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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

Cooperative and Civil Society Development Project (COCIS)

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 have been elaborated; short and long-term budget planning including monthly follow-up has been developed. Efficient planning and follow-up is in operation.

An Inception Workshop for COCIS project was held on February 25, 2014 at SOMADEVI Hotel under the great honour of 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 has significantly reduced and is now ranked number 8 among poor provinces in 2013 with 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. 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. TOT was successfully implemented according to the evaluation.

In this quarter we conduct refresher training of trainer to CPs 26-30 Jan 2015. Twenty two CPs attends the training. The main objective of refresher training of training strengthening the capacity of CPs on Advocacy, Marketing, Communication and Facilitation skills, AC Book keeping, CIP/CDP, and rule of CPs

176 SHGs in 124 Target villages and 31communes have been reviewed. Twenty five community professionals (CPs) have been selected, including 15 female CPs. Seven CPs (4 F) are new selected CPs and the rest have experience with 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. Data have analysed using the SPSS format a baseline report has been produced.

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 also built capacity on legal rights, land rights, women and child rights as well as advocacy.

Three Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) - out of 4 - held their Annual General Assembly during the second quarter 2014 presenting and informing their members on progress, work plans, opportunities and challenges. Annual economic report were 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 Satrey Raksmei 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 3.25 \$ per share (12.5\$) was distributed. The cooperative comprised 335 shares and 65 members during 2013 while the number of shares has increased to 404 and number of members increased to 90 members after the Annual Assembly. The cooperative "Pramboun Neang Noun Chansar", Sotr Nikom, distributed a return of 2.5 \$ on each share. 83 members with 175 shares have increased to 108 members with 244 shares in 2014. The AC in Chikreang District distributed a return of 2.9 \$ on each share. 58 members with 116 shares have increased to 103 members with 192 shares. The progress of the AC in Puok is comparatively slow and it is facing the dissolution.

In this Second years, 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. Annual economic report were 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 Satrey Raksmei 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 comprised 404shares 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 253 shares in 2015. The AC in Chikreang District distributed a return of 3 \$on each share. 103 members with 192shares have increased to 107 members with 223 shares. The progress of the AC in Puok is comparatively slow and it is facing the dissolution.

Two new ACs held their founding general meeting of the agricultural cooperatives during the third quarter of 2014 in Runta ek commune, Banteaysrei district and Svay chek commune Angkorthom District.

- Totally, 90 potential members/stakeholders (69 females) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative in Tani Samaki Meanchey Raksmei Satrey Angkor.
- 82 members (69 female) bought 92 shares. 68 potential members/stakeholders (42 females) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative in Brammuy Svay chek Rongreoung. 74 members (49 female) bought 130 shares.

The cost of each share was 12.5 US\$.

Five new ACs held their founding general meeting of the agricultural cooperatives during the fourth quarter of 2014 in Khnat commune, Puck district and Kantreang commune Prasath Bakong District:

- 89 potential members/stakeholders (71 females) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative Katreang Ballaingi Raksmei Satrey. 56 members (45 female) bought 101 shares.
- 81 potential members/stakeholders (60 females) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative in in Khum khnat Samaki Rungreoung. 56 members (45 female) bought 100 shares.
- 95 potential members/stakeholders (91 female) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative in in **Samrong Samaki Satrey Raksmei 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 **Speanhnort Meanchey Satrey Samaki**. 108 members (87 female) bought 170 shares
- 85 potential members/stakeholders (56 female) participated during the founding meeting of the cooperative in in **Kokthlok Kram Meanchey Satrey Samaki**. 69 members (55 female) bought 94 shares

Each share costs 12.5 US\$.

The representatives from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, The District Governor's Office and Commune Councils attended all meetings.

87 SHGs in 65 villages have conducted Participatory Village Development Planning (PVDP) and 1,061/1036F SHG's members and villagers actively participated during analysis of problems and opportunities in their local communities in line with the principles of the Community Investment Planning (CIP). 27 PVDP reports were produced outlining priorities and recommendations of rural poor; ready for integration into the commune development plan.

ADDA/READA have provided training on Human Rights, legal rights and Advocacy to the villagers and SHG 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 lobbyism/advocacy. 163 SHG's members and villagers from 115 villages have been trained on human rights and how to influence at local level. 5,580 villagers attended these training sessions, including 4,373 women, 69 commune chiefs and 101 key persons (Chief Village, Commune Council Development Committees). Commune Councils have visited 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 and appropriate interactions has proven to address the prioritised needs of the poor.

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 have been 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 starting to share experiences or train to some weak SHGs and this will be contributed to improvement of 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 have been developed before the training

Curriculum of ToT was been 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 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 from best performing SHGs and Community Professionals (CPs) having experience on poor community development and SHG leadership	Curriculum for organisational management training for the SHGs have been developed before the training	Curriculum for 15 subjects/topics	15 subjects/topics	100%
		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

69 SHGs (747/720F) participants have been 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

There were 30SHGs have been training on marketing analysis and related issues in this quarter and up to this date 69 SHGs were trained.

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

In this quarter,35 SHGs have adjusted their planning productions according to market demand after training. And up to date 66SHGs have adjusted their planning productions according to market demand. (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 also help SHGs and ACs to make contract with relevant clients from inputs suppliers to marketing produces.

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 analyse the market and adapt their production according to market demand and efficiently sell their produce to local markets and wholesale traders	50 % of the SHGs have prepared updated market analysis	62	69	111 %
		At least 50 % of the production intended for the market is sold according to projections	31	66	216% To be evaluated after cropping cycles
		CPs have facilitated contracts for 20 % of the SHGs with buyers	10	CPs have been facilitated SHGs about update market analysis and help to members' SHGs to adjust production	0

				planning and have some farmer they contract with collector in their villages (individual contract)	
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Output 1.3:

End 2016, 175 SHGs and their members have received training that enables them to introduce or improve micro business activities

Summary of progress:

67 training courses on basics of micro business planning and execution of plans have been provided. All trained SHGs/members have developed plans adapted to the market needs. [And up to date 78 SHGs have updated business plans and in execution of 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. [78 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 78 SHGs have updated their business plans.](#)

Indicator 3: By end 2016, 110 out of 175 SHGs have established or improved micro business activities [48 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 enable them to introduce or improve micro business	Business plans are initialized and in progress latest 6 months after the training	175	83	47%

	activities	By end 2016,125 out of 175 SHGs have updated business plans adapted to market needs	125	78	62%
		By end 2016,110 out of 175 SHGs have established or improved micro business activities	110	48	44%

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 68 SHGs on funding opportunities and credit schemes. After the training, CPs have also discussed opportunities and limitations of the loans and credits within 34 SHGs. Training on extended saving and credit schemes were conducted to 159 SHGs. DFs/CPs have assisted 10 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. Four SHGs have been granted a loan from MFIs with the average amount of 1,000\$/SHG.

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

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 funding and/or other local credit agencies	By 2016, 20 % of the 175 SHGs have been granted a loan for increased production	35 SHGs	15 SHGs	43 %
		By 2016, 15 % of the 175 SHGs is increasing their production due to investments made from loans.	26 SHGs	5 SHGs and Their members increasing capital from production 6 \$ per families in per cycle	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 the community development project, the problems and opportunities in communities needed to be identified and prioritized according to the needs of SHG members and other fellow villagers. The 1st step of CIP has been conducted in 31 Villages/SHGs. Based on the findings and recommendations from the assessment it is planned to further develop appropriate CDPs.

READA staff has trained on the development of CDP within 36SHGs. 20 SHG has developed a project on 25 ring wells construction and 4 rice banks. The project will benefit 523 families or 2013people.

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

36SHGs have been trained on community development project and 20 SHG has prepared and implemented a community development project in terms of ring well and rice bank. A contribution of 6,010\$ by private donations was granted. SHG members benefitting from this ring well and rice bank 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.

1 SHG has developed a small community development project and 10 families or 50 people benefited from this.

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

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

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

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	36 SHGs has been training CDP and 19 CDP has been developed.	60%
		60 CDPs have been implemented in 60	60SHSs 80 Families	-20 CDP has been	33% 653%

		villages by SHGs and fellow villagers involving at least a total of 80 households in the communities		implemented in target and -523 families has been to involving	
		60 % of the villagers in 60 villages benefit directly from a CDP		20SHG has developed a small community development project and 523 families or 2013people benefited from this	
		60 % of non-directly beneficiaries express satisfaction about the CDP			
		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	36 SHGs have been training CDP and prepared proposal to CC and up to date have 17 Villages that received supported 20 proposal by commune council	36%

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:

READA staff have disseminated about the agriculture cooperative concepts, benefits, and the processes to establish AC to 52 SHGs beside members of 4 existing ACs. Both SHG members and fellow villagers are interested in the AC and they want to be AC members as well when forming process started.

READA-ADDA have cooperated 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 including 678 females have been trained on Agricultural Cooperative Law.

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

Eight hundred and fifty (850) SHG members including 678 females have been trained on Agricultural Cooperative Law.

Indicator 2: 175 SHGs are aware of the standard procedures on how to address the authorities.

Relevance of output 2.1.

This output is very relevant to SHG members and other villagers and it is the new idea for farmers who wish to get their inputs lower price and sell their produces with higher price. It is also bargaining mechanism for them with 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	90 SHGs	51%
		175 SHGs are aware of the standard procedures on how to address the authorities	175 SHGs	164 SHGs after we collaboration with PDA and LAC and training to members their knowledge about the AC law and how to address the authorities	94%

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 have done the provide training Royal Decree, First Founding General Assembly, and now DFs and board director of ACs prepared documents to register with ministry of agricultural. And up to date seven ACs out of 7 new ACs have been receive certificate from Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA)

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

Indicator 1: By 2016, project staff have assisted 6 new ACs to become certified under the Royal Decree

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 have been trained in strategic methods for active member involvement

Summary of progress:

READA staffs always build capacity to committee member and AC members about mission and objective of ACs in the future.

86 committee members trained on organisation of annual meeting of AC, financial management, good governance and business development. And encouragement of AC members to use and support the services of AC business.

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 strategic for ACs Committee members who want to all AC members active and involve their ACs. and It is also 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:

Three (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. Up to date, 7 ACs have been establishment. Total 11ACs there are 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 miller and rice trading.

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

11 existing ACs have developed business plans adapting to the market needs and members 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 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 and thirty six AC members are getting better service and cheaper input prices related to fertilizer and low interest from ACs and they borrow the capital to invest the vegetables, cash crops, rice and small livestock

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 become 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	11 AC	137.5 %
		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:

102 SHGs in 66villages have conducted Participatory Village Development Planning (PVDP) and 1,061/1036F SHG's members and villagers actively participated during analysis of problems and opportunities in their local communities (CIP) and 81PVDP reports have been made outlining priorities and recommendations of rural poor to put into the commune development plan. And up to date 62 out of 81proposals were supported including 14 types of projects such 16 roads, 41 ring wells, 4 canals, 1 pond, 203 giant jars, 320 toilets, 100 filter tanks, 1 water gate and 8 awareness events on domestic violence, health and agriculture input supply that support by commune and another NGOs

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) for 66villages

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

2,410 farmers from 102 SHGs and 576/475F followed villagers were trained on Participatory Village Development Planning (PVDP). 108 prioritized needs identified

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

27PVDP reports have been 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	66 Villages	82%
		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	-2410/1830F SHG members -576/475F Villagers	-160% -38%

		End 2016, 80 PVDP reports have been made outlining priorities and recommendations of rural poor	80 PVDP	81PVDP	101%
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Output 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

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 need to be heard, d). Follow up results and reflection.

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

Round two 73 SHG's members and villagers from 73 villages have been trained advocacy on Economical Rights, Some criminal code charters, Alternative Dispute Mechanism. There were 3,338 peoples included 2,671 women and 35 commune chiefs and 50 key persons (chief village, VDP,) participated in the training. Commune councils have visited relevant meetings in 57 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 committed to apply what they have learnt in their community. **And up to date 3,009 peoples registration certificate of birth, 520 certificate of married, 150 certificate of died, and reduce conflict resolution 25% then last year**

Indicator 2: 85 % of the trained AC, READA and ADDA staff express satisfaction 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
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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	- 6AC - 150SHG	10 C -169 SHGs in round one - 73 SHGs in round two	166% 112 % 49 %
		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	57 SHGs	71%
		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	1local media on August and November 2014 LAC have been public radio talk show about land right and dispute resolution. And develop success story to post in web side	40%

Output 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

Summary of progress:

READA staff has trained on the development of CDP and CIP within 36 SHGs. 20SHG has developed a project on a ring well construction. Up to date achievement 18%

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.

2,410 farmers from 102 SHGs and 576 followed villagers were trained on Participatory Village Development Planning (PVDP). 108 prioritized needs identified.81 prioritized needs of 66 villages have been incorporated into CIP.

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).

Indicator 3: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.

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

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	20	18%
		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).		Project impact	
		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.		Project impact	
		Local authorities are aware of the suggestions and priorities developed by the SHGs.		Project impact	

Output 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

Summary of progress:

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

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

Indicator 2: End 2016, the 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. And 8 success stories 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:

Nine (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 ToT expressed satisfaction and relevance on 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 NGO's 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:

End 2016, Staff from the Provincial Department of Woman 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 from 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 participated during 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 Banteay Srey and one from Sotr Nikom District - plus two district women affairs officers – one from Sotr Nikom and another from Puok District – express that they 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 – and a multiplying effect 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 widespread 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 169SHG's members and villagers in 121

Indicator 1: 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.

169 SHG's members and villagers from 121 villages have been trained on advocacy. There were 9,283 included 7,280 people's women and 104 commune chiefs participated in the training. Commune councils have visited relevant meetings in 57 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. At least 150 to 300 participants attended.

Target groups have been aware on conflict resolutions and active in raising their issues to find out the solution.

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.	175 SHGs 60 village 30 Commune chiefs (CC)	- 169 SHGs - 121 villages - 104 CC	97% 201% 347 %
		175 SHGs have discussed legal rights/land rights within their local communities involving at least 100 individuals.	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
44,840.00	34,948.01	211,129.00	131,701.01