Capacity Building to CAF Indigenous people and "An effective capacity building model for CAFs by API

On 19-20 Dec.2022

Siem Reap province

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Content

1. How to build capacity to CAFs ?

2. Innovation / tool / best practice

3. Added value of this innovation/tool

4. The organization learned so far developing it and using it

5. Reflection on the challenges, solution, and Lesson learnt

Plenary discussion

What method do we use to make training
effective?   (10 min.)

1. How to build capacity to CAFs (Indigenous people)

API is responsible for capacity development of CAFs, LNGOs staff and service providers in 5 target provinces, then keep only with CAFs and LNGOs, with different standards of training curriculums:

- Divided Experience CAFs in old districts and New CAFs to build capacity.

a. The Refresher Training on I-SAF phase 2 to LNGO staff and the Experience CAFs, key trainers with gov't trainers to train supply side in year 2020)

b. Training curriculum was divided in two rounds (5 days/ round) and the 1st round was virtual training, and 2nd round was face to face training to new CAFs (in 2021).

c. Practical training (Learning concept in the class & field practice on the last day of the training.

1.How to build capacity to CAFs (Indigenous people) cont.

a. **Training Material**s

Develop & produce videos and electronic materials and hard copy

b. Step of capacity building

- API trained, coached, and monitored to CAFs directly with different districts.

- And on job coaching by trained LNGOs staff and API's trainers together

- Telegram Coaching

- Evaluation on the training (Pre-post test, reflection before and end the course, online survey)

2-Innovation / tool / best practice

- Practical training (train the concept in class and field practice)

- Follow up & coaching and field monitoring

- Add basic ICT

- The virtual training

- Digital Scorecard APP

- Video show of mainstream Social Inclusiveness in the I-SAF cycle

2-Added value of this innovation / tool

- **Practical training**: Train the learning concept and practice at field work

- **Follow &coaching**: to find the gap and fill it up

- **Field monitoring**: To assess the ability of CAF on their knowledge and skill

- **Add basic ICT** : to develop CAF' own google account which they can access the google platform, Digital Scorecard App….

- **The virtual training**: use it during the Covid 19 outbreak

3-Added value of this innovation / tool (cont.)

- **Digital ISAF App**: can use online and offline, store / edit/ and use data of citizen monitoring.

- **Video on mainstream social inclusion** in the I-SAF cycle ➔ CAFs learn on how to engage marginalizing people, etc. in the processes of social accountability, respond to the real needs of vulnerable groups through social service in I4C of commune/ sangkat

4-The organization learned so far developing it and using it

In API use the digitized score card to test in the other projects:

- ISAC
- Social Protection

5-Reflection on the challenges and solution

Challenges	Solutions
• Low capacity of internet it make difficult to learn through online training in rural areas	• Buy Wi-Fi Modem to connect internet in the rural areas .
There were several CAFs had no smart phones, and several CAFs had only iPhone, so they just learnt on how to conduct digitized CSC, but there had no chance to practice by themselves.	All participants were divided as small groups to practice the digitized score card, so participants learnt on how to apply the new method in the field work.
Digitized SC can use only on smart phone or tablet use android and can not on IOS, computer can not use , One code use only 1 smart phone.	Divided specific task to CAFs in each commune: 1 CAF facilitate the process, 1 CAF handle the app, and another support the logistic arrangement
Some smart phones have small screen to see the letters and low capacity to download google app.	• Each NGO partner have 3 tablet so CAFs can use it.

Lesson learnt

- The field practice during the training was stimulated participants to understand the concept and the real process of each step in ISAF cycle, particularly the new CAFs.

- The traditional citizen score card is very useful to participants in class that they can apply the digitized score card in class practice, as well as field work.

- Reflection session before training, it made the facilitators learnt CAFs' understanding ISAF cycle concept and process, then the facilitators were flexible on how to train them.

- Conduct the field monitoring at the next day after the follow up & coaching is better..

- Good collaboration among API, CARE, NGO partner, and Supply Side is the one of factor of success to conduct the ISAF training, and more important NGO partner staff were key person to coach their CAFs' implement actions.

Thank you !