



Annual Report

2015

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Acronyms

| | |
|----------------|--|
| CC | Commune Councils |
| CR-SHIP | Cambodia Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Project |
| CSE | Comprehensive Sexual Education |
| CYN | Community Youth Network |
| CLC | Community Learning Center |
| CLCMC | Community Learning Center Management Committee |
| CLCSC | Community Learning Center Secretary Committee |
| CIP | Commune Investment Plan |
| CYWEN | Cambodian Young Women's Empowerment Network |
| GNO | Good Neighbor Organization |
| GOCA | Grassroots Organization Capacity Assessment |
| GPC | Great Peace Cambodia |
| HC | Health Center |
| KYA | Khmer Youth Association |
| NACD | National Authority of Combating Drugs |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |
| PPA | Promoting the rights of Adolescent Girls to Quality Basic Education Project |
| PDP | People Center for Development and Peace |
| SLM | Smart Labor Migration |
| SRHR | Sexual Reproductive Health Right |
| STD | Sexual Transmitted Disease YSD |
| | Youth and Social Development YWLN |
| | Young Women Leadership Networks WASH |
| | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |

Letter from the President

Dear KYA friends and supporters,

2015 was another successful year for KYA: we continued to work towards our vision and mission in the sake of building the youth and nation of Cambodia.

Being a president of KYA in this mandate 2015-2017, I have witnessed the many challenges facing young people and civil society as they seek to exercise their political and community rights. We have made ongoing efforts to advocate for and empower Cambodian youth, working with all sectors of the community to create lasting positive change.

In 2015, KYA has continued implementing the Five Year Strategic Plan, which lasts from 2013 to 2017. We are confident that this plan provides clear direction to meet community needs and empower a new generation of Cambodians to create a better future and a better country.

This Annual Report describes the major accomplishments made by KYA and all those who give their time to make the important work a reality. The report highlights ongoing programs which work with many partners to improve policies and service delivery across a range of sectors. It provides examples of individual success stories and how KYA's work has changed the lives of young people and their families. The report also outlines our financial statement of how the KYA has utilized the funds received for this fiscal year.

Within KYA, we have continued to refine organizational policies and guidelines. We have sought recurrent improvement and aimed to achieve high standards in governance and professional practice as per NGO benchmarks. We continue to build staff capacity in order to manage our work and respond to emerging issues facing young people.

Finally, I would like to convey sincere appreciation to those who continue to support KYA: our partners, donors, and all of KYA's members, especially the Board of Directors, senior management staff, hard-working field staff, and other stakeholders. We continue to be inspired by the young people we support and work with—and we see firsthand their efforts and actions to become good members of their communities. Without financial and technical support, we would not be able to achieve these outcomes and build KYA's future generations.

On behalf of the Management Team of KYA, I would like to say thank you and that we greatly appreciate all of your efforts, and, most of all, we look forward to working together in the future.

Sincerely,

Sith HongEang

President 2015-2017

2015 in numbers

By 2015, KYA operated its cross-cutting activities at national, regional and internal level. The results from its commitment was highlighted and disclosed as follows:

- Closely partnered with 13 potential and international donors and awarded 667.441USD in funds.
- Effectively implemented its projects using and following four key prioritizes stated in five year Strategic plan 2013-2017. Those four prioritizes are 1) More effective youth participation in decision-making process 2) Increased employment opportunities for youth 3) Improved social wellbeing and youth engagement in human rights and sustainable development and 4) Enhanced organizational effectiveness for increased impact on youth development.
- Actively operated in 8 provinces and 1 municipality over the Kingdom of Cambodia.
- By 2015, There have 4420 youths who are KYA members
- There are 122 teams of Community Youth Networks (CYNs) established with 1304 member

Organizational Background

KYA was established on November 22, 1992 and officially recognized by the Ministry of Interior, Royal Government of Cambodia on February 21, 1994. With high desire and strong purpose of this establishment, the founders believe that young people are essential elements in the pursuit of national and international development.

Vision

Be potential youth, working with and for youth, for social positive change.

Mission

To upgrade and promote your participation human rights, democracy, peace building, health, gender equality, education and vocational training for young people in Cambodia.

Core Values²

- Gender equality, equity, and inclusiveness
- Good governance
- Collaboration and partnership
- Integrity and accountability

¹ KYA By-Law updated within General Assembly 2014

² KYA By-Law updated within General Assembly 2014

KYA Program Implementing Model

KYA has more than 20 years of experience mobilizing youth in communities. KYA's implementation model for almost all projects relies mainly on our Community-based Youth Networks (CYNs). Young men and women members of CYNs play an active role as community agents, providing capacity building and organizing activities for community youth. They work as volunteers who are deeply engaged in promoting human rights, democracy, gender equality, improvement of youth social well-being and sustainable development by building linkages with all community stakeholders in response to their own community's concerns. They also help to monitor and advocate for accountable governance at the local level.

KYA uses a rights-based approach with its CYNs. KYA works toward improving the knowledge, capacity and skills in the CYNs related to team building, working in solidarity, self-motivation and advocacy skills. All of these activities are used to ensure the sustainability of the CYNs so that they can adequately respond to the development challenges faced by their communities. There are currently 122 groups of CYNs with 1304 youth members (779 females) along the country where KYA sub-office located.

KYA utilizes a four-tiered program implementing model³ for grassroots change.

Tier 1: At national level, KYA has line of communication working closely with national, international and regional stakeholders and also conducts a joint advocacy at the national level. With full support, KYA at head office provide technical skills to provincial level.

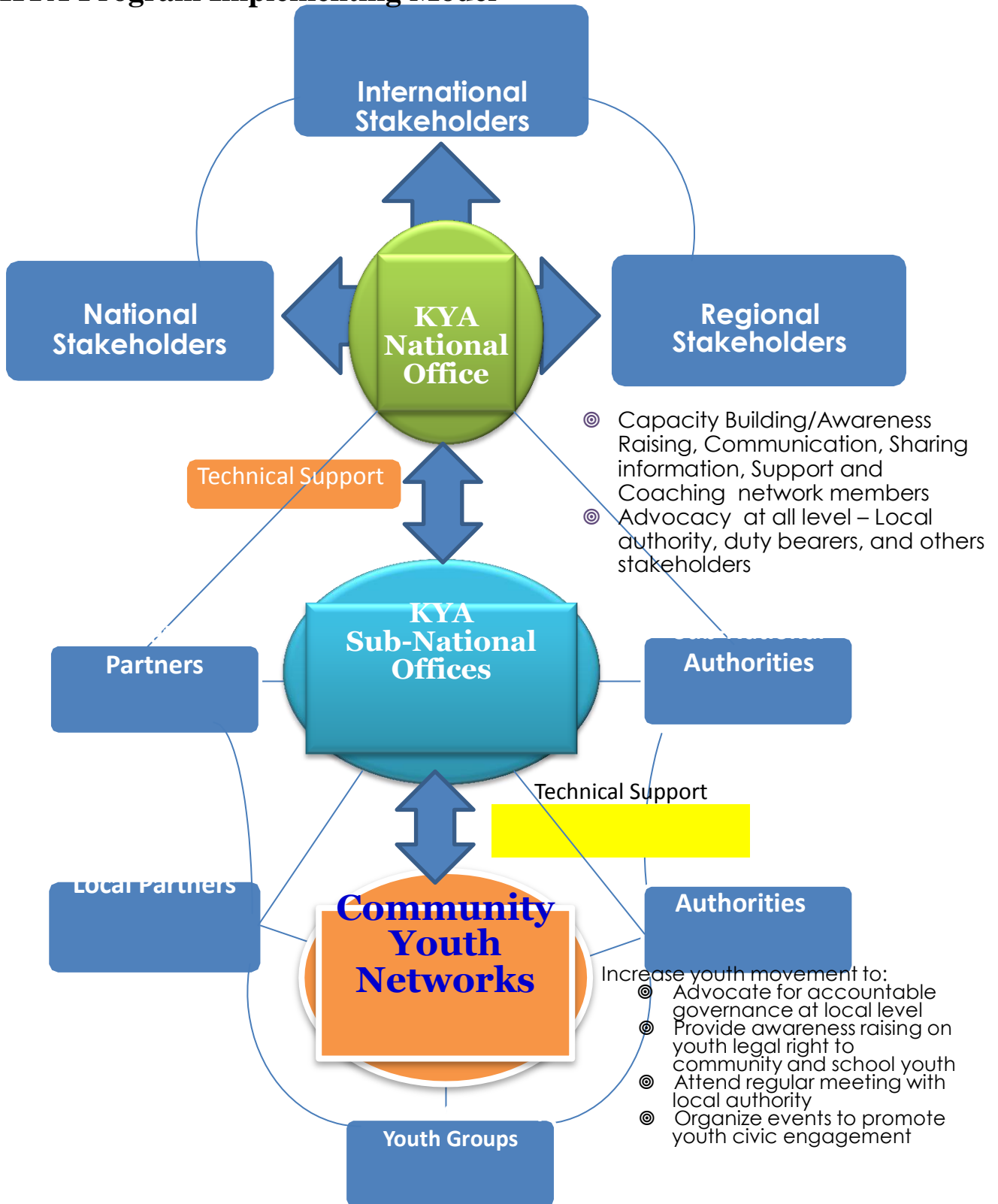
Tier 2: At provincial level, KYA sub-office has been working with sub-national stakeholders by advocating for intervention in project implementation. And with support from KYA National Office, it works closely with community youth network to address concerns and challenges of youth participation in project implementation.

Tier 3: At community level, there has its own existing youth network, Community Youth Networks (CYN) who is recognized as back-bone of KYA in project implementation. They got technical support from the province offices via capacity building of education, awareness, relationship, and vocational skills. Also, they work directly with local partners, and local authority at the level of advocacy and decision-making.

Tier 4: With strong cooperation and intervention, KYA has close relevant partners. Those are local communities who actively participate in KYA activities. The local and CYNs had been working together in term of sharing relevant issues and concerns and took intervention to people.

³ KYA Strategic Plan 2013-2017

KYA Program Implementing Model



Summary of Program Results

With overall assessing the achievement of program department implementation, the changing and impact of implementation would be highlighted using four priorities stated in the five-year strategic plan as a tool to compare and to be reflected to disclose its results. In this regards, the third priority –**Improved social wellbeing and youth engagement in human rights and sustainable development**|| was seen to be more achievable with 6 projects being implemented while the second priority –**Increased employment opportunities for youth**|| has 2 projects. Other unreachable priorities may link to the context of economic and political trends which needed to be reviewed or re-assessed then those of priorities can be tracked and made it smart or realistic to apply the real situation of global demand of Cambodia people. Also, these four key priorities have strongly promoted the involvement of youth in social development at national, regional and international level.

In general pictures, program implementing model at community level was led by community youth networks who are backbone of the project under KYA technical support. They are key change makers to lead their own communities for prosperities. There have few cases which highlighted their commitments and best practices.

As evidence, CYN members in Takeo fruitfully involved in promoting the situation of WASH leading people to hygienic environments of safe water and latrine use and people have chance to improve their family economy and livelihood. Their community villages become cleaned and fresh. This effort and commitment of CYN, and local authorities who are project counterparts is a part of project achievement and impact which leads to sustainable development.

At the same time, youth movement in promoting sexual reproductive health right in Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, and Rattanakiri is another inspiration which community youth and in-school youth can get access to health information and services. The health promotion events such as campaign and awareness were organized by youth groups to fight against the challenges of adolescence health such as menstruation, STD, nutrition, safe sex etc. This is to contribute to assure vulnerable youth has full information related to SRHR before marriage.

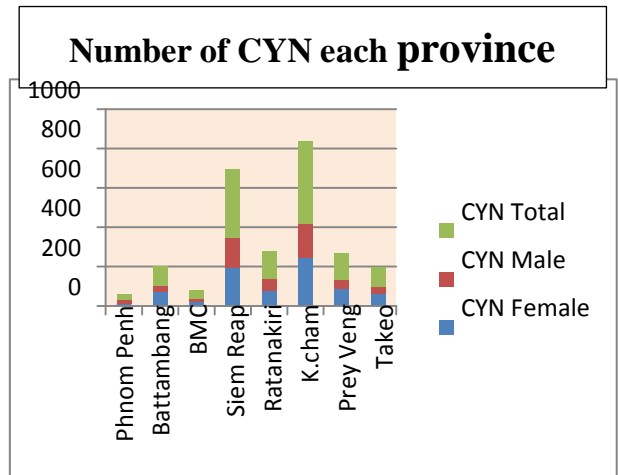
With this effort, safe migration for smart labor was also one issue among those promoted by CYNs in some parts of the country including Siem Reap, Kampong Cham and Preyveng where most of people are considered to migrate for job. Some victims within unsafe migration to the outdoor (abroad) were helped under coordination among CYNs, KYA and relevant agencies.

At national and sub-national level of the country of Phnom Penh, Battambang, and Banteaymeanchey, alcohol consumption, and drug prevention had been promoted aiming at decreasing the rate of domestic violence, and traffic accidents and also to promote gender concepts among people and youth. With these commitments, CYNs member worked to advocate local authority for appropriate intervention. From local authority site, some DEKA related to alcohol harm was released. People participated in this intervention to fight against over-drinking of alcohol. There some cases which highlights best practices of model youth who stop alcohol consumption or decrease the rate of over-drinking.

Last but not least, climate change and natural resource management is another issue being recognized as big concern in Cambodia. Responding to this, KYA hosted its initiative to contribute to sustaining the environment. The climate change improvement campaign was undertaken in Kampong Cham while the natural resource management focusing on fishery and forestry management was done in Kampong Cham, Preyveng, Takeo, and Battambang. Shortly, people had been thankful to local authority intervention through CYNs observing, and monitoring for protecting fish, and forest for the whole community benefits.

Community Youth Network, CYNs’ Results

In 2015, KYA has 122 groups⁴ of Community Youth Network CYN which equal 1304 youth (779 female) along the country where KYA sub-office located.

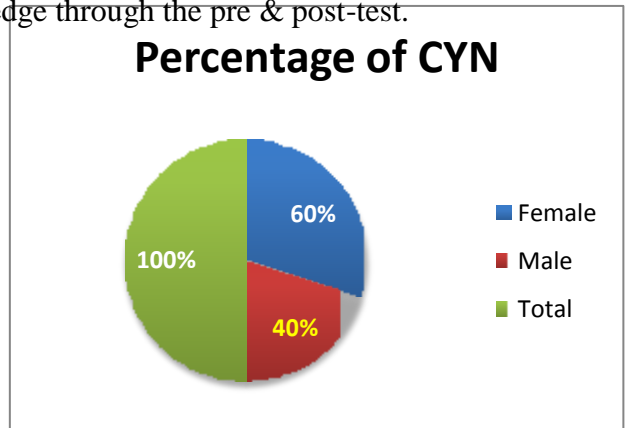


With CYN efforts to achieve the project goal, and as a model sample, the following is to disclose a best practice by CYNs in the project of Youth-Lead supported by IOGT-TNO.

Case: 60% of CYNs⁵, young women, mothers were very active engaging in advocacy after received training through KYA on negative effects of using drug and alcohol, gender, leadership skills and advocacy skills and over 70% of them increase knowledge through the pre & post-test.

They were active youth in society who lead their members in conducting many activities such as workshop, campaign, training, dialogue meeting, youth debate, and etc...Especially, they play a very important role in educating people about sexual reproductive health, safe migration, climate change, natural resource management, sanitation, and the negative effects of alcohol consumption in school and community.

Below is chart of percentage between male and female, and number of CYN each target province:



⁴ KYA Community Youth Network Database 2015

⁵ Monthly and Annual Report of Youth-Lead Project 2015

Results from each project

By 2015, KYA used its five year strategic plan as guidance to guide project implementation. With its commitment, two among four of prioritizes highlighted in the strategic plan was totally accomplished while the two others may hardly do and proposed to have been reviewed within the upcoming year. In this regard, each project implementation was explained and resulted in accordance with two prioritizes by which KYA considered to have reached (the second and the third).

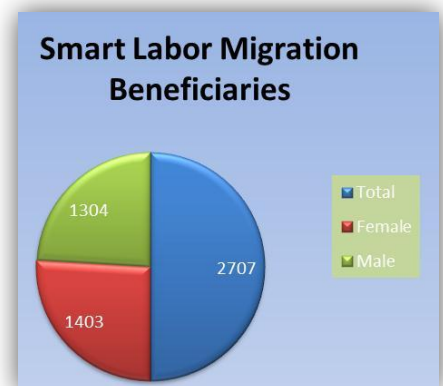
More effective youth participation in decision-making process

Limitation of resource mobilization becomes our challenge not to reach all strategic objectives. On another picture, timeframe and political trend in Cambodia are to be day by day changing. In-depth reformation practice for good governance by government stakeholders themselves at national and sub-national level was hardly undertaken while our resource especially financial assistance from donors to work on advocacy policy was limited. In a hope, KYA will commit to review this strategy in the upcoming year to assure these two strategic prioritizes (the first and the fourth) can be implemented. And some of projects will be initiated in order to achieve the objectives of these strategies. Fundamentally, this strategic plan aims to respond to the priority concerns of youth across Cambodia, to build on the existing strengths of KYA and to challenge the organization to expand the scope of its ambition⁶. However, the two prioritizes were recognized not to reach objective is the first one (*More effective youth participation in decision-making process*) and the fourth one (*enhance organizational effectiveness for increased impact on youth development*)

Increased employment opportunities for youth

1. Cambodia Youth Movement for Promoting SMART Labor Migration and Prevention of Human Trafficking

Cambodian Youth Movement for Promoting Smart Labor Migration and Prevention of Human Trafficking (SLM) Project funded by **The Asia Foundation** has started from July 1, 2015-June 1, 2016. There are three provinces selected for SLM project as following Siem Reap (Srey Snom district and Brasat Bakong distrit), Prey Veng (Peam Ro district and Mesang district), and Kampong Cham (Kampong Siem district and Stoengtrong district). In 2015, SLM project used 49,946\$, and reached to 2707 participants (female 1403) from January to November 2015.



⁶ KYA Strategic Plan 2013-2017

*While the project implemented, we had found out that:*Youth

- Students 115 (62 female) received scholarship about decreasing migration and anti-human trafficking
- About 70% of youth⁷ (participating youth) have noted that documented migration practices will protect them from multiple forms of exploitation
- Around 30% of youth (participating youth) have shared their understanding of SLM with their relatives, friends, and neighbors
- Approximately 40% of youth (participants) have stated that they will make a report to their relatives or policeman if they discover someone was being cheated or trafficked.
- The majority of youth seeking to migrate will now strive to secure a passport through the proper channels

Local authorities

- Most local authorities expressed strong commitment to SML promotion
- Authorities collaborated well with KYA to raise public awareness on safe migration
- Authorities gave the floor to participating youth to attend in their regular monthly meetings

Families

- Support and motivated their children to be actively participate in the SLM project
- Share their negative experiences in related to migration with others
- Approach the CYN to acquire information on passport application process

Case Study:

Ms. Tab Trab, 28-year-old, lives in Angkea Dey village, Svay chrom commune, Mesang district, Prey Veng province. Her 6 neighbors, husband and she have decided to illegally migrate to Thailand working as construction worker. They got 220-230 baht and worked there for 3 months. –It was so difficult to work there; they give us the salary once a week, but sometimes 2 or 3 weeks just give us, she said. Knowing that working in Malaysia would get wage higher than Thailand; moreover, she used to work there 3 year ago both of them migrated to work in Malaysia by bus. –Living there, my husband works as construction worker, and I work as a maid. But working is too hard, only 3 month I fled to work in factory instead; I could get 300\$/month, she said. By then, both of them worked in factory; they worked there altogether for 6 months, but factory owner did not give them the salary. She fled to work as a maid again alone, and her husband still worked there to get salary until the owner filed a complaint against him – her husband was in jail. –During my husband is in prison, I am pregnant. After 6 months, he was freed. I have given him my saved money a hundred thousand riel to come back to Cambodia and look for organization to help me because the owner house does not let me work and live in the house anymore. They give me only a week, I have to go out, she told. After her husband was back from Thailand, he elaborated everything to his wife’s mother. Her mother contacted chief of commune, then the chief of commune cooperated with Khmer Youth Association to contact ADHOC in order to seek for intervention from embassy to help her. –A half of month after contacting with ADHOC, embassy officer had advised me to ask local chief of commune for help. Chief of commune has told me to go to embassy to make a passport, birth certificate for her child, and other administrative official letter.

⁷ Evaluation Report by KYA & Asia Foundation 2015

Eventually, with all these interventions I could come back home on August 16, 2015 at 7:35; I have paid 300 ringgit to buy the flight ticket and other expenses ADHOC paid for me already, she said

2. Community Driven Development Breaking the cycle of youth marginalization and vulnerability in rural communities in Cambodia.

Breaking the cycle of youth marginalization and vulnerability in rural communities in Cambodia is a partnership project between KYA and ACTED contributed to promote people life skills through non-formal education in the target area of Preyveng province, Svay Antor district covering four communes of Pur Pus, Chrey, Prey Khlar, and Pean Roang. The project lasts 3 year from 2015-2017 funded by European Union with the estimated budget 425,247 USD.

By 2015, the project had started up with a cross-cutting activity closely communicating and discussing with relevant partners and stakeholders to assure the project implement is going on track. And also key achievements disclosed as follows⁸:



⁸ Monthly and Annual report by provincial and head office staff 2015

Improved social wellbeing and youth engagement in human rights and sustainable development

1. Cambodian Youth Action in Natural Resources Management especially focuses on fishery and natural resource Program.

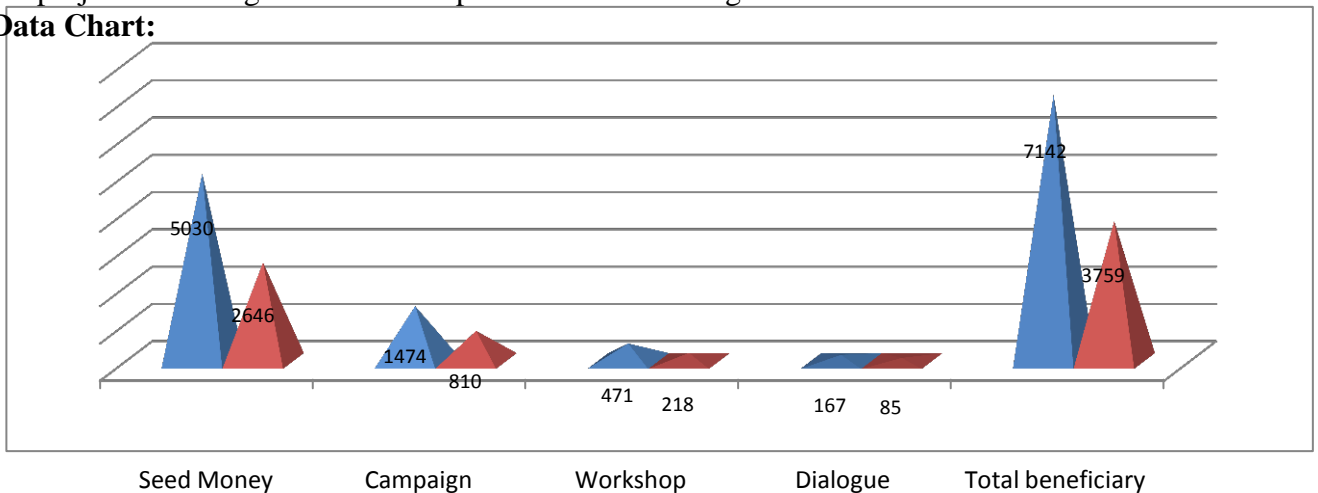
Cambodian Youth Action in Natural Resources Management project specifically focuses on fishery and forestry resource management. It covered target areas of 5 Provinces, 12 Districts, 22 Commune and 230 Villages as follows:

- Takeo: 1 District, 5 Communes, 61 Villages
- Prey Veng: 2 District, 2 Commune, 39 Villages
- Kampong Cham: 1 District, 2 Commune, 29 Villages
- Siem Reap: 1 District, 6 Communes, 47 Villages
- Battambang: 8 District, 8 Communes, 54 Villages

The project lasts 36 months from January 1, 2014 to December 31 2016 funded by Forum Syd with total financial support 420,000.00 USD (Four Hundred Twenty Thousand US Dollar Only).

By the end of 2015, CYNs members for this project is 450 (314 Females), while 31 youth (6%) who participated in CC monthly meeting and 3 youth (1%) who participated in district meeting. **12 cases** raised by youth had been integrated in the community development plan while **2 cases** other had been responded by CC and 20 groups of CYNs had been functioning by local authorities in the five target provinces of KYA NRM project. Moreover, CYNs suggestion to clear and dig Chher Teal Beong Kjei lake was taken action by local authority and the land from the bottom of the lake will use for the road construction in the community. On the other hand, community people in four villages living around the lake are now stopped their illegal fishing after an official announcement, from commune chief, stating that ones who commit the illegal fishing in the community lake will face the law. Local authority thanks CYNs for always observing and protecting the lake through hotline report as well as to join with cc meeting. Among 32 groups of CYNs, there are 7 groups that developed structure, vision, mission, role and responsibility and have their own group pages on Facebook while project coordinators at provincial level and head office are administrators to follow up CYN activities on Facebook. 50% of CYNs member in the 5 target provinces is active. 30% of CYNs member⁹ is initiative and willing to learn from the project according to the follow up from CYNs meeting.

Data Chart:



⁹ Annual Report by KYA 2015

Activity Implemented:

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Seed money | 72 courses | 5030 (2646 females) community people |
| 2. Campaign | 05 courses | 1474 (810 females) community people |
| 3. Workshop | 05 courses | 471 (218 females) community people |
| 4. Dialogue | 03 courses | 167 (85 females) community people |
| 5. Annual reflection | 05 courses | 434 (235 females) CYNs |
| 6. Refresher Training | 06 courses | 170 (125 females) CYNs |
| 7. Radio Talk Show | 12 courses | 38 (17 females) CYNs |

2. Youth LEAD Project – Youth Leadership, Education, Advocacy and Development for Combating Drugs and Alcohol in Cambodia

- Phnom Penh Municipal city: San Sokh District, 2 Sangkats (SangkPhnom Penh
- Siem Reap Province: Pouk District 2 Communes (Pouk and Lvea Commune)
- Banteay Meanchey Province: Serey Sophon District, 2 communes (O ambeland Teouk Thla Commune)
- Battambang Province: Battambang District, 4 Communes (Prek PreachSdach, Chamkar Samrong, Toul Ta Ek and Rattanak Commune).

The project lasts 36 months from January 1, 2014 to December 31 2016 funded by III-ROSEA by IOGT-NTO Movement with total financial support \$ 501,582.00 (Five-Hundred, One Thousand, Five-Hundred, Eighty-Two USD Dollars)

2015 was the second year of Youth LEAD project implementation. However, throughout the year of hard working, both KYA staffs and CYNs brought us outcome as follows:

Refer to the Matrix result 2015, we found that around 30% of domestic violence was reduced in the target community¹⁰. According to this result, both community youth and local authority proved that their communities increase peace of feeling from heard, received complain or saw villagers (husband and wife, young gangsters) fighting to each other because of alcohol. In addition to that Ms. Phan Nary, first chief of ponhea Pon commune, Phnom Pneh said *“Their children have opportunity to go to school as Non-drinking parents do, and their family economy was a bit better as they have time to earn money.... I was so happy to see that change in my community”*.

To come out the result to reduce domestic violence mentioned above, we saw the strong effort and 13 active groups among 78 CYNs (39 female), 51 young women, and 8 mothers with total 137 (98 female) in 4 target province (Bateay Mean Chey, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Phnom Penh) has initiated to do lot of activities by this year. There were around 51 activities with 2,540 participants (1,481 female) joint action for reducing the alcohol consumption and increasing knowledge on risk of using alcohol. In addition, CYNs and young women prepared 16 events in International and Cambodia festival such as

¹⁰ Annual Project Reflection 2015

International Youth day, International women's day, Mother Day, International human rights day, International children day, Khmer New Year, Queen's birthday, and X'mas day which can mobilize 507 participants (304 female) to join the events aiming at reducing alcohol consumption.

Above result also came from the result of collaboration work between KYA and CYNs to the National Authority of Combating Drugs (NACD), provincial officers, Great Peace Cambodia (GPC), Good Neighbor Organization, People Center for Development and Peace (PDP-Center), Cambodian Young Women's Empowerment Network (CYWEN) and Young Women Leadership Networks (YWLN) in order to prevent drug and alcohol abuse and to reduce domestic violence and strengthen young women's voice in political participation in Cambodia.

The result also shows that there were 51 CYN members (34 female) who decided to stop drinking alcohol after joining activities with KYA (CYN background update), and more 12 CYN members (9 female) reduced to drink alcohol¹¹. The main reason they stop drinking alcohol is because they joined to work with KYA and other CYN members. In addition, they want to be a role model for other youths, and they thought that alcohol wasn't good for health. Also, they saved money when not drinking alcohol. Theoretically, authority/CC appreciated their work and commitment. CYN member who has reduced will try to stop drinking saying that –I am very difficult to reject not to drink when my friends force me. However, I have to find the way to reject with them peacefully||.

Sadly, we found that one CYN member has increased his drinking when joining parties with friends. The first survey, he drinks one glass only, but now he drinks three glasses. He said –*my friends always bring alcohol for me and when I don't drink, they say something conflicting my feeling, so I have to drink, and I have no stand to reject not to drink||*.

Moreover, the matrix showed that 80% of youths drinking alcohol (CYN's monthly reports) in the special day were reduced. To achieve this result, KYA tried to encourage CYN members came up their own action on encourage community youths to love social work and didn't drink alcohol in special day (holiday). In the same time, they encourage to other youths to work as volunteers for their own society so then those youth would not had free time to use drugs or alcohol.

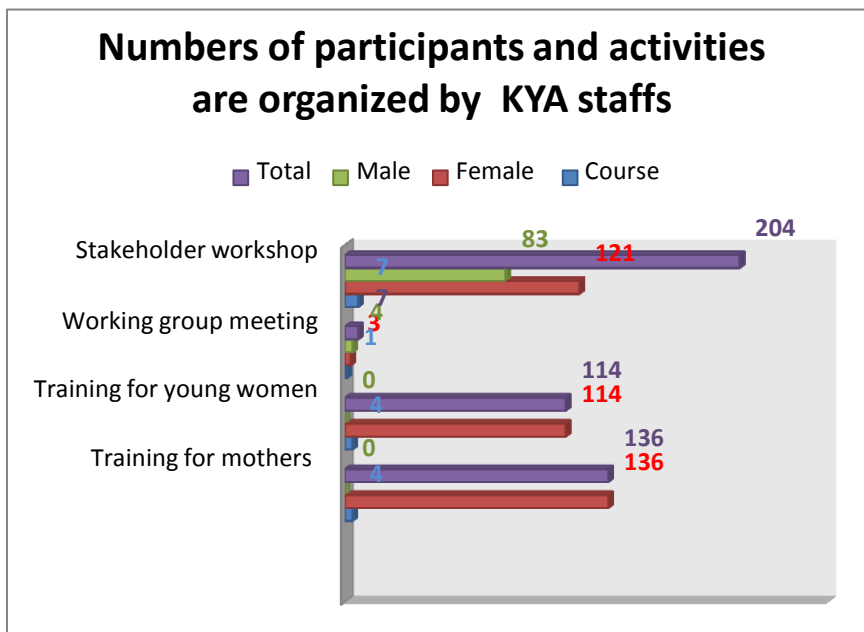
They also believe that these actions can contribute to reducing traffic accidents and violence. Actually, on 13th – 17th May, 2015 (Queen's birthday) Youth and Social Development (YSD) organized a study visit to Prey Lang (Lang forest). The main point YSD wants is to mobilize youths to join social work and to love natural resource management especially YSD wants youths to stop drinking alcohol during holiday time. According to research of CYN and other NGOs, most of people always drink alcohol when coming back to their hometown from work, thus YSD organized study visit to provide knowledge of alcohol effects and reducing numbers of alcohol-drinking youths within holiday. **Mr. Puth Kolika**, a youth from Prey Veng province said “*I almost drink alcohol when going to my hometown because I often meet my friends after we separate for studying and working in various areas. Meanwhile, I join this study trip with YSD and I think that I shouldn't drink alcohol if I want to be good model for other youths because alcohol will destroy our values when getting drunk*”.

¹¹ Project Planning Matrix (PPM)

Before they organized events, KYA provided the training on negative effects of drug and alcohol, gender, leadership skill, and advocacy skill for CYNs, young women and mothers. It was over 70% of them increased knowledge while 60% was very active engaging in advocacy. In addition, 18 youth networks, there are 9 females who were outstanding youth among their teams. Moreover, they worked and cooperated with the authority/commune council and others to reduce alcohol abuse. Some activities they organized are raising fund from private sector and organization through their presentation about purpose and activities in fighting against alcohol use.

Besides, the matrix showed that 10 Community Councils were discussing or debating on DEKA¹²s defining restriction on alcohol consumption. The KYA project staffs and CYN in 4 target areas were usually joined the regular meeting with local authority/commune council. They were talking about the commune investment plan, DEKA (Commune’s notification), the situation in the communes, and the bad effect of drug and alcohol consumption. There are 167 participants (77 female) who are chief of commune and police including the CYNs, mothers and young women actively involved in advocacy activities to prevent drugs and alcohol. They attended regular meetings with the authorities/CC and prepare 8 dialogue meetings for advocacy to create DEKA (communes’ notification). As a result, KYA got 5 DEKA (communes’ notifications). Those communes are: *O’Ambel & Toek Thla commune, Bunteay Meanchey province and Puk & Lvea commune, Siem Reap provine and Prek Presh Sdach commune, Battambang province.*

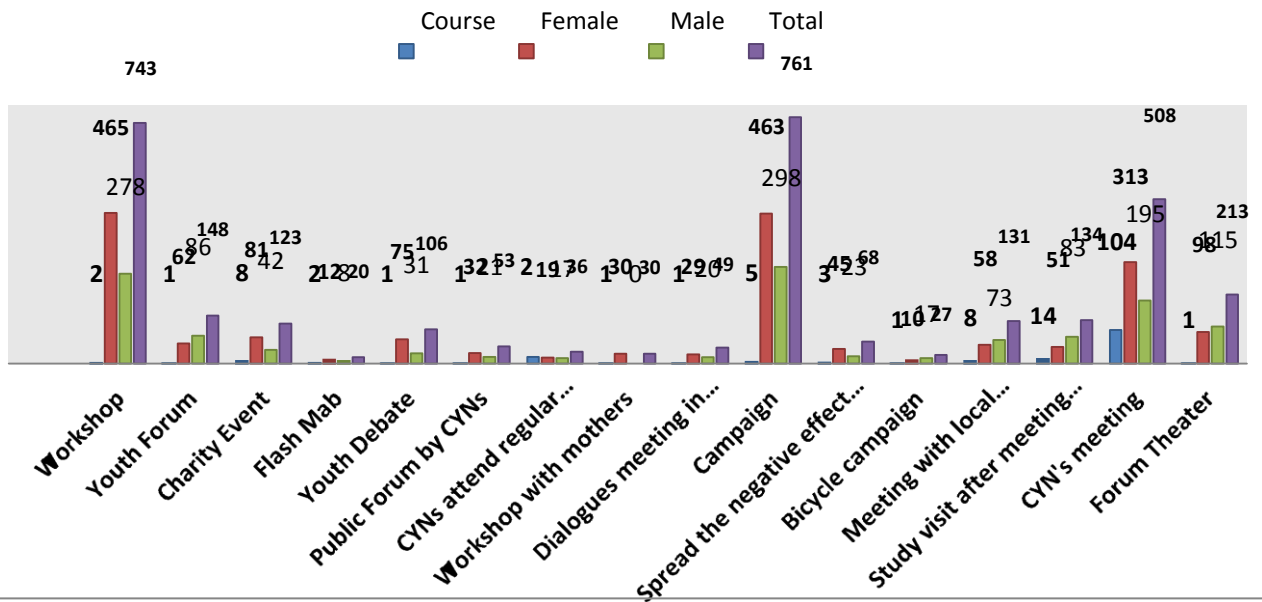
We found that the project almost reached its outcome: 1.2, 2.1, and 2.2 while, the outcome: 1.1 is on the process to achieve by 2016¹³. Also, all participants discussed the strategies to improve the activities to reach project goals. In addition to the abovementioned achievements, the bond between KYA youth network and the authority was also strengthened as they understood more about KYA and were more willing to cooperate with us thus, 4 communes (*Punhea Pun-Phnom Pneh, Preh Presh Sdach-Battambang, and O’Ambel-Banteay Meanchey, and Lvea-Siem Reap*) already accept the initiatives activities of CYN to add in commune investment plan.



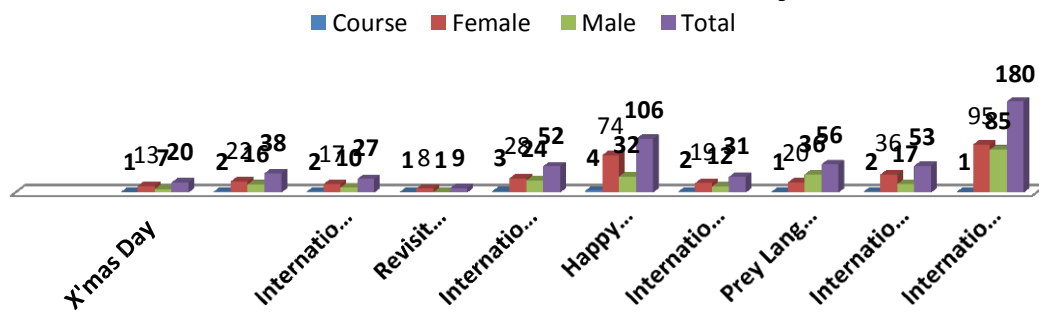
¹² Khmer version or term issued by commune councils stating about how to push people to stop drinking alcohol in this context. It is similar to announcement

¹³ Mid Term Project Review by IOGT and KYA

Numbers of participant and activities are organized by CYNs



Numbers of activities and participants in Internationl/national day



2. Cambodia Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Project (CR-SHIP) Round 3 in Takeo

The project “Cambodia Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement” was implemented in the target areas of Tram Kork district covering 6 Communes: *Trapaing Thom Khang Tbong, Trapaing Thom Khang Cheang, Sreronuong, Kus, Lay bour and Cheang Tong* and 81 villages. This initiative project funded by PLAN, International lasts two years from 2015 to 2016 with estimated budget **USD 70,834.00**

By 2015, the project highlighted the fruitful results as follows:

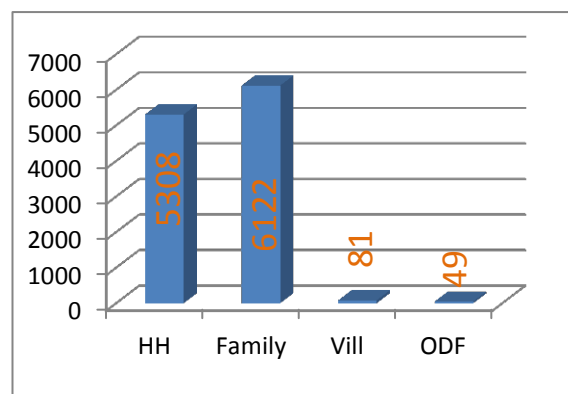
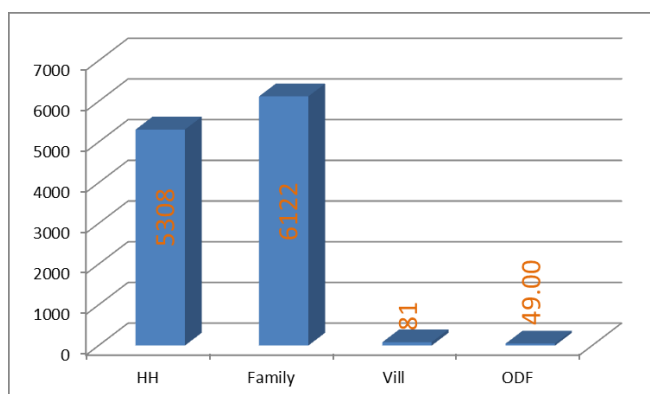
- Villagers have better health and economic saving after they gained benefits from practicing using toilet, hand washing with soap and drinking safe water. As the evidence at least 85% of

villagers¹⁴ in 49 villages among the 81 target villages in 06 communes have understood sanitation and changed behavior from open defecation or defecation in forest to using proper latrines.

- More than 50% of villages¹⁵ from 28 villages have relevantly had better health and economic betterment as their community start to practicing 3 key hygiene messages (use the toilet, wash their hands with soap and safe drinking water).
- Local authorities within the target area are strengthened and empowered to be able to promote sanitation and hygiene practice within their own territory. Village and commune chiefs are capable as the leaders with enough knowledge in health and sanitation to influence their village members to stop old habit and start taking care of good hygiene to change their community to Open Defecation Free.

Summary Data

| Project Achievement Data | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|-----|
| HH | Family | Villages | ODF |
| 5308 | 6122 | 81 | 49 |



Case Study

Village Chief, Mr. Sin Sarath, Village Council members and villagers had a strong commitment and promise with Khmer Youth Association to reach the goal. Earlier before KYA started triggering in the village, the village itself had as many as 56 pour flushes. From May 18, 2015, the day of CLTS triggering, Khmer Youth Association kept triggering and followed up as the latrine kept increasing. By August 17, 2015, Pong Tek Khang Tbound reached ODF with the celebration of village whose villagers totally stop Open Defecation, practice hand washing with soap and drinking



¹⁴ Proposed indicator in the proposal 2015

¹⁵ Monthly and annual report 2015

safe water. Within 5 months, the village increases 42 latrines (dry pit:7) as the total latrine in the village is 98 (dry pit:7). The result would not have been possible without good and active cooperation from Village Chief and villagers along with support from commune authority. At the first visit, KYA staffs tried to explain to the villagers about benefits of latrine, hygiene and health, cleaning the environment around their house, but they replied no money that if they had had money, they would have built their own latrine. They also added that even they didn't have latrine and their children drank raw water, there was no problem. However, some of the villagers also acknowledged the importance of drinking safe water and hand washing with soap. Nevertheless, from a month to another, the villagers got to understand better because of repeated explanation about the obvious examples of the effects of having no latrines, effects from not drinking safe water and the benefit of cleaning the hands with soap. After that, the villagers encouraged each other to build a toilet, either a dry pit or pour flush.

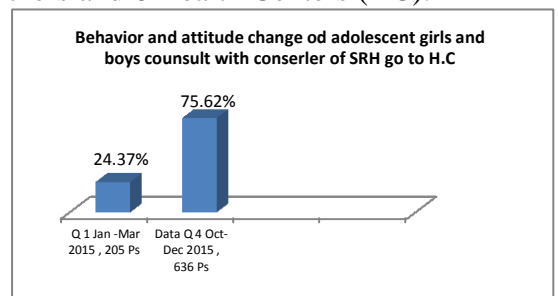
ODF Celebration

From then, villagers admired and thanked to the association and Plan International as the donor who did the triggering to the village, which makes their children who are studying at Phnom Penh feel warm and no longer embarrassed when their relatives visit. Villagers changed their bad habit from Open Defecation to building a pour flush and those don't have much money to building a dry pit. This change helps them save money from spending on some diseases caused by environmental issues around them and lack of safe water. Mrs. Krouch Pov, 32, villager of Pong Tek Khang Tbound said to us during our recent visit that now in her village, she didn't smell any stools while driving on the path with bush like before and the diseases decreased noticeably. She also thanked to KYA and funding donor, Plan International who taught and pushed us to achieve a status of clean village.

4. Building Skills for Life for Adolescent Girls Promoting the Right for Adolescent Girls to Quality Basic Education

The project –**Promoting the right of adolescent girls to quality basic education (PPA)**” funded by UKNO through PLAN, International Cambodia lasts 2 years from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2016 with estimated budget \$ **330,619.20** and implemented in the target provinces: Siem Reap, Kampong Cham and Thbong Khmom covering 28 lower secondary school partners and 6 Health Centers (HC).

With the support from PPA project since year 1, the project implemented in **28 lower** secondary school partners with **450 peers** educator (F: **255Ps**) and **2,800 students** (F: **1,848Ps**)¹⁶ to promote sexual reproductive health rights among young people in school. Peer educators gained knowledge related to Sexual Reproductive Health and be



¹⁶ Proposed Indicator in project proposal 2014-2016

braved and confident to continuously share to their friends in schools and community including their relatives. Adolescent girls and boys can speak out their issue related to SRHR consulting with counselor through hotline channel installed in girl counseling room based in their school or they can go to health center near their houses. The knowledge they gained from participation in project activities such as training to peer educators on SRHR, Peer echo-training to their friends, counseling on SRH by hotline number, link peer to 6 health center partners and supporting health center staff to be guest speakers on SRHR and their services to students in schools.

School principles of 28 lower secondary school and 6 health center partners are much appreciated and thankful to KYA and PLAN and strongly support this project. School directors have good cooperation and actively involved with project activities engaging students with opportunity to promote awareness of reproductive health. In this regards, school directors had paid attention to social work even though this activity at somehow effected student learning class hour. Teachers understand the consequence of knowing the SRHR and SRH which is related to pregnancy, STD etc. in their daily life. Moreover, school director has integrated of SRH session into class hour with approximately 15 minutes to 30 minutes per day to promote SRHR awareness among young people.

Also, we have relevant case to our beneficiary as follows:

Theary lives in Siem Reap Province. She has two siblings and she is the youngest child in the family. She is studying in Maung lower secondary school in grade 8. After receiving training on SRHR and she was now able to facilitate echo-training session to other students in her school. This activity makes her more confident and she feels that she was provided with more encouragement from her parents and teachers. When asked about her experience of being involved in the program she says: –In the past years when I had menstruation period I was very shy and my mother did not allow me to take bath, use shampoo, dry underwear and bra under the sun heat in the open space, but instead brought shirt to cover it to avoid other people seeing it. Moreover during that menstruation period my mum did not allow me to eat chicken (note: in this particular, most of community people in Cambodia there have a superstition not to allow to eat during menstruation. It causes irregular and painful periods). But after I involved with project activities, I have gained a lot of knowledge, for instance, during menstruation period I can eat everything, I can take bath, I can clean body and change sanitary pads at least 3 to 5 times per day depending more or less of menstrual



Theary delivers an SRHR session to her peers



Theary provides SRHR information to her peers in school

coming. ||

5. Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health in Rattanakiri and Thbong Khmom

Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health is project funded by SNO through PLAN, International Cambodia and lasts more than 3 years from January 2015 to March 2018 with total budget **379, 372\$**. The project covered the target areas of Tbong Khmom (2 districts, 12 communes, 171 villages) and Rattanakiri province (2 districts, 5 communes, and 35 villages).

A short illustration below is to highlight the achievement of the project implementation within 2015:

Figure 1: Targeted parents and adolescents were more aware of their SRH right and those parents have been making a good environment to support their children to participate in our ASRH project activity.

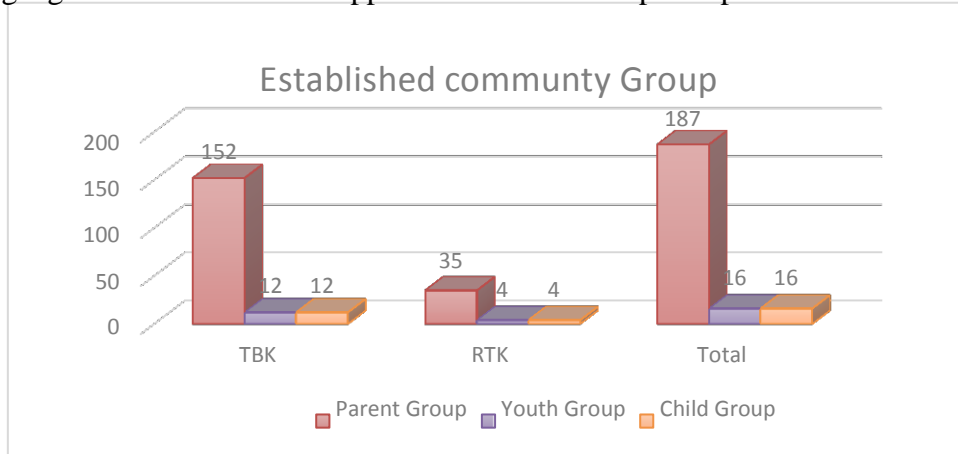
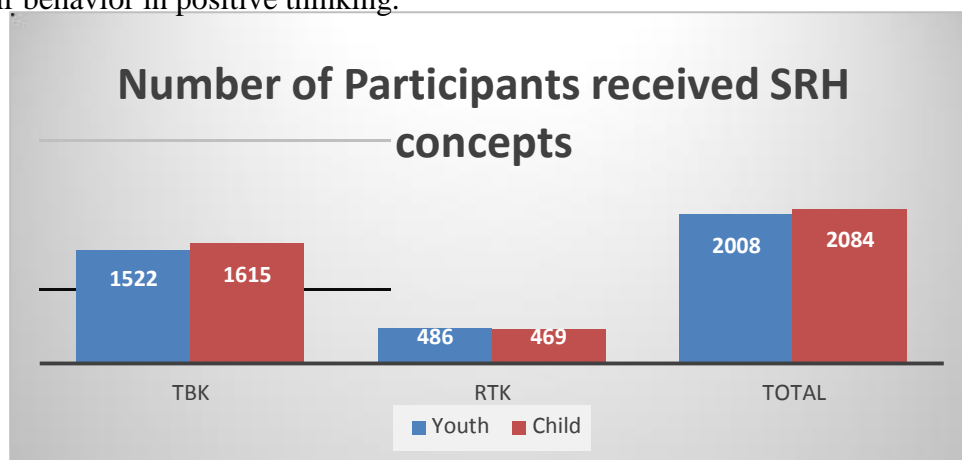


Figure 2: After 98 PEs (58 females) received the training CSE concepts, they had enough capacity to share their knowledge among Peer in the neighborhood in the targeted villages. Those Peers committed to change their behavior in positive thinking.

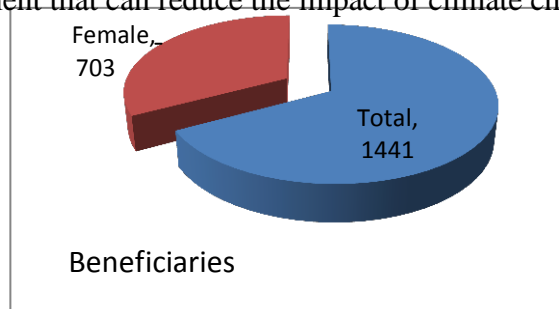


6. *Youth Initiative on Climate Change*

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Project Tittle | Youth Initiative on Climate Change |
| Period Period | June – December 2015 |
| Donor Agency | terre des hommes Germany |
| Fund spent in period | 7,215 USD |
| Target area | 19 villages of Mean commune, Prey Chhor district, Kompong Cham |

Youth initiatives on Climate Change is pilot project aimed at reducing the negative impact of global warming in target area – leded to fewer cases of environmental issue in the villages being reported and have been solved. To succeed in this objective, it needs to follow subsequently such as enhanced organizational effectiveness for increased impact on youth development. KYA will continue to improve our Climate Change capacity such as human resource capacity that at least 20 KYA staffs and CYNs have knowledge and ability to train on climate change issue; improved conservational practices and government and local authorities in regards to the climate change and environment sectors at the national level which actively engage community, especially young people while at least 10 active CYNs youth are able to do advocacy at national level and enhanced the collective efforts among youth at various levels (sub-national, national, regional and international) to influence on strategies and policies for better environmental protection and climate change with at least 2 CYNs (a male and a female engage with community council members and participation in community development planning. To attach with major planned activities for period having provided staff capacity staff capacity building through group training and individual support; government advocacy; small grant for community youth network (CYN) to initiative activities to disseminate climate change awareness in community; youth dialogue; radio talk show and night forum theatre.

Definitely, we have been implementing 5 main project activities productively, but project has not received outcomes and impacts yet. Anyway, project staffs and CYNs will try best to implement activities endlessly in order to raise awareness of climate change at community level and advocate to national and sub-national level to address the climate change issue as the main agenda. Anyway, as point of view to reach outcome - we have seen that CYNs have changed their action to care of climate change; they have shared and initiative activities to address the issues. They are willing to attend in every commune council meeting to raise their concerns on climate change in order to urge local authorities to promote more about climate change, encourage the community people to prevent of climate change/global warming and adapt in living. Besides this, almost all sorts of beneficiaries always participate in project activities, thus they could be aware and changeable their behaviour to live with cleaned and fresh environment that can reduce the impact of climate change and global warming.



With the project effort, there has a case which highlights the changing within the project implementation.



Ms. Seang Sokhai is on radio talk show – discuss on topic – Youth Concern on Climate Change.

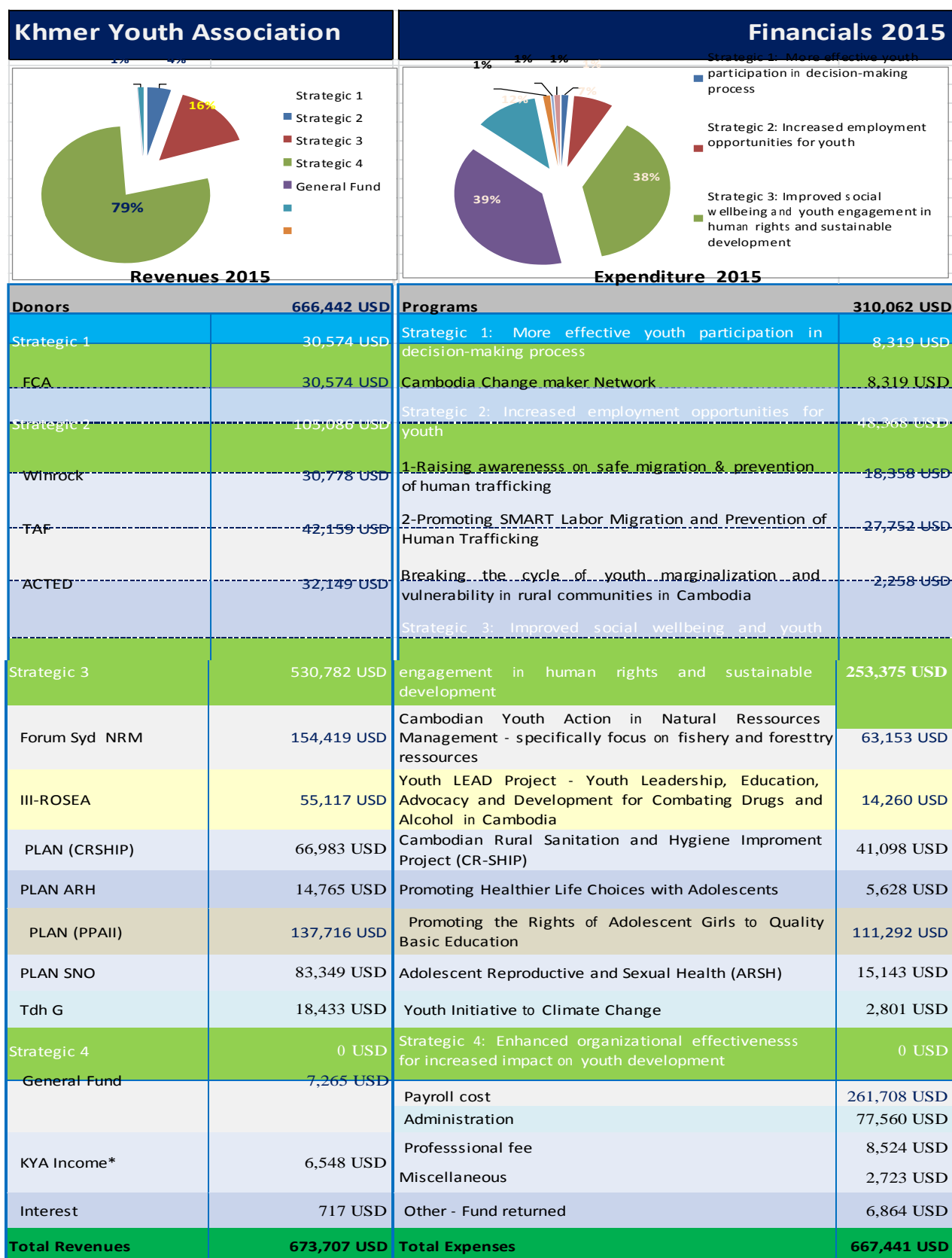
Seang Sokhia is high school students at Prey Chhor district. She is also one of community youth network particularly volunteering with the project, Youth Initiative on Climate Change. Not different from other people or her peers, **Seaghia** does not care of climate change. Moreover, climate change is the new key term for her. She did not know exactly what climate change is. She just knows climate change was quite relevant with environment. Actually she was seeing something caused climate change in her community such as using fertilizer, logging tree, garbage and so on – seems she did not know how those could be caused, and she did not care because she said –I do not know clearly what climate change is and what the root cause is.!

To begin with – **Seanghi** and other CYN has received a training of climate change provided by provincial staff – seems she was interested and curious to learn new issues regarding to climate change. Something was changed, –I have known what climate change is, the root cause, climate change reduction, climate change adaptation both of living and studying –, she said. At that time, she started caring her situation in community by seeing her village with full of garbage. She is really eager to share her knowledge of climate change; firstly she has organized a –Clean Campaign with her group to clean garbage – engaged the community people to join in as well. Secondly, she has shared her knowledge, climate change, with primary school in that target area, and planted tree all together in order to prevent climate change. Lastly, she has discussed her idea with expert speaker in radio talk show. Obviously, she used to be jeered by her friends meanwhile she shared climate change and told them not to throw garbage anywhere, –I tell them; they do not care, and they laugh at me!, she added. Anyway, she was still fine, and she promised to share climate change with everybody. Furthermore, in the commune council, she has asked the local authorities to raise that awareness to community as well.

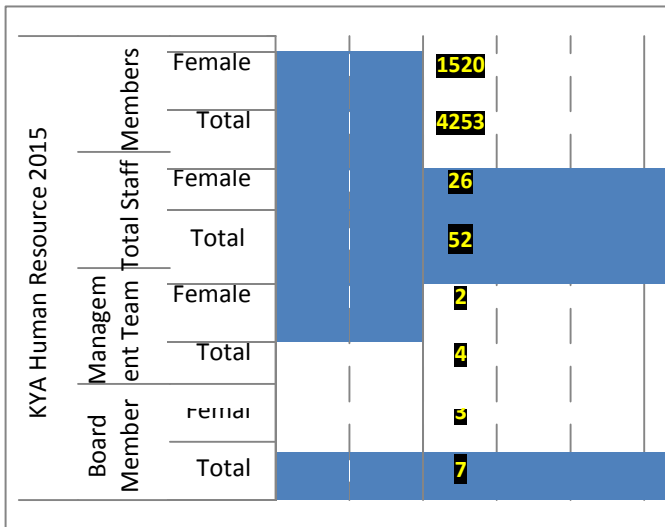
Enhanced organizational effectiveness for increased impact on youth development.

With this proposed strategy, no any project was highlighted to be a part of activity which leads to achieve the objective of this strategy. However, recommendations were raised among staffs and management team to work on and review or to reflect the actual context whether this strategy is still a priority. In a hope, this recommendation will be taken into account, and then the intervention to review this strategy will be in action within the upcoming year.

KYA Global Financial Resource 2015



KYA Human Resource Management 2015



The good governance and accountable practices are the keys to grow the sustainability of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Here in Khmer Youth Association, we look first at a typical governance structure from the top to low level of capacity of leadership.

At the top governance, KYA is directed and controlled by a governing body, or a board of directors. At their best, boards reflect the collective efforts of accomplished individuals who advance the KYA's mission and long-term

welfare. People on a board are brought together to apply their knowledge, experience, and expertise to the major challenges facing the institution. Strategic thinking and oversight characterize the board's leadership role. By the year 2015, there are 7 members who are fully playing their role to provide strategic recommendations and substantive support and guidance on the programmatic framework, general direction and program impact, in order to ensure the optimal implementation of KYA's mandate and to manage the day-to-day operations of the KYA.

With direct execution and performance, KYA has executive committee led by president, program manager and head of department. These key people will be responsible for the strategic leadership, and program operation to ensure effective and timely operation following KYA Strategic Planning 2013-2017. By the year 2015, there are 52 staffs and 26 of them are female. A cross-cutting activity is strictly operated to ensure effective development of KYA policies, and the effectiveness of program implementation. In addition, KYA in 2015 has one head office with other seven sub-branches which are automatically led and coordinated by one provincial coordinator. Under supervision by provincial coordinator, field officers with Community Based Youth Networks: CYNs are the backbone of the project implementation since they directly and daily observed the project impact and beneficiary changing.

In other conceptual practices and fundamental principles, KYA didn't only promote the interest and impact from its program implementation to direct and indirect beneficiaries, but also give opportunity to members. Those who became KYA members will have chance to involve with KYA activities or events. In 2015, there are 4253 members and 1520 of them is female. With its internal policy, the one who can be a KYA president unless he/she used to be a KYA member so far, and passed his/her votes during General Assembly which is normally organized per time every three years. Beside these kinds of opportunities, they will have chance to get capacity building through short course trainings, and other events such as Youth Camps, Conferences etc

Challenges and Opportunities 2015

For more than 2 decades, KYA has been a leading organization in actively promoting and increasing health and education, human rights and democracy, gender equality and women Empowerment. With the support from our generous donors, youth all over the country, government, communities, and stakeholders, KYA has knocked over hundreds of obstacles going ahead and made terrific achievements. However, there are still some challenges that we must recognize:

KYA consistently faces a lack of funding. Limited funds restrict KYA from implementing programs on a larger scale and a broader geographic area. Limited funds for administration and human resources also hinders KYA from developing staff's organizational capacities and retaining qualified staff. In the upcoming year of 2016, some of the project will phase out while one sub-branch office in Prey veng province may be closed for a while.

Despite the difficulties we are facing, KYA's upcoming opportunities create a bright future:

_We hope to connect with new donors in the future and get broader support from our stakeholders and partners.

_Youth participation has seen great improvements in 2015 and we expect the continuation of this trend. The increasing number of youth who are actively participating in activities regarding community and social development processes and willing to speak up for their rights is proof of KYA's positive work and inspires great opportunity for implementing future programs.

_KYA intends to embark on a social business endeavor. The business will reduce KYA's dependency on external donors in order to become more sustainable in the future and support KYA's development.

_KYA's global connection has consistently increased in 2015. The broad network brings opportunities for KYA to cooperate with organizations in other countries, such as KOICA Cambodia, and PLAN, International, to expand program areas, diversify activities, and learn more international experiences.

Goals for 2016

In the coming year of 2016, we do hope to see:

- Reviewing the KYA Strategic Plan 2013-2017.
- Financial status in 2016 should be around USD **840,000**.
- KYA's youth social business can be created and implemented in 2016
- Applying for Governance, Professionalism and Practice GPP to CCC
- 8th Angkor Youth Camp 2016