

Cambodian Vision in Development - CVD



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Project Proposal

Promoting Civil Society
Transformation at village level

Submitted to:

Pangea Organization

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I. SUMMARY

Cambodian Vision in Development is a Battambang-based NGO that focuses its efforts on improving living standards for the most disadvantaged sections of society. This project will continue to build the foundation elements of civil society through the promotion of formal and informal education; community based groups/associations in order that social justice, equitable rights, and sustainable development can occur at the village level.

Project Objective:

To contribute to the poverty reduction through social rehabilitation, education and promotion of democratic civil society transformation at village level so that their family economic and their quality of life is improved.

There will be specific outputs to be considered for ensuring the enhancement of the above outcome as the following:

Output 1: Formal Education:

There will be 990 children who live in isolated separated village of target areas are enrolled in temporary school and supported during project time.

Output 2: Children clubs

675 of children who live in isolated village of target areas are joined children clubs.

Output 3: Self-help groups establishment

4 new self-help groups are established and supported in target areas for the poor people.

Output 4: Advocacy

12 training/seminar sessions of advocacy activities are conducted at local level of target areas with the 2 targeted communes of Samlot district.

Output 5: Family economical development

3 sessions community capacity building to each of the group and assistance are provided to beneficiaries in target areas

CVD therefore requests a one-time grant of **\$ 199,999** (One hundred Ninety nine thousands, nine hundreds and ninety nine USD only) which will cover an entire three years project.

II. INTRODUCTION

Cambodian Vision in Development (CVD) is a neutral, humanitarian non-governmental organization founded in 2000. CVD's mission is to bring "help and hope to the vulnerable" by addressing the physical and psychological needs of disadvantaged sectors of the community, especially children.

CVD has been very well experience for over 10 years working in the area of integrated community-based development. With the full support in both, financial and technical from various funding partners, CVD operates a number of activities aimed at promoting disadvantaged children's access to formal education, family economical development, micro-credit, rights advocacy, anti-child trafficking and many agricultural program at grassroots level.

Structure and accreditation:

Cambodian Vision in Development (CVD) is a neutral, humanitarian local non-governmental organization, legally chartered with the Ministry of Interior of the Royal Cambodian Government as a Cambodian charteree N° 887. The Director, Mounh Sarath has been awarded a Medal of State Officer "Monisarapgoern" by the Royal Cambodian Government's sub-decree No. 774, dated 1st September, 2003 for his dedication in preserving the natural and local culture for Cambodia.

Board of Directors (B.o.D):

The members Board of Director (BoD) were invited from successful national institutions, NGOs and private sector representatives. There are five members of the BoD personnel who provide an overall guidance on the Vision, Mission and the Overall Goal of CVD organization The BoD consisted with Chair person, Treasurer, Assembly and a Permanent Secretary. The full quorum decided on critical role, direction and amendment existing structures and the organizational management, operational strategy and institutional policy enforcement.

The BoD meets once annually for reviewing the organization's operation, achievement and strategic planning. BoD also assigns for close monitoring task related i.e. finance, personnel, resource generation policies and program management. The BoD has the overall rights to oversee CVD's management include be in command of Executive Director, and has the power to hire and fire the executive director, if his/her quality is not met the set standard of the organization. BoD terms for two years in each position, and in which it is freely elected from the quorum to hold individual position of the BoD. Permanent Secretary Position is a nominated one; therefore the Executive Director will automatically be assigned to hold this position

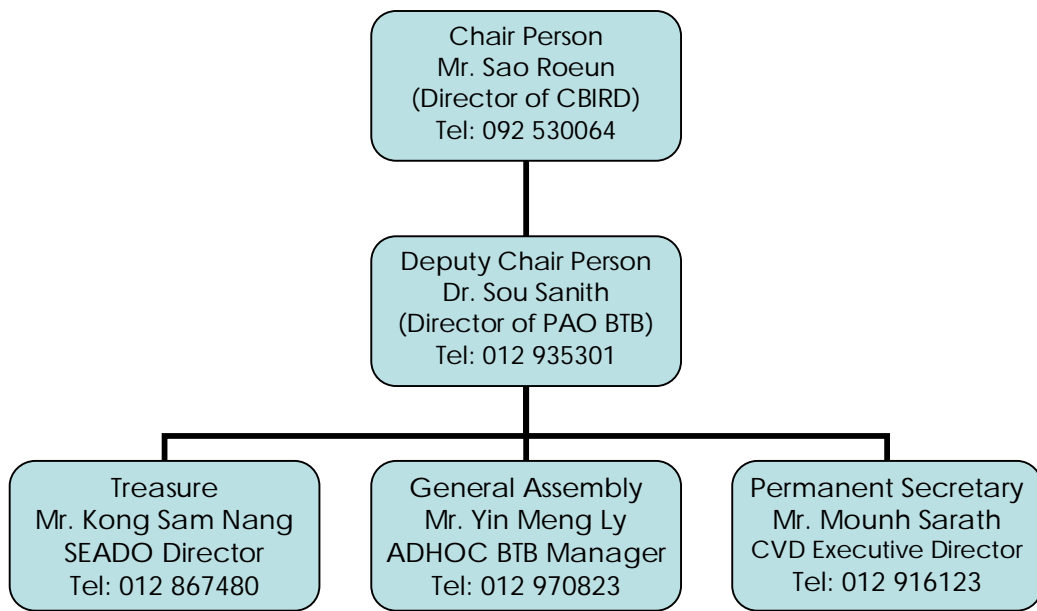
Executive Director (E.D):

Executive Director (E.D) is in-charge for a day-to-day supervision and management of the organization. Provide guidance to all project/program managers and chaired the management committee. Ensures the projects are legally recognized by the Government; be a signatory on agreement, contract, MoU and Term of Reference for CVD; be a mediator toward violation, grievance and legal standing for CVD and deal with relevant authorities, institutions, NGOs, IOs, Donors, Stakeholders for the achievement and apprehension of all CVD projects.

Management Committee (M.C):

M.C is a collective management structured. It is formed with the purpose to support the projects/programs implementation of CVD. This unit is to role in translating the Board Director's policies, CVD operational strategy, organizational goal into applicable functioning mechanisms and procedures. The M.C is also being in-charge for an over-all planning, implementation and evaluation of the programs and recommending policies, through the Executive Director, to the Board of Directors. Its structure was composed of the Executive Director (chair person), Program/Project Managers (permanent members), and Filed Staff Representatives who is also routinely being a representation of all regular staff in field level.

CVD Managerial Structure:



III. NEEDS OF THE BENEFICIARIES

Formal Education:

The Cambodian people have suffered from civil war for decades, which brought about the destruction of human resources, natural environment, culture, society, and infrastructures. Of our next generation of Cambodian children, especially the ones who live in the remote areas, nearly 80 percent are not aware of their own culture and traditions, and often have more exposure to the vulnerability. When there is no school existed in the area, the children are expected to work to for helping their parents to earn income to support the families. Equal education strategy has been set by the Millennium Development Goal of the United Nations which it supposes to achieve by the year 2012. This critical strategy has been officially ratified by the government but until the present day (2011), there seems that chance of achieving such goal is not realistic.

Children Club:

One of the overall objectives of this project is to promote the democratic civil society atmosphere among the disadvantaged community and especially amongst the children. CVD's PCST project has set up 15 children's clubs in its targeted villages, with the members of 225 children. The purpose of the establishment of clubs is to encourage children, regardless of children from the project supported schools or from government schools to form themselves into independent groups within their respective villages so that they can meet and discuss their day-to-day concerns, building trust and confidences amongst the children at the village level. The clubs are encouraged meet as much frequent as possible. The meeting point is preferably to be held at the project temporary school and and/or any other public place where all children can easily access.

The clubs are encouraged to count on appropriate assistances such as referral, evacuation/intervention if there is any case of child abuse and to legal support where needed. Core activities to be introduced to club members during the regular meetings are to provide basic knowledge of child rights, domestic violence, child trafficking and child labor and exploitation. In addition to the above issues, the children are encouraged to join public work for public collaboration among villagers to conduct some solidarity

works such as cleaning/maintaining village street, school, temple, bridge and/or other public places.

Self Help Groups:

The purpose of setting up self-help groups was to raise the sense of community and social structure restoration which they were degenerated from decades of civil war and the centralization management of the government. The groups are managed by their own independent team leaders and who was selected amongst the members. Self-help group is a complete autonomous informal association body which their members are selected amongst the very poor villagers. Team leaders are equipped with basic skill of small business management, leadership skills, community development/planning capacity, solidarity perception and sense of community building orientation.

Group members were motivated to have full access to credit scheme (know as Working Capital) with very low interest rate if they need money for their farming activities. Working capital has been very effective and play very important role in facilitating community development, especially answered to family's basic economical needs including families food security, household supply and basic health care supports.

Group saving is another source of capital which set up within individual family and which method is to introduce to every self-help group members so that it can be saved for their extra family resources. Each individual can save as much as they want and the saving is recorded by both, the member and group leaders. They can withdraw their saving when they need.

Advocacy

In a country accustomed to autocratic and highly centralized authorities there are no inherent expectations of participation by the people-either on part of the authorities and even less on part of individual citizens. Traditional patronage management has conditioned the people to look to their superiors for instruction, advice, support and favors. Personal initiative is not encouraged. The current political stands of Cambodian policy contribute to dominant structures which lead to distrust and fear of political exploitation. There is a need to increase people's sense of self-worth and confidence in their own ability and community.

Family violence has increased significantly after decades of war in Cambodia, especially in the rural areas. Most of the cases happened in the poor families caused by minor disputes, different perceptions (view-point) in the family and/or sometime because of the misunderstanding, jealousy, drunken (depression). The conflict leads to physical violation. When the domestic violation took place, the whole family structures are affected. In some cases the results were beyond the imagination and leads to juridical process and/or conviction of criminal actions. In rural area where there is not enthusiastically support on social awareness, education and effective development among the underprivileged community, the children is the most at risk population. Children then becoming un-dependent, abandon, inopportune and uneducated and consequently they are exposed to other social matter included sexual harassment, trafficking, exploitation or labor violation etc.

Family economical development

The agricultural productivity of Samlot district is potentially very high due the quality and characteristic of soils are very good. The productions and their marketing are also met to both directions, Thailand as well as in country. The improvement of livelihood for those inhabitants of this district faces numbers of obstacles within recent years. These obstacles are food insecurity, inadequate agriculture equipment, limited capacity for production, capacity to manage over their productions and market-related opportunities. Road accessibility and transportation are also contributed to the limitation of productivity. During the harvesting season, villagers need to transport their agriculture products to main or available market places where they can sell for product for better price, but instead the transportation cost a lone eats most of their potential income.

CVD has worked with and help to identify causes and appropriate responds so that the beneficiaries evict themselves from difficult condition and can manage to meet their own needs. CVD takes role as external facilitators and eventually the group will assume overall group control and direction. The project seeks for the authority participation and encourages the village, commune and district leaders to recognize activities that are initiated by groups within their respective villages.

IV. ACHIEVEMENT TO DATE:

CVD gains length of experience working along side with underprivileged communities in community – based development, emergency response and food security development works. CVD found a social justice promotion is the root to achieve long term self-sufficiency and becoming a dynamic society foundation. However, CVD conscious of the need for personal development included rights awareness and sense of community restoration at grass root level in all targeted community and environmental conservation. CVD organization equipped with experienced staff in each of the project component, in both at field and the managerial levels. One of the endorsements of CVD's success was accustomed its approach with "Self-Help" groups which it is seen and recommended to be an everlasting community-based development strategy.

Promoting Civil Society Transformation (PCST) has begun to restore the breakdown of civil society to a normal traditional way of life through the promotion of civil society transformation, mutual participation and capacity building to meet their own needs in a sustainable way.

The project reaches out 10 villages in 3 communes (Ta Sanh, Sung and Samlot) of Samlot district, Battambang province. Major activities included formal education provision to the disadvantage children through the support of temporary schools buildings, informal children's club formation and setting up self help groups/associations within the targeted villages.

Formal education:

In respond to needs identified of the children in targeted region, CVD found that the most urgent and highest priority in delivering appropriate service to children is to support them with formal education. The education here is not only teaching the children on how to read and write, but also to equip them with basic knowledge of survival skills where necessary. In order to support such action, CVD has currently set up 10 temporary schools throughout targeted villages.

In the period of FY 2009 alone, there were 417 children get an opportunity to access proper education and at least they can attend to the higher grade and went on to higher education at Government schools. The purpose of having the formal education output is to response into two different folds, one was to offer chance for younger age children who cannot travel in far distance

to attend public schools and secondly, by the time when these children completed their first and/or second grade at the project supported temporary school, by then their families economic will reach to a certain level where they can afford to pay basic cost for their children to attend higher grade.

In the meantime, CVD make every possible way to influence the parents to see that education is very important for their children and they are not to be obligated to work in the field for just to support the family without receiving a proper education.

Case study:

Prey Thom is one of a village among 9 others of Sung commune, Samlot district, Battambang province, Cambodia. This village is isolate located of approximately 9km from commune centre, and 36km from district centre, there are 141 families, 1218 population include 675 females, 440 children, 185 girls.

The infrastructure of this village is very poor, the road is bad, and no bridge to cross the streams and school is not existed. Most of village areas are covered by forest and split into 4 main sections. Each one named as the following (T) shape area, Rice paddy area, Maikho pond area and Prey Thom centered. The distance of the four areas are greatly range 5km to 8km separately. Road access in the entire region is terribly bad and inaccessible in some season.

1. The village centre area is located in about 5km from permanent government school (Steung Toch school), there are 59 children where 29 students are girls.
2. The (T) shape area is located in about 7km from village centre and 12km from permanence government school (Steung Toch school), there are 59 children include 29girl.
3. The Rice paddy area located about 6km from village centre and 15km from permanence government school (Steung Toch school), there are 58 children include 27girls.
4. The Maikho pond area located in about 5km from village centre and 8km from permanence government school (Steung Toch school), there are 59 children include 26girls.

In 2009, there are only 36% (159 of 440) children could attend school. The village leader reported that the main reasons that limit student from attending school are due to the distance of school location is too far from where the children are located and road access affects the traveling as well.

Children Club:

One of the overall objectives of this project is to promote the democratic civil society atmosphere among the disadvantaged community and especially amongst the children. CVD's PCST project has set up 15 children's clubs in its targeted villages, with the members of 225 children. The purpose of the establishment of clubs is to encourage children, regardless of children from the project supported schools or from government schools to form themselves into independent groups within their respective villages so that they can meet and discuss their day-to-day concerns, building trust and confidences amongst the children at the village level. The clubs are encouraged meet as much frequent as possible. The meeting point is preferably to be held at the project temporary school and and/or any other public place where all children can easily access.

Case Study:

Srae Andong club is one of the 12 children clubs established by CVD's PCST project in June 22nd 2004. This club is facilitated by Mrs. Ek Sareth (the Project Temporary school teacher). There are 49 members (22 boys and 27 girls) These children are the former Khmer Rouge's families where they have grown up in an isolated region during war times.

Because of the region isolate from them get very limit access to information related to their tradition, rights and democratic society. It is therefore, the clubs are establishing in order to give chances for these children to learn and anticipate at the most to their childhood, freedom of life and explore for difference from their older generations. The members meet regularly once every week to discussion over child rights, child labor and child trafficking. There are activities introduced to the group such as sport leisure, folk story telling and sharing experiences with each others where applicable.

Sok Channa, 13 year - old girl, student of grade 4 from government supported school. Channa was selected to be a club representative. She mentioned that she had learnt a lot from being the club member. She said that new things that she gets from the club were social moral, collaboration opinion, solidarity and team work etc, where at the government supported-school the teachers do not teach children on these issue and they did not encourage children to talk over their problems and social concerns. "In this club, we have a lot of time to discuss our issues, share our experiences, work and play together, and moreover, we gain support from the authorities. I am proud of becoming the club member and I will pass on what I learnt to my friends who have no chance to join with club" said Channa. "I feel confident that I am a good child, good student and I do hope at my friends will be the same as me in the future" ended Channa with smilingly face.

The overall objective of the clubs establishing are to encourage children's participation in community development. Core activities

to be introduced to club members during the regular meetings are to provide basic knowledge of child rights, domestic violence, anti-child trafficking, child labor and exploitation etc. In addition to the above issues, the children are encouraged to join public work for public collaboration among villagers to conduct some solidarity works such as cleaning/maintaining village street, school, temple, bridge and/or other public places.

Self Help Groups:

The purpose of setting up self-help groups was to raise the sense of community and social structure restoration which they were degenerated from decades of civil war and the centralization management of the government. The groups are managed by their own independent team leaders and who was selected amongst the members. Self-help group is a complete autonomous informal association body which their members are selected amongst the very poor villagers. Team leaders are equipped with basic skill of small business management, leadership skills, community development/planning capacity, solidarity perception and sense of community building orientation.

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Group saving is another source of capital which set up within individual family and which method is to introduce to every self-help group members so that it can be saved for their extra family resources. Each individual can save as much as they want and the saving is recorded by both, the member and group leaders. They can withdraw their saving when they need.

Case Study:

Self Help Group of Prey Rum Chek village is one of a successful case study among the existing 17 groups in the project target villages of Samlot district. This group formed on 15 October 2004, consists of 12 poor families with 73 dependents (38 male and 35 female), 4 of the 12 head house holds are disabled, 2 are widows. Mrs. Soun Soy was elected as the group leader with support from Mrs. Koy Phallin as the secretary. The group members are selected based on selection criteria, i.e. from the poor, more dependents families, women head of household and whose wills are to work in group to help each others within their groups/villages.

Base on the project records, we found that prior to the participation of the member into the self-help groups, they were living in a very difficult economic situation. They encountered many problems and faced many obstacles such as no crops, seeds, tools for plantation, draft animal for helping to prepare land, no children can go to school and the lack of food supplies to feed the family. Some families among the group members faced food shortfall for the period of 2 – 3 months in a yearly cycle. They realize on forest vegetation, employ to other better off family for their daily food and little stipends.

After working and involving in the group within the last two years, the members have now saved 132,000.00 riels (\$ 30 USD) in each of group saving box. The saving can be used as their loan capital whenever they are in any hard circumstances among their group. They also have the revolving fund supported from the project of 100,000 riels (approx. \$ 25 USD) per family. Beside the revolving fund, the project also put aside some fund for direct support for seed, cow bank, fruit trees, light agriculture tools and more importantly group capacity building.

"Our livings are very much improved, compare to the time before we joined the together. We can now solved most problems we met by using what we have in the group and with support from CVD" told Mrs. Soun Soy, group leader. "The existing supports of CVD are vitally important for us to solve our day to day and the agriculture cultivation. Without the assistances, we cannot have today life (good living condition)" continued Mrs. Soun Soy. "Our plan for the future is to have a strong self help group and become a community based organization" ended Soun Soy proudly.

V. PROJECT GOAL

To build the foundation elements of civil society through the promotion of formal education, community based groups/associations establishment in order that social justice, equitable rights, and sustainable development can occur at the village level.

VI. PROCEDURE

Following official project approval from donor, CVD will make meetings with targeted village, commune head and community leaders to introduce the project content and engage the participation from authorities at grassroots levels.

Project activities will be pre-oriented to every project staff and stakeholders in order to give full understanding of project strategies, implementation plan, reporting systems, financial allocation/management, time line and the expected outcome set up etc.

CVD will have a pre-assessment meeting with donor to the current project structure and give full orientation of the systems; guideline and line management so that the coordination functioned is cleared for both the project implementer and the funder.

An MOU of the project will be signed between CVD representative and the donor to avoid any misunderstanding of the project content. Within the agreement, there shall be term and condition set and agreed by both parties of the expecting outcome, nature of reporting include the project progress and it financial report. This will be state of the time frame, format, and other necessary data related to the project.

VII. TIMETABLE

The activities schedule is to be outlined in the activities schedule at the attached table and its logical frame work (Logfram). There is a possibility that phases may overlap, but the overall schedule is both attainable and flexible so as to allow for any potential of catch up work that may be required.

VIII. BUDGET SUMMARY

• Items	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
PROGRAM SUPPORT COST	\$ 28,935	\$ 20,914	\$ 21,434	\$ 71,283
PROGRAM ACTIVITIES COST	\$ 41,695	\$ 37,026	\$ 40,770	\$ 119,491
CVD MGT. SUPPORT COST	\$ 3,075	\$ 3,075	\$ 3,075	\$ 9,225
GRAND TOTAL:	<u>\$ 73,705</u>	<u>\$ 61,015</u>	<u>\$ 65,279</u>	<u>\$ 199,999</u>

IX. BUDGET EXPLANATION:

1. 1 unit of new motorbike (Honda Dream 125cc) purchase: It is a requirement for field staff to use. As the village location is located distance from the field office and staff needs such equipment to carryout the work on daily basis.
2. 1 unit of computer ser is to be purchased for the project. In the previous year, the project uses an old computer of CVD asset, but now it is broken and need to replace. The new set will be including printer, UPS and acceptable hard disk capacity.

X. KEY PERSONNEL

There will be 30% time of CVD Executive Director involved in project coordination with donor and other related parties. The Director will be the focal point for any project relation, by-law representative and fully responsible for funding management mobilization.

There will be one full time Project Manager. His/her key roles for this position are to manage a day-to-day of project management of the entire project operation. He/she is assigned to responsible and reports any issues of concern that may arise to the CVD Executive Director to ensure their timely resolution.

One full time project Accountant where his/her main responsible to take control over all financial transaction including, keeping all financial records maintaining, financial reporting, receipt/voucher verification, cash disbursement and any project financial data entries.

Three full time field staff who main responsible it to carryout set of the activities in each component of the project output and interpreted them into action.

50% time of two support staff, one of them rolls as night guard while the other is a janitor. Part of their salary is supported by the school income earned by fee contributed from children at the English Language skill training classes.

XI. NEXT STEPS

- Step 1

- January 12th 2011 – Initial meeting with Mr. Walt Adam and draft Proposal outline submission

- Step 2

- xx. 2011- Final revise project content, budget allocation and plan.

- Step 3

- xx, 2011, proposal approved and MOU signing process.

- Step 4

- xx, 2011 – Project commencement

XII. APPENDIX

Please see attached documents.

XIII. PROJECT ACTIVITIES SCHEDULE

Output/Activity Description	Year I												Year II												Year III													
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S		
Output 2: Formal Education:																																						
1.1.1- 4 old temporary schools are phased out at first year.	█																																					
1.1.2-To construct 4 new temporary schools among the 2 targeted villages within the first year.		█																																				
1.1.3-To repair 6 old schools in first year.		█	█																																			
1.1.4- To enrolled 990 children, 524boys for 3 years, (Average 330 children, 180boys/per year) to study in temporary school.											█	█												█	█													
1.1.5- Conduct literacy/ numeric education for children including the basic awareness on democratic.		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
1.1.6- To supplies uniforms 6 times to 990children 524boys for 3 years, (Average 330 children, 180boys/per year).						█																			█													
1.1.7- To supplies teaching aid/materials every month to teachers of 10 temporary schools for 3 years.						█																			█													
1.1.8- To supplies sport materials 6times for 3 years, (Average 2times per year).						█																			█													
1.1.9-To conduct artwork contest for students in all 10 temporary schools 1 time per year for 3 years.																																█						
1.1.10-To conduct training course on teaching skill 2 times per year for 3 years to temporary school teachers.		█					█							█												█						█						
1.1.11- To conduct visit to schools to assess the needs and constrain of each temporary school at least 1 time per month for 3 years.			█			█									█											█					█							

XIV. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FORMAT

<p>OVERALL OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT</p>	<p>To contribute to the poverty reduction through social rehabilitation, education and promotion of democratic civil society transformation at village level so that their economic situation and quality of live is improved.</p>		
<p>→ PROJECT PURPOSE</p>	<p>Purpose 1: Children in 10 target villages enrolled to temporary school and completed their annual grade successfully.</p> <p>Purpose2: The poorest community members of target villages are motivated to joined Self-Help groups.</p> <p>Purpose3: Local authorities and the population in targeted communes will be oriented with rights and democratic knowledge.</p>	<p>OVI: 990 children enrolled and completed their classes and 675 children joined 45 Established children’s clubs throughout the 3-years project life (Oct.2009 – Sept. 2012).</p> <p>9 new self-help groups (200 family members) established and improve their social and economic situation, Support of at least \$ 43 revolving fund per family within the new project cycle (Oct. 2009 – Sept. 2012).</p> <p>Conduct 18 training sessions per year (6 in 3 years) on basic human rights to all target villages, on domestic violence, public rights, civic obligation, awareness etc. (25 persons per sessions), conduct a radio dialogue on rights and democracy 2 times per year and there will be televised program of project activities and/or event of anti-child trafficking, human rights day 2 times per year.</p>	
<p>→ RESULTS</p>	<p>Result1:</p> <p>At least 90% of who enrolled in primary school pass an exam and go to upper grade at the end of every</p>	<p>Result2:</p> <p>200 poorest families of 10 target villages improved their living standard through activities of their Self-Help groups.</p>	<p>Result 3:</p> <p>The poorest of the poor and local authorities understand well on rights (human, child right...), democracy and apply it perfectly.</p>

	school year during project life cycle and children joined children club understand well on the way to participate /interacted in democratic civil society.		
→ RESULTS INDICATORS: (OVI)	<p>OVI of Result1:</p> <p>Year 2009 (Oct-Dec 09)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 former temporary schools phased out. - 4 new temporary school buildings to be built. - 330 Children enrolled and received school uniform and materials. - 290 passed annual exam and go up next level - 10 teachers supported teaching material - 10 schools supported sport materials - 4 new children clubs which consist of 60 members established - 225 club members (include old members) received school materials, uniforms and training on children club concept. <p>Year 2010 (Jan-Dec 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 old schools repaired - 330 children received literacy/ numeric education including basic 	<p>OVI of Result2:</p> <p>Year 2009 (Oct-Dec 09)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 former SHGs in 4 villages phased out and 9 new self-help groups set up and received training on self help concept. <p>Year 2010 (Jan-Dec 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 new self-help groups received community meetings to introduce revolving fund utilization - Monitoring/facilitating groups work and make monthly assessments were conducted - Communities received 2 small scale infrastructures - 200 poor families in target villages received basic household assistance - 200 families of SHGs in 12 villages, received revolving fund (include revolving fund carry over from last project cycle), 5 units of agricultural equipment loan, 600kg crops seed, fruit trees, and light agriculture tools. - 3 new SHGs in 1 new village received 9 cows for cow bank. 	<p>OVI of Result:</p> <p>Year 2009 (Oct-Dec 09)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Rights Day on 10th December conducted at target areas - Anti-Child trafficking Day on 12 December is conducted at the district <p>Year 2010 (Jan-Dec 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 local authority officers in all target villages received a workshop. 25 club members visited local authorities' work - place. Village and commune leaders received human rights and democracy training 1time. 12 target villages received awareness event on domestic violence All target village member received community awareness event on Anti-child trafficking, labor and exploitation at least one time. 3billboard on child protection and awareness is designed and erected at target areas TV spot televised on the local and National TV

	<p>awareness on democratic norms artwork contest and life-skill training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -10 teachers received teacher's skills training course - Project activities were monitored -295 children passed annual exam and go up next level -30 children referred to public school <p>Year 2011 (Jan-Dec 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -330 Children enrolled and received school uniform and materials -330 children received literacy/ numeric education including basic awareness on democratic norms artwork contest and life-skill training -10 teachers supported Teaching material - 10 schools supported sport materials - 225 club members (include old members) received school material, uniforms and training on children club concept - 10 teachers received teacher's skills training course - Project activities were monitored - 297 passed annual exam and go up next level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SHG members received 4 trainings for on planning and monitoring skills, resources mobility, credit scheme, saving, and compos fertilizer. <p>Year 2011 (Jan-Dec 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 new self-help groups received community meetings to introduce revolving fund utilization - monitoring/facilitating groups work and make monthly assessments were conducted - Communities received 2 small scale infrastructure - 200 poor families in target villages received basic household assistance - 200 families of SHGs in 12 villages received revolving fund (include revolving fund carry over from last project cycle), 5 units of agricultural equipment loan, 600kg crops seed, fruit trees, and light agriculture tools. - 3 new SHGs in 1 new village received 9 cows for cow bank. - SHG members received 4 trainings for on planning and monitoring skills, resources mobility, credit scheme, saving, and compos fertilizer. <p>Year 2012 (Jan-Sep 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 new self-help groups received community meetings to introduce revolving fund utilization 	<p>channels TVK/CTN two times.</p> <p>Three local radio stations broadcast a Radio talk show on community building and public rights.</p> <p>1st June International Children organized at district level.</p> <p>Human Rights Day on 10 December conducted at target areas.</p> <p>Anti-Child trafficking Day on 12 December is conducted at the district</p> <p>Year 2011 (Jan-Dec 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 local authority officers in all target villages received a workshop. - 25 club members visited local authorities' work - place. - Village and commune leaders received human rights and democracy training 1time. - 12 target villages received awareness event on domestic violence - All target village member received community awareness event on Anti-child trafficking, labor and exploitation at least one time. - 3 billboard on child protection and awareness is designed and erected at target areas - TV spot televised on the local and National
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 35 children referred to public school. <p>Year 2012 (Jan-Sep 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 330 Children enrolled and received school uniform and materials - 330 children received literacy / numeric education including basic awareness on democratic norms artwork contest and life-skill training - 10 teachers supported with teaching material - 10 schools supported with sport material - 225 club members (include old members) received school materials, uniforms and training on children club concept - 10 teachers received teacher's skills training course - Project activities were monitored - 6 school will be phased out - 300 children passed annual exam and go up next level - 40 children referred to public school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring/facilitating groups work and make monthly assessments were conducted - Communities received 2 small scale infrastructure - 200 poor families in target villages received basic household assistance - 200 families of SHGs in 12 villages received revolving fund (include revolving fund carry over from last project cycle), 5 units of agricultural equipment loan, 600kg crops seed, fruit trees, and light agriculture tools. - 3 new SHGs in 1 new village received 9 cows for cow bank. - SHG members received 4 trainings for on planning and monitoring skills, resources mobility, credit scheme, saving, and compost fertilizer. - 9 SHGs phased out at the end of project cycle 	<p>TV channels TVK/CTN two times.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three local radio stations broadcast a Radio talk show on community building and public rights. - 1st June International Children organized at district level. - Human Rights Day on 10th December conducted at target areas. - Anti-Child trafficking Day on 12 December is conducted at the district <p>Year 2012 (Jan-Sep 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 local authority officers in all target villages received a workshop. - 25 club members visited local authorities' work – place. - Village and commune leaders received human rights and democracy training 1time. - 12 target villages received awareness event on domestic violence - All target village member received community awareness event on Anti-child trafficking, labor and exploitation at least 1 time. - 3billboard on child protection and awareness is designed and erected at target areas - TV spot televised on the local and National TV channels TVK/CTN two times.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three local radio stations broadcast a Radio talk show on community building and public rights. - 1st June International Children organized at district level. - Human Rights Day on 10 December and Anti-Child trafficking Day on 12 December is conducted at the district
→ ACTIVITIES	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3
	<p>1.1. There will be 4 former temporary schools phased out and handed over to the local Government during October to December 2009.</p> <p>1.2. There will be 4 new temporary school buildings to be built in new targeted villages during October to December 2009.</p> <p>1.3. Repair 6 old schools in first quarter of 2010 Jan-June 2010.</p> <p>1.4. Enroll about 330 children at the beginning of every school year, October 2010, 2011 and 2012.</p> <p>1.5. Conduct literacy/ numeric education for 330 children</p>	<p>2.1.1 Conduct 8 meetings in the first year, in 4 new target villages to introduce self help concept. Oct. 2009.</p> <p>2.1.2 Phase out 4 former SHGs in 4 village of the previous project cycle Oct-Nov. 2009.</p> <p>2.1.3 Set up 9 new self-help groups within Oct.-Dc. 2009.</p> <p>2.1.4 Conduct 9 trainings on self help concept within Oct.-Dc. 2009.</p> <p>2.1.5 Conduct 4 community meetings to introduce revolving fund utilization for each new self-help group during Jan-Dec. 2010.</p> <p>2.1.6 Conduct ongoing monitoring/</p>	<p>3.1.1 Conduct rights workshops for local authorities in all target villages 1 times per year for 3 years during May every year (15participants per time).</p> <p>3.1.2 Organize an exchange visit between club members and local authorities' work - place at least once per year for 3 years during August every year (25participant per time).</p> <p>3.1.3 Conduct a commune level human rights and democracy training to village, commune leaders 1time per years, during May every year.</p> <p>3.1.4 Conduct community awareness on domestic violence in 12 villages for at least two times annually.</p> <p>3.1.5 Conduct community awareness on Anti-</p>

	<p>including basic awareness on democratic norms every year. Oct. to Dec. 2009 and Jan-Dec. 2010, 2011 and Jan-Sept. 2012.</p> <p>1.6. Supply uniforms twice per year for 3 years, (Average 330 children) during October and April every year.</p> <p>1.7. Supply teaching aid/materials on monthly basis to teachers of temporary schools for 3 years.</p> <p>1.8. Supply sport materials twice per year for 3 years during October and April every year.</p> <p>1.9. Conduct artwork contest for students in all temporary schools 1 time per year for 3 years during May every year.</p> <p>1.10. Conduct teacher's skills training course for all temporary school teachers 2 times per year for 3 years, during Nov and May every year.</p> <p>1.11. Conduct monthly monitoring visit to schools to assess the needs and problems identification for whole project life.</p> <p>1.12. Conduct training sessions (1 per village) on the concept of the children's clubs and their purpose in the 4 areas with new children's clubs during Oct. to Nov. 2009.</p> <p>1.13. Select 60 new children from the 4 new targeted villages to be</p>	<p>facilitating groups work and make monthly assessments.</p> <p>2.1.7 Conduct one assessment at the end of project life on old self help groups to measure their impact.</p> <p>2.1.8 Support target communities with small scale infrastructure 2 times per year, during Feb. and August every.</p> <p>2.1.9 Support at least 200 poor families in target villages with basic household assistance every Oct, May and Sept. of 3 projects cycle year.</p> <p>2.2.1 Support revolving fund (include revolving fun carry over from last project cycle to 200 families of SHGs in 12 villages, for 3 years) during Jan, May and Sept every year.</p> <p>2.2.2 Support with agricultural equipment loan 5 units per year one, 5 in year two and 8 in year three, May every year .</p> <p>2.2.3 Support 27 cows for cow bank to 9 new SHGs in 3 new villages during Feb. every year.</p> <p>2.2.4 Support 600kg crops seed to 200 families of SHGs yearly for 3 years during Jan. every year.</p> <p>2.2.5 Support light agriculture tools to 200 families of 21 SHGs in the target villages for 3 years during Jan. every year.</p> <p>2.2.6 Support fruit trees to 200 families of</p>	<p>child trafficking, labor and exploitation to all target village member for at least one time per year.</p> <p>3.2.1 Design and erect 3 billboards on child protection and awareness information at target areas within the first year of the new project cycle.</p> <p>3.2.2 Develop TV spot and televises on the local TV and National level TVK/CTN two times per year for 3 years.</p> <p>3.2.3 Organize and broadcast a Radio talk show on community building, public rights at three local radio stations 2 times per year for 3 years.</p> <p>3.2.4 Organize International Children Day June 1st of each year every year</p> <p>3.2.5 Participate in the Human Rights Day on December every year.</p> <p>3.2.6 Organize Anti-Child trafficking Day on 12 December each year, at the district level every year.</p>
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	<p>member of the club during Oct. to Nov. 2009.</p> <p>1.14. Support school supplies and uniforms to 225 club members, for 3 years during Oct. and April 2009.</p> <p>1.15 Provide life-skill training, related to agriculture activities, to 225 club members at least twice within 3 years during Feb. every year.</p> <p>1.1.6 Initiate solidarity works for children During Dec. March, June and Sept. every year.</p>	<p>SHG, for 3 years during Jan. every year.</p> <p>2.2.7 Conduct 12 trainings for SHG members on planning and monitoring skills, resources mobility, credit scheme, saving, and compos fertilizer, once for a village, for 3 years during Jan. and May every year.</p>	
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