

Urban Poor Women Development



ANNUAL REPORT 2015

MISEREOR
• IHR HILFSWERK



giz Entwicklungsdienst

HUIROU COMMISSION
Women, Homes & Community

act:naid

Oxfam



UN HABITAT

World Vision

UPWD TARGET COMMUNITY

No	Community	Community Leader	Contact Number	Year Organized	House	Family	Grid under 18	Adult women 18 only	Women above 18	Boy under 18	Adult men 18 only	Men above 18	Transgender	Disability	Total member in family	Village	Commune	District
1	Chamroon	Mrs. Oun	023 6310773	2005	197	219	222	15	261	200	15	248	5	16	966	Deomsieng 2	Chha ompov 2	Meanchey
2	Phalandet	Mr. Lon Thol	089 411480	2005	65	74	55	3	145	64	0	128	0	2	395	Deomsieng		
3	Veasbov	Mrs. Ratha	097 7831405	2010	62	83	71	20	97	90	14	91	0	3	383	Svaytaouk	Veasbov	
4	Kdeytakoy	Miss. Dary	086 539559	2013	52	66	39	3	83	46	1	85	2	2	259	Kde takoy		
5	Roesaysros	Mrs. Sek Saly	011 223057	2004	103	130	89	20	197	78	27	169	0	9	580	Roesaysros	Niroth	
6	Streykrykrokrom 13	Mrs. Phai	097 9657681	2004	53	57	52	7	104	47	6	98	0	0	314	Thnouthnum	Boeng Tumpun	
7	Komakreykro	Miss. Phoa	078 916565	2005	8	9	2	2	16	1	1	21	0	2	43			
8	Tumnuhpy	Mr. Simon	016 796454	1998	44	54	42	2	101	42	2	97	0	4	286			Sensok
9	Tumnuhpy	Mr. Khom	097 5990278	1998	63	67	55	0	118	48	0	112	0	1	333	Tumnuh		
10	Phnom Penh Thmey	Mrs. Pheap	078 844415	1998	38	58	36	3	84	34	6	81	0	1	244		Phnom Penh Thmey	
11	Kakekor	Mrs. Theary	011 740634	2005	69	66	51	2	77	55	4	65	1	2	255	Chros		
12	Streykokkleang	Mrs. Vuthy	077 649353	2006	51	57	48	4	104	37	9	85	0	0	287	Kokkleang		
13	Kavpi	Mrs. Sinuon	017 324546	2013	154	139	119	9	183	123	15	170	0	6	619	Tropangsway		
14	Toeakta	Mrs. Ni	089 957096	1997	63	68	76	17	174	74	13	171	0	4	525	Longthnol Khangkaot	Toeakta	
15	Streytoektla	Mrs. Peneary	012 498867	2007	51	66	41	9	124	36	6	104	1	1	321	Toeakta		Roesey Keo
16	Chheko	Mrs. Chanpom	095 989610	1997	54	64	55	6	121	46	7	122	0	1	357			
17	Kroika	Mrs. Yom	011 757728	1997	37	37	48	6	96	47	7	79	0	5	283	Kroika	Kilomet lek 6	
18	Chhekothmey	Mrs. Ee	078 575930	2007	52	50	49	2	108	33	5	101	0	3	298			
19	Streyongreong	Mrs. Sophorn	023 6980310	2013	22	22	28	2	44	23	4	38	1	1	140	Speankpos		
20	Boreymittapheap	Mrs. Yut	092 837887	2008	96	90	53	2	165	56	2	113	0	2	391			
21	Boreysantapheap	Mrs. Val	089 679734	2010	92	91	58	2	182	67	2	170	0	1	481	Mittapheap	Roesey Keo	
22	Boreydoensral	Mrs. Veun	077 754251	2011	59	88	39	0	142	52	4	105	0	0	342			Roesey Keo
23	Streykleangsang	Mrs. Pham	011 660589	2009	60	60	44	8	145	55	5	140	0	5	397	Kleangsang		
24	Ruom Mit	Mrs. Neary	017 518165	2012	49	51	48	32	106	41	24	72	0	9	323	Mittapheap		
25	Baku Aphowat	Miss. Rathanana	017 532330	2013	98	136	92	12	166	84	16	157	1	8	528	Baku	Dongko	Dongko
					1692	1902	1512	188	3143	1479	195	2822	11	88	9350			

CONTENT

About Urban Poor Women Development (UPWD)	04
Vision, Mission, Goals, and Principle	06
Message from Governing Board	07
Message from Executive Director	08
Executive Summary	10
Achievements	13
Community Capacity Development	13
Community Livelihood	16
Community Land and Housing Rights	19
UPWD Capacity Building and Development	21
About People Organization Community Development	23
Member of Governing Board and Staff member	24
Auditing Report 2015	25

ABOUT URBAN POOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT (UPWD)

Urban Poor Women Development (UPWD) is a non-profit, non-political and non-religious organization. The organization established in 1997 and register as a local NGO with the Ministry of Interior in 1998.

UPWD is one of many women's organization working with poor women and children living in urban squatter. The organization is unique as it was established by women, led by women and works with women and for women. Nowadays, UPWD is governed by governing board of 5 members, and three of those are women. There in total 10 staff working for UPWD at the moment, and 7 of those are women.

Our Approach

UPWD focuses on establishment of women groups in squats to become a sustainable community. The organization work closely with all levels of authority of Phnom Penh Municipality, including village. Our aim is to empower urban poor women to claim their basic right, such as housing, health, education and other basic needs.

UPWD value is working with People Organization for Community Development (POCD) a committee of 5 women from 2017 to assist community in coordination and negotiation with relevant authorities for accessibility to clean water, electric city, health service,

education, and environment and so on. In addition to these, the committee is also taking core responsibility on health fund, funeral fund and community strengthening.

In addition to these, UPWD also value the work with other sectorial network, such as NGO Education Partnership (NEP), NGO Forum on Land Right, Gender and Development in Cambodia (GAD/C). This enables UPWD to get updated information which is very important for the organization and the women it work with to work on different issues, such as land, food security, access to basic health care, access to education for poor children, by raising concerns and problem faced by communities to network, so that they can raise them with decision/policy makers.



UPWD's Vision, Mission, Goals and Principle

VISION

A society where Cambodian people enjoy their improved living conditions, and live with dignity

MISSION

UPWD's mission is to empower vulnerable women, children and youth in urban slum areas to achieve self-reliant community development through community organizing, strengthening capacity of communities and community-based organizations, and supporting their right and livelihood related activities

GOAL

Concerns and needs of vulnerable women, children and youths in urban slum areas are supported and responded from relevant stakeholders, and their living conditions improved

CORE VALUES

UPWD believes in:

1. Gender equality
2. Cooperation and partnership
3. Teamwork
4. Transparency and accountability
5. Continuous learning

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNING BOARD



First of all, I would like to say a few words about a UPWD's result in the last year, 2015. As this year is the end of the project (2013-2015), UPWD had worked hard to find out the results and economic impact of the project. Through external evaluation, annual reflection and by regularly meetings with government boards, auditing. We found that UPWD have achieve the goals and also found more support from donors and stakeholders. I can say that, because of

UPWD transparency and accountability. If we look at targeted groups, I can also claim community has become more confident to implement their activities, fearless to negotiate with stakeholders and some become owners. UPWD is also working closely with another organization in order to strengthen community for advocacy on land right, improve their basic services, etc. In addition, I also could say that the People Organization Community Development (POCD) is the front line group which is always working to help UPWD projects, working closely with local authority such as Commune Investment Plan (CIP), advocacy on land right, capacity development and create a community strong voice and confidence. However, POCD also face with some challenges as lack of development project proposals, monitoring systems, computer skills, etc.

Again, I also would like to thanks to MISEREOR, Global Fund for Women, GIZ, Asia foundation, People In Need (PIN) that have always support UPWD to implement their activity for the last 3 years, and thanks as well to UPWD staff who always sacrifice themselves contributing with their daily efforts to assist poor communities in the urban area in Phnom Penh in order to improve and change their conditions.

Finally, I would like to thank to all members of the governing board. They always had a strong commitment to assist UPWD and guild, to implement the activity to reach our goals. We will work together for better and further changes.

MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

On behalf of representative of Urban Poor Women Development (UPWD), I would like to thank our supporters and community for their efforts. Through supporting from MISEREOR, GIZ, Global Fund for Women (GFW), Asia foundation and People In Need (PIN) we can see that:

1. Community Capacity development is enable community especially women leaders are able to facilitate community plans and submit them to the local authority called Community Investment Plan (CIP).

Women leaders play an important role, mobilizing members for decision making and implementing the project. For example women works hard with local authority for preparing document for supporting to building or repairing the roads, sewage, electric systems, toilets, etc. In addition, women leaders also facilitate the process of community profiling, what is very important for community to do the advocacy on land right. They also develop the plan within the community and monitor the Project monthly, quarterly and annually.

2. For the daily life, we can notice that women in target communities now has become more powerful within the family in matters as decision making. They can use and access their savings or Self Help Group (SHG) in order to expand their business, repair their house or cover any other needs.

Also women can record in a book, reporting to UPWD about SHG activity and involving monitoring groups in the planning projects. Nevertheless, women who are responsible for health tasks also get more knowledge on how to help members for register M-health, child care, women health care and advocacy to reduce fees of health services provided by Hospitals or health centers for the poor.

Child education issue is something we still work on. Everyone in community say all people are free to access to education. While at the same time, community leaders strongly support this matter by discussing with teachers, school directors and also



local authorities to send poor children to school with reduce paying informal school fee.

3. Land right is the hot issue in Cambodia, poor community who do not have land title are worry about relocation. UPWD have facilitated them with the support to POCD to conduct awareness on land right and how to negotiate with stakeholders for land title. Through this, we can see that community members are confident and some of them are processing on documents. As a result, three communities (Tumnub Two, Tumnub Three and Phnom Penh Themy) will get their land title soon. And other good thing is that nowadays communities are able to share their information and achievements by Facebook. Sometimes, when they have problem, they can also help each other on time.
4. And for Capacity development, which has being supported by VBNK funded by MISEREOR, UPWD has also improved management system. All staff were able to learn about monitoring system and using tools to record their activities and achievements. This information is very useful when the project is done.

All this contribution from UPWD, traduces itself in a network integrated by local authorities, charity or stakeholders; who are more interested in communities and are being more cooperative.

In addition UPWD received a certificate NGO GPP from CCC, which show the recognitizon and the standardization of the organization.

UPWD 2015 ANNUAL REPORT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urban Poor Women Development (UPWD) is a local non-governmental, non-profit and non-political organization established in August 1997 and registered with the Cambodian Ministry of Interior in 1998. UPWD's mission is to empower vulnerable women, children and youth people in urban slum areas to achieve self-reliant community development through community organizing; strengthening the capacity of communities, encouraging community-based organizations and supporting their rights and livelihood.

UPWD's target beneficiaries are poor and vulnerable women, children and youth who live in urban slum communities in Cambodia's capital, Phnom Penh. Currently, UPWD works with 25 slum communities from four Khans of Phnom Penh, serving directly benefits to 1,902 families (9,350 members).

UPWD's work in 2015 divided into three distinct project areas:

1. Community Capacity Development Project: seeks to further strengthen the capacity of People Organization for Community Development (POCD) and also the communities in UPWD's target areas.
2. Community Livelihood Support Project: seeks to improve the food health quality and daily livelihood conditions of poor and vulnerable families target areas.
3. Community Land and Housing Rights Project: seeks to increase the housing security (land rights) of the communities that UPWD serve.

UPWD also remained committed to engaging in continuous improvement and enhancing organizational effectiveness by strengthening its internal systems and building the capacity of the staff to achieve the organization's goals.

The primary framework condition that affected the project is the ongoing political situation that resulted from the 2013 election. Community activists who advocate for human and land rights are faced with continuing government crackdowns. Community

members understand that discussions of politics and national policy are part of Cambodia's greater move towards democracy.

During 2014 UPWD continued the commitment to work with NGOs in the target areas. These organizations include: World Vision, to support community development activities; Community Empowerment Development, to draw impact mapping for land registration; Samakum Theang Thnout, for community mapping and profiling; JASS, enhancing the skills of women activists; and the NGO Forum particularly its efforts in the areas of housing rights and land concessions.

And in 2015, UPWD continued working less on supporting community improvement and capacity development, but we got more focused on land right project. Through this, we found that 3 communities (Tumnub Pi, Tumnub Bey and Phnom Penh Thmey) were agreed with Ministry of Land Management to eventually provide the land title. Currently these communities are processing land registration. They hope they will get their land title soon.

Overall UPWD achieved 99% of the plan in facilitating project implementation. Highlights,, in the Community Capacity Development Project, the POCD's increased capacity as demonstrated by the para-legal team, which is engaged in land rights issues and also the training provided about domestic violence law. POCD members also facilitated community meetings, prepared plans to be included in commune/Sangkat development plans, called Community Investment Plan (CIP) and worked with different networks.

As a result, communities have received better basic services and have gained recognition from various organizations and local authorities. In addition, community members were actively involved in protests to increase women's voice in society.

The Community Livelihood Support Project has performed as expected. Creation and adjustment of some of the tools have helped us in monitoring and identifying changes during program implementation. The cash flow saving program and coaching on household and community financial management has continued to allow women to enhance their family livelihoods, to improve their household assets, to increase their power in decision making with in the family and the community and to improve their living conditions.

As a consequence of the Community land and Housing Rights Project, despite the current political situation, communities have maintained their advocacy movement and their determination to succeed. Communities have been actively involved in to understand the situation of their land, requesting systematic land registration, working with networks on land issues, demanding the release of land rights activists, and preparing petitions for submission to relevant agencies. Furthermore, most of the communities now have cell phones that enable community members to share information by Facebook much faster. Finally, in the area of staff development the monitoring and evaluation system tools were used on an ongoing basis. In addition, coaches from VBNK facilitated discussions on the use of the tools and recommended some changes in the use of these tools. These have helped staff to improve the way they carry out their daily tasks.



Achievement

Overall goal: Concerns and needs of vulnerable women, children and youths in urban slum areas are supported and responded from relevant stakeholders, and their living conditions improved

Project: Community Capacity Development

Objective: 1) Local People's Organization for Community Development (POCD) supports the development of their community.

Indicator 1: By the year of 2015, POCD are capacitated to claim women's and child right and support their implementation.

At the end of 2015, People Organization for Community Development (POCD) had implemented 80% of its' strategic plan. The obviously, revolving fund for health benefited 114 women from 14 communities who as they were able to access to proper and timely health services and reduce borrowing money from money-lenders. These women also improved their health care knowledge and awareness as members were encouraged to seek appropriate health care. Through the funeral fund, members built good relationship and unity, and increased mutual support. POCD raised USD 1,774, and USD 626 that was contributed to 12 families with a member who died. The community empowerment project made significant progress as POCD members played important roles in mobilizing and encouraging both members and non-members to engage in decision making related to project implementation as well as other activities in their communities. Moreover, POCD members were frequently invited to engage in different social activities and to be honorable speakers on the Voice of Democratic (VOD)



radio program called “Voice of Women” on subjects such as domestic violence, land rights issues, social services etc.

POCD members continued to work in target communities to raise awareness of the educational rights of children, health issues, land rights, the environment, etc. As a result, community members improved their trust and confidence in negotiating with relevant stakeholders to demand basic services in their communities. With regard to educational for children, POCD successfully convinced local authorities to issue poor identification letters for 313 poor children (116 girls) living in 17 communities, and negotiated with teachers and School Directors from 11 schools, so that they can receive a discount of the informal school fee. AS a result of this negotiation 151 children now only pay only 50% of the informal school fee, while 74 others now pay no informal school fee.

POCD also played an important role in improving social services. POCD conducted meetings to develop community development plans and identify priority issues to be integrated into commune investment plans (CIP). As a result, 17 communities had their plan integrated into the commune investment plan in 5 communes.

POCD and community healers in 20 communities actively implemented health projects. As a result, 50% of community members were aware of their right to health care, knew how to seek health services, and dared to negotiate with health centers and hospitals for implementation of health policies for the poor. By the end of the year, 1,763 community members had health consultations with community healers, and 979 of those were treated for less serious diseases by community healers (wounded, ulcer, injure). 784 members were referred to health service at 8 health centers and hospitals, and 148 of those (including 58 members who held health ID Poor card) received discounts ranging from 30% to 100%.



Planning for phasing out UPWD’s support of POCD continued to be implemented. POCD was able to implement 60% of their work independently of UPWD. This included POCD

facilitating meetings, coordinating with various networks on land issues, conducting negotiations with various stakeholders related to securing rights in the areas of education, health, land rights and social services... UPWD continued to support and coach POCD in the development of a monitoring system, writing project report, and project development.

Indicator2: By the end of 2015 the occurrence of domestic violence has decreased by at least 40%

Domestic violence has decreased compared to 2014 in the communities targeted by UPWD. 26 community members interviewed in 12 communities claimed that the cases of domestic violence had decreased. However, at least one community member said that domestic violence had increased. Community members said that the positive changes were the result of awareness raising done at monthly community meetings, distribution of leaflets explaining the domestic violence law, TV broadcasts, Facebook posts, and intervention from community leaders and authorities. It was also noted that more men recognized their roles and responsibilities and that in some cases, more women had their own jobs and provided additional income. Incidences of domestic violence were seen most often in families where there was gambling, bad debts, drug use, poverty, and where families were not fully engaged in their communities.



Indicator 3: Women are enabled to express their opinion regarding land and housing rights

16 communities had completed community profiles that they could use to negotiate with the authorities, especially the Ministry of Land Management, for land title and basic services. Significant progress was made as at least 1,000 families benefited from improved basic services such as road repairs, drainage repairs, and toilet and change new electric poles.

POCD also played an active role in working with urban network. Monthly meetings with HRTF and World Vision Cambodia were organized by POCD. Through these meeting the

network was able to share up-to-date information on land issues and the human right situation, reflect on advocacy strategies, improve collective understanding, and work together as a team.

Project 2: Community livelihood

Objective 2: Access to basic services (education and health) and livelihood of the target community have improved

Indicator 4: 40% of women in the target communities of UPWD have improved access to income generating activities and increased food security.

At the end of the project 22% of women had increased their income. By receiving loans from self-help groups, they were able to expand their businesses. 16% of them said that their incomes were stable. 62% of women had decreased income compared to last year, as they did not have regular jobs and there were fewer members in their families who could generate income. These families experienced many difficulties when their income decreased, largely because their expenditures increased, especially for children's schooling. In some cases, increased expenses were the result of planning to renovate their houses due to serious flooding. Other causes were bad debt and illness. However, 97% of them reported that they still had enough food to eat. Only 3% said that they had reduced expenditure for social events and food.



5 families, who received loans from self-help groups for repairing their house in phase 3, repaid 100% of the. . 5 new families will be selected for loans in phase 4. This project enabled women to reduce taking loans from money-lenders. They lived in better situation as they had proper houses with safety and security physically and mentally. Mrs. Svay Thy, age 60, who received a loan, said "I am very happy, as after I received loan from self-help group, I repaired the door of my house and built toilet and bathroom. Now, I do not worry when my daughter and I take bath, and when I sleep at night. We have a house

with strong door and windows with iron bars. We can open the windows for ventilation and we can sleep well”.

Indicator 5: UPWD's target community are better adapted to the negative impact of climate change

45 community members (90% women) in communities with bad environmental related conditions attended in discussion sessions on climate change. They reported that more and more community members understood about impacts of climate change. They were able to describe their knowledge about climate change and classify related issues. They realized that the main roots causes of climate change were deforestation, vehicle exhaust, using plastic bags, and chemical substances. Other related causes included filling soil in lakes, using electricity, and lack of proper trash management. The more minor identified causes were development of glasshouses, exhaust from industries and kitchen waste.

They also realized the bad impact on health, especially for children, due to bad environmental conditions, bad food, living without proper hygiene and sanitation, lack of heat, lack of water for crops, heavy rain, storms, strong wind, etc.

About 65% of community members were aware of the importance of trash management. They developed a policy to fine those who did not manage their trash well, conducted a yearly campaign to collect trash, cleaned up the community/village once every 2 months, repaired sewage systems, filed complaint to authorities if bad water was drained into the community, negotiated with Cintry to collect trash regularly, and planted trees around their houses. Their work was supported by Phnom Penh municipality and local authorities that led to identifying community dumping grounds. Additionally, 230 family members of the communities successfully persuaded Cintry to cancel their bad debt for trash collection services. Additionally, families became



more careful in their use of electricity in their homes and other energy sources in their kitchens.

Improvement was also made with regard to health care and sanitation. The community members kept their houses clean and prepared food carefully, especially for young children. Some children learned to change their attitude toward health care as they always cleaned their hands before eating and after going to the toilet. Women also improved their personal hygiene, followed up on their reproductive health concerns, and continued to counsel with community healers whenever they have health problems.

Indicator 6: By the end of 2015, 70% of girls and 70% of boys in the target communities of UPWD go to school regularly.

966 school-aged children (52% girls) in 22 communities registered at schools. Among these, 69% (52% girls and 48% boys) went to public schools and other schools supported by NGOs. The children who did not register at schools or failed to go to school regularly after registration were those who lived in the poorest families or those families who needed children to help generate income. POCD and community leaders assisted poor children to attend school by negotiating with authorities to issue poor ID cards and convincing teachers and School Directors of those children to decrease informal school fees. At the end of the year, those children continued to attend school and most of them paid less informal school fees.

Indicator7: The saving groups in the target communities perform according to transparency and accountability.

64% of community leaders with self-help groups in 17 communities gained knowledge with regards to budget management. They used different tools for managing their budgets including bank statements, cash counting, income and expenditure, records, balance sheets, written records of cash on hand, and written records of individual members' savings. They produce financial reports to submit to UPWD and present them to their members every month. Through this work, the community members increased their trust and saved more. Some members used their savings for emergencies. Self-help

groups built a spirit of unity, maintained regular contact, shared ideas on budget management, and had better plans for spending savings.

Indicator 8: Reduce the level of malnutrition among children under 2 and under 5

After supporting training on postnatal care practice (new born care and nutrition) to 22 healers from 12 communities we found that 70% of healers had a good understanding of these topics and they were able to prepare materials to raise the awareness of their members.



23 healers in 12 communities conducted meetings to raise awareness of postnatal (new born care) o their members. 164 women (16 pregnant women and 146 mothers of babies under 2, attended the meetings. 80% of them remembered what they learned in the meeting on nutrition and demonstrated interest in the new topic. Beside this women those women had practiced on additional nutrition to their kids, and they said that this activity is more easy then making Bobor Krub Kroeng (additional nutrition for kids) and spend least time.

Project 3: Community land and housing right

Objective 3: Local community are empowered to utilize their knowledge on land and housing right and claim their right during negotiation

Indicator 8: Sixteen of communities supported by UPWD are enabled and confident enough to ask the authorities for transparency on the classification of the land they live on, claim permanent land and housing rights and receive legal support for their claim.

Communities improved their capacity to negotiate for land rights and systematic land registration. With assistance from UPWD, the community members prepared documents for systematic land registration and worked closely with authorities and lawyers. Activities included submitting petition to relevant



institutions, participating in forums on land issues, organizing campaign against illegal land grabbing and planning. As a result communities gained more knowledge and experience on how to advocate and the relevant law and land policies. They considered government land grabbing as the priority issue and mobilized themselves to develop a solution. Another change was that everyone talked about taking support actions against eviction. By integrating land issues into commune investment plans authorities became more aware of real community needs and changed their attitude toward communities. Authorities seemed to be more open for discussion and engaged in the documentation process for land registration required by the Ministry of Land Management. The authorities even engaged in solving problem of land boundaries and other conflicts between community members.

Mrs. Sorn Sukteng, 58 year old, is a community leader of Strey Khlaing Saing community. She said that "I am happy as in every meeting the community members and I have a chance to raise issues in the community. Then, we work together to solve the problems. We get to know each other quite well and gradually strengthen our unity. For me, I feel brave from time to time to facilitate the meetings. Though my knowledge on community management is still limited and I cannot read and write much, I can learn and apply step by step to ensure that my community is developed as other communities are.

Indicator 9: 40% of members of the 16 target communities of UPWD are enabled to understand the complex land rights exercise their land rights.

UPWD continues to strengthen community capacity on land right through workshops and coaching. 16 members of POCD became a Para Legal Team. They worked actively to raise awareness on land rights for members in 16 communities. Based on this, at least 40% of community members were aware of land classification and laws that could be applied to their land. Mrs. Thoung Yean community leader of Borey Mithapheap stressed that "I know about land classification and I am sure that Circular 03 will be used for my community as we are living along river bank". Mrs. Chea Chantha,



community member living in Borey Doeum Sral, said that Circular 03 would also be used to solve problems of her community as she was also living on public land, i.e. river bank. The Circular was useful for seeking proper compensation and site upgrading. Mrs. Hin Aun, community member of Cheko, reported that her community was private- stat land, so land law adopted in 2001 was appropriate to be used to protect her community. Mr. Um Sokhun, a member of Phnom Penh Thmey, expressed that his community was private land, so land law on 2001 would be used to protect his community. Mr. Sar Sovath, community member of Tumnub Pey, said that his community was private land, so land law on 2001 would be used to protect his community.

Objective 4: The capacity of UPWD to offer consultation services have improved

Indicator 10: A planning, monitoring and evaluation system (PME) was developed, which supports UPWD in its work.

UPWD's monitoring and evaluation system was revised. With regular support from facilitators from VBNK, the tools were revised to make them clear at both the organizational and project levels. Tools such as check lists, formal reports of monthly and quarterly meetings, questionnaires, group discussion, field observation and book recording were regularly used throughout the year. With these tools our work was more effective as the staff could use their time effectively to follow up, monitor and evaluate changes made by the projects. The monitoring systems were also shared with partner organizations coached by VBNK and CORD.

Indicator 11: in addition to training new methods of consultation such as coaching were introduced successfully.

Consultation and coaching were conducted in each community according to each project's requirements. Staff of UPWD used new tools, and coaching strategies. This helped build staff's confidence, their ability to prepare all necessary documents, and their ability to implement project activities. Additionally, they were able to report more clearly.

Relevant actors

The work of the following organizations aligns that of UPWD in some of the target areas.

They are:

World Vision (WVC) –collaborated with WVC in meetings to integrate commune/Sangkat investment plans. For this quarter, this project was not implemented because WVC was busy with its own restructuring.

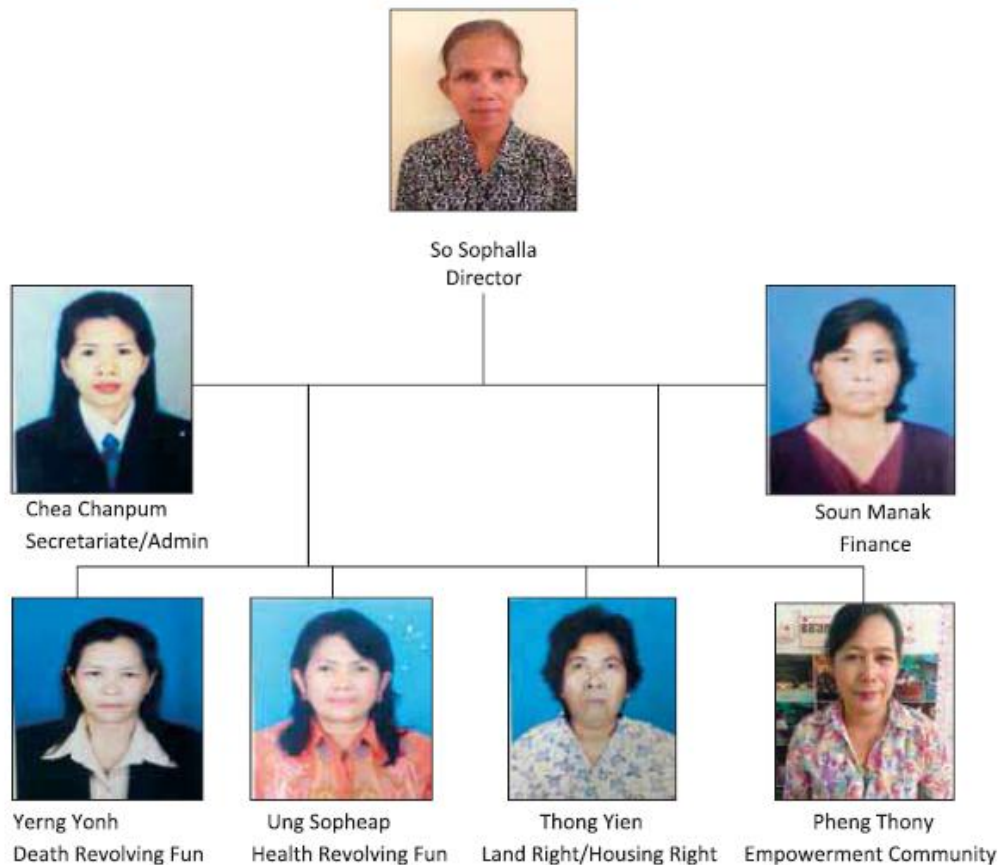
Community Empowerment Development Team (CEDT) –collaborated in impact mapping in the Tumnubpy, Tumnupbey and Phnom Penh Thmey community. This mapping exercise sought to identify impacts of government’s development projects on these areas. The completed map was presented to authorities and documented for land registration process.

Samakum Theang Thnout (STT) – collaborated with the STT working group in drawing community maps (Strey Rungroeung and Kdey Takoy).

JASS organization – UPWD engaged with this network in order to enhance the involvement of younger women. UPWD staff plays role as facilitator for monthly meetings, attended training course on power analysis and advocacy for social justice.

NGO forum – UPWD is a still core committee member and continues to work and consult with other member organizations, in three areas - housing rights, NGO law and advocacy activities.

POCD structure



People Organization Community Development (POCD)

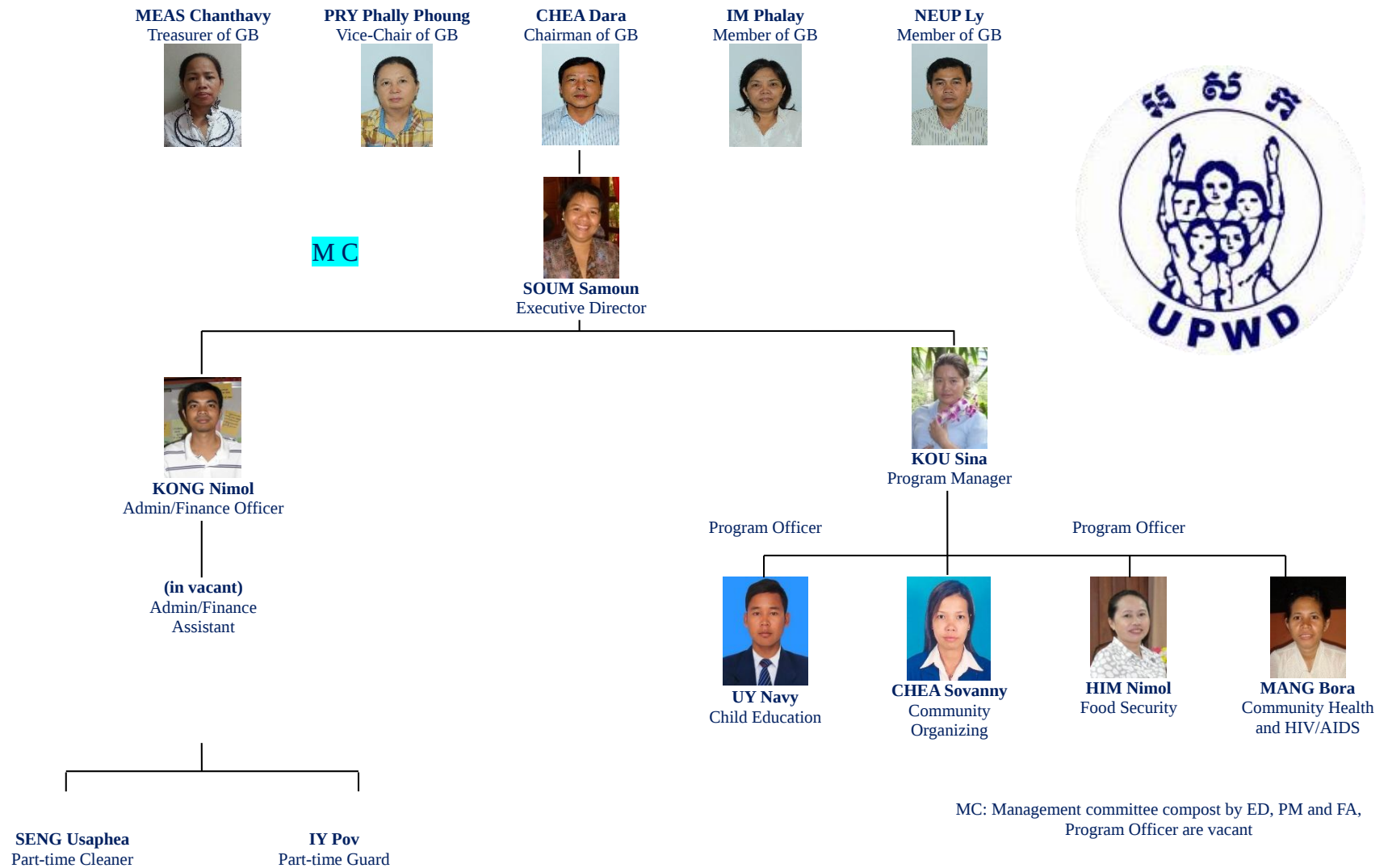
Activity1: Community's enhancement, working on advocacy as education for poor children, land right, facilitate community meeting, provides training on Gender, Health and Domestic violence. We work with other Organizations to organize new community and train them on women and self-help group, etc.

Activity2: Health revolving fund: found around 10,000 USD has been supported to poor members for health emergency, which allows them to get service on time.

Activity 3: Funeral fund: members raise their money together to help family whose members pass away. POCD does the fund raising work to support them.

Business: POCD have their own business, selling rice, the income from the business is shared to POCD members and UOPD's capital.

STRUCTURE OF Urban Poor Women Development ORGANIZATION



December 2015

URBAN POOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT (UPWD)

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 USD	2014 USD
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	4	9,052	22,022
		9,052	22,022
TOTAL ASSETS		9,052	22,022
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	5	2,423	-
Salary tax payable		183	-
Withholding tax		10	-
		2,616	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,616	-
NET ASSETS		6,436	22,022
FUND BALANCE			
Fund balance, beginning		22,022	36,322
Funds return to the donor		(859)	(5,577)
Surplus (deficit) for the year		(14,727)	(8,723)
		6,436	22,022

URBAN POOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT (UPWD)

Statement of income and expenses

For the year ended 31 December 2015

	NOTES	GFW. #1347662R	GIZ LSA83177899	GIZ LSA83208494	MISEREOR	PIN	TAF	UPWD	TOTAL 2015 USD	TOTAL 2014 USD
INCOME										
Grants received		-	24,420	12,000	58,203	8,000	7,798	-	110,421	126,244
UPWD Service income		-	-	-	-	-	-	815	815	1,555
Bank Interest Income		1	1	1	43	2	-	46	94	195
		1	24,421	12,001	58,246	8,002	7,798	861	111,330	127,994
EXPENSES										
Non-recurrent expenditure	6	-	-	-	-	359	-	-	359	3,732
Staff costs	7	2,522	10,094	6,561	27,850	1,240	792	1,540	50,599	50,369
Recurrent programmed expenditure										
Empower community women leader	8	1,169	2,527	1,143	5,835	-	-	-	10,674	16,878
Security land tenure	9	-	10,770	5,820	6,866	-	-	-	23,456	23,021
Improving community rights to food	10	-	-	-	3,341	-	-	-	3,341	6,648
Promoting child and women rights	11	1,417	-	-	2,622	-	-	-	4,039	10,872
Asian Foundation Project	12	-	-	-	-	-	8,242	-	8,242	3,175
People in need project	13	-	-	-	-	3,376	-	-	3,376	5,028
Other recurrent expenditure	14	518	1,263	921	8,540	545	574	101	12,462	16,994
Reserve fund		-	-	-	4,140	-	-	-	4,140	-
Strategic Plan Evaluation		-	-	-	5,369	-	-	-	5,369	-
		5,626	24,654	14,445	64,563	5,520	9,608	1,641	126,057	136,717
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		(5,625)	(233)	(2,444)	(6,317)	2,482	(1,810)	(780)	(14,727)	(8,723)
FUND RETURN TO DONOR		-	(268)	-	-	(591)	-	-	(859)	(5,577)
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING		5,891	501	-	6,493	591	1,810	6,736	22,022	36,322
FUND BALANCE, END		266	-	(2,444)	176	2,482	-	5,956	6,436	22,022