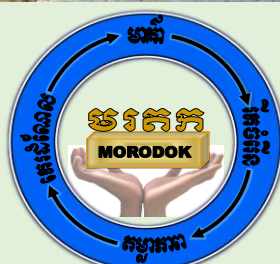


Morodok

Annual Report 2025



អង្គការមរតក
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: Fishing production group cleaning fish in Chi Kha Kraom commune.

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 2026



Chicken raising group in Prai village, Andoung Teuk commune, meeting with Morodok staff.

Community-based ecotourism (CBET) training at Chrouy Svay community fisheries.



World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) field visit to Kandaol community fisheries.

Message from the Executive Director

2025 marked the end of a three-year project phase which made notable progress towards achieving the goals of our 2023-2028 Strategic Plan. Hundreds of families strengthened their livelihoods through improved income generation, home gardening, and climate-resilient practices, with many reporting higher earnings and fewer months of food shortage. Community-based organisations continued to protect forests, mangroves, and fisheries with dedication, peacefully resolving scores of environmental violations and safeguarding vital ecosystems for future generations.

Women and people with disabilities played an increasingly active role in community decision-making, producer groups, and livelihood initiatives—an important step toward more inclusive local development. At the same time, disaster preparedness and climate adaptation advanced significantly, with communes developing disaster management plans and households adopting cleaner cooking technologies and climate-smart techniques.

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 the communities around 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/>.

Strengthening Community Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management



Participants of a home gardening training held at the Morodok office. The signs they are holding together say “We come together for home gardening to reduce costs and provide nutritious food for the family.”

2025 was the final year of the three-year project *Strengthening Community Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management around Kampong Som Bay*, funded primarily by **Brot für die Welt**, based in Germany (with Morodok’s other funders supporting important components within this project). The project contributed to the achievement of Morodok’s Strategic Plan through helping poor people in 14 communes around Kampong Som Bay become more resilient: through improved livelihoods, natural resources management, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction

Over three years, the project worked with thousands of families living in some of Cambodia’s most environmentally fragile and economically vulnerable coastal communities. Despite political uncertainty, climate pressures, and economic shocks, 2025 marked a year of strong, tangible progress.

Improving livelihoods and food security

One of the project’s most significant achievements was strengthening household economies. By the end of 2025, **73% of the**

1,165 participating families reported earning at least USD 100 more per year as a direct result of project support—surpassing the original target. This income growth came from improved small businesses, better access to markets, and the revitalisation of Community Revolving Funds, which enabled poor families to start or expand livelihood activities.

Women played a central role in this transformation. They made up the majority of successful income-generation participants, reflecting a broader shift in confidence, skills, and leadership within households and communities.

Food security also improved, supported by a surge in home gardening. The project trained **446 people**, most of them women, in practical gardening techniques. **Seventy percent** went on to establish their own home gardens, giving families direct access to fresh vegetables and reducing their dependence on fluctuating market prices.

Although the overall rate of food shortages remained higher than hoped, the downward

trend—despite severe external pressures—shows that the foundations for long-term food security are now stronger.

Protecting natural resources through community leadership

Around Kampong Som Bay, community-led protection of forests, mangroves, and fisheries has become more organised and more resilient. Community Protected Areas, Community Forests, and Community Fisheries groups continued regular patrols, working closely with local authorities to detect and resolve illegal activities.

While the number of violations fluctuated from year to year, the project succeeded in building a **functional, collaborative protection system**. Communities are now recognised as active guardians of their natural resources, not passive observers. Even without all management plans formally approved—due to delays caused by new land reclassification policies—local groups continued to protect their areas with determination and pride.

Building resilience to climate change and disasters

The project also helped communes prepare for a changing climate. By 2025, **13 out of 14 communes** had **developed** Disaster Risk Management plans, and all **14 communes** **implemented climate-change mitigation measures**, totalling **70 actions**. These included tree planting, composting, fire-prevention activities, and the adoption of



Awareness raising on climate change and wood-saving stoves in Trapeang Rung commune.



Providing wood-saving stoves to poor families in Ou Bak Roteh commune.

fuel-saving stoves. In total, communities planted **7,500 trees**, contributing to long-term environmental restoration.

A foundation for the future

Despite challenges—from border tensions to climate-related shocks—the project strengthened community resilience in meaningful and lasting ways. Families are earning more, women are leading more, natural resources are better protected, and communes are better prepared for disasters.

As the project closed in 2025, it left behind stronger systems, stronger communities, and a stronger foundation for Morodok's continued work around Kampong Som Bay.

In the next three-year phase, Morodok will further develop community and institutional capacity for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. (See “Looking Ahead” on page 16).



Providing materials for home gardening to trainees in Chi Kha Kraom commune.

Strengthening Community Based Organizations



NTFP production activities by villagers from the Phnom Tob Cheang CPA, in August 2025.

2025 was the final year of a project aimed at strengthening “five [or more] community-based organisations (CBOs) around Kampong Som Bay [to] sustainably manage forests and reduce human pressure on natural resources through climate-adaptive livelihood initiatives.”

The project was funded by the **World-Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)** with support from SIDA and formed part of WWF’s regional programme *Leading the Change: Civil Society, Rights & Environment (Phase 2)*.

Over three years, Morodok worked closely with eight CBOs — Community Protected Areas (CPAs), Community Forests, and Community Fisheries — helping them build the skills, systems, and confidence needed to protect their natural resources and strengthen community livelihoods.

Despite political uncertainty, land-use conflicts, and regulatory delays, 2025 marked a year of strong progress and visible community leadership.

Protecting forests and fisheries

Regular monthly patrols remained at the heart of the project. Across the reporting period, CBOs detected **58 illegal activities**, ranging from tree cutting to wildlife snaring and illegal fishing. Of these, **38 cases were resolved**, including several referred to higher authorities. Patrol teams reported that new equipment — boats, GPS units, radios, uniforms, and rain gear — made their work safer and more effective.

Duty bearers also became more engaged. Commune authorities and technical officials joined patrols, participated in public events, and pledged stronger enforcement. Their involvement helped build trust and strengthened the rule of law in remote areas.

Expanding sustainable livelihoods

The project supported communities to develop climate-adaptive livelihoods that reduce pressure on forests and fisheries. Five Community-Based Ecotourism (CBET) groups

were formed, and two — Phnom Tob Cheang and Chrouy Svay — achieved official registration with the Provincial Department of Tourism. Training in hospitality, business planning, and visitor management helped communities prepare for future tourism opportunities.

Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) groups also flourished. Five groups produced honey, bamboo crafts, incense burners, and other forest-based products. In Samaki Prek Chik, one group sold **120 bottles of honey**, generating **6 million riels**, while Phnom Tob Cheang CPA earned more than **266 million riels** from NTFP sales in 2025. Overall, **72% of NTFP-reliant households** reported increased income.

Building stronger organisations

A major achievement of the project was the strengthening of CBO institutional capacity. Committees updated or advanced **eight management plans**, with one fully approved and five awaiting ministerial approval. Although national Sub-Decrees 30 and 245 created delays and confusion over land classification, CBOs continued to improve their internal systems, update maps and boundaries, and engage more effectively with government authorities.

Training and mentoring helped committees become more organised and confident. Members reported improvements in report writing, minute-taking, and understanding their roles in natural resource management. Women's participation increased significantly, with women making up **70% of CBET planning groups** and **68% of NTFP groups** in



Tree planting in Phnom Tob Cheang CPA.

some communities — a clear sign of more inclusive governance.

A foundation for long-term stewardship

By the end of 2025, CBOs were more confident, more organised, and more capable of managing their natural resources. They had stronger relationships with government authorities, clearer management systems, and new livelihood options that support conservation.

Despite challenges — including land conflicts, regulatory delays, and staff capacity gaps — the project strengthened community ownership and laid the groundwork for long-term environmental stewardship around Kampong Som Bay.

In 2024, WWF informed its NGO partners that, due to funding cuts, the *Leading the Change 2* project would be discontinued. Morodok is thankful for WWF's years of support, which left the CBOs in a much stronger position to continue their stewardship of the environment.



Monthly patrolling in Phnom Tob Cheang and Neakta Thma Prung communities on 8-9 August 2025.

Building Resilient Communities



Training for community fisheries groups on the Fisheries Law, held at Srae Ambel High School.

2025 was the final year of a four-year project *Resilient Communities around Kampong Som Bay*, funded by **Felm**,¹ which aimed to strengthen Morodok’s work in the eight coastal communes bordering Kampong Som Bay. This included improving the capacity of eight community fisheries and four community protected area committees to protect fisheries and mangrove areas.

Over four years, the project supported more than a thousand poor families living in natural-resource-dependent communities, helping them build stronger livelihoods, improve food security, and adapt to the growing impacts of climate change. At the same time, Morodok worked closely with community-based organisations (CBOs) and local authorities to strengthen natural resource protection and disaster preparedness.

Improving livelihoods and food security

The project made significant progress in helping families diversify and stabilise their incomes. Community Revolving Funds (CRFs) played a central role, enabling poor households



Morodok works in 14 communes, of which Felm supports work in 8 communes (in bright green).

to invest in small businesses, fishing equipment, and climate-resilient livelihood activities. By 2025, CRF members reported an **average annual income increase of USD 448**, more than double the project’s target.

Food security also improved. The average period of food shortage fell from **4.6 months at**

¹ **Felm** is an agency of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland which works to promote human dignity and justice around the world.

baseline to 2.6 months in 2025. Home gardening became one of the project’s most successful initiatives: over four years, **304 households** were trained, and **190 women** improved their household nutrition through their own gardens. Climate-resilient practices spread widely, with **45% of households** adopting methods such as drip irrigation, agroforestry, and zero-tillage — far exceeding the 15% target.

The project also made strong progress in supporting people with disabilities (PwD). By 2025, an estimated **204 households with PwD** reported improved wellbeing as a result of project activities.

Protecting mangroves and fisheries

Morodok strengthened the capacity of community fisheries and community protected area committees to protect their natural resources. Over four years, communities peacefully resolved **66 cases** of illegal activities in protected areas and **174 cases** in fisheries — far exceeding the project’s targets.

Although national land policies and encroachment pressures created challenges, community patrols remained active and effective. In 2025 alone, CPAs detected **10 cases**, resolving nine of them peacefully. Community fisheries groups resolved **26 out of 37 cases**, demonstrating strong commitment to safeguarding mangroves and coastal ecosystems.

Strengthening disaster preparedness

The project also helped communes prepare for climate-related risks. By 2025, **seven out of eight** Commune Committees for Disaster Management had developed disaster risk management plans, and six had integrated the needs of women and people with disabilities.

Climate-change mitigation efforts expanded rapidly. An estimated **904 households** implemented climate-resilient practices in 2025, and communities planted **8,800 trees** across four communes. Wood-saving stoves were distributed to reduce pressure on forests and lower household fuel costs.

A foundation for long-term resilience

Despite challenges—including land conflicts, inflation, climate-related storms, and delays in government approvals—the project strengthened community resilience in meaningful ways. Families now have more stable incomes, better food security, and greater capacity to adapt to climate change. Community groups are more confident in protecting their natural resources, and local authorities are more engaged in disaster preparedness.

In 2025, Felm wrote that “due to shifts in Felm’s strategic priorities” and “constraints in available funding” Felm will be unable to support a new phase in 2026. As the project closed in 2025, it left behind stronger systems, stronger communities, and a stronger foundation for Morodok’s ongoing work around Kampong Som Bay.



Mangrove planting team in Nea Pisey Community Protected Area.

Demonstration Farms

Morodok supports eight demonstration farms, all in different communes, to demonstrate a variety of technologies such as hand-made solar dryers, tube irrigation, food processing techniques, and home-gardening. An additional demonstration site is in the Morodok office. The newest demonstration farm, which commenced operations in 2025, is in Chrouy Svay commune.

Success Story

“I am Chamroen, a demo farmer, living in Chamlang Kou village, Thma Sa commune, Botum Sakor district, Koh Kong province.

“For years, my family of six and I struggled to make ends meet with traditional farming. The constant worry was not just about our next meal, but about affording school fees for my children—a future I desperately wanted for them.

“Everything changed when I partnered with Morodok to start a greenhouse garden. This new venture didn't just add to our income; it transformed it. Each season, we now harvest about 2,000 corn cobs and 500 kilograms of other vegetables, bringing in a steady 7 million riels. With the ability to farm twice a year, this success has secured my children's education, allowed us to expand our operations, and guarantees our family has food on the table all year long.

“Now, I share what I've learned with my neighbours, helping them build their own gardens and achieve the same food security and income. This garden, supported by Morodok, is more than just a business; it's a source of pride, stability, and hope for my entire community.”



Mr Chamroen's corn field.



Providing materials for a demo farm in Chrouy Svay.



Demonstration farm in Thma Sa commune.



Demonstration farm in Srae Ambel commune.

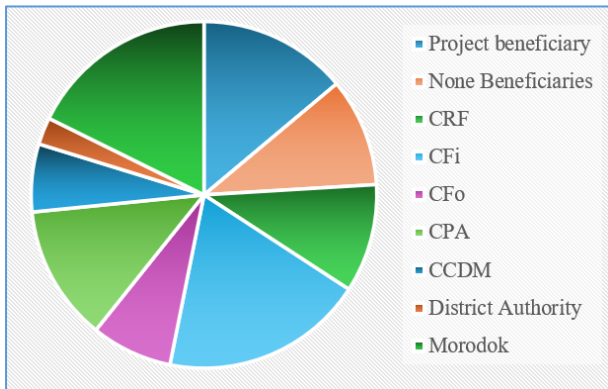
Evaluating Our Impact

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 worked with stakeholders to prepare its plans for 2026-2028, as described in the section “Looking Ahead” on page 16.

The evaluation produced four case studies, two of which appear on the next two pages.

Case Studies

Fishing net repair business

(from the Evaluation Report)

The joint fishing net repair business in Kampong Sdam village has brought about profound changes in the lives of the three women who run the business and their families. The increased income has improved household consumption, educational access, health, and emotional well-being. Their success not only enhances their individual livelihoods but also contributes positively to the broader community, establishing a model for sustainable development.

In Kampong Sdam village, Chrouy Svay commune, three women embarked on a joint business venture focused on fishing net repairs, fundamentally transforming their lives and households. This cooperative endeavour has led to significant changes that ripple through their families and the community.

Initially, the women faced financial constraints, struggling to meet basic household needs. However, their decision to collaborate in running a fishing net repair business resulted in a remarkable increase in their income. With an initial investment of 12,000,000 riels (about 3,000 USD), their combined efforts have generated substantial profits, allowing them to reinvest in both their business and their families.

The financial overview of their venture illustrates the impact of their collaboration. The joint business now generates a monthly revenue of approximately 2,100,000 riels, leading to a monthly profit of about 900,000 riels. Over the course of a year, this translates to an estimated annual profit of 10,800,000 riels (about 2,700 USD).

With this net profit amounting to 10,800,000 riels against their total investment of 12,000,000 riels, the project boasts an impressive Return on Investment (ROI) of approximately 90%.

With the increased income from their joint venture, the women's households have experienced notable improvements in consumption. They now enjoy enhanced food security, spending around 200,000 riels monthly on nutritious food. Access to clean water has improved, allowing families to spend approximately 50,000 riels monthly on water purification and sanitation. The women have also allocated around 100,000 riels per month for school supplies and uniforms for their children, ensuring their educational needs are met.

The improvements extend beyond financial metrics. Access to better nutrition and clean water has led to a decrease in illness, reducing healthcare costs by about 30%, saving families around 60,000 riels monthly. The financial stability gained from their business has also fostered a supportive home environment, enhancing emotional well-being and strengthening family relationships.

Moreover, the joint business has positively impacted the broader community by generating local employment opportunities, benefiting not only the loan recipients but also local fishermen who rely on these essential services. The women are now attending workshops and training sessions related to business management, leading to further growth and development in their entrepreneurial skills.



Community revolving funds

(from the Evaluation Report)

A woman in Chrouy Svay Lech village, Chrouy Svay commune, transformed her life and her family's well-being by securing a 2,000,000 riels loan as a member of an interest group, achieving an impressive ROI of around 184%. Her increased income allowed her to invest in her children's education, healthcare, and nutrition, significantly improving their quality of life. Additionally, her success inspired other villagers to engage with the revolving fund, fostering community solidarity and entrepreneurial spirit, and establishing a model for sustainable development through cooperative entrepreneurship.

The woman featured in this case study took loans as a member of an interest group (IG) a few years ago, marking the beginning of a transformative journey for the woman and her husband in the fishing industry. She not only secured loans but also retained a shareholder position in the community revolving fund (CRF), which has provided her with both financial support and a sense of community empowerment.

Initially, she took out a loan of 2,000,000 riels (about 500 USD), to be repaid over one year. By diligently managing her finances, she consistently repaid 150,000 riels per month, settling the loan on time as planned. Her fishing business flourished, though their income was seasonal. On good days, she and her husband earned about 400,000 riels from fishing, but this was only possible for around 20 days per month and about six months per year due to weather conditions and fish availability. This brought their average monthly income during peak seasons to roughly 8,000,000 riels, with an annual earning of approximately 48,000,000 riels. After accounting for operational costs, their net profit was around 3,675,000 riels (about 920 USD) per year.

With a net profit of 3,675,000 riels against the initial loan of 2,000,000 riels, her return on investment (ROI) was approximately 184%,

underscoring the high efficiency and impressive return on her investment.

The financial gains have translated into significant improvements in her household. The additional income has enabled her to invest in essential needs, such as her children's education, covering tuition fees and school supplies to ensure access to quality education. The family can now afford better healthcare and nutrition, contributing to a healthier lifestyle. Enhanced financial stability has also allowed them to enjoy basic utilities and leisure activities, improving their overall quality of life.

Her success has had a ripple effect in the community. Her ability to repay the loan and maintain her shareholder status has inspired other local families to engage with the community-owned revolving funds. The cooperative model has fostered a sense of solidarity among villagers, encouraging them to pursue entrepreneurial endeavours.

Despite her successes, she has faced challenges, particularly with group loans due to team dynamics and accountability. However, the support from the interest group and the shared responsibility among members has helped her navigate these obstacles effectively. The CRF guarantee, which allows three members to collectively secure loans, provides a safety net that promotes responsible borrowing and financial management.

Her journey illustrates the transformative power of cooperative investment in the fishing industry. With an impressive ROI of approximately 184%, her success story highlights the effectiveness of community-owned revolving funds in improving household incomes and elevating community standards of living. By investing in education, health, and community engagement, she not only enhanced her family's quality of life but also contributed positively to the broader community, establishing a model for sustainable development through cooperative entrepreneurship.

Looking ahead: Plans for 2026-2028

As Morodok enters its next three-year phase, our focus will sharpen on helping coastal communities around Kampong Som Bay adapt to the accelerating impacts of climate change. Building on the strong foundations of our previous projects, 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.

The new programme, *Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation*, will work in seven communes across Srae Ambel and Botum Sakor districts. It will strengthen the capacity of Commune Committees for Disaster Management and community-based organisations to integrate climate resilience into local planning. Communities will receive training and support to develop participatory disaster management plans, restore mangroves and firebreaks, and implement household-level adaptation measures such as water conservation, home gardening, and fuel-efficient stoves.

Morodok will also continue to link climate resilience with livelihoods and natural resource management—helping families diversify income sources, improve food security, and protect ecosystems that buffer against climate hazards. Special attention will be given to women, youth, and persons with disabilities, ensuring that adaptation strategies are inclusive and community-owned.

ការងារយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ: ជំនួយដល់ការងារការងារប្រយុទ្ធនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនៅកម្ពុជា (ត)



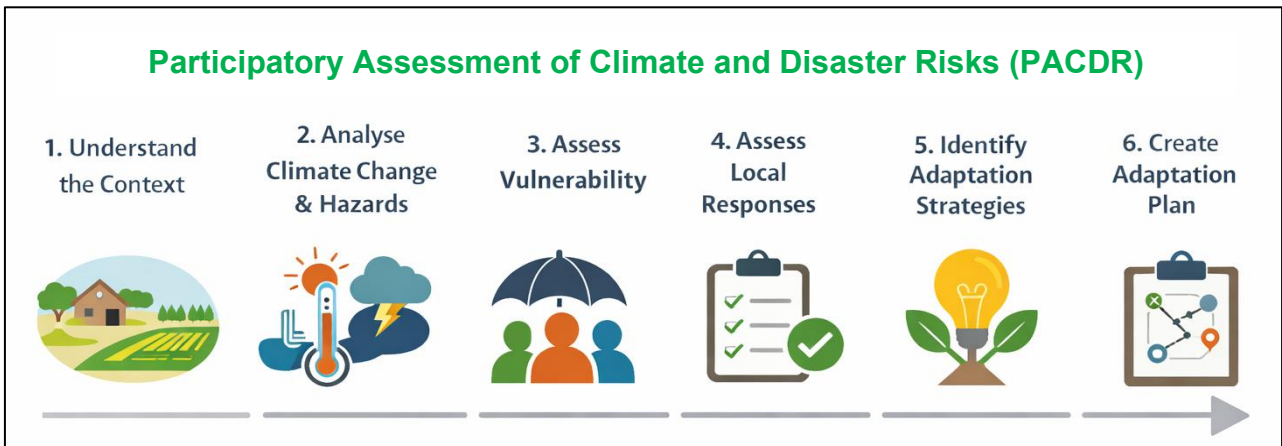
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Excerpt from Morodok's training materials on climate change and disaster risk management.

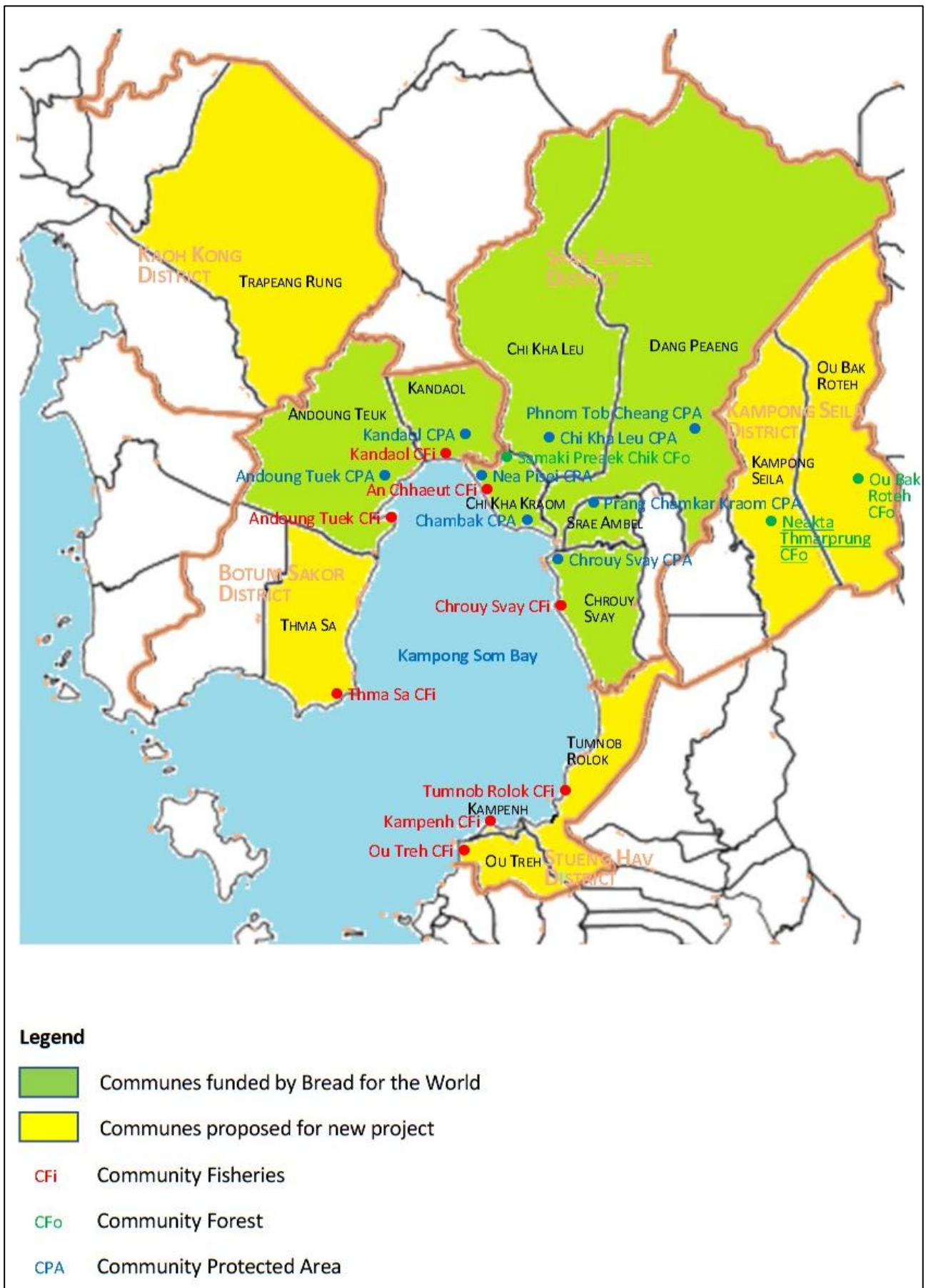
Brot für die Welt, Morodok's main donor, will be supporting the effort by providing both funding and staff training in *Participatory Assessment of Climate and Disaster Risks (PACDR)*.

With, so far, only one donor confirmed for the new phase, the initial focus will be on seven communes that are characterized by extensive mangroves and are important for biodiversity, carbon capture, fish spawning, and coastal protection. It is hoped that additional donors will be found, allowing Morodok to continue its support to its previous community partners in all 14 communes, which are all important to the ecosystem around Kampong Som Bay. (See map on next page).

Through these efforts, Morodok aims to transform vulnerability into resilience—empowering coastal communities to thrive amid environmental change while safeguarding the natural resources that sustain them.



Map of Morodok project area for 2026 to 2028



Financial Statement

STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUND BALANCE As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025		2024	
	USD	KHR'000	USD	KHR'000
INCOME				
Grant income	277,571	1,113,338	234,726	955,570
Other income	73	293	215	875
	277,644	1,113,631	234,941	956,445
EXPENDITURE				
Admin/finance personnel salaries & benefits	31,345	125,724	29,296	119,264
Field personnel salaries & benefits	86,639	347,509	78,454	319,386
Administration costs	4,193	16,818	4,505	18,340
Oversight of admin/finance	4,820	19,333	10,959	44,614
Livelihoods & food security	20,985	84,172	39,256	159,811
Natural resource management	38,911	156,072	43,068	175,330
Climate adaptation & disaster risk management	11,018	44,193	15,800	64,322
Project direct cost	26,221	105,173	28,137	114,546
Monitoring & evaluation	25,753	103,296	13,326	54,250
	249,885	1,002,290	262,801	1,069,863
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	27,759	111,341	(27,860)	(113,418)
Fund balance brought forward	36,626	147,420	66,940	273,447
Funds return to the donor	-	-	(2,454)	(9,990)
Currency translation difference		(383)	-	(2,619)
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	64,385	258,378	36,626	147,420
<i>Represented by:</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	77,245	309,985	38,556	155,188
Other payables	(12,860)	(51,607)	(1,930)	(7,768)
	64,385	258,378	36,626	147,420

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



Community Business Centre women's group in Thma Sa preparing dried fish packages.



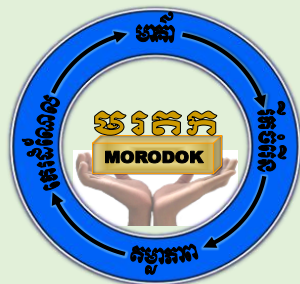
Awareness raising on natural resources management in Chi Kha Leu CPA.



Felm field visit to Tamiek village, Andoung Tuek commune.



Chicken raising technical training in Srae Ambel.



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MORODOK ORGANIZATION

437, Group # 7, Srae Ambel village / commune / district,
Koh Kong province, Cambodia

www.morodok.net