

Morodok

Annual Report 2024



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MORODOK ORGANIZATION

About Us

Morodok is a local NGO working with rural communities around Kampong Som Bay, Cambodia. It was previously a program of an international NGO, the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), and became an independent local NGO in 2011.

Since then, Morodok continues to work in the region, encouraging community groups to assert their rights over the use of natural resources and livelihood improvement. Morodok staff work closely with leaders of community groups, helping them to promote community ownership in social enterprise development and claiming their community rights for sustainable natural resource management and climate action. Morodok continues to bring community groups together with local government officials, technical officers and development partners to prepare applications and proposals, which are submitted to high-level government institutions to receive official rights to resource tenure, helping create ownership for coastal communities in the Kampong Som Bay region of Cambodia.

Vision

The Morodok organization envisions peaceful rural communities in Cambodia where people have equal rights and opportunity to manage and utilize natural resources in a sustainable fashion for the improvement of their quality of life.

Mission

To improve living conditions, strengthen solidarity and create ownership for the poor people in the coastal communities of Cambodia through building their capacity, supporting their initiatives and facilitating dialogue between relevant actors.

Objective

To promote community empowerment towards socio-economic development through enhancing the capacity of community groups (CBOs and livelihood groups) to participate in local democratization and good governance processes.

Values

The MORODOK organization believes:

1. Transparency and accountability create trust amongst staff and stakeholders and lead to strong organizational management.
2. Capacity development enables organizations and communities to respond to changing needs and enhances sustainability.
3. Improving communities' livelihoods results from good collaboration between relevant actors.
4. Ownership encourages responsibility and leads to effectiveness and efficiency of performance.
5. Participation, initiative and gender equity enable us to mobilize all possible resources for sustainable development.

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Acronyms used in this report

CBET	community-based ecotourism
CBO	community-based organization
CCDM	Commune Committee for Disaster Management
CFi	community fishery
CFo	community forest
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CPA	community protected area
CRF	community revolving fund
DRM	disaster risk management
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NTFP	non-timber forest product
PwD	persons with disabilities

Cover photo: In Cambodia, while fishing is mainly undertaken by men, women are mostly involved in cleaning, processing, and marketing the fish and seafood products.

This Annual Report was prepared by Russell Peterson based on Morodok project reports. Careful use of MS Copilot AI assisted in the preparation of this report. © Morodok 2025

Message from the Executive Director

Morodok not only assists hundreds of poor families; it helps to change mindsets and behaviours, encouraging poor people to work together, to apply new skills, and to invest in their families and community. In 2024, nearly 800 villagers—82 percent women—accessed small loans, launched new businesses, and increased their annual incomes. Three community business centers delivered higher-value products to the market, benefiting from solar dryers and cold-storage provided by Morodok the previous year. 212 home gardens now flourish, providing fresh nutrition and easing food shortages for vulnerable households. Meanwhile, eight Community Protected Areas, eight Community Fisheries and three Community Forests stepped up patrols, detecting 89 violations and peacefully resolving 74 of them—a 16 percent improvement over the baseline. And for the first time, eleven Commune Committees for Disaster Management have approved inclusive DRM plans, while communities have piloted ten mitigation measures—from mangrove nurseries to wood-saving stoves—laying the groundwork for true climate change resilience.

Looking ahead to our next phase, we will devote even greater energy to climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, deepening partnerships with local authorities to ensure that every village can withstand storms, droughts, increased soil salination, and sea-level rise.

We also recognize that two of our longstanding funders are unable to continue in 2026 due to cuts in their own budgets. While we are grateful for their years of support, this opens doors for new partners who wish to join Morodok's mission of empowering communities and protecting precious coastal resources.

None of these successes would be possible without the unwavering dedication of our staff, the trust of community leaders, the collaboration of government counterparts, and the generosity of our donors. To every farmer, fisher, facilitator and funder who has walked this journey with us, thank you for standing together to build a more resilient future for Kampong Som Bay.



Oung Tivea
Executive Director, Morodok Organization

Morodok's Strategic Plan 2023-2028

The development goal for this period is that “Communities in the coastal area of south-western Cambodia are more resilient through improved livelihoods, natural resources management, and disaster risk reduction.” In support of this goal, the program focuses on 3 Outcomes and 7 related Outputs. Morodok's target area consists of 14 communes in 5 districts of 2 provinces (Koh Kong and Preah Sihanouk).

The 3 intended Outcomes for the period 2023 to 2028 are:

1. The food security of poor village families targeted by the program is improved.
2. Communities in 14 communes surrounding Kampong Som Bay have protected fisheries, forests and other natural resources in cooperation with government authorities.
3. Communities in 14 communes surrounding Kampong Som Bay have devised measures for Climate Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in cooperation with commune councils.

The complete Strategic Plan is available on Morodok's website at <https://morodok.net/project/>.

Morodok's Projects

Strengthening Community Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management around Kampong Som Bay



This project encompasses all Morodok's work under the current 3-year phase, ending in 2025. It is funded primarily by **Brot für die Welt**, based in Germany, with other funders covering the cost of smaller project elements within the larger project. The project aims to help poor people in 14 communes around Kampong Som Bay to become more resilient through improved livelihoods, natural resources management, and disaster risk reduction. The project's objectives are:

1. The food security of poor village families targeted by the project is improved.
2. Communities in 14 communes surrounding Kampong Som Bay have protected fisheries, mangroves and other natural resources in cooperation with government authorities.
3. Communities in 14 communes surrounding Kampong Som Bay have devised measures for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in cooperation with commune councils.

Strengthening Community Based Organizations for Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Livelihoods



This annually renewed project, ending in 2025, is funded by **World-Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)** with support from SIDA, and aims to strengthen Morodok's work with two community forests and three community protected areas. It is part of WWF's project on "Leading the Change: Civil Society, Rights & Environment." The project objective is that "Rural communities of five community-based organizations (CBOs) around Kampong Som Bay sustainably manage forests and reduce human pressure on natural resources through climate-adaptive livelihood initiatives."

Resilient Communities around Kampong Som Bay



This four-year project ending in 2025, funded by **Felm**, aims to strengthen Morodok's work on food security, natural resources management, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in eight communes. This includes improving the capacity of the eight community fisheries and four community protected area committees to protect fisheries and mangrove areas. **Felm** is an agency of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland which works to promote human dignity and justice around the world.

More information is available on Morodok's website at <https://morodok.net/project/>.

Growing Food Security from the Ground Up



*Mr. Nourn Pheurn grows chickens on this demonstration farm in Bak Angruth village
(see story on next page)*

Across coastal Cambodia, families who once struggled to put dinner on the table are finding new hope in their own backyards and local enterprises. With harsh weather swings, rising input costs and limited employment opportunities, more than three-quarters of targeted households reported at least a month of food shortages in 2024. When hunger lasts, children's health and school attendance suffer, and entire communities lose momentum toward a more secure future.

Morodok's approach is simple: empower villagers to produce and market their own food, while improving access to small loans, skills training and local business networks. Morodok works directly with community revolving funds (CRFs), community business centres and producer "interest groups" to improve farming methods, start home gardens, process local

fish and shellfish, and market these products more widely.

In 2024, nearly 800 community members (82 percent women, 26 percent from households with disabilities) borrowed from the Morodok-trained CRFs to kick-start income-generating projects. Some raised chickens or pigs; others improved their vegetable gardens or non-timber forest enterprises.

There were some significant results: 69 percent of these borrowers earned at least an extra USD 100 in the year—above the project target—and reinvested profits into their families. Three community seafood processing centres, for which Morodok provided solar dryers and cold storage units in 2023, saw a boost in both product quality and income for dozens of fishing families.

Home gardening took off, too. Over the last two years some 274 households received training, vegetable seeds and simple tools; 212 of them now cultivate nutritious produce in their own yards. For these families, homegrown vegetables are now providing extra nutrition and reducing their food bills. Meanwhile, Morodok's collaboration with Felm brought wood-saving stoves to 254 of the poorest households, cutting firewood use and freeing up time (and trees) for other needs.

Challenges persist—many villagers are indebted to microfinance institutions and face higher input costs, while a moratorium on the approval of new agricultural cooperatives have limited Morodok's efforts to support struggling communities. Morodok has tackled these hurdles by intensifying leadership and bookkeeping coaching for CRF managers, and by encouraging the formation of informal producer networks when cooperatives can't yet be registered.

Morodok's program has helped change mindsets and behaviours, encouraging poor people to work together, to share, to use and apply newly learned skills, and to invest their skills and available resources to diversify their incomes and support their families.

Looking ahead, Morodok plans to deepen its mentorship of CRF leaders, expand solar-powered cold storage, and improve project monitoring systems. By reinforcing local ownership of food production and small-business growth, the organization is sowing seeds for lasting food security—right where families live and work.

Success Story – Model farmer

Mr. Nourn Pheurn lives in Bak Angrut village in Srae Ambel district, Koh Kong province. He is 55 years old and lives with his wife, son, and two daughters. He was a soldier during the Khmer Rouge period,



during which he lost his left leg. He uses an artificial leg and cannot travel far away for work.

After Morodok staff conducted awareness raising and selected "ID Poor" cardholders and people with disabilities to support, Mr. Nourn Pheurn submitted a business plan to Morodok.

Morodok provided materials for starting his business such as chickens, chicken feed, and chicken medicine, as well as technical training.

After receiving the project support for four months, he received an income of 633,000 riels (USD 160) from selling his first chickens. In his house, he still has more than 300 chickens for selling at Chinese New Year. He said "Morodok helped my daughter and me, a person with a disability, to work and get more benefit without going far away from home". He promises to continue the project and to share his experiences with other villagers regarding his chicken raising techniques.

See more success stories on pages 9, 13 & 14.



Villagers attending a gender workshop facilitated by Morodok worked together to map the difference between "sex" (physical differences) and "gender" (socially assigned roles and responsibilities) which can be changed so that responsibilities are shared more equitably.

Communities Defending Forests and Fisheries



Students from Finland visit the Community Protected Area in Kandaol commune to learn about community efforts to protect the mangrove forests around Kampong Som Bay.

Cambodia's coastal landscapes – from mangrove fringes to offshore fisheries – are under unrelenting pressure: illegal logging, unregulated trawling, and land grabs are threatening biodiversity, undermining local livelihoods, and heightening disaster risks. When forests vanish, coastlines erode; when fish stocks collapse, family incomes fall.

Morodok helps villagers reclaim their heritage as stewards of natural resources. Through Community Protected Areas (CPAs), Community Forestry (CFo) and Community Fisheries (CFi), local committees develop management plans, carry out monthly patrols, negotiate with authorities, and resolve resource disputes.

In 2024, eight CPAs, eight CFis and three CFos stepped up patrols in 14 communes around Kampong Som Bay. Together they detected 89 violations—everything from illegal fishing to forest clearing and removal of community boundary poles—and successfully settled 74

cases, a 16 percent increase over the previous phase. Five community forests and protected areas now have fully approved management plans, while 11 others are in advanced stages of mapping, boundary demarcation and inventory work.

Equipment donations—GPS units, walkie-talkies, boots, even trap cameras—have dramatically boosted morale and effectiveness. Patrollers report feeling safer and more respected by villagers when they work in official-looking uniforms and use reliable radios. Annual reflection meetings also gave CBO (community-based organization) leaders a forum to compare notes, refine strategies and press local authorities for support.

Yet external hurdles remain. A 2022 sub-decree on land reclassification in Koh Kong has delayed approvals of new CPA maps, leaving communities vulnerable to outside claims. Some illegal operators are finding new ways to outwit community patrols. Morodok's answer is

a three-pronged “triangular” strategy: (1) deepen CBO technical and negotiation skills, (2) enhance liaison with district and provincial agencies, and (3) foster networking between communities so they learn from each other’s successes.

Next steps include pushing for full legal recognition of all pending CPA management plans, expanding community-based eco-tourism (CBET) to generate alternative income, and facilitating joint patrols with fisheries and environment officials. By uniting local vigilance with government engagement, Morodok is helping turn local resource users into active custodians of their own forests and waters.

Success Story in the Forest

From the February 2025 evaluation report

In the Neak Ta Thmor Prung community, located in Kampong Seila commune, a remarkable transformation has taken place. Spanning 793 hectares, this forest has been legally recognized through a government sub-decree, establishing a framework that fosters sustainable management and community involvement. Over the years, the Community Forest (CFo) group has experienced significant growth, evolving from an initial 160 member

households to 339 by 2024, which represents approximately 75% of the 450 households in the village.

The financial benefits derived from the forest have been substantial and transformative for the community. Each household involved in the collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) has been able to earn between 500,000 to 800,000 Riels (125 to 200 USD) annually, with those households that depend most heavily on NTFPs receiving the most significant benefits. Collectively, the protected forest generates approximately 96,000,000 Riels (24,000 USD) each year. The community forest committee members confidently anticipate that with continued protection and sustainable management this income could potentially rise to around 60,000 USD annually, significantly enhancing the well-being of community members.

The effectiveness of the community forest is evident through several lenses, including community engagement, economic benefits, and sustainable practices. By prioritizing NTFP collection, the community forest not only safeguards the forest but also secures ongoing income for its members.

See page 12 for more information on the evaluation.



On 13-15 May 2024, a tourist master training seminar for community-based eco-tourism committees was organized by Morodok in collaboration with the Department of Tourism in Koh Kong.

Preparing for Climate Change and Disasters



Community members and officials plant mangrove trees in the Preaeng Chamkar Kraom community protected area to preserve the natural environment and strengthen the area's carbon sink.

Floods, droughts, heatwaves and unpredictable storms are no longer distant threats for coastal communities—they are today's reality. As water salinity shifts and rainfalls become erratic, families dependent on fishing, farming and non-timber forest products face new hazards to their homes, crops and incomes.

Morodok tackles these challenges head-on by combining community research, collaboration with local government, and grassroots training. With support from Felm, Morodok commissioned climate-impact studies around Kampong Som Bay, then shared findings in workshops that brought together villagers, commune councillors and technical agencies. Together, they drafted disaster risk management (DRM) plans in 11 of the 14 target communes, nine of which explicitly considered the needs of persons with disabilities (PwD).

Communities have already put ten pilot mitigation measures into practice—from rehabilitating 2,000 mangrove seedlings in Kandaol and Chroy Svay to rolling out 254 wood-saving stoves for vulnerable households. Local farmers are experimenting with water-efficient cropping patterns, agroforestry plots, and sustainable soil practices to build drought

resilience. Leaflets and posters, produced in local languages, raise awareness about sea-level rise, water conservation, and early warning signals. Meanwhile, Morodok supported climate adaptation research by partnering with university master's students to analyse flood and salt-water intrusion risks, then disseminating findings to authorities for inclusion in commune investment plans.

Obstacles remain. Climate change concepts are new to many villagers, and initial DRM plans vary in how fully they account for disability inclusion. Budget and staff time for mentoring every commune council have been stretched thin. To close these gaps, Morodok will roll out targeted training for DRM committees, fine-tune tools for assessing PwD needs, and work with commune councils to secure funding for pilot adaptation projects.

Looking forward to 2025, Morodok aims to embed DRM strategies into every commune's annual development plan, scale up mangrove-restoration sites, and build community awareness for climate resilience. By weaving adaptation practices into everyday community life, Morodok is helping coastal Cambodia face a changing climate with greater confidence and unity.

Mapping Climate Risks and Community Solutions

In 2024 Morodok commissioned a study on “Providing Communities Advice on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and Disaster Risk Management”—to pinpoint local climate risks, co-design responsive measures with residents and commune councils, and create practical Khmer-language awareness tools.

Over May-June 2024 the research combined a desk review of national climate data and policies with fieldwork in five case study communes (Chrouy Svay, Tumnob Rolok, Chi Kha Kraom, Thma Sa and Andaung Teuk). Methodologies included key informant interviews with government officials (Ministry of Environment, district and commune authorities) and focus group discussions with fishers, farmers and community leaders.

The study noted an almost 1°C rise in Cambodia’s average temperature since the 1960s accompanied by increasingly erratic monsoon rains and extended dry spells. Locals ranked drought as the most damaging hazard (up to 50 percent crop loss), followed by flash floods and windstorms. Commune-level vulnerability assessments placed Chrouy Svay at highest risk, while Andaung Teuk, Chi Kha Kraom and Thma Sa also face severe drought impacts. Policy mapping identified multiple national frameworks (Climate Change Strategic Plan, Disaster Management Law) but limited sub-national funding and weak integration of adaptation measures into Commune Investment Plans (CIPs).

Based on these findings, the report recommends ten priority measures: rehabilitating and expanding irrigation canals; drilling community wells; promoting rainwater harvesting and rooftop tanks; strengthening early-warning systems; adopting conservation agriculture and drought-tolerant crop varieties; restoring 2,000 mangrove seedlings in pilot sites; supplying wood-saving stoves to vulnerable households; and embedding inclusion criteria so that people with disabilities are fully served.

The research team also produced posters and leaflets in Khmer and piloted them in a one-day workshop with commune councils and community champions.

Key challenges remain—commune budgets are still skewed toward infrastructure, capacity for DRM planning varies widely, and coordination among NGOs and government institutions needs bolstering.

Looking ahead, Morodok will support all communes to finalize their DRM plans and support a participatory planning process directly involving local communities, including men, women, and people with disabilities. By weaving research, policy advocacy and grassroots co-design, this initiative aims to make Kampong Som Bay’s villages not just survivors of climate shocks, but pioneers of locally driven resilience.



Research Results Dissemination Workshop, held at Srae Ambel High School on 7 June 2024, and attended by 21 participants mainly from the Commune Committees for Disaster Management (CCDMs).



Climate change awareness raising and wood-saving stove distribution meeting in Kampenh commune, attended by women from poor and vulnerable backgrounds.

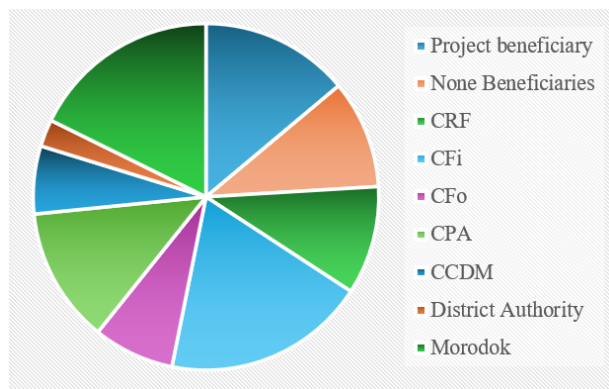
Evaluating Morodok's Programme

As Morodok's flagship projects near their final phase, in March 2025 an independent qualitative evaluation led by Dr. Chan Vibol set out to answer one central question: how well have our initiatives strengthened livelihoods, protected natural resources and bolstered resilience to climate shocks around Kampong Som Bay?

The evaluation focused on relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

Methods

The evaluation combined a desk review of project documents with primary qualitative research, interviewing around 79 stakeholders in focus group discussions and key informant interviews, including program beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, community-based organizations, and local officials. The evaluation also helped Morodok staff to pilot self-assessment tools for CBOs and applied a Knowledge-Attitude-Practice framework to capture shifts at household and institutional levels.



Relative number of different kinds of respondents engaged in the qualitative data collection process.

Findings

Relevance & Coherence: Community members unanimously praised Morodok's focus on diversified incomes, resource protection and disaster preparedness as closely matching their needs. Government counterparts confirmed strong policy alignment, despite their uneven implementation of policy on the ground.

Effectiveness & Efficiency: Interest group members reported significant income gains and improved food security—outcomes

supported by stable loans from CRFs. Community patrols in protected areas detected and resolved violations at a higher rate than before. Yet the evaluation flagged a recurring bottleneck: program staff often struggle with complex financial procedures, slowing disbursements and dampening field momentum.

Impact & Sustainability: Positive shifts in leadership, governance and household resilience were evident. Several CBO leaders have been elected village chiefs or commune councillors, reflecting new confidence and community ownership. Many target households now maintain home gardens and adopt climate-resilient practices. Still, pockets of livestock disease, slight mangrove losses and persistent encroachment by powerful outsiders underscore the need for ongoing support.

Recommendations

The evaluation recommended various ways to strengthen Morodok's approach, including piloting household development plans, conducting annual CBO self-assessments, engaging the support of commune councils, improving the reliability of CRFs by placing them under legally-registered CBOs, and implementing a more systematic approach to coaching community leaders.

To strengthen Morodok's ability to conduct the programme, the evaluation recommended clarifying roles, expanding peer mentoring, holding internal financial literacy training, and building a robust M&E system.

By weaving these strategic and operational actions into its program, Morodok can build on its current successes to achieve sustainable outcomes for Cambodia's coastal communities.

Future plans

Assisted by the evaluation findings, Morodok will work with stakeholders to prepare its plans for 2026-2028. A quantitative endline evaluation will be conducted at the end of 2025.

The evaluation produced four case studies, one of which appears on the next page.

Case Study from the Evaluation Report

A small rural community buzzes with activity as twelve determined women gather around weathered account books, their fingers tracing columns of numbers that tell the story of their growing enterprise. Nearby, workers carefully sort through the day's shrimp harvest, their hands moving swiftly to prepare the catch for market. Outside, under the bright sun, teams work methodically to harvest salt during the dry season, their movements practiced and efficient through years of experience.

This vibrant scene captures the essence of a remarkable transformation taking place under the leadership of these women, who form the backbone of a community business centre (CBC) that has become a model of cooperation and sustainable growth. Their story began with modest resources but big ambitions, focusing on shrimp and salt production—two traditional industries they've revitalized through collective effort and smart management.

The group started with a shared capital pool of 6,000,000 Riel (about \$1,500), carefully allocated between their salt and shrimp operations. Through three annual harvest cycles, their salt production brings in a steady 1,000,000 Riel, while the shrimp trade generates significantly more at 4,000,000 Riel annually. Their balanced approach to sales—about 900,000 Riel from immediate cash transactions and another 700,000 Riel through credit arrangements with trusted buyers—has allowed them to maintain healthy cash reserves of 1,837,000 Riel as of February 2025, providing flexibility to handle challenges.

This most impressive achievement was made possible by the growth of the local Community Revolving Fund (CRF), the financial backbone of their operations. In just one year, the CRF nearly doubled its fund from 23,790,300 Riel in 2023 to an impressive 46,000,000 Riel in 2024. This remarkable 93% growth reflects careful management, offering loans to members at reasonable 1.5% interest rates with particular focus on supporting women entrepreneurs.

The women's hands bear the marks of their labour—some stained from salt processing, others nicked from preparing shrimp, all

testament to the hard work behind their success. Their journey hasn't been without obstacles. Like many agricultural enterprises, they face the constant challenge of seasonality, with production limited to just six months each year due to weather conditions. They've tackled food preservation issues by obtaining solar dryers and freezers from Morodok, which they could not afford to buy by themselves, their faces lighting up when discussing how it has reduced spoilage. The committee takes visible pride in their fair wage practices, paying out 6,000,000 Riel annually to their seven workers, ensuring the benefits of their success ripples through the community.

The impact of their work shows in the improved homes throughout the village, the children attending school with proper supplies, and the growing confidence of women taking leadership roles.

As the sun sets over the community centre, the women often gather to discuss their plans. They envision more efficient freezing equipment to extend their products' shelf life, stronger branding for their goods, and new connections at regional trade exhibitions. Their laughter and animated conversations about these plans fill the air, a sound that embodies the hope they've created. Through financial prudence, technological adaptation, and commitment to member education, these twelve women have built a sustainable model for rural development that strengthens their entire community with each passing season.



In Thma Sa commune a solar dryer provided by Morodok helps produce and preserve dried shrimp.

More Success Stories

Fishing net repair business



Ms. Tim Mom is a 42-year-old woman, head of household and fisherwoman with two daughters. Today she lives in Tameak village, Andaung Tuek commune, Botum Sakor district, Koh Kong province.

She has overcome many difficulties by establishing a home garden on her veranda above the seawater and applying crop production methods after she received home gardening and nutrition training from Morodok.

She said “I now have less spending on vegetables, as most of the vegetables I need are available in my garden.” She added “I innovated with old plastic baskets and cans to plant it. And I set up a place for chicken raising too”.

She smiled and continued “The home garden enables my house to have more visitors. It is not as quiet as before, since neighbours come to ask for parsley, citronella, cabbage, chili, etc. Seeing the fruitful result of my home garden and family chicken raising, which reduces a lot of expenses and provides organic food, neighbours have asked Morodok to support them to start home gardens too. And others have asked me to help them start their gardens.”

She said, “If I had never learned how to do a “floating” garden like this, then I would have never grown vegetables and raised chickens since I have no land.”

Finally, she thanked Morodok for providing her home garden skills and crops to grow. It enables her family to have enough vegetables for eating without buying from outside anymore. She felt safe and confident of always having healthy food for her family.

Model farmer



Mr. Meach said “I am a model farmer with a disability. In total, I have seven family members, including three females, and live in Tamkan village, Kandaol commune, Botum Sakhor district, Koh Kong province.”

He said, “In the past, my and other villagers’ main income to support the family depended on rice cultivation and collecting cashew nuts only”. Those income sources were not enough to support our grandchildren to go to school. Therefore, I have started a demo farm under a net roof, which is supported by Morodok.

“Since I started the demo farm, I can produce vegetables four times a year. Each time, the income from vegetables and cucumber is 2,800,000 riels (USD 700). This income enables me to support my grandchildren’s school fees, support my elderly mother, and my family has enough food for the whole year.”

“I am proud to share with other villagers my knowledge and good experiences on how to get additional income from vegetable plantations to support our families. Finally, I really thank Morodok for supporting me.”

Financial Statement

STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUND BALANCE As at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024		2023	
	USD	KHR'000	USD	KHR'000
INCOME				
Grant income	234,726	955,570	253,275	1,040,961
Other income	215	875	170	699
	234,941	956,445	253,445	1,041,660
EXPENDITURE				
Admin/finance personnel salaries & benefits	29,296	119,264	28,137	115,643
Field personnel salaries & benefits	78,454	319,386	78,923	324,377
Administration costs	4,505	18,340	9,589	39,410
Oversight of admin/finance	10,959	44,614	10,493	43,127
Livelihoods & food security	39,256	159,811	52,792	216,974
Natural resource management	43,068	175,330	55,140	226,624
Climate adaptation & disaster risk management	15,800	64,322	5,398	22,185
Project direct cost	28,137	114,546	29,028	119,305
Monitoring & evaluation	13,326	54,250	11,681	48,010
	262,801	1,069,863	281,181	1,155,655
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(27,860)	(113,418)	(27,736)	(113,995)
Fund balance brought forward	66,940	273,447	94,676	390,890
Funds return to the donor	(2,454)	(9,990)	-	-
Currency translation difference	-	(2,619)	-	(3,448)
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	36,626	147,420	66,940	273,447
<i>Represented by:</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	38,556	155,188	66,940	273,447
Other payables	(1,930)	(7,768)	-	-
	36,626	147,420	66,940	273,447

NOTE: Morodok's accounts are regularly audited at both project and global levels.



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MORODOK ORGANIZATION

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