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Cooperation Committee
for Cambodia
Comité de Coopération
Pour le Cambodge

Community Participation Dealing with Emerging Local Issues



**Community Participatory Action Research
(CPAR) Course**

December 2012

Promoting NGO Solidarity and Cooperation Since 1990



Community Participation Dealing with Emerging Local Issues

Community Participatory Action Research (CPAR) Course

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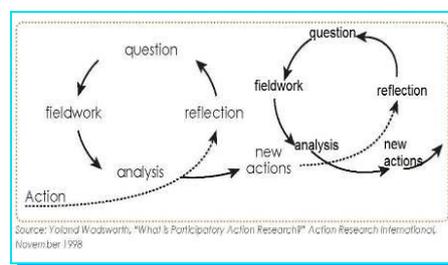
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Foreword

The Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC) has a long history of well received coordination and capacity development with its members, and other CSO partners both local and international organizations. These efforts are extremely positive and have resulted in significant contributions to Cambodia's development through support given to programming activities, organization, and working within local communities.

The **Community Participatory Action Research (CPAR)** training course provided by CCC since 2004 known as Community Course is re-designed for field workers working directly with local people. This course aims to strengthen capacity in research and analytical skills on emerging issues, and influence the thinking and practices of participants for the empowerment of local communities and in response to Cambodia's rapidly changing society. In 2012, this course started in late March, and ended in August, which divided into three steps: 1) concepts and theories along with practical learning, 2) conducting field practice by applying Participatory Action Research (PAR) to deal with community problem with mentoring and coaching support, and 3) report writing and presentation.

PAR is a cyclical process that starts with reflection based on the current situation, identification of the problem or question, doing field work, and analysis, and always engaging with community members to ensure their involvement (drawing heavily from Wadsworth, 1998). The CPAR course allows for detailed study coordinated by course participants and community stakeholders, along with technical support from CCC.



The participating organizations work on an issue relating to their programming work, and stay in their target village to collect information with participation from focal villagers. All information collected is reflected on and discussed to identify the root cause and impacts, and to try to find out the better way to deal with the issues. The findings are shared and discussed in the village meeting, and facilitated community members to come up with action plans to deal with the problem. As it is a cyclical process, the course participants reflect with community stakeholders on conclusion of the actions, discuss what further support they need and what problems may need further attention, and then come up with the next action plan (s) to deal with such development issue. Even formally course ended but participants have remained active in continuing to use their learning to pursue the issue in their local community.

This is the summary of research result from the 9 NGO participants conducting their research in 2012. It covers topics relating to the environment, domestic violence, education, sanitation, and other emerging issues in the community. These research topics were conducted in Battambang, Pursat, and Banteay Meanchey provinces.

Mobilizing Community for Waste Management and Sanitation

Research Coordinated by: Song Netra and Hiek Kuoy

Littering is a familiar problem that CORDE meets in its effort to help communities deal with concerns about waste management and sanitation. Carelessly discarded plastic bags were the issue in the Burou market area of Ou Sralau village, Ou Dambang Muoy commune in the Sangkae district of Battambang province. Through a participatory action research, villagers were able to pin down their understanding and the factors that led to this pollution but also to adopt solutions to the problem.

The study revealed that villagers understood management of household waste, but some simply discarded plastic bags in rice fields and dam. Moreover, the area around the food stalls in the village market was cluttered with bags and containers thrown away by the customers. Short in a last few years, an old man had informally organized waste collection to receive few hundred Riels from the small sellers but this had ceased.

"I really appreciate with this initiative to consider about the environment, some other problems relate to health and security in the village is also the following issue that we need to take care as well. It is hard to have people get up and coordinate with such problems. Having outside people participate is giving more value and appreciate to participate."
male community member

Village meetings were organized to share the results of the research and discussed how to get villagers and stall-keepers to adopt a plan for managing solid waste. Local authorities and concerned village residents took part in the presentation of the findings. The plan to instruct, educate and disseminate are set up together. Organizers also prepared signboards to illustrate



ideas about solid waste management. These remain as reminders for people who come into the area to think twice before dropping their litter wherever they feel like it. The plan has worked so

well that now people are going out of their way to separate and recycle their trash, cut back on the use of plastic bags, and even consider the use of natural packaging.



“Villagers do not manage the waste in proper way and effectively, though they could identify and view some affect from the pollution of waste and plastic bag in affecting to their health, and environment such as flying around with wind, and also cause stuck the plant’s root while getting into the ground. It also kills the atmosphere from burning it down. But now they do pay attention and understand.”
reflection with research participant.

Environmental Understanding

Participatory action research has led the people of Ou Sralau village get better understanding and learned to oversee from each other for better environment in the area. They pay attention to implement basic principles of waste management well packaging and separate by category of waste, reused and reduce the use of plastic bag and thinking about packaging things by natural products, and so on. This local action research and mobilization also contribute to government plans to get rid of plastic bags as environmental hazards.

Community Mobilization for Prevention of Domestic Violence in Rural Village of Northwest Province



Research Coordinated by: Sot Kanha and Soth Prathna



“This is the remote area, and rarely anyone come to support here, it is very useful to come [NGO] to the village and educate them to learn more, so they can better understand.” said by an old man in the village.

Domestic violence is a prominent issue happening in the Ta Kong commune, Malai district of Banteay Meanchey province. Village authorities are used to hearing about sometimes several cases of physical or psychological domestic violence in a single day, and other research studies have found this is common in all northwest provinces close to the Cambodia-Thai border. VESO, a local NGO working do some work in the area, applied participatory action research with the objectives to explore gender perspectives and the causes of domestic violence, experiences of happening cases and solution, and find out the better way to work together to deal with the problem.

Causes of Domestic Violence

The majority of domestic violence was associated with alcohol consumption as a leisure activity, with other stated reasons including gambling, lack of mutual respect, misunderstanding from each other without clarification, and ignoring domestic duties. The researchers also discussed about education, family size and age, living standard in which these were somehow associated with the cause of violence, thought, the villagers have poor access to education, and low standard of living.



The study also explored their experiences on both physical and psychological violence that associate with economic reason such a as beating the wife, cursing and insulting, and threatening. Men found to be more abused to their wife. They also experienced in destroying their household materials, and other properties, and killed time to resume back to work as usual after serious violence happened. Though villagers have reflected some other affect from violence such as poor child education, degrade their value in the village, annoy their neighbors, and other

health troubles. This seems falling as a common problem within their life as be not recognized it as a problem.

Through participation in the research process, the villagers have paid attention to this domestic issues, and recognize that the violence issues in their community areas have prominently happened comparing to others. Such as case, and their own interesting experiences are brought up, along with revealing all the impacts have provoked the local villagers to the issue. Base on their own experiences and understanding, they have proposed some solutions to contribute to deal with the problems. All the proposed action had been discussed at the village meeting and agreed. The key stakeholders such as village authorities, Archa, and key people in the village



have taken domestic violence as an agenda to integrate and educate in any meeting in the village, and ask for resource persons to educate and share educated materials to pay villagers' attention, as well as improve their understanding.

"Since we had brought the issue to discuss and educate them; they have changed. It rarely happened and approached to me to solve." said by village chief in Paoy Angkor.

As a result, they have reflected with their own problems and learn from each other about solution to minimize the cause of violence, dealing with tension, and see the value living in the family in harmonization. They get some further understanding from the brochure and group meeting to educate about domestic violence and gender. They learn to respect and value each other in the family.

A course participant from Banteay Meanchey appreciates the course and the results from their participation that *"My first time to join such incredible training that use student-based approach, I learned a lot from all the contents of the training and very useful to me as individual and for my organization and learn from the real implementation with villagers, and happy to work together in supporting them dealing with village's problem...this process spends less money but gains a lot of good impacts."*

Promoting Mobilization of the Community People in Protection of Irrigation



Research Coordinated by: Keo Phal and KI Bunseng

RFCD selected Kampong Lor village, Kampong Pou commune, Krakor district of Pursat province for applying the Participatory Action Research. Kampong Lor village benefited from the canal such as fishes, field crab, snail, shrimp as well as water for domestic consumption, animals, vegetables and rice for dry season.

Cause of damaged canal

Presently, there is a canal and some culverts have been damaged by the flood and animal stepped on. The canal has broken 3 places with the length of 60 meters, while one place of culvert also damaged. Notably, it seems that, there is no one pays good attention to the issues since they recognize those resources are the public goods while some other think that they should not be involved in the maintenance and management of those irrigation system because their rice fields are not close to the canal. Moreover, the local authority neither takes the problems seriously into account nor has the budget allocated for the repairing of this irrigation. These causes the problem become deteriorated and farmers could not grow their dry season rice.



The behavioural change of villagers

The research had shown that reparation of the irrigation system is the neediest activity of the community since water stays as a very important resource for community households in terms of consumption, irrigation and others. After the research with 49 households, the community people mobilized other villagers to organize a village meeting, help each other and maintain the irrigation system. RFCD mobilized community people for the village meeting, planning and unity to maintain the existing achievements in the village and collaborate to repair the damaged irrigation system. RFCD staff involved in the activity by adding the soil over the drainage and filled in the major damaged canal about 30 meters long. With recognition from the local

authority, the old existing farmer water user community who poor function was re-formed with more function.

One community member, Mr. Phat, said that *“I am really happy when my family has changed, this is because of having the support from the organization of Rural Friend Community Development (RFCD)”*.



In the past, his family earned only enough for daily eating, since his fields yielded crops for just 4 to 5 months in a year because of the small plot size, lack of water, poor agricultural technique, poor quality seeds and poor farming materials.

“I have enough water for planting pumpkin, cucumber, watermelon, cabbage and raising poultry. I’m not only having enough food for domestic consumption, I also earn money from the vegetable around my house from 3,000 riel to 4,000 Riels/day.” said by a villager, Mr. Phat.

Villagers are now planning, discussing, making decision and implementing activity by themselves because the irrigation system is very important for the community people in the village of Kampong Lor, especially to irrigate their rice and vegetable crops. In addition, local authority and community people take more care of the reparation and maintenance of the irrigation system because it can help improving their living standard, and maximize their agricultural productivity.

Resource Governance, Waste Management and Sanitation in Kamping Poy Reservoir, Battambang



Research Coordinated by: Chea Choeun and Khin Sokhunratana

Kamping Poy reservoir is known as a popular resort center for local Cambodia. People living around the area, especially the two villages: Anglong Svay and Ta Ngaen get a lot of benefit from this natural reservoir such as fish, water, farming land, and related activities to tourism. There has been some conflict over the desire to develop versus conserve the area as recreational place, but neither of these is possible without cooperation and coordination from relevant stakeholders. Although



government authorities have been working in the area, villagers have not participated in maintaining the area and pollution has overtaken the natural resources, and sanitation is poor. AMARA, a local NGO ran a governance project in past years with villagers to support on the prevention of natural resources, especially fisheries, was phased out there, and seen a problems in governance and sanitation, and interest to coordinate from relevant people to explore solutions.



"Villagers use water from the reservoir. The water is polluted, and used to cause diarrhea. The plastic bag around the market is not well controlled, they [people around the market] should clean it as it is near the tourist place." group reflection by a participant in Anglong Svay.

Participatory action research in these two villages showed several issues requiring further action. The water had been polluted with lotus plantation using pesticides, farmers use chemical substance for their rice and vegetable plantation. Some people throw their waste into the lake. Plastic bags are also a major concern both discarded from everyday use and from their use in vegetable plantations. Moreover, Ta Ngaen village is closer associated with the tourist services and lacks of coordination between those institutions and local people. Very little area of waste is organized or placed in bins within the unclear one designated location for the dump site.

Environmental Improvement

In group reflection and village meeting with over hundred of community people in the two villages, all these issues have been discussed to identify and prioritize for actions. The village participants agreed to keep the area in the reservoir clean, and after the discussion the two villages come up with similar action plans. The villagers need to clean up their residences, and then participate for a day for clean a public area as suggested by key local people in discussion between the two villages.



“Villagers used to suspect with management and committee in the area. Now they have discussed to improve the situation, and worked together for plastic bag issue and sanitation....the order from high authority need the area clean too.” reflection with participant in Ta Ngaen village.

As a result, the villagers take more attention, and participate to manage the waste control, and clean the plastic bag around the area. Moreover, some villagers actively oversee and educate other farmers to minimize the pollution and the use of chemical substances that could affect the lake. In the next reflection with key stakeholders and some villagers, the villagers in Anglong Svay organized to collect the plastic around the market area, and contributed some money to create a small landfill for collected waste. Besides this, Ta Ngaen villages had another specific plan to organize waste oversight committee, later on it proved difficult to deal with existing committees. Further discussion brought to commune meeting, and agreed to sub-organize by area into small group of 20 households, which makes it easier for them to control and educate.

These activities have paid attention to villagers and relevant stakeholders to learn, and take care of the environment issues, therefore, they have changed from their individual level, and influenced the community as a whole to participate in cleaning plastic bag and minimize the chemical use polluting the water. Resulting from this participation process, the areas have been noticeable cleaned. From here there is potential in the villages to bring the ideas to school, pagoda, and in other meeting in the villages for a clean environment.

Self Help Group Communication Enhancement for Surviving



Research Coordinated by: Vong Vannara and Roeun Ron

“As a community worker, we should understand PAR, especially how to apply PAR in the community because this tool can empower the community people to have the ownership and be active to participate in solving the emerging issue in the community. This tool is not only to empower the community people, but also builds helping culture.” Vannara, participant from BDASE

Since seven self help groups were established, the livelihoods most of the villagers in Pou Khoeun village with 622 people in Krakor district, Pursat province have improved. With 90% of the population dependent on small-scale agriculture they are vulnerable to poor weather or other threats, and this could result in needing to pay high interest rates on loans, but the local self help groups enable greater financial security and responsibility within the community.

“Thanks for BDASE staff and CCC team for an initiative for identifying the root cause of less communication between committee and member of self help group. For three months [dealing with problem], I observe that everyone has good communication with each other. Moreover, the number of self help group member is increasing. I hope, everyone in this community can strongly support each other without depending on businessman and bank.” Ms. Sophat in self help group.

In the past, these self help groups are succeeded with both financial support and technical advice from their supporting organizations. However, as this support was phased out to enable the groups to become independent, these self help groups did not go well. Individual members did not pay money on time and did not trust the committee because of fears of corruption and bias towards relatives. Because the self help group one of the core projects in BDASE have been initiated in the area, this emerging issue was considered by designing the action research proposal in order to develop the lesson learnt and strategy for reform self help groups in the community.



The most critical finding by using PAR tool and active participation from the community was that most of the both self help group committees and members have either not understood or not remembered any single article of principle, by-law, and ground rule. Moreover, some members attended several self help groups and as a result did not have enough money to pay.

Village meetings were organized to share and discuss the research finding, further discuss about the problem and causes, and then come up a plan to improve the situation. Representative, committee, and self help group members decided to have meeting two times a month. Each self help group representative will meet each other to discuss any issues related to the duplicated membership. Moreover, hard copies of principle, by-law, and ground rule will be provided to the committee and self help groups for discussion and understanding.

The Survived Self Help Group

Three months later, after implementing this action plan, the membership of self help groups increased, and the committee and self help group members regained positive relationships with each other. The original goals of the self help groups can now be achieved through the new shared understanding and agreements.



“More value we come together for village solidarity, tolerant and supportive....it [group saving] is easy to borrow money as no need any complex document through village chief, commune or things as collateral to get the loan...”

Said by a member in saving group.

Community Promoting Education at Primary School

Research Coordinated by: Proet Rith and Lon Borey

“I never had written a research proposal before I participated in the CPAR course. I made slide presentations for my NGO and just did what my supervisor asked me to do. Now I am able to work on my own. What impresses me the most is that when I use PAR, it empowers villagers to identify and address local issues. They can find solutions to their problems without spending a lot of money or relying on an NGO or other agency. We are able to get a big impact from a small amount of money. That’s something I never thought possible before.” said by a course participant from VSG.

In Doun Ent village in Preaek Luong commune, Aek Phnum district, Battambang province, dropping out of school has always seemed to make sense. Most students are farm kids whose parents must travel long distances each morning to get to the fields and have a little time to support their kids in the evening for home learning. Most parents have little education but while the children can go to the small three room school, only the director and one teacher are there to teach 6 classes.



These are the findings from a participatory action research project that the villagers themselves conducted in partnership with VSG. Guided by a school director, they explored student attitudes, questioned parents if they understood the impact of dropping out on their children’s future, and examined ways to respond to some of the reasons for dropping out.

VSG organized a village meeting to share and discuss the results and consider ways to increase awareness among parents and other villagers about the importance of education. Parents, local authorities and concerned residents came together to develop a detailed action plan. It proposed meetings between parents and a teacher every three months to follow up on children’s progress. A Khmer and English study club was formed. Parents were encouraged to help with their children’s studies at home.



One outcome has been widespread recognition of the dropout problem. Follow-up research shows parents taking time in the evening to encourage study instead of television. Some parents are able to help their kids with their homework. Some also are sending them to the study club that a volunteer teacher has started. Parents who used to feel school stole time away from having their children to help in the field now admit the need for a balance between the two.

"It took me two years to start a study club in line with the National Development Plan. But I didn't have any success because the people here were not involved. Now I am so grateful to VSG and CCC for using PAR and helping to learn. School failure is not only my problem, but a common problem in community." said by school director.

Community People and Children More Focus on Education

Participatory action research has helped to create a new respect for the value of education in the village of Dun Ent. Parents and village leaders have become aware that they have a responsibility to ensure that children are encouraged to stay in school to develop the knowledge and skills that they know as their need in adult life. This working together has enhanced education and enrollment at school to contribute to achieve education for all in government education plan.



Promoting Community for Conserving the Forest of Tadong's Mountain



Research Coordinated by: Im Kimsan and Lab Pheng

Local people in the community of Ta Phou commune mostly depend on natural resources and forestry products to support their livelihood, therefore their natural resources and forestry have been overused or destroyed by illegal logging and land grabbing. Tadong Mountain is one of the priority areas that provides a lot of benefits to local people living in this community, however this area is also affected by illegal logging and land grabbing.

The Rural Community and Environment Development Organization (RCEDO) is a Cambodian Non- Government Organization based in Banteay Meanchey Province which works to improve the lives of rural communities in the northwest of Cambodia. The Environment and Natural Resource Management one of the RCEDO projects which aim to support community on natural resource management through environmental education, strengthening community capacity for conserving forestry and building networks for



advocacy on that issue. To deal with these issues, the method of Participatory Action Research (PAR) has been applied by the project with the main objective to mobilize and promote community for conserving the forest of Tadong Mountain. This research approach has been employed with the main purposes to: 1) identify problems and their impacts on the livelihood of people living around Tadong Mountain, and 2) mobilize local people to conserve and manage these resources.

The research had illustrated that most of the villagers well understood about the importance and necessity of forestry and others resources in Tadong Mountain which can support livelihoods of thousand families in seven villages. However, some people only pay attention to their own interests. They try to cut down the trees and use them for farm construction, they committed illegal logging and land grabbing without paying respect to the local authority. These became the main causes of devastation on the forest around Tadong Mountain.



"I am very happy to see this initiative, on behalf of the commune leader; I am happily support and promise to provide good cooperation with people in the commune and others relevant partners to conserve this mountain for the benefit of our community."
impressed by a member of Ta Phou's commune council.

Interview with key informants in the community and village meeting were organized in a participatory way to identify issues, share research results and discuss findings as well as to create an appropriate solution to conserve the forest around Tadong Mountain. Relevant stakeholders such as commune council members and commune polices were also invited to the meetings. Research findings had been shown to the community prior to the discussion among them to develop their common action points. They have taken several actions to conserve these resources such as: reforming forestry community, mapping the area for conservation and patrolling the forest around the Mountain, meeting and discussing with relevant partners including commune council.

In the implementation of the plans, the discussion had been made to reform the forest community and set a plan to share information and patrol the forest around Tadong Mountain. As a result from those commitments, some of the committee members were appointed to visit the forest around the Mountain and report back to committee to develop further plan. Information has been widely shared among community members while local authority has also strongly supported this initiative.

In conclusion, the research found the natural and forest resources of Tadong Mountain were critically destroyed by many human related factors such as illegal logging, land grabbing, selfish behaviour, ignorance of the public etc. However, the awareness of commune people had been raised and subsequently restored on the importance of those resources for their livelihoods and their community as a whole. Now, people start thinking and took actions for the sustainable development of their local natural resources. It was revealed that the participatory approach was a powerful tool to accurately diagnose problems and identify solutions for the development of local community.

A focal person in Kouk Kei village raised that *"I am very happy to be a focal person in this community; it is a very good initiative to conserve the mountain because it will help our community to survive upon the resource from this mountain."*

Community Mobilization for Water Sanitation and Hygiene



Research Coordinated by: Seng Kimhour, Koul Mark, and Ouk Bounheng

“This is an experience that the change has to start from the self-individual.”
stated by a participant researcher.

A large majority of people in the Ampil Kanchrinh village, Kaoh Chum commune, Sampov Meas district, Pursat province, depends on agriculture sector, particularly paddy rice cultivation. They have been using conventional rice growing techniques which produce low yields that vary widely depending on the weather. If there are droughts or floods, their rice yield will be severely decreased. In addition, vegetables and livestock provide subsistence food for in-household consumption.

Whilst access to safe water and sanitation in target area is extremely low and the most priority issues that need to be addressed. Only a few households and children have access to the improved water source and latrine at home and school. Women and children are mostly undertaken for carrying water for the family consumption. Community people having no latrines and children usually defecate in the bushes, forests or in the dug holes near their houses.

In light of this situation, a critical response to this issue is exploration of the root cause and work along with the community to examine ways on how to tackle the issues. GVO organization commenced the study in the purpose of 1)- understanding more of the impact of unclean water in the village, and 2)- generating the solution with strong participation from people in order to maintain health in a sustainable manner.

The research mainly involved village meetings in which all types of the investigation and information related to the issue could be identified, shared and discussed in a participatory manner in order to develop an appropriate common action plan.



Cause of poor water sanitation and hygiene

The study revealed that unsafe drinking and hand washing among community and children are so commonly practiced. In addition, community people keep their livestock including cattle and pigs under their houses with poor waste and manure management. Water in most of the community ponds is contaminated from human and animal waste. It has seen that children are

infected by water borne disease (typhoid fever, dengue fever, worm, diarrhea, skin diseases). Community people and children have poor knowledge and practice of good hygiene and sanitation and washing hands before eating and after defecation, commonly utilize contaminated water and unhygienic practices in food preparation, and lack appropriate management of waste disposal and animal manure.

The children who are most vulnerable in water and sanitation issues are children who live in the poor families, live with relatives or grandparents while their parents have migrated outside the villages to seek job opportunities, and those children whose parents have chronic diseases and disabilities.



"If we can not help ourselves, who can help us?"

a villager during the follow up trip

The behavioral change of villagers

Through the village meetings, the villagers generated their own solutions such as: building latrines, boiling water or filtering it before drinking, putting fence around the pond in order to protect animal, and clean around house. After the village plan had been implemented by the villagers, 20% of the participants in the meeting have used the boiled water and covered their giant jar. However, while it is very difficult to change their attitude for drinking clean water because of their traditional habits, the research team is proud of the success. In reflection and observation during the follow up trip, villagers get more learning about sanitation, and nine of the ten participant respondents have committed to purchase latrine bases after the harvest season.

In conclusion, through getting involved in the whole process of research, the villagers have a better idea about the impact of using unclean water and poor hygiene. They no longer depend on the outsiders for the community development work plan. However, while the villagers understand the negative impacts, there is still further progress to be made to change their habits and attitudes to always boiling water and using latrines.

Working Together to Promote Children to School



Research Coordinated by: Tan Vichit and Nou Sokrun

“When using PAR tool with community members to solve the issue on promote children to school, I felt that I have learned and built a lot of experiences on how to work with community people, how to conduct interview and meeting with community people, and how to write the report. With some practical experiences in the community, I will be able to apply this tool in other communities to conduct action research to solve other emerging issues.” said by a participant from Samakithor.

In reflection to find out the issues, one common issue had been found out that many children ageing from six to eleven years old have been skipping the school. In a worst condition, they did not have any motivation to go back to school. By skipping class, students would have more spare time to play game and make bad friends. Furthermore, some students always committed violence against each other. Community people and especially teachers who lived and taught in the school in Chong Preaek village, Kdol Daun Teav commune, Battambang province were very concerned about this issue which may severely destroy the future of those children, and it is encouraged the researchers to take this issue into account.



A research has been conducted using the Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach to investigate the issue. Key findings plus further discussion with the community have shown that many children did not want to return back to school since they were requested by their parents to help with farm works and involve with other income generation activities. Although some

parents just asked their children to work on the weekend and public holiday, some did bring their children along to work far from home and from school for many months. Staying away from their village and school for too long has discouraged children to come back to their school.

Process of the research mainly involved with village meetings in which all types of the investigation and information related to the issue could be identified, shared and discussed in a participatory manner in order to develop an appropriate common action plan. It was simply raised by all participants that to encourage students to return back to school, their parents should pay more commitment to their children education and their teacher should allow the students to come back to school without blaming or posing any serious punishment. Moreover, parents should also teach their children at home for at least thirty minutes a day.

Four months later, a lot of children come back to school, they have been studying hard. In addition to that, in the school, they often ask many questions to teacher. Many teachers were very happy with the presence of children in school. Many children's parents are very satisfied because they would like to see their children being able to read, write, and keep more focus on school work.

Annex 1: Name of Participant NGOs

No.	ACRONYM	FULL NAME	AREA BASE
1	AMARA	Amara Organization	Battambang
2	CORDE	Cambodian Organization for Research Development and Education	Battambang
3	SAMAKITHOR	Samakithor Organization	Battambang
4	VSG	Village Support Group	Battambang
5	RCEDO	Rural Community and Environment Development Organization	Banteay Meanchey
6	VESO	Village Economic Support	Banteay Meanchey
7	BDASE	Buddhist Development Association and Supporting Environment	Pursat
8	RFCD	Rural Friend Community for Development	Pursat
9	GVO	Green Vision Organization	Pursat

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Vision:

A strong and capable civil society, cooperating and responsive to Cambodia's development challenges.

Mission:

As a professional association of non-governmental organizations in Cambodia, the Cooperation Committee for Cambodia provides high quality services to civil society and influences Cambodia's development partners with our shared voice.

Values:

- Integrity
- Cooperation
- Responsiveness
- Quality