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**KUMAR NEY KDEY SANGKHEUM**

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## Annual Report

### 2006



**2006 Annual Report of Kumar Ney Kdey Sangkheum (KNKS) details: background information on KNKS; activities, achievements and learning's from 2006; and strategic and operational planning for 2007.**

## Foreword

It gives me great pleasure to present the Kumar Ney Kdey Sangkheum (KNKS) Annual report for 2006. This document provides readers with an overview of KNKS, details activities, achievements and learning's from 2006 and outlines strategic and operational planning for KNKS programs in 2007.

As in past years, KNKS actively improved the social welfare of disadvantaged and marginalised women, children and their communities. KNKS and its networks increased awareness of Women's and Children's Rights, primary healthcare and HIV/AIDs in the rural population, strengthened democratic processes in Pursat Province by advocating with all levels of Government, the Judiciary and communities for more effective law enforcement and encouraged frank and open public discussions on child exploitation, advocating against child trafficking and domestic violence. KNKS also established and continued non formal education and created income generation and apprenticeship opportunities for youth and communities in marginalised areas.

Many activities were undertaken in relation to organisational development. KNKS management and staff were involved in both receiving and providing training and capacity building from and to people from Community to National level.

Strategic planning and continuous learning featured prominently, defining future directions for KNKS programs and projects.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the KNKS Board members, donors, KNKS staff, volunteers and KNKS communities for their continued effort, support and commitment to such a worthwhile cause. I am looking forward to increased collaboration and co-operation in the future.

Mrs Sea Sovityea  
Chair of Board  
KNKS

## **Executive Summary**

Kumar Ney Kdey Sangkheum (KNKS) is a local Cambodian non-government, non-profit, a-political organisation. KNKS vision is for a Cambodia where women, children, and their communities live in peace, with security, with education and social welfare.

KNKS conducts many strategic projects to improve the social welfare of disadvantaged and marginalised women, children and their communities including: Women's and Children's Rights and Social Welfare; Education; Health (primary and HIV/AIDs); Income Generation; Good Governance; and Infrastructure.

KNKS operates in 36 villages in Sampeuv Meas and Kandieng Districts, Pursat Province. These villages are extremely poor, isolated and neglected from Government development agenda.

KNKS is staffed by a passionate and well educated group of Cambodian national's that undertake their work with pride and discipline.

In 2006, KNKS increased its expertise by facilitating and enabling Community Partners to support the community in KNKS target areas through its two key strategic programs: Community Women and Children's Development Program and Community Development Program. KNKS encouraged and empowered communities to take ownership of and responsibility for the multitude of issues associated with the abuse of Women's and Children's rights. The Project Life Cycle saw the phasing out of five old villages in Kandieng District. Five new villages in Sampeuv Meas district were selected through the Community Participatory Rural Approach (PRA).

KNKS and its networks increased awareness of Women's and Children's Rights, primary healthcare and HIV/AIDs in the rural population. KNKS strengthened democratic processes in Pursat Province by advocating with all levels of Government, the Judiciary and communities for more effective law enforcement and encouraged frank and open public discussions on child exploitation, advocating against child trafficking and domestic violence. KNKS also established and continued non formal education and created income generation and apprenticeship opportunities for youth and communities in marginalised areas.

2006 was a year of triumphs and trials for KNKS. Successes were celebrated and problems were solved. KNKS believes in continuous learning and improvement and is committed to identifying causes, impacts and future risk management strategies to constantly enhance our expertise and deliver hope to some of the most marginalised and vulnerable women, children and communities in Cambodia.

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## Part 1: Kumar Ney Kdey Sangkheum

### 1. Background on Cambodia and Pursat Province

#### 1.1 Cambodia

Cambodia is recovering from the violence and immense suffering of the past four decades of French colonial rule, as forced partakers in the US-Vietnam war (US carpet bombed suspected communist base camps in Cambodia), genocide including the systematic elimination of people, culture and intellect under Khmer Rouge regime, and guerrilla war (Vietnam-Khmer Rouge). Since the election of Prime Minister Hun Sen's Cambodia People's Party, Cambodia has experienced relative stability, however the country still faces immense poverty and suffering. Cambodia's past decade has seen collaborate efforts nationally and internationally to advance political, economic and social stability (UN; Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade).

#### 1.2 Pursat Province

Pursat is one of Cambodia's poorest provinces, with an estimated poverty rate of 40.74% (NPRS 2002). KNKS targets two of Pursat's six districts, Kandieng (56,220 people) and Sampeuv Meas (58,316 people). Most people sustain themselves through agriculture. However, approximately 53% of households are classified as very poor, with food security of (approx.) 3 to 4 months per year (CDC 2003).

Women continue to face serious issues that are linked to poverty. Prevailing social and cultural norms perpetuate a widespread lack of respect for women. Violence against women, in all forms (UNIFEM) is a vicious and detrimental cycle. Domestic Violence, though underreported, is widespread. Economic hardship, limited education, alcoholism in husbands, debt, lack of income generating opportunities, dysfunctional families and social marginalisation are some of the most common reasons why women are vulnerable to abuse including trafficking and sexual exploitation (Preventing Trafficking of Women Cambodia 2004; UN 2006). It is estimated that tens of thousands of women are trafficked from Cambodia each year (PACT Cambodia 2003). Victims of sexual abuse not only face physical and emotional trauma but face societal norms that blame and demoralise the victim and create marital difficulties given the high societal value placed on a bride's virginity. VAW and trafficking also put women at risk of contracting HIV/AIDs. Among countries in Asia and the Pacific, Cambodia has the highest reported adult HIV prevalence. At the end of 2003, an estimated 123,100 adults were living with HIV/AIDs in Cambodia. In 2003, an estimated 8,000 people were infected with HIV and 17,900 died. Although the overall prevalence of HIV has decreased from 3% in 1997 to 1.9% in 2003, HIV/AIDs in women, especially married women, is increasing (UNAIDS).

KNKS is committed to continuing collaborations with its networks to address the complexities facing Cambodian women in KNKS target areas.

### 2. Kumar Ney Kdey Sangkheum (KNKS)

Established and registered with the Ministry of Interior (2003), KNKS is a local Cambodian non-government, non-profit, a-political organisation situated in Pursat Province. KNKS has many strategic projects to improve the social welfare of disadvantaged and marginalised women, children and their communities.

KNKS operates in 36 villages (4,982 families, 24,339 total population) in Sampeuv Meas and Kandieng Districts, Pursat Province. These villages are extremely poor, isolated and neglected from Government development agenda.

## **2.1 Vision**

A Cambodia where women, children and their communities live in peace, with security, with education and social welfare.

## **2.2 Mission**

To create opportunities for vulnerable women, children and their communities in the areas of: livelihood; health; education; and human rights through active community participation.

KNKS upholds the values of public benefit, justice, democracy, transparency and accountability.

## **2.3 Goal**

To improve the livelihood, health, human rights, education and income generation of vulnerable women, children and their communities in KNKS target areas.

## **2.4 Strategic Programs and Projects**

KNKS Strategic projects are divided into two key programs: Community Women and Children's Development Program and Community Development Program.

Under Community Women's and Children's Development Program there are three projects: Women and Children's Rights and Social Welfare Project; Health Project and Education Project.

### **2.4.1 Child Rights and Social Welfare project**

KNKS promotes children's and women's rights through: community peer education; law enforcement; advocacy; and intervention of vulnerable children, youth and families through protection networks at all levels.

### **2.4.2 Health project**

KNKS promotes HIV/AIDS awareness and safe reproductive health practices (including contraception) with children and youth in and out of school through: health libraries; health education; counselling services; and intervention through referrals to health service networks at the YFC.

### **2.4.3 Education project**

KNKS provides non-formal educational opportunities to disadvantaged children and youth in villages through: preschools; primary schools; literacy classes and mobile libraries. KNKS also builds the capacity of teachers and Community Education Committees through the provision of technical support.

Under Community Development Program are the two projects: Community Income Generation project and Good Governance project.

### **2.4.4 Income Generation project**

KNKS provides income generation opportunities for children, youth and their families through: agriculture training; community owned micro-finance services; and community credit schemes.

## **Community Villa**

To support community income generation at the Provincial level, KNKS established the *Community Villa*. The *Community Villa* is a restaurant and shop that provides employment and apprenticeship opportunities for disadvantaged children and youth.

#### **2.4.5 Good Governance project**

KNKS strengthens the capacity of community based self-help organisations to manage their own development activities through the provision of training including: on the job training; workshops; and field visits to community development activities.

#### **2.4.6 Infrastructure**

With contributions from the community, KNKS also supports the development of small scale community infrastructure including wells, ponds, preschools, culverts, etc.

## **Part 2: Kumar Ney Kdey Sangkheum Annual Report**

### **1 January - 31 December 2006**

#### **I Donors**

KNKS was funded by 4 Donors:

1. Funding from Health Net International (HNI) allowed KNKS to focus efforts on HIV/AIDS Project for 10 months, from 1 April 2006 to 1 January 2007.
2. With funding from East West Management Institute (EWMI), KNKS implemented the Children's Rights & Social Welfare Project for 9 months, from 1 Jan 2006 to 30 Sept 2006.
3. The Asia Foundation (TAF) funding focused KNKS efforts on the Anti-Child Trafficking Project for 6 months, from 1 Jan 2006 to 30 June 2006.
4. German Development Services (DED) funded the Anti-Domestic Violence Project for two months, from 1 Oct 2006 to 30 November 2006.

#### **II Project Management**

##### **1. Community Partner Selection**

360 (f 180) key community people in 36 villages (12 communes) in Kandieng and Sampeuv Meas Districts, Pursat Province were selected (through Community Meetings) to work in partnership with KNKS on Child Right's and Health. There were 72 (f 36) Community Child Right's Animators, 144 (f 72) Community Watch teams, 72 (f 36) Community Youth Clubs, 72 (f 36) Community Youth Health Educators.

Project duration is 3 years. However, KNKS is committed to support the development of communities and has extended its support for a further 3 years, matching the life cycle phases of 2 years build-up, 2 years consolidation, and 2 years phasing out from the process.

##### **2. Community Capacity Building**

KNKS facilitated a workshop to establish the roles and responsibilities of the new Community Partners from ten villages. 360 (f 180) Community Partner members from 36 villages received training through workshops and on the job training to increase awareness of Women's and Children Rights, gender-based issues, counselling and monitoring and evaluation skills to better support their communities. KNKS conducted pre and post tests to evaluate the effectiveness of community capacity building.

114 Community Groups (2-3 groups per village with 20 families per group) were established to discuss causes, impacts and identify solutions to community issues. Group members resolved some problems at the community level but serious cases were referred to Child Right's Protection Networks at District level.

Women facilitated and conducted Women's day at the community level. 36 Community Children's clubs (10 members per group, per village) were established at the community level. The members of the Community Youth Clubs educated children, youth and their communities on Child rights and Women's Rights through role plays. They demonstrated their message and advocated to the people to eliminate domestic violence, child trafficking and child sexual abuse. Community Youth Health Educators actively educated their communities on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health awareness through health education,

health libraries and health counselling services. In cases of intervention, referrals were made to health service providers networks (Health Centres and Hospital).

### **3. Project impact**

#### **3.1 Women's and Children Right's and Social Welfare**

##### **3.1.1 Awareness**

2,410 families, including 181 particularly disadvantaged families from 36 villages participated in community activities, group discussions, Women's Day and Child Right's Day. Through active participation, villagers became aware and applied their understanding of Woman's and Children Right's. Group members identified root causes, impacts and best practice principles to solve issues. Serious issues including those involving breach of law were referred to relevant networks by Village Chiefs and Community Animators.

In 2006, 482 human rights abuse cases were identified by Community group members including: 9 serious issues, 181 cases of domestic violence, two cases of child sexual abuse, 21 cases of exploitation of child labour, 38 cases of elderly people without family support, 4 cases of land conflict, 92 cases of children with serious illness, 5 families affected by HIV/AIDs and associated discrimination, 4 cases of families affected by stolen cattle.

The Commune Council, Police Inspectors and District Leaders were invited by KNKS to participate at community meetings (twice per village) to hear villagers voice their issues and address community needs. These meetings strengthened collaborative partnerships between KNKS, communities and local authorities. Police Inspectors and District Leaders committed to the development of communities and early intervention. They provided their contact details to community people in case of emergency. KNKS is very pleased with the positive steps made by local authorities.

Community Animators and Community Youth Clubs organized 429 (f227) children from 36 villages (36 groups) to participate in role play activities. 17 of the 36 groups conducted performances to 1184 (f769) villagers (17 villages) to raise awareness of Women's and Children's Rights and reinforce the law. Community Partners and KNKS developed six scenarios for the role plays, each based on a real situation that occurred in villages. At the end of each performance the audience was given an opportunity to discuss the issues that were raised in the role play. The audience was also asked to explain, based on the role play, whether the people in the story behaved ethically, and how they would deal with a similar situation in their lives.

##### **3.1.2 Advocacy**

Community Partners organised and facilitated International Woman's Day (8 March) and International Children's Day (1 June) in all 36 target villages. 3243 (f 2084) people joined the International Women's Day event and 4760 (f 2,667) people joined the event for International Children's day. Banner's reflecting Women's and Children's Right's were displayed around the villages to advocate for violence against women and children.

Women and children were given the opportunity to raise concerns, share issues and ideas at the events. They suggested that villagers stop human rights abuses on women and children, especially, the exploitation of child labour and trafficking. The children also communicated their feelings at schools. Questionnaires were conducted to promote awareness of Women's and Children's Right's and to change attitudes and behaviours of violence against women and children.

Public debates were conducted to strengthen law enforcement against child sexual abuse at the Provincial level. 143 (f 25) people including representatives from various NGOs and Government Departments, students, teachers and villagers participated in the public debate.

The Governor, Judiciary, Police, Department of Social Affairs, LICADHO & ADHOC were guest speakers. Three cases of child sexual abuse in 3 villages of Bakan and Krakor districts were discussed. Two victims communicated the impact of sexual abuse and their distress, particularly emphasising the injustice of releasing the criminals from their crime. Cases were discussed to advocate for immediate legal intervention from the authorities at all levels. The Governor, police and judiciary committed to resolve those cases as per the recommendations of the workshop. LICADHO and ADHOC organisations followed up the three cases and reported back to participants. The criminals were re-arrested and sent to the jail.

### **3.1.3 Intervention**

2 Child Protection Network Committees (12 members each) were established in Kandieng and Sampeuv Meas Districts. Members included: District Social Affairs Officer; District Women's Affairs Officer; District Health Officer; District Education Officer; and the District Police Inspector. In Kandieng District the Vice District Leader was elected as Chairman and the Police Inspector and the Social Affairs Officer were elected as vice chairman. Guidelines and objectives of the Child Protection Network Committees were also established. The goal was to allow women and children to live with security and in peace. The objective was for the Network to prevent, form an alliance against, and intervene in cases of rights abuses in a timely manner. The Chairman conducted Committee meetings 5 times and KNKS provided logistical support.

Child Protection Networks at Provincial were not established. KNKS was waiting for approval from the Governor. The Governor was discussing the Network Committees with the Ministry of Interior for approval.

Community Partners intervened in 7 cases (129 beneficiaries) in 36 villages through referrals to relevant networks, home visits and counselling families. 64 (f28) children with serious diseases were referred to health centres, 13 women who were victims of domestic violence were secured, 16 elderly villagers with no family support and 5 families affected by HIV/AIDS were provided emergency food, 4 families involved in land conflicts were facilitated to achieve win-win strategies and 27 women with many children (7-11 children/family) were referred to health centres. |

3 cases (35 beneficiaries) were intervened by Child Protection Networks and KNKS. 3 children who were victims of sexual abuse were provided legal and security services. 4 women who were victims of serious domestic violence were provided legal services, and 28 (f13) children suffering from serious diseases were provided health services, food and transportation. All cases recovered, except one child, who died of a serious disease.

## **3.2 Health (HIV/AIDs) project at the community level**

KNKS provides four health services through its Community Youth Health Educators: HIV/AIDs, reproductive health, psycho-social counselling and health intervention (including referral and library services).

The HIV/AIDs Project is one of the projects in the Community Child Development Program. It was supported by HNI to increase awareness of HIV/AIDs amongst youth in and out of school aged 12 – 24 years in Sampeuv Meas Operational District Hospital (Sampeuv Meas Operational District covers five Districts). The project was based in two locations: Youth Friendly Centre (YFC) that provided services for youth from all districts in Pursat Province; and in communities, focusing on target people in villages.

### **3.2.1 Community Youth Health Educators**

In September 2006, group members participated in community meetings and selected 72 (f 36) Community Youth Health Educators across 36 villages (12 communes) in Kandieng and

Sampeuv Meas districts. There were also 6 (f 3) Khmer students from the University of Management and Economic that volunteered at the Youth Friendly Centre. KNKS facilitated a workshop for Community Youth Health Educators to establish their roles and responsibilities.

### **3.2.2 Capacity Building**

In September 2006, KNKS skilled health project staff trained 78 (f 39) Community Youth Health Educators and Youth Volunteers in: HIV/AIDS; reproductive health; psycho-social counselling; and health intervention. Village Chiefs facilitated Community Youth Health Educators to develop reporting and evaluation tools to record statistics.

They were also provided on job training on how to use the tool kit for health education, how to provide health service, how to report, annex, to work with youth etc. Community Youth Health Educators and volunteers successfully provided health services through health libraries and health education. They identified their inexperience in counselling and referred youth to more skilled Health Project staff.

### **3.2.3 Health Education and mobile library service**

2,959 (f 1674) youth in 36 villages accessed mobile libraries and 8,244 (f 3,861) youth in Pursat Province accessed the Youth Friendly Services. Community Youth Health Educators increased youth's knowledge of HIV/AIDS and reproductive health through daily half hour sessions. According to feedback provided by youth, KNKS introduced a daily/weekly schedule on various topics to tailor topics specific to the needs of the youth. Health Education was conducted in various ways including: playing games, question and answer activities, health posters and pictures, TV, and health contests conducted by Peer Educators and Health Project staff.

The Community Health and Youth Friendly Centre services were promoted in the media on the radio twice a month. The media also promoted guest speakers and public events and distributed KNKS and Youth Friendly Centre leaflets.

### **3.2.4 Health & Psycho-social counselling services**

Counselling services in the community began in late November 2006. 37 (f 27) youth in 14 villages accessed community counselling services and 801 (f 337) youth in and out of school in Pursat Province accessed counselling services at the Youth Friendly Centre. Issues raised in counselling sessions were mixed and included: reproductive health and diseases, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, love, stress, family breakdown, unemployment, peer issues etc. KNKS counsellors actively listened to youth and provided advice and information on a variety of different strategies to work through issues. Most youth who accessed counselling services reported feeling more relaxed and happier.

### **3.2.5 Health intervention through referral**

2006 was the first year for KNKS Community Youth Health Educators to confidentially refer youth from the villages to health services, so, only five (f 3) youth were referred. However, Community Youth Health Educators referred 106 (f 66) youth in Pursat Province to health services including: health centres and hospitals. The treatment sought was mostly for STDs, reproductive health, blood testing, safe abortions and general diseases. Youth recovered very well.

In 2006, 400 (f 200) youth clients provided feedback on Community Health and Youth Friendly Centre services to improve the services and attract new youth to access the health library, health education, health counselling and intervention services. Feedback was very positive with over 80% very satisfied with services. Improvements suggested included more general educational books and more chairs and tables due to increased demand. KNKS has responded to this feedback, providing more books and room for youth.

### **3.3 Income Generation**

111 (f 80) children and youth from 111 families identified as domestic violence or child trafficking cases completed skills training through 3 month apprenticeships. In 2006, A total of 121 (f 84) formed income generation groups (including formerly trained youth). 54 (f 33) children worked in handicrafts at KNKS centre in hol silk weaving, phamuong silk weaving, scarf weaving, carpentry and souvenir lathing groups. 35 (f 30) youth worked handicrafts (3 villages) in souvenir sewing, rattan and rattan mate weaving groups. 22 (f 17) children worked at the Community Villa as restaurant staff and as masseuses at the Community Villa. There was also one farming group with 10 members (f 5) working in a village.

KNKS conducted a training workshop for income generation groups to develop their business plan, cost analysis and bookkeeping systems. Groups also received \$USD 2,220.30 in capital to establish their business.

At the end of 2006, 121 (f 84) children in 17 villages gained employment. They received an income ranging from \$ USD 15 to 130 per month according to skills and abilities. 50% of their income was sent to assist their families. The Community Villa was a vital contributor to the success of the project, promoting and selling their products. Youth were very satisfied with their new skills and the ability to live and support their families with greater security.

Moreover, KNKS (funded by The Asia Foundation) assisted 10 landless families that were trafficking their children with 2.70 hectare of land for farming, two buffaloes, one pond, one pumping well, fifty chickens and seed. The land was divided into 10 plots (2,700 m<sup>2</sup> per family) by Community Partners and Village Chief. KNKS contracted CEDAC to provide agricultural training to the group. They were trained in growing vegetables, gardening, fish/frog feeding, and rice planting. The families received approximately 100,000 riel to 150,000 riel every three months and successfully cultivated 1000kg of rice per family every three months! Unfortunately, in the very hot season from March to June, families were unable to cultivate or sell produce. Families improved their livelihood and children were sent to school. At the end of 2006, the agriculture group formed a savings group and raised their own capital. KNKS provides ten landless families three years to farm and then rotates to another 10 families.

### **3.4 Social Welfare**

In 2006, KNKS trained seven Community Social Welfare Fund Committees (in seven villages) in social welfare fund management and good governance. Each Social Welfare Fund Committee was provided \$USD 2,450 for their community credit scheme. 89 families of handicraft group members received loans from Community Social Welfare Fund committees.

2% interest from loans supported emergency cases of vulnerable children, women and the elderly in especially difficult circumstances, community non formal education, improving materials, bridge, path and well maintenance and to increase community capital. KNKS followed up and monitored governance every month through Community Partner meetings, reporting documents and home visits. All 89 families were able to make 5000 to 8000 riel per day from their small businesses, improving their livelihood for the long term.

## **4. Networks and collaboration**

In 2006, KNKS strengthened collaborations and built new relevant networks with NGOs and GOs at Provincial and National levels to continue supporting vulnerable women, children and their communities.

As per the Ministry of Social Affairs National Child Protection Network guidelines, KNKS and its networks (Social Affairs, Women's Affairs, Education, Policy, Military Police and Judges)

established Child Right's Protection Networks from Community to Provincial level. Child Protection Networks from Community to District level were responsible for the intervention of emergency cases of children's and women's rights abuses through the provision of legal, health, security and facilities services.

In 2006, KNKS was a member of Coalition to address Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia (COSECAM), HIV/AIDs Coordinating Committee (HACC), Cambodia Education Development Agriculture Centre (CIDAC), non government organisations (NGOs), Good Practice Principle (GPP) and Pursat Civil Society Advocacy Coordination Alliance (CACA). Each of these organisations provides KNKS with valuable expertise for various KNKS projects. COSECAM for child right's and child sexual abuse; HACC for HIV/AIDS; CIDAC for agriculture; NGOs and GPP for ethics and standards; and CACA for land and human rights and advocacy. In addition to shared experiences and participation in joint initiatives, KNKS benefitted greatly from these collaborations. KNKS increased its ability to raise awareness, advocate, fundraise, strengthen communities, and law enforcement and intervene in cases of violence against women and children at village, commune, district and provincial levels.

KNKS also collaborated with community libraries and other NGOs including: World Vision International (WVI); Private Agency for Collaborating Together (PACT); CHEM; Khmer HIV/AIDs NGO Alliance (KHANA); Cambodia Red Cross (CRC); Cambodian League for The Promotion and Defence of Human Rights (LICADHO); Cambodia Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC); Cambodian Defender Project (CDP); and Government Departments: SEILA program; and Provincial AIDs Secretariat (PAS) to mobilize relevant documents for Information Education and Communication (IEC).

### **III. Organization Management**

#### **1. Governing Board**

There are 5 members of KNKS governing board including: chair; vice chair; treasurer and two members. In 2006, the chair and vice chair resigned for work and health reasons respectively. Therefore, in the middle of 2006, KNKS engaged two new members from COSECAM and LICADHO. The chair and vice chair were elected through a governing board meeting. Board meetings were conducted 3 times. KNKS constitution and personnel policy were reviewed and the governing board conducted field visits to evaluate project implementation.

#### **2. Staffing**

KNKS is staffed by a passionate and well educated group of Cambodian national's that undertake their work with pride and discipline.

##### **2.1 Staff recruitment and resignations**

In 2006, KNKS had a total of 20 (f 9) full time staff. Staff worked in: organisational management; Child Right's and social welfare; health; and income generation. Two project staff resigned: one Education Assistant and one Psycho-Social Assistant. One staff member was dismissed (Income Generation Assistant). Two new staff were recruited: one Education Assistant and one Psycho-Social Counsellor.

##### **2.2 Staff capacity building**

In 2006, five KNKS staff members participated in training. The Executive Director won a scholarship from COSECAM to participate in Management and Leadership training and Psycho-social counselling training for 3 years. Health Net International (HNI) provided counselling training to two Health Project officers. Two Child Right's Assistants shared

experiences and participated in a workshop and meeting with CIDAC, CACA, HACC and PAS at Provincial and National levels.

### 2.3 Staff Appraisal

KNKS conducted the annual staff appraisal. Overall, KNKS staff performed well. Areas of improvement include updating their knowledge in their areas of expertise.

## 3. Administration

### 3.1 Hosting other organisations

KNKS hosted 12 HACC Network members from 9 provinces, 20 members of National AIDS Alliance team, and NCHAD members from 21 Provinces. These organisations came to KNKS to build their capacity and actively listen to KNKS experience and expertise. Representatives from EWMI, HNI and TAF donors also visited KNKS to conduct field visits, monitor financials and collect quarterly reports.

### 4. Equipment & Maintenance

KNKS received equipment and funds to maintain existing resources from HNI and DED. HNI provided two motor bikes, two computers, one printer and three desks (Heath Project). In 2006, a fire destroyed the Community Villa. The cause of the fire is still under investigation. DED provided new equipment to re establish the Community Villa including: cabinets and a refrigerator.

## 5. Financial Management

### 5.1 Funding Sources and budget control

KNKS received funds from EWMI, DED, TAF and HNI to implement the following projects (figures in \$USD):

No	Project Activities	Project Period	Budget Plan	Budget Expenses	Balance
1	EWMI: Child Right's & Social Welfare project	9 months	\$26762.71	\$ 21,111.51	\$5,650.70
2	DED: Child Right's & Social Welfare project (Com. Villa & Child Right's in 5 new villages)	2 months	\$6,417.30	\$6,417.06	\$0.24
3	TAF: Anti- Child trafficking project	6 months	\$39,996.00	\$37,213.93	\$2,782.02
4	HNI: Health Education	10 months	\$71,212.68	\$61,570.94	\$9,641.74
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$144,388.49</b>	<b>\$126,313.44</b>	<b>\$18,074.00</b>

Figure 1: KNKS funding sources - 2006

As depicted by figure 1, KNKS retained \$18,074 balance. Funds remained from EWMI due to activity expenses and salaries (the resignation of a staff member). The balance remains in EWMI account. Similarly, funds remained from TAF due to the dismissal of a staff member and some farming activities. The balance was transferred to TAF. HNI head office in Europe delayed the transfer of funds to KNKS, so the balance was transferred to plan for activities in 2007.

The 2006 KNKS financial report was prepared by the Accountant and verified and approved by the Executive Director, monthly and quarterly, in manual and quick book formats. Budget controls were established by the Accountant to check and verify with Project implementation with Project staff. Project staff were responsible for clarifying project activities and expenses. KNKS cash in hand was under \$USD 5000 per day. Internal control audit was conducted bi-weekly by the KNKS Management team (Executive Director and Project Coordinators) and once a month by the financial officers of each donor.

KNKS is yet to conduct an external financial audit for 2006 due to limited funds. Donors decided not to share the cost of an external audit due to the short term nature of the projects.

## 5.2 KNKS income generated from provision of training services

No	Subject of Training Services	Clients 'name	Training Fee	Trainers
1	Participatory Learning Action	Wathnakpheap	USD 130.00	Mom Sambth
2	Psycho Social Counselling	HNI	USD 276.00	Nob Ntah
3	Restaurant Management	Sam Sopha	USD 700.00	Sok Sambath
4	Restaurant Services	Sam Sopha	USD 942.30	Mr. Om Socheat
<b>Total</b>			<b>USD 2,048.30</b>	

## 5.3 Fund raising

In 2006, KNKS planned to raise \$USD 245,000 for four projects. Unfortunately, KNKS only raised \$USD 144,388, 59% of the goal target. Thus, the Education project was merged with capacity building initiatives to continue to provide this valuable project to KNKS communities.

## 6. Problems encountered and Lessons Learnt

2006 was a year of triumphs and trials for KNKS. Successes were celebrated and problems were solved. KNKS believes in continuous learning and is committed to identifying causes, impacts and future risk management strategies to constantly improve our expertise.

No.	Problem encountered	Cause	Resolution
<b>1</b>	<b>Organisational Management</b>		
1.1	Staff resignation	Perceived low salary	Appealed to donors and recruited new staff.
1.2	Dismissal of a staff member	Staff member stole funds from the Income Generation Project	Staff member was dismissed. Staff were reminded of strict adherence to ethics and values of KNKS.
1.3	Governing Board meeting delayed	No chair or vice chair	KNKS engaged with COSECAM and LICAHDO and recruited new chair and vice chair.
1.4	External audit	Donors did not agree to share the cost of the audit fee as projects funded were short term	Propose budget plan to conduct external audit on KNKS 2006 to new donors in 2007.
1.5	Activities for Health project delayed	Funds from HNI delayed transfer of funds to KNKS	KNKS discussed with donor. HNI agreed to transfer funds for 2007.
<b>2.</b>	<b>Project Management</b>		
2.1	Identifying and raising funds to support Education Project was unsuccessful	Executive Director had limited experience in proposal writing and approaching donors and limited ability to communicate effectively in written form in English	Executive Director sought direct feedback from donors, approached donors face to face and improved English. Also sought Funding Agency and Partnerships Directory guide from CCC.
2.2	Handicraft and farming groups make limited income	Establishment took time, productivity was slow, therefore, groups could not meet demand. Also quality of goods better from private sellers.	KNKS accompanied carpentry and lathing groups villagers to Battambang, Siem Reap, Phnom Penh to develop ideas to establish new marketing ideas. Also, assisted groups to

complete a cost analysis to be more competitive in market.

2.3 Families identified as having issues did not participate in community activities

Families did not seem to care or want to improve their situation

KNKS conducted home visits to discuss the importance of attending community activities. Communities also rallied with KNKS to ask families to participate. Once families understood, they attended.

2.4 Child Protection Networks at the Provincial level were not established

The Governor could not approve the Child Protection Network at the Provincial level because he needed to discuss with the Ministry of Interior

KNKS discussed establishing Child Protection Networks at Provincial level with the Director of Social Affairs. To encourage to Director of Social Affairs to discuss the National guidelines with the Governor.

2.5 Fire destroyed the Community Villa

Cause of the fire remains under investigation

KNKS sought assistance from EWMI for a lawyer from Cambodia Defender Program. KNKS also appealed to DED for funds to re establish the Community Villa.

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## Part 3: KNKS Strategic and Operational Planning 2007

In 2007, KNKS will continue to strive towards its vision 'A Cambodia where women, children, and their communities live in peace, with security, with education and social welfare.'

KNKS will also continue to implement its strategic programs: Community Women and Children's Development Program and Community Development Program, and its strategic projects: Women's and Children's Rights and Social Welfare; Health; Education; Community Income Generation and Good Governance. As a result of the Community Needs Assessment conducted in 2006, KNKS will expand these projects to include a wider variety of activities to enhance the delivery of KNKS services.

### 1. New activities

#### 1.1 Women's and Children's Right's and Social Welfare project

In 2006 KNKS received funds from EWMI to continue implementing the Child Rights and Social Welfare project till December 2007 (15 months). KNKS will establish ten pilot Community Conflict Solution Committees in ten villages. These Committees will solve community level issues and disputes, saving villagers time and money spent on legal fees and travel to court. Serious issues will still be referred to the relevant authorities. KNKS will strengthen local authorities (Village Chiefs, Community Partners) ability to enforce the law against youth gangs and violence and to protect women and children against abuse. Community Contests will be conducted to assess villagers knowledge and understanding of Women's and Children's Rights. Billboards and posters will also be introduced at the community level to promote greater awareness of Women's and Children's rights.

#### 1.2 Health project

KNKS received funds from HNI to continue to deliver the Health Project till October 2007 (10 months). KNKS will continue to implement Community Peer Educators as this activity only commenced late 2006. Community Peer Educators will also expand to work at the community level.

#### 1.3 Education project

KNKS will strive to build the capacity of community teachers. KNKS will raise funds for community teachers to attend training held by the Ministry and Department of Education once a year. KNKS will also focus on improving literacy levels in girls and women, aiming for them to study at least until junior high school (grade 9) and to receive scholarships for further study. Another activity will focus on educating villages in ways to become self sustainable to support non formal education.

#### 1.4 Income Generation and Good Governance projects

KNKS will closely manage small enterprises to increase productivity, efficiencies and build the capacity of these groups to become self sustainable and manage themselves. KNKS will also provide guidance and training to small enterprises to expand into new niche markets, create new designs, promote goods and services, contact commercial industries and sell products at National level.

KNKS is also planning to expand to Battambang Province, Samot District to generate income through agriculture, ecology and businesses (community products shop and restaurant).

## Appendix A: KNKS activities, plans and achievements - 1 January to 31 December 2006

No	Project activities	Plan				Achievement			
		Village	Group	Participants		Village	Group	Participants	
				TT	F			TT	F
<b>A</b>	<b>Child Rights &amp; Women's Rights &amp; Social welfare project</b>								
<b>1</b>	<b>Awareness</b>								
	1. Community Partners	36		288	144	36		288	144
	1.1 CR animators	36		72	36	36		72	36
	1.2 CR watch team	36		144	72	36		144	72
	1.3 CR/Youth club	36		72	36	36		72	36
	2. Capacity Building	10							
	2.1 Workshop								
	2.1.1 CR&WR Operational Guideline			80	40	10		80	42
	2.1.2 Monitoring and Evaluation	36	36	432	194	25		407	272
	2.2 Training								
	2.2.1 CR & Women rights Awareness	10		80	40	10		80	42
	2.2.2 Counselling	36		144	72	36		123	43
	2.2.3 Gender	10		120	60	10		112	62
	3. On Job Training to Community Partners								
	3.1 Set up Group Discussion	36	144	2280		36	115	2410	1663
	3.2 Set up group role play	36	36	360		36	36	429	227
	3.3 Facilitate Meeting & take minute	36		288	156			288	156
	3.4 Communication networks	36		288	156			288	156
	4. Conduct Group Discussion meeting	36	144	2280		36	115	2410	1663
	5. Conduct Child role play in Public	36	36	1440	792	22	22	1184	769
	6. Sign board for women & children rights	36	360 boards			36	360 boards		
<b>2</b>	<b>Advocacy</b>								
	1. International Women Day at Com.	36		3600	1980	36		3243	2084
	2. International Children Day at Com.	36		3600	1980	36		4760	2697
	3. Sixteen Day Campaign at Provincial level	1		1000	550	1		1058	691

	4. Public Debate to strengthen Law enforcement at Provincial	1		150	83	1		143	25
3	Intervention								
	1. Set up Child Protection network at District level	2	2	14	6	2	2	14	6
	2. Set up Child Protection network at Provincial	1	1	16	6	0	0	0	0
	3. Conduct Child Protection network Meeting at District level	2	4 times	14	6	2	2	14	6
	4. Conduct Child Protection network Meeting at Provincial level	1	4 times	16	6	0	0	0	0
	5. Intervention Child Trafficking by KNKS & networks	5		5	5			0	0
	6. Intervention Child sex abused by KNKS & networks	10		10	10	3		3	3
	7. Intervention Child Serious Diseases by KNKS & networks	36		72	47	36		36	22
	8. Intervention Child Affected by Parents at Prison	4		8	4	0		0	0
	9. Intervention Child victims of Domestic violence by KNKS & networks	36		36	36	36		4	4
4	Intervention by KNKS & Networks								
	1. Child trafficking	5		5	5	0	0	0	0
	2. Child sexual abuse	10		10	10	3		3	3
	3. Child affected by serious diseases	36		72	47	15		28	13
	4. Child affected by parents in prison	4		8	4	0		0	0
	5. Child victims of domestic violence	36		36	36	36		4	4
5	Intervention by Community Partners								
	1. Child serious disease					36		64	28
	2. Women victims of domestic violence					13		13	13
	3. Elderly					12		16	16
	4. Families with many children					15		27	27
B	Health ( HIV/AIDS )Project								
1	HIV/AIDS & Reproductive Awareness								
	1. Set up Com Youth health Educators	36		72	36	36		72	36
	2. Capacity Building health Educators								
	2.1 HIV/AIDS & Reproductive health awareness	36		72	36	36		72	36
	2.2 Psycho Social & health Counselling	36		72	36	36		72	36
	3. Community Health Services								
	3.1 Health Library Service for Youth	36		2240	896			2959	1674

	3.2 HIV/AIDS education service for Youth	36		2240	890			2959	1674
	3.3 Health Counselling Service for Youth	36		540	120			37	26
	3.4 Health Intervention Service for Youth	36		280	112			5	3
	4. Youth Friendly Centre								
	4.1 Health Library Service for Youth	1		5000	2250			3506	1576
	4.2 HIV/AIDS education service for Youth	1		3600	1620			3429	1503
	4.3 Health Counselling Service for Youth	1		560	264			801	337
	4.4 Health Intervention Service for Youth	1		100	40			106	66
<b>C</b>	<b>Income Generation Project</b>								
1.	1. Apprenticeship			117	83			111	80
	1.1 At Centre	17	5	60	36	17	5	54	33
	1.11 Silk Hol weaving	5	1	12	12	4	1	11	11
	1.12 Silk Phamuong weaving	5	1	12	12	5	1	11	11
	1.13 Scarf weaving	7	1	12	12	5	1	11	11
	1.14 Carpentry	8	1	18	0	8	1	15	0
	1.15 Souvenir Lathing	2	1	6	0	4	1	6	0
	1.2 At Communities.	4	4	35	30	4	4	35	30
	1.21 Souvenir sewing	1	1	15	15	1	1	15	15
	1.22 Souvenir Rattan	2	2	15	10	2	2	15	10
	1.23 Rattan mate Weaving	1	1	5	5	1	1	5	5
	1.3 At Community Villa	5	1	12	12	5	1	12	12
	1.31 Food Processing	5	1	12	12	5	1	12	12
	1.4 Farming at Community	1	1	10	5	1	1	10	5
	1.41 Agriculture group	1	1	10	5	1	1	10	5

2. Job Employment	17	13	121	84			121	84
2.1 Handicraft Group at Centre	17	5	54	33	17	5	54	33
2.1.1 Silk Hol weaving	4	1	11	11	4	1	11	11
2.1.2 Silk Phamuong weaving	5	1	11	11	5	1	11	11
2.1.3 Scarf weaving	5	1	11	11	5	1	11	11
2.1.4 Carpentry	8	1	15	0	8	1	15	0
2.1.5 Souvenir Lathing	4	1	6	0	4	1	3	0
2.2 Handicraft groups at Communities.	4	4	35	30	4	4	33	30
2.2.1 Souvenir sewing	1	1	15	15	1	1	15	15
2.2.2 Souvenir Rattan	2	2	15	10	2	2	15	10
2.2.3 Rattan mate Weaving	1	1	5	5	1	1	3	3
2.3 Collective Business at Community Villa	8	3	24	18	8	3	24	18
2.3.1 Restaurant service	5	1	22	17	5	1	22	17
2.3.2 Products Shop Service	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.3.3 Massage Service	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
2.4 Farming at Community	1	1	10	5	1	1	10	5
2.4.1 Agriculture group	1	1	10	5	1	1	10	5

