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INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION
CAMBODIA

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES, EMPOWERED NATION





EMPOWERING TARGET-GROUP

WORKING WITH THE LEAST-SERVED PEOPLE



BRIDGING AUTHORITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY

INNOVATIVE & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT





INTRODUCTION

During 2021 in the time of the Covid-19 outbreak, ICC Managers tried to conduct in-person meetings in order to plan for the year ahead as all the projects have finished their phase and cycle at the end of 2021. We were also reflecting and brainstorming on the scale up of the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) system as it is very important for our team to do Self-Assessment, in order to identify where ICC is at this stage, and how to improve moving forward. Moreover, as we put our efforts in designing the second phase of two projects, and in two new projects, we believe working with the team brings more positive results to every field of our organisation's performance and gives more ideas, solutions, propositions, and discussions. It also makes a synergetic effect

that increases the work effectiveness and efficiency by 2 or even 3 times.

We also had the opportunity to work with a short-term volunteer to get the non-Christian version of the Parenting Skills manual completed. This new version is needed as we are aiming to suit a mixed audience so that the manual will benefit a larger group of people.

We feel encouraged by the outcome from the Organisational Self-Assessment and Fraud Risk Assessment for ICC as we have got a very high score on Mandatory and Best practice which led to a very low risk, and particularly a low Fraud Risk. The participation on this process has given us the opportunity to reflect and identify opportunities to

strengthen our practices.

Even though the localisation process has been delayed due to the prolonged Covid-19 outbreak, we can manage to get the By-laws and Governance Concept completed, and it is planned to be approved during the Constituent General Meeting in May 2022. ICC will continue to strengthen the identity as a joint operation benefiting from the experiences and dedication from all the stakeholders to achieve the ICC vision, mission, and values.

We have framed this report under the organisation's strategic focuses, being:

- 1) Self-sufficient livelihood,
- 2) Pro-active Civil Society, and
- 3) Legal Justice

SELF-SUFFICIENT LIVELIHOOD

AN ICC STRATEGIC FOCUS

Agriculture remained the main source of livelihood for Indigenous People's (IP) communities. Their farming practices have been improved significantly despite the fact that ICC provides only minimal service support to their communities. No big capital investment is made to IP communities but ICC are helping them to identify

and better manage their agriculture resources. The project team has helped to unlock each community's potential and create a good environment for continued development.

The Project team delivered a workshop about the roles of model farmers as facilitators and sources of information for

their communities. The idea is that they can teach and demonstrate agricultural and environmental methods in order to help their own communities make themselves less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters.





The project has been also working toward its outcomes of working with Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) aimed at strengthening their capacity on climate change, demonstration farm set up, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and agriculture techniques and skills. Four existing ACs have been selected and provided with capacity building, working with village vets, key farmers and local farmers on how to improve their livelihood. The project provided trainings and workshops on tree grafting and horticulture, vegetable growing, animal raising and animal disease treatment. They are also coordinating communal plantation, and communal fish raising at some communities

Mr. Rak Phoeung, commune chief of Ek Pheap commune

said “the lives of people in indigenous communities now are far better than before”. With the improved agriculture knowledge and techniques, they can produce a better yield when farming. There is increased food consumption among IP families. The village economic activity is quite active. The village arrangement and infrastructure have improved. Compared to before, there are better roads, wells, schools, community centers, home latrines and other basic facilities available in the villages. IP communities are clearly seeing the benefits of cash crops, home gardening and livestock raising for better family income and food consumption. This practice will be continuing as IP communities already appreciated the value of this livelihood

activities.

The project’s community empowerment approach helps communities to help themselves. The Project provided mainly the backstopping support on agriculture techniques. It encouraged the use of locally available resources instead of depending on outsiders to provide resources. This built self-sufficiency among beneficiaries. This allowed communities to lead the action by themselves and build-up ownership to ensure long-term practice.



PRO-ACTIVE CIVIL SOCIETY

AN ICC STRATEGIC FOCUS

One of the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) that the Child Rights Advocacy intervention is working directly with is Child Protection Committees (CPC), who, through their mission and beliefs, seek to protect children and improve their circumstances. The CPCs, during the project implementation, received opportunities to build onto their leadership and facilitation

skills through the strengthened collaboration with the Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) as a part of their quarterly meetings. By attending CCWC's quarterly meetings, children and youth members of CPC are provided with the opportunity to voice their opinions and get their needs reflected in the child rights and protection plan and

budget in their own commune. This is not only seen as a way to strengthen the collaboration between the two parties but as a more effective way of representing the needs of the villagers through a personalized encounter rather than through a report. These opportunities are formalized





and become an institution through which CPC members are able to build their capacity once the project has ended. Whenever there is a case of child abuse in the community, the CPCs are always active by showing care and compassion for the victims and taking immediate action. Due to this non-profit activity, the community has high confidence in CPCs. This activism is also a model for the authorities to be active. Therefore, when CSOs and authorities are proactive in intervening, child victims receive justice and the community reduces child abuse. For example,

due to the active cooperation of CSOs and commune authorities, a perpetrator who sexually abused a 14-year-old girl has been arrested and taken to court.

To empower new and existing Civil Society Organization (CSO) is one of ICC's strategies, hence the Village Integrated Development Project (VIDP) supports the Core Group Community Development (CGCD). The project will support CGCD as much as the project can before the project ends this year by enabling them to continue maintaining the Church and Community Mobilization (CCM) implementation by VIDP's direct partners. The

project is facilitating CGCD to run the Agriculture Product Group (APG) activities for earning income to support the operation of the CGCD in maintaining the CCM implementation of all the clusters. The APG will buy the agriculture products from VIDP's direct partners and sell to the market. They start buying and selling chickens first then will start the other kinds of agricultural products. Through this learning and preparing an agribusiness plan for running their APG, they will be experienced with running social enterprises, and are able to support the project's direct target groups in the long run.



LEGAL JUSTICE

AN ICC STRATEGIC FOCUS

ICC is always intending to build up the knowledge among duty-bearers and rights-holders, in order to strive for the fulfilment of rights-conventions and law-enforcement, equally and fairly for all people. As such there were plenty of Capacity Building Trainings to the duty bearers from the Trafficking Response project that equipped them to increase capacity, trust, and efforts to carry out their responsibility in protecting their rights holders against

human trafficking. It has been observed that duty bearers have strong knowledge, capacity and commitment to protect rights holders from trafficking and/or exploitation, and are acting upon their responsibilities. They have also built capacity related to filing systems, analysis of skills, and learning about human trafficking. The filing systems help them to manage the relevant data related to human trafficking cases and migration data.

During this Covid-19 pandemic there was an increase of effort from the legal duty bearers towards the migrants for controlling the infection of Covid-19. They visited their rights holders especially the migrants who are vulnerable to the infection of Covid-19 and their needs because





there were many migrants from the poor family and some of them were un-employed so the duty bearers identified them to report to the commune and district about the things to be dealt with. Some of the migrants who have Identity (ID) poor received some money for support in this hard situation. The duty bearers also asked about the situation of their migration and took time to remind them about the types of exploitation that can happen to them and encouraged them to do safe/

legal migration if they want to go outside of the country. The villagers in the community are living with more comfort because there were efforts from the legal duty bearers to raise awareness of human trafficking cases and safe migration.

There were several joint meetings between the Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) at commune level, Women and Children's Consultative Committee (WCCC) at district level, and the district's Anti-Human

Trafficking (AHT) committee to discuss and find out the way that the project and local authority can work with the private sector to achieve the common goal for AHT work. A few key results from the meeting were to conduct a forum with the private sector to discuss the prevention of sexual exploitation and to elevate the women and children's value, and increase the cooperation with the provincial AHT committee to be more influential etc.

ICC

A LEARNING ORGANISATION

As a leader of the organisation, I feel motivated when our team members are trying to share a common vision, have clear goals, and can create their own personal benchmarks of success as this shows we are fostering a learning organisation.

Besides different webinars conducted by funding partners in 2021, our team were able to receive in person trainings on CEDAW and Sex Trafficking. All female staff were encouraged

to attend the CEDAW training. Because of there being biological sex and gender differences, women and men have different needs and different levels of access to resources and power, which create gender inequalities. One of the expectations from this training is to strengthen ICC team members' skills to analysis issues using the CEDAW principles. We would like to deepen our knowledge and our understanding on gender

mainstreaming and gender analysis in our workplace.





The training on Sex Trafficking was to fill the gap of the Trafficking Response project staff's capacity for the Trafficking Response project implementation in the area of sex trafficking. We are aiming to expand the Trafficking Response project focus from labour trafficking to include all forms of trafficking, including Sex Trafficking, but we have limited experience with combating Sex Trafficking and limited knowledge on the current trends in this sector. Through this training and learning the project can support the rights holders increased awareness about Sex Trafficking, its risks and know how to

protect themselves and others. The rights holders also can increase their knowledge on how to formally report it and how to access support. Also, it is very helpful for the project to realize the internal pilot with private sector actors and in collaboration with local authorities to respond to the sex trafficking context. The project came up with sufficient thoughts for the project to decide on how to work with the private sector in the coming year.

ICC is intending to keep every member encouraged to share information and practice giving and taking constructive feedback.

Once the problem is found, we try to understand its root cause and fix it.





PLANS FOR 2022

The process of revising the Strategy Plan has been delayed a few times due to the prolonged Covid-19 outbreak. However, it seems realistic to make the plan for a face-to-face workshop happen in 2022 in order to evaluate the current realities and look to the future. Following this process the Constituent General Meeting is also planned for approving new local Members, appoint the members of the board, and approving the by-laws for the ICC local NGO.

There is a plan to use the co-design approach for the new intervention (Youth intervention). The target group and stakeholders are actively engaged in the design cycle using the interactive design model and holding co-design workshops. At the same time, we are also planning to develop the concept note on how the Church and Community Mobilisation approach can be

built up and used for strengthening communities and the roles of individuals in improving community life.

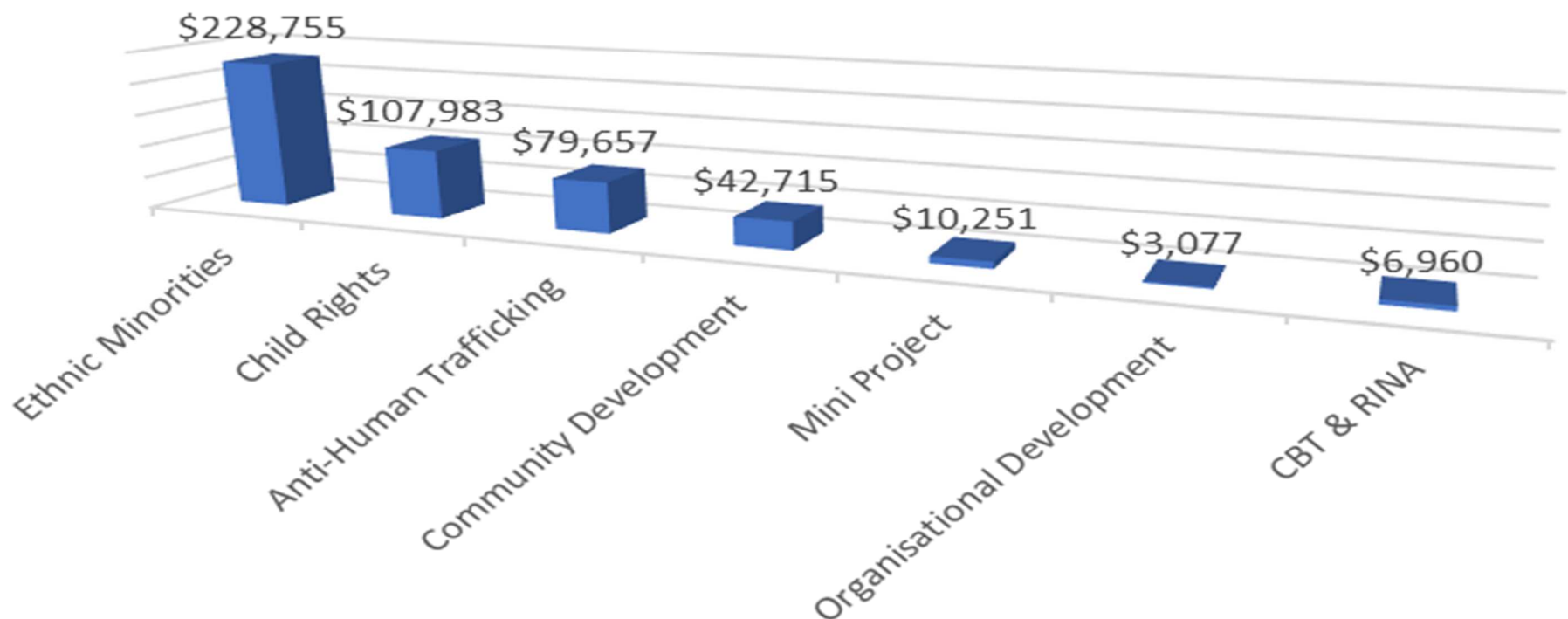
We look forward to commencing the two new projects with indigenous ethnic groups in Ratanakiri province. One of the desired changes of Climate Resilience and Sustainable Indigenous Livelihood project is adapting to a way of life that includes the usage of CO2 friendly livelihood tools and techniques to improve the ecosystem e.g., trees, water, plants, fish etc. and sustain the natural resources available to indigenous people. This will improve their access to agricultural input and products and ensure that the next generations have natural resources available for their livelihoods. The other desired end situation of the Culturally Relevant Education for Indigenous Children and

Adults project is indigenous children and adults will have increased equitable access to quality education.

In 2022, the next phase of Anti-Human Trafficking project, and Child Rights project are also starting to be implemented. Besides the focus on institutionalizing Anti-Human Trafficking mechanism in the community and providing training to Civil Society members, the project will implement a sustainable livelihood component. This is to build the knowledge and skills of farmers, which are necessary to sustain their livelihoods which will reduce the need for unsafe migration.

We are also intending to promote and build a strong Antifraud Culture in ICC as this will be the best way to minimise our organisation's exposure to and risk of fraud.

Project Costs 2021



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Funding Partners



ICC HEAD OFFICE

#21, St. A, Borey Phnom Penh Thmey - Regent Park (BR)
alongside Trung Morn street, Domnak Thom 3 village, Stoeung Meanchey 3 commune, Meanchey district, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

P.O. Box 612 | Tel: +855 (0)92 469 934

Email: info@icc.org.kh | Web: www.icc.org.kh