

ANNUAL REPORT

20

A YEAR OF RESILIENCE

22



ANNUAL REPORT 2022

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ACRONYMS

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-------|--|
| AAC | ActionAid Cambodia | LRP | Local Right Programmme |
| AAI | ActionAid International | MoEYS | Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport |
| CBT | Community Based Tourism | WMA | Women Market Agent |
| CFi | Community Fishery | GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation | | |



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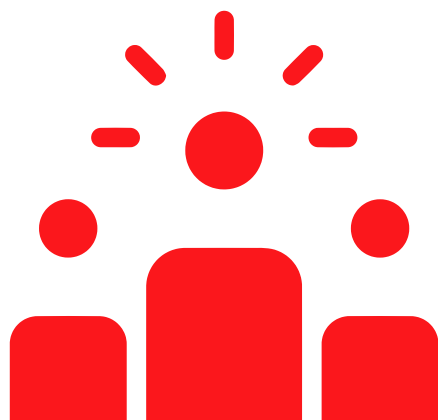
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About Us



Who We Are

ActionAid works with the poorest and most excluded men, women and children in Cambodia, making long-term commitments to advance their human rights and transform the world in which their children grow up.



Our Mission

To achieve social justice, gender equality, and poverty eradication by working with people living in poverty and exclusion, their communities, people's organisations, activists, social movements, and supporters.



Our Strategy

"Catalyst for Social Change"

Aims to contribute to the collective effort by adopting a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) that emphasises partnerships, alliances and evidence-based strategies that prioritise human rights and livelihood aspects of impoverished people. This strategy results from extensive stakeholder consultation and analysis and is predominantly informed by the lived realities of people living in poverty in Cambodia.





Introduction



Introduction

2022—year three of the global pandemic COVID-19—despite the easing in some impacts as most restrictions started being lifted, the deep social and economic impacts wrought by the pandemic continued to be felt, particularly by the poor and marginalised communities. Inflation is rising—5.3 percent in 2022 from 2.9 percent in 2021. This situation is particularly harmful to poor households, some of whom are forced to reduce food consumption and withdraw children from school. The national school dropout rate increased, and about 14 percent of poor children aged 6–17 dropped out in early 2022. The government extended the COVID-19 cash transfer program to the end of 2022 in order to lessen the effects of food shock and rising prices. About 706,060 households (2.8 million individuals), or 17 percent of the population, benefit from the program.

With robust exports, Cambodia's economy is recovering from the COVID-19 related slowdown. The recovery has gained momentum on the back of continued resilient garment, travel goods, and footwear exports. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew 5.3 percent in 2022 compared to last year. The GDP per capita was US dollars 1,765, higher than in 2021, when it was US dollars 1,659. However, the country continued to face global economic headwinds as world trade growth slowed.



The Cambodian garment sector workers' conditions are in a worsening situation. Most workers struggle to cover basic expenses. Layoffs due to pandemic-related order cancellations increased worker debt; the percentage of workers borrowing money to meet expenses has risen.

Cambodia recorded Foreign Direct Investment inflows of US dollars 1.2 billion, with approximately 80 percent reported from the People's Republic of China. In 2022, three bilateral and regional free trade agreements came into effect: the Cambodia-China Free Trade Agreement (CCFTA), the Cambodia-Korea Free Trade Agreement (CKFTA), and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). Meanwhile, Cambodia continues to face huge civil, political and social challenges. Millions of people are still in extreme poverty and highly vulnerable to economic and other external shocks. The concerns around how trade and investment affect land and natural resources—especially how they affect local communities' livelihoods and labour migration—remain significant and have not yet been justly and effectively addressed.



In addition, because of Cambodia's vulnerability to extreme weather occurrences, high rates of deforestation, and lack of environmental accountability, climate change continues to be a serious concern. Nevertheless, ActionAid Cambodia continued to navigate our actions in the country, striving for the advancement of the capacity and agency of people, especially women and those who are living in poverty and exclusion. We could do so because of our strong partnership with our partners and our grounding in grassroots and the local communities.

This annual report describes how we strengthened our collaboration with various stakeholders, and especially partners and marginalised communities in determining priorities and building their resilience, and how we continue to ground our work in the struggles of people at the grassroots level, including fisherfolks, smallholder farmers, women and workers, children and young people.

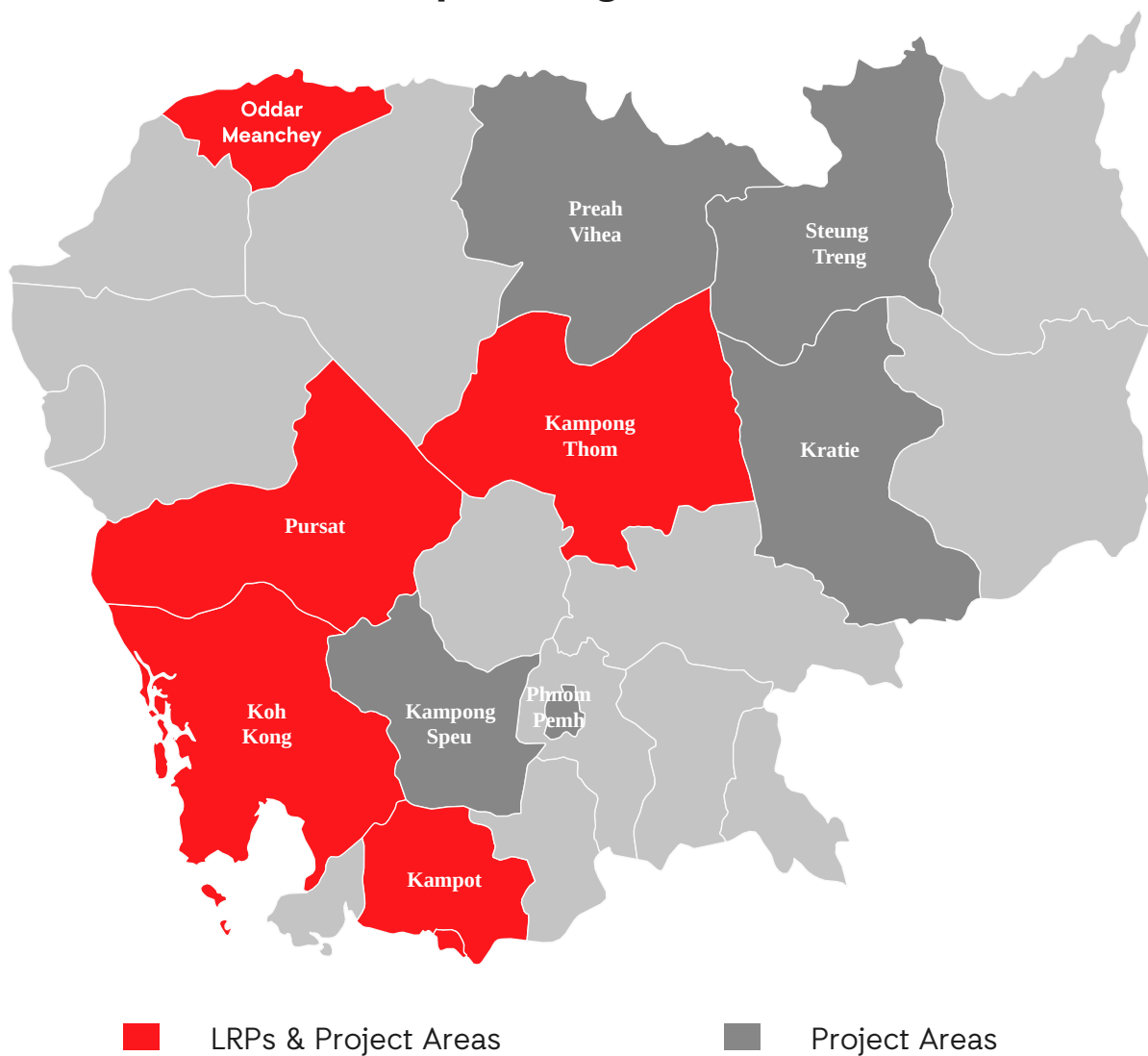
ActionAid Cambodia sees this report as an opportunity for us to reflect on our work done to not only feel a sense of accomplishment but to also identify where we fell short and can hence do better. To us, pursuing social justice and transformation is a journey that requires ongoing learning, unlearning, and relearning.



Where We Work and Our Reach



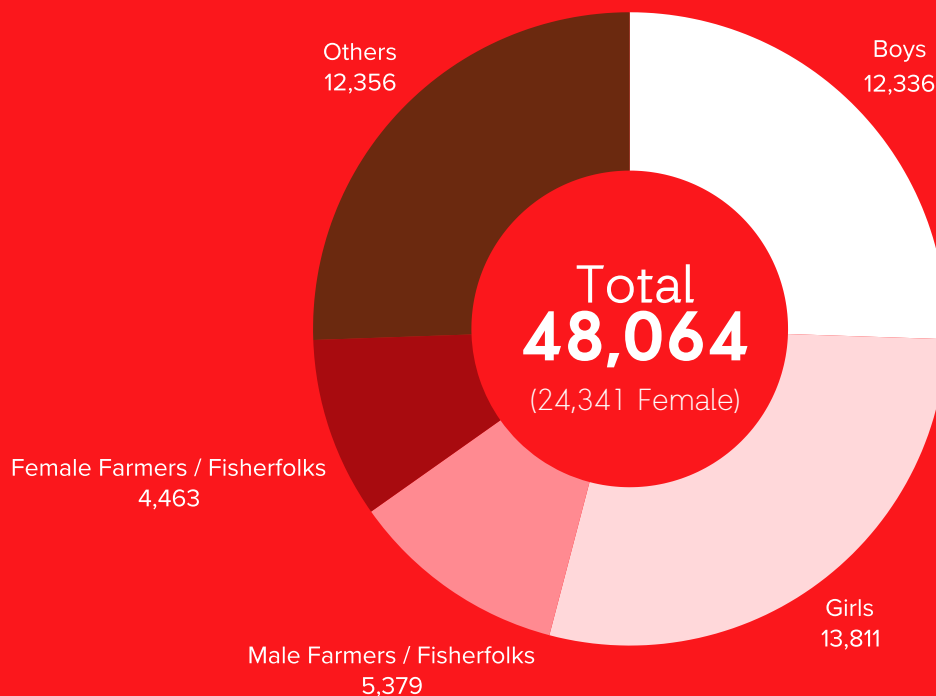
Map of target areas





People Reach In Numbers

AAC and our partners joined hands on empowering catalysts for changes.
The following rightsholders are the key undeniable parts of our intervention:



7,333
(Sponsored Child)

206,675
(Indirect Beneficiary)



2022 Highlights





Food Security, and Alternative Livelihoods

People Reached In Numbers



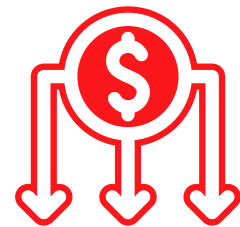
9,842

**Farmers &
Fisherfolks**



370

**Rice bank &
Saving Members**



152

**Diversified
Income Members**



Feeding Lives Through Agroecology Farming Approach



Agroecology is a way of farming and managing crops, livestock, forests, and fisheries that is viable, long-lasting, resilient to climate change, and offers various other environmental, social and cultural benefits and addresses food and water scarcity and poverty.

Sok Chea is a 35-year-old mother of two children, living in Bendey Village, Prey Kuy Commune, Kampong Svay District, Kampong Thom Province. She is a farmer and could earn an income of only 75 US dollars a month.

Sok Chea recalled that her crop productivity had decreased throughout the last 20 years due to unfavorable weather and natural disasters. She did not have enough water for the farm due to the drought in her community. She couldn't use the village well because the water was red. Crop damage from pests was another effect of weather variations.

With the support and collaboration of ActionAid Cambodia, HOM organization and the village chief, the canal and well were restored, and she now has enough water to carry out her farming. She also received planting seeds, solar panels, and farming supplies such as growing pots, farm shade, and others. She visited to a fertiliser producer and received training in making fertiliser (both liquid and granular), and in managing and controlling pests.



"I know how to make both liquids and granular fertilizer and have skills to grow plants effectively. My family's income has increased compared to previously, and I have a good relationship with other farmers so we can all learn from one another. In addition, I have enough money to support my children's education" said Sok Chea.





Farming Approach that Changes Lives



Chea Savai, is a 38-year-old farmer with two children and lives in Peam Kreng Village, Kdey DOUNG Commune, Kompong Svay District, Kampong Thom Province.



Like many other farmers in Cambodia, Savai has encountered numerous challenges. The two main issues impeding farming productivity are scarcity of water and rising fertiliser costs. Her agricultural productivity declined, and most of her plants were destroyed by insects.

Savai gets up early to take care of the house chores and gets ready to sell her crops at the market. Her living situation is complicated by the fact that she makes only 200 000 riels or 50 US Dollars a month. She remembered that she once ran out of money to take her daughter to the hospital, and was unable to borrow money from anyone because of her low income. At that time, she felt so disappointed in herself.

Through the Cooperation For Alleviation of Poverty (COFAP) organisation, she joined and gained knowledge of farming techniques. Her knowledge and livelihood have improved through training in growing techniques, farming planning, the preparation of liquid and granular fertilisers, pest control, and other relevant topics. She also received growing seeds, solar panels, and tents.

"The organisation has taught me about growing farming practices and has changed my life dramatically. Furthermore, I am knowledgeable about growing and managing my crops without the need for chemical fertilisers. Aside from this, I now understand better about health and hygiene issues, gender, and the development plan." She went on, "I have made more income than I did previously. I can now afford to buy land, build a new house, and buy a new motorbike."



She actively shared experiences, lessons learned and her own seed with other farmers as her output and knowledge grew.





It Takes Courage and Solidarity To Protect Our Land

Making changes and demanding rights requires a lot of perseverance, solidarity, time, and resources, all of which are necessary for advocacy work to be successful. It may take months or even years. The committee of the community fish shelter in Trapangpris, Chhroysvay commune, SreAmbel district, Koh Kong province, spent more than a year advocating and claiming their community land in the face of land conflict.





This community fish shelter is a vital food resource and source of income for community households. In addition to fishing, non-timber items including wild mushrooms and water sources for cattle grazing are available to the local population. The fish shelter was originally 55, 286m² without boundary map or an official land certificate.

Because there is neither boundary nor land certificate, the neighbourhood has encroached on and taken some of the community's land. Ten households were involved in this land dispute, and more than 12,701m² of community land has been encroached upon. After realising this problem, the committee of the Trapangpris community fish shelter came together and demanded for the land to be returned to the community.

Leader of Trapangpris community fish shelter committee, Phen Chhon said that he and his members complained to the provincial official about the land dispute after learning about the land grab in his community. The commune held three rounds of negotiations in this matter until both parties came to an agreement on the 60 percent and 40 percent rule that the commune had proposed.

During the initial talks, which took place in a commune hall, both parties sought full ownership of the contested land. The second meeting, the families asked to have 70 percent of the land and 30 percent given back to the community. The community committee went to discuss with the families. Phen Chhon revealed "I went to negotiate with ten families in the neighbourhood with a member of my committee, and we took notes of things we discussed. Following the discussion, we gave the commune council this meeting note. The commune chief then called those families to clarify the situation, resolve the disagreement and agree on the official document."



The third negotiation resulted in, after consultation and discussion with the ten families, the settlement of the 60 percent and 40 percent rule, whereby the community received 60 percent and the families received 40 percent.

The Trapangpris Community Fish Shelter committee also succeeded in getting land and boundary demarcation acknowledged by Koh Kong governor, H.E Sok Sothy, in 2022 as a result of their dedication and perseverance. However, the committee is still awaiting an official letter from the local authorities.

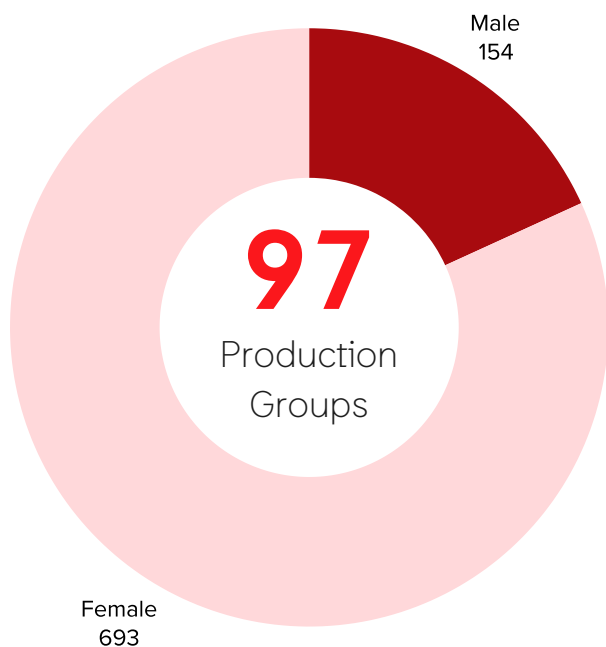
The Trapangpris' committee intends to develop eco-tourism on their communal land. They have put in a proposal to the authorities asking to construct a homestay and take part in capacity building and hospitality training so they can guarantee they can host visitors in the future.





Community Leading Changes

Production Groups, Members and Communities Reached in Numbers



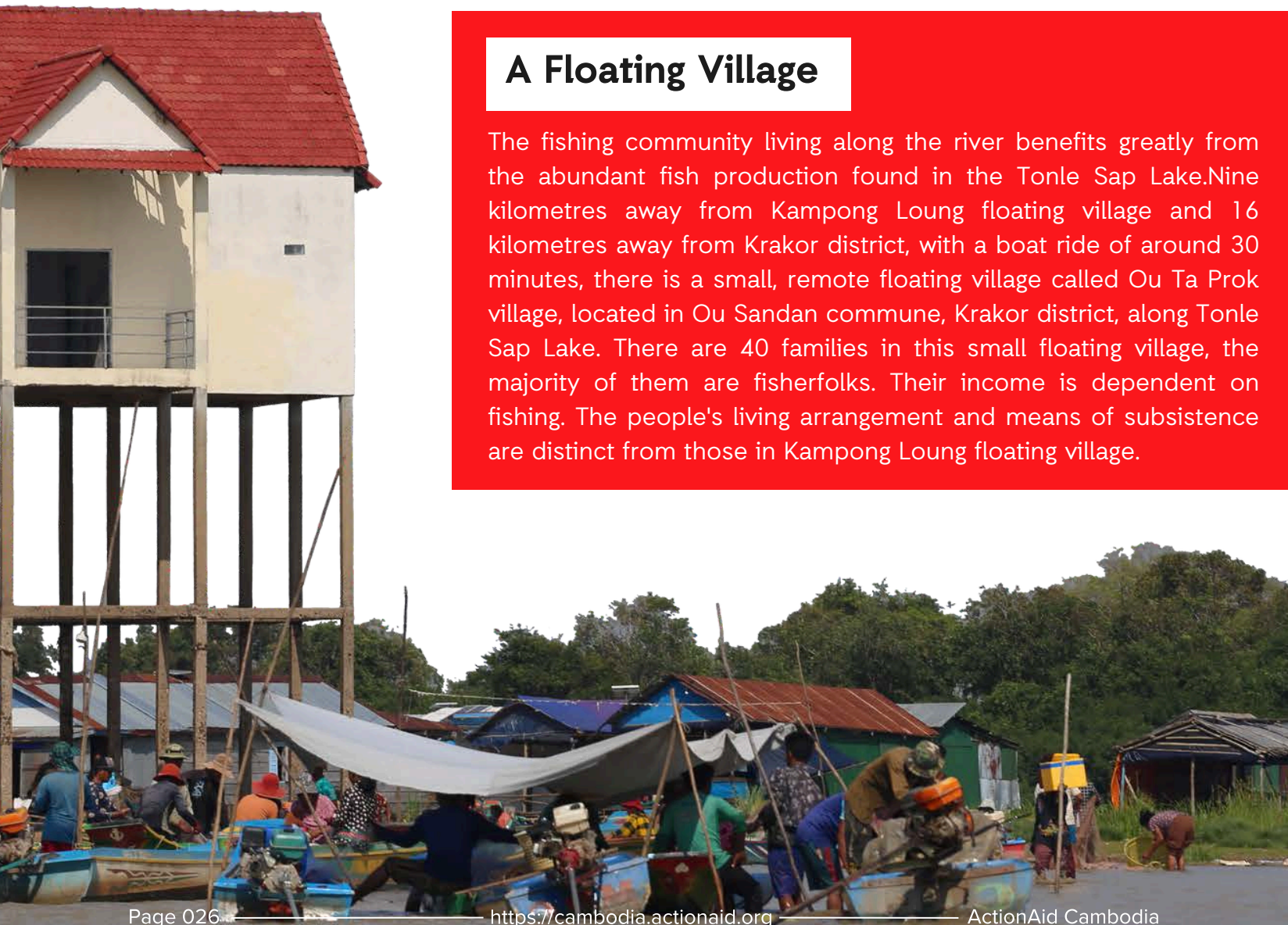
48 Natural Resource Management Community





A Floating Village

The fishing community living along the river benefits greatly from the abundant fish production found in the Tonle Sap Lake. Nine kilometres away from Kampong Loung floating village and 16 kilometres away from Krakor district, with a boat ride of around 30 minutes, there is a small, remote floating village called Ou Ta Prok village, located in Ou Sandan commune, Krakor district, along Tonle Sap Lake. There are 40 families in this small floating village, the majority of them are fisherfolks. Their income is dependent on fishing. The people's living arrangement and means of subsistence are distinct from those in Kampong Loung floating village.





The majority of the children in the village were not able to acquire a formal education because there was no school, and their parents brought them along to go fishing. In Ou Ta Prok village, Rural Friend Community and Development (RFCD), first constructed a kindergarten and primary school in partnership with ActionAid Cambodia in 2007. In 2014, RFCD constructed a second building and it continued to supply some school materials every year. RFCD supplied books, bookshelves, an erasable children's whiteboard, crayons, an alphabet poster, fans, and chairs. Now, every child in this village has access to school and education.

Nevertheless, the school materials provided were not enough for the children, and the education budget for the school at the floating village remains low. Furthermore, the floating village lacks health facilities; so, when a villager gets sick, they must travel by boat for 20-30 minutes to Kampong Loung Health centre, which can be difficult for them, particularly at night.



According to the Cambodian Census 2019 published by the National Institute of Statistics Kampong Luong floating community, the population increased from 1,143 in 2008 to about 1,300 families in 2020



Women and Production

A women's processing group, located 16 kilometres away from KraKor market, put up a lot of effort to produce fishery products for their customers. In order to improve their livelihood and means of subsistence, this group decided to transition themselves from traditional fisherfolks to community entrepreneurs in 2009.

Sreymom, the leader of women's processing group in Oul Akol village, Krakor district, Pursat Province.



“

At first, it was difficult because we only knew how to make Prohok, or fermented fish, from our elders and parents. However, after went through the training on Prohok production conducted by local authorities with the support of RFCD, we are able to produce prohok of quality.



In the past, women and children would accompany their husbands fishing, their income was insufficient to support them on a daily basis, and they mostly relied on middlemen to sell their products. There are now 24 women, compared to just ten at the beginning. The group began with 21,000 riels or 5.2 US Dollars each as the capital, and they started with 210,000 riel or 52 US Dollars when they were formed. As of 2022, their capital has increased to 1,200,000 riel (300 US Dollars), and they supply their products inside the province and Phnom Penh.

According to Sreymom, initially, they could only make 2000 riels or 0.50 US Dollars per kilogram, and sometimes they had to beg the middleman to buy their products. However, after the training and field visits, they now make dried fish and prohok between October to February, smoked fish from February to November, and sell fresh fish throughout the year. In 2022, the women's group is able to supply 3 tons for Prohok to contract suppliers and the local market, according to RFCD records. The group also started to make fish sauce this year. They are stocked for about 600 litres and have sold some. They are currently working with RFCD to brand their fish sauce product's packaging and to obtain a standard certification.





Although the group has advanced their operation, they need more support to sustain their business. Moreover, Sreymom observed the changes in weather patterns in the community. "Very hot! The seasons are shifting—the rainy season without rain and the hot season with rain. The cold season becomes the hot season; it is changing." This change affects people's lives, making them easily sick, and the fish population are declining. Because the fisheries product depends on the fisherfolk to obtain fish each year, it will likely decrease as the fish population declines. "Prohok is not a problem; we can get fish to supply for the production. However, it was difficult for us to progress with smoked, fresh, and dried fish because it required larger fish, which hurt our community business." Sreymom expressed her concern.

Another concern is the relocation of her village (the floating village). Sreymom is worried about the government's relocation of her village to the land area in the future, similar to the Kampong Chhnang floating village case. "If that happened, we (community villagers) cannot afford to buy land for housing as it's so expensive. We will find it hard to adjust to the land environment and causing us livelihood challenges." She added that "If we were relocated, I believe most of my people would choose to migrate; as fisherfolks, they do not know what to do on the land."

Protecting Natural Resources and Fostering Community Based Eco-Tourism

Kampong Samaky is a community fishery along the beautiful coast of Kampot province in Cambodia. The community was established in 2005 and officially registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF) in 2011. The community is still under the threat of illegal fishing and encroachment of influential persons, private companies, mainly development projects. “We are concerned that this development project (OMNI Kampot Development CO., Ltd) will affect our mangroves and marine resources...” said CFi committee member.

Instead of being hopeless and mute, the 11 CFis committees, including three women leaders with support from their 404 members (155 females), have been taking active roles in protecting their fishing domain. The OMNI Development project, which would affect 3,910 hectares of coastal fishery area in Kampot and Kep province and roughly affect the source of income and livelihood for over 4,000 fisherfolks, have been subject of constant opposition from the CFis committee since 2009.

80k

***mangroves
were planted***

From 2019 to date, the committee have been mobilising the community members and the public to plant more than 80k mangroves on three hectares in their management area, which is mainly targeting to secure their resources and prevent such kind of development projects.

CFi members also created alternative businesses, including fish processing and eco-tourism, to promote their CFis to the public and earn some income for their livelihood, with some contributing to protect their coastal resources. Occasionally, these businesses were reported by each committee as earning around 20 US Dollars per day from their fishery products and services, including boat touring, serving food and accommodation. Ms. Ouk Neng smiled and said, "Now, our community has a lot of visitors. We started earning money, sometimes there were a lot of visitors accommodate in all our 12 small houses and some more in the tents."



Similarly, in Prek Thnoat village, Prek Thnoat commune, Bokor city, Kampot province, a 27-year-old marketing major graduate, Ouk Sothea owns a small business in his community. He has been one of the most active citizen journalists for two years and a focal person teaching his community about land tenure security and advocacy campaigns.

“

“For me, a lot has changed. I was always at home and had very limited information about what was happening in my community. However, since taking part in the project, I have learned more surprising facts that motivated me to improve my community.”



Sothea, a citizen journalist

Sothea wasn't always the active youth in the community as he is today. He admitted that he was not really interested in any issues happening in the community. However, after getting exposed to more information about the issues in the coastal areas and seeing the benefits of the abundant natural resources in his community, his commitment and curiosity lead him to actively engage in the project with the purpose of exploring how his contribution and action can help improve his community.

As a potential youth and citizen journalist, applying the knowledge of photographing, article writing, and data collection that he obtained from the training to promote his community and raise issues via social media platforms. To increase exposure for his community, with his great photography and storytelling skills, he has used those to highlight the community's potential and promote them via his personal and Prek Thnoat community fishery Facebook page. "I love nature and see how I benefit from nature." He said, "To uplift our community, we have to stop thinking about profit all the time and join solidarity to protect." He continued, "If our community develops, we can work in the community without migrating to the city or other countries." With his clear vision, he wants to make his community more accommodating to visitors, which can raise income for the local people. He also wishes that youth help protect mangrove trees. He remarked that mangrove trees are tied to many marines' lives which help fisherfolk with their income.



Children and their School

Children, and Schools Reached in Numbers



26,147

Children



7,333

Sponsored
Children



115

Target
Schools



66

Schools with
Local Life Skills



Building Self-Confident through Local Life Skills Implementation

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) has been ActionAid Cambodia's partner in providing technical support on local life skills programme to all model target schools. The new teaching and learning approach through 6 steps for local life skill subjects following MoEYS's curriculum was introduced to the school directors, the responsible teachers, and students at target schools.

Meyching Thea, 12 years old, is a grade-7 student and also one of the 43 students of Ponloeu Vichea secondary school in Koh Kong province, shared her interest after experiencing local life skills implementation, "This new way of learning truly changed my perception of local life skills subject. I thought these skills were not important and complicated and that they were only about school gardening or school cleaning. But in fact, it is an eye-opening session that helps prepare me for my future higher education."



The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports defines local life skills as enshrined in the Life Skills Policy 2006 as intellectual, interpersonal and interpersonal skills that can assist in decision-making and effective communication and can be addressed and managed by oneself. This curriculum is designed to equip students with practical skills and knowledge for daily living. Students learn how to solve problems by creating a project, exploring and learning from their local context. This skill aims to connect students with the real world by linking theory to practice. The engagement of the school management committee and teachers played a crucial role in the success of the implementation process.

Ly Sok (26) is a teacher of fifth grade at Angkor Phnom Klong Primary. He shares, “Even though local life skill is already included in the school curriculum for some years ago, our school had not implemented this subject as a guideline. Other teachers and I did not know how to teach students this subject correctly following the guiding steps, so we could not deliver local life skill sessions properly.”





After joining several training courses, Ly understood local life skills guidelines, policy, and new teaching methodologies involving the 6-steps of local life skill teaching. “I feel more confident and able to perform my role better. I also have the chance to train teachers in other schools to replicate the local life skill curriculums. Thus, not only can I deliver knowledge to my students in a more creative method, but I can also support other schools and teachers to replicate the good practice.”

Implementing the local life skill curriculum at Angkor Phnom Klong high school, located in Koh Kong province and one of the model schools in Building Resilience Local Life Skills School in Cambodia project has succeeded dramatically. This is mainly due to the active engagement of the school management committee (SMC) and the teachers. The efforts of the council and teachers have been instrumental in ensuring that the curriculum is effectively implemented and that students benefit from it. By working together, they have ensured that every student has access to this robust curriculum that teaches them valuable life skills. The school management committee (SMC) has provided the necessary support and resources while teachers have been trained to deliver the curriculum effectively. As a result, students have learned critical thinking, problem-solving, communication, and interpersonal skills, which will serve them well in their daily lives.

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“

“After learning this subject, I know how to create questionnaires, collaborate, propose ideas, research, and use social media to find information; I have more courage to interview people.”



Kong Chaylm, a grade 6 student at Angkor Phnom Khlong primary school.

Throughout the learning process, it is important that teachers have the ability to demonstrate the tasks for students to learn. By engaging in hand-on practice, students are able to absorb new knowledge and remember easily. Moreover, the participation and support from community play crucial role in ensuring the implementation goes smoothly. Lastly, life skills require imagery and information for students to research and compiling documents.



“The impact of implementing local life skills should be disseminated more because these life skills help people to be confident, brave and have good attitudes.” Mrs. SAN Sophal, 41, teacher of Peam Kraing secondary school.



Women Action in Climate Resilient



4

Women Champions Networks in 4 provinces with 115 members carried out more than 12 initiatives and benefit to 8,065 community members





Beyond Fear

Climate change is one of the most pressing issues of our time, affecting the lives and livelihoods of millions of people around the world. Women, especially those in developing countries, are disproportionately vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as droughts, floods, storms, and diseases.

Chan Kimcheng, a 34-year-old farmer from Koh Kong province, despite facing numerous hardships, including poverty and family tragedies, she persevered.

Living near coastal area, Chan Kimcheng became interested in global warming, sea level rise, storm surge and lightning that happened in this area. She also observed that there are limits in understanding community people on environmental and climate change issues and mangrove deforestation.



She joined the Women's Champion Network as she was motivated to make a positive impact in her community and address these issues. Being a part of woman Gender Responsive Alternative to Climate Change (GRACC) project, Kimcheng received series of training regarding Gender, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Climate Change (CC). In 2019, she was excited to become a Woman Champion (WC) on DRR and CC. To present, Kimcheng still actively participate in DRR work with Mlup Promvihearthor and ActionAid Cambodia under project " Women-led alternatives to climate change in Cambodia".

Aside from the woman champion role, Kimcheng is a Trapangpris community fish shelter committee and natural resource protector. She set up the mangrove nursery in her community in 2019 and planted mangroves in the Community Protected Area (CPA) in the coastal area. As a leader of women champions, Kimchheng brought the idea of producing an organic fertilizer business. She and Women Champions member have jointly established a coconut husk fertilizer business in the hope of eliminating the use of chemical fertilizers in farming and lowering production costs for farmers.



Kimcheng has played a crucial role in contributing to DRR in her own community and beyond. In May 2022, Kimcheng participated in a “7th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction” in Bali, Indonesia. During that time, she was invited to share her women's leadership in the event of women and youth leadership in other groups of GPDRR 2022.



In the same year, Kimcheng, also received recognition for her work; she earned a WIN DRR Rising Star Award finalist, in which she had been actively engaged in dialogue conversation and connected with different women leaders and representatives worldwide.

Gender-Responsive Public Service and Inclusive Social Protection

Young Women Action for Public Safety and Protection

Ly Sreymom had always known that change was needed in her community. As a young woman living in Srea Ombel commune, Koh Kong province, she had seen firsthand the dangers that faced girls and women in her area. However, she didn't make a real difference until she began collaborating with the local authorities. Sreymom has worked relentlessly to help protect vulnerable groups, particularly women and young children, and has developed projects that promote the importance of safety.





Her community was in an area with many forests and trees, and no streetlight was along the road. The neighbourhood is at risk due to the lack of lighting, particularly for women and children who travel at night and during the evening. As a young woman herself, Sreymom is very well aware of the daily threats that many women and children undergo on a daily basis. Sreymom is determined to be part of the solution to make travel safer for everyone. She is collaborating with local authorities, partner organizations, media outlets, and other youth networks to achieve this. She believes that by addressing this issue, she can improve her community's safety and well-being.

At first, it was a challenging task. But Sreymom believes in her potential to be an agent of change. She began connecting with other youths in the community to make them aware of the dangers children and women face in the dark when there is no light. Sreymom has determined to advocate for increased safety measures and installing streetlights.

Her biggest challenge was addressing her concerns and trying to make her voice heard by the communal staff. She also had to gain the community's trust. In order to tackle this challenge, she has worked closely with other youth in the community and the press to collect stories and cases from women who were victims or faced challenges when travelling in the dark. She then presented the points to the communal staff and local authorities to help them understand the issues she was trying to address.

“Youth play a vital role in raising the problem of the community, mobilizing collective voices, and finding solutions to the problem. If it's not us who are the youth living in the community, then who will raise our voice and tackle the problem that people in our community face?” Sreymom continued “As a youth, we have a role to play and to be a role model for other youth in the community. We are still young and have the strength to fight for what matters to us. If not now, then when?”

To date, her community has installed 60 streetlights along different streets across her commune and installed the streetlight in six schools. Her efforts to improve safety in the community have earned Sreymom the respect and gratitude of many residents. Sreymom continues to work towards creating a safer and more prosperous community for everyone.



Beyond the Nets: Empowerment, Exposure, and Change in Rural Cambodia

Sok Dara is a young woman living in Kdey Doung commune, Kampong Svay district, Kampong Thom province. Dara was born into a fisherfolk family without owning any farming land. Dara has nine siblings (7 females). Four of them passed away due to health issues, and her family could not afford their treatment.

Dara has engaged in a partnership project between ActionAid Cambodia and Cambodian Civil Society Partnership (CCSP) called Greater Young Women Empowerment in Decision Making and Accountable Public Service Delivery. Through her engagement, she has a chance to join capacity-building training such as gender, gender-responsive public services, videos, article production, how to organize public forums and campaign tactics, and so on. She also has the chance to exchange her knowledge through an exposure visit to Kampot, and joining other events and platforms.



In 2022, Dara together with the people living in Kdey Doung commune found that a company illegally dredged sand beyond the boundary stated in a permission license. Dara mobilized over 200 citizens living along the river in Kdey Doung, and took the photos and video of the dredging action. She brought the issues to local authorities in her commune several times and finally brought it to be discussed in the charter of demand workshop, which was organized by CCSP.

The issues spread around to higher-ranking officials. And finally, the company signed an agreement to not dredge the sand beyond the boundary allowed in the permission license. The charter of demand workshop is a platform where young people presented the issues collected from the forums and their observations. The issues were compiled and documented with evidence-based methods, which included images, a case study highlighting the issue's impact, the location of the issue, and particular issue. 45 individuals attended the charter of demand workshop including the district chief, commune chiefs, police officers, representatives from health centres and schools, and young people.



The authorities have the opportunity to question young people or offer prompt responses to the issues. As a result of the workshop, the authorities who participated in the workshop appreciated and agreed that all the issues raised by young people were true and show their commitment to take action. “I never think that I can make such big success for my community. I am just a normal woman who no one knows before. I am so proud of myself.” Dara proudly said.





Uniting to End Violence and Harassment at Workplace



With our commitment to dignified and decent work, and a member of The ILO C-190 Advocacy Working Group¹, on 4 December 2022, we jointly call for “Uniting to Eliminate Gender-Based Violence and Harassment in the World of Work” and for the Government to ratify the ILO C-190. This day marked our 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence (GBV). 496 individuals, from civil society organisations, working class workers both formal and informal sectors, unions and government institutions especially the Ministry of Women Affairs and the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training came together to build solidarity and collective action contributing to the elimination of GBV and harassment in the workplace.

¹ ILO C-190 Advocacy Working Group was formed in August 2021 by more than 20 unions, local and international NGOs in Cambodia by engaging with the key duties barrier and stakeholders to end GBV and Harassment in the public and private spheres of work. The ILO C-190 Advocacy Working Group plays a very significant role to promote labor rights standard, decent work, and social protection for formal and informal economy to eliminate GBV and harassment in the world of work.

There were panel discussions on the significance of ILO C-190 ratification to eliminate Gender-Based Violence and Harassment in formal and informal sectors and worker's rights and access to social protection, as well as the testimonies from women worker who experienced sexual harassment and abuse.

At the campaign, 20 Violet workers, who struggled for three years in demanding justice and fair compensation from the global brand, Nike, on the factory closure, participated in solidarity with other workers across the sectors. They raised their voice through poster and key messages demanding Nike to #PayYourWorkers.





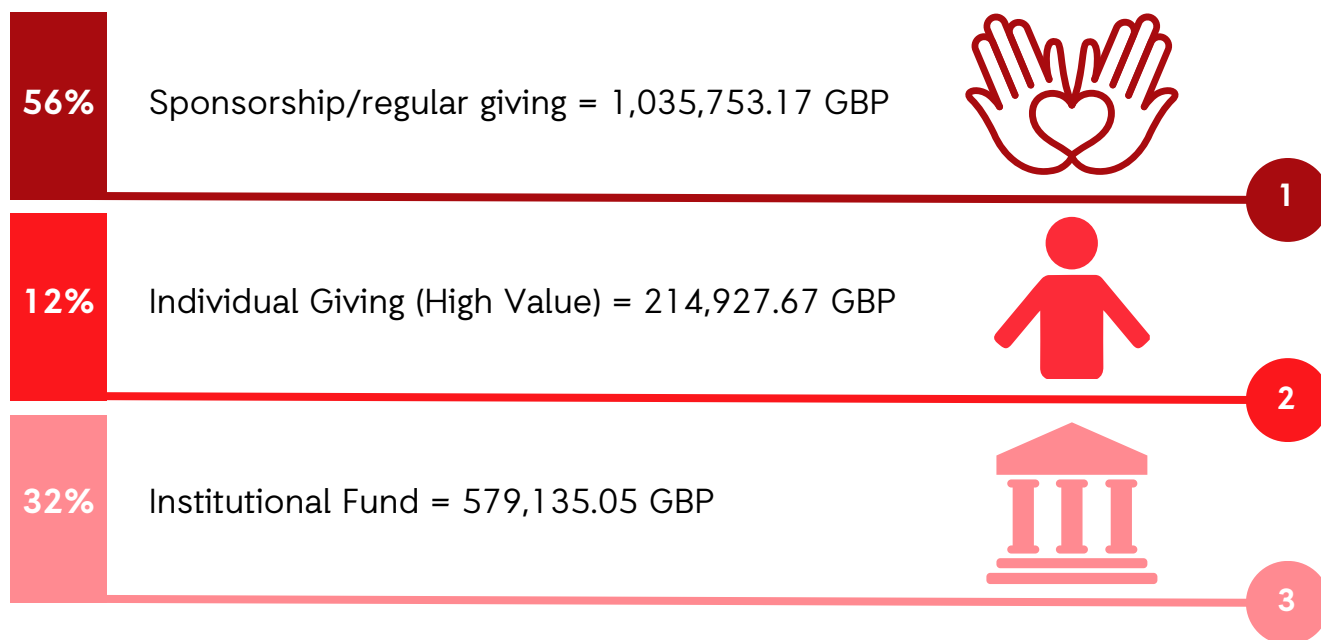
Fundraising Overview



Fundraising Overview

ActionAid Cambodia raised diversify funding sources through effective and strategic engagement with high value donors, child sponsorship, institutional donors and influencing donor funding. We critically ensure the funds raised based on the country strategy paper and is aligned with the strategic direction, objective and thematic area of our work.

Summary Source of Funding:



Annual Finance Update

ACTIONAID INTERNATIONAL CAMBODIA

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

| | 2022 US\$ | 2021 US\$ |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| I ASSETS | | |
| Current assets | | |
| Cash and bank balances | 1,157,949 | 1,765,723 |
| Advances to NGO partners | 139,117 | 194,732 |
| Prepayments | 13,724 | 14,378 |
| Receivable from ActionAid International (AAI) and ActionAid in other countries | 1,651,865 | 1,294,344 |
| | <u>2,962,655</u> | <u>3,269,177</u> |
| Non-current assets | | |
| Property and equipment | <u>66,853</u> | <u>22,896</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS | <u>3,029,508</u> | <u>3,292,073</u> |
| II LIABILITIES | | |
| Current liabilities | | |
| Accruals and other payables | 42,093 | 22,553 |
| Employee benefites | 28,542 | 24,072 |
| | <u>70,635</u> | <u>46,625</u> |
| FUND BALANCE | <u>2,958,873</u> | <u>3,245,448</u> |
| III TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE | <u>3,029,508</u> | <u>3,292,073</u> |

| ACTIONAID INTERNATIONAL CAMBODIA | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUND BALANCE | | |
| AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 | | |
| | 2022 US\$ | 2021 US\$ |
| I INCOME | | |
| Grant Income | 2,257,643 | 2,629,243 |
| Other income | 15,367 | 8,335 |
| TOTAL INCOME | 2,273,010 | 2,637,578 |
| II EXPENDITURE | | |
| Regular giving/child sponsorship funding | 708,571 | 577,083 |
| High value funding | 225,145 | 210,995 |
| Institutional funding: | | |
| Greater Young Women Empowerment in Decision Making and Accountable Public Service Delivery | 263,987 | 207,777 |
| Securing access to and control over land and natural resources for vulnerable community fisheries in the coastal areas of Cambodia | 175,102 | 131,120 |
| Gender Responsive Alternatives to Climate Change (GRACC) Phase II (C50) | 76,088 | 80,323 |
| Emergency Response to El Niño Drought in Cambodia (SDC) project expenses | 70,685 | 116,429 |
| Cambodia Decent Work (C53) | 10,790 | - |
| Gender Responsive Alternatives to Climate Change (GRACC) Phase II (WUN) | - | 65,566 |
| Strengthening CSOs to Advocate for Increasing Respect for Human Rights by Corporate Actors in the Land Sector | - | 4,082 |
| Strengthening Capacities of Woman Champions and Digital Journalists/Reporters in Cambodia | - | 665 |
| Women-led alternatives to climate change in Cambodia | 362,088 | - |
| Salaries and benefit | 553,694 | 519,439 |
| Office and service costs | 71,041 | 66,653 |
| Travel and transportation | 38,754 | 8,222 |
| Meetings, workshops and training | 3,640 | 800 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 2,559,585 | 1,989,154 |
| Surplus/(deficit) of income over expenditure | (286,575) | 648,424 |
| Other comprehensive income | 0 | 0 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | (286,575) | 648,424 |
| Surplus/(deficit) attributable to the organisation: | (286,575) | 648,424 |
| III TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME TO THE ORGANISATION: | (286,575) | 648,424 |

Local Partners

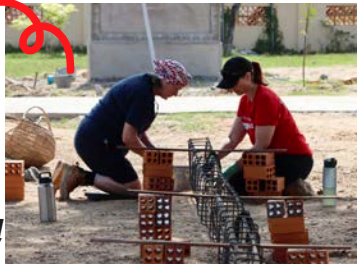




Hearts In Action

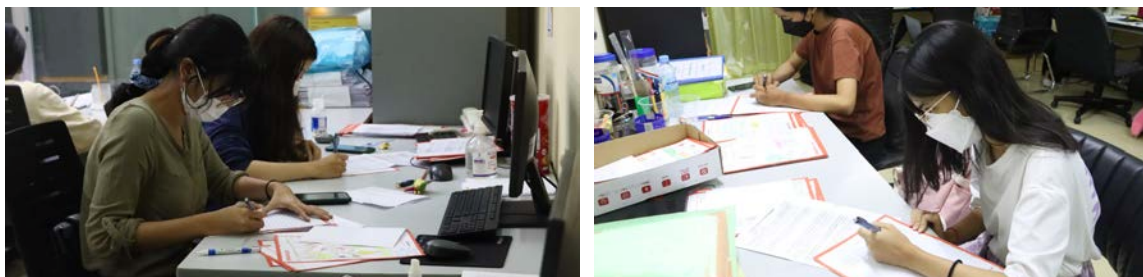


*First Hand
Experience
At Put Tream
Primary School*





Hearts In Action



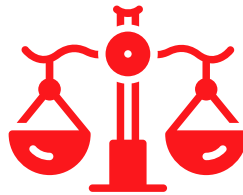
***Our
Volunteers
and Interns***



AAC Values



**Mutual
respect**



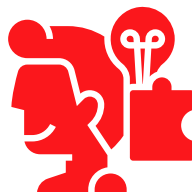
**Equity
and justice**



Integrity



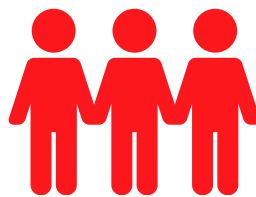
**Solidarity with
people**



**Independence
from any religious
or party-political affiliation**



**Courage of
conviction**



Humility

act:onaid



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