



# ANNUAL 2021 REPORT

**LIFE WITH DIGNITY,**

also known as LWD, or Angkar 'L' as named by rural communities, is a local NGO serving vulnerable communities in Cambodia through development work prioritizing human dignity.

LWD understands that poor communities face major challenges in their lives and are owners to their solution.



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## MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

With this pride and appreciation for our courageous and dedicated staff, development partners, and well-wishers, we share the Life With Dignity (LWD) Annual Report 2021. While there were many discussions about COVID 19 challenges for the national economy, there is little talk about how the current crisis impacts non-profits sectors. We being witnessed in the year 2021 that CSOs have declined across the country; the unprecedented situation forced many non-profit organizations to close their doors or programs operation. LWD focused on mobilizing existing resources and close communication with development partners using digital technologies and innovation to cope with the situation.



I would like to take the opportunity to thank our Board of Directors, Development Partners, Stakeholders, well-wishers and staff members for all their valuable contributions. Despite many hurdles, there was a historical achievement of LWD that we procured and moved to our Area Development Program at six provinces in Cambodia. This move lifts LWD towards sustainability. Activities implemented during 2021 were discussed briefly in this report. Our work can be learned from discussion with our dedicated staff involved in community-level development intervention. Any comment and suggestion for improvement of our performance will be highly appreciated

Sincerely,



SUON Sopheap, PhD  
Executive Director  
Life With Dignity

# ABOUT LIFE WITH DIGNITY

## LWD's Vision, Mission, Core Values

### Vision

“People living with dignity”

### Mission

“Facilitate the vulnerable people toward self-reliance”.

### LWD commits to its core:

“Integrity, transparency and accountability.”

### LWD strategic Approaches Include

“community-led development and partnership.”

LWD is a Right-Based, Rural Development and Advocacy organization dedicated to working with deprivation, exclusion, vulnerability and communities to overcome poverty and injustice.

LWD serves all people, regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender.

### Our Core Value:

- **Partnership:** We are partners with the poor, local authorities, NGOs, and donors in a shared program responsibility. We are members of national and international networks who maintain a cooperative stance and a spirit of openness towards other humanitarian organizations.
- **Respect:** We respect the values, norms and cultures of all stakeholders whose participation in decision-making processes is vitally important.
- **Compassion:** We are a caring organization that recognizes the unique challenges faced by our community and will provide support with kindness and empathy.
- **Equality:** We believe in the equal value of every human being and the importance of respecting and honouring each individual; we realize that change happens through people.
- **Accountability:** We are accountable for our own results. We are answerable for our actions and the actions of our teams. We act more than just doing our job. It includes an obligation to make things better, pursue excellence, and do things in ways that further the goals of our organization.

### OUR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Life With Dignity commenced work in Cambodia in 1979 evolved from the Lutheran World Service Cambodia work. The LWF Cambodia Program was localized and registered with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) on 09 September 2010 as Life With Dignity, a national NGO, with Cambodians taking on all management and leadership roles. In compliance with the 2015 Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organisations (LANGO), LWD re-registered with the MoI on 19 March 2018. Working closely with vulnerable communities (deprivation, exclusive and vulnerability), government ministries/departments at national and sub-national levels, we collaborate with vulnerable communities to improve the lives of Cambodian people, especially most vulnerable people, in five key sectors:

### LWD's Logo

The logo symbolizes equal rights of both women and men  
Dark blue represents community, knowledge and integrity  
Light blue represents development and peace.

The LWD logo is featured as a design element throughout Annual Report 2021.



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# LWD's Operational Areas

LWD serves poor and vulnerable communities in 333 villages across 5 provinces. In this Annual Report, find the Area Development Office (ADO) code at the start of each impact story for a quick guide on where our featured partner households live.



## ADO-Battambang (BAT)

Located in the “rice bowl” of Cambodia, ADO-BAT’s target area has suffered from more frequent droughts and floods due to deforestation. In 2021, LWD served 53 villages, 6 communes in the 3 target districts of Bavel, Kamrieng and Phnum Proek of the Battambang province. (2020: 53 villages)

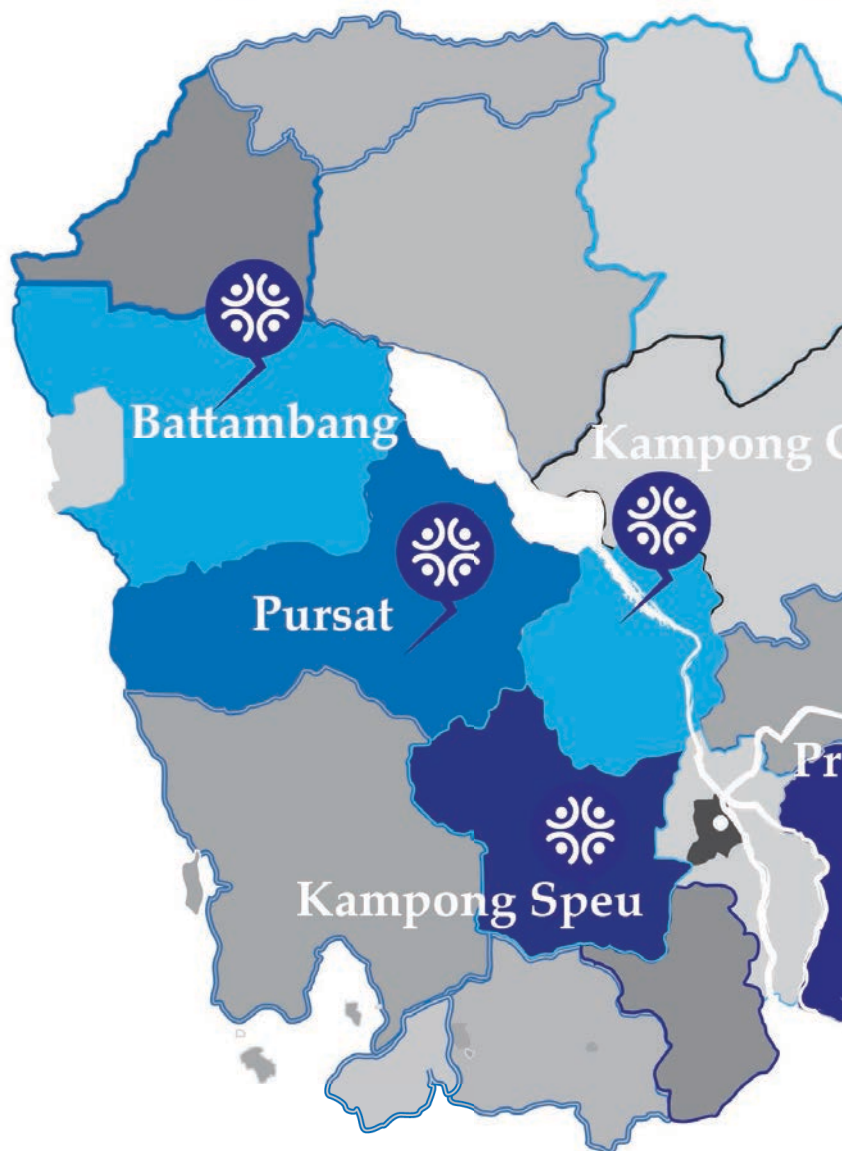


## ADO-Pursat (PUR)

ADO-Pursat was established in Jan 2009. The ADO-Pursat is located in Phnom Kravanh district, 30 km southwest of Pursat provincial town. Some of the target villages are situated far away from the office and can only be accessed by motorbikes. The poverty rate of the province is around 41% and illiteracy rate is about 30%. Major business of villagers in Phnum Kravanh before 2009 included logging and marble mining. In 2021, LWD supported 35 villages in 6 communes in 2 target districts. (2020: 35 villages)



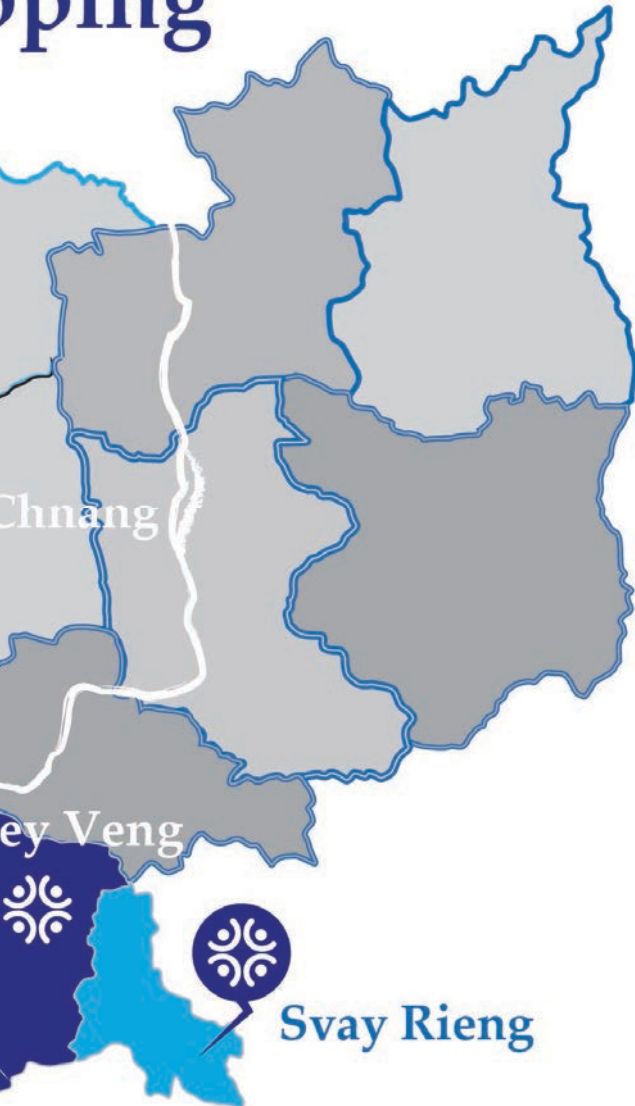
## Program Area Map



## ADO-Kampong Speu (KPS)

LWD established two district based offices in Aoral and Phnum Sruoch of Kampong Speu province in 1997 and extended to another district, Thpong, in 2003. In 2016, the three district offices were merged into one. It implements a variety of projects ranging from social responsibility training, agricultural capacity building, and Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives. In total, LWD served 101 villages, 14 communes in 3 target districts. (2020:101 villages)

oping



### Phnom Penh

The head office for LWD is located in Cambodia's capital city. The executive management team, communications unit, finance and administration unit, human resources and the planning, monitoring and evaluation unit are located. The office is also the center for staff meetings and trainings.



### ADO-Kampong Chhnang (KCH)

ADO-KCH is located in Sameakki Mean Chey district of Kampong Chhnang province, operating in the far southwestern and western parts of the province. Most of the villages can be reached by road; some only with extreme difficulty in the rainy season (May to November). Popular activities to supplement farm income include livestock raising, fishing, sugar palm cultivation, logging, charcoal production, and pottery-making. In 2021, LWD worked in 68 villages in 9communes in two districts—Sameakki Meanchey and Tuek Phos.  
(2020: 68 villages)



### ADO-Svay Rieng (SVR)

ADO-Svay Rieng (SVR) With additional funds from ChildFund, ADO-SVR was established in Svay Reing province in August 2016. ADO-SVR implements a Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR/CCA)/ Community Drought Resilience Project (CDRP). In 2017, APO-SVR covered 35 villages, 6 communes in 2 districts (Romeas Haek and Svay Chrum), Svay Rieng province and Kampong Trabaek district , Prey Veng Province.  
(2020: 35 villages)  
(2020: 35 villages)

# Our Strategic Priorities

Life With Dignity commenced work in Cambodia in 1979 evolved from the Lutheran World Service Cambodia work. The LWF Cambodia Program was localized and registered with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) on 09 September 2010 as Life With Dignity, a national NGO, with Cambodians taking on all management and leadership roles. In compliance with the 2015 Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organisations (LANGO), LWD re-registered with the MoI on 19 March 2018. Working closely with vulnerable communities (deprivation, exclusive and vulnerability), government ministries/departments at national and sub-national levels, we collaborate with vulnerable communities to improve the lives of Cambodian people, especially most vulnerable people, in five key sectors:

Sustainable Livelihood	DRR/CCA	Wash, Health, Nutrition	Education	Social Accountability
				

Amid the COVID-19 global crisis in 2021 Cambodia experienced significant impact, despite the relatively low number of reported cases during the year. The immediate consequences included reduced foreign direct investment, the closure of small and medium businesses, increasing unemployment and income losses, particularly for returning migrants, garment factory employees and manual labour workers. In the medium to long-term, COVID-19 has reduced economic growth due to the decline in tourism and hospitality sectors, reductions in global demand and the closure of garment factories. LWD has been responding to this context, by adapting program activities to improve and maintain, sustainable livelihoods and agriculture, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, WASH, nutrition and health, education (pre and primary education) and social community engagement, and ensure the vulnerable community people uphold their rights out of poverty.

## OUR ACHIEVEMENT

### Sustainable Livelihood and Agriculture

LWD’s sustainable livelihoods and agriculture aim to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals:



**Sustainable Livelihoods and Agriculture** – smallholders and interested farmers have increased income through diversified on-farm and off-farm livelihood activities.

LWD supports the initiatives of the Royal Government of Cambodia and strengthens the implementation of the Five-Year Strategic Plan 2019-2023 for the Agriculture Sector. To achieve this goal, LWD focuses on smallholder and interested farmers to increase income through diversified on farm and off-farm livelihood activities. LWD continues to support vulnerable poor households, especially women, female-headed households and more youth, to increase their agriculture-based livelihoods and vocational skills capacities through a combination of technical skills training, the introduction of sustainable agriculture techniques and micro-enterprise development. In line with the Law on Agriculture Cooperatives, LWD works with key stakeholders to strengthen Agricultural Cooperatives’ management, investment and business planning for agriculture, develop value chain and market linkages, expand information technology, and network with the private sector for smallholder farmer production for markets. More focus on increased technical assistance for diversifying livelihood activities for producer groups and small business groups that link skills training with production and markets for more secure livelihoods.

OBJECTIVE	APPROACH
<p>Small holder and interested farmers have increased income through diversified on-farm and off-farm livelihood activities.</p>	<p>LWD works with key stakeholders to strengthen Agricultural Cooperatives' management, investment and business planning for agriculture, develop value chain and market linkages, expand the use of information technology and network with the private sector for smallholder farmer production for markets. More focus has been on increased technical assistance for diversifying choices of livelihood activities for producer groups and small business groups that link skills training with production and with markets for more secure livelihoods.</p>

OBJECTIVE 1 RESULTS	CORRE PROGRAM RESULTS
<p>Smallholders and interested farmers have increased income through diversified on-farm and off-farm livelihood activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•45 small holder farmers groups apply appropriate agriculture resilience techniques</li> <li>•37 ACs functioned (Business plan, Financial Management, Institutional</li> <li>•80% of smallholder farmers with increased income from agricultural livelihoods.</li> </ul>	<p>Smallholder farmers, on and off-farm groups, and ACs have built with capacity and skills on appropriate agriculture and agri-business value chain, increased agricultural productivity, and market linkage, especially ACs enhanced with capacity on diversifying resource mobilization. The Project worked collaboratively with relevant local authorities and stakeholders through diversified on-farm and off-farm livelihood activities. These included the establishment of 18 Product Market Agents (PMAs), training courses on (i) appropriate agricultural and agri-business value chain to farmers, (ii) on resource mobilization to AC management committees, (iii) on human trafficking, child's abuse, migration and exploitation to community members. The Project also helped develop and update the 04 AC's business plans. As a result, 244 (105 females) participants, including 04 (01 female) Persons With Disability (PWD), attended all implemented activities.</p>

## Case Study/Significant of Change

### LIFE CHANGED THROUGH SMALL BUSINESS

Mrs. Mey Srimum, 40, is from Trapeang Mlu village, Krang Skear commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province.



Mrs. Srimum Selling grocery in her shop

She disclosed that her health was deteriorating, and she had no prior experience running a small business. “My husband and I rely on rice products that generate income once a year, and we spend everything on rice sales,” she explained. She has no plans other than rice planting and wasting her free time after rice farming while her husband and son cut wood in the forest with other farmers to supplement the family’s income. Her husband and others were accused of illegally cutting down trees and were sometimes fined much money. She has participated in the AC’s business in the Krang Skear commune, such as the saving process, the purchase of agricultural inputs, and other meetings.

She was chosen to be a member of the small business group in 2018. Following that, I was given a loan of 2,000,000 Riel (500 USD) by AC to run a small business. I then put my course and business plan knowledge and skills to use. I am now more confident in my ability to run a business. I need to learn how to communicate with customers to improve my business.

She and her husband are both uneducated, and she has committed to using her business profits to help her daughter continue her education at a university in Kampong Chhnang province. Furthermore, she wishes for her husband to remain in the community and not work outside the home. She was chosen to be a member of the small business group in 2018. Following that, I was given a loan of 2,000,000 Riel (500 USD) by AC to run a small business. I then put my course and business plan knowledge and skills to use. I am now more confident in my ability to run a business. I need to learn how to communicate with customers to improve my business.

She and her husband are both uneducated, and she has committed to using her business profits to help her daughter continue her education at a university in Kampong Chhnang province. Furthermore, she wishes for her husband to remain in the community and not work outside the home.

## Women-Led in Family Livelihood Development

Mrs. Prak Chanpheak, 51, of Traeng Trayoeung commune, Phnom Sruoch district, Kampong Speu province. She was chosen as a producer group member of LWD’s Cooperation for Women’s Economic Development Project Phase II (CWED II) by the Agricultural Cooperative (AC).



Ms. Sao Sophal feeding here chickens

She participated in an exchange learning visit as well as training on Climate Change Resilient Chicken Raising techniques, with a focus on pen construction, breed selection, disease prevention and treatment, water, feed and feeding, hatching, bookkeeping, and basic loss and profit analysis. She completed the training program by constructing a chicken pen measuring 5 meters by 6 meters on a plot of land measuring 15 meters by 25 meters and surrounded by a fence. She shells about 40 heads (about 56 kilograms) of live adult chickens per month and earns KHR 1,008,000 per month (USD 252). Mr. SAO Sophal, the village chief, was impressed that LWD is a great development partner that works closely with the local authority and understands the community’s true needs.

## Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

LWD's Disaster Management Program aims to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals:



**Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation** – community people, are empowered to cope with the adverse impact of disaster and climate change for long-term sustainability.



### Disaster Management Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change

To achieve this goal, LWD assists rural small farm holders to effectively improve their agricultural practices, water resource management, land preparation and soil preservation to adapt to environmental changes while advocating for more government investment in community-wide structures, such as irrigation systems and canals that benefit the most vulnerable populations.

The LWD program is in line with the Disaster Management (DM) Law, national plans and policies on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption (DRR/CCA) and with the expressed support of communities, local authorities and government departments, LWD continues its strong focus on DRR/CCA with resources to support climate-resilient agriculture and irrigation infrastructure, as well as capacity development for DRR/CCA planning at the province, district, commune, village and school levels for long-term sustainability. Interventions based on and include community-based disaster risk management principles (CBDRM).

The CBDRM is a community-based model to increase the capacity of community groups concerning disaster risk management, climate change, humanitarian principles, and humanitarian standards of key partners. 389 members of disaster management committees at district, commune, and village were trained on disaster management concepts, core humanitarian standards, humanitarian accountability, facilitation skills, child safeguarding in humanitarian action, disaster management law and emergency response experience sharing.



**389** members of disaster management committees at district, commune, and village were trained on disaster management concepts, core humanitarian standards, humanitarian accountability, facilitation skills, child safeguarding in humanitarian action, disaster management law and emergency response experience sharing.



**59** CBDRM have disaster preparedness and response plans (DPRP) for their communes.









**84** target communes integrated disaster risk reduction activities into commune investment plans.



**54** key partners are increasingly proactive working in collaborating with other stakeholders including private sector partners to protect and save the lives of affected people.

OBJECTIVE	APPROACH
<p>Community people are empowered to cope with the adverse impact of disasters and climate change adaptation for long-term sustainability.</p>	<p>LWD continues its strong focus on DRR/CCA with resources to support climate-resilient agriculture and irrigation infrastructure and capacity development for DRR/CCA planning at the province, district, commune, village and school levels for long-term sustainability. Interventions will be based on and include principles of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CB-DRM).</p>

OBJECTIVE 2 RESULT	CORE PROGRAM RESULT
<p>Community people are empowered to cope with the adverse impact of disasters and climate change adaptation for long-term sustainability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•102 children, youths, smallholders, and AC members adapted and resilient to the impact of disaster and climate change</li> <li>•44 CCDMs well-functioned (coordination, resource mobilization, report, assessment, and planning)</li> </ul>	<p>The Project worked cooperatively with relevant local authorities to implement the activities of DRR/CCA. There were 02 activities implemented in this quarter. First, the Project provided capacity building on DRR/CCA to community members, Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM), District Committee for Disaster Management (DCDM), and Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM). 44 (09 female) participants, including 08 (06 females) youth, 05 (02 girls) children, and 37 (10 females) PCDM, DCDM, and CCDM, attended. Second, 08 DRR/CCA plans were developed at the school level in Kampong Chhnang, and 10 DRR/CCA plans were developed and updated at the commune level in Kampong Speu. As a result, community members increased their knowledge and capacity on adaptive and climate-resilient and DRR/CCA concepts. Moreover, disaster management committees pursued active roles in responding to problems posed by disaster risks and climate change impacts.</p>

OBJECTIVE		APPROACH	
 19,154 kilograms of rice	 351 kilograms of salt	 351 liters of vegetable oil	
 3,955 bottles of soy sauce/ fish sauce were distributed to most vulnerable families	 222 boxes of noodles	 6,126 cans of fish	

## Case Study/Significant of Change

### My New Hope After the Flood

Borun Village, Ampil Pram Deum Commune, Bavel District, Battambang Province, she calls home. Mrs. Sean Siv, 59 years old, is the head of the household, caring for 05 (2 female) family members and two grandchildren. Following her husband's death in 2000, her entire family relocated from Dangkor Kramang village to the current home, which she had borrowed from another villager. "She was a poor widow, crippled, blind, and jobless." During the rice harvest season, she earned money by harvesting rice for other villagers and collecting hay.



I use this money for food and other daily expenses, but I don't have enough to send my children to school. I didn't have any land or a good place to live in the past. She could later purchase a small plot of land (10 meters in width). A small cottage was built for 700,000 KHR (175 USD). Her house was damaged during a flash flood between 2020 and 2021. We [my children and I] didn't have a place to stay or sleep, so she took her grandchildren to sleep on the sidewalk in front of her house. She could stay in the Highlands]. She was also afraid of traffic accidents because there were so many cars and motorcycles on the road, but she had no choice.

Due to her disability, widow, unemployment, and being severely affected by the flood and COVID-19 pandemic, the Project chose her as a flood project beneficiary to receive cash 600,000 KHR (USD 150) to start a small business in the village. She could support her family by running small grocery stores and purchasing goods such as cakes, vegetables, fish, meat, and soft drinks to sell at her store. Thank you to my neighbors who assisted me in building it.

She is overjoyed that the LWD staff has encouraged, advised, and visited her. Her relatives and friends also contribute to the success of her business. She can now earn more money to support her family's daily needs as well as other household expenses such as medicine and other necessities. She intends to save more money in the future to expand her store.

## Case Study/Significant of Change

### Youth Engages in Community DRR/CCA

Mr. Sun Yi, 18 years old, lives with his seven siblings in Tuol Roka village, Kampong Trabek commune, Kampong Trabek district, Prey Veng province (3 females). He is a young man who attends high school near his home. He always helps his parents with housework after school. In the past, aside from school, he had never participated in any social work with local authorities or youth leadership. He didn't understand the significance of youth participation. Since the Project established youth groups, he has become more involved with the Project, particularly in DRR/CCA activities.



LWD has implemented and integrated youths in the DRR/CCA project in three communes of Kampong Trabaek district, Prey Veng Province. This Project focuses on youth involvement in DRR/CCA. Mr. Sun Yi was elected as the youth leader at Kampong Trabaek commune by the village youth members and commune council representatives, leading youth group members in implementing DRR/CCA in the community.

Since 2020, the Project has been working with a youth group. They have received many capacity-building opportunities through training courses on hazard vulnerability capacity assessment, social-emotional and learning (SEL) framework, communication, problem-solving, teamwork, relationship skills, and decision-making, among other soft skills. Mr. Yi gained knowledge, ability, courage, thinking, and understanding of the benefits of youth participation in DRR/CCA as a result of the training. He also actively participates in the Project with commune councils, village chiefs, and youth group members.



**Mr. Sun Yi led HVCA**

He collaborated with commune councils to lead data collection on hazard vulnerability capacity assessment and develop DRR/CCA plans at the commune level. He was appointed as the DRR/CCA focal point for the training of other youth group members. He assisted in mobilizing other youths to participate in project activities such as leading a youth group to share, reflect on, and learn from their study experiences and implementing work in his group and other project-related activities.

He stated, "I am here today in front of you with confidence and work for our community as the youth focal point." Thank you to LWD for investing me and other youths in DRR/CCA.

# WASH, NUTRITION AND HEALTH

LWD's **WASH, Nutrition and Health** Program aims to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals:



**WASH, Nutrition and Health** – WASH, Nutrition of the poor community members and target households, especially women and children, improved.

To achieve this goal, LWD focuses on improving WASH, nutrition and Health behaviors and promoting water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). LWD works closely with Village Health Support Groups (VHSG), Health Centres (HCs), Health Centre Management Committees (HCMC), Health Operational Districts (OD), Provincial Health Departments (PHD) and Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWCs), and engage youth as community change agents in activities, to promote healthier communities.

With access to rural water supply and safe drinking water still low compared to other countries in the region, LWD continues to work with Village Development Committees (VDCs), Water and Sanitation User Group (WSUG), youth, communities and households, and in close coordination with sub-national level government departments, to promote sustainable, affordable, safe water solutions for rural poor communities. Interventions in line with the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) National Strategic Plan on Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (RWSSH) 2014-2025 to promote and increase sustainable rural sanitation services and promote sustained hygiene behaviour concerning sanitation and the Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (MoISTI) guidelines on water testing quality and issuing licenses to private companies. LWD works closely with communities, government counterparts, and local authorities on the target areas' sanitation and hygiene promotion sector.

The WASH, Nutrition and Health program was adapted to effectively respond to the emerging context and implications of the COVID-19 pandemic. Emphasis was given to preventing COVID-19 through standard communication materials issued by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF. Health centers and community outreach workers were provided with masks, gloves, sanitizers to prevent the spread of COVID-19. In addition, handwashing and hygiene behaviors were promoted at the community level providing soap, sanitizers and personal hygiene messaging to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Considering the large-scale impact of COVID-19 among vulnerable households, LWD implemented a cash transfer program as a complementary approach to the national cash transfer support program initiated by the Royal Government of Cambodia. In addition, vulnerable households received entrepreneur training skills in livestock and farming skills to create new opportunities for alternative income for households.


In the context of COVID-19, LWD has adapted, customized and prioritized interventions that enable the worst affected and most vulnerable households to better manage under the pressures faced. Following is the reach of the WASH, Nutrition and Health program and program adaptations concerning COVID-19.

OBJECTIVE	APPROACH
<p>WASH, Nutrition and Health of poor community members and target households, especially women and children, improved.</p>	<p>LWD works closely with Village Health Support Groups (VHSG), Health Centres (HCs), Health Centre Management Committees (HCMC), Health Operational Districts (OD), Provincial Health Departments (PHD) and CCWCs, and engage youth as community change agents in activities, to promote healthier communities.</p>


OBJECTIVE 3 RESULT	CORE PROGRAM RESULT
<p>WASH, Nutrition and Health of poor community members and target households, especially women and children, improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•48 (33 girls) children under 5 years old reached standard weight (girls/boys)</li> <li>•114 (65 women) water user groups trained on waterborne disease rates reduced as a result of appropriate clean water treatment</li> <li>•23 families constructed and used toilets with 4,500 (3800 women) people properly practiced handwashing methods</li> </ul>	<p>Several critical capacity development activities were carried out this year for village health support groups (VHSGs), village focal points (VFPs) for WASH, and commune focal points (CFPs) for WASH in the program’s target areas. Participants developed back-home actions to raise community awareness after each capacity development session. As a result, we hope to observe and quantify the anticipated outcome in 2022 and 2023.</p>

## COVID-19 RESPONSE


### Scale-up Preventive Measures to Limit the Spread of Disease




**40,844** individuals, including families registered children’s families and most vulnerable families, received cash transfers




**4,913** Information, Education and Communication materials were distributed




**4,962** people were reached with COVID-19 preventative behavior messaging




**6,540** comprehensive hygiene kits distributed to households




**1,465** handwashing supplies (soap, detergent) distributed to households




**29** Health centers supported




**921** liters of alcohol for medical personnel were provided to health facilities



**100** boxes of gloves distributed to health facilities, Community Health Workers, caregivers and children



**400** boxes of face masks distributed to health facilities, Community Health Workers, caregivers and children



**921** local churches supported/ worked with

## Case Study/Significant of Change

### Home Guard for Healthy Children

The Project formed the mother group Taphor village, Chantrei commune, Romeas Haek district, Svay Rieng province with ten members. Before joining the Project, mothers with children under the age of five had no idea how to prepare nutritious foods for their children. Malnourishment has stunted the children. The majority of mothers are having difficulty feeding their children and grandchildren. They have no idea where the healthy food comes from, vegetables. Furthermore, they did not attend any nutrition or home gardening training or meetings.



The Project began in the villages by collaborating with the village chief and the village health support groups (VHSGs) to disseminate the goal of forming mother groups for children under the age of five. They were interested in joining the group voluntarily because they see the benefit of receiving training and food nutrition support for their children...and so on.

The group has established a clear structure, complete with leaders and members. Mrs. Chan Son, a group member, received training and materials from the Project in May 2021 to set up home gardening. In addition, the Project provided a sanitary handwashing station to help prevent COVID-19 outbreaks in the community. They were very pleased with the Project and contributed some resources to the execution groups. Once a week, each member must prepare a plot of land for growing vegetables and preparing nutritious foods for their children. They have made a habit of cooking nutritious food for their children/grandchildren once a week in order to maintain good hygiene and clean homes. They enjoy working together to create a vegetable garden for making nutritious porridge for the group's children under the age of five.



“The project staff with Health Center staff and VHSGs help monitor mother groups, via training, coaching, mentoring, and support on nutritious food for children through VHSG,” they continued. The Mothers’ group was eager to participate in group activities to establish a nutritious vegetable garden to prevent stunting and malnutrition in their children. Furthermore, mother groups with children aged zero to five years old learned more about feeding their children, maintaining good hygiene, and keeping the home clean. In the future, they have promised to share their knowledge and practices with other mothers in the surrounding villages and communes.

# EDUCATION

LWD's Education Program aims to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals:



**Education** (pre and primary education) – the quality of education at preschool and primary schools in target areas improved according to child-friendly school policy.

Access to preschools and primary schools' education has improved in recent years, but children's knowledge and skills continue to be limited due to challenges in teaching and learning resources, school facilities, teaching methodologies, teacher and learner competencies, and parental engagement.

Low education outcomes prevent children from gaining invaluable knowledge and skills to prepare them for healthy and successful futures.

LWD works closely with the District of Education Youth and Sport (DoEYS) and local authorities to strengthen local community structures and capacities to support inclusive education, especially for poor children and children with disabilities, including school support committees (SSC), commune council (CC/CCWC), and school directors.

For primary schools, LWD supports school management and leadership, school children's councils to increase student participation in school planning, WASH promotion and life skills activities, and peer-to-peer learning approaches. LWD also builds preschool and provides the necessary support for school learning and teaching materials and facilities, especially for poor households and communities, in close coordination with the Provincial Department of Education Youth and Sport (PDoEYS), DoEYS and in line with the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport Early Childhood Program (MoEYS-ESP) 2019-2023 priorities.

The closure of preschools and primary schools during the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact, limiting learning continuity, especially for the most vulnerable children and marginalized students. Supporting ongoing education opportunities requires coordination and collaboration among civil society actors, Community-Based Organizations (CBO), local government, community partners and caregivers. At the sub-national level, LWD closely engaged in the multi-agency technical working group on education to share assessment data and develop appropriate responses to promote children's education under the constraints of COVID-19.

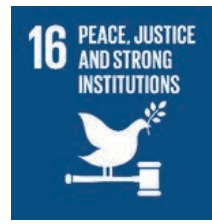
In 2021 LWD Education Program Facilitators worked with the school support committee, school teachers, school directors, SSC and CCWC to monitor and encourage children to focus on learning at home. To reduce the negative impact of COVID-19 restrictions on children's learning, the program employed the following activities:

OBJECTIVE	APPROACH
<p>Quality of education at preschools and primary schools in target areas improved in line with the Child-Friendly School Policy.</p>	<p>LWD works closely with the DoEYS and local authorities to strengthen local community structures and capacities to support inclusive education, especially for poor children and children with disabilities, including school support committees (SSC), CC/CCWC, and school directors. For primary schools, LWD will support school management and leadership, school children's councils to increase student participation in school planning, WASH promotion and life skills activities, and peer-to-peer learning approaches.</p>
OBJECTIVE 4 RESULT	CORE PROGRAM RESULT
<p>Quality of education at preschools and primary schools in target areas improved in line with the Child-Friendly School Policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35% completion rate (reading performance) at the primary education</li> <li>• 65% of children could not read and write</li> <li>• % of dropped-out rate reduced at primary schools</li> <li>• 231 (126 girls) children whose ages from 3-5 years old attended preschools</li> </ul>	<p>Reading performance of early grade (1-3) students has improved as a result of reading assessments and competitions conducted by primary school teachers in the program's target locations. This year, 2021, project staff worked with the District of Education, Youth, and Sport (DoEYS) to improve school leadership management, Khmer literacy, and Child-Friendly School Policy for 20 (8 women) school support committee (SSC) and CCWC members. 16 School Operation Plans (SOP) were developed and implemented in two districts (8 schools in Teuk Phos and 8 schools in Sameakki Meanchey), as well as 8 enrolment campaigns in Sameakki Meanchey (Kiri Aphiwat, Royeas, Krang Mates, Sea Russey, Chraok Sdach, Chraok Thkov, Sea Andong, Chroak Sangke). The Provincial Department of Education, Youth, and Sport provided capacity building to 73 preschool teachers (33 women) in technical teaching and early childhood education (ECE) (PDoEYS).</p> <p>LWD held annual dialogue forums on learning and reading, promoting the importance of education; as a result, parents' attitudes have shifted, and the majority of school-aged children have been assigned to the new academic year 2021-2022. People's thinking has broadened in recent years, and they are now considering the standard of living of their families and how to sustain their families.</p> <p>As a result of this meeting, the elders and parents were very happy, and they also communicated this critical knowledge about education to parents who had never cared about their children's education, encouraging them to attend future meetings.</p>



# SOCIAL COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Social Community Engagement Program aims to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals:



**Social Community Engagement** – accountability of duty bearer in delivering local, public social services for right holder strengthened

To achieve this goal, LWD strengthens its community empowerment and participatory rights-based approach through revitalizing usage of the Village Self-Assessment Guidelines/ Village Graduation Guidelines while taking the opportunity to deepen linkages with the Ministry of Interior – National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development (MoI/NCDD's) Implementation of the Social Accountability Framework (ISAF), which aims to further improve local public services through community empowerment and enhanced accountability of sub-national administrations. LWD seeks partnerships and collaboration with other CSOs and NGOs for collective engagement on actions and exchange learning on monitoring, community score-cards, performance reviews and action planning to address issues.

LWD continues to promote accountability and transparency in all institutions, leading by example and supporting duty bearers at local levels to actively engage vulnerable communities in development planning, monitoring local services for quality improvement, and disseminating information on relevant policies and regulations poor households.

The Implementation of the Social Community Engagement (SCE) aims to empower local communities and promote dialogue with service providers to improve local public services such as health centers and primary schools.



OBJECTIVE	APPROACH
<p>Accountability of duty-bearers in delivering local social public services for right holders strengthened.</p>	<p>LWD seeks partnerships and collaboration with other CSOs and NGOs for collective engagement on actions and exchange learning on monitoring, community scorecards, performance reviews and action planning to address issues.</p> <p>LWD continues to promote accountability and transparency in all institutions, leading by example and supporting duty bearers at local levels to actively engage vulnerable communities in development planning, monitoring local services for quality improvement, and disseminating information on relevant policies and regulations poor households.</p>

OBJECTIVE 5 RESULT	CORE PROGRAM RESULT
<p>Accountability of duty-bearers in delivering local social public services for right holders strengthened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27 (2 women) communes increased the quality of public administrative service delivery</li> <li>• 141 (69 women) community members demonstrated satisfaction over communes' public administrative services and information (communication, budget, services)</li> </ul>	<p>Strengthen the accountability of duty bearers in delivering local social public services to right holders. The Project cooperated with local authorities to implement 02 activities in Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, and Battambang.</p> <p>The program staff collaborated with local authorities to train 27 (2 women) commune council members and clerks how to hold themselves accountable while there was training on social accountability and good governance to commune council and community members in which there were 141 (69 Women) participants attended.</p> <p>The contribution from these activities will strengthen the capacity of local administration to respond to the needs of community members, especially poor, vulnerable households, and increase the access to quality affordable administrative services, education and health at the community level.</p>

## Case Study/Significant of Change

### Accountability of Commune Dispute Resolution Committee in Managing and Resolving Local Conflict

In Cambodia, dispute resolution outside the court system has a long history. The Royal Government of Cambodia has reintroduced this concept as part of its legal and judicial reform strategy. A mechanism known as Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) has been established to resolve most family, land, defamation, and commercial disputes. “Most complained disputes in my commune have been successfully resolved using ADR’s methods,” said Mr. TEP Nem, Commune Leader and Chief of Commune Dispute Resolution Committee (CDRC) of Trapeang Chour, Aoral district.



Mr. TEP Nem meeting with CDRC

The CDRC received 32 complaints from the community, 15 of which were land disputes, 8 were domestic violence, 6 were divorces, 1 was credit, and 2 were other cases. Twenty-five complaints were resolved completely and successfully, while the remaining seven are still pending. He promised to resolve all conflicts in his commune through harmony, and he stated that people are winning together.

## OUR PARTNERSHIP

We wish to acknowledge and express appreciation to our partners below for their continued commitment to improving the lives of Cambodian’s most vulnerable communities to uphold their rights out of poverty.

### Development Partners

1. ACTs Alliance
2. Australian Lutheran World Service
3. Bread for the Word
4. ChildFund Cambodia
5. Embassy of Czech Republic
6. Diaconia Czech Republic
7. DanChurchAid
8. Embassy of Japan
9. Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
10. Finn Church Aid
11. JELA Foundation
12. Mission Alliance
13. USAID-Save the Children
14. The Amity Foundation
15. USAID-Winrock International
16. World Food Program

## Government Partners













1. Ministry of Interior
2. Ministry of Rural Development
3. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
4. Ministry of Education Youth and Sport
5. National Committee for Counter Trafficking in Person
6. National Committee for Disaster Management
7. Provincial Committee for Disaster Management
8. Provincial Department of Health
9. Provincial Department of Education Youth and Sport
10. Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

## NGOs Partners

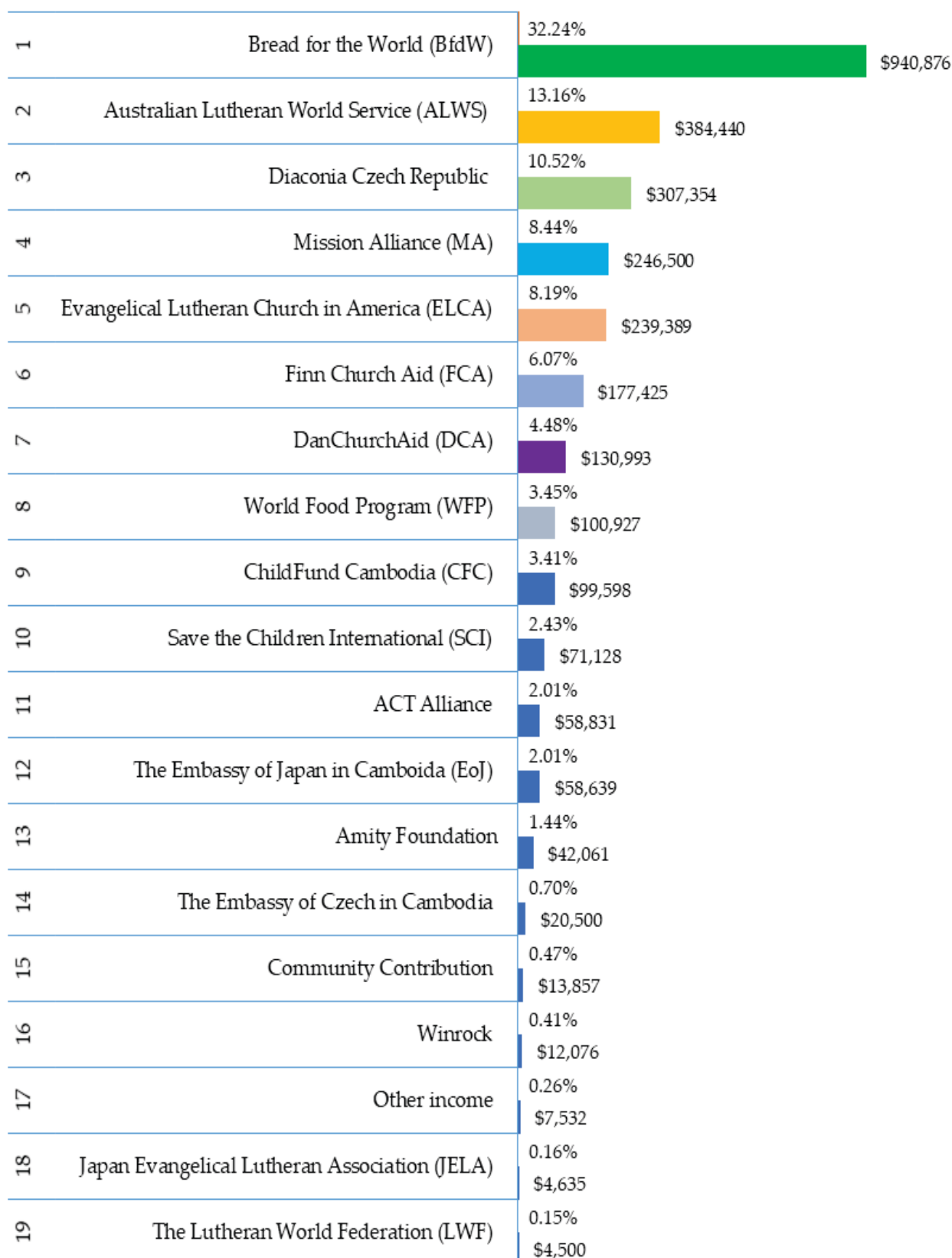
1. Cooperation Committee for Cambodia
2. NGO-Forum on Cambodia
3. CambodDRRA
4. Asian Zone Emergency and Environment Cooperation Network (AZEECON)
5. ACT Alliance

# FINANCE AND STAFF

## The Contribution by COUNTRIES

No.	Country Name/Flag	% Contribution in Year 2021
1	Cambodia 	0.71%
2	United Nation 	0.99%
3	China 	1.44%
4	Switzerland 	2.01%
5	Japan 	2.17%
6	Denmark 	4.49%
7	Finland 	6.07%
8	Norway 	8.44%
9	Czech Republic 	10.23%
10	United States of America 	14.50%
11	Australia 	16.73%
12	Germany 	32.22%
Total		100.00%

## The Contribution by FUNDING PARTNERS

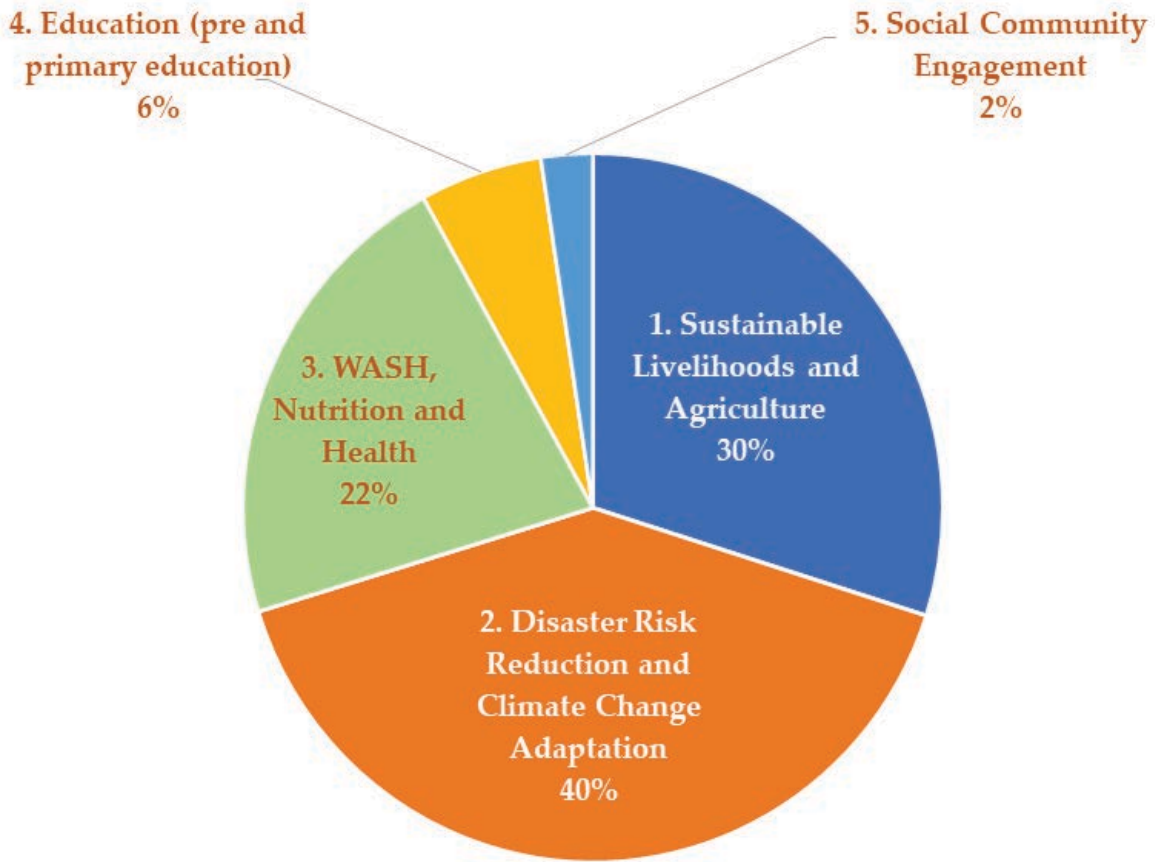


**Total Contribution is US\$2,921,261.**

1	4208	Livelihood Enhancement Action Program (LEAP)	29.83%	\$713,003
2	4208	Holistic Rural Development Program (HRDP)	20.04%	\$478,890
3	4726	Holistic Development for Fullness of Life (HDFL)	9.02%	\$215,686
4	4729	Improvement of WASH infrastructure in Kampong...	5.86%	\$140,060
5	4702	Cooperation for Women's Economic Development...	4.96%	\$118,662
6	4731	Emergency Response and Early Recovery Assistant for...	4.31%	\$103,038
7	4739	Early Recovery Response (COVID-19 and Floods)...	4.10%	\$98,072
8	4698	Land and Livelihood Advocacy Project (LLAP)	3.81%	\$90,999
9	4732	Integrated Child/Youth in DRR/CCA Project...	3.25%	\$77,752
10	4727	Construction water system	2.41%	\$57,571
11	4735	Community Resilience to Natural Disasters in Pursat...	2.12%	\$50,691
12	4737	IAGRO – Improving Agriculture Value Chain in...	1.90%	\$45,516
13	4728	COVID19 Pandemic Response in Cambodia	1.83%	\$43,792
14	4736	Amity Torch Project	1.76%	\$42,061
15	4733	Microbusiness and Innovation for Women Menstrual...	1.21%	\$28,888
16	4734	Faecal Sludge Management and Humanure Production	0.86%	\$20,500
17	4738	Sustainable Livelihood for Affected COVID-19 HHs...	0.76%	\$18,178
18	4012	Other expenses	0.69%	\$15,867
19	4730	Project Assistant for IWASH	0.45%	\$10,689
20	4723	Migration & Human trafficking Project	0.27%	\$6,449
21	4665	Improved Quality and Access to Community Preschool...	0.21%	\$5,138
22	4017	Village Partnership Program (VPP)	0.21%	\$5,101
23	4740	Cambodia Counter Trafficking in Persons Activity (CTIP)	0.14%	\$3,397

**Total Expenditure is US\$ 2,390,000.00**

## The Expenditure by THEMES|SECTORS



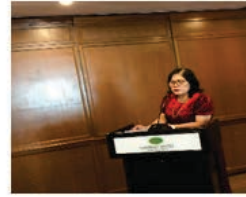
## OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Mr. Ung Sim Lee (Chair)



Ms. Van Arunreaksmey



Ms. Pok Panhavichetr



Ms. Mao Sophal



Mr. Norng Sivouthan



Mr. Pan Sopheap



Mr. Sam Bona



Mr. Ear Chong

## GROUP PHOTO BY AREAS



Battambang (ADO-BTB)



Kampong Speu (ADO-KPS)



Pursat (ADO-PUR)



Kampong Chhnang (ADO KPC)



Svay Rieng (ADO-SVR)



National Office (LWD-NO)

## OUR STAFF



LWD is a Right-Based, Rural Development and Advocacy organization dedicated to working with deprivation, exclusion, vulnerability and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. LWD serves all people, regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender.

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Website: [www.lwd.org.kh](http://www.lwd.org.kh)  
Facebook: [www.facebook.com/lwd.kh/](http://www.facebook.com/lwd.kh/)

### Legend:

96 : LWD Number of Staff

34 : Female

62 : Male

## LWD's Board of Director Field Visit Photos



LWD's Board listening to committee



LWD's Board checking quality of the pond



Hygiene and Sanitation Water Tank



LWD's Sign Board at the pond



Cabbage Harvesting



LWD's Board visits Communities

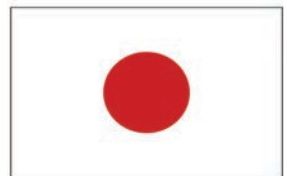


LWD's Board communicates with committee



Chicken Raising

# LWD's Donors LOGO



## LWD's beneficiary Communities Photos



Chicken Raising



Distribution School Bag



Cucumber Collecting



Cucumber Farm



Pig Raising



PUR Field Staff



Hygiene and Sanitation Water



Smiling with hope from a farm



LWD is a member of AZEECON, ACT Alliance and ACT Forum Cambodia, and certified by NGO GPP.

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