



DO NO HARM

CHEC

**AT DIAKONIA 20 AUGUST
2019**



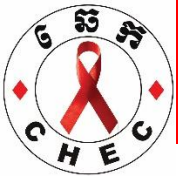
OUTLINE

- What did you learn from DNH Application Workshop?
- What did you apply? Why? How? Any difficulty in applying?
- What changes or effect (positive and negative) can you observe as a result of the DNH application?
- What do you think are the factors (internal and external) for successful implementation of DNH in your organization?
- Lessons Learned

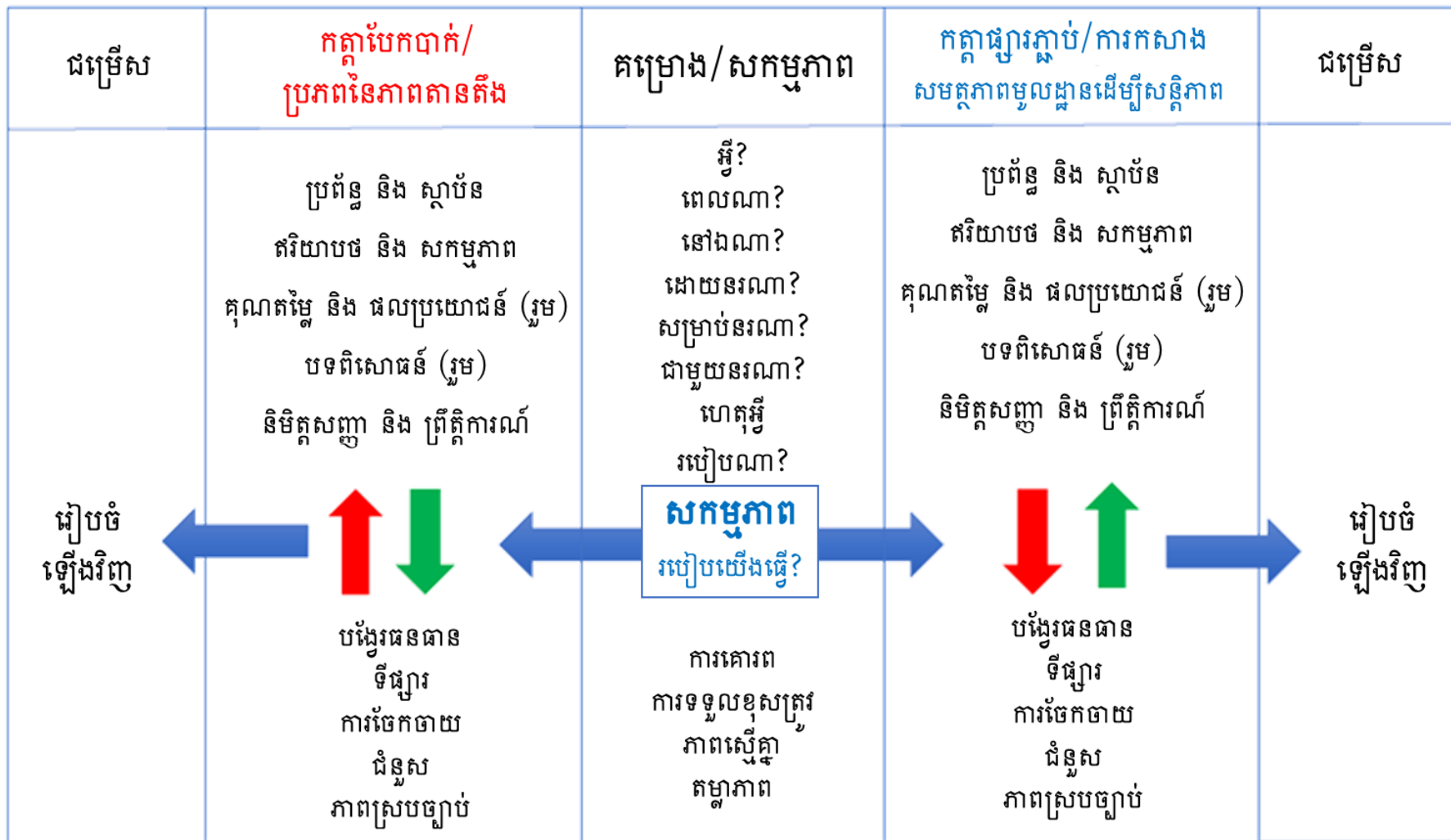


What did you learn from DNH Application Workshop?

- Since February 2015, all NGOs' partner of BfdW in Cambodia was invited to DNH introductory workshop to understand benefits of DNH on aid effectiveness and development work. CHEC is a one partner of BfdW was approached to this workshop.
- What CHEC has learnt from DNH Application Workshop:
 - Session 1: Review DNH Framework
 - Session 2: Program Cycle Management and DNH Analysis
 - Session 3: DNH Application: Impacts of Project Implementation
 - Empathy map: is a tool that splits into 4 quadrants (Says, Thinks, Does, and Feels),
 - Reflection of each program application- case sharing
 - Session 4: Build on Re-design project
 - Practice Analyze proposed options for each program



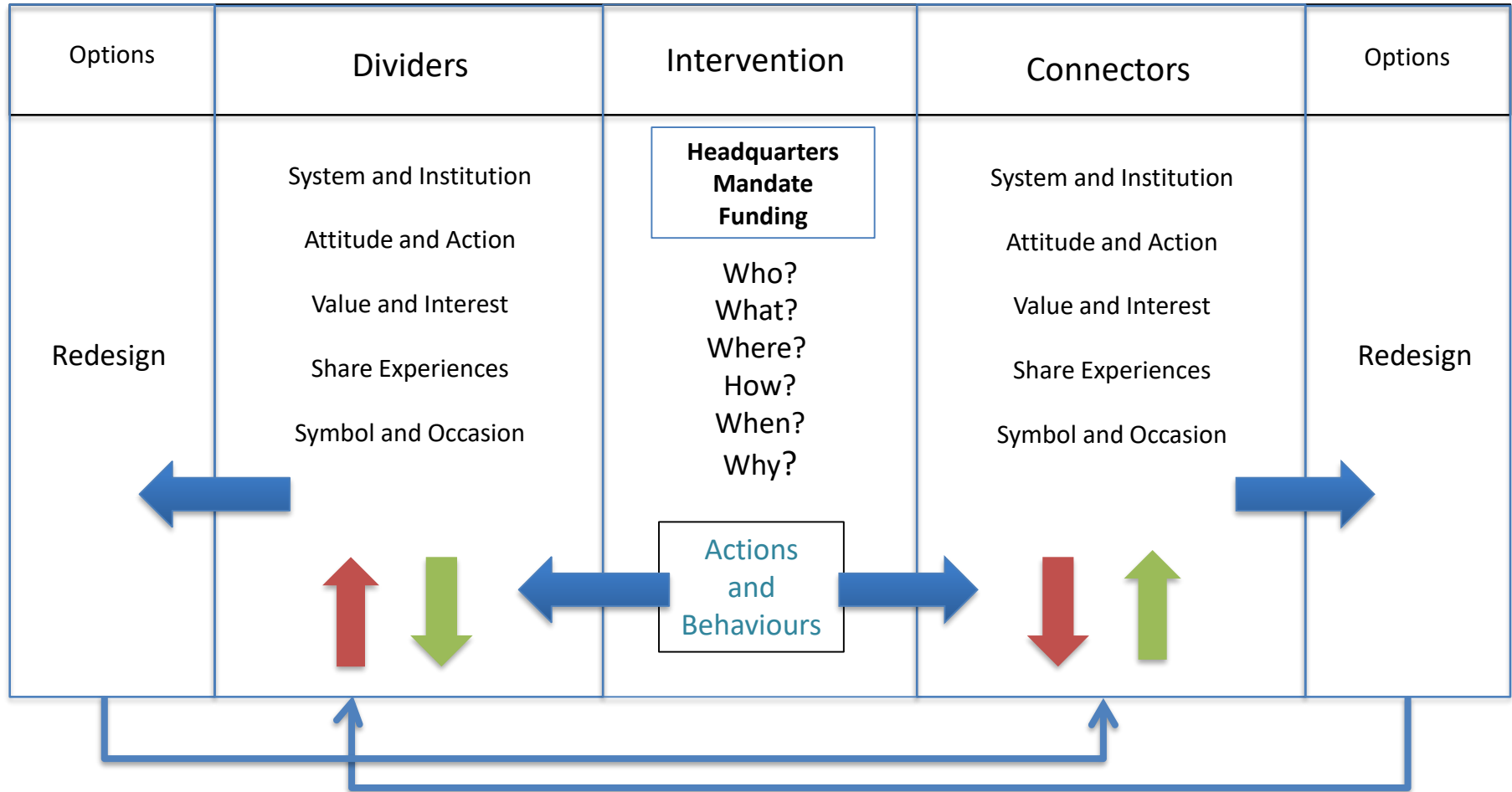
DNH Framework





Cambodian HIV/AIDS Education and Care (CHEC)

DNH Framework

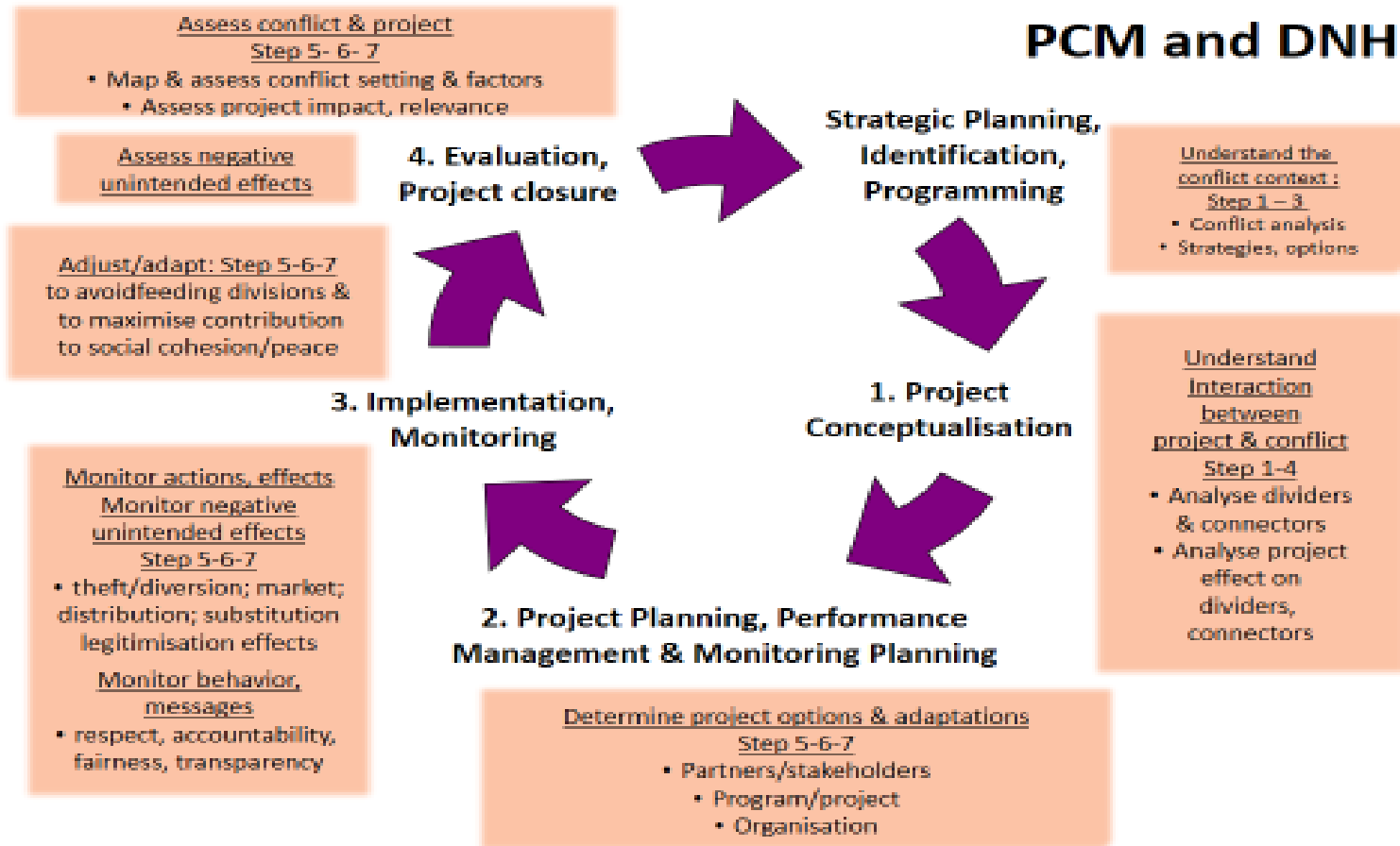


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PCM and DNH





Reflection of each program application- case sharing

GBV team: improve attitude toward keep confidential information among self-help group member

Think:

Ensure member of self-help group firmly keep confident when member share family issue after every meeting and improve nonviolence communication in the public places.

Say:

Work with group member: wife and Husband, Family Members, Father, Mother, confidential information can be misused to commit illegal activity e.g. Discrimination, which can in turn result in disempower of the member. If we disclosure of sensitive information from member can lead to a loss of member trust, confidence and loyalty. This will almost always result in a loss of productivity and solidarity and increased of culture of discrimination

Does:

Conduce People Group Meeting, Community Forum, and Participate in Community activities. Interviewing Counseling

Feeling:

Still remained challenge due to Intervention not on time when perpetrator use Violence, worry about their bad Habit

Lesson Learnts:

Spouse should using properly speech. They will build good relation with each other. Other people seem their Spouse don not use violence or no anything happen in family. Worried about helping not on time on Survivors when Violence happen.

Youth team: build culture nondiscrimination among youth group from difference back ground

Think

Promote Nondiscrimination among teens.(They are from deference parties, religious, health status (HIV / AIDS), experienced gangsters) so they can access youth center equally .

Say

Speaking to local authorities, teachers, youth facilitators and youth focal points explained them the important of youth participation, and provide opportunities to youth to participate in the parliamentary debate in youth centers. , hope that if youth living with nondiscrimination they may have space to access information in health center.

Does

Lobby with local authorities to Involve young people from different status and background in commune activities, especially to attend training on leadership and communication organized by CHEC.

invite youth to attend event in Youth Club, so that they have the opportunity to share knowledge and build relationship among them

Feeling

Happy to see number of youth attended the event in center from difference back ground and share knowledge each other equally, from the youth member increase trust.

There are some jealousy issue remained due to the venue is small limited number of participants

Worried and concerned about the political tendencies of young people ...

Lessons Learnts:

Youth from difference background have an opportunity to participate in the sharing of knowledge so that the can built close relation with each other in the community.

Local authorities have recognized young people's ability, and create more space to them to participate in social activities and community development.



Reflection of each program application- case sharing

CBC team: Minimized Substitute Effects:

Think:

Build ownership of Authority to responsible for taking care PLHIV

Say:

meeting with CC to introduce some national policy and guideline such as Safety village commune/Sangkat Policy , share with them about their role to promote health within community, tell them to allocate budget by priority in the Investment plan respond to HIV/AIDSs

Does:

Quarterly meeting of CBC network to discuss the updated status of HIVs patients and new projects and invite CC to the meeting Regular visit the commune to provide database of patients and authority to take this as issues

Feeling:

happy when the Authority started pay attention to patients, by allocate Budget to work on HIV/AIDS, support PLs...ect., however, two communes local authority has no commitment to fulfill this duties (change the focal person)

Lesson Learnts:

Through advocate and build relation with them, Local authority likely understand that their role to respond of PL. Without awareness raising on HIV and law or regulation related to HIV/AIDSs CC may not understand the issues. Now PL demonstrated trust CC and always search support from them



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What did you apply? Why? How? Any difficulty in applying?

- CHEC has applied DNH since they got DNH application workshop in the early of 2018 by adjusting and changing some activities of the project and mainstreaming DNH in project plan, implementation, monitoring plan, and also included DNH in the next 3-year strategic plan (2019-2022) for resource mobilization from donors.
- CHEC also conducted the Do No Harm Paper Analysis in July 2018 and the specific objectives includes:
 - Analyze risks and potentials for negative and unintended impact of the project implementation according to the “DO NO HARM” framework in the way to integrate gender analysis
 - Identify strategies and specific conflict sensitive management measures to mitigate potential risks and come up with recommendations for prevention in the upcoming programs



FINDINGS

- **Current context of the program area**
 - Identified Problems related to the program
 - Geographic areas
 - Identified Stakeholders
 - Identifying existing dividers and Connectors
- **Understanding CHEC projects**
- **Impact of the Projects**
 - Examination on Resource Transfer
 - Examination on Implicit Messages



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ANY DIFFICULT?

- To integrate DNH into program management is an approach which entails careful analyses, designing and monitoring of the possible positive or negative impacts. This predicts the existing tensions/conflicts in a given context which may occur while implementing the project activities.
- CHEC has mainstreaming DNH in the awareness raising to youth on non discrimination with PLHIVs
- We mainstream DNH to beneficiaries during the Leadership training
- We also mainstream DNH into the youth dialogues



Mainstreaming DNH in the awareness raising to youth group on non-discrimination with PLHIVs in Preah Sdach district, Prey Veng province, 14 March 2018



Mainstreaming DNH to CHEC beneficiary during the leadership training in Kandal Province, 27 March 2018



Mainstreaming DNH during Youth Dialogue in Kampong Chhnang province, 27 March 2018



What changes or effect (positive and negative) as a result of the DNH application?

There were some changes as below:

- Base on DNH approach, inclusive beneficiary and multi-stakeholder was used in project implementation by including men in the GBV project, non-student in the youth project, beneficiary and not beneficiary in the community. Men were targeted for awareness raising on CHEC's intervention and how CHEC support to the community. CHEC observed that the men has started understanding about advantages and disadvantages of domestic violence and recognized needs of the women. So, the husband starts to consult with wife when he decides to do something, and the habit against woman and unvalued to woman was reduced.



What changes or effect (positive and negative) as a result of the DNH application?

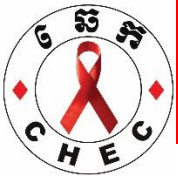
- Changing approach to work with local authority from forcing them to understand the demand of beneficiary to assist and support authority in working with beneficiary based on their needs. Help train them how to make plan and budget to integrate into the CIP/CDP for PLHIV, Youth issues and GBV victims etc..
- Behavior changes of staff in working with key persons, community, authority and other stakeholders. The staff have considered on their word and body language used with community can be a negative effect to the community and beneficiary. As the result, the number of GBV beneficiaries seek for counselling service from CBE was increased. It means that CBE got more trust from the community.



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What do you think are the factors (internal and external) for successful implementation of DNH

- CHEC is to reflect on its intervention in the community and review the effects for both positive and negative through its intervention. Furthermore, its aid interventions will contribute to the success of the community with do no harm.
- Most of the conflict or ham comes from lack of involvement, unfair distribution and disrespect that lead to mistrust. CHEC beliefs in DNH approach to address the issues of trust and partnership is one of the factor for the successful implementation of DNH.



LESSON LEARNT

- To integrate DNH framework in project plan, implementation and monitoring plan, capacity on DNH to all staff in the organization is quite important especially a common understanding of the project intervention to the community. Additionally, staff need to see the important roles of DNH in development work.
- The capacity building included introductory workshop, training of trainer, application workshop, coaching and DNH community practice forum. Moreover, the support from management and leadership of the organization is quite crucial because it is the main source of staff motivation in applying DNH. Moreover, staff is able to include initiative working approach with community that focuses on resource transfer (RT) and implicit ethical message (IEM). Furthermore, staff can play as a role model in application of DNH and transfer the DNH concept to the key persons in the community.



LESSON LEARNT (CON'T)

- Some challenge in mainstreaming and application of DNH is staff turnover. Actually, CHEC received DNH introductory workshop since 2015 and conducted first application workshop in early 2017, but many trained staff resigned from CHEC. The new staff came without DNH concept that make CHEC was difficult in applying of DNH and play as a role model with community.
- So, there is more application training in January 2018 and the other second application training on 24-25 July 2018. Then the Program staff have applied the concept of DNH and mainstreaming it into the program.



LESSON LEARNT (CON'T)

- To increase the effectiveness of DNH training of trainer (ToT), the consistency contents between ToT and Application Workshop is very important to ensure that the co-facilitator from the trained NGOs (as CHEC). They can conduct DNH application workshop to staff by itself. If not, there will be a big gap between theory and practice. CHEC cannot do it by itself or still need the support from DNHC team forever.
- Staff needs to know well what are the dividers and connectors so that they could analyze and proposed options in order to minimize the dividers and increase connectors.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Application Workshop to CHEC staff with co-facilitation by DNHC member and CHEC on 24-26 January 2018