



Community Development Initiative Led by Older People and Non-State Actors Supported by Local Authorities for Disadvantage Older Women and men and their Family in the Rural of Cambodia



Project Final Evaluation Report

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ACRONYM

CC	: Commune Councilors
CD	: Country Director
CIP	: Commune Investment Plan
CNGO	: Cambodia Non-Government Organization
EC	: European Commission
PDoSVY	: Provincial Department of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
HAI	: HelpAge International
HAC	: HelpAge Cambodia
MoSVY	: Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MoP	: Ministry of Planning
Mol	: Ministry of Interior
MoU	: Memorandum of Understanding
NIS	: National Institute of Statistic
NGO	: Non-Government Organization
OPA	: Older People Association
PPID	: Provincial Planning and Investment Division
RGC	: Royal Government of Cambodia
UNFPA	: United Nation Populations Fund

Summary

The project titled *“community development initiative led by older people and non-state actor support by local authorities for supporting to disadvantage older women and men and their families in the poor rural of Cambodia”* supported by the European Union covered four districts of Battambang Province.

The project aims to contribute to the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) poverty alleviation programme through the cooperation and collaboration between non state actors and local authorities in mainstreaming excluded groups in national policies and framework, and by increasing excluded groups' access to institutional local mechanisms for services and resources.

The project duration is 36 months, started in February 2011 and completed in February 2014, HelpAge International Cambodia office has commissioned the project final evaluation which took place end of January 2014.

The evaluation is designed to measure the results of the project in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiencies, impact, and sustainability.

The evaluation covered information collected from the project beneficiaries and key stakeholders including the Department of Elderly and Welfare of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), the Secretariat of the National Committee for Older People (NCE), the Provincial Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation of Battambang Province (DoSVY), the Provincial Planning Investment Division of Battambang Province (PPID), the provincial Health Department of Battambang province (PHD), Commune Councilors, Older People's Associations (OPAs) committee leaders, members of Older People Associations and their households members.

The evaluation captured information through qualitative and quantitative data collection methods and tools, including a desk review from existing secondary data, one meeting with HelpAge International Staffs, one consultation meeting with officials from the Secretariat of the NCE, from the Department of Elderly and Welfare of MoSVY and from DoSVY, three focus group discussions with OPA committee leaders, four interviews with key informants including commune councilors and a sample of 162 OPA's members and households survey with a sample of 133 members.

Key findings and results

- The project is completed in accordance with the expected timeline and has achieved its objectives.
- The project is relevant and fully in line with the national development policy and is responding to the needs of disadvantaged older men and women and their families.
- The project beneficiaries and key stakeholders reported great satisfaction in the participation to the project actions. MoSVY and PoSVY officials have shared they were involved in every step of the project implementation
- All the OPAs are successful in accessing government local fund

- The project beneficiaries reported the OPA mechanism has facilitated greater access to services and contributed to improve the members living condition.
- MoSVY and all stakeholders participating in the evaluation exercise fully recognized Older People's Associations as a proven and sustainable mechanism for safety net and for informal social and a model that should be replicated in other provinces.

Key recommendations for future projects development

- The project has successfully involved stakeholders at the national level and has succeeded to build up the technical capacity of stakeholders at sub-national and local level for the establishment of Older People Associations in the project coverage areas. HelpAge International Cambodia should continue along this line and could mobilize the existing human resources to support MoSVY and other interested local stakeholders to replicate and expand OPAs in each commune of Cambodia. This action will be aligned with MoSVY directive on establishing one OPA in each commune which was released on 22nd February 2011.
- The project has successfully demonstrated the significant role of PPID in linking the communities with the local councils and in coaching both local institutions in effective participation in local planning and in accessing local fund. One hundred percent of OPAs are successful with their application for the local fund. This is very good outcome and the lessons learned and best practices should be widely shared to other NGOs.
- OPAs exercise of good leadership and compliance to good governance should be ensured through periodic follow up and coaching beyond the project especially for the weak OPAs. Some OPA members have shared their concerns and have requested further strengthening of their OPAs
- Rice bank is very good mechanism for food shortage and a good coping mechanism in time of distress during periods of drought or flood. Most members from the Older People Associations reported that they use the rice from the bank to cover their food shortage or to use as seeds to replant the rice field.

1. Introduction

Battambang Province has 1,071,209 inhabitants, representing close to 218,843 households of which 31,986 are headed by women. Agriculture is the primary occupation for 80.68% of the households, followed by services involving close to 16.25 % households. 84,253 persons (7.9%) are aged above 61 years old of which 46.8% are male (39,399 persons) and 53.2% are female (44,854 persons). ¹ According to the commune database, the number of the 61 old and above is projected to increase gradually over time². The trend follows the demographic shift as reported by the Ministry of Planning.

In the absence of formal social protection and with the decline of family support for old age, and as long as their health and energy can support, most of older people in the community still work to sustain their livelihood. Migration of adult children is on one hand a coping mechanism for poor households and on another hand can lead to additional burden and pressure on older people when they have grandchildren left by migrating parents under their care³. In addition, competitive population issues and development programmes often tend to neglect or to forget the inclusion of older people⁴. As a result, older people's concerns and needs are not fairly addressed.

To give older people voice and fair representation in the development process, HelpAge International in Cambodia proposed the project *“community development initiative led by older people and non-state actor support by local authorities for supporting to disadvantage older women and men and their families in the poor rural of Cambodia”*.

The direct beneficiaries of the project are 4,137 members of OPAs from 46 OPAs inclusive of different age groups, sex and disabilities. The indirect beneficiaries are 11,040 household members. The project key partners included *5 Non-Governmental Organizations, 14 Commune Councils, 44 Local authorities*.

The project aims to contribute to the RGC poverty alleviation programme through the cooperation and collaboration between non state actors and local authorities in mainstreaming excluded groups in national policies and framework, and by increasing excluded groups' access to institutional local mechanisms for services and resources.

The project specific objective is to build Cambodia's capacity to develop community-based organizations led by older people providing mutual support and stronger links with local governments, as a mechanism for community development in poor areas.

The project has four expected results.

- Result 1: Building on approved national guidelines, a methodology for replicating community-based OPAs is documented, disseminated and supported by MoSVY and other Cambodian authorities.
- Result 2: Local institutions experience the development of OPAs effectively led and managed by older people and capable of establishing strong links with local service providers.
- Result 3: Increasing number of older people and OPAs who can effectively interact with the local councils and other service providers to access services.

¹ National Committee on Decentralization and Deconcentration (NCDD), 2010

² Commune Database online (NCDD, 2010)

³ Young (2012) Impact of migration on household and community in Battambang Province ,Cambodia

⁴ Reviewing of commune development plan in Lavea Commune, Bavel District, Battambang Province

- Result 4: A Cambodian organization capable of providing expertise and training on ageing and development including OPA development is identified established and strengthened.

2. Objectives

The final project evaluation aims at measuring the accomplishments and achievements within the project framework. The specific objectives of the exercise are:

- a) To evaluate the original project objectives, scope, design, and implementation arrangements against actual activities implemented to date
- b) To evaluate project components with a view to ascertain their effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and sustainability in the context of the project's implementation
- c) To assess the extent of beneficiaries' involvement in project implementation, including community participation in decision making, and the effectiveness of community targeting of project components
- d) To assess the extent and depth of project impacts based on the monitoring and evaluation techniques being used in project implementation
- e) To formulate appropriate recommendations for corrective actions in the project

3. Methodology

The evaluation covered information collected from the project beneficiaries and key stakeholders including the Department of Elderly and Welfare of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), the Secretariat of the National Committee for Older People (NCE), the Provincial Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation of Battambang Province (DoSVY), the Provincial Planning Investment Division of Battambang Province (PPID), the provincial Health Department of Battambang province (PHD), Commune Councilors, Older People's Associations (OPAs) committee leaders, members of Older People Associations and their households members.

The evaluation applied mixed methods with participatory basis. The evaluation captured information through qualitative and quantitative data collection methods and tools, including a desk review from existing secondary data, one meeting with HelpAge International Staffs, one consultation meeting with officials from the Secretariat of the NCE, from the Department of Elderly and Welfare of MoSVY and from DoSVY, three focus group discussions with OPA committee leaders, four interviews with key informants including commune councilors and a sample of 162 OPA's members and households survey with a sample of 133 members. Furthermore, the evaluation also used HelpAge International internal monitoring tool called master list of older people association.

Qualitative data captured from focus group discussions and in-depth interviews are grouped by category of concerns. Quantitative data are entered into the EpiData programme and exported to Microsoft Excel spreadsheet for statistical descriptive analysis. All data are analyzed toward measuring the project results based on the criteria relevance, effectiveness, efficiencies, impact, and sustainability.

The sample questionnaire and key questions are attached in the annexes. The final evaluation has integrated in addition two case studies for each project result.

4. Main Findings

The focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and survey with the project stakeholders' older people association member and their household representative indicated that the project has respond to the need of beneficiaries.

The project is inclusive of older people and their family from disadvantaged and poor households. Older people, local authorities, relevant provincial technical departments and ministries has shared their satisfaction and confirmed the project met the needs of older people. Hence the project is relevant and aligned with the national development policy which is reduction of poverty and inequality.

Once adequately equipped and coached the OPA leaders can effectively manage community development activities and serve the communities. The project has also demonstrated it is possible for local institutions to replicate the OPAs. The sustainability of the project in this sense is demonstrated. The project has also generated several lesson learned and best practices, especially the engagement of the communities in the local planning and accessing government local fund.

The project covers 46 OPAs/villages in four districts of Battambang which represent a total of 6,261 members of which close to 83 percent are women. Refer to the table 1 as shown below.

Table 01: Number of OPA member in each commune, *Battambang province*

	Gender		Total n=6204
	Male n=2327	Female n=3877	
Moung Ruessei district			
Chrey	118	173	291
Kakaoh	394	621	1,015
Prey Touch	285	341	626
Aek Phnum District			
Peam Aek	112	266	378
Preaek Luong	231	472	703
Preaek Norint	156	238	394
Preaek Khpob	65	182	247
Samraong Knong	30	54	84
Bavel district			
Lvea	499	783	1,282
Banan district			
Chheu Teal	73	129	202
Kantueu Muoy	115	196	311
Snoeng	249	422	671

(Source: Older People Association Master List, 2014, HelpAge International Cambodia)

Table 2 indicates that Older People's Associations are intergenerational with members aged from 17 years old to greater than 85 years old. The 45 to 84 years old have the larger share of the membership and 30% of the OPA members are aged over 65 years old while close to 2% are over 85 years old.

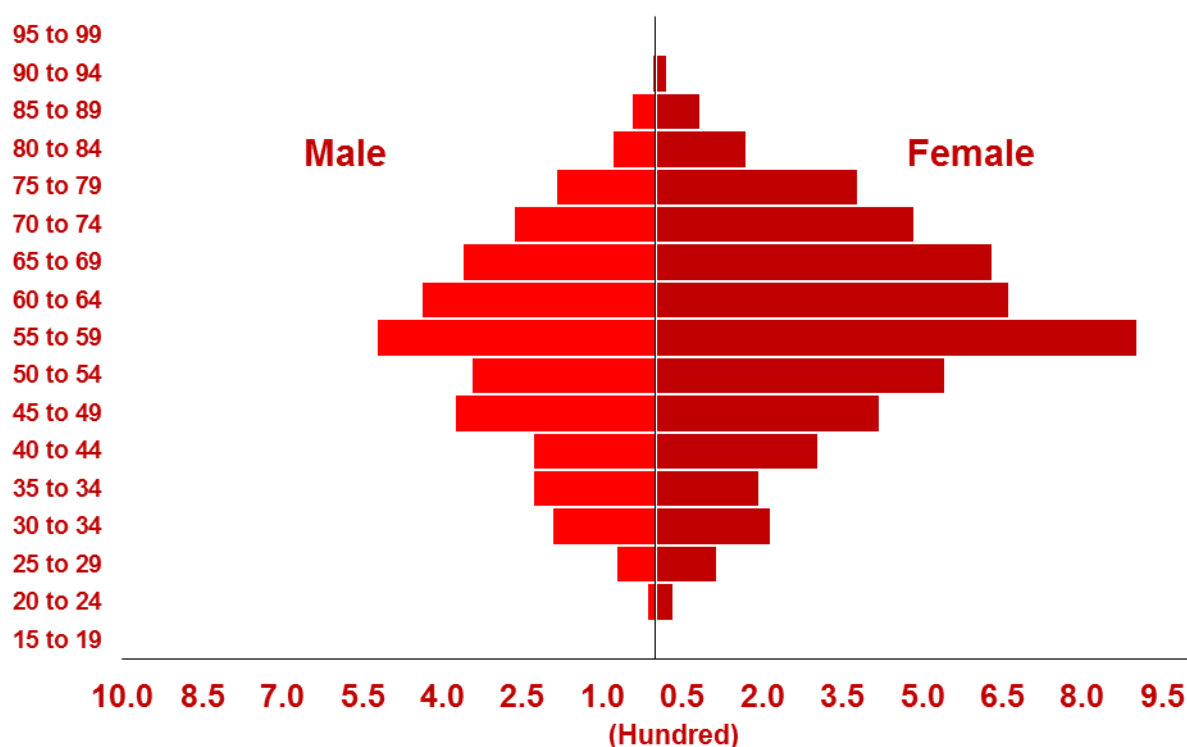
Table2: Age group of OPA member, by district (n=8,558)

Age group	District						Total %
	Banan	Bavel	Aek Phnum	Moung Russei	Preah Net Preah	Svay Chek	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
17 - 24 (n=55)	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6
25 - 44 (n=1,561)	22.9	15.2	13.1	15.1	24.3	22.9	18.2
45 - 64 (n=4,216)	42.7	52	43.5	51.4	52.7	58.4	49.3
65 - 84 (n=2,566)	30.9	29.6	39.9	31.6	21.8	16.3	30
85 and older (n=160)	1.9	2.2	3.3	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.9

(Source: Older People Association Master List, 2014, HelpAge International Cambodia)

Chart 01 showed that OPAs are intergenerational and the 45 to 80 years old, especially women have the highest share in the membership (based on HelpAge OPAs Master List)

Chart 01: Member of OPA by Age and gender established by HAI Cambodia



Source: Older People Association Master List (2014) Help Age International

Chart 02 indicated that the main sources of income for OPA members are from agriculture activities (37% of households), followed by remittance from the migrating adult children (23%), and followed by earning from local wage or salary (20%), from businesses (14%) and fishery (6%). Note: while migration of adult children is a coping mechanism for poor households to sustain their livelihood, the absence of adult children implies as well a shortage of labor force for the agriculture work and a shortage of care for frail older people.

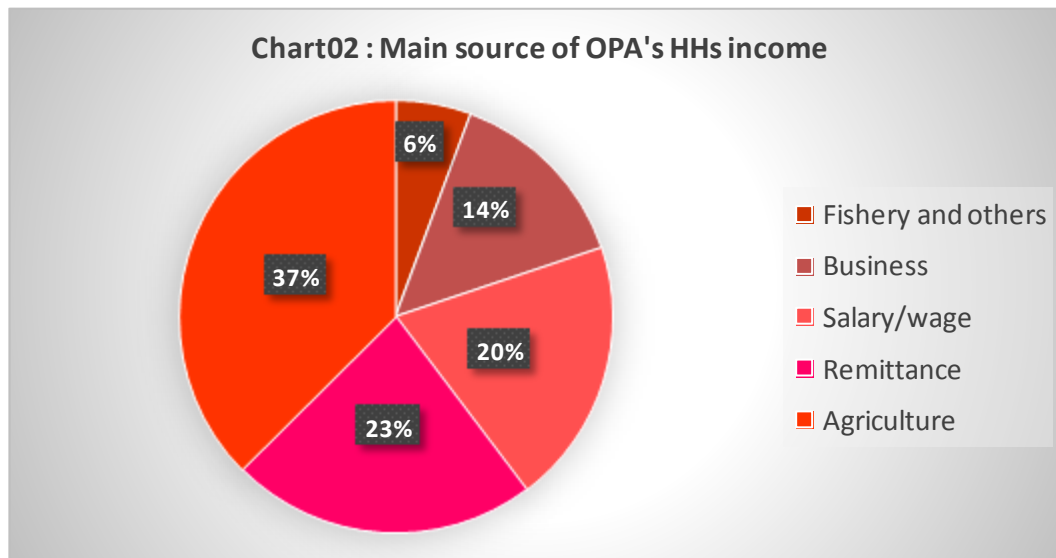


Chart 03 indicated older people are not living alone. In fact only 4% of the respondents are living alone and 2% are living with the neighbor. 57% are still living with their spouse. 23% of older people have their daughter residing in the same household against 7% living with the son. 7% are caretaker of the grandchildren left by migrating parents.

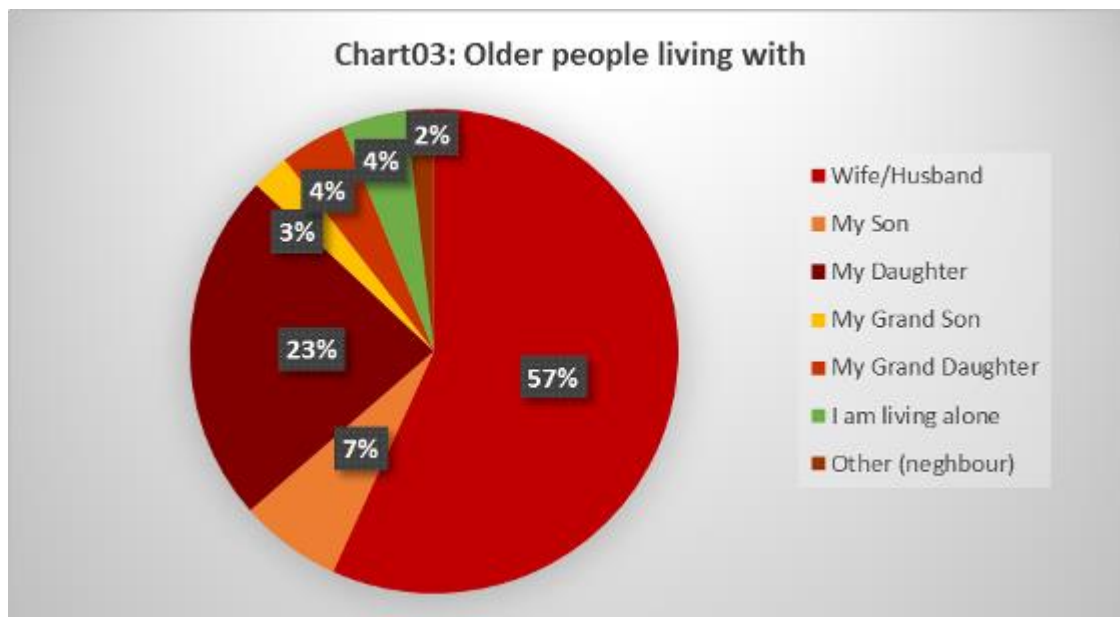


Chart 04 indicated close to 35% older people are head of households. Among the total older people head of households 46% are headed by women as shown in table 3. Close to 26% of older people are supported by the daughter. Close to 14% are supported by the son. 17.15% of older people are self-supported for who are living alone or only with couple. The evaluation identified that over half of older people (35.15% head of households plus 17.15% self-support) are still working to support their livelihood as they have no retirement pension or social security support fund.

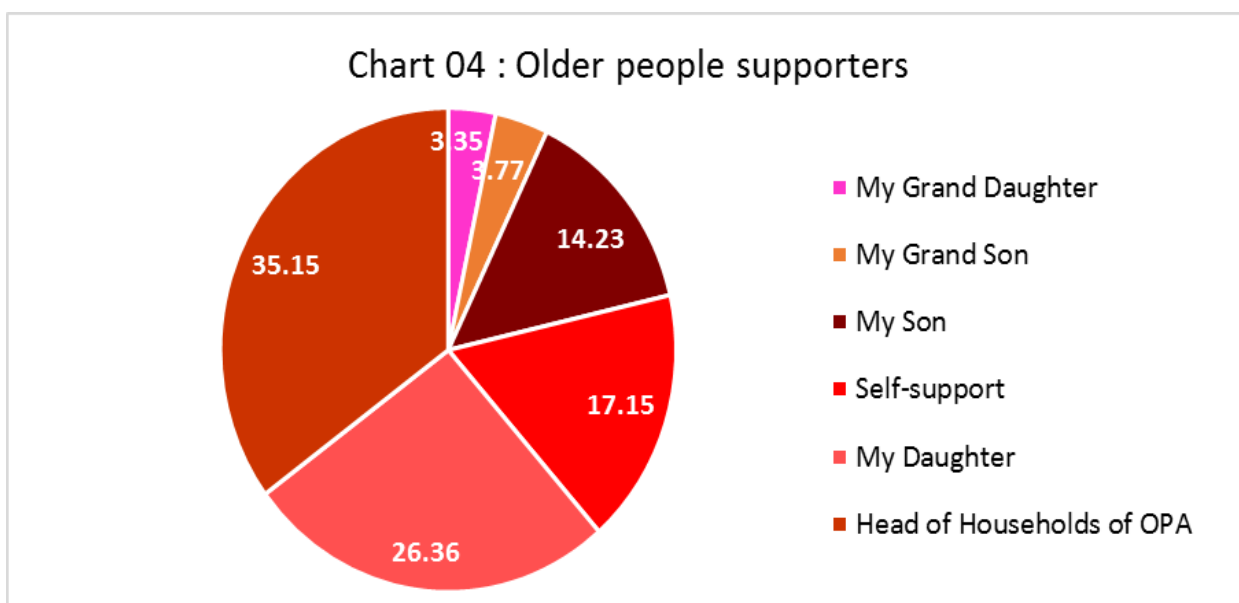
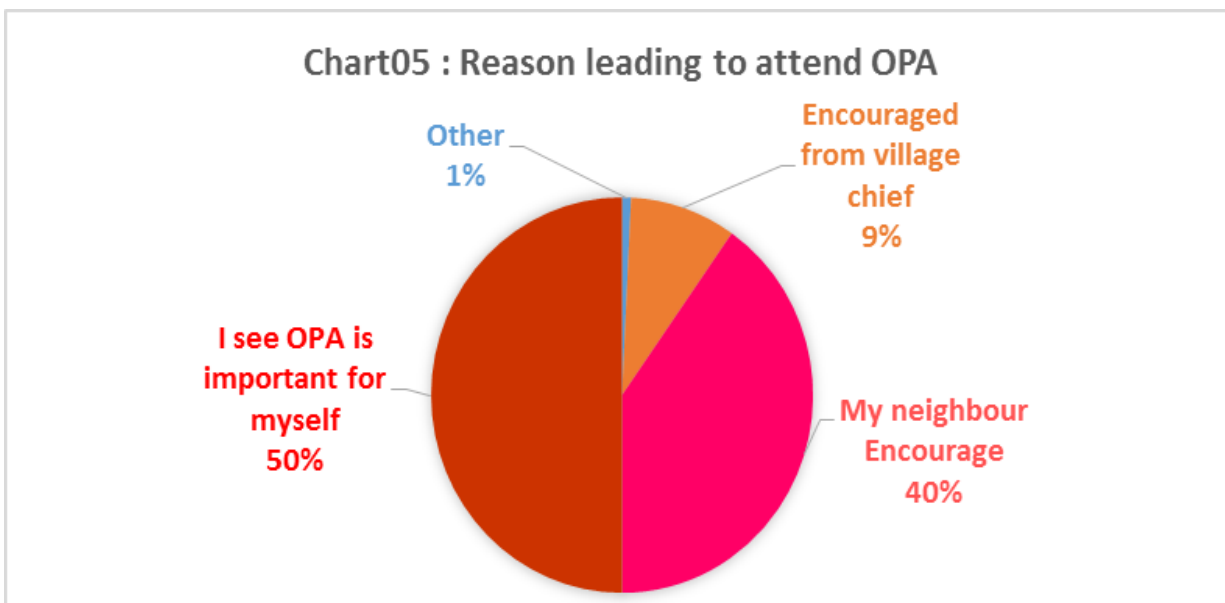


Table 03: OPA member is head of HHs disaggregated by sex and district

District	Head of household	
	Male%	Female%
Banan (n=780)	49.87	50.13
Bavel (n=795)	58.62	41.38
Aek Phnum (n=1,229)	43.86	56.14
Moung Russei (n=1,382)	53.26	46.74
Preah Net Preah (n=1,243)	63.4	36.6
Svay Chek (n=200)	65.5	34.5
Total (n=5,629)	54.17%	45.83%

(Source: OPA Master List, HelpAge International Cambodia, 2014)

Chart 05 indicated the reasons for joining and participation in the OPAs. 50% of Older People Association members reported that s/he attends the association because they view the OPA as an important mechanism which can support him/her when encountering difficulties or problems. 40% said their memberships are motivated from the encouragement from the neighbor while 9% motivated by the village chief. 1% motivated by the village chief.



4.1. Relevance

HelpAge international is the only NGO working in the area of old age and social protection. This work is in line with the national strategic development plan and the national social protection plan for the poor and vulnerable which goal is to decrease inequality and reducing poverty gaps and is responding to the needs of a group of population in Cambodia frequently overlooked and neglected by nearly all development actors. The replication of Older People Associations by local stakeholders is based on the National Guidelines for the Establishment of OPAs endorsed by the government in 2009 and MoSVY Directive issued on 22nd February 2012.

The project has achieved to mobilize older people and community members in forming a community based organization for mutual help and led and managed by older people, has succeeded to raise the awareness of local authorities and engaged OPAs to participate in the local planning, in commune investment plan and to advocate for increase access to existing services especially to ID Poor.

From the consultation meeting with MoSVY, Mr. Hol Phal, Director of Department of Elderly and Welfare reported that HelpAge is the only NGO partner for MoSVY in the work of old age and social protection. MoSVY has collaborated with HelpAge on a series of activities, including the development of the National Guidelines for the Establishment of OPAs, on the training of Master Trainers for establishment of OPAs, and on the replication of OPAs in Cambodia. The project has demonstrated the value of the OPA model and the possible replication by local stakeholders⁵.

⁵ Consultation meeting, MoSVY monitoring visit 3 February 2014

MoSVY acknowledges HelpAge is the leading partner for the development of OPAs. ⁶ H.E. Mr. Sor Soputra, Under Secretary of State, MoSVY and Head of the Secretariat for the National Committee on Older People, added that the project supported by HelpAge is aligned with MoSVY policy development and strategy for the inclusion of older people. Mr. Hol Phal and the H.E. Mr. Sor Soputra have both expressed the Ministry strong recognition and high esteemed for the work of HelpAge International. His Excellency has shared that the secretariat of the National Committee on Older People is now in the process of reviewing the National Policy for Older People and is trying to mobilize resource and to involve youth to support the establishment of one OPA per commune.

On another note, the project has received positive feedback from the older people in the communities. Committee leaders of the Older People Associations from three project villages participating in the focus group discussions confirmed that OPA is very important safety net mechanism for older people in the community. The respondents shared that once equipped with skills and community development activities Older People Associations have the capacity to address issues and problems experienced by older people in the communities. Older People Associations can support the households with older members' access to food, to health care, to care, and to other services. Older People Associations committee leaders in Peam Aek Village of Aek Phnum District and Throv Village of Banan District reported that their associations were established in 2008. The size of the membership was small but over time, their OPAs have demonstrated increased performance and have the capacity to respond to the basic concerns of the disadvantaged householders with older members so more community members have joined the associations. Both associations are equipped with rice bank, cow bank, and small loans and have the capacity to support the livelihood of disadvantage households with older members.

The project is contributing to the national poverty reduction strategy by facilitating OPAs advocacy for the expansion of ID poor to all households with older members. According to HelpAge Master List of Older People Associations, 30% of the members have reported having chronic diseases as shown in table 4, and 29% of households with older members are holders of ID poor as shown in table 5.

Table 04: OPA's Households with ID Poor	
District	HHs with ID poor
Banan (n=1,184)	22.6
Bavel (n=1,282)	34.3
Aek Phnum (n=1,806)	37.7
Moung Russei (n=1,932)	29.6
Preah Net Preah (n=1,931)	27.6
Svay Chek (n=423)	6.6
Total (n=8,558)	29.5

(Source: OPA Master List, HelpAge International Cambodia, 2014)

⁶ Consultation meeting, MoSVY monitoring visit 3 February 2014

Table 05: OPA members having chronic diseases

Districts	OPA Member with chronic disease
Banan (n=1,184)	33.8
Bavel (n=1,282)	38.1
Aek Phnum (n=1,806)	24.3
Moung Russei (n=1,932)	20.5
Preah Net Preah (n=1,931)	39.5
Svay Chek (n=423)	32.6
Total (n=8,558)	30.6

(Source: OPA Master List, HelpAge International Cambodia, 2014)



Picture 1: Older person wearing a T-shirt with the message “expansion of ID Poor to all households with members aged 70+”, photo by HelpAge International

4.2. Effectiveness

4.2.1. Training Manual for the Development Older People Associations and Community Based Activities

The development of the training manual was led by HelpAge international together with MoSVY with the participation of 16 Master Trainers selected from LNGO, PoSVY, PPID and OPA. The content of the training manual includes methodology for the replication of OPAs and for the development of community based socio-economic activities. The 16 master trainers are equipped with necessary skills for training other local stakeholders in the replication of OPAs and in the

establishment of community based socio-economic activities. The name list of the 16 Master Trainers are shown in table 06.

Table 06: Master Trainers and Local Organizations

Name of Organizations	Master Trainers
HelpAge International-Cambodia	2
Village Support Group	2
Dhamayeatra	1
Ockenden	1
ADOVIR	1
Puthikoma	1
Older People Association	1
Life With Dignity	1
MoSVY and PDoSVY(BTB)	5
PPID- Battambang	1
Total	16

(Source: HelpAge International, 2013, Interim Report, 2013)

The training manual was disseminated at a workshop at the provincial level to all stakeholders from CSOs and State Actors.

4.2.2. Local institutions experience the development of OPAs effectively

According to the project interim report following the dissemination of the training manual, the 16 masters have provided training to 65 participants from LNGO, Local Authorities, Commune Councilors and OPA committee leaders from four target districts of Battambang Province such as Aek Phnum , Banan, Maung Russey and Bavel and to 15 MoSVY staffs. Table 07 below indicates the number of participants by district in the training on the establishment of OPAs.

Table 07: Number of people trained by Master Trainers to create new OPAs

Name of Districts	Total	Female
Bannan	18	6
Aek Phnum	17	4
Moung Russey	18	7
Bavel	12	1
Total	65	18

(Source: Interim Report, HelpAge International, 2013)

As result of this action, several OPAs were established by local NGOs/CBOs together with local councils. According to the interim report year 2, Village Support Group Organization together with the commune councils have established 12 new older people associations in Lvea commune of Bavel District and has equipped all the new OPAs with rice bank and health camps activities. Additional 17 new OPAs were replicated in the districts of Banan and Maung Russey by the long established OPAs together with their respective commune councils. The local NGO

Dhammayeatra reported their organisation has as well replicated new OPAs in their coverage area in Banteay Meanchey.

The project has a very good approach by involving key government stakeholders from the national and provincial level in the field monitoring and has facilitated their contacts with the members of the OPAS. As shown in the photo below a delegation from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation and from the secretariat of the National Committee on Elderly visited and engaged with the OPA in Aek Phnum District. Stakeholders from the government, notably from MoSVY and the National Committee for Elderly have acknowledged and recognized OPAs as a proven mechanism for safety net for households with older members and for informal social protection. The involving of the government agencies led to gradually inclusion of the older people in the national policy.



Picture 02: Officials from MoSVY and NCE visiting the OPA in Koh Rohal Village, Aek Phnum District

4.2.3. Increasing number of older people and OPAs who can effectively interact with the local councils and other service providers to access services

Older People Associations committee leaders have been coached and guided by the Provincial Investment Planning Division (PPID) of the province of Battambang to participate in the local planning and to interact with the local councilors, health service provider and other service providers. Older People Associations committee leaders said they have received training for the PPID facilitators in participating in the commune investment plan and to as well as develop application to access the local fund.

The project has in addition strengthened the OPA committee leaders in networking and advocacy skills to effectively negotiate with the local authorities and local councils. The project had also arranged other opportunities and space for the OPAs to raise their profile through media exposure, exchange visit, and Age Demand Action campaign at the International Day for Older People.

As result, as shown in table 8 all 46 OPAs have their application for the local fund approved by the local councils.

Table 08: Number of OPA able to engage with commune councilors for CIP

District	Communes	OPAs	# OPA proposal Approved
Aek Phnum	4	13	13
Bavel	1	12	12
Banan	2	7	7
Moung Ruessei	3	14	14
TOTAL	10	46	46

(Source: Project interim report, 2013, HelpAge International Cambodia)

The collaboration with the PPID can be considered as good practice. Refer the box below.

Engagement of PPID in coaching OPAs and CCs to effectively participate in the social development fund

The project has successfully engaged PPID, provincial and local authorities in this action. Committee leaders of the Older People Associations coached and guided by PPID facilitators have shared they felt more confident in participating and integrating their priorities in the commune development plan, and developing application for the local social fund. OPA committee leaders said they have understood the concept and the process of commune development planning and the procedures to follow to access social development fund. ⁷

HelpAge International Cambodia has achieved a very good outcome.

Mr. Vutha, Deputy Director of PDoSVY Battambang province who was regularly involved in the project development, has shared his great satisfaction of the action, process and results. He has added when opportunities were offered, he brought up to the governor office meetings the issue of expanding and allocating a share of the local fund to serve the needs of older people in the communities.

OPAs have also great supporters among the commune councilors. The commune councilors have accounted on their part that older people concerns are regularly included in the agenda of the commune monthly meeting. Therefore older people can also use this space to raise their voice and concerns. One commune councilor from Cheu Teal commune, from the district of Banan reported that she has joined the Older People Association because she likes the work of the association. Since, she has worked with older people to advocate to other commune councilors for the allocation of a share of the local government social fund for older people.

All these efforts have contributed to raise the profile of the OPAs among the commune councilors. Commune councilors increasingly invited and encouraged OPAs to join the commune development plan. ⁸

Committee leaders from Older People's Association are also encouraged by the project team to participate or to organize significant events and use the local media for raising the profile of older people to the public. OPAs regularly participated in the International Day for Older People (IDOP) October 1st, and used the event to organize Age Demand for Action (ADA) campaign to call on

⁷ Consultation meeting, MoSVY monitoring visit 3 February 2014

⁸ In-depth interview with Ms. V commune councilor of Cheu Teal Commune, Bannan District

the local authorities and on the government for better social protection. Lately the OPAs campaign's message was the expansion of the ID Poor programme to all households with older members aged 70 years and above.

The government at all levels observed and celebrated IDOP every year. The OPA leaders regularly request to pay a courtesy call to the local authorities at all levels up to the provincial and central level to deliver their call. The project made use of the local and national media to amplify the voice of the OPAs. HelpAge has commissioned the development of video documentaries which are broadcasted in local TVs including CNC TV, by TVK in Phnum and by TVK Battambang Province.



Picture 3: Older People's Association in Preak Chhdor Village, Aek Phnum district are using the media for the preparation of ADA campaign.

4.2.4. Building a Cambodian organisation capable of providing expertise and training on ageing and development

According to the interim report from HelpAge International Cambodia, the organisation has carried a series of consultations and feasibility study on appropriate structure to continue beyond the project to providing expertise and training on ageing and development. The feasibility study identified national staffs from HelpAge International programme as best equipped and have the necessary capacity to respond to this role. As a result, HelpAge International programme took the process of localizing its structure. HelpAge Cambodia has officially registered as a Cambodia NGO with the Ministry of Interior on 12th December 2012. HelpAge Cambodia as a local NGO has inherited from HelpAge International the expertise on ageing and development and the experiences from working 20 years in Cambodia with programme focusing on older people as the main target group.

4.3. Efficiencies

The efficiencies measure the output in relation to the input in relation to the time, the costs and the achieved desired results. While the cost analysis exercise was not part of this evaluation, the

desk review and analysis of the information did not find any visible or unreliable signs of financial or other resources being wasted or inefficiently used.

4.4. Impact

The project has received praised from the government notably from MoSVY for demonstrating OPAs as a mechanism for ensuring first safety net, for bringing local stakeholders to replicate OPAs and for engaging successfully OPAs in the local planning, commune investment plan. Following the project lessons learned MoSVY officials expressed the ministry intention in including best practices from the project into its national development strategy. Furthermore, the project activities have also stirred some positive changes in the living condition of older people. The following indicates the project impact by result.

4.4.1. Impact: local institutions experiencing the development of OPAs effectively

Older People's Associations effectively serving disadvantage older men and women in the community. OPAs are equipped with range of community development activities and services including rice bank, cow bank, revolving fund, small businesses, and health camps, and other services based the priority needs of the OPAs and their resources. The household survey identified large numbers of respondent are satisfied with the project. As shown in chart 06, most respondents reported encouraging signs of change in their livelihood through their participation in OPA activities.

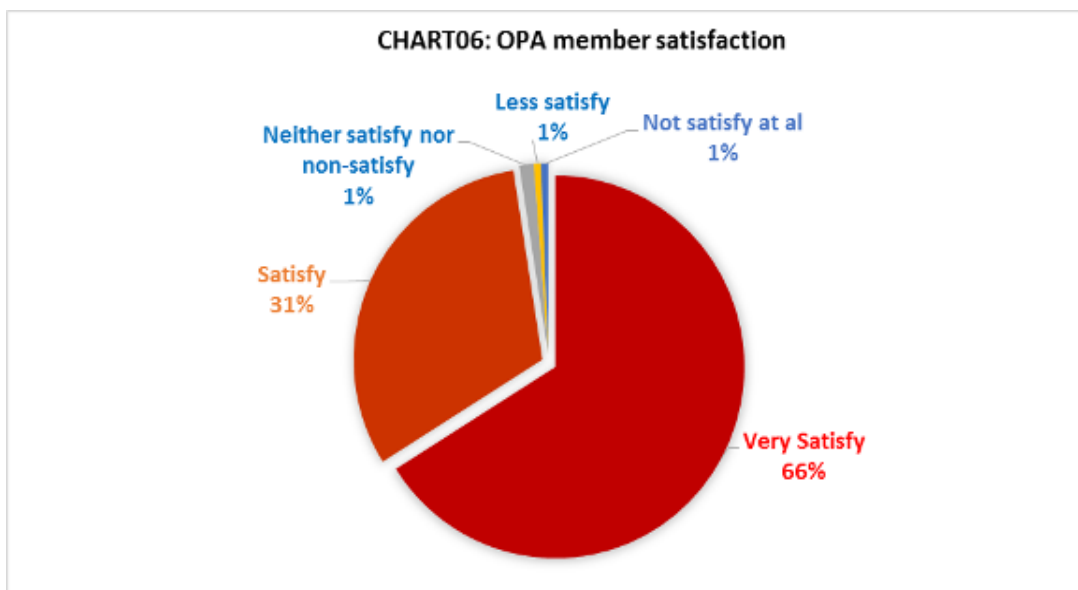


Chart 07 gives the activities preference by the OPA household members. More than a quarter of the households interviewed reported that they like health care activity followed by rice bank and home visits to the disadvantaged older people. Therefore, the community development activities are responding to the needs and preference of the OPA members.

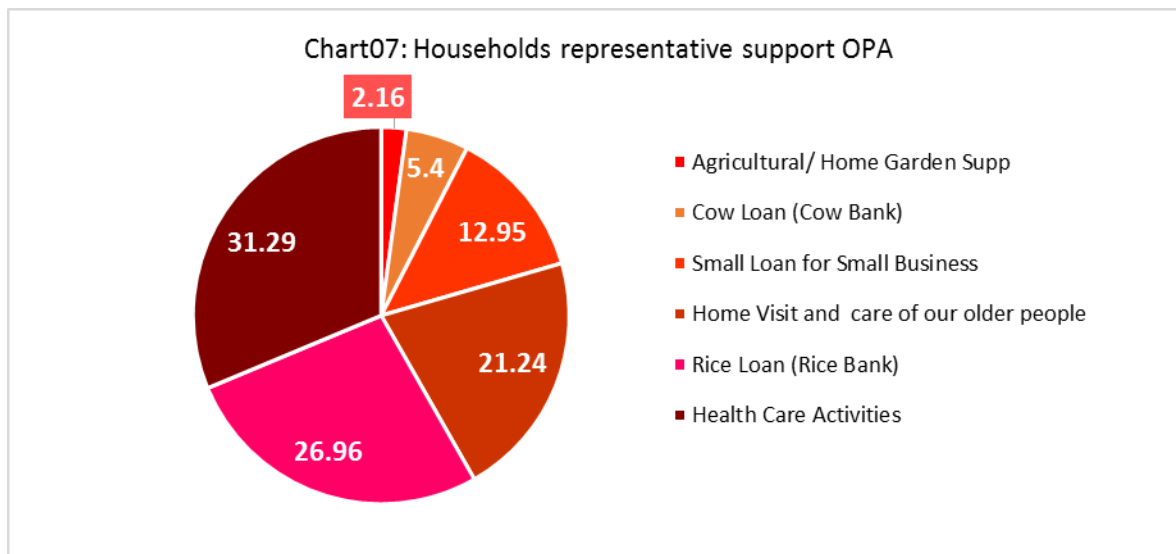


Chart 08 gives a break down information by sex about the respondents' perception on the benefits received from community development activities and services managed by the OPAs. A large numbers of respondents' mainly women said they have received benefits from health services, from small loans, from rice bank while men they see higher benefits in the cow bank.

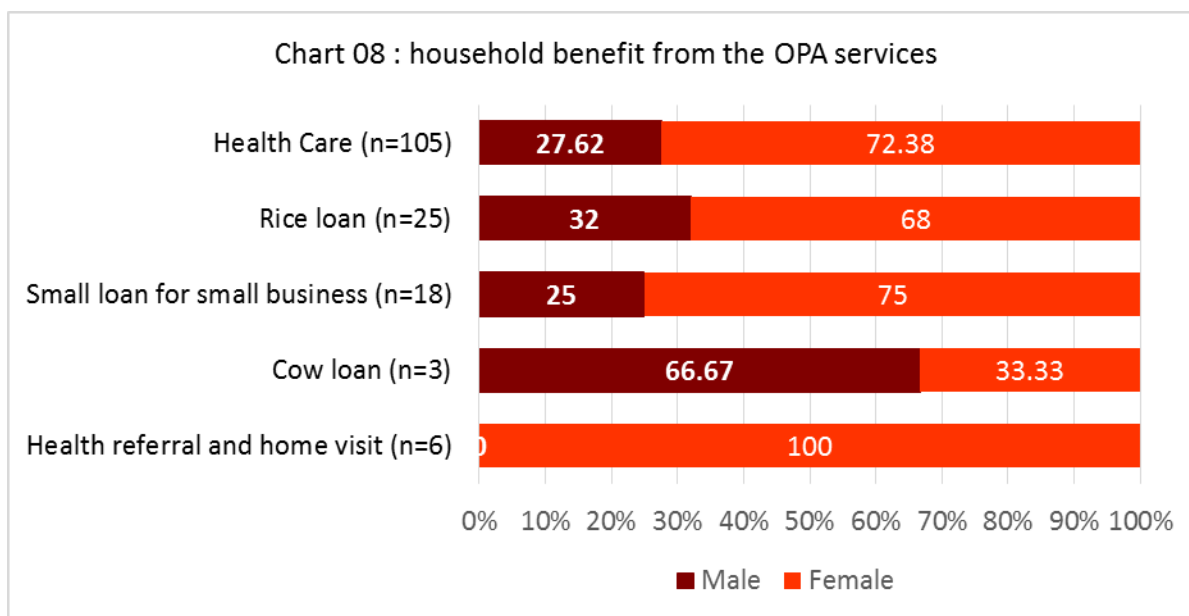


Chart 09 gives the top reasons why OPA members reported satisfaction. Among the total respondents, a high number of women respondents (75%) found the OPA very beneficial in many ways. They do not feel neglected (discriminated) and they have attention through OPA home visits. They are not alone, and the services provided by the OPA are their residential areas. This table shows that the OPA is strongly gender friendly.

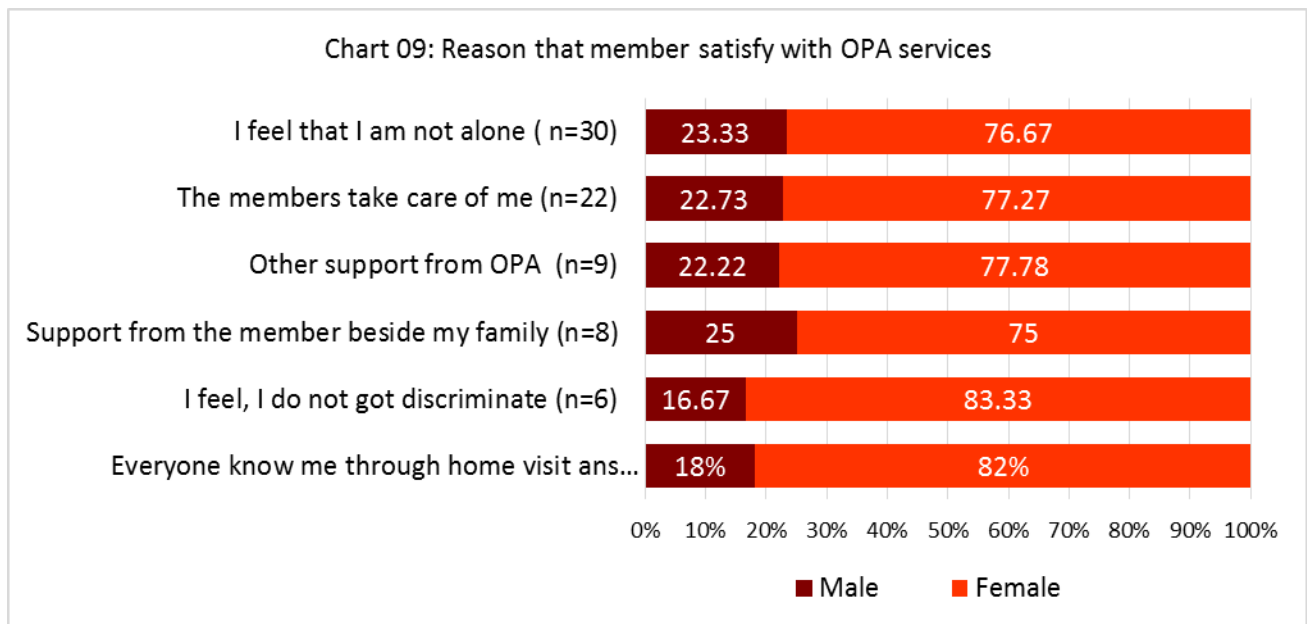


Chart 10 indicates the reasons why the respondents participate in the OPAs activities. The respondents said that they went participate to the OPA activities, they feel happy, they can receive information, they are meeting other peers and they do not feel neglected. Again women's respondents are among the most satisfied.

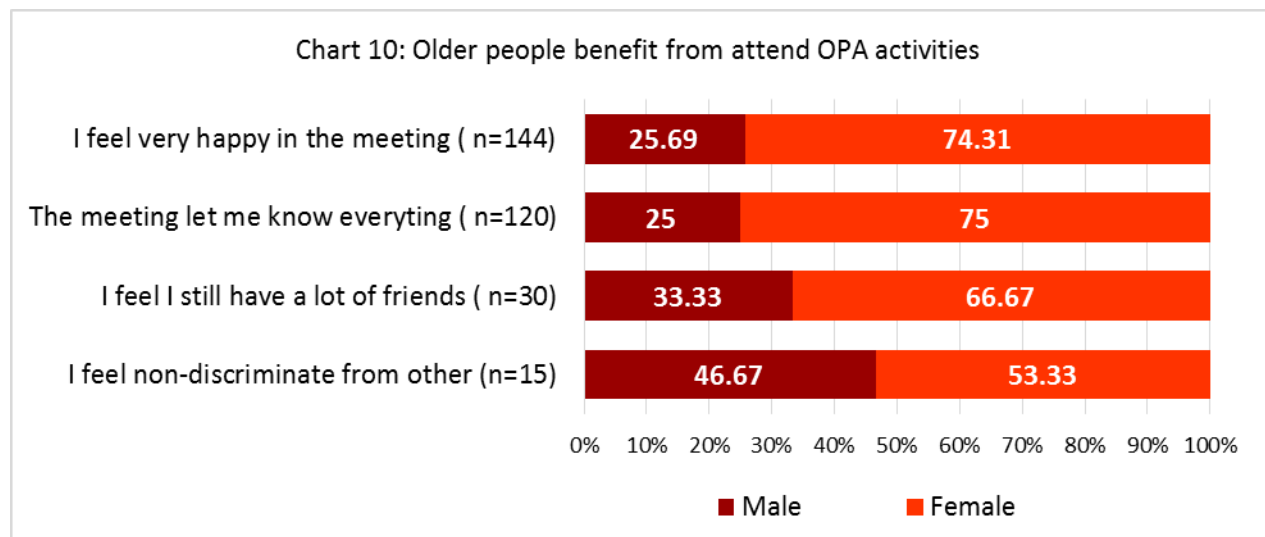


Chart 11 indicates the accessibility to rice bank and the use of the rice bank. Most respondents mainly women once again (76%) said that the rice bank is the best mechanism for the community members the most vulnerable to cope with food shortage. The respondents shared they use the bank for getting rice seeds and for supplementing food shortage during the planting season July to December. The rice bank mechanism is really practical for the community members to get seeds without having to pay a high interest rate to the private lenders and with the change in the climate, the rice bank is very helpful in time of distress.

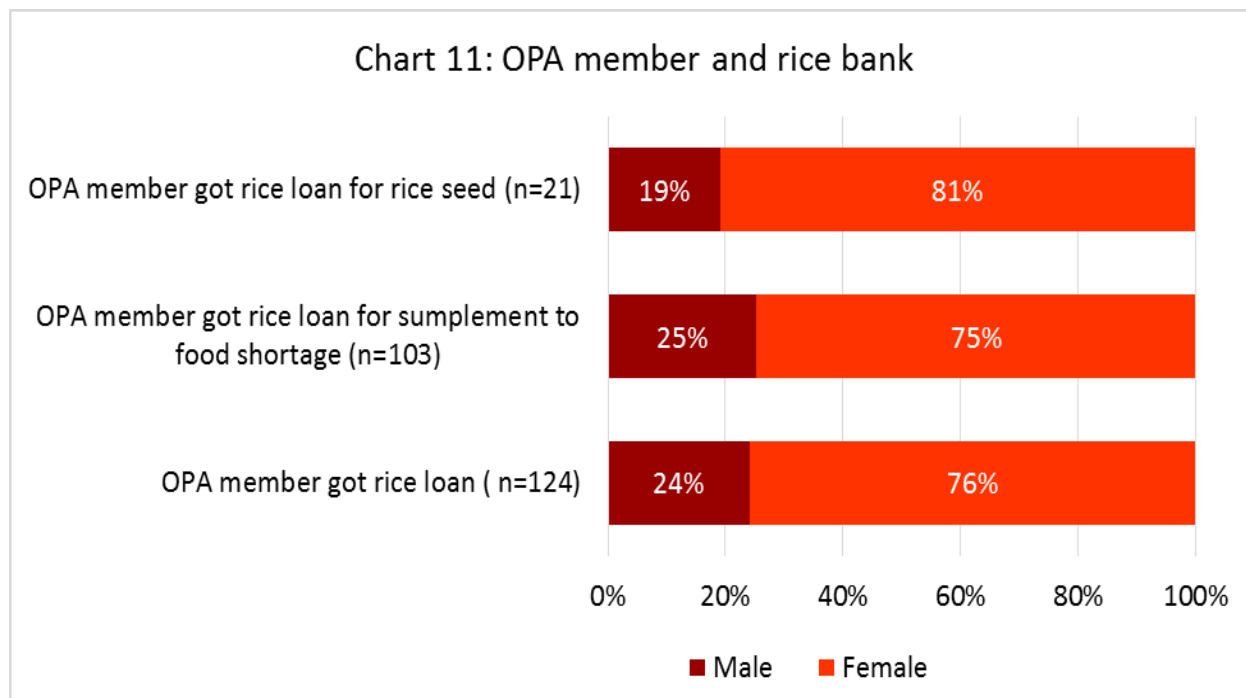
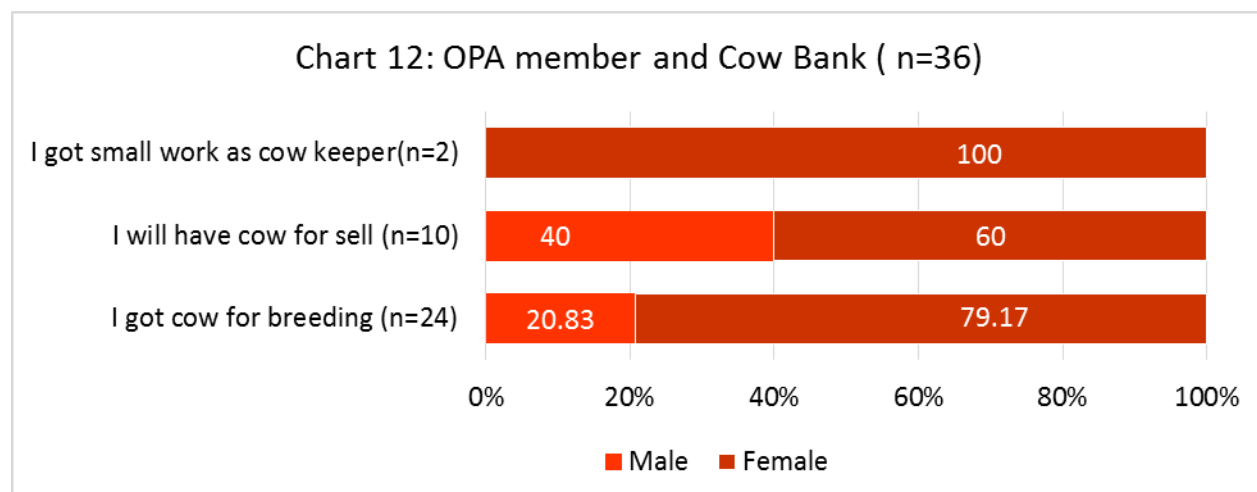


Chart 12 indicates cow Bank can give a good return to the members and is supporting the livelihood of older people. According to the group discussion with the committee leaders of Older People's Association, one cow has a value of close to USD 1,000 per head. Cow bank is strongly favored by older men.



Box number 02 provides some insights of a cow bank in Peam Eak Village.

Box 02: Cow Bank in Peam Eak Village

Lok Om Sok Phov aged 53 years old lives in a household with five other members. He is a member of the Older People's Association in Peam Eak Village from the district of Eak Phnum. Lok Om Sok Phov has received in 2012, one cow from the cow bank to care. Since the cow has given birth two calves. Based on the rules set for the cow bank by the OPA, Lok Om Sok Phov has to return the two calves to the association but he can keep the female cow. Lok Om Sok Phov reported that it is not a big burden for him to care for the cow as he owns a rice field close to his house and he can leave the animals closed by. In addition of this activity, Lok Om Sok Phov is working in his farm and in other farms to supplement the household income. Lok Om Sok Phov shared he very much appreciates the work and the services of Older People's Association.

According to the in-depth interview with Lok Om Sok Phov's family member, the cow they have from the cow bank has a value of close to 4 million riels equal to around 1,000 USD per head. So the cow bank can generate a good return to the caretaker.



Picture 04: Lok Om Sok Phov taking care of his cow received from the cow bank

Box number 03 provides some insights of small business in Peam Eak Village.

Lok Yeay Nhuek Nil, 64 years old lives in Peam Eak Village in the District of Aek Phnum. She has one son but his not living with her. Her son lives in another province and work as a construction worker. Lok Yeay Nhuek Nil is living alone and has poor vision with her left eye. Lok yeay Nil has joined the OPA since its establishment. She has shared she regularly participated in many OPA's activities in the village. She comes to the OPA monthly meetings and the health camps. She is very happy with OPA activities and services.

She has a loan of 100 USD from the Older People's Association to start a small business to sell rice cake. With the loan she bought one bicycle, two pots and other utensils for making the rice cake making. She has kept some budget to purchase the necessary ingredients. Once equipped, Lok Yeay Nhuek Nil started making cake every afternoon and early morning. She sells her cake

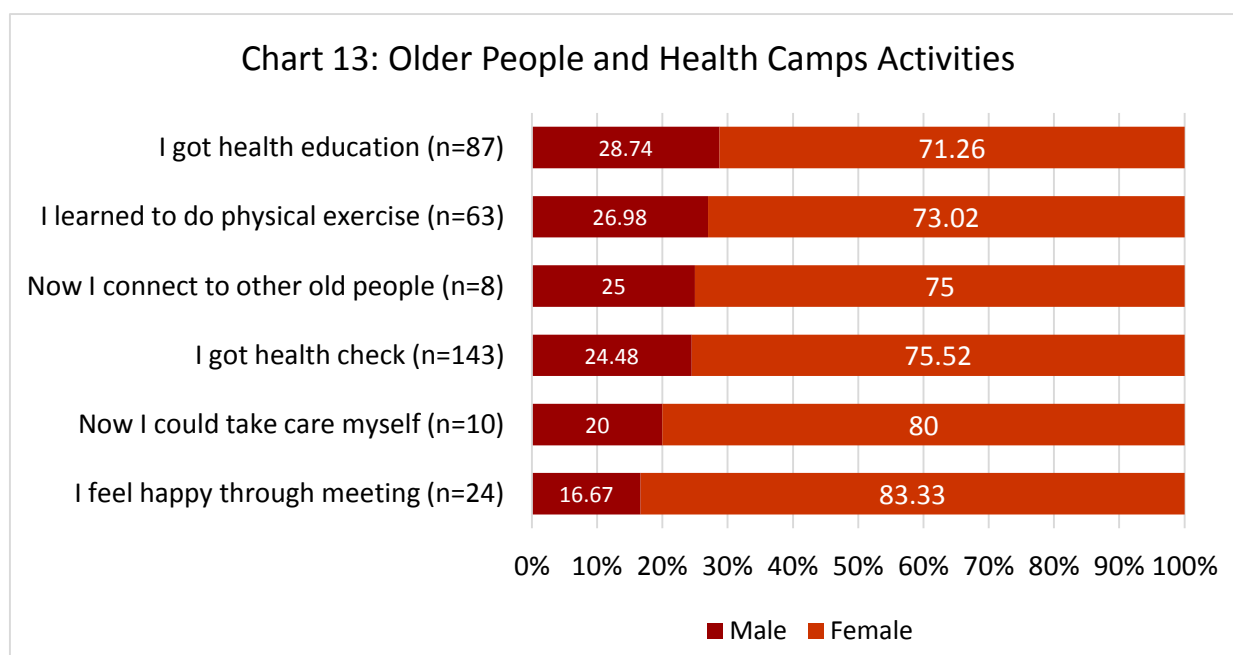
at local market in the morning. This activity has provide to Lok Yeay Nhuek Nil a small income ranging from 7000 to 10000 Riels per day (around 2 to 2.5 US\$).

Lok Yeay Nhuek Nil reported that she very much appreciates the association which has supported in this activity and has helped her overcoming her difficulty in sustaining the livelihood.



Picture 05: Lok Yeay Nhuek Nil, drying her rice cake for her small business

Chart number 13 Health camps are popular among the members of the OPA, especially among older women. The respondents said they like the health consultation, the session on health education, the exercises, and that they enjoyed meeting other peers and friends during the health camps.



4.4.2. Impact: older people and OPAs effectively interact with the local councils and other service providers to access services.

The project has demonstrated good outcome with 100% OPAs accessing the government local fund. As a result, MoSVY representatives indicated that the ministry encourage government authorities at the sub-national level in maintaining and allocation the local fund the activities of the OPAs.

4.4.3. Impact: building a structure to maintain work in the area of old age

With the localization of HelpAge International Programme in Cambodia, the local staffs have inherited the institutional knowledge and a wealth of experiences necessary to move forward the inclusion of older people in the development agenda.

4.5. Sustainability

The project has applied the appropriate approach and has put in place mechanism to ensure the development of the actions beyond the project period. The evaluation has identified three major aspects that contribute to trigger the sustainability beyond the project period

- The project had succeeded to equip the Older People Association committee leaders with skills and confidence to interact with the local authorities as well as with the commune councilors. OPA committee leaders have the capacity to engage in the commune investment plan and develop application for the local fund. The approval of the local fund applied by the OPAs has reinforced the OPA confidence and has encouraged them to take further actions.
- Many stakeholders were involved and have participated in the establishment of the Older People Associations. MoSVY wants to include this approach in the ministry development strategy.
- Older People Associations have demonstrated their multi-functionality and capacity to manage range of community development activities such as cow bank, rice bank, health care, homecare, small loan, revolving fund and other activities as identified by the OPAs. The members and the communities have accessed to these activities.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the project has completed all the activities according to the plan and has achieved a number of good outcomes.

Furthermore, the project is relevant to the national development policy and is responding to the concerns and need of the disadvantaged groups, especially older men and women and their families.

The approach involving key stakeholders at all levels in the implementation of the project and in all activities has contributed to increase the awareness on the situation of older women and older men.

One of the major achievements is the support of the local government to the OPAs and the allocation of the social local development fund to support the OPAs activities.

The project community development initiatives led by older people has proved benefitting older people and their families in the target villages.

OPA's members reported great satisfaction in joining the OPAs as the associations have activities and services that help them to improve their living condition.

6. Recommendation

- The project has built up a model of partnership for the replication and establishment of the OPAs. This model could be applied by MoSVY to scale up OPAs in all communes of Cambodia.
- Engaging PPID to facilitate the interaction between the OPAs and CCs and coaching these local institutions in effectively participate in the local planning is one of the best practices and the lessons learned could be widely shared to other stakeholders.
- The localization of HelpAge International to HelpAge Cambodia has maintained the institutional knowledge and the necessary expertise to support stakeholders when replicating new OPAs.
- Rice bank is very good key mechanism and safety to overcome temporary food shortage and reduce dependency on private local money lenders. Most of older people association members reported that they borrow seeds for the planting season and use rice from the bank for supplementing to their temporary food shortage. HelpAge could encourage the expansion of this mechanism
- However, to ensure greater sustainability, HelpAge team should regular visit the OPAs beyond the project to ensure the leaders are following the principle of good governance and are applying the procedures in a participatory manner.

Annexes: Data Collection Tools

Tool 1: Questionnaire_Commune Councilor កម្រងសំណួរសម្រាប់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ

អត្តសញ្ញាណកម្ម IDENTIFICATION

Q1. ឈ្មោះអ្នកឆ្លើយបទសំភាសន៍ Name: _____	Q4. លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Tel: (+855)_____
Q2. ខេត្ត Province: _____	Q5. ស្រុក District: _____
Q3. ឃុំ Commune: _____	Q8. ឈ្មោះអ្នកសំភាសន៍ Name of Interviewer _____
Q7. កាលបរិច្ឆេទសំភាសន៍ Date of interview __ __ __ __	ហត្ថលេខា Signed

សេចក្តីណែនាំ:

ជំរាបសួរ ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ_____ខ្ញុំធ្វើការជាមួយអង្គការជួយចាស់ជរាភក្តជា ដែលជាអង្គការមានបទពិសោធន៍បង្កើតសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់នៅកម្ពុជា។ យើងខ្ញុំចង់សិក្សាអំពីស្ថានភាព មនុស្សក្នុងសហគមន៍របស់អ្នក។ ដើម្បីសិក្សារៀនសូត្រពីវិធីនេះយើងខ្ញុំ សូមសួរ នូវសំណួរ មួយចំនួនដូចខាងក្រោមដោយសុំអនុញ្ញាតពេលវេលាពីអ្នកចំនួន២០នាទី។ ការចូលរួមឆ្លើយសំណួររបស់អ្នក គឺរក្សាដោយសំងាត់ និងដោយ ស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត។ បើអ្នកយល់ព្រមឆ្លើយសំណួរ អ្នកក៏អាចបដិសេធ ឬក៏ឈប់ឆ្លើយសំណួរក៏បាន។ រាល់ចំណេះដឹងរបស់អ្នកនឹងជួយដល់យើងខ្ញុំក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នូវការគាំពារ មនុស្សក្នុង ប្រទេស កម្ពុជា។ ជាងនេះទៅទៀត នឹងជួយដល់ការបង្កើតនូវចំណេះដឹង ដែលអ្នកនឹងរៀនពីវិធីដ៏មានតំលៃដើម្បីគាំពារមនុស្ស ចាស់ក្នុងសហគមន៍របស់អ្នក។ សូមគិតថានេះមិនមែនជាការស្វែងរកចំណេះដឹងខុសត្រូវឡើយ។ តើអ្នកមានសំណួរអ្វីទេ? បើគ្មានសំណួរសូមអនុញ្ញាតិឱ្យសួរ?

ហត្ថលេខា: _____ ថ្ងៃទីខែឆ្នាំ: _____

សំណួរ

សំណួរទី១ សូមអ្នកនិយាយអំពីស្ថានភាពមនុស្សចាស់ក្នុងឃុំរបស់អ្នក?

Q 1: Please describe old aging issues in your commune? Statistic? Older than and less than 55 years old, and their livelihood?

សំណួរទី២ សូមអ្នកបង្កើត សមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់ក្នុងឃុំរបស់អ្នក?

Q 2: Please describe OPA establishment in your commune?

សំណួរទី៣ តើការបង្កើតសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់

បានឆ្លើយតបទៅនឹងស្ថានភាពមនុស្សចាស់ក្នុងឃុំរបស់អ្នកយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច?

Q 3: How OPA establishment respond to old aging issue in you commune?

សំណួរទី៤ តើក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំបានចូលរួមយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច ក្នុងការចងក្រងបង្កើតសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់?

Q 4: How Commune councilors interested in OPA initiative Development?

សំណួរទី៥ សូមអ្នករៀបរាប់អំពីការការ ដាក់បញ្ចូលសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់ទៅនឹងផែនការវិនិយោគឃុំ?

Q 5: Please describe how OPA activities integrated into CIP?

សំណួរទី៦ តើមូលហេតុអ្វីដែលនាំអោយដាក់បញ្ចូលសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់ទៅនឹងផែនការវិនិយោគឃុំ បានជោគជ័យ? តើមានភាពងាយស្រួលនិងលំបាកអ្វីខ្លះ?

Q 6: What are the key successful integrating OPA in CIP? And what are ease and challenges?

សំណួរទី៧ សូមរៀបរាប់អំពីការផ្លាស់ប្តូរស្ថានភាពមនុស្សចាស់ ធៀបទៅនឹងកាលពី៥ឆ្នាំមុន?

Q 7: Socio-demographics

សំណួរទី៨ តើចំណាកស្រុកបានមានផលប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះដល់ជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់មនុស្សចាស់?

Q 8: How migration impact on old aging issue in your commune?

សំណួរទី៩ សូមអ្នករៀបរាប់អំពីការយល់ឃើញរបស់អ្នក

ថាតើសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់នឹងមានភាពយូរអង្វែងយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច?

Q 9: For you observation, please describe the longevity of OPA in your commune?

សំណួរទី១០

តើអ្នកមានអនុសាសន៍អ្វីដើម្បីកែលំអរការអនុវត្តន៍គំរោងគាំពារមនុស្សចាស់អោយកាន់តែប្រសើរឡើងថែមទៀត?

Q 10: Could you please comment for HAI improvement?

បញ្ចប់បទសំភាសន៍ END INTERVIEW

Tool 2: Questionnaire_Village Chief

កម្រងសំណួរសម្រាប់មេភូមិ

អត្តសញ្ញាណកម្ម IDENTIFICATION

Q1. ឈ្មោះអ្នកឆ្លើយបទសំភាសន៍ Name: _____	Q4. លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Tel: (+855) _____
Q2. ខេត្ត Province: _____	Q5. ស្រុក District: _____
Q3. ឃុំ Commune: _____	Q8. ភូមិ Village _____
Q7. កាលបរិច្ឆេទសំភាសន៍ Date of interview __ _ _ _ _	ហត្ថលេខា អ្នកសំភាសន៍ Signed

សេចក្តីណែនាំ:

ជំរាបសួរ ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: _____ ខ្ញុំធ្វើការជាមួយអង្គការជួយចាស់ជរាភក្តិជា ដែលជាអង្គការមានបទពិសោធន៍បង្កើតសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់នៅកម្ពុជា។ យើងខ្ញុំចង់សិក្សាអំពីស្ថានភាពមនុស្ស ក្នុងសហគមន៍របស់អ្នក។ ដើម្បីសិក្សារៀនសូត្រពីវិធីនេះយើងខ្ញុំសូមសួរនូវសំណួរ មួយចំនួនដូចខាងក្រោមដោយសុំអនុញ្ញាតពេលវេលាពីអ្នកចំនួន២០នាទី។ ការចូលរួមឆ្លើយសំណួររបស់អ្នកគឺរក្សាដោយសំងាត់ និងដោយ ស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត។ បើអ្នកយល់ព្រមឆ្លើយសំណួរ អ្នកក៏អាចបដិសេធ ឬក៏ឈប់ឆ្លើយសំណួរក៏បាន។ រាល់ចំណេះដឹងរបស់អ្នកនឹង ជួយ ដល់យើងខ្ញុំក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នូវការគាំពារមនុស្សក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ ជាងនេះទៅទៀត នឹងជួយដល់ការ បង្កើតនូវចំណេះ ដឹង ដែលអ្នកនឹងរៀនពីវិធីដ៏មានតំលៃដើម្បីគាំពារមនុស្សចាស់ក្នុងសហគមន៍របស់អ្នក។ សូមគិតថានេះមិនមែនជាការស្វែងរកចំណេះដឹងខុសត្រូវឡើយ។ តើអ្នកមានសំណួរអ្វីទេ? បើគ្មានសំណួរសូមអនុញ្ញាតិឲ្យសួរ?

ហត្ថលេខា: _____ ថ្ងៃទីខែឆ្នាំ: _____

សំណួរ

សំណួរទី១ សូមអ្នកនិយាយអំពីស្ថានភាពមនុស្សចាស់ក្នុងឃុំរបស់អ្នក?

Q 1: Please describe old aging issues in your commune? Statistic? Older than and less than 55 years old, and their livelihood?

សំណួរទី២ សូមអ្នកបង្កើត សមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់ក្នុងឃុំរបស់អ្នក?

Q 2: Please describe OPA establishment in your commune?

សំណួរទី៣ តើការបង្កើតសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់ បានឆ្លើយតបទៅនឹងស្ថានភាពមនុស្សចាស់ក្នុងឃុំរបស់អ្នកយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច?

Q 3: How OPA establishment respond to old aging issue in you commune?

សំណួរទី៤ តើក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំបានចូលរួមយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច ក្នុងការចងក្រងបង្កើតសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់?

Q 4: How Commune councilors interested in OPA initiative Development?

សំណួរទី៥ សូមអ្នករៀបរាប់អំពីការការ ដាក់បញ្ចូលសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់ទៅនឹងផែនការវិនិយោគឃុំ?

Q 5: Please describe how OPA activities integrated into CIP?

សំណួរទី៦ តើមូលហេតុអ្វីដែលនាំអោយដាក់បញ្ចូលសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់ទៅនឹងផែនការវិនិយោគឃុំ បានជោគជ័យ? តើមានភាពងាយស្រួលនិងលំបាកអ្វីខ្លះ?

Q 6: What are the key successful integrating OPA in CIP? And what are ease and challenges?

សំណួរទី៧ សូមរៀបរាប់អំពីការផ្លាស់ប្តូរស្ថានភាពមនុស្សចាស់ ធៀបទៅនឹងកាលពី៥ឆ្នាំមុន?

Q 7: Socio-demographics

សំណួរទី៨ តើចំណាកស្រុកមានផលប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះដល់ជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់មនុស្សចាស់?

Q 8: How migration impact on old aging issue in your commune?

សំណួរទី៩ សូមអ្នករៀបរាប់អំពីការយល់ឃើញរបស់អ្នក ថាតើសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់និងមានភាពយូរអង្វែងយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច?

Q 9: For you observation, please describe the longevity of OPA in your commune?

សំណួរទី១០ តើអ្នកមានអនុសាសន៍អ្វីដើម្បីកែលំអការអនុវត្តន៍គំរោងគាំពារមនុស្សអាយកាន់តែប្រសើរឡើងថែមទៀត?

Q 10: Could you please comment for HAI improvement?

បញ្ចប់បទសំភាសន៍ END INTERVIEW

សូមថ្លែងអំណរគុណដល់អ្នកដែលបានចំណាយពេលចូលរួមបទសំភាសន៍នេះ។

Tool 3: Focus Group Discussion-Questionnaire_OPA Committee

កម្រងសំណួរសម្រាប់ពិភាក្សាក្រុមគណៈកម្មការសមាគមន៍

អត្តសញ្ញាណកម្ម IDENTIFICATION

Q1. ឈ្មោះអ្នកឆ្លើយបទសំភាសន៍ Name: _____	Q4. លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Tel: (+855)_____
Q2. ខេត្ត Province: _____	Q5. ស្រុក District: _____
Q3. ឃុំ Commune: _____	Q8. ឈ្មោះអ្នកសំភាសន៍ Name of Interviewer _____
Q7. កាលបរិច្ឆេទសំភាសន៍ Date of interview __ _ _ _ _	ហត្ថលេខា Signed

សេចក្តីណែនាំ:

ជំរាបសួរ ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ_____ខ្ញុំធ្វើការជាមួយអង្គការជួយចាស់ជរាភក្តីជា ដែលជាអង្គការមានបទពិសោធន៍បង្កើតសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់នៅកម្ពុជា។ យើងខ្ញុំចង់សិក្សាអំពីស្ថានភាព មនុស្សក្នុងសហគមន៍របស់អ្នក។ ដើម្បីសិក្សារៀនសូត្រពីវិធីនេះយើងខ្ញុំសូមសួរនូវសំណួរ មួយចំនួនដូចខាងក្រោមដោយសុំអនុញ្ញាតពេលវេលាពីអ្នកចំនួន២០នាទី។ ការចូលរួមឆ្លើយសំណួររបស់អ្នកគឺរក្សាដោយសំងាត់ និងដោយ ស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត។ បើអ្នកយល់ព្រមឆ្លើយសំណួរ អ្នកក៏អាចបដិសេធ ឬក៏ឈប់ឆ្លើយសំណួរក៏បាន។ រាល់ចំណេះដឹងរបស់អ្នកនឹងជួយដល់យើងខ្ញុំក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នូវការគាំពារមនុស្សក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ ជាងនេះទៅទៀត នឹងជួយដល់ការបង្កើតនូវចំណេះដឹង ដែលអ្នកនឹងរៀនពីវិធីដ៏មានតំលៃដើម្បីគាំពារមនុស្សចាស់ក្នុងសហគមន៍របស់អ្នក។ សូមគិតថានេះមិនមែនជាការស្វែងរកចំណេះដឹងខុសត្រូវឡើយ។ តើអ្នកមានសំណួរអ្វីទេ? បើគ្មានសំណួរសូមអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យសួរ?

ហត្ថលេខា: _____ ថ្ងៃទីខែឆ្នាំ: _____

សំណួរ

សំណួរទី១ សូមអ្នកនិយាយអំពីស្ថានភាពមនុស្សចាស់ក្នុងឃុំរបស់អ្នក?

Q 1: Please describe old aging issues in your commune? Statistic? Older than and less than 55 years old, and their livelihood?

សំណួរទី២ សូមអ្នកបង្កើត សមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់ក្នុងឃុំរបស់អ្នក?

Q 2: Please describe OPA establishment in your commune?

សំណួរទី៣ តើការបង្កើតសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់ បានឆ្លើយតបទៅនឹងស្ថានភាពមនុស្សចាស់ក្នុងឃុំរបស់អ្នកយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច?

Q 3: How OPA establishment respond to old aging issue in you commune?

សំណួរទី៤ តើក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំបានចូលរួមយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច ក្នុងការចងក្រងបង្កើតសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់?

Q 4: How Commune councilors interested in OPA initiative Development?

សំណួរទី៥ សូមអ្នករៀបរាប់អំពីការការ ដាក់បញ្ចូលសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់ទៅនឹងផែនការវិនិយោគឃុំ?

Q 5: Please describe how OPA activities integrated into CIP?

សំណួរទី៦ តើមូលហេតុអ្វីដែលនាំអោយដាក់បញ្ចូលសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់ទៅនឹងផែនការវិនិយោគឃុំ បានជោគជ័យ?
តើមានភាពងាយស្រួលនិងលំបាកអ្វីខ្លះ?

Q 6: What are the key successful integrating OPA in CIP? And what are ease and challenges?

សំណួរទី៧ សូមរៀបរាប់អំពីការផ្លាស់ប្តូរស្ថានភាពមនុស្សចាស់ ធៀបទៅនឹងកាលពី៥ឆ្នាំមុន?

Q 7: Socio-demographics

សំណួរទី៨ តើចំណាកស្រុកមានផលប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះដល់ជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់មនុស្សចាស់?

Q 8: How migration impact on old aging issue in your commune?

សំណួរទី៩ សូមអ្នករៀបរាប់អំពីការយល់ឃើញរបស់អ្នក ថាតើសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់និងមានភាពយូរអង្វែងយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច?

Q 9: For you observation, please describe the longevity of OPA in your commune?

សំណួរទី១០ តើអ្នកមានអនុសាសន៍អ្វីដើម្បីកែលំអការអនុវត្តន៍គំរោងគាំពារមនុស្សឆោយកាន់តែប្រសើរឡើងថែមទៀត?

Q 10: Could you please comment for HAI improvement?

បញ្ចប់បទសំភាសន៍ END INTERVIEW

សូមថ្លែងអំណរគុណដល់អ្នកដែលបានចំណាយពេលចូលរួមបទសំភាសន៍នេះ។

Tool 4: Questionnaire_ Household Survey

កម្រងសំណួរសម្រាប់ឧបករណ៍

អត្តសញ្ញាណកម្ម IDENTIFICATION

Q1. ឈ្មោះអ្នកឆ្លើយបទសំភាសន៍ Name: _____	Q4. លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Tel: (+855)_____
Q2. ខេត្ត Province: _____	Q5. ស្រុក District: _____
Q3. ភូមិ Village: _____	
Q7. កាលបរិច្ឆេទសំភាសន៍ Date of interview __ __ __ __	Q8. ឈ្មោះអ្នកសំភាសន៍ Name of Interviewer _____

សេចក្តីណែនាំ:

ជំរាបសួរ ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ:_____ខ្ញុំធ្វើការជាមួយអង្គការជួយចាស់ជរាភក្តិជា ដែលជាអង្គការមានបទពិសោធន៍បង្កើតសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់នៅកម្ពុជា។ យើងខ្ញុំចង់សិក្សាអំពីស្ថានភាពមនុស្សក្នុងសហគមន៍របស់អ្នក។ ដើម្បីសិក្សារៀនសូត្រពីវិធីនេះយើងខ្ញុំសូមសួរនូវសំណួរ មួយចំនួនដូចខាងក្រោមដោយសុំអនុញ្ញាតពេលវេលាពីអ្នកចំនួន២០នាទី។ ការចូលរួមឆ្លើយសំណួររបស់អ្នកគឺរក្សាដោយសំងាត់ និងដោយ ស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត។ បើអ្នកយល់ព្រមឆ្លើយសំណួរ អ្នកក៏អាចបដិសេធ ឬក៏ឈប់ឆ្លើយសំណួរក៏បាន។ រាល់ចំណេះដឹងរបស់អ្នកនឹងជួយដល់យើងខ្ញុំក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នូវការគាំពារមនុស្សក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ ជាងនេះទៅទៀត នឹងជួយដល់ការបង្កើតនូវចំណេះដឹង ដែលអ្នកនឹងរៀនពីវិធីដ៏មានតំលៃដើម្បីគាំពារមនុស្សចាស់ក្នុងសហគមន៍របស់អ្នក។ សូមគិតថានេះមិនមែនជាការស្វែងរកចំណេះដឹងខុសត្រូវឡើយ។ តើអ្នកមានសំណួរអ្វីទេ? បើគ្មានសំណួរសូមអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យសួរ?

ហត្ថលេខា: _____ ថ្ងៃទីខែឆ្នាំ: _____

ផ្នែកទី ១ ស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចប្រជាសាស្ត្រ Section 1: Socio-demographics

No.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
Q101	តើអ្នកមានអាយុប៉ុន្មាន? How old are you?	ចំនួនឆ្នាំ (Age): __ __		
Q102	ភេទ? gender?	ប្រុស Male	1	
		ស្រី Female	2	
Q103	តើអ្នកមានទំនាក់ទំនងយ៉ាងដូចម្តេចជាមួយមេគ្រួសារ? How you related to your health of household? (Single Answer)	តា Grand Pa	1	
		ម៉ាយ Grand Ma	2	
		ម្តាយ Mother/Mother	3	
		ឪពុក Father/Husband	4	
		កូនប្រុស Son	5	
		កូនស្រី Daughter	6	
		មីង Aunt/Grand Aunt	7	
		ពូ Uncle/Grand Uncle	8	
Q104	តើអ្នកមានដើមកំណើតជាអ្វី? What ethnic group do you identify with?	ខ្មែរ Khmer	1	
		ចាម Cham	2	
		វៀតណាម Vietnamese	3	
		ផ្សេងៗ បញ្ជាក់ Other (specify): _____	97	

No.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
Q105	<p>តើអ្នកបានទទួលការអប់រំខ្ពស់បំផុតកម្រិតណា?</p> <p>What was the highest level of school attended by you/household head completed?</p>	សាលាក្រៅផ្លូវការ Unofficial school	1	
		បឋមសិក្សា Primary school	2	
		អនុវិទ្យាល័យ Secondary school	3	
		វិទ្យាល័យ High school	4	
		កម្រិតខ្ពស់ Higher level	5	
		មិនដែលបានរៀន None	6	
Q106	How many family members in your HHs?	<p>ស្រី ក្រោម១៨ __ __ </p> <p>ស្រី ១៨ ដល់៤៩ __ __ </p> <p>ស្រី លើ៥០ __ __ </p> <p>ប្រុស ក្រោម១៨ __ __ </p> <p>ប្រុស ១៨ ដល់៤៩ __ __ </p> <p>ប្រុស លើ៥០ __ __ </p>		
Q107	How many family member become OPA member?	<p>ប __ __ </p> <p>ស __ __ </p>		

No.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
Q108	How many family member migration (local and international)?	Local Migration (ក្នុងស្រុក): ប <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ស <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> International Migration (ក្រៅស្រុក): ប <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ស <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Q109	What is your main occupation? (Multi Answer)	<div>ចំណូលពីកសិកម្ម Agriculture 1</div> <div>ប្រាក់ខែ ឬប្រាក់ឈ្នួល Salary/Wage 2</div> <div>មុខជំនួញ Business 3</div> <div>ប្រាក់បញ្ញើពីចំណាកស្រុក Remittance 4</div> <div>ចំណូលផ្សេងៗ Other_____ 5</div>		
Q110	How size agricultural land does your family belong to?	ទំហំដី (ហិកតា): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Q111	How size agricultural production per years? ទំហំផលកសិកម្ម	ទំហំផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ (គីឡូក្រាម): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Q112	How much your family earn from Salary/Wage? (include all member who has salary or wage in the household if any)	Male (US\$): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Female (US\$): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Total (US\$): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		

No.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
Q113	How much your family earn from remittance? (From all members of migration if any)	Male (US\$): __ __ __ __ Female (US\$): __ __ __ __ Total (US\$): __ __ __ __		
Q114	Household Equipment (Multiple Answers)	<div>ទូរស័ព្ទ Mobile Phone 1</div> <div>ទូរទស្សន៍ TV 2</div> <div>សត្វបក្សីចិញ្ចឹម Poultry 3</div> <div>គោ ក្របី cattle 4</div> <div>អគ្គីសនី Electricity 5</div> <div>វីទីយ៉ូ Radio 6</div> <div>សត្វពាហនៈ Animals 7</div> <div>ទូរទឹកកក Refrigerator 8</div> <div>ម៉ូតូ Moto 9</div> <div>គោយន្ត Hand Tractor 10</div> <div>ត្រាក់ទ័រ Tractor 11</div> <div>រថយន្ត Car/Van 12</div>		
Q115	Who take care older people in your family?	<div>តា Grand Pa 1</div> <div>ម៉ាយ Grand Ma 2</div>		

No.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
	(Multiple Answers)	ម្តាយ Mother	3	
		ឪពុក Father	4	
		កូនប្រុស Son	5	
		កូនស្រី Daughter	6	
		មីង Aunt	7	
		ពូ Uncle	8	

ផ្នែកទី ២ ការចូលរួមជាមួយសមាគមន៍ Section 2: Being a member of OPA

No.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
Q201	How your family member decided to become Older People Association member? (Multiple Answers)	Encouraged from village chief	1	
		My neighbour Encourage	2	
		I see OPA is important for my family	3	
		Other (Specify)_____	97	
		Don't know	98	
Q202	How Older People Association important for your family? (Single Answer)	Very Important	1	
		Important	2	
		Neither easy nor Important	3	

No.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
		Less Important	4	
		Not important at all	5	
		Don't know	98	
Q203	What are the Older People Association services that your family met? (Multiple Answers)	Health Camps	1	
		Home Visit	2	
		Take care of our older people	3	
		Rice Loan (Rice Bank)	4	
		Cow Loan (Cow Bank)	5	
		Small Loan for Small Business	6	
		Agricultural/ Home Garden Support	7	
		Other Support	8	
		Don't know	98	

ផ្នែកទី ៣ ការទទួលបានពីសេវាសមាគមន៍ Section 3: OPA Services

No.	QUESTION:	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
Q301	Rice Bank contribute to my family livelihood improvement.	យល់ព្រមខ្លាំង Strongly agree	1	
		យល់ព្រម Agree	2	

No.	QUESTION:	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
	(Single answer)	មិនទាំងស្រប ឬមិនយល់ស្រប Neither agree nor disagree	3	
		មិនយល់ព្រម Disagree	4	
		មិនយល់ព្រមខ្លាំង Strongly disagree	5	
		មិនដឹង Don't know	98	
Q302	Cow Bank contributes to my family livelihood improvement. (Single answer)	យល់ព្រមខ្លាំង Strongly agree	1	
		យល់ព្រម Agree	2	
		មិនទាំងស្រប ឬមិនយល់ស្រប Neither agree nor disagree	3	
		មិនយល់ព្រម Disagree	4	
		មិនយល់ព្រមខ្លាំង Strongly disagree	5	
		មិនដឹង Don't know	98	
Q303	Health Camps is contributing to my older people member health care and improvement. (Single answer)	យល់ព្រមខ្លាំង Strongly agree	1	
		យល់ព្រម Agree	2	
		មិនទាំងស្រប ឬមិនយល់ស្រប Neither agree nor disagree	3	
		មិនយល់ព្រម Disagree	4	

No.	QUESTION:	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
		មិនយល់ព្រមខ្លាំង Strongly disagree	5	
		មិនដឹង Don't know	98	

Comment:

បញ្ចប់បទសំភាសន៍ END INTERVIEW

សូមថ្លែងអំណរគុណដល់អ្នកដែលបានចំណាយពេលចូលរួមបទសំភាសន៍នេះ។

Thank respondent for taking the time to be interviewed.

Tool 5: Questionnaire OPA Member

កម្រងសំណួរសម្រាប់សមាជិកសមាគមន៍

IDENTIFICATION

Q1. ឈ្មោះសមាជិក សមាគមន៍ Name: _____	Q4. លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Tel: (+855) _____
Q2. ខេត្ត Province: _____	Q5. ស្រុក District : _____
Q3. ភូមិ Village: _____	

Q7. កាលបរិច្ឆេទសំភាសន៍ Date of interview [__/__/__] / [__/__/__] / [__/__/__]	Q8. ឈ្មោះអ្នកសំភាសន៍ Name of Interviewer _____
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សេចក្តីណែនាំ:

ជំរាបសួរ ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: _____ ខ្ញុំធ្វើការជាមួយអង្គការជួយចាស់ជរាភក្តិមុជ ដែលជាអង្គការមានបទពិសោធន៍បង្កើតសមាគមន៍មនុស្សចាស់នៅកម្ពុជា។ យើងខ្ញុំចង់សិក្សាអំពីស្ថានភាពមនុស្សក្នុងសហគមន៍របស់អ្នក។ ដើម្បីសិក្សារៀនសូត្រពីវិធីនេះយើងខ្ញុំសូមសួរនូវសំណួរ មួយចំនួនដូចខាងក្រោមដោយសុំអនុញ្ញាតពេលវេលាពីអ្នកចំនួន២០នាទី។ ការចូលរួមឆ្លើយសំណួររបស់អ្នក គឺរក្សាដោយសម្ងាត់ និងដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត។ បើអ្នកយល់ព្រមឆ្លើយសំណួរ អ្នកក៏អាចបដិសេធឬក៏ឈប់ឆ្លើយសំណួរក៏បាន។ រាល់ចម្លើយរបស់អ្នក នឹងជួយដល់យើងខ្ញុំ ក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នូវការគាំពារមនុស្សក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ ជាងនេះទៅទៀត នឹងជួយដល់ការបង្កើតនូវចំណេះដឹង ដែលអ្នកនឹងរៀនពីវិធីដ៏មានតំលៃដើម្បីគាំពារមនុស្សចាស់ក្នុងសហគមន៍របស់អ្នក។ សូមគិតថានេះមិនមែនជាការស្វែងរកចម្លើយខុសត្រូវឡើយ។ តើអ្នកមានសំណួរអ្វីទេ? បើគ្មានសំណួរសូមអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យសួរ?

ហត្ថលេខា: _____ ថ្ងៃនិងខែ: [__/__/__] / [__/__/__] / [__/__/__]

ផ្នែកទី ១ អំពីការចូលជាសមាជិក Section 1: Participating OPA

ល/រ. NO.	សំណួរ QUESTION	ប្រភេទលេខកូដ CODING CATEGORIES		រំលង skip
Q101	How old are you?	(Age): _ _ _		
Q102	What is your gender?	Male	1	
		Female	2	
Q103	Are you government official retire staff?	Yes	1	
		ទេ No	2	
Q104	When you become Older People Association member?	DD/MM/YY [_ _]/[_ _]/[_ _]		
Q105	Who do you live with? (Head of household that s/he living with) (Single Answer)	My Son	1	
		My Daughter	2	
		My Grand Son	3	
		My Grand Daughter	4	
		My Neighbor	5	
		I am living alone	6	
		Other_____	97	
Q106	Who support you? (Multi Answer)	My Son	1	
		My Daughter	2	
		My Grand Son	3	
		My Grand Daughter	4	

ល/រ. NO.	សំណួរ QUESTION	ប្រភេទលេខកូដ CODING CATEGORIES		រំលង skip
		My Neighbor	5	
		Self-support	6	
		Other_____	97	

ផ្នែកទី 2 ផលប្រយោជន៍ ពលរដ្ឋចាស់ Section 2: Benefit from Older People Association

ល/រ. No.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
Q201	How you become an older people association in this village? (Multi Answer)	Encouraged from village chief	1	
		My neighbor Encourage	2	
		I see OPA is important for my family	3	
		Other (Specify)_____	97	
		Don't know	98	
Q202	How you satisfy to become to an older people association committee? (Single Answer)	Very Satisfy	1	If 3-6 skip Q203
		Satisfy	2	
		Neither satisfy nor non-satisfy	3	
		Less satisfy	4	
		Not satisfy at al	5	
Q203	If answer 1&2 (Q202), please answer this question.	I got support health care	1	
		I got support as home visit	2	

Q/No.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
	Why you satisfy? (Multi Answer)	I got support as health referral	3	
		I am happy in meeting with other older people	4	
		The committee take care of me	5	
		The committee give loan to my family	6	
		They does not discriminate with me	7	
		Other_____	97	
Q204	If answer 3-5 (Q202), please answer this question. Why you do not satisfy? (if Q203 has answer, skip this question) (Multi Answer)	I haven't got proper support	1	
		Committee doesn't not take care about me	2	
		The committee discriminate with me	3	
		I don't happy in participation	4	
		Other_____	97	
Q205	What kind of support do you have from the association in the past 6 months? (Multi Answer)	Health Care	1	
		Home visit	2	
		Health referral	3	
		Rice loan	4	
		Cow loan	5	
		Small loan for small business	6	
		Other_____	97	

Q/No.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
Q206	How you benefit from Health Camps activities? (Multi Answer)	I got health check	1	
		I got health education	2	
		I learned to do physical exercise	3	
		No I could take care myself	4	
		Now I connect to other old people	5	
		I feel happy through meeting	6	
		Other_____	97	
		I don't know	98	
Q207	How you benefit from the home visit (Multi Answer)	I feel that I am not alone	1	
		I got support from the member beside my family	2	
		I connect to other people in the community	3	
		I knew about other member	4	
		The member take care me	5	
		Everyone know me through home visit	6	
		I feel, I do not got discriminate	7	
		Other_____	97	
		I don't know	98	
Q208	How you benefit from health referral?	I got support to health services early	1	
		I got better health care	2	

Q/No.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
	(Multi Answer)	I feel got take care from every one	3	
		I feel, I do not got discriminate	4	
		Other_____	97	
		I don't know	98	
Q209	How you benefit from rice loan?	I got rice for supplement food shortage	1	
	(Multi Answer)	I got rice for seed	2	
		Other _____	3	
		I don't know	98	
Q210	How you benefit from cow bank?	I got cow for breeding	1	
	(Multi Answer)	I will have cow for sell	2	
		I got small work as cow keeper	3	
		Other_____	97	
		I do not know	98	
Q211	How you benefit from small loan for small business?	I can create small income	1	
	(Multi Answer)	I have small job to do	2	
		I have enough support from this income	3	
		Other_____	97	
		I do not know	98	
Q212	How you benefit from the meeting with	I feel very happy in the meeting	1	

လ/ဒ်. No.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		Skip
	other older people association in the village? (Multi Answer)	The meeting let me know everything	2	
		I feel non-discriminate from other	3	
		I feel I still have a lot of friends	4	
		Other_____	97	
		I do not know	98	

Comment:

END INTERVIEW

Thank respondent for taking the time to be interviewed.

Tool 6: Draft Checklist for Consultation meeting with HAI Staff

Key Results	Note
1. <u>Result 1</u> : Building on approved national guidelines, a methodology for replicating community-based OPAs is documented, disseminated and supported by MoSVY and other Cambodian authorities.	
2. <u>Result 2</u> : Local institutions experience the development of OPAs effectively led and managed by older people and capable of establishing strong links with local service providers.	
3. <u>Result 3</u> : Increasing number of older people and OPAs who can effectively interact with the local councils and other service providers to access services.	
4. <u>Result 4</u> : A Cambodian organization capable of providing expertise and training on ageing and development including OPA development is identified, established and strengthened.	

1. Output Result 1:

• An agreed methodology for replication of OPAs established through consultations.	
• The training modules for replication of OPAs developed and submitted to MoSVY.	
• The methodology including the 2 training modules for replication of OPAs endorsed by MoSVY.	
• 16 staffs from 8 agencies in Cambodia skilled as master trainers in OPA development.	
• The 16 master trainers facilitate trainings and coaching on OPAs for Commune Councils and Non State Actors effectively.	
• 2 training modules for replication easily available and accessible to interested parties.	
• At least 30 Local Authorities/Commune Council and Non State Actors accessing materials for training.	
• Baseline conducted and findings available and shared with stakeholders.	

2. Output Result 2:

• At least 25 staff from approximately 12 NSAs, Local Authorities and Commune Councils trained effectively in developing OPAs.	
• 12 new OPAs formed by the trained NSA, Local Authorities and Commune Councils.	Yes
• 12 new OPAs set up the rice banks as per the agreed guidelines/contract.	Yes
• Approximately 600 older people and other vulnerable members with 2400 family members in 12 poor communities benefit from increase in food security from the rice banks.	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 2500 older people and other vulnerable members in 34 existing and 12 new OPAs benefit from an outreach health care programmer. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 200 OPA leaders from 46 OPAs share experience and learn from each other through exchange visits and attending IDOP events. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 80% of the targeted officials from MoSVY, PLAU, Commune Councils and other Local Authorities have greater awareness of older people's issues and OPA mechanisms following monitoring visits, Project Advisory Committee meetings and learning/sharing workshops/reviews and from brochures and videos developed by the project. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Midterm and final evaluations conducted. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 copies of brochure and a video available documenting the best practices for OPA development. 	

3. Output Result 3:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 75% of OPAs equipped with information on local governance, existing services and processes for participating in Commune Councils and Local Authorities meetings. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 75% of OPAs disseminating information on government services and resources to older people and other vulnerable groups of the community. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of OPAs attending Commune Council meetings every month. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 80% OPAs interacting with each other to have a common voice in advocacy resulting in the development of common community plans for OPAs in the same commune. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 75% of the targeted OPAs develop their advocacy strategy and submit their Community Action Plans to Local Authorities and Commune Council. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 50% of OPAs that have developed the advocacy strategy can document at least one practical result arising from the strategy. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media products on OPAs advocacy initiatives broadcast 24 times by 2 Television channels and will be available online. 	

4. Output Result 4:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A consultation process and subsequent capacity building results in the formation of a local structure (new organization or capacity within existing organization) to address ageing in Cambodia. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All members of the new local structure received trainings on OPA development and other ageing/vulnerable groups' related issues. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant members of the new local structure received trainings in effective operations/management, communications and resource development. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new local structure has developed an operational and resource mobilization strategy in consultation with MoSVY and other stakeholders. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new local structure becomes member of the HelpAge regional and global network and linked to receive technical support and coaching for further development through that network. 	

