



Khmer Youth Association ANNUAL REPORT

For social
positive change



Working with and for youth



Be potential youth



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Acronyms

AYRG	Adolescent and Youth Focus Organizations
AWP	Action Work Plan
BB	Battambang
BMC	Banteay Meanchey
CBOs	Community Based Organization
CC	Commune Councils
CFP	Commune Focal Points
CLC	Community Learning Center
CLCMC	Community Learning Center Management Committee
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CNRP	Cambodia National Recue Party
CPP	Cambodian People Party
CRSHIP	Cambodia Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Program
CSE	Comprehensive Sexual Education
CYNs	Community Youth Networks
HRD	Human Resource Development
ICT4D	Information, Communication, Technology for Development
K.CH	Kampong Cham
KYA	Khmer Youth Association
MoI	Ministry of Inertia
PDoE	Provincial Department of Environment
PDRD	Provincial Department of Rural Development
PIM	Program Implementing Model
PE	Peer Educators
PDoEYS	Provincial Department of Education Youth and Sports
NYDP	National Youth Development Policy
PP	Phnom Penh
PV	Prey Veng
PVSAM	Participatory Village Social Assessment and Mapping
RBM	Results Based Management
RTK	Rattanakiri
SLM	Smart Labor Migration
SR	Seam Riep
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health Rights
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Math
TBK	Tbong Khmom
TV	Television
TVET	Technical, and Vocational Education and Training
VFP	Village Focal Point
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

About this Report

The annual report outlines an overview of the tow key elements of:

- work progress and achievement of KYA 2017 and
- the review of the results of its long-term effort 2013-2017 (the five-year efforts or the moment of KYA five-year strategic plan). In this sense, the year 2017 was when five-strategic plan came to an end. With this mandate, the new one came to walk ahead with five-year long from 2018-2022¹

The report outlined key achievement and results of the projects and other key milestones happened during the period of the reports. Key achievements of the projects will be illustrated project by project including the results from a joint communication, collaboration with key partners and stakeholders. In addition, the report dropped also challenges, lesion-learnt, best practice and recommendation for improvement. Moreover, the report had also highlighted part of both sustainability of financial and human resources for the upcoming year led by five-strategic plan 2018-2022.

¹ The final draft of five-year strategic plan sent by consultant (available upon request)

Cambodian Youth Profile:

Who youths! Youth can be referred to as the time of life when one is young. This involves childhood, and the time of life which is neither childhood nor adulthood, but rather somewhere in between².

In Cambodia, youth is referred to as people of both sexes aging between 15 and 30 years and with Khmer nationality regardless of their marital status. According to Cambodia's 2008 national census, youth is equivalent to 33% of the total population³.

Cambodia is home to the largest youth and adolescent population in the South-East Asia region. With one in five Cambodians currently between the age of 15 and 24 and almost two thirds of the population being under the age of 30, young people embody great potential to drive economic and social development⁴.

Youth aged from 15-35, both in Cambodia or abroad has rights to be KYA member⁵.

The Kingdom of Cambodia is an overwhelmingly youthful nation. Two out of every three people are aged below 25 and more than 30 per cent are aged between 10-24 years, giving Cambodia the biggest youth population in South East Asia. Cambodia's youth (aged 15-24 years) comprised 26 per cent of the total population in 2004, while 51 percent were male. Ethnically, 96.2 per cent of youth are Khmer, 2.2 per cent are Cham; and the remainder are indigenous groups, as well as Chinese, Vietnamese, and Lao⁶.

Cambodian young people are a dynamic and promising economic, social and cultural force. Young people offer new perspectives, new ideas and a willingness to build a brighter future. The challenges and opportunities that young men and women currently face in Cambodia must be understood in terms of rapid economic growth characterized by modest reductions in poverty and increasing inequality. The health, education and employment issues confronting Cambodian youth today are highly inter-related. The labor force is increasing by as many as 300,000 per year, and will increase to as many as 400,000 per year in the near future. illiteracy is one of the strongest predictors of poverty, while unequal access to educational opportunity is one correlate of income inequality. The rural-to-urban migration of young people for employment and education contributes to their exposure to sexual reproductive health risks, including increased risk-taking behavior associated with HIV infection, and other health development risks, including drug abuse and gender-based violence. Children exposed to one or more vulnerability situations have been categorized into children in need of special protection and children at risk. Children in special need of protection and at risk include orphans, abandoned children, children infected with or affected by HIV or AIDS, abused children (sexually, physically, emotionally), street children, children in conflict with the law, child victims of exploitation, children with disabilities, children addicted to drugs, and children whose basic physical needs are not being met.

Youth opportunities for volunteerism are key components in the formation of social capital and the strengthening of reciprocity. National Policy on Youth Development with the approval of the

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Youth#Terminology_and_definitions

³ National Policy on Youth Development 2011

⁴ Cambodia Youth Data Sheet UNFPA 2015

⁵ KYA BY-LAW 2017-2019

⁶ SITUATION ANALYSIS OF YOUTH IN CAMBODIA, United Nations Country Team May 2009

Councils of Ministers in June 24, 2011 outlines 12 strategies such as education, entrepreneurship, social security etc. is key window to promote youth opportunities.

KYA: Growing with its own identity

For more than 20 years since 1992, KYA was well-known in Cambodia as key factor to mobilize young people at both national and sub-national, and some part of its reputation was known at the region of Asia and Europe and America.

The identities of Khmer Youth Association (KYA) was outlined with two core interventions as “**Advocate**” and “**Agents of Change**”⁷.

Advocate: KYA with other relevant partners at national level created advocacy strategy or approach for national policy adoption and enforcement by policy makers, responsible department and ministry.



Agents of Change:

Under technical support of advocacy concepts and skills, Community Youth Networks (CYNs) were development actors or community organizers using their voices to influence, and participate in political and development process.

⁷ 5-year strategic plan 2018-2022

Message from The President

Dear friends and supporters;

2017 was another successful year. we continued to work towards our vision and mission of building the youth and nation of Cambodia.

As president of KYA, I have faced many challenges for young people rights. We have made ongoing efforts to advocate for Cambodian youth empowerment, working with all relevant sectors for lasting positive change.

Led by five-year strategic plan 2013-2017, we are confident to provide clear direction to meet community needs and empower a new generation of Cambodians for better future.



From my site, this annual report describes the major accomplishments made by KYA and those who give their time to make their works fruitful. The report highlights ongoing programs with its achievement and parts of collaboration with many partners to improve policies, and its capacities. It provides examples of individual success stories and the changing of young people lives 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 in the purpose of achieving 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.

Last but not least, I would sincerely appreciate 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.

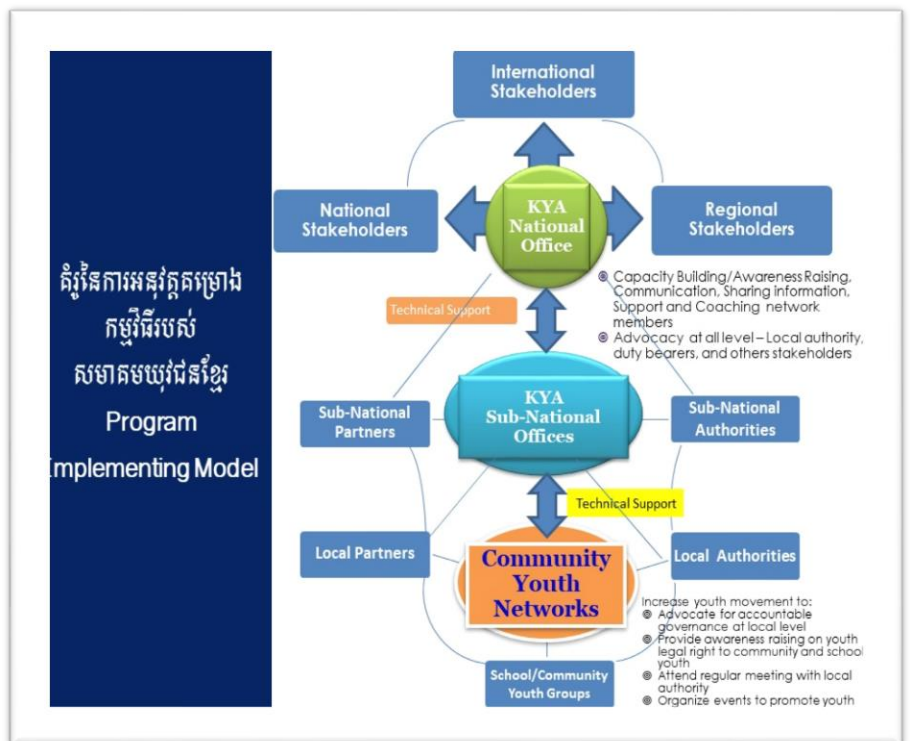
Sincerely,

Kim Heng Tan

Program Implementing Model (PIM):

The approach of KYA program implementing is based on existing PIM. The PIM outlines the participatory approach within the whole process of KYA program implementing models to ensure fruitful Result Based Management (RBM). In this sense, it ensures the multi-stakeholder engagement from the bottom up where direct and indirect stakeholders’ participation are promoted through this existing PIM. The PIM showed the linkages as ties of its relation or flow as follows:

- **Tier 1:** At national level, KYA with its HQ closely works with relevant national, international and regional stakeholders in term of direct advocacy and provides technical support to provincial sub-office.
- **Tier 2:** Provincial sub office works with sub-national stakeholders in term of partnership, intervention, and technical support provision including basic knowledge and relevant skills to Community Youth Network (CYNs) or at somehow groups of Peer Educators (PE)⁸.
- **Tier 3:** At target level, Community Youth Networks (CYN) under technical support by HQ and sub national are key agents of changes, back-bone of KYA, and direct advocators to their local duty bearers. They play key roles in organization of project implementation for long term changing of participation, and decision-making.
- **Tier 4:** In term of cooperation and intervention, the relevant partners, local stakeholders such as commune councils, schools, health, CBOs etc. are key counterparts especially local authorities whom CYNs have to work with and to inform, to share issues, challenges from the rightsholders in the purpose of seeking for intervention from duty bearers. In this regard, CYNs play key roles as direct advocators or compromisers between the rights-holders and duty-bearers of their own community.



⁸ Some parts of KYA project implementing structure used Peer Educator as key agents of change such a SRHR project

Overview of the year 2017

This year 2017, KYA played a major role to mobilize Cambodian population especially young people and children through strategies of both field works and social media as:

- Eight projects⁹ were initiated and implemented along 8 sub-offices including i) *Youth LEAD Project - Youth Leadership, Education, Advocacy and Development for Combating Drugs and Alcohol in Cambodia* ii) *Adolescence Reproductive Health (ASRH)* iii) *Breaking the cycle of youth marginalization and vulnerability in rural communities in Cambodia (TVET)* iv) *Youth Initiatives on Climate Change and Adaptation* v) *Cambodia Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Program (CRSHIP)* vi) *Investing in adolescence girl in Cambodia: pathway to a brighter future* vii) *Smart Labor Migration and Counter-Trafficking in Persons* viii) *Coordinating and Strengthening Adolescent and Youth Reference Group*.
- From 8 project implementations, KYA program mobilized and reached the total outputs of **347123** beneficiaries¹⁰ (F: 130364). With these outputs, **80333** beneficiaries (F:35854) reached from field works while **266790** others (F: 94510) from social media. Part of these outputs, there were **5948** children (F:3213) aged 10-14.
- **921** members of key actors or community organizers (F:542) were equipped with capacity building for community development. These numbers were categorized by **419** CYNs (F:339), **130** peer educators (F:79), and **372** local authorities (F:124).
- The General Assembly for the new mandate 2017-2019 was done. New structures of Board Director and the executive structure were reviewed in terms of internal control enhancement.
- In terms of working closely with national and sub-national level of government officers, and the same time, the political situation became a tension during the year. However, KYA was flexible and continued good collaborating with government partners, being officially authorized with supportive letter from MoI.
- The approach of program implementing was upgraded using additional modern social communication channel of ICT4D. Social media channels including Face Book page, Studio and Web Site became prior agenda and were re-innovated, re-designed in terms of improving of working approach via social media.
- Five-year strategic plan 2018-2022 was developed with at least four thematic areas of *Good Governance and Democracy, Public Health, National Resource Management and Climate Change, Education and Employment*.
- 2 internal policies i) *Anti-Corruption Policy* and ii) *Conflict of Interest Policy* were approved by Board Director and put in place for practice.
- Key donors and partners who provided both financial and technical support included *Asia Foundation, Plan International, ACTED, EU, IOGT-Movement, TDH, Unicef, NGOCRC* were key actors in terms of good collaboration for social development.

⁹ KYA program M&E matrix 2017 (available upon request)

¹⁰ KYA_Beneficiary_Data_Base_of_Progressive_Outputs_2017

Highlights of the year 2017



Through the efforts of CYNs in PP, BB, BMC, and SR within the activities of meeting, consultation, youth TV and monitoring the enforcement of the DEKA released by local authority, the project had reached **7349** beneficiaries (F:3445) and there had key organizers of **51** CYNs (F:38), **30** local authority (F:11), **30** staff (F:19). Moreover, **71700** audiences (F:35850) through social media involved in the movement of alcohol and drug prevention¹¹.



In TBK and RTK, the project of SRHR reached **15537** beneficiaries (F: 5,968) of children and young people including key organizers of **110** PEs (F: 67), **253** parents (F: 164), and **93** local authorities (F: 21) were mobilized and equipped with basic knowledges of CSE and SRHR through the activities of ECHO training/adolescent group discussion, Bell sound, Photo voices. Those were informed with the holistic information about SRHR then they were able to use it for their future plans, and their family health care¹².



In PV, 4 CLCs gave benefits to of **5614** beneficiaries (F: 3828) and **20** local authorities (F: 8) were community organizers. The community got benefits via vocational skills of Beauty Salon, Motorbike repairing, sewing and English literacy class. The vocational training (TVET) produced community human resources where those were able to plan their future skills and careers. In this sense, the CLCs promoted and helped upgrade people family income through training skills¹³.



The action of climate change adaptation mobilized the total outputs of **1720** beneficiaries (F:1190). and key organizers of **45** CYNs (F:35), **18** local authorities (F:03) were directly inspired to get benefits from the project in K.CH through community awareness, primary and secondary school education including poor family motivation via technical skills provision of handicraft which those may able to transform garbage into daily-used materials and in terms of family income generating¹⁴.

Contribution to improving WASH status had been done by inspiring and motivating community poor people to install family latrines in PV. Four key health messages including washing hand with soap, drinking safe water, use of latrine and clean environment were used to motivate community people. With the effort, the project contributed to mobilize the total outputs of **18644** beneficiaries (F:10248). And **36** teachers (F:13), **59** local authority (F:11) were community organizers. And **356** latrines were built by poor people in the target commune¹⁵.



Part of HRD was initiated. 2 high schools per province in PV, K.CH and SR were selected. And **432** poor students (F:336) got package of scholarship of learning materials including extra and STEM class. And the project produced the total outputs of **2505** beneficiaries (F:1216). And **48** outstanding students (F:38) and **50** local authorities (F:30) were agents of changes.



Knowledge of smart labor migration and fighting human trafficking in the coverage provinces of K.CH, PV and SR along 12 high schools was promoted and involved by **11139** beneficiaries (F:4016). **53** CYNs (F:11), and **66** LA (F:26) were organizers. In this regard, the project contributed to enhancing the role and accountabilities of local stakeholders about the action of illegal migration. Part of this effort is to decrease the rate of school dropout¹⁶.



In PP and part of coverage provinces, 16-day campaign including community awareness, TV shows, quiz shows, pre-video were produced to promote education of violence against children and adolescence. In this sense the project reached the total aggregated outputs of **17825** audiences (F:5347). However, the project reached accumulated outputs of **195090** audiences (F: 58660). This action became key intervention and



¹¹ KYA_Annual_Report_Format_partners_2017 and KYA_Beneficiary_Data_Base_of_Progressive_Outputs_2017

¹² Narrative-reporting-template-2017_project-level-KYA_Edit and KYA_Beneficiary_Data_Base_of_Progressive_Outputs_2017

¹³ MTE_report_final_2017 and KYA_Beneficiary_Data_Base_of_Progressive_Outputs_2017

¹⁴ KYA_ANNUAL_REPORT_TO_TDH_2017 and KYA_Beneficiary_Data_Base_of_Progressive_Outputs_2017

¹⁵ KYA_-Annual-Technical-Report-update-CRSHIP-2017 and KYA_Beneficiary_Data_Base_of_Progressive_Outputs_2017

¹⁶ Quarterly-Smart-Labor-Migration-and-Counter_2017_updated and SLM Project evolutional Report V0.1

messages about how to contribute to preventing children and youth from violence of both mental and physical abuse¹⁷.

KYA Projects 2017

The following were the details of each project implemented in 2017

1. Youth Initiatives on Climate Change and Adaptation

The project funded by TDH Terre Des Hommes and lasts 3 years since 2016, and 2018 will be the year of end. It was implemented in Kampong Cham Province. In details, it covered one commune with one high school, and one secondary school and four primary schools. At least 19 activities were initiated with active engagement of key stakeholders including DE, PDoEYS, District Hall, CCs, CYNs, School, and other relevant CSOs.

The project aimed to reduce the negative impacts of global warming in the target area, and people were able to adapt with climate change in earning a living. The project expected to outline key three output indicators of *i) increasing capacity of KYA staffs, community youth network, community people, stakeholders and local authorities in environmental protection and climate change prevention and adaptation ii) providing the techniques to innovate handicraft skill, in addition, strategies to manage waste management and recycle in order to encourage people to be role model family in target area and iii) improving the existing water system to make people able to adapt to environmental issues and climate change.*

By 2017, the project produced the total outputs of **1720** beneficiaries (F:1190) and there had key organizers of **45** CYNs (F:35), **18** local authorities (F:03).

Note: with total outputs, 10% were indirect beneficiaries

According to the annual report, the project has a clear implementation guide document producing five thousand leaflets on impact of plastic and distributed to stakeholders and youths in school, and people in target community. Stakeholders such as school directors, commune councilors and district officers got knowledge on waste management and waste recycle. They committed to reduce plastic bag and waste management in their location and take care dam and wells.

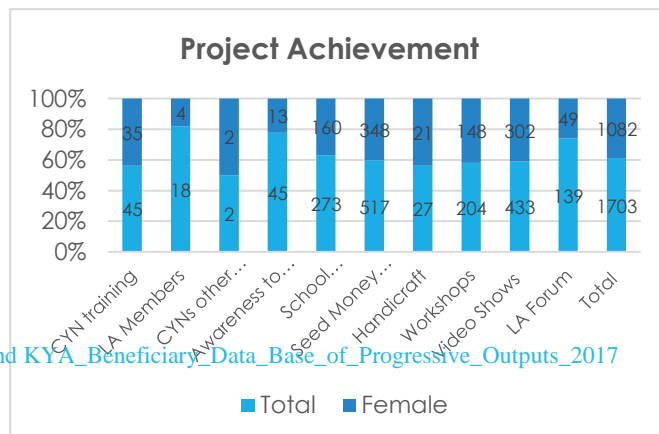
In this sense, and in the process of project implementation, key challenges were highlighted as follows:

- Commune Election happened in the first semester of June, 2017 was a barrier of project implementing.
- At the level of political discrimination, the dissolution of opposition party, Cambodia National Rescue Party in the second semester of November, 2017 had been another obstacle for project process.



Snapshot of YICCA 2017

- 45** members (F:35) of CYNs become key agents of change for climate change issue within their community
- 18** persons (F:03) of local authorities (duty-bearers) were equipped with capacity building and actively involved in climate change activities
- At least **433** community young people (F:302) were mobilized to join the activities of video show about climate change adaptation.
- At least 517 community young people (F:348) were mobilized to participate in the activities of Small Grant conducted by CYNs members
- 273 students (F:160) from high school were inspired to involve in the opportunity of capacity building of climate change awareness
- 2 times of public forum had mobilized at 139 community participants (F:49), providing them with information of climate change adaptation
- 27 representatives (F:21) of role model families were selected to get technical training of handicraft
- One time of workshop on waste management and waste recycle were organized with at least 204 participants (F: 148)
- The project contributed to install 6 pumping wells for families and had repaired one dam for people.



and KYA Beneficiary Data Base of Progressive Outputs 2017



Snapshot of the year 2017

- 30 staff (F: 19) were orientated about impacts of alcohol
- 51 CYNs members (F: 28) were community organizers in term of advocating alcohol issue.
- At least 30 local authorities (F:11) were promoted to involve in project activities
- 70 community people (F:30) were inspired to involve in the activity of community dialogue
- 490 community youth (F:236) were motivated to involve in the activities of Seed Money conducted by CYNs
- 35 participants as local authority and CYNs (F:24) took part in annual workshop on role commune assessment.
- At least 71700 audiences were reached through online activity of youth TV.

From End Line Survey

- 3 among 4 communes were selected as a role model of DEKA implementation
- Domestic violence and traffic accident by alcohol consumption had been decreased from 30%-50% in the last 12 months.
- 57% had stopped drinking alcohol. However, 43% other said to be continuing drinking. And 85% of those drinking young people had hardly drunk or

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

The action lasts just one year in 2017. It was implemented in Phnom Penh, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Siam Reap. In details, it covered 4 communes. And at least 12 villages activities were initiated with active engagement of key stakeholders including National Authority for Combating Drug education (NACD), Commune Councils (CC), CSO, and CYNs.

The aim of the project is to reduce alcohol and drug related harm among youth. In this sense, the project expected to outline key three outcome indicators of 1) alcohol and drug prevention integrated across all the organizations policies and activities 2) increased support for youth participation in implementation of alcohol DEKA (commune notification)/ regulation among community people 3) increase awareness among youths on the danger of using alcohol and drugs.

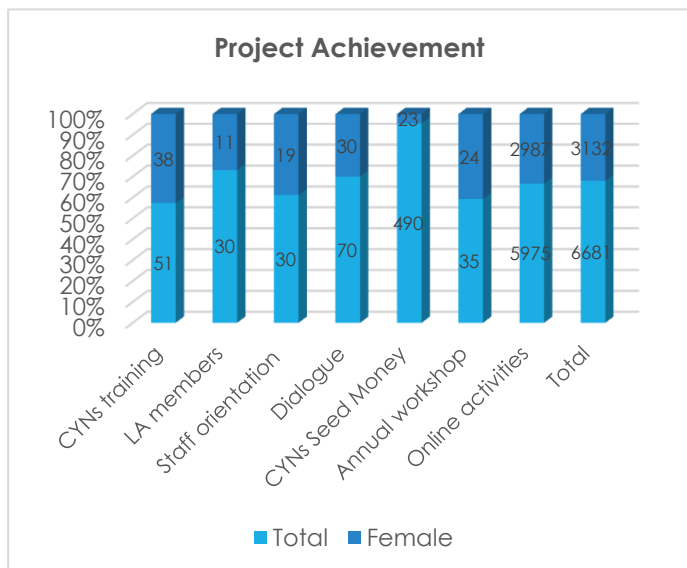
This year 2017, the project produced the total outputs of 7349 participants (F:3445). And there had key organizers of 51 CYNs (F:28), 30 local authorities (F:11) benefited from the project. Moreover, the project reached 71700 via social media

- Note:**
1. with total outputs, 10% were indirect beneficiaries
 2. the project reached the accumulated numbers of 71700 audience via social media

According to the annual report, the project has a clear implementation with activity guideline which supported the implementers especially CYNs who are backbone of the project and lead the project under good collaboration with local stakeholders. At the same time, the project produced the outcomes which thousands of community people directly benefited from the project, and inspired local duty bearer accountability, to make those more involved in term of response to people needs.

In this sense, and in the process of project implementation, key challenges were highlighted as follows:

- Commune Election happened in the first semester of June, 2017 was a barrier of project implementing process.
- At the level of political discrimination, the dissolution of opposition party, Cambodia National Rescue Party in the second semester of November, 2017
- Migration was part of project constraints during the year. It was reported that at least 30% of CYNs members in the four project target areas had left their team



3. Smart Labor Migration and Counter-Trafficking in Persons

The project lasts 5 years since 2013, and 2017 is the year of end. It was implemented in the 3 coverage provinces of PV, K.CH, and SR. In details, it covered 4 communes along 12 secondary and high schools. At least 12 community activities were initiated with active engagement of key stakeholders including NCCT Job center, DG, CC, CYNs, School, and other relevant CSOs.

The thematic sectors of the project are about migration and counter-trafficking. With its effort, the project aims at empowering youth to act as agents in preventing human trafficking by raising community awareness about threats of trafficking and giving information about smart labor migration. The project expected to see that youth change their behavior by actively working to promoting safe labor migration and human trafficking for their living community and local authorities are strong in collaboration with stakeholder to solve issue in their own commune. To claim for fruitful results, the project strikes to strengthen capacity of Community youth, villagers and CYN to disseminate safe migration and human trafficking, to advocate and build capacity of local authorities and to contribute to reduce the dropout rate that would put students at risk of trafficking through career pathway motivation.

This year 2017, the project produced the total outputs of **11139** beneficiaries (F:4016). And there had key organizers of **53** CYNs (F:11), and **66** local authority (F:26). According to the evaluation report, the project has a clear implementation guide document producing ten thousand booklets on smart labor migration and distributed to stakeholders and youths in school, and people in target community. Stakeholders such as school directors, commune councilors and district officers got knowledge on smart labor migration and fighting human trafficking. They committed to fight trafficking in person in their location. SLM project activities promote better protection of their community through provide community mobile education campaign.

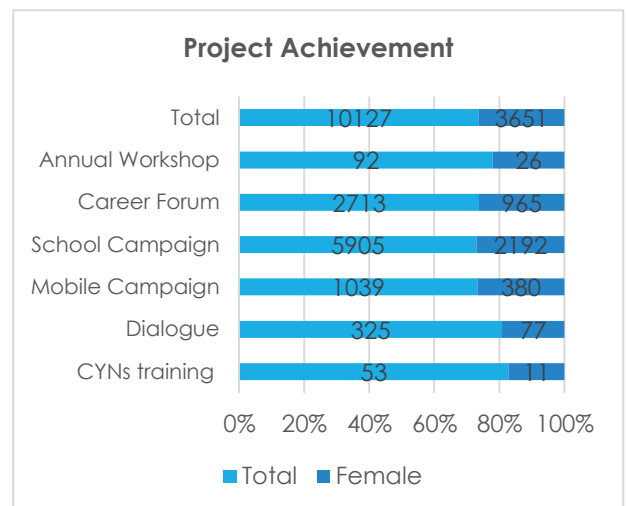
Note: with total outputs, 10% were indirect beneficiaries

In this sense, and in the process of project implementation, key challenges were highlighted as follows:

- School campaign was good for students, but the study schedule of them came as a challenge for our activity. However, we tried to consult with school committee for activity arrangement
- Commune election became another challenge. Most of local authority were busy with their party. However, we tried to communicate and integrate plans with

Snapshot of SLM 2017

- 53 CYNs (F:11) were trained to be community organizers for migration issue
- 248 community people (F:77) were inspired to attend the dialogue at district level
- 659 community people (F:380) were inspired to attend the community campaign
- 3713 high school students (F:2192) involved in the events of school campaign
- 1748 young people (F:965) attended the career forum related to migration
- 66 local authorities (F:26) joint the annual workshop on migration issue.



4. Adolescence Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH)

The project lasts three years since January, 2015 and it will come to an end in March 2018. The project covered 2 target provinces with 2 districts, 12 communes, and 171 communes in TBK, and with 2 districts, 5 communes, and 35 villages in RTK. Key stakeholders and actors were CCWC, CC, PEs, Children Groups, and Parent Groups.

Adolescence Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights is one of mechanisms in promoting the information of comprehensive sexual reproductive health among children and young people. ASRHR with sense of learning inspired young people and children about message of sexual reproductive health and good environment. The project was proposed with strategies enabling young people to get comprehensive sexual reproductive health and rights and to promote local authorities, relevant stakeholders, parent participation in pursuing their children, providing their children with quality of education and additional information of CSE.

With the strategies above the project was keen to see young people participation and involvement in upgrading their knowledge, attitude and practice in SRHR. The young people may get information of SRHR through the proposed activities such as group discussion, meeting, role model etc. which those activities were concentrating on raising awareness of SRHR to young people in the selected target areas. This year 2017, the project mobilized and produced total outputs of **15537** beneficiaries (F: 5,968) and there had key organizers of **110** PEs (F: 67), **253** parents (F: 164), and **93** local authorities (F: 21).

Note: with total outputs, 10% were indirect beneficiaries

In this regard and from its implementation, key challenges were highlighted as follows:

- Turnover among members of educators become key barrier to the implementation. However, we have a system of replacement in place to respond.
- Migration of young people to farm field in RTK become another challenge, but our peer educator was flexible to find them and conducted group discussion with them
- Commune election was found as challenge since those local commune councils were party activists and they paid attention to party than project. Still, we had tried to coordinate and advocate with them for project involvement.

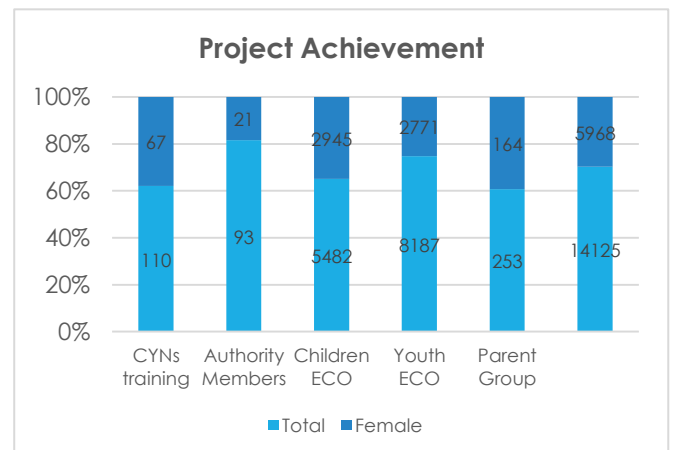


Snapshots of ARH 2017

- **110** Peer educators (F:67) were built with skills of sexual reproductive health
- **5,482** children (F:2945) aged 10-14 were mobilized through the activity of group discussion (Echo)
- **8,187** young people (F:2771) aged 15-24 were mobilized to involve in the activity of group discussion.
- **253** members of parents (F:164) become trainers for their children, and young people
- **93** members of local authority (F:21) become key stakeholder for project intervention

From Action Research 2017

- 69% of young people said they know about STI, and 88% of those said they can prevent
- 68% of young people said they know HIV/AIDS and 37% of them said they can prevent by using condom
- 79% of them know about the method of birth spacing, and 94% of them said women should



5. Breaking the cycle of youth marginalization and vulnerability in rural communities in Cambodia

The project lasts 36 months from January 2015 to December, 2017 along 6 CLCs of Preykhla, Chrey, PeanRong, Popouse Commune, Svay Antor District, Prey Veng Province. Under technical support by KYA, CLCMC were backbone to lead, and produce the fruitful results of the project. The overall objective of the project was to promote, facilitate and support Non-State Actors and Local Authorities' contribution to the Cambodia National Strategic Development Plan, the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals and the National Programme for Sub-National Democratic Development while the specific one was to strengthen the capacity of Non State Actors to establish model Community Learning Centres (CLCs) to provide systematic skills training to educationally disadvantaged youth and integrate this service delivery.

To achieve above specific objective, project activities were proposed including *developing Community Learning Centres (CLCs) model, setting-up of 4 pilot CLCs at commune level with organizational capacity building of CSOs to run the centres, facilitating CSOs and local authorities to replicate the CLCs in at least 5 communes outside direct target area, developing CLC curricula in consultation with communities, MoEYS and private sector, providing training of trainers and technical support to CLCs teachers and set-up regular M&E and refresher training, providing systematic skills training to 3,100 educationally disadvantaged youth, conducting tracer studies of graduates to establish whether training resulted in livelihood and income generating.*

With objectives and supportive activities above, the project has seen to see young people participation and involvement in upgrading their knowledge, and real practice in vocational skills. By 2017, the project mobilized and built young people capacity and produced the total outputs of **5614** beneficiaries (F: 3828) and **20** local authorities (F: 8) were community organizers.

Note: the total output was the estimated numbers after justification, and 10% of output were indirect beneficiaries.

From daily implementation and observation, key challenges were found:

- Capacity of management and leadership among members of CLCMC was found limited. And the project had provided many time of facilitation and management skills.
- Few of those CLCMC was not so motivated to be ownership of their daily work. The way they work must be permanently supported by us. The project tried to inspire them and made them more accountable.
- Migration of community young people become part of project challenge. However, we had a close collaboration with local authority.

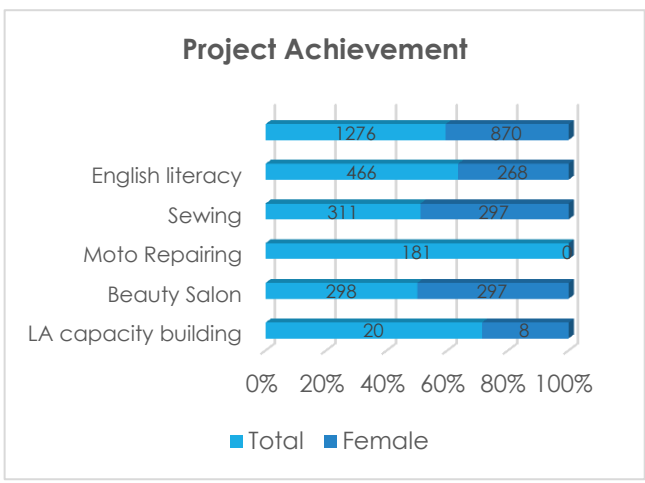


Snapshots of 2017

- 20 local authorities (F:8) who were CLCMC members were equipped with skills of management.
- 298 community young people (F:297) were provided with skills of beauty salon.
- 181 young male people were built with skills of motorbike repairing
- 311 young people (F:297) were provided with skills of sewing
- 466 children (F:268) had been provided the class of English literacy.

From mid-term evaluation report 2017

- The project is providing non-formal education to skills to unemployed youth who are struggling to find local employment
- 69% of CLC graduates have started income generating activities such as setting up their own business, gaining employment in factories and other businesses.
- The top 3 suggested improvements for CLCs are: 1. Improve the study curriculum; 2. Provide additional courses in the CLC besides the existing 3 courses; 3. Support employment





6. Cambodia Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Program, CRSHIP

Snapshots of CRSHIP 2017

- **4579** villagers (F:3250) were mobilized to practice 4 key hygiene behaviors through PVSAM, CLTS and monitoring activity by PDRD, CC, and VFP
- **36** teachers (F:13) become key actors to educate school students for good health along the school
- **1796** children (F:840) had been educated to practice 4 key hygiene behaviors through school-WASH activity
- **59** authorities (F:11) become key agents of change to host the intervention and promote people with meaning full participation.

From pilot assessment 2017

- 356 latrines were built by poor people
- 65% is the adoption of hand-washing with soap
- 80% is the adoption of safe drinking water
- 72% is the adoption of user latrine

The project lasts three years from 2016-2018 covering 4 communes of Svay Antor district, Prey Veng province. Key stakeholders committed for health improvement were school teachers, PDRD, PoEYS, CFP and VFP. The objective of the project was to promote the access to improved latrines through change sanitation behaviors, ODF status, practicing proper hygiene of hand washing soap at critical times and drinking only safe water and environmental sanitation.

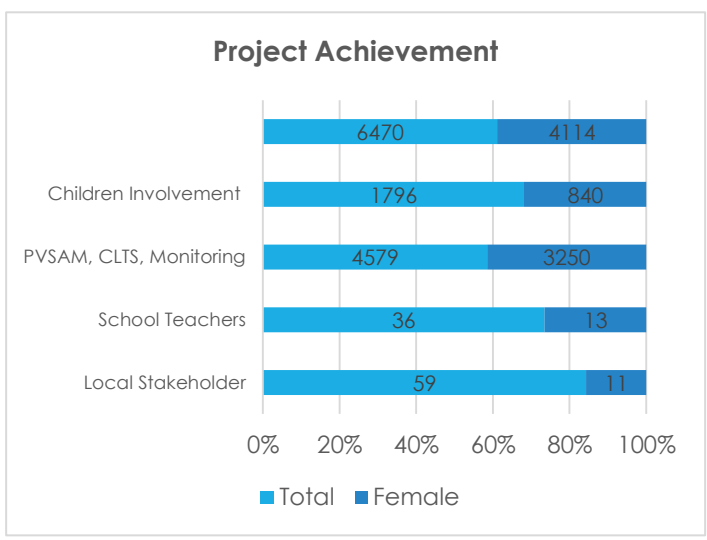
To achieve the proposed objective, the project initiated the effective coordination among stakeholder and meaningful social participation raising such as activities including *PVSAM, Monitoring by stakeholders, CLTS, School-WASH etc.*

By 2017, the project contributed to mobilize the total outputs of **18644** beneficiaries (F:10248). And **36** teachers (F:13), **59** local authority (F:11) were community organizers.

Though project produced fruitful inputs. However, from daily activity implementation, we faced some key challenges include:

- Poor people were found low involved in the process of health improvement. We had tried to coordinate and work closely with local stakeholder to inspire those community
- Migration were one of key challenges we were facing. And we tried to work with the migrated relatives in term of latrine installation
- The disadvantaged groups were found weak with involvement. And we reaquently updated and followed by inviting them to participate in the activities

During implementaion, we had learnt that young local authorities were motivated to actively in the project process compared to the old one. Those played a major role and paid their ownership in the project



7. Investing in adolescence girl in Cambodia: pathway to a brighter future

The action lasts for 2 years from 2017 to 2018 covering 6 secondary and high schools of PV, K.CH and SR provinces. Key stakeholders to actively involve in the project implementation were PDoEYS, DoEYS, schools, local authority, NGOs partners such as KAPE, Haswell.

The aim of the project is to address the steep secondary drop-out rate, a root cause of labor migration which puts youth at risk of trafficking and support at-risk adolescent girls to play leadership roles in school and empower them to pursue longer-term pathways that lead to higher education, vocational training, or jobs that require higher skills and provide higher earning potential. And to achieve the proposed objectives, key activities were initiated including *study club, extra class, school campaign, career forum, English class, debate & competition, exposure visits, exchange learning & sharing, and stakeholder meeting.*

This year 2017, the project provided scholarship packages to 432 recipients (F:336) and produced the total outputs of **2505** beneficiaries (F:1216). And 48 outstanding students (F:38) and **50** local authorities (F:30) were agents of changes.

The project was done with clear direction supported by clear AWP and project guideline including clear system of follow up and consultation by stakeholders and partners to make the project more productive.

In this sense, and in the process of project implementation, key challenges were highlighted as follows:

- Staff turnover is a big challenge during the period.
- In the process of study club, two provinces of SR and PV sounded to be good, and manageable with active collaboration by school principle and teachers. However, there some constraints in K.CH. It is reported that there were outstanding students willing to help coach the weak ones, but time constraints of their own daily study are a big challenge while teachers seemed not to well cooperate.
- Drop out become a challenge for the project
- Monthly meeting is key activity for student to share their knowledge and ideas, and perspectives, and it was not so well on going.

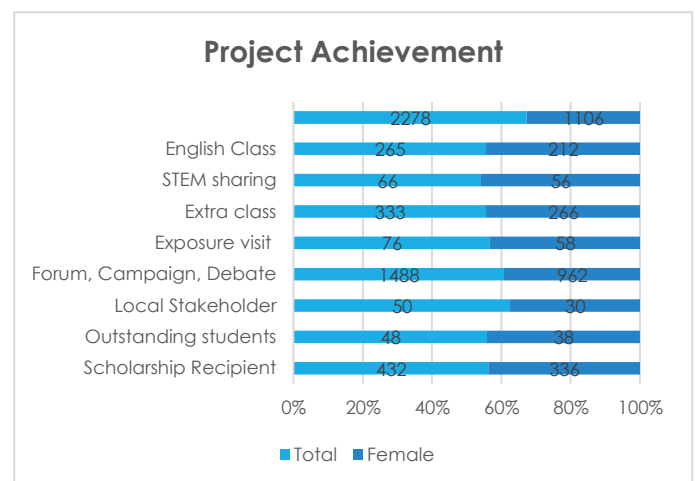


Snapshot of the year 2017

- 410 poor students were provided the package of scholarship. In this sense, at least 334 of them got capacity of English literacy, 265 other sharpened their learning through extra class, 76 of those learnt from exposure visit to role model school while 66 of those attended and learnt from STEM sharing
- 50 local authorities (F:30) become key actors to help sharp student dreams
- 1488 students (F:962) were mobilized to participate and learn new thing from the activity of career forum, school campaign, debate and completion

From the annual updating

- 58% of total 57 student clubs were functioned
- 398 of total 410 students had passed their exam to the next grade
- 270 (66%) among 410 recipient students were strong, active and inspired to improved their clubs, and they played a role model of learning.





Snapshot of 2017

- 20 members of AYRGs (F:12) were trained and become key focal points the project implementation
- From online campaign activities
 - The TV shows reached 63475 audiences (F: 44432)
 - The quiz show reached 17396 audiences (F:5218)
 - The pre-video reached 113589 audiences (F:34076)
- Awareness raising had mobilized and reached 610 participants (F:310)

8. Coordinating and Strengthening Adolescent and Youth Reference Group

The partnership project (KYA-NGOCRC) funded by UNICEF lasts 6 months from July to December, 2017. The objective of the action was to strengthen the capacity of at least 20 adolescent and youth focused organizations to work with and for adolescents (10-19) and implement age-and gender-appropriate interventions to promote safe and protective behaviors and practices.

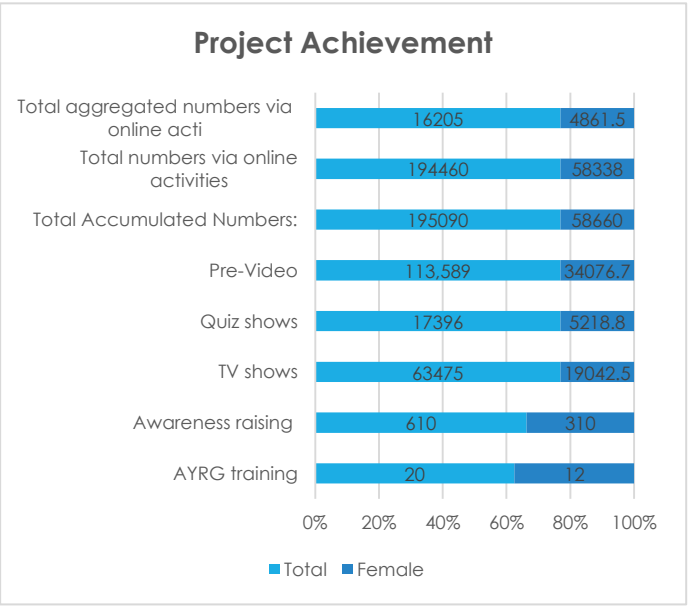
To achieve the proposed object, the project had initiated the numbers of activities including *training to AYRG groups, 16-day campaigns, and field visits to target groups*. In addition, the campaign such as video clips, talk shows, and debate through social media (face book page, and You Tube) were additional channels to inspire the children and adolescence involvement.

For six months of implementation, the project reached the total aggregated outputs of **17825** audiences (F:5347). However, the project reached accumulated outputs of **195090** audiences (F: 58660) which this numbers made by the activities of TV shows, online quiz shows, pre-video and awareness raising. In this sense, **20** members of AYRG were agents of change.

Note: with total aggregated outputs, 10% were indirect beneficiaries

Though the project reached thousands of young people through social media, key challenges were highlighted as follows:

- Time constraints happens within project communication were a barrier. And the implementing partners had rushed to organize the activities as possible they can, and completed as planned



Best Practice & Success Stories

Good environment, Good health!

Picture by: Community Youth Network (CYNs)
Text by: Sok Sibonei, provincial coordinator

Khhlay village, **Mean** commune, **Prey Chhor** district, **Kampong Cham** province, Cambodia

Norodom Ranarith High school become a part of dirty place where community people, visitors, and sellers nearby dropped garbage in. The bad smell of garbage affected daily lives of 25 family people, and 937 learning students including the water resources around. With this problem of scattered garbage and the public health affection, there was no any tough action or intervention from local authority. However, school students and people around got relief, at the same time, the local authority were more accountable with intervention under KYA’s support.



By 2017, Khmer Youth Association (KYA) provided capacity building of climate change to 18 local authorities (F:4). In addition, project also built 27 CYNs (F:16) or community organizers. These two actors were inspired by starting their mutual collaboration, and mobilizing community involvement. Community events such as video show and awareness campaign were done by CYNs while the public form was initiated and produced to community people by members of commune councils.

From their mutual effort of CYNs and CCs, the 600 m² of garbage pile next to high school above which affected students and people health for almost 5 years was taken away and cleaned. In the workshop on garbage management by KYA, Mr. **Lougn Sarou**, deputy chief of **Prey Chor** district had initiated an idea under a joint involvement by teachers, student, commune councils, police, health staff and people to take way the above pile of garbage. He motivated that “**good environment, good health and community become beautiful**. Adding that **good environment started from us**, and we have to stop dropping garbage in the public

Abbreviation

CCs: Commune Councils
 CYNs: Community Youth Network

A JOINT COMMITMENT, A HEALTHY COMMUNITY

Text by: Sao Samouth, Program Manager
Picture by: Seng Rotha, Media Officer



Sangkat Teuk Thla, one of communes in Bateay Mancheay province, had become a community of anarchy of alcohol consumption in the past several years. The commune leaders were not inspired with a joint meaningful participation, commitment and strongly encouraged by their people, stakeholders and partners in term of alcohol prevention. At the same time, the relevant guideline, and regulation were not developed and in place for implementation. However, by 2017 the commune become a role model in part of accountability of alcohol prevention enforcement under support by Khmer Youth Association (KYA).

Mr. **Kham Sor**, commune chief with other 6 commune councils (F:1) were motivated to play a crucial role in alcohol issue through project activities. In addition to human resource development, the project had produced the most seven active community organizers (CYNs) in term of mutually working with commune councils, stakeholders and people. And from efforts of CCs and CYNs, messages of alcohol impact were mainstreamed and frequently produced to the public especially during the ceremony.

The community people were influenced to live with positive thinking and learn about the effects of alcohol impact through alcohol notification (DEKA) enforcement. From end line survey by KYA in December, 2017, the commune was elected a role model one with active movement to improve the condition of domestic violence and traffic accident by alcohol. The CCs and CYNs conducted 2 times of DEKA monitoring per month in the sake of dropping alcohol posters and building more involvement of suppliers or sellers.

By DEKA implementation, 22% of community young people accepted that drinking alcohol made us lost family income, 22% had said to commit domestic violence, 21% had said to meet accident while 28% others had said to damage personal health. With this figure, and in the last twelve months of 2017, the domestic violence and traffic accident was decreased fast from 30% to 50%. In the level of practice, 57% had stopped drinking alcohol. However, 43% other said to be continuing drinking. And 85% of those drinking young people had hardly drunk or sometime done at low level within the last 12 months.

The commune achieved fruitful indicators by which there had seven cases of domestic violence by alcohol in 2016 compared to just one case in 2017 while there had twelve cases of traffic accidents by alcohol in 2016 compared to six cases in 2017.

Abbreviation:

CCs: Commune Councils

CYNs: Community Youth Network

Our partners & Donors 2017

By 2017, Khmer Youth Association played a major role in parts of contributing to social development. KYA walked ahead, and produced fruitful achievements in field of migration, health, education, advocacy, sanitation & hygiene, capacity building & vocational skills, climate change adaptation etc. KYA operated and achieved its mission through the following collaboration with government, key partners and stakeholder especially the following partners and donors as follows:



Our Team 2017

By 2017, key components of our team were functioned and accountable for fruitful achievement. At the top level, board of director played a major role in providing pathway to work ahead. At head quarter, management team with other officers of middle-level decision makers were functioned to lead, advice and give direction and technical support provincial staffs while the provincial staffs hosted their direct supervision and implementation. Specifically, **419** CYNs, **130** peer educators and **372** local authorities become backbones, actors of community organizers to mobilize, and inspire community involvement.



Governing Board

1. Mr. **Mak Chamroen**, Chair of board
Policy Maker, MATE Property Founder
2. Ms. **Vong Srey Touch**, Vice Chair
Researcher, free-lance consultant
3. Ms. **Lue Dany**, Treasurer
ART Operational Manager
4. Mrs. **Malin Lok**, Member
Program Development, IESC Cambodia
5. Mr. **Seng Rithy**, Member
Program Development, KYA founder
6. Mr. **Pech Pisey**, Member
Program Development, TI Pro. Director
7. Ms. **kang sodachan**, Member
Budget Management, Financial Officer at PDP

Management Team

1. Miss. **Tan Kim Heng**, President
Leadership and OD development
2. Mr. **Lay Channdara**, Operational Manager
Strategic thinking and Financial Expert
3. Mr. **Sao Samouth**, Program Manager
Strategic thinking and program development

KYA Staff 2017

1. Miss. **Tan Kim Heng**, President
2. Mrs. **Yet Sokha**, Acting-president
3. Mr. **Lay Channdara**, Operational Manager
4. Mr. **Sao Samouth**, Program Manager
5. Ms. **Prak Monirath**, Project Officer
6. Mr. **Sok Narothea**, Project Officer
7. Ms. **Tuy Raksmeay**, Project Assistant
8. Ms. **Samet Socheata**, Project Officer
9. Mr. **Sngoun Chamrooun**, Project Officer
10. Mr. **Yeng Sopheing**, Project Officer
11. Mr. **Dam Kosal**, Project Officer
12. Mr. **Sen Lenghong**, Project Officer
13. Mr. **Min Theara**, Project Officer
14. Ms. **Chy Panha**, Project Officer
15. Mr. **Oum Chantha**, Financial Officer
16. Mrs. **Meng Sothea**, Financial Officer
17. Ms. **Sea Naysy**, Financial Officer
18. Mr. **Chorn Kongkea**, Financial Officer
19. Mr. **Ung Ngeth**, Procurement Officer
20. Mr. **Seng Ratha**, Media Officer
21. Mr. **Soun Sophat**, IT Officer
22. Mr. **Nouy Chao Sreng**, Provincial Coordinator
23. Mrs. **Chhoun Sinath**, Field Office
24. Ms. **Pen Sry Pove**, Field Officer
25. Mr. **Sok Sibone**, Provincial Coordinator
26. Ms. **Keo Pichkandeang**, Provincial Coordinator
27. Mr. **Ret Sarin**, Field Officer
28. Mrs. **Y Sreymoch**, Finan & Adm. Assistant
29. Mr. **Ngieb Lihour**, Team Leader
30. Mr. **Vanna Vannak**, Field Officer
31. Ms. **Met Monirath**, Project Assistant
32. Ms. **Touch Thyda**, Field Officer
33. Ms. **Moek Sreyvong**, Field Officer
34. Mr. **Tha Chanthuo**, Team Leader
35. Ms. **Heng Nakry**, Provincial Coordinator
36. Mr. **Sroen Kimsrean**, Provincial Coordinator
37. Ms. **Chea Saroeun**, Fina & Adm Assistant
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50. Mrs. **Choeun Sopheap**, Team Leader
51. Ms. **Minh Hou**, Field Officer
52. Mr. **Sal Saroeun**, Field Officer
53. Mr. **Romam Sengbunny**, Field Officer
54. Mr. **Houn Rattana**, Field Officer
55. Mr. **Noun Narith**, Field officer

Our Budget 2017

Khmer Youth Association		Financials 2017	
Revenues 2017		Expenditure 2017	
Donors	562,206 USD	Programs	317,701 USD
Strategic 1	22,672 USD	Strategic 1: More effective youth participation in decision-making process	8,611 USD
EU	5,082 USD	Essay Competition	0 USD
FK	2,964 USD	Youth Exchange Learning for SRHR promotion	2,173 USD
UNICEF	386 USD	Youth TV and 16 day Campaign	0 USD
NGOCRC-UNICEF	14,240 USD	Youth TV and 16 day Campaign	6,438 USD
Strategic 2	305,220 USD	Strategic 2: Increased employment opportunities for youth	187,064 USD
TAF(IAGEC)	150,010 USD	Investing in adolescence girl in Cambodia: pathway to a brighter future.	80,620 USD
TAF(CML2)	20,458 USD	Promoting SMART Labor Migration and Prevention of Human Trafficking	18,377 USD
ACTED	134,752 USD	Breaking the cycle of youth marginalization and vulnerability in rural communities in Cambodia	88,067 USD
Strategic 3	234,314 USD	Strategic 3: Improved social wellbeing and youth engagement in human rights and sustainable development	122,026 USD
III-ROSEA	44,076 USD	Youth LEAD Project - Youth Leadership, Education, Advocacy and Development for Combating Drugs and Alcohol in Cambodia	23,841 USD
PLAN (CRSHIP)	31,515 USD	Cambodian Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Project (CR-SHIP)	11,361 USD
PLAN SNO	131,273 USD	Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH)	76,789 USD
Tdh G	27,450 USD	Youth Initiative to Climate Change	10,035 USD
Strategic 4	0 USD	Strategic 4: Enhanced organizational effectiveness for increased impact on youth development	0 USD
General Fund	6,528 USD	Payroll cost	166,690 USD
		Administration	57,655 USD
KYA Income*	6,042 USD	Miscellaneous	3,244 USD
Interest Income	486 USD	Other - Fund returned	2,418 USD
Total Revenues	568,734 USD	Total Expenses	547,708 USD

Challenges and Opportunities

During the period, KYA had produced its expected results through field works and social media strategies. However, challenges and opportunities were found when implemented as:

Challenges

- Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organization (LANGO) adopted by the national assembly become a severe attack on association and NGOs, while we're youth association. In this context, youth are target for political interest, and we needed to be smart at the level of negotiation and advocacy for project activity implementation. "Do No Harm" strategy was used to compromise the communication among local stakeholders.
- Commune Election happened in the first semester of June, 2017 was a barrier of project implementing process. Most of commune councils were party activists, and actively involved in party promotion activity. Parts of project activities had been delayed, or done without involvement from those local authorities. We're patient and tried to seek for communication channels to organize the activities.
- At the level of political discrimination, the dissolution of opposition party, CNRP in the second semester of November, 2017 had been another obstacle for project process. Few persons from CNRP in target commune of K.CH & BB province, and other CCs were found actively involved in project coordination. With these persons, we tried to coordinate and work with the new structure of commune councils who mostly were from CPP party.
- Migration was part of project constraints during the year. It was reported that at least 30%¹⁸ of CYNs members in the four project target areas had left their team and the new replacement had been done abruptly. This constraint may be part of project weakness without skilful activists (strong CYNs). Practically, we supported CYNs technically in order that they were functioned with clear structure, and role sharing. Moreover, almost all of those was schoolboy/girl in grade 12. And it was reported approximately 80% of those had left for pursuing education. In this sense, we counted as project production, since the project had produced community actors/agents with community working experiences and learning, at the same time, those bring these kinds of experience with in the purpose of enhancing their education and job or future career.
- Few sub-offices of KYA with one project could be closed at the end of 2017 since there will be no more resource especially the budget availability for CYNs members to organize community events with community people. Without office, and staff there, CYNs and local authorities may be available to contact for continuing project initiatives.

Opportunities

- We are member-based association. Youth aged 15-30 with approximately 33% were work force and targets for both economic and political agenda at the same time we were working with youth. KYA become motivated by key donors and stakeholders to work for those young people welfares.
- National policies especially NPYD became our agenda in part of working for young people empowerment and promote young people involvement in social development. Contributing with government effort, KYA were key actor to contribute and implement part of NPYD for sustainable human resource development.
- KYA identities were young people mobilization and advocacy. Smart phone became more popular among young people and at the same time, KYA strategies were developed to promote young people engagement through field works and through social media. KYA social media such as face book page and web-site become the best channels where young people could access relevant information through smart phone.

¹⁸ [KYA_Annual_Report_Format_partners_to_IOGT_2017](#)

Conclusion and Recommendation

This report outlined one-year effort of achievement. By the period, there were at least **347123** beneficiaries reached through the channels of field work and social media strategy. Young people were inspired to involve in the process of project implementation. Not only young people, but also children engagement was promoted just by some project done with actual number tracking, but some others. The actors or community organizers including CYNs members and relevant local stakeholders were found agents of changes of KYA.

The report dropped with the information of resources used during the year. The external resources from partners and donors were more potential compared to its internal resource availability done through social enterprise or own fundraising. However, KYA seemed to work closely with those key partners in term of internal integrity, and accountability to sustain its long-term support.

This report with achievement outlined were crucial for those who were playing an important role especially for KYA growth. The staffs of management line and at the level of direct implementation may use this material and do the reflection of the quality of work performance and try to fix the gap, and change or response to the negative aspect when planning for the upcoming year of 2018 and so on.

The following recommendations may help define the ways forward as:

- CYNs and peer educators were backbone of the project. Frequent updating and follow system would be in place. The turnover and replacement with reasonable justification should be documented. Annual plan of capacity building to those groups should be considered as prior agenda.
- Children became target teams compared to young people within new context of Cambodia development. Not only in the project of SRHR, but also other projects should be tracked the information of children engagement. The proposed activities should be initiated for community children, and linked these target group engagements to community and local duty bearers.
- Looking to 8 projects being implemented during the year, annual assessment or evaluation was done just by few project, but others just with annual data tracking without case study or success stories. In this sense, project officers played a major role to initiate project annual evaluation, then annual outcome of the project will be clearly defined.
- The channels of social media become crucial within this context of ICT4D. It produced big outputs of the audience. Social media were center of advocacy to both right-holders and duty bearers. It attracted the attention of policy-makers in terms of responding to young people concerns, challenges, and needs. Young people used smart phone to access information. Strengthening strategy of work through social media should be done. Plan integration, timeframe among projects to reach more audience via social media should be addressed annually by the responsible.

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