on domestic violence, 3 on pros and cons of migration, 10 cleaning campaigns, and 10 technical training sessions on health and agricultural input supply.

Indicator 1: End 2016; district facilitators (DF) have conducted Participatory Village Development Planning (PVDP) for 80 villages

READA staffs have conducted Participatory Village Development Planning (PVDP) in 105 villages

Indicator 2: End 2016, at least 1500 SHG members and 1500 other villagers actively participated during analysis of problems and opportunities in their local communities

2,624 farmers from 130 SHGs and 576/475F were trained on Participatory Village Development Planning (PVDP). 141 prioritized needs were identified

Indicator 3: End 2016, 80 PVDP reports have been made outlining priorities and recommendations of rural poor.

27PVDP reports were made outlining priorities and recommendations of rural poor to put into the commune development plan.

Relevance of output 3.1

This output is very relevant to the local partner, and PDP needs that contribute to project outcome- capacity building of final beneficiaries in community.

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are relevant to the output; however, the specific number of line department officers has been detailed.

Nr.	Output	Indicators (3)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	% achieved of target
3.1	End 2016, READA have assisted 150 out of 175 SHGs and 1.500 other villagers in their analysis of problems and opportunities within 80 villages	End 2016; district facilitators(DF) have conducted Participatory Village Development Planning (PVDP) for 80 villages	80 village	105 Villages	131%
		End 2016, at least 1500 SHG members and 1500 other villagers actively participated during analysis of problems and opportunities in their local communities	1500 SHG members 1500 Villagers	-2624/2028F SHG members -576/475F Villagers	-175% -38%
		End 2016, 80 PVDP reports have been made outlining priorities and recommendations of rural poor	80 PVDP	114PVDP	143%

Output 3.2

End 2016, 10 ACs and 175 SHGs have strengthened their knowledge on advocacy, which is used in their direct dialog with local authorities addressing the needs of poor, rural people

Summary of progress:

Advocacy road map has been developed and introduced to project staff and project beneficiaries. It illustrates clearly all 4 steps including a). Build structure and alliance to make the powerful voice, b). Build capacity on advocacy, c). Raise issues and the need to be heard, d). Follow up results and reflection.

In First cycle of training, 169 SHG's members and villagers from 121 villages were trained on advocacy on legal rights, child and women rights, advocacy, and land rights. There were 5,877 people included (4,624 women) and 69 commune chiefs and 101 key persons (chief village, VDP,) participated in the training.

Second cycle of training, 169 SHG's members and villagers from 121 villages were trained advocacy on Economical Rights, Some criminal code charters, Alternative Dispute Mechanism. There were 5741 peoples included 4564 women and 77 commune chiefs and 99 key persons (chief village, VDP,) participated in the training. Commune councils have visited relevant meetings in 115 SHGs.

Indicator 1: End 2016, 6 ACs and 150 SHGs are able to use and use appropriate advocacy techniques.

After participating in advocacy training and CIP training, SHG members showed their interests and commitment to apply what they have learnt in their community. 3,009 peoples received registration certificate of birth, 520 certificates of marriage, 150 certificate of died, and conflicts resolution less 25% compared to last year.

Indicator 2: 85 % of the trained ACs, READA and ADDA staff express satisfaction with and relevance of the training and express that they have gained new knowledge.

100% of READA and ADDA staffs and CPs have expressed their satisfaction on legal rights, land rights and women and children rights trainings provided by LAC and they have trained to final beneficiaries in their respectively areas.

Indicator 3: Local authorities have visited 80 SHGs, relevant meetings and trainings

Commune councils have visited relevant meetings in 15 SHGs and they also have fully participated in the trainings on legal rights and advocacy by LAC as well.

Indicator 4: Project activities have been published and promoted in 5 local media, e.g. newspapers, television and radio in the Siem Reap province.

Relevance of output 3.2

This output is very relevant to the project evaluation

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are very relevant to mentioned output.

Nr.	Output	Indicators (4)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	% achieved of target
3.2	End 2016, 10 ACs and 175 SHGs have strengthened their knowledge on advocacy which is utilised in their direct dialog with the local authorities addressing the needs of poor, rural people	End 2016, 6 ACs and 150 SHGs are able to use and use appropriate advocacy techniques	- 6 AC - 150 SHGs	- 10 AC -169 SHGs in 1 st cycle. - 169 SHGs in 2 nd cycle	166% 112 % 112 %
		85 % of the trained AC, READA and ADDA staff express satisfaction and relevance of the training and express that they have gained new knowledge	- 13 project staff trained - 850 AC members	- 13 staff showed their satisfaction	100%
		Local authorities have visited 80 SHGs, relevant meetings and trainings	80 SHGs	74 SHGs	92%
		Project activities have been published and promoted in 5 local media, e.g. newspapers, television and radio in the Siem Reap province.	5 local media	1 local media on August and November 2014 LAC have arranged public radio talk show about land right	40%

				and dispute resolution. And developed success story to posted on web side	
--	--	--	--	---	--

Output 3.3

By end 2016, suggestions and priorities of rural poor regarding the Village, Commune and District Investment Planning have efficiently been communicated to local authorities by the ACs, READA and 110 out of 175 SHGs in Siem Reap.

Summary of progress:

READA staff has trained the development of CDP and CIP in 130 SHGs. 20 SHG has developed a project on a ring well construction. Achievement 18 %

[This quarter 1 commune forums were formed.](#)

8 commune forums were organised with a representative participation of 156 (122 F) elected members from 67 SHGs. 214 issues were raised by SHGs representatives seeking assistance from Commune Councils on issues such as: price of public services, environmental concern, pond digging on public land, land encroachment, loan problems, hospital service, village security, etc. Some issues were solved during – or shortly after - the forums other issues were integrated into Commune Investment Planning. 16 issues/problems have been solved, e.g. land encroachment, ponds digging on public land, price of public services.

Indicator 1: End 2016, at least 110 SHGs have involved fellow villagers and developed suggestions on future priorities for community development projects based on CDPs and PVDPs.

2,624 farmers formed 130 SHGs. 576 villagers were trained on the planning process. The problems/needs of the communities were identified in the villages.

Indicator 2: By end 2016, these suggestions have been integrated into Community Integrated Plans and supported by relevant institutions and NGOs through District Integration Planning Workshop (DIPW).

Rural poor from 105 villages outlined 404 priorities that were suggested during Commune Investment Planning (CIP). 303 PVDP reports outlining priorities and recommendations of rural poor were integrated into the commune development plan. 79 out of 303 proposals have been supported, e.g. 21 different types of projects. 22 roads (51.367 m), 49 ring wells, 6 canals (8.400m), 3 ponds, 203 giant jars, 683 toilets, 100 filter tanks, 1 water gate and awareness raising/technical training sessions were conducted according to priorities. That is 14 awareness sessions on domestic violence, 3 on pros and cons of migration, 10 cleaning campaigns, and 10 technical training sessions on health and agricultural input supply.

Indicator 3: Needs of poor people are recognized in the village and commune plans. Plans are integrated into the district, provincial and national plans at a later stage.

Local authorities including village chief and representative from commune council participated in training of farmers on the process of commune investment planning. Prioritised needs of the poor are recognized.

Indicator 4: Local authorities are aware of the suggestions and priorities developed by the SHGs.

130 SHGs were trained on planning process in their SHGs and preliminary suggestions and problems/needs were identified in the earlier stage. SHG members or representatives participated during the CIP development process. Priorities were presented and discussed with relevant stakeholders especially local authorities.

Relevance of output 3.3

It is important and relevant to build capacity on the community development project and specific activities of COCIS project to project beneficiaries.

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are very relevant to mentioned output.

Nr.	Output	Indicators (2)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	% achieved of target
3.3.	End 2016, suggestions and priorities of rural poor regarding the Village, Commune and District Investment Planning have efficiently been communicated to local authorities by the ACs, READA and 110 out of 175 SHGs in Siem Reap	End 2016, at least 110 SHGs have involved fellow villagers and developed suggestions on future priorities for community development projects based on CDPs and PVDPs.	110	130	118%
		By end 2016, these suggestions have been integrated into Community Integrated Plans and supported by relevant institutions and NGOs through District Integration Planning Workshop (DIPW).	175	67	38%
		Needs of poor people are recognized in the village and commune plans. Plans that are integrated into the district, provincial and national plans at a later stage.	175 *2	141	40%
		Local authorities are aware of the suggestions and priorities developed by the SHGs.	175	130	74%

Output 3.4

By end 2016, the positive outcome from SHG, ACs and NGO involvement in the planning process, at village and commune level, has been communicated to a wider range of civil society organisations

Summary of progress:

The positive outcome from SHGs, ACs and NGO involvement in the planning process at village and commune level has been communicated wider through NGOs network in Siem Reap, target areas of ADDA and READA in Oddar Meanchey Province and to ADDA's partners especially group business of SHG, AC business management and advocacy as well.

Indicator 1: Relevant stakeholders have received information of the results of SHG and NGO involvement in the planning process

The positive outcome from SHGs and ACs has been disseminated to NGOs acting in Siem Reap through NGOs network in bi-monthly meeting.

Indicator 2: By end 2016, READA has passed on their advocacy knowledge to external NGOs operating in Siem Reap

Lessons learnt have been disseminated through 10 visits of local NGOs and INGOs in target areas. 9 success stories were developed and disseminated.

Relevance of output 3.4

It is important and relevant to build capacity of the SHG, ACs and NGOs

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are very relevant to mentioned output.

Nr.	Output	Indicators (2)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	% achieved of target
3.4.	End 2016, the positive outcome from SHG, ACs and NGO involvement in the planning process at village and commune level has been communicated to a wider range of civil society organisations	Relevant stakeholders have received information of the results of SHG and NGO involvement in the planning process		Project impact	
		End 2016, the READA has passed on their advocacy knowledge to external NGOs operating in Siem Reap		Project impact	

Output 3.5:

By 2016, READA have improved capacity on advocacy, communication, institutional management and specific technical issues according to training needs assessment

Summary of progress:

9 READA core project staff have been intensively trained on the overall project concept, strategy and methodology consisting of 15 topics emphasising advocacy techniques, legal rights, communication skills, group management, marketing, micro business development, and how to strengthen agricultural cooperatives.

Indicator 1: End 2016, READA have improved standards and performance on efficient advocacy, monitoring and evaluation, communication, proposal and case study writing, institutional management, IT design and Publisher

READA staffs have started to apply the project concepts and activities to project beneficiaries.

Indicator 2: 85 % of the trained NGO staff express satisfaction and relevance of the training and express that they have gained new knowledge.

9 READA staff project staff participated in a ToT session, expressed satisfaction about relevance of the knowledge gained on organisational management, business development, marketing, advocacy and legal rights.

Relevance of output 3.5

This output is very relevant to the partner NGOs' needs that contributes to project outcome- capacity building of final beneficiaries in community.

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are very relevant to mentioned output.

Nr.	Output	Indicators (2)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	% achieved of target
3.5	By 2016, READA have improved capacity on advocacy, communication, institutional management and specific technical issues according to training needs assessment	• End 2016, READA have improved standards and performance on efficient advocacy, monitoring and evaluation, communication, proposal and case study writing, institutional management, IT design and Publisher	9 staff	9 staff	100%
		85 % of the trained NGO staff express satisfaction and relevance of the training and express that they have gained new knowledge	9	9	100%

Output 3.6:

By end 2016, staffs from the Provincial Department of Woman's Affairs and Provincial Department of Agriculture acknowledges the project concepts and they apply major elements of the SHG and/or agricultural cooperative approach outside the project target areas.

Summary of progress:

A total number of four staff from PDA (2) and PDWA (2) was trained during ToT on 15 topics covering business development and marketing, organizational management to advocacy and legal rights. Based on the pre and post-tests they gained significant knowledge and experiences from the ToT. They are committed to apply what they have learnt within their specific target areas.

Indicator 1: Staff from PDA and PDWA participate ToT and refresher trainings

4 staffs of PDA and PDWA were trained on the overall project concept and they participated during all capacity strengthening on business development, advocacy, marketing, group management, book keeping, procurement, CIP/CDP, and Agricultural Cooperatives.

Indicator 2: Major elements of the COCIS concept are used by PDA or PDWA during training of poor people in Siem Reap.

Two district agriculture officers - one from BanteaySrey and one from SotrNikom District - plus two district women affairs officers – one from SotrNikom and another from Puok District – express that they feel committed to provide training on relevant topics to poor people in their target areas.

Assumption 1: Provincial and local officials take ownership and facilitate widespread use of major concept elements.

Government institutions are paying more attention to the needs of rural people and voice of poor people after the national election in Cambodia in July 2013. Consequently, services from governmental institutions are expected to improve and budget may increase slightly. This favours use of a multiplying effects of the COCIS methodologies by government officials within their geographical areas of operation.

Relevance of output 3.6

PDA staffs and PDWA staffs are the key persons having the potential to spread major COCIS interventions and train CPs on Business development, Advocacy, Marketing, Group Management, Book keeping, Procurement, CIP/CDP, AC.

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are relevant to the output; however, the specific number of line department officers has been detailed.

Nr.	Output	Indicators (2)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	% achieved of target
3.6	End 2016, Staff from the Provincial Department of Woman Affairs and Provincial Department of Agriculture acknowledges the project concept and they apply major elements of the SHG and/or agricultural cooperative approach outside the project target areas.	Staff from PDA and PDWA participated during refresher trainings	2 PDAs 2 PDWAs	2 2	100%
		Major elements of the COCIS concept are used by PDA or PDWA during training of poor people in Siem Reap.		The major elements are applying by PDA especially on AC business operation.	

Output 3.7

By the end of 2016, 17.500 poor farmers in Siem Reap have improved their knowledge on land rights, child- and women rights, including all stages of the judicial process.

Summary of progress:

Based on collaboration between ADDA/READA and LAC, the trainings on legal rights, child and women rights, advocacy and land rights have been conducted to 169 SHG's members and villagers in 121 villages

Indicator 1: 175 SHGs, 60 village and commune chiefs have been trained on child and women rights, e.g. protecting women from rape and domestic violence, and the rights of women and children during all stages of the judicial process.

169 SHG's members and villagers from 121 villages have been trained on advocacy. 11,618 people (9,188 F) and 181 commune chiefs participated during the training. Commune councils have visited relevant meetings in 115 SHGs.

Indicator 2: 175 SHGs have discussed legal rights/land rights within their local communities involving at least 100 individuals.

SHG and AC members have increasingly participated in district and commune forums organized by local authorities. Their concerns have been raised and responses received from relevant stakeholders.

Target groups are aware on conflict resolutions and active in raising their issues to find solutions.

Relevance of output 3.7

This output is very relevant to project intervention and project beneficiaries

Relevance of indicators

Indicators are relevant to the output; however, the specific number of line department officers has been detailed.

Nr.	Output	Indicators (2)	Total target for COCIS	Accumulated achieved	% achieved of target
3.7	By the end of 2016, 17.500 poor farmers in Siem Reap have improved their knowledge on land rights, child and women rights, including all stages of the judicial process	175 SHGs, 60 village and commune chiefs have been trained in the topics of child and women rights, e.g. protecting women from rape and domestic violence, and the rights of women and children during all stages of the judicial process.	175SHGs 60 village 30 Commune chiefs (CC)	- 169 SHGs - 121 villages - 181 CC	97% 201% 603%
		175 SHGs have discussed legal rights/land rights within their local communities involving at least 100 people	175 SHGs	169 SHGs	97%

D. Adjustments of the intervention in response to the advice from the Assessment Committee.

Advice:

Specific follow-up on the capacity and the need of the SHGs, the cooperatives or others to pay for services from the CPs and the DFs after the end of the project.

Aim and actions planned

Users of CPs e.g. SHGs and Agricultural Cooperatives will be encouraged to compensate CPs for their time spent on services rendered to their customers. Users and service providers should be aware that a fee is to be expected, when qualified CP services is creating value for the users in term of livelihood improvement and/or additional profits from their individual or joint business activities. Consciousness related to value and costs of relevant services will be highlighted during implementation of the COCIS project.

CPs will be deeply involved in SHG activities, community development projects and most of them will become members of agriculture cooperatives' or even elected members of the AC Board of Directors. In general, CPs would improve value adding to their own agricultural production, and/or be able to charge a

fee for their services rendered to SHGs and aggregated structures e.g. Farmers Associations, Agricultural Cooperatives etc.

E. Monitoring and learning

How has important learning been gathered, systematised and shared?

Staff and core stakeholder's meet regularly –weekly and monthly. Meetings are important to discuss plans, progress, and challenges, share experience and give timely advice on adjustments of project implementation.

How will it be used in the future by the Danish partner, the South partners and in the partnership?

F. Partnership

Give a specific account of how the intervention has contributed to strengthening the partners and your partnership.

Improved management planning and budgeting is in place and the inception workshop has strengthened the COCIS partnership. Partners - the PDA, PDWA, District Official and the Commune Councils are dedicated; it is agreed to build strong communication in compliance with the specific comments/advice to secure high quality of project implementation and impact.

G. Finance report / planning

Total budget during last quarter in Cambodia US \$		Total cumulated budget in Cambodia US \$	
Budget	Realised	Budget	Realised
55,605.00	47,659.00	418,410	298,937.00