



Annual Report 2022

Urban Poor Women Development (UPWD)

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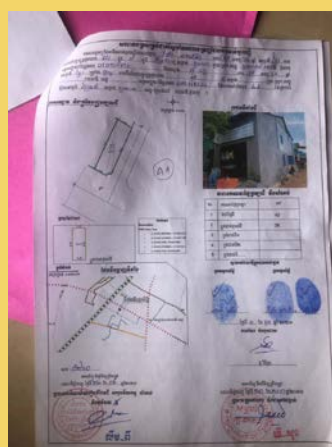
Phnom Penh

Cambodia



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**Communities Securing
Land Rights**

ABOUT UPWD

Urban Poor Women Development (UPWD) was born out of the desire to change the destiny/ quality of life of women living in urban/slum communities in Cambodia. It was known as a women-led organization that has a rich knowledge of urban/slum communities and in-depth experience in community formation and development. It has built a good partnership with local administration, especially the Sangkat councils in Phnom Penh, and has mobilized and combined the local knowledge/human resources to creatively respond to the needs for support from the urban/slum communities. Since it was established in 1997, UPWD has been playing a unique role in empowering women, living in urban/slum communities, to take charge of their destiny and development initiatives/activities within their communities.

Vision

UPWD wants to see the members of communities (especially the women, children, youth, and vulnerable people) in urban/slum areas live with dignity and favorable livelihoods within Cambodian society.

Mission

UPWD exists to facilitate the processes to organize communities, strengthen the capacity of the POCD and local authorities, and support the communities' initiatives to promote land rights and livelihoods of community members in urban/slum areas.

UPWD's goal is for communities to have the capacity to mobilize resources and participation from relevant stakeholders to respond to issues and needs of women, children, youth, and vulnerable people in urban/slum areas.

Values

UPWD believes in:

- ☒ Gender equality
- ☒ Cooperation and partnership
- ☒ Teamwork
- ☒ Transparency and accountability
- ☒ Continuous learning

This annual report was prepared by Ms. Kusina, Program Manager of UPWD, formatted and revised by Ms. Aimee Lawrence, Volunteer for UPWD, and approved by Ms. Sum Samon, Executive Director of UPWD.

STATISTICS ON COMMUNITIES WHICH DIRECTLY BENEFITTED FROM UPWD PROJECTS

No	Community Name	Community Leader	Contact Number	Year Organized	House	Family	Village	Commune	District
1	Vealsbov	Mrs. Soam Mao	012 36 43 85	2010	57	73	Prek Thom 1	Kbal Koh	Chbar Ampov
2	Kdeytakoy	Mrs. Hieng Sinon	016 81 10 55	2013	59	81	Kdey takoy	Veal Sbo v	
3	Kaksekor	Mrs. Koy Sokuntheary	092 73 02 67	2005	69	66	Chres	Kork Kleang	Sen Sok
4	Kavpi	Mrs. Sin Sinuon	017 32 45 46	2013	150	180	Tropang svay		
5	Streyrongr eong	Mrs. Mey Sopheap	078 60 45 56	2013	28	49	Spean Kpos	Kilo mete 6	Russey Keo
6	Boreymitta pheap	Mrs. Thorng Yean	092 83 78 87	2008	116	112	Mittaphe ap	Rus sey Keo	
7	Boreysant epheap	Mr. Soun Sambol	089 88 78 44	2010	105	102			
8	Boreydoe msral	Mrs. Chea Savoeun	077 75 42 51	2011	59	88			
9	Streyklean gsang	Mrs. Sorn Sekteng	015 271 312	2009	60	60	Kleangs ang		
10	Ruom Mit	Mrs. Touch Neary	017 51 81 65	2012	85	83	Mittaphe ap		
11	Phum 5	Mr. Sam Sophat	017 82 49 50	2016	25	32	5	Stoe ung Mea nche y 2	Mean Chey
12	Phum 17	Mrs. Mao Sophon	017 88 77 53	2016	30	62	17	Boe ung Sala ng	Toul Kok
13	Chrang Chamres Group 2	Mr. Thy Vanny	010 28 61 86	2016	96	123	Kor	Chra ng Cha mres 2	Russey Keo
14	Chrang Chamres Group 4	Mr. An Sophea	016 27 24 37	2016	94	127			
15	Chrang Chamres Group 5	Mrs. Marn Mary	086 44 29 27	2016	77	114			
16	Chrang Chamres Group 6	Mrs. Ros Fiyas	096 39 18 323	2016	74	130			

17	Chrang Chamres Group 7	Mr Mern SoFiyan	098 75 33 43	2016	62	103			
18	Chrang Chamres Group 8	Mrs. Nos Masitros	087 72 56 56	2016	50	76			
19	Prek Takong 1 (Group1 & 2)	Mrs. Net Phan	069 713 257	2017	135	150	Prek Takong 1	Cha k Angr e Ler	Mean Chey
20	Prek Takong 1 Group 3	Mr. Nein SamAng	086 913 209	2017	40	40			
21	Prek Takong 1 Group 4	Mrs. Meas Vannak	011 54 69 26	2017	60	75			
22	Prek Takong 1 Group 5	Mrs. San Pov	015 85 49 59	2017	25	25			
23	Prek Takong 1 Group 6	Mrs. Hang Sophal		2017	50	50			
24	Prek Takong 1 Group 7	Mrs Sok Sokvin	096 24 73 383	2017	73	78			
25	Prek Takong 60m	Mrs. Lay Sreymet	096 81 03 568	2017	67	63	Prek Takong		
26	Prek Takong 3 Group 8	Mrs. Chan Sothavy	015 36 36 77	2017	28	28	Prek Takong 3		
27	Cherng Ek Group 3	Mrs. Pring Bona	096 96 30 757	2017	107	155	Cherng Ek	Cherng Ek	Dang Kor
28	Cherng Ek Group 4	Mrs. Cheang Em	016 785 173	2017	42	45			
29	Strey Klahan Group 3	Mrs. Ya Phanny	096 31 11 362	2020	36	59	Krol Ko	Kilo mete 6	Russey Keo
30	Prektakong Rongroeu ng	Mrs. Chem Orn	096 705 9397	2020	69	115	Prek Takong	Cha k Angr e Ler	Mean Chey
31	Plov Rotplerng	Mrs. Keo Bopha	012 63 94 45	2021	83	150	Chong Ksach, Toul Sangke	Toul Sangke1	Russey Keo
32	Toul SangkeA	Mr. Sim Vireak	077 21 32 73	2021	77	89			
33	Phum 23	Mrs. Ny Sandos	096 791 62 20	2021	63	93	23	Boe ung Kak 2	Toul Kork
34	Sma San	Mrs.Sun Somaly	096 418 1764	2021	100	120	Derm Sleng	Chb ar Ampov2	Chbar Ampov
35	Chamrern	Mrs. Korn Oun	017 25 83 57	2021	74	85			
			Total		2425	3081			

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNING BOARD



As the Chairman of the Board of Directors of UPWD, I am very happy to contribute both physical and mental strength to UPWD, enabling work to run smoothly at the management level. The board's support helped provide a clearer vision on strategies and methods of working, create a better, more organized working environment, improve project management and the financial system, and respond to the goals of the organization. I would also like to take this opportunity to share a few ideas for the year 2022 which came from particularly fruitful meetings with the management committee as well as project staff. I noticed that UPWD had implemented activities from 2021 in 2022, going beyond their annual plan to put in place activities that could not be implemented beforehand due to Covid-19. In addition, it was found that the management team was actively working to raise funds to complete projects and respond to its strategic plan. Moreover, I also observed that UPWD had improved by way of professionalism and in preparing financial documents and relevant reports to the board. There were also minor shortcomings related to organizational policy making, structural adjustment, salary adjustment, etc. which the team are working on to fill in the gaps. Regarding capacity building, I also observed that the management committee has organized the dissemination of evaluators, both the evaluation of the strategic plan and the preparation of new strategic plans. Overall, I can say that UPWD is a small but big-hearted local organization that can do a lot of local work and make a big impact on the target community and society. I hope that this organization will continue to carry out its mission to successfully achieve its organizational and community vision.



**Food
Security
and
Health**

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

On behalf of myself, the Executive Director of UPWD, I would like to thank all the target communities who have made every effort to work to improve women's rights, basic services and improve the quality of life in their communities. I would like to extend my thanks to all the POCD team, UPWD organization staff, as well as the governing board, who have dedicated their physical and mental strength to play an active role in our work. UPWD achieved the expected direction and goals. These efforts have given this small unit the potential to negotiate with stakeholders, including network authorities, to contribute to improving the situation of the target communities. In 2022, we have implemented more activities than in 2021, after the prolonged and chronic problems caused by Covid-19. Some activities that failed to be implemented in 2021 have been implemented in 2022. Although this means a very busy schedule, we have capacity to cope and maintain the quality of work better. In 2022, we have also organized other activities such as the evaluation of the UPWD strategic plan and the preparation of a new strategic plan for 2022-2027 as well. This work started in the middle of the year and ended in early 2023. The results of the evaluation of the old strategic plan have led to the preparation of the new strategic plan, which covers the next five years. In 2022 we have received continued support from our donor, MISEREOR, for 2022-2025 on a project on women's empowerment for better housing rights and livelihood of the urban poor community in Cambodia. We have also been notified of future financial support from UN-Women through the Resilience Fund for Women in Global Value Chains, funding a project for 2023-2024. In addition, we also have financial support from other supporters such as the Global Giving Fund, helping to support women and children on problems arising from Covid-19, and capacity building support from the Huairou Commission. They work to strengthen the knowledge of local women, providing particular support to the POCD team in carrying out activities at the local level, as well as facilitating activities amongst the Huairou Commission regional network. This year, we also organized an audit with an independent company Donasco & Co. Ltd, to audit all UPWD projects. The audit report was submitted to the governing board and all relevant donors.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES

In 2022, UPWD implemented five projects in 35 communities, involving 3,325 families and a total population of approximately 18,287. Projects took place in six Khans (districts): Chbar Ampov, Khan MeanChey, Khan Toul Kork, Khan Sen Sok, Khan Russey Keo and Khan Dangkor, and 11 Sangkats: Kbal Koh, Veal Sbov, Kork Khleang, Km 6, Chrang Chamres 3, Chak Angre Leu, Stung Meanchey, Choeung Ek, Dangkor, Boeung Kak and Chbar Ampov 2. Below is a summary of the results of each project.

Objective 1: Community Leaders and POCD in 30 Communities in Urban Informal Settlements Will Increase Capacity, Ownership, and Confidence to Support Communities to Solve Problems and Claim for Basic Services

In this domain, we have supported an average of five POCD members to work in the UPWD office 44 times and coordinated meetings in 30 communities 72 times. Results showed that leaders increased community mobilization processes and worked actively to empower their communities to improve basic services, women's rights, land and housing rights. In fact, through community mobilization in planning for integration into the Commune/Sangkat Investment Plan, it was revealed that out of 75 proposals, a total of 27 issues were integrated into the Commune/Sangkat Investment Plan and responded to, supporting about 65% from 11 communes. As for follow-up activities, 722 poor students in grades 4-9 in 11 schools found that 252 students received free pay for informal school fees. 160 students continue to pay 50% of their informal school fees, while 310 students continue to pay their informal school fees at the normal rate of 100%.

Objective 2: 26 Communities out of 30 Who Live in Informal Settlements Received Legal Support and Protection

Nine communities received land titles, while six communities are in the process of measuring the border. For the other 11 communities, it is unlikely that they will be able to obtain a title deed because they live on public state land. Besides facilitating community ownership of title deeds, we also supported the capacity of building activities and provided refresher courses on land and housing rights to members of eight para-legal teams. After receiving training, all eight of them organized dissemination of land and housing rights information to the 30 communities. The results show that members are aware of the land law, the circular, the social land concession, the law of deprivation and the land classification. In addition, they are confident and know how to advocate non-violently for

land rights. In fact, the Borey Santepheap community of 128 families has negotiated to demand the price of their land from a private company at a reasonable price (after years of intimidation and unofficial threats). By the end of 2022, 95% of the members had accepted the compensation and left to live in a new area of their choice.

Objective 3: Additional 70 families in 14 Communities Increase Income Generation Activities, Totaling 170 Families (Food Security)

Follow-up on the living income for 170 members found that in 14 communities, from the living income database base figures, 66 people earned between 100\$-250\$, 76 people between 250\$-500\$, 23 people between 500\$-750\$, and 5 people earned between 750\$-1000\$, while after follow-up, 98 people earned between 100\$-250\$, 55 people between 250\$-500\$, 15 people between 500\$-750\$, and two people earned between 750\$-1000\$. In summary, there was an increase in members earning less compared to the beginning of the project due to Covid-19.

Objective 4: Poor Women Living in 22 Communities Increase Knowledge and Practices on Health Care and Access to Health Basic Services and Sanitation

- **Health and Sanitation**

74% of people we asked already knew about nutrients provided to children under five years old, compared with 14% who responded with “no”. 79% were regularly providing nutrients to children under five, while another 6% were not, as they had “No more children under five years old”. 17% have been busy working on their daily business, have a lack of budget, and do not have enough time. A number of nutritious foods have been provided to children - vegetables 67%, cooked rice 67%, dessert 65%, and porridge 65%, accordingly. Besides this, 70% of women have been washing hands with soap and water before feeding children.

Concerning how often children were provided nutrition, this showed that 61% provided nutrients to children three times a day, followed by 4% providing nutrients twice a day, and 3% provided them four times. Additional nutritious snacks have been provided to children too; 25% provided the snacks twice a day, while another 24% provided them three times a day, and 10% once a day.

Looking into knowledge of the symptoms of malnutrition, this showed that 66% of members have knowledge about symptoms of malnutrition in children, while 34% did not know. The majority of members have practiced washing hands and know the symptoms of malnutrition in children. Regarding children who fell ill, we observed that 82% intended to go to the pharmacy, 64% said the health care center, while 61% use hospital services, 32% use private clinics, and a small number (9%) still use herbal medicine for their treatment.

Members still prefer to use a pharmacy rather than seeking a health care center for their treatment.

- **Waste Management**

As for waste management, this showed that 84% of members have applied separation of waste packaging compared with 4% who have not. 56% have segregated scrap bottles/cans, 34% have segregated wet and dry waste, while 53% put it in one bag. So far, people in the communities have an adequate waste collection service as 82.2% said “adequate” vs 5% answering “inadequate”. Members have applied waste packaging separation, but a smaller percentage have segregated wet and dry waste. Besides this, 44% of members sweep their house three times a day, 27% sweep twice a day, and 10% sweep four times a day. The 4% of community members where they do not have adequate waste collection services have negotiated with the authorities. This same proportion has to bury/burn waste, while 2% said they have meetings to find solutions as a community. They know how to solve the problem by seeking partnership support.

Objective 5: Integrated Covid-19 Response for Poor Urban Settings in Phnom Penh

For this project, we have supported activities responding to the needs of 35 women in the community, looking at problems related to domestic violence, Covid-19, mental health, food safety, organizing regional and national forums on women's rights, gender mainstreaming and child protection through social media. Through this support, community members have become more aware of domestic violence, child abuse, child exploitation and how to access services. In addition, 80 trained trainers have been active in coordinating consultations with members regarding violence and the exploitation of children. A total of 17,000 members (76% women) benefited from this project.

Objective 6: Organizational Development

Five UPWD staff attended coaching on monitoring and fundraising, DO NO HARM campaign took place, the governing board met 12 times, the finance team attended the submission of finances to the government. The team attended sessions on transparency, accountability, and auditing for non-profit organizations, and we undertook capacity development on internal control and compliance. All staff attended English classes (speaking, listening, and writing skills).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES - ACTIVITY DETAILS

Objective 1: Community Leaders and POCD in 30 communities in Urban Informal Settlements Will Increase Capacity, Ownership, and Confidence to Support the Community to Solve Problems and Claim for Basic Services

1.1. Support Community Meetings: The community held a total of 94 meetings with a total of 3301 participants (78% women). Meetings discussed the promotion of protection against Covid-19 through reports on planning next activities and sharing updates with community members.

1.2. Support People Organization Community Development (UPWD): An average of five POCD members came to work at UPWD once or twice a week according to the plan, totalling 133 times. In addition, POCD members also went on field visits a total of 105 times, to monitor activities and facilitate meetings, helping the community to prepare plans to be integrated into the Commune Investment Plan. They also facilitated semesterly meetings with communities twice.

1.3. Support POCD and Community to Participate in the Implementation of the Commune Investment Plan: Meetings on investment plans took place in 11 sangkats/communes, with a total of 120 participants (70% women). During the meeting, the 30 communities prepared 75 proposals, covering 27 issues (education, drugs, poor security, land, housing, infrastructure, dark roads, light poles, sewers, health services, health ID cards and marriage certificates, domestic violence, etc.). These issues are integrated into the Commune Investment Plan for 2022 and 2023. As a result, most communities receive support from the commune for infrastructure and basic services, while land rights and human rights issues are not yet part of decision-making.

1.4. Semesterly Meetings with Community Leaders: The semesterly meeting was organized according to the plan, with the participation of 89 community leaders. Those responsible were divided into small groups of 10 to 12 members, according to government policy during Covid-19. Overall, the meeting lasted nine days. The process of the meeting discussed the results that the community had implemented in the past, shared issues and methods to be able to work during Covid-19, and presented the UPWD budget and policies related to expenditure, as well as plans for continued implementation in the community.

1.5. International Women's Day Forum: We hosted several forums, once each, under the theme "Equity Gender Today for Sustainability in the Future." Participants were district local authorities, teachers, representatives from health centers and representatives from the Department of Women's Affairs. In total, 165 people (138 female) were invited to attend. The forum provided an opportunity for women to gain knowledge through education. They watched a short video presentation on women's issues related to domestic violence, abuse, how to respond and seek solutions from relevant authorities in the community.

1.6. Children's Day Forum: A forum on Children's Rights Day was organized on June 15, 2022, at Tunoe Basac restaurant, with participants from target communities, local authorities, commune representatives, teachers and children. A total of 256 people (149 female) participated. The forum involved presenting case studies of children to raise their concerns and incite a response to solve the problem of violence against children, extracurricular payments of informal school fees etc. This event involved teachers, as well as local authorities, in addressing poor students, committing to rehabilitating deficiencies, and enabling poor students to access a full education.

1.7. Support the Community in Environmental Campaigns: The campaign was organized in 30 target communities (once per community). In total, 1928 people participated (69% women and children). The campaign provided members with the opportunity to participate in a community clean-up, educated them on waste management, environmental management laws, and raised waste service issues to participating local authorities to improve this.

1.8. Follow-up on Education of Children in the Community: Student monitoring activities were conducted twice per community, through which we found that 722 poor children in the 10 communities, studying grades 4 to 9 in 11 schools, continued learning. 252 children received education free of charge, 160 students paid 50% of the informal school fees, while 310 students continued to pay the full informal school fee.

Objective 2: 26 Communities out of 30, who live in Informal Settlements, Received Legal Support and Protection

2.1. Providing Support in the Production of Community Maps and Profiles: Two communities (Strey Klahan and the Prek Ta Kong community) prepared a community profiling book and submitted it to district authorities for final recognition. This community profiling is important in preparing attachments for the advocacy process of systematic land registration for the community.

2.2. Advocacy Process on Land and Housing Rights (Land Registration Process, Habitat Day, Human Rights Day...)

Nine communities (Veal Sbov, Prek Ta Kong, Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7) received land titles. Six more communities (Chrang Chamres, Groups 5, 6, 7, 8, and Kao Pi) living along the river in Sangkat Chrang Chamres near state railways, have not been able to register systematically due to the status of the land as state public land. 11 other target communities have been preparing documents for systematic land registration.

2.3. Linking Communities with Networks and NGOs Working on Land and Housing Rights:

We facilitated community meetings with the land network through Zoom to problem solve around land and housing issues of the people in basic conditions, to act as soon as possible and with the utmost respect to protect the fundamental location rights of the poor. These include the right to decent living and dignity, respecting the right to life, freedom of expression and the right to rally to end forced evictions and stop the use of the judicial system to repress people, especially land activists and housing location during Covid-19 outbreaks.

Besides this, we also supported land activists who are members of the POCD and affected community members impacted by criminal charges from Chev Real Estate representatives. They were called for questioning on charges of violence against property occupants. This case seems to have gone quiet after the explanation from the POCD members and with legal counsel to help them.

2.4. Conducting Exchange Visits Between New Communities and Experienced Communities, to Learn about Advocacy Activities Regarding Land Registration: A study tour on "How Land Advocacy Works" was organized by representatives from 23 community leaders (18 women), to learn about the community advocacy in Sihanoukville Province. This study brought knowledge and strategic approaches to community advocacy and mobilization, building trust, transparency and ideas to successfully claim land rights.

2.5. Coaching Activities on Land Rights and Housing: Coaching on land rights was delivered to eight para-legal teams. The session included land law, sub-decrees, social land concession and Circular 03 on construction resolution, temporary ground in emergencies, and illegally occupied states in the capital, cities, and towns where problems related to land rights arose.

2.6. Conducting Trainings for Focal Persons from 16 Communities on Land Law: We supported eight para-legal teams to disseminate information to 30 target communities on land law, revocation of sub-decree on social land concessions and Circular 03 on settlement of temporary constructions on illegally occupied state land in the capital, cities, and towns. 910 members (76% women) attended.

Objective 3: Additional 70 families in 14 Communities Increase Income Generation Activities (Totaling 170 families)

3.1. Conduct Coaching & Training on Skills for Small Business Groups: We conducted one training session on business management for eight POCD members. Through this, it gave members more clarity and confidence in monitoring women who are doing business and in continuing to train.

3.2. Support 12 Key People to Conduct Awareness for 14 Communities (170 members): We disseminated micromanagement, family planning and business start-up information in 14 communities, totaling 176 members. Through this, we found that a small number (142 women) practiced lessons related to business management, business planning and family savings. Separately, 28 members moved.

3.3. One Exchange Visit on Small Business Management (30 members): Exchange activities on business management were organized for 17th, 18th, and 19th June 2022, with 19 members from the target community learning from the business management and advertising of products from women in Koh Kong province (an eco-tourism area). Seeing knowledge applied in this way gave the women a chance to understand more about how to manage an innovative budget, new occupation experience in managing local natural resources suited to tourism, and how to share the results to benefit women in the community.

3.4. Coaching & Follow-Up on Business Plan (Half-Day per Group/Communities): Members from 27 communities received coaching sessions. Coaching was divided into 24 groups in total, totaling 284 members (108 old members). Through this, we found that 216 members did not follow the plan. Members do not have enough time to record income and expenses all the time, some cannot write, and some are not used to doing it. Especially during Covid-19, most women did not pursue their careers.

3.5. Support Members to Receive Training on Job Skills (Cooking, Nails, Make-Up, Motorbike Repair): 16 members have continued to receive vocational training support. As a result, eight members who studied at the salon shop have an average allowance of \$40-\$60 per month. One member who learned to bake cakes earns an average of \$180 per month. Members who learnt to sew have been starting to use their skill and earn an average income of \$300-\$400. Two members are learning to be chefs; one has become a high-paid chef, earning around \$600 in one month (he has also got married, so can earn more). He also receives contract offers from cooks regularly, to prepare food for funerals ceremonies. Another member, working as a cooking assistant, earns \$250-\$400 per month.

Objective 4: Poor Women Living in 22 Communities Increase Knowledge and Practice on Health Care and Access to Health Basic Services and Sanitation

4.1. Organized Community Health Session on Nutrition, Newborn Care and Hygiene: We organized awareness on "Reproductive Health, Newborn Care, Nutrition, Hygiene" to 44 healers from 22 communities, a total of 198 times (three times per community).

4.2. Coaching, Refresher for 12 New Communities on Nutrition, Newborn Care and Hygiene Education: We organized refresher training courses nine times for 24 new healers from 12 new communities. Three lessons (Newborn Care, Nutrition and Hygiene) were covered in the training course. Afterwards, they conducted awareness sessions in their communities for a total of 300 members (264 women). Each member attended three times.

4.3. Coaching Health Session for One Day, Combining Three Topics - Newborn, Nutrition & Hygiene, to Eight Strong Communities: Additional training for 20 healers (focal point members) in 10 communities was conducted, covering each session once (newborn care, nutrition, and hygiene). After the training, 20 healers prepared the session to pass it on, raising awareness to members in 10 communities. In total, this was done nine times, with 230 (210 women) in attendance.

4.4. Facilitate Public Forum on Health: We organized a public forum on July 28, 2022, at Tonle Bassac 2, with participants from the community, local authorities, and health center representatives, totaling 85 people (62 women). This forum consisted of a presentation about lessons learnt on health, challenges and obstacles of accessing services. In the forum, representatives from communities made demands to stake holders to improve health services for the poor. Local authorities and representatives from each health center pledged to improve health services, whilst consulting poor communities on their recommendations.

4.5. Reflections on the Implementation of Health Activities: We conducted reflections on health issues once on August 23, 2022, with 47 participants (38 women) from 22 target communities. The reflections show the results achieved in the past, access to health services, challenges and how to work on advocacy for health services. Through community reports, we found that 226 members received equity cards (health ID cards) and 129 other members received emergency budget from the commune to cover 100% of costs for health services (medical). 40 members received support for 50% of the budget from the health center (contribution for poor).

Objective 5: Integrated Covid-19 Response for Poor Urban Settings in Phnom Penh

- Raising Awareness on GBV and Child Protection

5.1. Produce Video Animation: A ~5-minute cartoon video animation on Covid-19 protection and the situation of poor communities has already been produced. This video was posted on UPWD's Facebook page in order to share knowledge and educate viewers on Covid-19. It also served to spread messages promoting children's rights in the community.

5.2. Facebook Campaign: Posts about activities such as International Women's Day and Children's Day, gender and child protection messages, reflections, exchange visits on health and sanitation, Covid-19 prevention, and social distancing, have been boosted on UPWD's Facebook page. Total data shows 4,060,185 people visited the page, 109,549 likes were received and there were 3,456 shares.

5.3. Preparation of Print Materials for the Campaign: Preparation was carried out to produce 180 t-shirts & 1288 posters, which promoted messages around protection of victims of domestic violence, sexual exploitation and trafficking. These materials were provided to 332 people (253 women and 120 children) during two events: the International Women's Day forum and the International Children's Day forum.

5.4. Radio Campaigns: We selected FM 102 radio station to publicize information on Gender Based Violence, how to prevent victims, child exploitation etc. Live broadcasting took place 20 times each month (each time lasted one minute) a total of 360 times. The results showed that the community became aware of the telephone number 1280, and called when they had a problem with violence and abuse in the community.

5.5. Raising Awareness of GBV and Child Protection in the Community: We disseminated information on how to use the referral system for cases of child abuse, gender-based violence and domestic violence in 34 communities with 1,602 participants (1,261 women). This campaign meant members were happy to participate and share real cases of violence in the community. Through pre-testing, it was revealed that 59% of members understood the causes of domestic violence, gender roles, child abuse and how to communicate to intervene. After the promotion, this number improved to 75%.

5.6. Conduct Meeting at Sangkat Level on International Women's Day: We held meetings in 11 communes to collect information on cases of violence against children at the commune level, to be included in the Commune Investment Plan and to prepare for the joint forum on March 8. The program provided an opportunity for individual members and districts to discuss women and children and their issues related to violence and abuse, and promoted increased intervention at the commune level.

- **Strengthen the Referral System for Gender Focal Point Working on Gender Based Violence in the Target Area**

5.7. Capacity Building on Consulting Skills for NGOs and UPWD staff: We began discussions with Garden of Hope to implement training courses for project staff. This will be with partner organizations to develop consulting skills on physical, family assistance. This activity will be organized in 2023.

5.8. Support Dissemination of Hotline Numbers through Social Media, Radio and Posters: Image preparation and educational messages related to domestic violence and child protection were post on the UPWD Facebook page a total of 1,288 times. The results showed that 650,054 people visited the page, we received 19,913 likes and 3,536 shares. We also incorporated the hotline numbers into daily radio broadcast campaigns.

5.9. Facilitate Referral Cases of Violence: Seven people affected by serious cases of violence (seven people, two female) collaborated with local authorities and were sent to the hospital to receive medical services and counselling.

- **Self-Help Group Activities, Psychological and Social Assistance on GBV**

5.10. Community Quarterly Meeting: 34 communities conducted meetings a total of 132 times. A total of 3562 members (2800 women) attended. The meeting raised topics such as protection against Covid-19, hygiene, child protection and domestic violence.

5.11. Capacity Building for SHGs: We organized sessions in small groups in 34 communities, with 10 members in each community, for a total of 329 members. They gained knowledge on financial management and career development assistance to select and support capital, and assistance for setting up a business or expand business through PIN directly.

5.12. Training for Gender Focal Point on Mental Protection of Primary Care: 72 gender focal point members (59 women) from 34 communities were trained, facilitated by SILAKA staff. The training method was organized in a participatory way, sharing knowledge about women's issues and family roles, and practical cases related to decision-making, power, role-playing and problem-solving. The gender focal points were interested in the lessons and actively participated in discussing daily issues.

5.13. Community Semesterly Meeting: Two meetings were held with 43 facilitators (32 women) from 34 communities. The meetings reflected upon project results implemented over the past six months, shortages, challenges, response to challenges and shortcomings, and planning for the next semester.

5.14. Activities Exchange Experience: 11 members were invited to an exchange visit in Kove Pi community. The process involved learning about good experiences of community management, advocacy processes to demand basic services, and problem solving and land

issues. Through this, members received new ideas on implementation successes related to land disputes, how to manage group members in the community, how to build trust and commitment to the leader. The members felt the study was beneficial and they felt ready to apply what they had learnt in their area.

5.15. Training for Families who use Violence: 35 families (couples), who often use domestic violence, were selected to participate in the course. The training process encouraged them to express their feelings one by one in relation to domestic violence, and study the causes and roots of violence. Then, there was a reflection of their feelings. Most of them expressed their true feelings, concerned domestic violence was affecting their children. They were determined to change, gradually, and differently according to each family situation. Finally, the course also included family planning to reduce violence and to intervene in cases of community violence.

5.16. Reflections on Gender and Child Protection: The reflections on GBV and activities to protect children were held once, with 62 facilitators (47 women) from 34 communities. The purpose of this reflection was to define the responsibilities of the focal point members as counselors, find shortcomings where they can be further supported, and share cases where they have intervened in their target areas. Through their roles and performances, we determined that the facilitators were active and got positive, successful results.

5.17. Encourage Counselors: 72 gender focal point members (58 women) actively played a role in facilitating home counseling programs for small group members and referring violence cases to stakeholders (local authorities). They advertised to members 307 times, and have counseled 1871 people (1,108 women).

5.18. Mental Health Training: We organized one training session on mental health for 181 focal point members (counsellors, of which 164 are women), facilitated by staff from the organization TPO. This course made them aware of methods to use in psychological education, managing emotions and linking emotions to family finances, to avoid situations escalating to mental crisis.

Objective 6: Organizational Development

Continued training of UPWD staff took place in line with reviews at monthly staff meetings and the preparation of annual reflections. Through this, staff have gained many skills and knowledge on monitoring projects, complying with financial principles, and understanding the policies of their non-compliance agencies effectively, to maintain transparency and accountability. Aside from this, staff have been involved with DO NO HARM and system monitoring, as well as being encouraged and supported by our regional network and learning about community resilience.

ABOUT THE POCD

The POCD is made up of a group of five core members, and a total of 12 people. The group was formed through community-level meetings to elect representatives from each community, holding joint workshops for elections. Once the POCD core was formed, they structured its identity and policy as well as its strategic plan. Members are now implementing the core plan in accordance with the prepared strategic plan. An election is held every three years for POCD members, so that we ensure members take turns to carry out activities at the grassroots level and to include the new generation of members in the POCD's work.



FACTORS AFFECTING PROJECTS

Implementation of activities in some target communities has been restricted by local authorities. In some communes, we have not been able to organize programs as planned because they do not allow communities to meet, discuss or organize programs. In particular, advocacy, human rights and social movements are closely monitored by local authorities. Media commentary also needs to be cautious and limited.



CONCLUSION

Overall, we have determined that UPWD fully implemented planned activities and those in accordance with new plans. This achievement is a result of a combined response from UPWD as a whole to meet the needs and circumstances of the communities during and after the Covid-19 outbreak. Activities included POCD coordination in carrying out community work, such as organizing meetings, forums, workshops, advocacy, and social media so that community members have a strong awareness at the grassroots level. Public services such as health, education, domestic violence, security, and infrastructure are being responded to by commune-level authorities through Commune Investment Plans on Covid-19 and women's rights at the grassroots level. As for the status of residential land rights, we have also done well, through outreach and training to make target communities aware and confident in claiming ownership and carrying out development work in the community. For the food security project, we also found that community members could live alongside Covid-19, being creative with limited resources. Although some families are in need and have lost their jobs, they are still able to manage their families, sending their children to get an education and ensuring good family planning. Communities have gained knowledge and improved practices related to child care, hygiene, access to health services, environment and preventing the spread of Covid-19. As part of the project entitled 'Integrated Covid-19 Response for Poor Urban Settings in Phnom Penh', we have also increased the knowledge and skills of community leaders in consulting on cases of violence, child abuse, how to find services, and interventions, as well as contributed to improve knowledge related to gender and social services. Overall, in 2022, we have implemented activities beyond the plan and achieved more than expected.



AUDIT REPORT

Statement of financial position As at 31 December 2022

		2022		2021	
			KHR		KHR
	Notes	USD	("000")	USD	("000")
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash	4	32,963	135,709	95,695	389,861
		32,963	135,709	95,695	389,861
TOTAL ASSETS		32,963	135,709	95,695	389,861
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable					
Tax payables	5	1,721	7,085	465	1,894
		1,721	7,085	465	1,894
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,721	7,085	465	1,894
FUND BALANCE					
Fund balance beginning		95,230	387,967	46,141	186,640
Surplus(deficit) for the year		(63,988)	(261,519)	49,089	199,686
Currency translation difference		-	2,176	-	1,641
		31,242	128,624	95,230	387,967
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		32,963	135,709	95,695	389,861

Statement of income, expenses and fund balance
For the year ended 31 December 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	USD	KHR ("000")	USD	KHR ("000")
INCOME					
Grants received	6	214,314	875,901	223,425	908,856
Bank interest Income		156	638	236	960
Gain on exchange rate		12	49	27	110
UPWD service income		75	307	-	-
		214,557	876,895	223,688	909,926
EXPENSES					
Staff costs	7	103,104	421,386	88,434	359,735
Non-recurrent expenditure	8	4,422	18,073	5,497	22,361
Recurrent programmed expenditure					
PIN-EU Covid-19 Respond urban	9	94,463	386,070	35,379	143,916
Security land tenure	10	18,590	75,977	13,843	56,311
Promoting child and women rights	11	15,219	62,200	5,268	21,429
Improving community rights to food	12	14,012	57,267	11,383	46,304
Empower community women leader	13	5,194	21,228	4,010	16,312
Other recurrent expenditure	14	23,541	96,212	10,785	43,872
		278,545	1,138,413	174,599	710,240
Surplus(deficit) for the year		(63,988)	(261,519)	49,089	199,686
Fund balance beginning		95,230	387,967	46,141	186,640
Currency translation difference		-	2,176	-	1,641
FUND BALANCE END		31,242	128,624	95,230	387,967

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

UPWD continues to implement a monitoring system as trained by VBNK. Simple control systems have been used in each project on a regular basis. For the evaluation, we selected external evaluators to evaluate the strategic plan and develop a new strategic plan for the next five years.

NETWORKING

UPWD is proud to be a member of the following organizations:

- CCC (Cambodia Cooperation Committee)
- NGO Forum (LAHRIN)
- CDAW
- HACC
- Huairou Commission

UPWD is supported by:



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HUAIROU COMMISSION
Women, Homes & Community

