


COOPERATIVE AND CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT IN SIEM REAP (COCIS)



**Steering Committee Meeting
Achievement up to date June 2016**

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1. OBJECTIVES

- ***Overall Development Objective***

Poor people in rural areas in Siem Reap have increased their livelihood because strong civil society organisations have developed in their local communities

- ***Immediate objective 1:***

By 2016, 175 SHGs are better organised with improved group and individual business activities and 100 SHGs are able to facilitate implementation of community development activities

- ***Immediate objective 2:***

By 2016, 10 Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) have built organisational and commercial capacity and they have at least 1.000 members

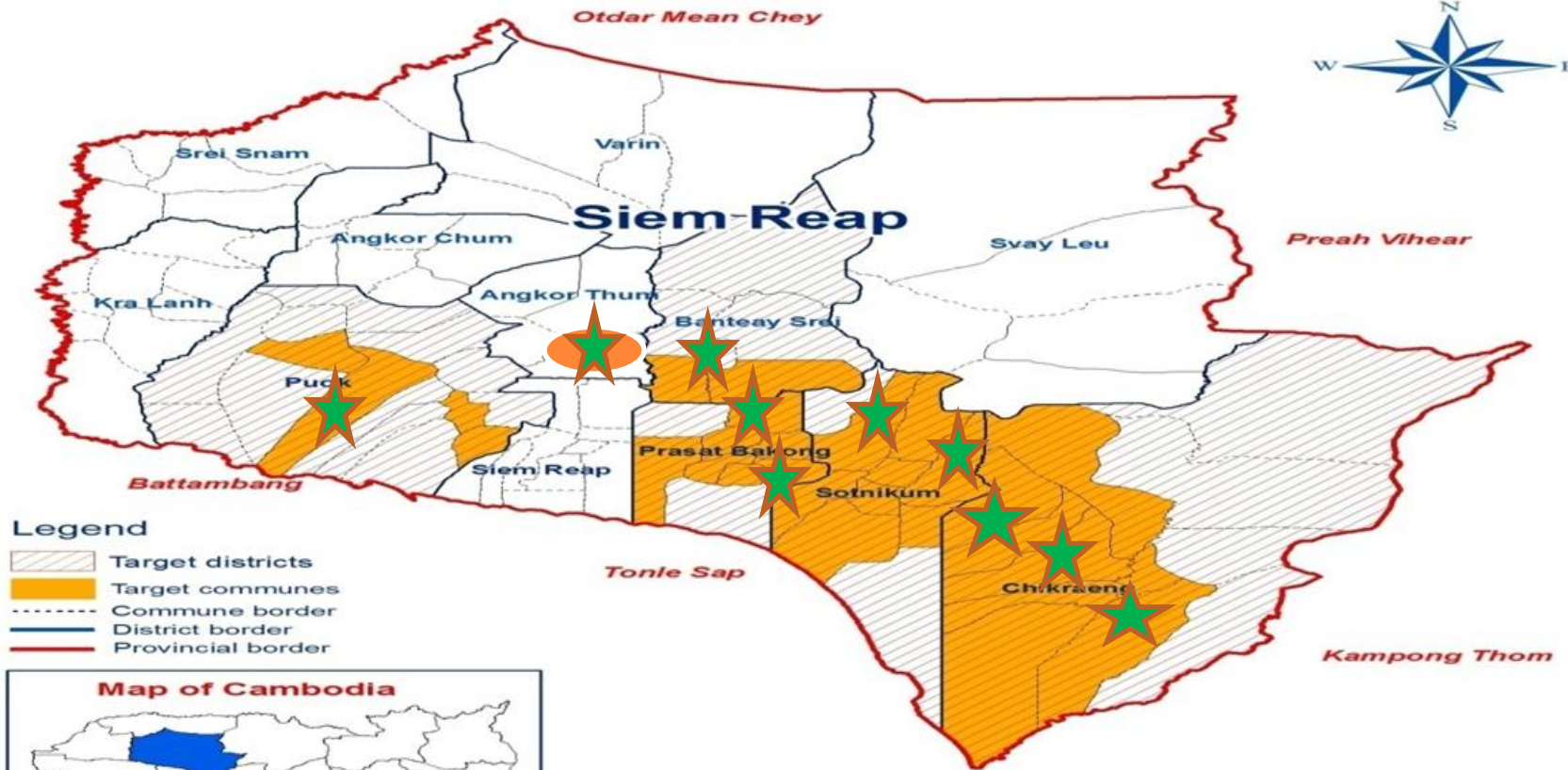
- ***Immediate objective 3:***

By 2016, 125 out of 175 SHGs, 6 out of 10 ACs and READA are increasingly influencing local and national decision making on rural development

2-TARGET AREA

Scale 1:737,105

Project Target Communes and Districts



0 5 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

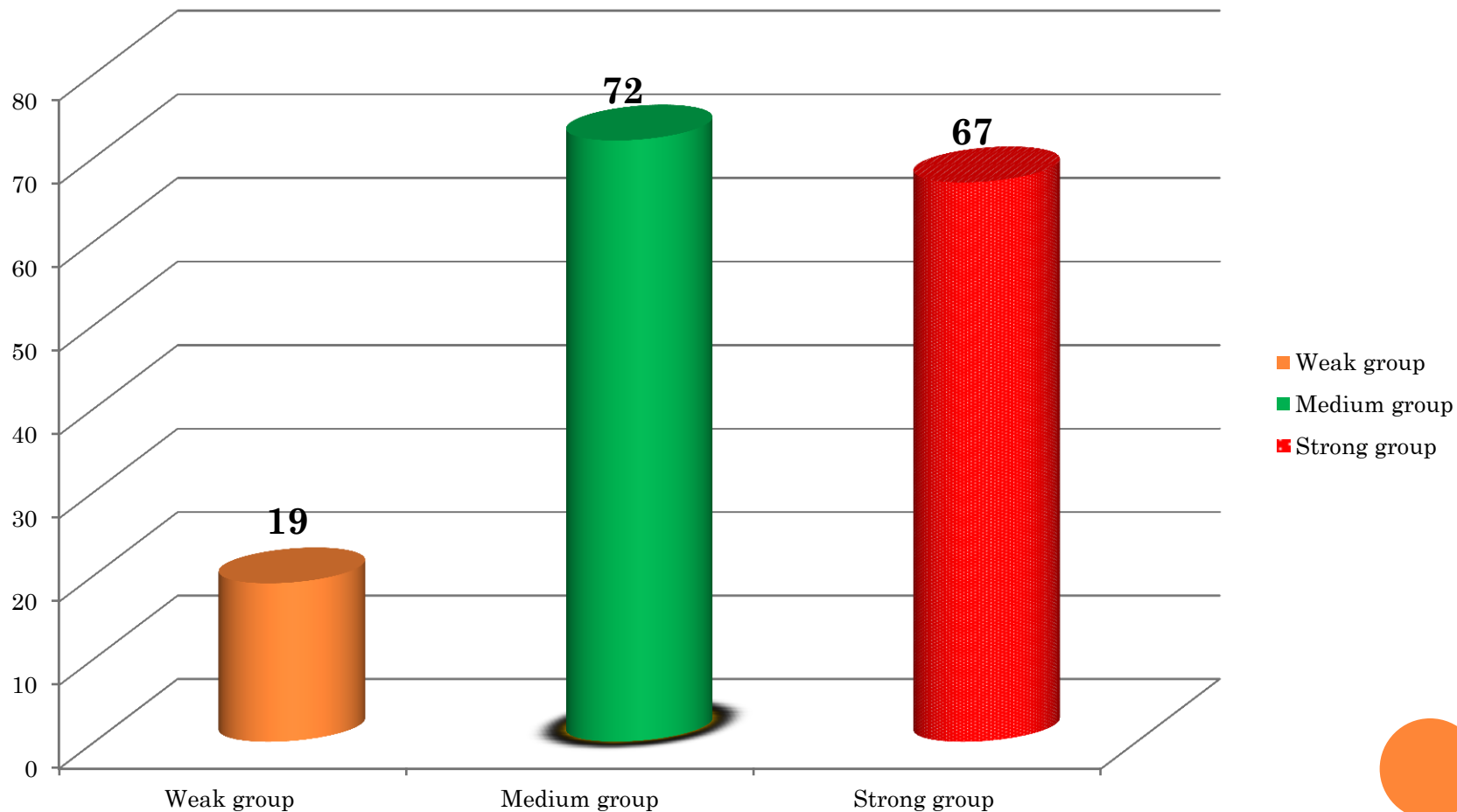
Output 1.1: Organizational capacity of all SHGs has further built.

- 158 SHGs strengthened and 34 weak SHGs trained by strong SHGs. SHG meeting improved and members increased. (only 1 SHG < 10 members).
- Capacity building of 26 CPs through ToT and refresher trainings.
- Updated and developed training materials on 12 topics
- Trained 98 SHGs (1167/1106) on leadership organizational management and their knowledge has been improved. The new experiences and lessons learnt from other SHG leaders have been shared and applied in their SHGs.

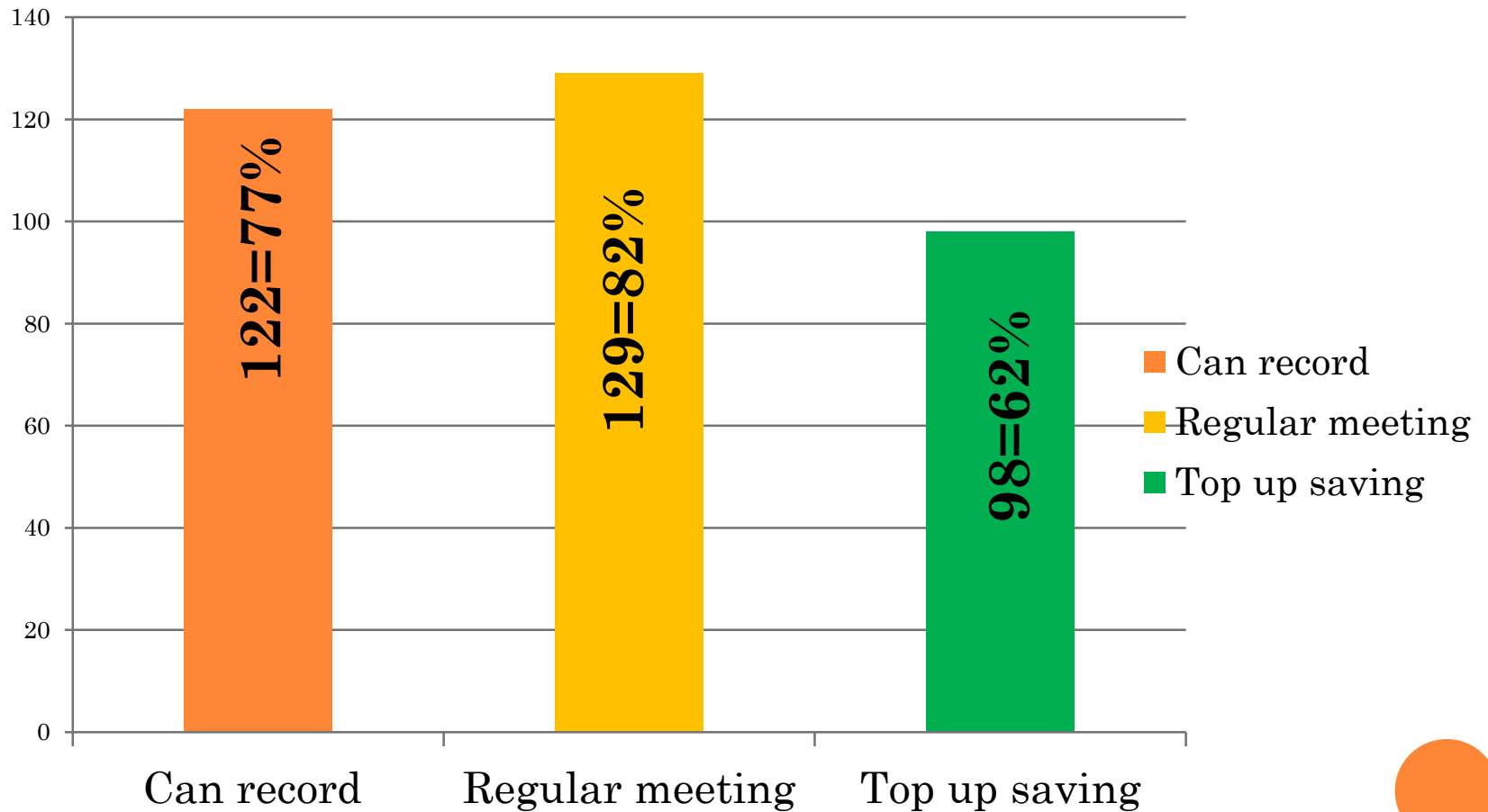


SITUATION OF SHGs

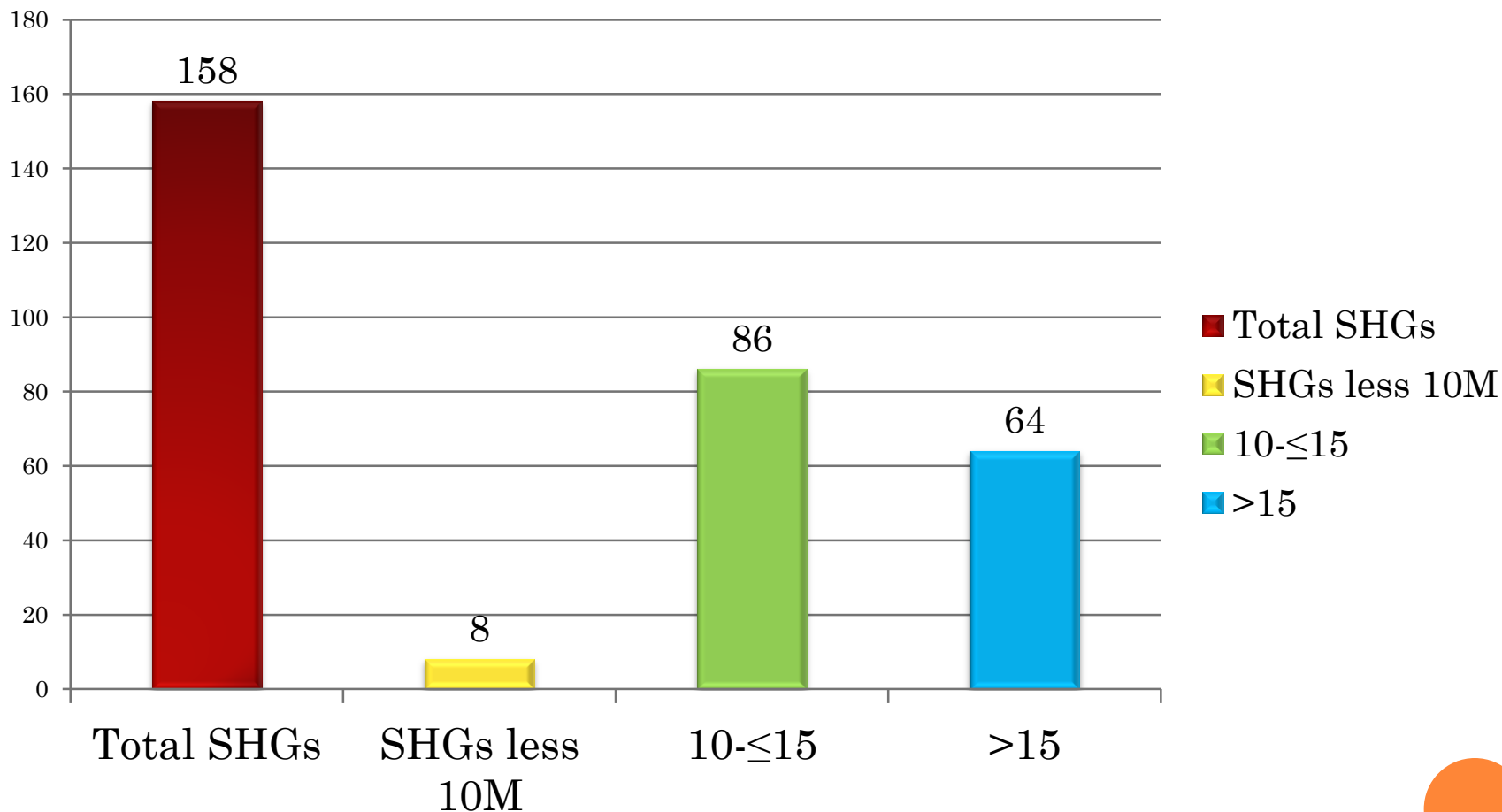
Group situation



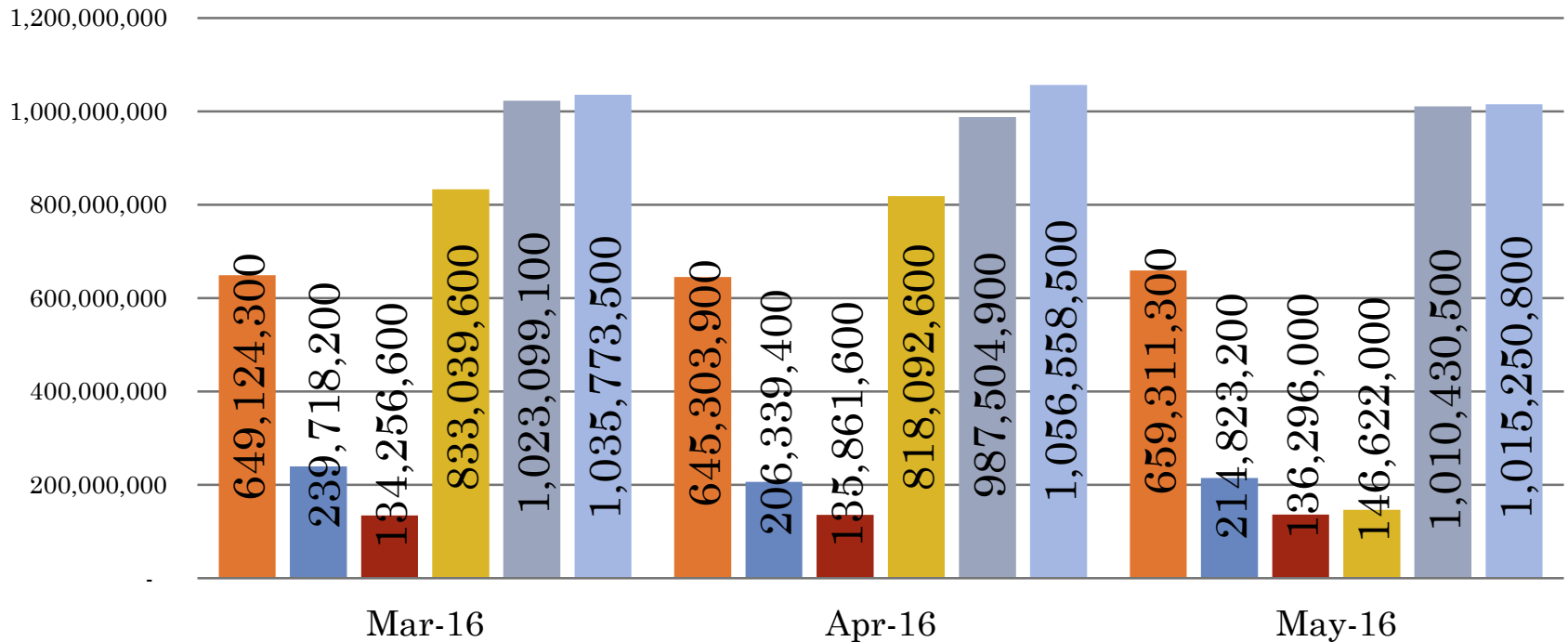
SITUATION OF 158 SHGs



SITUATION OF SHGs MEMBER IN MAY 2016



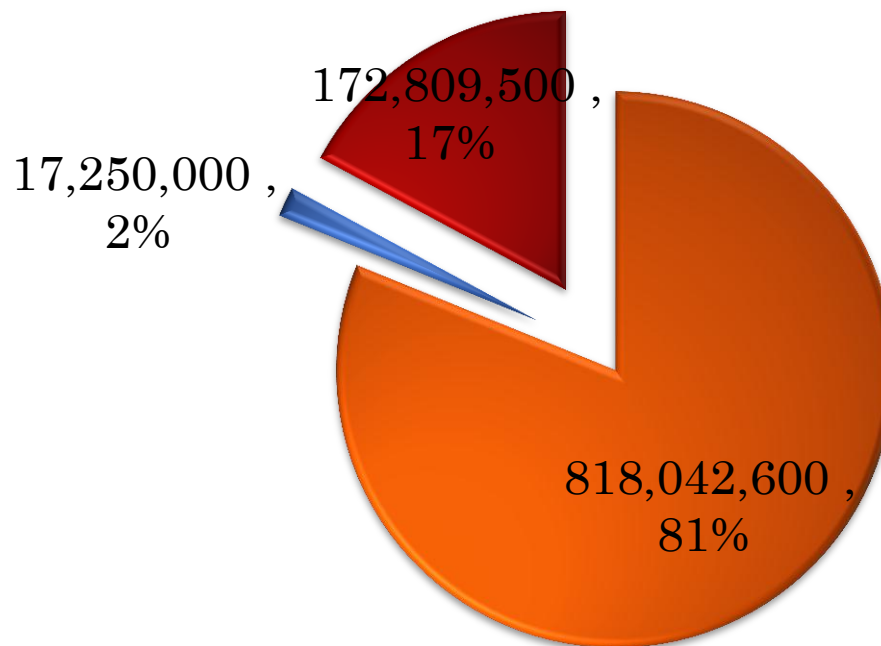
FLOW OF SHGs CAPITAL



- Total Saving up to
- Total Interest up to
- Other income up to
- Total individual loan
- Total Capital up to
- Total Capital not divide



SITUATION OF SHGs CAPITAL IN MAY 2016



■ Total Loan ■ Emergency Loan ■ Ending Balance



Output 1.2: 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.

- 124 SHGs (1331/1273F) have been trained on marketing analysis and SHGs members have adjusted their production planning after these training sessions
- 122 SHGs adjusted planning according to market demand.
- 40SHGs (541/509F) trained on storage of crops and marketing 38 mainly on rice storage.



OUTPUT 1.3: MICRO BUSINESS ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN IMPROVED IN ALL SHGs.

- 98 SHGs (1,143/1072F) were trained on proper business plan.
- 98 SHGs have updated business plans and are executing the plans adopted to market needs.



Output 1.4: Funding opportunity has been aware by SHG members

- 104 SHGs were trained on funding opportunities and credit schemes by DFs.
- 158 SHGs have been aware of information on opportunities and limitations of the loans and credits available in their region.
- Trained 158 SHGs on extended saving and credit schemes
- Assisted 30 SHGs in getting loans to expand their business. The average amount of loan is 1,000\$/SHG. Micro business activities improved and increased profit of 6.50USD per member.



OUTPUT 1.5: 60 VILLAGES HAVE IMPROVED THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY WITH A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CDP) RESPONDING TO THE NEED OF VILLAGERS.

- 80 SHGs (894/845F) trained on Community Development Project (CDP). 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



Output 2.1: Knowledge of SHGs on Agricultural cooperative laws strengthened.

- 158 SHG have improved knowledge on agricultural cooperative law including opportunities and limitations of operation within Cambodian.
- 1078/887F SHG members from 82 SHGs and fellow villagers registered as AC members.



OUTPUT 2.2: 10 ACs (6 NEW) ESTABLISHED AND STRENGTHENED ACCORDING AC LAW

- 10 ACs established including 7 new ACs.
- Capacity of 86 AC committee members has improved significantly on administration, management, financial and business management.
- 22 ACs leaders participated in study tour to Surin, Thailand on ACs development.
- 7 ACs obtained official certificates from PDA.
- Local authorities participated in the meetings of ACs and getting moral support.



Output 2.3: End 2016, Committee members from 10 Agricultural Cooperatives have been trained in strategic methods for active member involvement.

- 86 committee members trained on strategic methods for active members, organization 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.
- 10 ACs leaders have been made campaigns with villagers in target areas. 725 people/villagers from 37 SHGs in 37 villages participated. 154 SHG members and villagers registered to become AC members.



Output 2.4: 8 ACs 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 %.

- Members from 10 ACs getting lower price of inputs and cheaper interest rate of loans.
- 10 received competitive grant and 10 ACs get loan from MFI and shops to run their business fertilizer and rice trading and rice flour processing.
- all AC members get profit in average of 13.50\$/members per year.
- 8 ACs have accessed cheaper loan from Japanese MFI.



សមាជិក ហ៊ុន, ដើមទុន, និងប្រាក់ចំណេញ

No.	Name of AC	Total member	Total of Share	Total balance (\$)	Own Capital (\$)	Total Loan (\$)	Profit Jan - May 2016 (\$)	Profit last year 2015 (\$)	Budget of profit (\$)
1	7 Raksmeay	116	250	16,457	8,172	8,000	284	1,092	785
2	9 Neang Noun	108	253	15,392	9,077	5,154	1,160	533	3,350
3	Rolus Meanchey	128	783	37,567	12,079	21,264	4,224	1,530	6,238
4	Tani Samaki	103	203	15,194	3,440	11,375	379	1,030	1,990
5	Prammouy Svaychek	83	198	7,038	2,998	3,750	290	592	2,328
6	Samraong Samaki	121	500	17,162	7,473	9,000	689	1,578	1,336
7	Speanthnout	150	312	15,570	5,099	9,000	1,471	1,766	2,953
8	Kantrung Balang	83	238	21,287	3,829	17,097	361	1,252	1,590
9	Khum Khnart	71	163	12,166	2,686	9,000	479	618	1,961
10	Kouk Thlok kroum	116	260	19,905	4,460	15,000	445	1,516	2,386
Total		1,079	3,160	177,736	59,313	108,641	9,782	11,507	24,915

ADVOCACY OF ACs

- Successful advocated for intervention from local authorities on outbreak of pig disease.
- Successful advocated for use of road properly by company-better maintenance/reduce dusty.
- Do advocating for cheaper loan from MFI with low interest rate
- AC committee members have been trained by other NGOs as well as PDA on business, networks, etc.

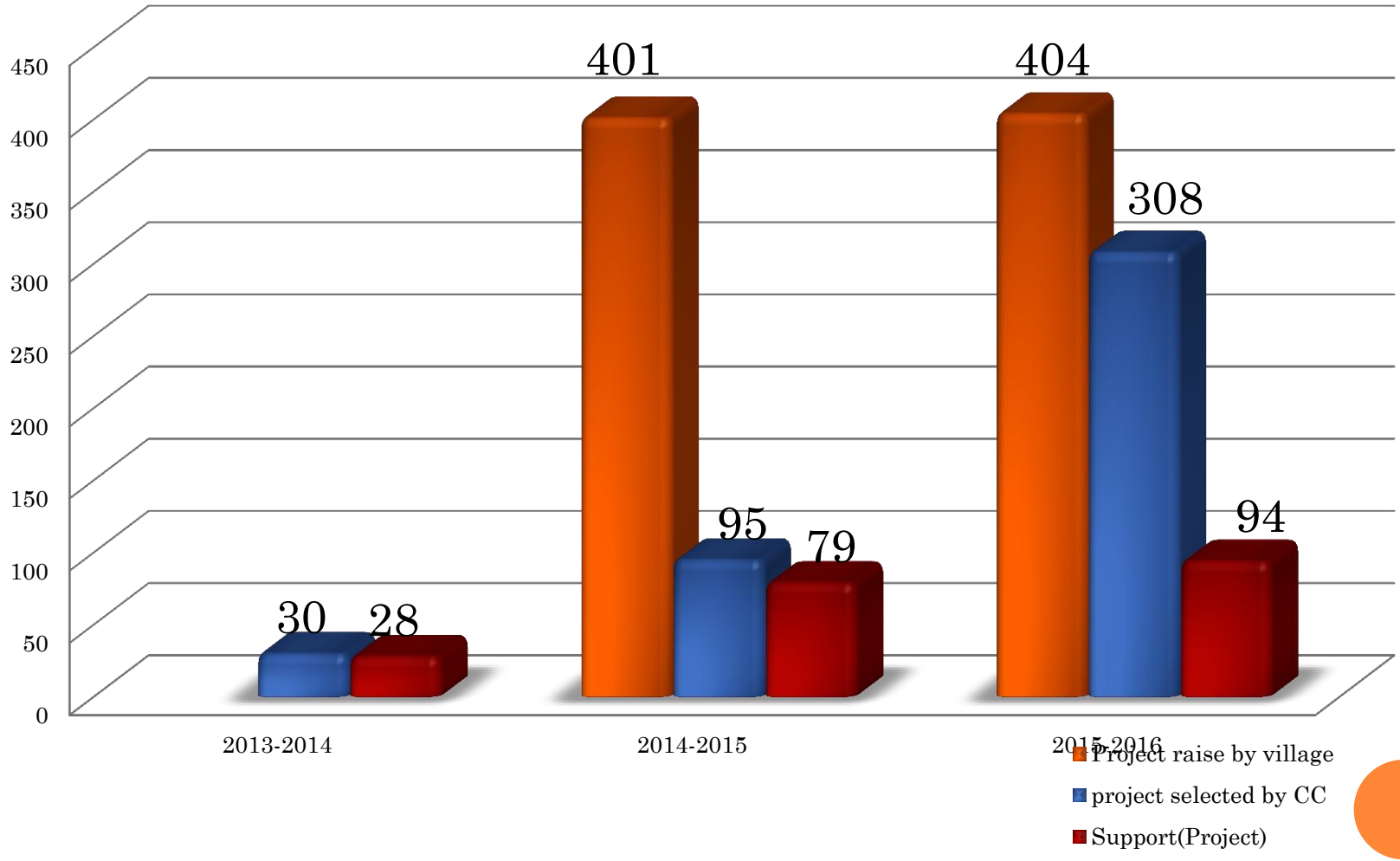


Output 3.1: READA have assisted SHGs and other villagers to analyses problems and opportunities within 80 villages.



- 11 Staff, 16 CPs and 8 commune council members were trained on CIP process.
- 130 SHGs 2,624 farmers and 576 followed villagers were trained on Participatory Village Development Planning (PVDP). 404 prioritized needs identified.
- 303 prioritized needs of 105 villages have been incorporated into CIP. And 94 have been support
- 9 communes/76SHGs/54village (274/219F)

Total Project Proposed and Support



Output 3.2: Knowledge of SHG and AC members on advocacy strengthened and utilized.

- ❑ 9,283 people including 7,280 female in 121 villages from 115 SHGs and 10 ACs were trained on advocacy and their knowledge improved and committed to apply what they have learnt in their communities.
- ❑ 90% of trained SHGs have utilized advocacy techniques to get support from local authorities, e.g get better public service, recognized their needs.
- ❑ 12,288 peoples received registration certificate of birth, 1,466 certificates of marriage, 593 certificate of died, and 246 conflicts resolution
- ❑ The needs of the poor from AC members were addressed with local authorities during AC Annual Assembly.
- ❑ 10 ACs committee members have been trained on alternative dispute resolution, contract law and negotiation techniques.



Output 3.3: Suggestions and prioritized needs of rural poor have efficiently communicated with local authorities

- READA staff, ACs and SHGs representatives have involved actively in CIP process, public forums and followed up with local authorities and others to getting support for communities.
- 9 commune forums were from 76 SHGs/54village 274/219F participants
- 214 issues were raised by SHGs to CCs to help such as price of public service, environment, pond digging in public land, land encroachment, loan problems, hospital service, village security, etc.
- 16 raised problems has been completely solved including land encroachment, ponds digging on public land, price of public services.
- 94 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 supported by commune and another NGOs.



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.

- The positive outcome from SHGs, ACs has been disseminated to NGOs acting in Siem Reap through NGOs network in bi-monthly meeting.
- 15 success stories developed and disseminated.
- Lessons learnt have been disseminated through 16 visits of local NGOs and INGOs in target areas.



OUTPUT 3.5: READA'S CAPACITY IMPROVED

- READA's field staff trained on PVDP processes and efficient advocacy, Project monitoring and evaluation, Communication and facilitation skills, Project proposal and case study writing, Institutional management, Law and legal rights, Design and Publisher.



Output 3.6: PDA and PDWA acknowledged the project concepts and applies outside target areas.

4 staff of PDA and PDWA were trained on the overall project concept including SHG, agricultural cooperative and advocacy.



Output 3.7: 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.

- 11,618 people (9,188 F) and 181 commune chiefs participated in 121 villages from 115 SHGs and 10 ACs were trained on advocacy, legal rights and land rights.
- Target groups have been aware on conflict resolutions and active in raising their issues to find out the solution.
- 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



4. CHALLENGE

- Migration to Thailand etc. searching for additional income to their poor families is a challenge
- The capital of SHGs formed during IWEP II and ACs is limited
- No formal mechanism has been established for AC to influence policy dialogs at national level yet.
- CDP projects are mainly relying on donations and project support
- Target areas and groups overlap to a certain extent with new NGOs offering higher support.
- Farmers lack irrigating/water for their crops during the dry season.



5.LESSON LEARNT

- SHG members and villagers in target areas are further empowered and active in their community in term of development works and advocacy through the training of legal rights, human rights and advocacy and better public service received and supported.
- The majorities of prioritized needs of the community have raised and incorporated into CIP and DIP and are supported through commune and district forums.
- Strong SHGs attract more members through SHG forum at village level.
- Viable AC businesses and strong ACs - as well as - SHGs are resulting from strong committee members – which in turn attract more members.
- Support to rice banks and ring wells is valuable for poor SHG members.
- Number of AC members can be increased dramatically through campaigns organized by AC leaders in target villages where the results and advantages of AC are disseminated.

6. RECOMMENDATION

- Continue to encourage target groups to prepare themselves and participate during CIP process and forums at commune, district, provincial and national level.
- Provide further technical support to target groups on technical issues e.g. appropriate accounting systems for ACs (and SHGs), improved production techniques and methodologies.
- Boost activities and secure sustainability of ACs and SHGs. Build further capacity of SHGs and ACs on management, leadership, business development - including marketing - and efficient advocacy.
- Reach out for synergy with NGOs working in target areas whenever possible.
- Train target groups on fund raising and support more CDP projects.
- Encourage ACs to build networks with relevant stakeholders to efficiently advocate on behalf of AC members.
- Start considering project follow-up and/or an appropriate exit strategy.







Action Plan

- 1) Further capacity building of SHGs on book keeping and business development and marketing especially for those weak SHGs
- 2) Conduct refresher training for CPs.
- 3) Train target groups on CIP and encourage them to follow up at C.C.
- 4) Train SHGs on CDP and fundraising for implementing their projects.
- 5) Continue support the capacity building of ACs on bookkeeping, business development, marketing, advocacy as well as administration and management of ACs.
- 6) Organize exchange visits/study tours for SHGs and ACs.

Action Plan (continue)

- 7) Encourage target groups to participate in commune and district forums.
- 8) Support ACs to do advocacy at provincial and national level on access to credit, interest rate of loan, input supplies, market of produces and etc.
- 9) Write success stories and disseminate them.
- 10) Conduct the internal impact assessment
- 11) Conduct project evaluation
- 12) Prepare the documents for phasing out of project
- 13) Networking of ACs with Union of ACs and Alliance.
- 14) Organize Final Workshop to disseminate the project results and lessons learnt to stakeholders.