



ពន្លឺនៃអ្វីសង្ឃឹម

Somleng Prey Veng Project



Annual Report (January-December 2009)

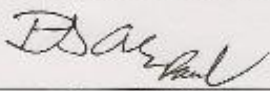
This project was made possible thanks to the support of





Section A: Basic Information

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The title of the programme	Somleng Prey Veng Project
The Supporting Partner programme reference number (if applicable)	N/A
The name of the Implementing Partner receiving funding	Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhun (PNKS) – means Light of Hope
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The name and role of the person approving the report for the Implementing Partner. This person must be duly authorized.	Mr. Sor Paulark, Chair of BOD of PNKS 
The period covered by the report.	January – December 2009
The date of submission of the report.	20 February 2010

Section B: Situation Report

The global economic crisis affected the Cambodia economic, people lose jobs because some garment factories and companies were closed and people went back to their home, work on the rice field. According to Cambodia Prime Minister Hun Sen said "Agriculture is the main factor for our economic growth, and it must be a nationwide effort ". However, there are some concerns that those workers including former garment factories especially the women may not return home and take some risk jobs in entertainment services sectors (restaurants, night clubs...) instead.

This year the rain fall started late April. It was easy for farmer to grow vegetables and short time rice and late rice. Because of the uneven rain fall, some areas still lack water for their farm work; for instant, one area of Somleng Prey Veng project is facing drought and rice seedling was getting wilt.

Ministry of Agriculture's report showed the total of the rice yields in Cambodia 2008-2009 was 7,150,000 tons.

Besides growing rice, around 85% of people living in Somleng Prey Veng project target areas also grow vegetables for supporting their daily incomes after they finish harvesting rice product. Moreover, some businessmen from Vietnam came to purchase cows and buffalos from the local farmers; this caused the prices of these animals increase. It is good for some farmers having more animals for selling, while it is bad for others who wish to buy the animal for assisting in the farm work. And about 60% of cows and buffalos were sick and some of them died afterward.

In October and November Cambodia met 2 stomps called KETSANA which destroyed many houses and rice fields of the people in Rattanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Steung Treng, Banteay Meanchey and Seam Riep province. The stomps killed 43 people and wounded 67 people.

The Cambodia government started digging canal with 35km in length from Kachreach district to Mesang district. It came across 8 villages of PNKS target areas in Smong Chheung commune about 7800m. The people in the 8 villages hope to use the water for their rice field about 2000 hectares in wet and dry seasons; the fund for digging the canal is supported by International Monetary Fund (IMF). Having irrigation system and appropriate agriculture technologies supported by PNKS, the rice yield will increase, the village chief of Tnong Keit village and Commune Council of Smong Chheung commune said.

Cambodia government borrowed fund from China to construct the road number 8 from Phnom Penh to Vietnam boarder and it goes through PNKS target areas in 2 communes Chrey and Smong Chheung commune about 15 km. Now the people in those areas easily travel to hospital, do business and others.

Table 1: Number of awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS prevention and number of people participated

	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Total	
	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem
Number of sessions	00		37		26		00		00		03		66	
Number of participants	00	00	1,983	1,435	1,314	926	00	00	00	00	66	08	3,363	2,369
Female percentage	00%		72.4%		70.5%		00%		00%		12.1%		70.4%	
	Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Total	

	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem
Number of sessions	06		03		05		03		04		05		26	
Number of participants	301	135	51	33	125	79	51	33	121	74	123	70	772	424
Female percentage	44.85%		64.7%		63.2%		64.7%		61.16%		57%		55%	

Table2: Number of people referred to VCCT for blood test and counselling services.

	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Total	
	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem
Suspects tested	19	09	35	18	46	26	27	12	30	17	40	27	197	109
positive	02	00	01	01	01	00	02	02	02	01	02	01	10	05
Positive percentage	10.5%		2.9%		2.2%		7.4%		6.7%		5%		5%	

	Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Total	
	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem
Suspects tested	23	12	38	26	28	14	89	47	37	19	38	22	253	140
positive	00	00	02	00	00	00	01	01	00	00	00	00	03	01
Positive percentage	00%		5.26%		00%		1%		00%		00%		1.40%	

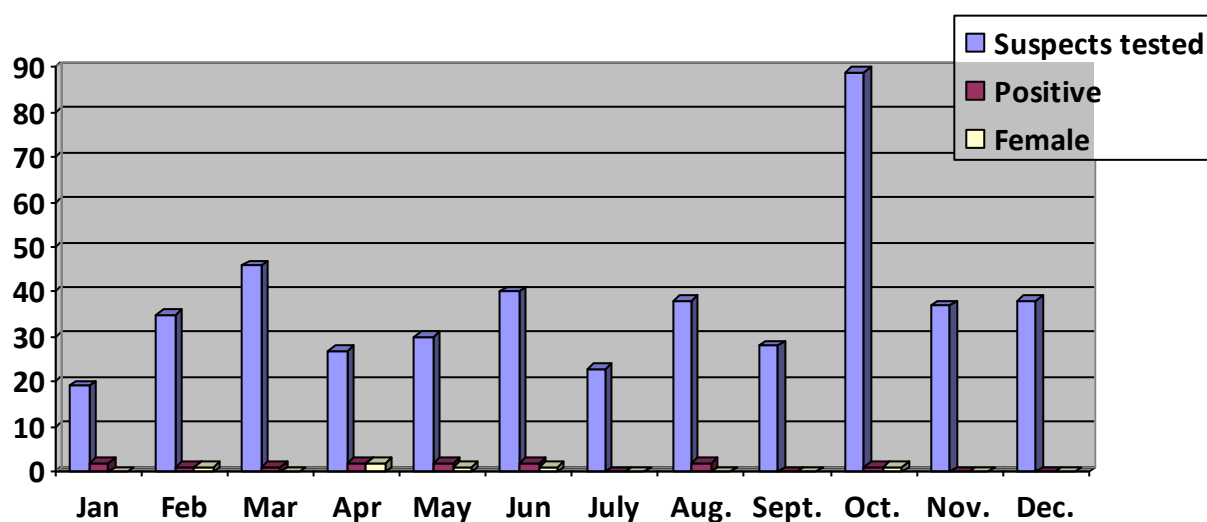


Table 3: Number of Home-based Care visits and number of PLHAs visited

	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Total	
	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem
#of PLHAS visited	288	194	100	98	135	96	207	125	128	75	347	227	1,205	815

	Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Total	
	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem
#of PLHAS visited	144	75	182	110	996	634	237	129	180	84	219	130	1958	1162
# time	144		148		197		142		167		164		962	
Number of Counselling	773	495	779	533	157	93	988	705	788	539	849	580	4334	2945

Table4: Number of PLHAS travel support when received OI, ARV and CD4

	Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Total	
	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem		
#of PLHAS OI	27	16	22	15	20	14	24	11	16	10	08	04	117	70
#of PLHAS ARV	86	50	61	41	56	33	77	49	61	40	68	46	409	259
#of PLHAS CD4	01	00	07	06	06	05	19	14	09	07	00	00	42	32

Section C: Programme Achievements

Purpose (from log frame)	Planned activities (from the Annual Work Plan)	Achieved activities (for the reporting period)	Outputs (for the reporting period)
Purpose 1: To empower community and improve pro-poor local governance			
Output 1.1: Increased community awareness (including Village Development Committees and other volunteers and committees) on human rights, self-advocacy and democracy in order to break the culture of silence.	1.1.1 Follow up on human rights, advocacy to CCs, VCs, VDCs, FA, WA, Youth Groups and PLHA as home visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animators met CCs, VCs, VDCs, FA, WA, Youths and people through home visit to interview 554 (f=237) families in 29 target villages of Damrey Poun, Seang Kveang and Chrey communes. - Staff visited 182 (f=112) FA, WA, VDC members and villagers. They talked about land issue, and any problems happening in the villages and how the problem could be addressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village chiefs of Toul Sophy and Roesey Chok 2 told PNKS staff that there was a land dispute again between the local authority in Trabeik commune and people in the villages. There were 310 families from those two villages complaint to the government. Now it is in the process of law. - 160 village youths signed a petition to CC in Chrey for 1500 meters long road reconstruction from Doun Yok village to Chrey Phsa village. The CC accepted and passed the petition to the Department of Rural Development. - Mr. Yoem Chhun, CC member in Domrey Poun commune, said, Tbong Kdey village's land dispute is over. The court decided to give the land to the commune. He also added, he knows about the land history that it belongs to the community. They have been using the land for growing vegetables to support their families quite long time. However, the power people took it as their property. He and the villagers put the complaint to the national court, now national authority decided to give the land to the commune.
	1.1.2 Rights based approach to VDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 46 participants (f=21) from 11 villages in Damrey Pourn commune attended rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VBA members interviewed the villagers and found that the domestic violence is reduced in

		based approach training conducted by PNKS staff.	their villages; especially housewives understand their rights and domestic violence law. Some of them complaint to Commune Council about their domestic violence.
	1.1.3 Build democratic awareness among village youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNKS staffs cooperating with Youth Council of Cambodia Organization conducted a training course on Democracy to the youths in Chrey commune. There were 41 participants (f=28). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commune Councils in Chrey commune reported that after joining the democracy, advocacy and domestic violence law trainings, the gangster activities have been reduced. 6 youths (f=3) becomes volunteers in commune youth network. They actively work to promote other youths on advocacy, democracy and reducing domestic violence in their villages. - Village chief of Obama said that domestic violence is remarkably reduced in his village.
	1.1.4 Conduct peace dialogue to target area in 5 Communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staffs with 24 others (f=11) discussed with Commune Councils in Smong Cheoung and Seang Kveang communes about community peace dialogue. Finally the participants decide to develop a plan on the issues related to child protection and violence for next discussion. - Peace dialogue was conducted in Bak Touk village; 82 people (f=42) from 8 villages of Ampil Krao and Smong Chheung communes. They were PLHA, members of WA, FA, Village Volunteers, youths, monks, policemen, students and villagers. The discussed topics were domestic violence, Women and children trafficking, illegal fish catching, gangsters, commune health services, and social security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commune Leader of Chrey commune told the staff that litigations in his commune are reduced if compare to 2008. There were only 2 families litigated in this year. And the villagers including youths help each other a lot such as contribution to build school, road and traditional ceremonies in the pagodas. - The chief of Smong Chheung commune reported in the commune meeting that the police will bring those who committed domestic violence to the commune office to sign an agreement on behaviour change. 10 families had made the agreement at the commune office so far.

	1.1.5 Support VDC/VC in conducting Full Village Meeting to disseminate community development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VDC elections were held during full village meetings in 19 villages of 5 communes. There were 1,664 people (f=1,101) attended the meetings; 234 candidates (f=114) stood for the election. As result, 95 (f=38) candidates were elected to be VDC members. 26 candidates were re-elected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 76 (f=29) VDC members interviewed said they had enough knowledge on book-keeping for managing community revolving fund as well as the knowledge on human rights, advocacy, gender. The former VDC members passed on experiences and knowledge to the new VDC and most of participants were interested and accepted the result of the election. - Mr. Troeung living in Ampil Kroav village said he knew advocacy and human rights well enough that he braved to show his ideas and debated in the meeting at commune, district and provincial level.
	1.1.6 Conduct Woman Rights Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women Rights Day was celebrated on the topic "Women and Men work together for better society". 298 (f=209) participants--CCs, VDCs, VCs, WA, Youths, VGVs, VGC, teachers, students, PLHAs and people--were invited from 13 villages two communes--Seang Kveang and Damrey Poun. People from 11 villages participated in the event conducted by COFAP organization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18 persons out of 22 participants on the celebration day who answered the questions showed they understand well about gender, domestic violence and human rights. - A woman who is a Village Gender Volunteer, also a WA representative claimed that she had enough knowledge to pass on the information about domestic violence and determined to prevent her people from committing domestic violence. - 2 females Village Gender Volunteers, one in Chrey commune and another in Smoung Cheung committed to deliver their knowledge about gender in order to reduce violence in their villages. - 30% out of 298 persons shared information to their families and people, report during Animators' home visit.
	1.1.7 Conduct Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNKS staff cooperating with Smong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the International Human Rights day,

	Day	Chheung and Chrey communes to celebrate International Human Rights day in Tnong Ket village. They paraded from Chrey Veal village in Chrey commune to Tnong Ket village in Smong Chheung commune. 179 (f=121) participants from 24 villages in both communes; NGOs staff, CC, teachers, students, PLHA, VDC and Village Base Associations participated in the event.	PNKS only support materials such as lunch, water, refreshment, and others to the commune authorities in both communes. The authorities were responsible for all the process and preparation of the event. It was noticed that the local authorities were willing to devote their time, labor and cars as transportation mean for the event. They were fully support for the human rights event.
	1.1.8 Conduct Child Rights Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNKS celebrated Child Rights Day on the topic "Encouraging the girls to study and finish at least grade 9" in Smoung Commune office. 189 (f=86) people participated in the celebration. They were CC, Village Chiefs, FA members, WA members, PLHA, Youth, NGO, staffs, Teachers, Orphan and Vulnerable Children, and Students. The purposes were to promote child rights to education, reduce any kinds of child abuses and trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The village chief in Bos village reported about the murder case that a widow with a son took a man as her husband. Later on that man killed her for her belongings. The commune leader and local authority rescued the child and sent him to his relative. - Mr. Sorn San, Commune leader of Seang Kveang, informed that in his commune there was a case of father selling his child to get money for immigration. It was intervened on time, and the father was arrested by the commune police. VC, VDC, CC, added his people understand about child trafficking and child protection law through training from PNKS and the celebration of Child Rights.
Output 1.2: Improved participation of women in development activities and decision-making processes as well as increased literacy rate especially	1.2.1 Set up and support literacy classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNKS has set up 2 literacy classes in Thnoug Lech and Krous villages which have 70 female students and they are Women Associations' members. Each class run for 6 months using 3 non-formal education textbooks published by the Ministry of Education. The 1st book 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VDC of Thnoug Keut, Toul Sophy and Roesey Chok 1 villages informed PNKS that women who used to join in the literacy classes have basic knowledge in writing, reading and calculating. Some of them borrow money from the association to run small business. About 70% of them now have better standard of

among women		<p>called Basic Literacy. The 2nd book called Secondary Literacy and the 3rd book called Self-learning Literacy. The books are about basic reading, writing and calculating as well as health care, agriculture... The classes are under the monitor of Village Chiefs and VDC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a Closing Ceremony for the two literature classes in Thnoug Lech and Krous. There were 72 (f=59) participants. They were students, VDC, teachers, and commune council. 	<p>living. Moreover, the students in new 2 classes have created good relationships and they could help each other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Sorn San, commune chief said that with the support of PNKS on the, literacy class, there were about 194 villagers getting the basic knowledge in calculating, writing and reading and they used the knowledge for improving their life by creating women associations and their own small businesses.
	1.2.2 Provide refresher course/training of trainer of Non-Formal Education instructors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We recruited and made a contract with 2 trainers to teach in Thnoug Lech and Krous villages. One is a retired teacher from the government and another is the previous student in Training Of Trainer for literacy teaching. The class was conducted by the department of Non-formal education with the support of PNKS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18 teachers who trained by non-formal education office of provincial department under the support of PNKS are recognized by the education department and they have corporation in the communes.
	1.2.3 Improve existing village libraries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the village which have libraries such as Ba Yab, Toul Sophy, Russey Chuk1, Chhouk, Opbama village, people who have attended literacy classes and others borrow books for reading to get general knowledge such as agriculture, animal raising... - PNKS staffs encourage Village Chiefs and VDC to manage and organize libraries again. As the result, 9 libraries are running. The libraries store many 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People can use their knowledge in their daily activities like calculating when borrowing money from saving group or recording simple transaction. - VDC in Toul Sophy village said that 12 literacy students have set up a women association. 4 literacy students became the committee of the association. They requested PNKS to provide them loan to run their career or small business. - 114 people have borrowed books from the

		<p>kinds of books and magazines for people and literacy students to learn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Created mobile libraries for Farmer and Women Associations by providing rattan closet and books. 	<p>libraries including 36 literacy students, 46 students from local school and 32 Village Development Committees.</p>
	1.2.4 Support Provincial Department of Non-Formal Education, and community literacy classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component coordinators conducted meeting with non-formal education officers to discuss the setting up new literacy classes and celebrate Literacy Day in 08 September 2009. As the result from the meeting, PNKS agreed to give 50 T-shirts and non-formal education office agreed to provide some materials—blackboard, students' slate, textbook, teacher's book, posters—for the classes with low charge. It is the cooperation between Department and PNKS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Ith Chourn, chief of non-formal education office, admired Somleng Prey Veng project that the project has supported a lot to the literacy projects and help people to improve their knowledge in read and write ability. - The project maintains good relationship with the department of NFE, and cooperates in conducting a Training Of Trainers to 18 trainers in Seang Kveang, Chrey, Smoung Cheung communes and 2 other former target communes, Prey Pnoav and Trabeik. The provincial departments just give the formal certificates of acknowledgement and they can take a career as literacy teacher.
	1.2.5 Support materials to literacy class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The component has support some materials—notebook, pens, eraser,... for 2 literacy classes which have 70 students. - Conducted Literature day on the topic Knowledge is fundamental for family development and have bright future in Krous and Tnong Ket villages of Seang Kveang commune with 109 participants including 85 women from literacy students, teacher, village chief, FA, WA, CC, OVC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70 students have received materials to study and they are trying very hard in their study—12 students good, 43 fair and 15 poor.
Output 1.3: Community	1.3.1 Provide training on safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct training on safe migration and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deputy of police commissioner of Prey Veng

management & trust developed through strong, organized, recognised and functional groups: Village Development Committees, Human Rights Advocacy Volunteers, Commune Councils, etc	migration and human trafficking to village youth	human trafficking in Beik Touk village of Smong Chheung commune and show the relevant organizations which can provide help when needed. There were 26 (f=12) participants; they were youth, VDC, VC and WA.	Province reported that in Trapeik district (not PNKS target area), 16 migrants were cheated of 600,000 riel each in exchange for work in Thailand. They were finally abandoned in Battambang Province and no money to return home. For that some families borrowed money from others or sold their belongings such as land.
	1.3.2 VDC annual meeting	- PNKS cooperated with local authority conducted a VDC annual meeting in Chrey Veal village, Chrey commune with 178 (f=72) participants from 46 villages of 5 communes. The meeting focused on the Refection on development work in community in 2008. And the end of meeting, questions of development work was opened for participants with responded from the representatives of 3 commune councils, district council and VDC.	- The participants dared to ask questions to the representatives, local authorities; they were interested in knowing how the work was done in their communities. Those questions were asked about the quality of community roads, community fund uses, tax payment...
	1.3.3 Provide training and follow up on domestic violence and gender to community people: VGVs and Village Chiefs	- Training on domestic violence and gender provided to 21 villages in two communes, Smong Chheung and Seang Kveang. 98 couples were invited, and the courses focused on Violence law, Gender, reconciliation and peace creation in the family.	- Mrs. Oem, living in Russey Chuk 1, said that men in her village now changed their behaviour and worked harder for the living, also helped with house work.
	1.3.4 Provide training and follow up on domestic violence and gender to policemen	- Training on violence law, monogamous law and gender provided to 18 (f=2) local authorities from 5 communes and 2 district police officers.	- Police officer in Ampil Kraov commune reported that he ready to help his people.

	1.3.5 Support VGV, VC, Policemen in conducting six-monthly gender meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinated six month meeting with commune councils, police officers, Village chief, VDC, VGV. The meeting was to collect information of commune events such as domestic violence, gender security, and others. 123 (f=48) participants joined the meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mrs. Yam Syun, commune council in Chrey commune told that in the national conference, she classified PNKS as the first class among other organizations for development work in her commune in term of gender.
	1.3.6 Support VDC elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNKS coordinated VDC election in 19 villages of 5 target communes. 95 (f=38) new members were elected by their people. - Facilitated VDC election in 3 villages (Veal Touch, Tbong Kdey, and Chamka Kouy lech villages) of Domrey Poun commune. 246 (f=116) people joined the election. 46 candidates standing for the election, and 18 (f=7) candidates elected as VDC members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commune Leader of Chrey commune raised during the monthly commune meeting that development work in his commune is improved a lot because VDC and Village Chiefs well cooperated in the work for sustainable development in their communities. They also observed that domestic violent in the communes is reduced. Most of VDC have appropriate ability to manage and solve the problems happened in their villages such as domestic violent... - Used to join in some trainings provided by Somleng Prey Veng Project, VDC in Ampil Krav village said that he now has enough knowledge to manage the revolving funds much better. He also promoted some other activities in his communities such as advocacy, human rights, and gender.
	1.3.7 Annual Workshop on Gender.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted annual workshop on Gender in Chrey commune. 96 (f=36) villagers from 51 villages in 5 communes participated. The chief of Provincial Department of Women Affair was invited for the workshop. They shared experiences, violence law, and domestic 	

	1.3.8 Training and follow up on bookkeeping to VDCs	<p>violence and discussed the solution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staffs conduct meeting with VBA in 19 villages and 882 (f=164) people participated. The purposes were to train and strengthen their capacity in bookkeeping skills, how to solve other issues in the communities and monitor revolving funds effectively. - Animators interviewed directly to 1823 families who have borrowed the revolving funds, they said that the money used on small business, farming, building toilet, and animal husbandry. - Animators checked the VBAs' fund reports in 36 villages of 5 communes in order to strengthen them on management and documentations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About 60% of VDC can manage revolving funds effectively (staff observation on book recording). - 765 families in the target villages borrow money from VDC for running small businesses. They could earn about 2,000 to 5,000 riel per day—in formation from home visit. - 25 families in Prey Tanan village borrowed money for latrine construction. - VDC in Boeng Veng said that last year 3 families had domestic violence but this year only 1 family. - Villagers in Boeng Veng village understood about the use of latrine and 24 families had their own one using VDC loan in 2009. - About 60-80% of people in Boeng Veng village had better living condition, said VDC member.
	1.3.9 Conduct VDC exposure visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Somleng Prey Veng project support exposure visit for Village Development Committees to two NGOs, Acpewat Satrey (AS) and Islam Local Development Organization (ILDO). There were 15 (f=5) participants from the target areas. The purposes are to learn good experiences, and strengthen the capacity. After the visit, participants and component expect to improve the work quality to be better and for sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 VDC shared what they learned from the visit; they know how and the way to create Community Base Organizations and saving groups. The groups have a clear management system; the villagers actively participate in development activities. Especially, VDCs have better ability to manage development work in the communities. When they came back, they will put what they have learned to practice in order to promote sustainable operation.

	1.3.10 Conduct Home Visit to raise gender awareness among villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component staffs visited 854 families in 19 villages of 5 communes. We discussed genders and advocacy, also monitored the revolving funds. - Conducted meeting about Gender to VDC, Youth, PLHA, CC, and FA. There were 1,269 (f=785) participants. - Staff did home visit and stayed overnight in 30 villages. There was an informal discussions with VDC, FA and WA members about gender, domestic violence, and village development work. About 15 families committed domestic violence and the staff encouraged VDC to solve the issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noticeably, the domestic violence is caused by the men side who got drunk, having too much free time, having no job or do not value their wives. Some cases also happen at women side, jealousy, gossiping.... thus both side are equal important in reducing domestic violence. Nevertheless, the staffs very often raise the issues to talk during the village meetings such as WA, FA. Encourage the families who have violence say out the problems and the team provide them recommendation or any help as possible. With home visits and stay overnights, staffs can be more and more closely understand the villagers' living situations, and share them the lessons about gender. - 15 families who used to commit domestic violence now stop and help the families business after they participated in the training supported by PNKS (Commune Council says)
Output 1.4 Improved capacity of the local authority (commune council and village chief) on pro-poor local governance	1.4.1 Support CCs and VBA quarterly meeting in 5 Communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff attended and supported snack to 2 CC and VBA meetings in Chrey commune. The meetings were focusing on community development, peace and saving fund for the Associations. There were 92(f=26) participants from 16 villages. - PNKS staffs conducted meeting with CC and VBA. The participants were 168 (f=58) from 23 villages of 3 communes, Seang Kveang, Domrey Poun, and Chrey. The purposes were to manage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60% of people in Chrey commune are using latrines, said CC. - Mr. Chey Nhor, Chey commune leader, reported that his CC members set up saving group with 54 members. Now the fund increase up to 6 million riel. - CC and VC in 4 villages (Menorng Leu, Menorng Krom, Prey Char and Mern Mork) requested Provincial Rural Development to come to repair pump well in their villages. The wells were donated by PNKS. - Commune Councils from 3 communes, Seang

		development work, security, peace, saving money of associations and encourage the sustainability in the community development	<p>Kveang, Domrey Poun, and Chrey, have better ability to conduct commune meeting by themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CC shared responsibilities among members for good governance by taking 3 villages each. - CC in Chrey commune reported that 60% of people in Chrey commune are using latrines. - VDC, VC with support from CC, has submitted a proposal to a Korean NGO for 2 primary school buildings. Now they are under construction. VRF supported 700,000 riel to the construction. - CC from 3 communes, Seang Kveang, Domrey Poun, and Chrey, have better ability to conduct commune meeting by themselves.
	1.4.2 Annual workshop on roles, responsibility and management to CCs, VCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted workshop on roles, responsibility and management to District councils, Commune Councils, VDC, youth, FA, WA and Village Chief. The workshop objectives were to share experiences among participants and reflection on their job and basic knowledge for positive change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The participants were very active to share their knowledge and real lesson learnt to each others. Chief of district council in Kamchay Mea district shared his experiences and group leadership with democracy. The leader needed to listen to the idea of subordinators.
	1.4.3 Annual workshop on Good Governance to VBA (CCs, VDCs, FAs, WAs, PLHAs, VGVs, VCs, YGs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A staff from Seila National Program was hired to conduct Good Governance and sustainable development workshop. 289 (f=132) participants from 51 villages in 5 communes attended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 289 participants understand the meaning of good governance and its important elements. - Staffs had knowledge of good governance and they can practise it in their work both in project and community level.
	1.4.4 Introduce CCs into National Network Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Send 6 (f=1) CC members to join in Network meeting with LICADO, Comfrel organizations and others. 	

Output 1.5 Phased-out from all the villages of PNKS and handed over project activities to local institutions and groups	1.5.1 Conduct village assessment/data analysis	- Conducted an assessment in 15 villages in Damrey Poun and Chrey communes. The teams interviewed 88 VDC and 224 villagers. The purpose was to find basic information regarding the effectiveness of village revolving funds and management committee capacity in the withdraw villages.	- People in target areas well understood about the development work and more participation in the process. They were willing to devote their time when the village committees invited them.
	1.5.2 Conduct Full Village Meeting with Villagers to inform about withdrawal	- Animators conducted full village meeting in 15 villages of Chrey and Domrey Poun communes in order to inform the villagers and village leaders of PNKS withdraw plan. 1424 (f=737) villagers participated in the meeting.	
	1.5.3 Prepare withdrawal plan with village leaders/VC/CC/VDC	- Animators coordinated with local authorities in Chrey and Domrey Poun communes to prepare annual plan on development work during and after PNKS finished. There were 142 (f=76) members coming from 27 villages.	- Withdraw plan in 27 villages were completely prepared with the good cooperation from the interested villagers.
	1.5.4 Provide Extra Management Training of fill the necessary gaps	- Provided refresher course on bookkeeping to 15 villages in Chrey and Domrey Poun communes. There were 108 (f=37) participants.	
	1.5.5 Organized hand-over ceremony	- PNKS staff cooperated with village leaders to conduct hand-over ceremony in Boeng Veng village of Domrey Poun commune. There were 97 (f=36) participants from 27 villages of Domrey Poun and Chrey communes.	- Mr. Oem Soy, chief of district council made a speech to his people that before there was two owners, PNKS and village committees, on the community development work; from now on it was only one owner which was local committees such as VDC, VC...Thus they needed to be responsible for those

			achievements and managed it transparently.
Purpose 2: To increase income through improvement of farming methods and micro-business			
Output 2.1 Improved water access and management	2.1.1 Support Fish Pond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staffs coordinated with CC of Ampil Kraov commune conducting Toul Chrey common pond bidding at Ampil Kraov commune office, there were 15 participants, from 3 companies, pond committees, CC and PNKS staffs. A pond in Toul Chrey village completely finished with the size and depth (30m long, 30 m wide and 2,5 m deep) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 179 families in village contributed 320,000 riel to hire pump machine to take out the water from the natural fish pond. With the initiative idea of a CC woman, Ms. Chin Men and support from her villagers, she used the excavated soil and some remain money to raise 300m village road which often flooded during the rainy season. Moreover, 179 families have plan that each family will contribute 0.5Kg fingerlings for the pond. Villagers were very happy to have the road repaired. - The pond would provide water to 120 buffalos and 132 cows and the fish to 179 families in the village. 5 families who have land around the pond can use the water to irrigate 2 hectares of rice field. - One family grew vegetables near the fish pond and used the water for spraying their vegetables. - The pond is a fish breeding sources and could supply fish for about 10 hectares of rice fields around the fish pond. - And the farmers who have rice field around the pond could use it to rescue their rice in case of drought.
	Activity 2.1.3. Train to fish pond committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 (f=4) fish pond committee members were selected to manage natural fish pond excavation in Toul Chrey village in Ampil Kraov commune and they got 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The pond committee had enough capacity to manage the whole process of Toul Chrey pond digging. Since the bidding to the finish step. Staff only join in the bidding event and

		<p>knowledge about fish pond management, monitoring fish pond digging and fingerling release from PNKS staff and expert of water resource department.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 (f=4) fish pond committee members got training follow up on fish pond principles. 	<p>monitor over them. The payment could only be made to the contractor when the evaluation report received from the pond committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People were so happy and excited that Fish Pond Committees got their ideas to repair it. - Fish pond principles were completely prepared to use in community.
	Activity 2.1.4. Support family fish pond.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two members, one in FA of Lvea village and another in WA of Preylom Peang village got fund equal to 800,000 riel each from PNKS for fish raising. The money will spend on pond digging and fingerling. - With the grant amount of 800,000 riel provided by PNKS, two members of PLHAA in Kaun Tnaut and Prey ROUNG villages in DomRey Poun commune got loan 400,000 riel each from the association for preparing fish pond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although PNKS supported the 2 families, they need to pay all back to the associations starting next year for two years with two steps. Thus in the next 3 years from now on, the Associations will have 800,000 riel more over their existing fund. - The 2 families have plans to pay back to FA and WA within 2 years and each year they will pay 400,000 riel. - The members of FA in Lvea village cooperated with fish pond owner to take the soil to build the road in their village. - PLHA family took the soil to prepare their home garden for vegetables growth. - 2 families planed to pay back to PLHAA within 2 years and each year pay 200,000 riel.
Output 2.2 Increased number of farmers using appropriate agriculture technology System Rice Intensification, Integrated Pest Management /organic farming, home gardening, animal production	2.2.1 Support FA and WA quarterly meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussed and followed up on loan management with the leaders of FA in Menong Kroum, Svay Kun, Kouk Roveang, Boeng Veng, Russey Chuk1 and Russey Chuk 2 and leader of WA in Russey Chuk1 and Russey Chuk 2, Prey Lompeing and Tnong Keit villages. - Early this year PNKS bought agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The members of Associations used their loan transparently. - Most of the Associations' members use their loan for improving their living standard through growing vegetables, sugarcane, water melon, raised animals and grow the rice. - The members share good practices and knowledge getting from Somleng Prey Veng

		<p>Newsletters and provided to 7 FA in (OPM, SKE, CHB, RCH1, RCH2, TN and BY village) and 2 WA (RCH1 and RCH2 village) to read in their associations for them improve agriculture knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood staff conducted 33 associations (21 FA and 12 WA) quarterly meetings, there were 565 (f=431) participants. The meetings were about saving fund, paying back of the members, their participations in the community development, management work and appropriateness of agriculture technology. - The Livelihood component staff conducted 31 associations (20 FA and 11 WA) quarterly meetings focusing on saving fund, loan repayment, participant of the members in community development, management, agriculture technology appropriate and organic rice. There were 618 (f=487) participants. 	<p>Project to each others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 176 out of 618 families interested in producing organic rice in 2010 on about 46.27 hectares of land. - The members of Associations could help each other when they meet problem; for example, the members of FA in Lvea village used wells and pump machine together for irrigating their sugarcane and vegetables. - 21 FA and 10 WA got Farmer Newsletters every month to read for improving their knowledge.
	2.2.2 Set up 3 FAs and 3 WAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 new WA and 3 FA in Ampil Krov village of Ampil Krov commune and Krous and Leak Noem villages in Seang Kveang commune were set up. 40 (f=26) people attended 2 FA and 59 women attended in 3 WA. Each association chose 3 leaders for managing their associations and one leader was PLHA. - One new WA in Opbama village was set up; 18 women in the village attended in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beside the fund provided by the project, Association members also save their own fund as saving group for increasing the association fund more. Each family save 20,000 riel; the members have ideas to support associations and the leaders also have commitments to lead and manage their associations.

		the association with support from their families and they choose 3 leaders for running their WA.	
	2.2.3 Provide training on making compost and natural pesticide to FA and WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The component staffs provide compost pit and natural pesticide training, then follow up training to 3 FA (SKE, BY and CHB villages), and 2 WA (RCH1 and Tnong Lech villages), a total of participants were 98 (f=89). - 174 (f=151) farmers including from 5 FA and 7 WA got knowledge on compost making and natural pesticide using. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They shared knowledge to their families and people in villages. - In the 5 target communes, 170 families made compost pits and 5 families used natural pesticide. - 422 families in the associations used compost pits and farmyard manure on their field and 7 families used natural pesticide to their rice field and home garden.
	Activity 2.2.4. Provide training and follow up on SRI to FA and WA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70 (f=57) members of FA in SKE, BY, RCH1 and Chhouk villages got knowledge about System of Rice Intensification. - 188 (f=157) members in 6 FA in Chong Beung, Russey Chuk 1, Sang Ke, Ba Yab, Chhouk, Russey Chuk2 villages and 3WA Russey Chuk1, Takeo and Tnong Lech villages got SRI training courses from PNKS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After the training 23 families want to use the new technology, SRI, because they want to increase their rice yields and it can save the rice seed. - More than 52 families, the members in FA and WA who used to get training on SRI last year grow rice by using this technique. - 22 out of 188 members grew SRI. The rice yield increased from 1700 Kg to 3550 Kg per hectare and reduced money on buying chemical fertilizer and pesticide.
	Activity 2.2.5. Provide training and follow up on crop diversification to FA and WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 138 (f=114) members of 5 FA (Touchey, Opbama, Boss, RCH2 and Tnong Lech villages) and 3WA of Preylum Peng, Bek Touk and Takeo villages got crop diversifications training courses and refreshed training from PNKS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The people who joined in the training shared knowledge and experiences to their villagers. Up to now 561 families grew crop diversifications for selling to market and eating.

	2.2.6 Provide training and follow up on Fish Raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided fish raising training to 5 WA and 1 FA in Beik TouK, Prey Lompeng, Pramo Dom, Takeo, Tnong Keit, and RCH2 villages. The total participants were 114 (f=112) members. - 100 (f=79) farmers from 3 FA in Boss, Lvea and Opbama villages in Seang Kveang commune and 3WA of Pramodom, Bektouk and Tnong Ket villages in Smong Chheung commune got fish raising training from PNKS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They shared their experiences to each other in the training and to their villagers. - 108 families in the 5 target areas have prepared fish ponds. This result including the farmers who used to attend the training last year and this year. - 99 families raised fish for selling and eating; some of them shared experiences to other farmers in the villages.
	Activity: 2.2.7. Improve integrate Faming System in village(FA and WA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 families, one in WA of Tnong Keit village and another in FA of Boss village, got loan 800,000 riel each from their associations for doing the integrated farming system. The project also provided them knowledge about integrate faming system. This is just to be the model and show to other members in their Associations. - Livelihood component staffs followed up 2 families who got loan for integrate farming system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They started preparing their fish ponds, building chickens house, pigsty, home garden and, small scale irrigations. - They have plans to pay back to their Association within 2 years (2010-2011) and each year 400,000 riel. - Getting loan with training from the staff, they had an idea of how to prepare the system such as preparing the fence around their farms to keep off animals.
	2.2.8 Set up 2 biogas in the associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One biogas in Sang Ke village was installed as a model. However, it cost much for instalment that the poor cannot support. - Another biogas in Lvea village started to build in December 2009 on the condition of loan and need to pay back to FA within two years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A PLHA family got biogas, she was very happy and amazed. It is used for cooking and light at night, save time in finding the fire wood, save money and create good environment. The surrounding people were very much interested in it. - The leftover from biogas could be used as natural fertilizer for the crops and vegetables.
	Activity 2.2.9. Establish model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Micro irrigation system agenda was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The farmer want to install micro irrigation, he

	micro irrigation system in 2 village (FA and WA)	<p>discussed with the members of FA in Chong Beong village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One family was interested in installing in their home garden. - Another model micro irrigation system was established in Bayab village. 	<p>prepare the place for install it early July.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 2 families got fund on the loan condition; one promised to pay back within 2 years and another people would pay 200,000 riel each year.
	2.2.10 Support Village animal health worker quarterly meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 Village Animal Health Workers attended every quarterly meeting. They come from 2 communes Domrey Poun and Chrey commune. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They shared experiences each other on fascinate, animals treatment method and solved some problems that happen in their commune. They help the community to cure the sick animals with appropriate fee. - The association of Village Animal Health Workers of Chrey commune planned to set up a chicken farm.
Output 2.3 Increased number of families benefiting from micro-businesses (village shops, shops selling organic products)	2.3.1 Provide Loan to 3 FAs and 3 WAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loan was provided to 4 WA in Ampil Krov, Lak Neom, Krous, and Oppama—each got 400,000 riel from PNKS. - Loan was provided to 2 FA in Apil Krov and Krous. Each got 400,000 riel from PNKS. - Each member of the association contributed to the association at the start to make the association fund more available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WA in Ampil Krov has 820,000 riel for revolving fund. - FA in Ampil Krov has 880,000 riel for revolving fund. - FA in Krous has 590,000 riel for revolving fund. - WA in Krous has 620,000 riel for revolving fund. - WA in Oppama has 580,000 riel for revolving fund. - WA in Lak Neom has 580,000 riel for revolving fund. - The members spent their loan on raising animals, buying seeds and others materials. - Association conducted regular meeting to discuss the activities and loan. Moreover, they created a good relationship among the group. - One of the association leaders is a people

	Activity: 2.3.2. Provide training on Market Analysis and business plan to FA and WA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided training on market analysis and business plan to 192 (f=168) farmers of 5 FA and 6 WA. 	<p>living with HIV/AIDS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 68 out of 192 members had small business—selling fruit trees, running grocery shop, selling desert, food, chicken trade or pig trade.
Output 2.4: Organized strong and functional Farmer Association, Woman Association, Savings Groups, Commune Credit Association	2.4.1. Strengthen Financial Management to leaders of FA and WA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 17 (f=15) leaders in 4 WA and 2 FA attended in loan management and bookkeeping training at PNKS office. One of 4 WA was set up in 2008. - 36 village leaders joined in financial audit to 37 associations in their villages. 	
	2.4.2. Support FA and WA annual workshop.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinated annual workshop in Svay Att village of Chrey commune for 34 VBA with 115 (f=60) members attended the workshop. 	
	2.4.3 Introduce FA and WA to Network with Relevant NGOs and Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 (f=11) members from WA and FA attended Pesticide Affected to People Health Forum in Pean Meas cinema in Prey Veng province. The forum organized by NGO forum organization cooperating with Agriculture Department and PNKS. - The members of FA of Prey Ta Mok village (Mr. Ven Vay) was invited to land using forum to share experiences to farmers in BONTEAY SREY organization and other 11 NGOs in Seam Reab province. There were 118 (f=31) participants. - 2 (f=1) farmers attended warm raising training in Mesang district organized by CLA organization under the support of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When the participants came back to the villages, they spread out the information they got during the forum especially the effect of pesticide on human's health to their people and associations. - The member of FA of KRV village, Mr. Chan Saroun, was invited to share his experiences on chemical pesticide affected to people health and changing to use natural pesticide with radio channel NOKORPHNOM FM 93.5 in Phnom Penh that organized by MLOP BAYTONG organization and supported by NGO forum. - They understood on how to raise warm and its usefulness in agriculture sector; it could be the food of chickens, ducks, pig and to improve soil quality.

	2.4.4.Support Exposure visit for selected numbers of FA and WA	MCC organization. - Supported an exposure visit to RACHANA and Chamren Cheat Khmer organizations in Takoe province for 7 (f=5) farmers from 3 WA and 4 FA. The visit was to focus on agriculture and saving group.	- During the visit both teams shared experience to each other on vegetables growing, SRI, fish raising in the plastics bag, rice field and saving group.
- Purpose 3: To improve quality of life of PLHAs/ Orphans Vulnerable Children, increase life expectancy among PLHAs as well as reduce HIV infection and other diseases			
Output 3.1: -Improved quality of life of PLHAs, Orphans Vulnerable Children and their families.	3.1.1. Re-enforce PLHA Associations in the Target Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNKS and People PLHA Association (PLHAA) leaders followed up PLHA who received loan to know whether they did as promise. The common reasons for borrowing money were running small business, buying animal (pig, chicken...). - Staffs join in every two months meetings with PLHAA. - PNKS and PLHAA leaders monitored charity boxes every two months. - PLHA associations with the support from PNKS placed 24 charity boxes in 24 pagodas in order to raise money for the associations using in PLHA emergency cases and revolving fund increase. The total money getting from the charity boxes are 471,100 riel in 3 associations (Damrey Pourn, Seang Kveang, and Chrey communes). - 3 HBC Teams and PLHA leader ask permission from 24 pagodas to put 24 charity boxes during Khmer New Year. - 16 poorest PLHAs families received 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 PLHA associations are using ACLEDA bank account for save fund storage. Thus each association can keep cash on hand not more than 200,000 riel. After using this system, the association can avoid problems happening from much money on hand with a particular person or groups such as association leaders, power person... - The associations have good governance in their work, having clear management system and structure especially they conduct regular meeting with the members and report them about the expense, revenue, saving fund of the association and try to solve the problems altogether. - The charity is the sign of people particularly in the target areas appreciating toward the people living with HIV/AIDS and decrease the discrimination against them. - Before putting the charity boxes and during the Khmer New Year, the PLHA team inform to the community people about the purpose of charity boxes. They appreciate and willing to

		<p>training on income generation such as raising animal and growing vegetable from hired facilitator who was from provincial agriculture department. After the training, they got loan for buying cow from PLHA association.</p>	<p>offer their kindness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 PLHA associations conducted regular meeting every two months; the meeting was the chance for the members to meet and exchange information among the teams. Especially, the committees announced the association fund report to their members.
	3.1.2 Re-Intergrated and Support OVC and Their Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNKS staffs cooperating with local authorities and community people conducted Happy Day to Orphan and Vulnerable Children in 5 communes Damrey Pourn, Seang Kveang, Smong Cheung, Chrey and Ampil Kroav communes. There were 288 participants. - 47 OVC families selected in 2009 received a set of blanket, mosquito net and mat from PNKS. - In the new school year 2009-2010, 212 (f=100) OVC from grade 1 to 9 got school uniform and materials from PNKS. - Provided 16 Bicycles to 16 OVC, who live far from school, and very poor condition... in 4 communes Ampil Krov=5, Seing Kveang=5, Smorong Cheung=3 and Chrey=3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the events, staffs prepared many happy activities for OVC such as racing, break the pots... The events were parts of the encouragements for children whose parents died of HIV/AIDS and children who live with HIV/AIDS. PNKS conducted the events not just this year and it is noticed that the children are brave and fresh. Also they play in the team because during the games staffs allow not only OVC but also other children who present at that time. It is to introduce that they are a part of each other and no discrimination. - The materials provided to those OVCs and their family could help them in reducing the expense on the children's educations. Particularly, it encouraged the children to study further, and show them that study is important.
	3.1.3 Re-enforce the Capacity of HBC Teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 HBC Teams conducted regular monthly meeting and usually about revolving fund report, suspects to VCCT, and patients get OI/ARV. - Staffs formed second trimester meetings with 3 HBC Teams and 1 People Living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HBC teams did their job well. As the members are PLHA, they can understand the feeling and support right needs of their groups also they dare to share their problems among the group well. - Through experience from the visit the team

		<p>with PLHA Associations in Seang Kveang, Chrey, Domrey Pourn and Smoung Cheung communes to develop 3 month objectives. There were 17 (f=11) participants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided monthly money to Operational District for their support to HBC Teams. - PNKS supported monthly transportation and allowance to 17 (F=11) HBC Team members to assist them in their work particularly during the home visit. - Component conducted an exposure visit to 2 organizations, Acpewat Satrey (AS) and Islam Local Development Organization (ILDO) in Battambang province. The aims of the visit were to learn from their good experiences, can find better methods for next implemented work and time of relaxing of the target groups. The target groups are HBC Teams, PLHA and some relevant PNKS's staffs. 33 (f=24) people join in the visit. 	<p>was proved to provide better assistance to PLHA in term of mental, primary health care, emergency, medicines... especially they encourage their members to continue their life as usual and not to be abundant themselves from society. Beside the fund getting from PNKS, the teams also have their own saving fund for increasing their association fund. Moreover, they educate and persuade the suspects for blood test.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to respond the HBC Team needs and inter-relate their work with the component well, this meeting really help. They can integrate their work as one and can operate the work smoothly. It is an effective way that both parties can keep contact. - PNKS create good relationship with local government especially build networking with 2 Operational District in province and Kam Chay Mear Operational District. - Because PLHA live widely spread in the whole communes, they divided their members' responsibilities to visit them. This support helps the team in their work and they can help the members on time for their need. In addition it improves HIV/AIDS related service within the community. When they ill the Team send them to Prey Veng hospital on time. - After the visit in Battambang, the participants have learn a lot on PLHA living condition, how they work and why their work success . Moreover they reflect to their own work
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			presently to find a better way for improvement. PLHA association in Smoung Cheung commune want to create animals raising group.
	3.1.4. Provide travelling support for poor PLHA to receive OI/ARV and CD4 test.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV/AIDS component provided monthly transportation fee for poor PLHA to OI/ARV and health monitoring. For this 6 months there were 704 (f=464) PLHA in PNKS target area having been to Referral Hospital for counselling, OI/ARV and CD4 test. - HBC Team visit 1205 times to 123 PLHA and 363 kits provided during the visit. - HBC Team provided treatment when PLHA have health problem and monitor on the using of ARV at PLHA's house. - HBC Team sent 440 (f=235) suspects to VCCT, 13 (f=6) found HIV positive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With the assistance of PNKS, people who already infected HIV/AIDS had regular medical check up, medicine and the advice from HIV/AIDS experts. And PLHA bravely share their lessons to other people to avoid the same mistake. - Community people aware of HIV/AIDS and they dare to have blood test in case they are doubt about their health. Thus the team can help them on time in case they are infected and prolong their lives as long as possible by taking OI/ARV and caring of their health. - Having HBC Team is very helpful for PLHA not only for their mental care but also physical. They can be cured on time.
	Activity 3.1.5: Organic shop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaugurated Prey Veng shop on 19 November 2009. Most of the products were brought from target areas, and all goods were domestic made. One of the Board members attended the inauguration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The purpose of creating this shop is to provide market to the target people especially People Living with HIV/AIDS for generating their daily income by growing natural vegetables, craft product, animal meat ... - The project team still keeps learning from the shop although it was just the start and the staff did not have experience of business.
Output 3.2: -HIV infection reduced among people in target areas and their health situation improved.	3.2.1. Strengthen Peer Education System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staffs provided training on HIV/AIDS, Dengue and Sexual Transmit Disease to 45 (f=7) VDC members. - Staffs provide training on HIV/AIDS, Dengue and Sexual Transmit Disease to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most VDC members in target area got wider knowledge on HIV/AIDS, Dengue and STD. According to the post test 90% have good understanding. - Police is among the high rate of HIV/AIDS

		<p>19 (f=1) police officers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted followed up session for police officers. The post-test showed 95% of participants have good understanding. 	infection. National statistics.
	3.2.2 Dissemination Information about HIV/AIDS in Wider Community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component staffs provided HIV/AIDS including primary health care education to 63 villages in the target areas. 3,295 (f=2,357) participants were educated. - Component conducted one Candle Light day to pray for the people who died of HIV/AIDS and changed this event to alert to other people in the community for prevention HIV/AIDS infection. There were 175 (f=91) participants as PLHA, CC, VDC, monks, vicar and nun, village chiefs, police officers, teachers and students from 5 communes (Damrey Pourn, Seang Kveang, Ampil Kraov and Chrey communes). - Coordinated with PLHAA to conduct World AIDS day under the topic "We together prevent from HIV/AIDS infection I promise" in Chrey Veal village, Chrey commune. There were 232 (f=114) participants from PLHA associations, CC, VDC, representative of PAO and representative of district office. The groups marched along the side of ASEAN road and shouted out some important sentences about the support need of PLHA and prevention to be away from HIV/AIDS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the training, staffs notice villagers' view about HIV/AIDS is not new for them. They know condoms, the cause of infection. The trainings are just the refresh to them and alert of staying away from HIV/AIDS. Besides training on HIV/AIDS, staffs do not forget to include primary health care because it is important for their daily life and make them have wider knowledge on HIV/AIDS, and other opportunity disease. Understands about HIV/AIDS is not enough but prevention is the best also to be an agent in promotion to other people. - Candle Light day is a big event not only for the project but it is nationwide celebration for sharing appreciation to the family whose members died of HIV/AIDS and alert to the public about the disease. In addition the project encourages the community people to show mercy towards PLHA and not discriminate against them. The project also observed that there was behaviour change among villagers, for instance they buy things that PLHA sell, have conversation and invited them to their special ceremony such as wedding... - Report in the workshop showed that most problems in PLHAA were solved due to the

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Dec 2009, HIV/AIDS component conducted public forum about HIV/AIDS and annual workshop Tnout Village in SKV commune under the subject "We solve HIV/AIDS problems in communities & Annual reflection workshop". The participants tried to deal with the problems they made together. 	<p>appreciation of relevant partners. The revolving fund in each association increased more than last year. The total increase was about 7,000,000 riel.</p>
<p>Output 3.3: -Strengthened capacity of PNKS , its partners and government staff in HIV/AIDS prevention and care.</p>	<p>3.3.1 Strengthen the PNKS Staff and Partner to Improve Their Skill</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV/AIDS component sent a staff to join Client rights and Provider rights training with Medicam in Siem Reab province. - Joined HACC workshop about OVC. 57 NGOs and government partners participated. The workshop also discussed about creating OVC protection policies. Last agreement was MOU with Health ministry which was responsible by HACC leader. - Conducted OI/ARV and CD4 training to PNKS staff at the Kampong Cham province for two days with the facilitation of HIV/AIDS trainer from provincial department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The training of Client rights and Provider rights provided enough knowledge about client right limitation and provider right limitation also new style in counselling with clients. - PHD promised to integrate HIV/AIDS component annual works plan with them. - Project staff understood of OI/ARV and CD4; this knowledge could assist them in work with PLHA.
<p>Output 3.4: -National and international networks supported to influence government policies related to HIV/AIDS and Gender</p>	<p>3.4.1 Maintain Network with other NGOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staffs attended the meetings 2 times with HIV/AIDS Committee Cambodia, the Provincial Technical Working Group of Health (Pro, TWGH) monthly and a Continuous of Care (COC) meeting at the PHD. - Provided Gender related to HIV/AIDS internal training to PNKS staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component built good network with local authorities and other NGOs who work on the same field to gain more experiences and support technical, knowledge and materials.

	3.4.2 Provide supporting to other relevant sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided monthly materials support to VCCT service. - Provide 100 T-shirts to support in Candle Light Day's of Provincial at Office. - Provided T-shirts and hats to racers of two boats during water festival. Each received 40 T-shirts and 30 hats in an attempt to raise public awareness about HIV/AIDS. - Supported 50 T-shirts to Provincial AIDS Office (PAO) for World AIDS day campaign. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component made an agreement with VCCT to support cotton and alcohol every month to VCCT. In return they provide better service for suspects. - Better VCCT service and communication for suspects in PNKS target area. - PAO gave an appreciative letter to PNKS for her supports.
- Purpose 4: To strengthen the Kampong Speu and Prey Veng projects under a single program and develop the PNKS capacity as a competent local NGO			
Output 4.1: Annual review and planning developed	4.1.1 Staff Retreat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Somleng Prey Veng project staffs except a guard and a cleaner joined in the annual staff retreat in Prasihanuk province. (Separate report is available) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual retreat is the best time for all staffs in PNKS organization to be together and share all the achievements, lesson learnt, good practices, and feeling together. Moreover, some board members also joined and the staffs can understand their work and responsibilities for PNKS. - In addition, they can have some relax and have fund with each other; with these actions they can improve good relationship among the team.
	4.1.2 Develop Strategic Plan 2010-2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay to 2010. 	
Output 4.2: Staff capacity improved in the following areas; Rights-based approach, effective community work, animation, advocacy work, project	4.1.3 Project staff capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 staffs joined in Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation training and other 4 staffs attended in Peace Building training. Both course conducted by Diakonia. - One staff joined in workshop on Food security and Climate change in Thailand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staffs have enough capacity to run their work with high quality especially in doing report. - Staff can exchange experience with other organization through the training. - The project encouraged the staffs to apply what they have learned to their actual work

management and evaluation, baseline survey, etc		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Livelihood and a CE Animator attended pesticide related the gender training, that organized by NGO forum. - And coordinator joins in proposal writing with CRWRC. - All staffs participate in 2 days follow up training about community development, which facilitated by CORD organization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - and become a good facilitator in delivery training to target groups. - All Somleng Prey Veng project staffs attend in half day training on report writing in Kompong Cham Province. The course is prepared and facilitated by the project team. They prepared the report better than before and could find outcomes and impacts by themselves.
	4.1.4 Management capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project manager joined in training called Non-violence communication supported by CORD organization. - S-PV project manager joined in Follow up on Gender policy training in Battambang province with the support of Diakonia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The training is about how to make peaceful communication at workplace. The facilitator introduced the human universal needs, when people make communication, they should try to understand the want and the need. After the training, she learned that people have the common wants and needs, they should try to get the root of the people's behaviour. They do or act because they have or want to meet the wants and needs. It is very helpful to create good communication in workplace. - Gender policy will be reviewed and approved in 2010.
	4.1.5 Management advisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dennis McMahon is PNKS management advisor who provided advice on management issues, attended NMT and Board meeting, and be responsive to the management needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chid Protection policy is in place. - Staff policy is reviewed. - By-laws is under its way—the review of management structure. - PNKS staff capacity assessment - Proposal development assistance—proposal to TEAR Netherlands.
	4.1.6 Develop Child Protection policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chid Protection policy was approved and signed by the BOD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chid Protection policy is in place.
	4.1.7 Programme advisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sim Sambath is PNKS program advisor who provided advice on program issues, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff policy is reviewed. - By-laws is under its way—the review of

		attended PCM and Board meeting, visited projects and provided training to project staff.	management structure. - PNKS staff capacity assessment.
Output 4.3: Financial management and funding base strengthened	4.1.8 Finance advisor	- No finance advisor, the work of finance advisor was included in the management advisor's.	
	4.1.9 Full financial policy review	- Financial policy is in the process of reviewing	
Output 4.4: PNKS became a recognized institution with strong networks and partners (communication with government, private sectors, etc)	4.1.10 CCC membership	- Staffs joined in the network meetings with CCC on Gender, Advocacy and Good government.	- Participants shared information and experiences to each other and discussed some relevant issues to government strategic, prepare by-law of NGOs. - The project can keep on track with hot information about development work, government policy
	4.1.11 Medicam membership	- Project sent a HIV/AIDS component staff to join in Client Rights and Provider Rights training with Medicam at Siem Reab province.	
	4.1.12 NGO Forum membership.	- The livelihood staff attended regular network meeting every 2 months with 25 local organizations, organized by NGO forum. - The livelihood coordinator joined No Pesticide Day campaign with other NGO Forum partners in Palin town.	- Through the membership, NGO Forum keep up date the project on some news and training about agriculture work, gender in agriculture... - The participants shared experiences and knowledge to each other and took good experiences to the farmers and vulnerable groups.
	4.1.13 HACC membership.	- One staff attended the meeting with HACC on reviewing its by-law.	
	4.1.14 Public relation.	- Support some materials to local partner such as commune police... - Staffs and project were very often invited to the communities' ceremonies such as	- Good communication with the community people, the stakeholders, and PNKS. - NPV members shared their organizations' issues for the team to help; for example, Mr.

		<p>wedding, and others traditional ceremonies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff worked closely with CC, VDC, FA and WA leaders, Government and all target villagers. - Joined Network Prey Veng (NPV) monthly meeting. 	Si Buntha ADHOC told that 30 people were illegally detained, because they complained on some cases, land dispute, land border, family dispute, touch each other by chance etc.
	4.1.15 General Annual Meeting (AGM).	- Was not planned	
N/A	4.1.16 External financial audit.	- Separate report by auditor	
	4.1.17 Project external evaluation.	- The evaluation was started late December 2009. According to the agreement with the consultant the report will be released on Feb 1, 2010.	

Section D: Impact and Sustainability Analysis

- Early this year there were 273 families in Chrey commune grew water melon and each family grew on 0.50 to 1 hectare of land, and each family could get 1,700,000 riel to 3,000,000 riel from the farming of water melon. The money was used to send their children to schools, buy bicycles and even motorcycles for some families.
- In Chhouk village of Seang Kveang commune, there are 76 families; most of them are farmers. PNKS started working in this village in 2001. Project coordinated in selecting the VDC and FA members, and then provided trainings to them on management, leadership, advocacy and agriculture. The VDC and FA leaders worked transparently, independently and know clearly about bookkeeping. The village now has 13,715,700 riel and 5,046 Kg of rice for running in the village and the people no longer need the private fund. The people used Village Revolving Fund for improving their living standard by growing vegetables, raising animals and growing rice. Most of the children are able to go to schools and have bicycles. The people in the village had good communications and could help each other when they met problems.



CC Meeting, Seang Kveang commune

- The result of a research of a student from Royal Agriculture University in 6 Farmer Associations in Chrey commune showed that farmers in 5 FA--Kouroveang, Svai Kun, Krasang Koy, Menong Krom and Prey Ta Mok stopped using chemical pesticide on their farms, FA in Svay At village still used chemical pesticide on short time rice.
- 37 villages out of 51 of target areas are sustainable with rice security so that loan from local merchants has been decreased. People in the communities are more healthy especially children are reduced from insufficient basic nutrition.
- VDC of Beoung Veng village informed PNKS that he let poor people to borrow 1 million riel to depreciate their farm land from external merchant and they need to pay him back in about 2 years depreciation so it can allow them to do farming again.
- The Village Revolving Fund in 3 communes (Chrey, DRP and SKV) is:
 - Credit:
 - Credit fund: 382,082,300 riel
 - Credit fund for cows and buffaloes 22,340,000 riel
 - Total of all 404,422,300 riel with 1950 borrowers (1950 families)
 - 37 rice banks in 3 communes with a total of 200,972 Kg of rice for 1,629 families used it.
 - Cow and buffalo bank, until now the 3 communes have 74 buffaloes and 48 cows for 122 beneficiaries.
- 211 families in 19 villages of Chrey and Ampil Krov communes built latrines (latrine used water) and 450 families built latrine used ash. These communes have better environment.



*Hand-over Ceremony,
Domrey Poun commune*

- Women Association in Takeo village announces that they set budget of 20,000 riel to assist any poor pregnant woman in the village to give birth at the health center. The budget is set to assist transportation.
- The members of 14 WA and 22 FA actively participated in saving group and used the fund transparently. Up to now 36 Associations had revolving fund of 86,472,400 riel for using on agricultures and created small business. The members in associations reduced to borrow money from outsiders.
- In Lavea village people reduced using fertilizers from 250Kg to 100kg. Animal manure is gradually used to replace the chemical fertilizer. Now they met food shortage only half to a month that before they faced about 3-4 months. When their food run out of stock, they can borrowed from rice bank or Village Revolving Fund. Most of them (90%) pay back to the banks on time. Domestic Violence also decreased from 6 families to 2 families. Moreover, they have good solidarity; for example, 4 families in Farmer Association grew sugarcane on 1 hectare by using 2 hand pumps which supported by PNKS and continued growing water melon and vegetables on 2 hectares more. Mr. Chum Chean, chief of Farmer Association in Lavea village said.
- CC in Chrey commune had ability to make request to other organizations for help. They made one successful proposal for a school building to GTS, a Korea organization. They also approached World Bank, Japan school aid for another school building in Svay At. Moreover, VDC in 16 villages in the commune contributed \$10 of the Village Revolving Fund for the school building and community land for school in Kok Roveang village. (CC of Chrey reported).
- Chrey PLHA association with 33 members, all PLHA, has 6,800,000 riel Revolving Fund managed by the leaders of the association. Members are allowed to borrow that money for small businesses. The members usually use the fund for raising animals, growing vegetables, and being recycle junk collectors. The members say, (The Association Revolving Fund is very helpful for our business. Interest rate is cheap and it is at hand. We could support our family through these businesses. The association has 13 cows and 2 water buffalos, and produced 5 calves this year. (The owners could collect the manure for rice field and reduced using chemical fertilizer from between 150-200kg to 50-100kg per hectare with yield increase from 1400kg to 3000-3300kg per hectare), said Mr. Tek Sarun, financier of PLHA Association.



PLHA receive agriculture training

- Despite PNKS reduces some help on charity boxes, the PLHA associations still could continue these work by themselves and it was the important sources for increasing the association fund.

Section E Lessons Learnt

- To have Saving Fund of each members adding to the fund provided by the project in Woman Associations and Farmer Associations is very important. This way makes them feel ownership. The project is really helpful to the villagers for improving their living standard. The project only support them at the first step by providing them capacity building and revolving fund. Then they own the process, we assist them in monitoring and technical support when needed only. They use their loan transparently

and carefully and each member paid back on time and until now most of Associations run their loan smoothly.

- Encouraging initiation among the villagers is very important for community development; for instant, Farmer Association in Prey Ta Mok village initiated to build the community shop and now shop runs successfully.
- Literacy class plays a great role in building hopes for illiterate women in the village. Most of members of Women Association who were able to read and write attended literacy class which provided them not just the literature but also the knowledge on social, agriculture, and primary health care.
- Allowing the village chiefs to be VDC advisors, and be independent from village fund, is promoting VDC to manage and organize funds more effectively and transparently.
- Animators need to have at least 4 meetings to discuss with Village Development Committees and Village Chiefs before providing loan and to be under the monitor of Commune Councils.
- A certain numbers of villages were divided for commune councils to be responsible for monitoring VDC development activities. The idea is very important in term of sustainability. Once PNKS phases out they would be ready.
- After setting up PLHA association, PNKS provided them grant for running their associations, as fund grows, securing the fund was the challenge. So members of the associations decided to use ACLEDA BANK for securing the fund.



Literacy Class Closing Ceremony

Section F Proposed Changes to the Programme

- HIV/AIDS component budget line 3.1.5 in 5310 Code, was proposed for running Organic shop. During the team prepared business plan for the shop, the team found that it is very difficult to find Organic Products for selling according to the technical expert that it's a complicated way for knowing the product is organic, even you do not use chemical it does not mean your product is organic as your products may affect from the chemical use of others surroundings; and we do not want our shop be a cheating place for organic; so we use the terms Natural Products instead, which mean they do not chemical in their growing. The management team decided to sell natural products and the shop to be called (Khmer Product).



Cleaning the village during Dengue Campaign

- HIV/AIDS component budget line 3.2.1.2 (Train and Follow ups on HIV/AIDS prevention to Women Association and Village Gender Volunteer) in 5320 code was used for Dengue Campaign because the national alarmed that the dengue may badly break out this year during the rainy season. The campaign was to raise awareness to the villagers of the transmission of the dengue fever that they had to sleep under mosquito nets, clean their houses, and get rid of the mosquito breeding places.

Section G Application of Conditions/Recommendations

- The Livelihood component was not able to carry out all planned activities, especially during first semester of year because of the delay in choosing Livelihood Animator from communities for providing the agriculture training and other activities to the target groups.
- Some of the project activities are delayed due to late Donor fund instalment.
- The project recommends to Village Development Committees in each village to use bank account for Village Revolving Fund.

Section H: Any other relevant comments or observations

- Recently, a new serious disease is happening in Cambodia. It is AH1N1 influenza. There are 6 cases happen to 4 American students who came to visit Cambodia, one Pilipino and an overseas Cambodian student. People just understand that it is swine flu and it is spreaded by pigs. The price of pigs is decreased and it also affect to salers and other people in the communities who feed pigs for their home/small business.

Section I: Operational/Programme and Capital Costs

This section will be completed by financial manager in Phnom Penh

Section J: Format for Income

This section will be completed by financial manager in Phnom Penh

Section K: End of Year or End of Programme Summary Format

This section will be completed by financial manager in Phnom Penh

Note: This section K will be completed for the annual report 2009.

APPENDIX 1

VILLAGE STORIES

Village story 1:

A LIFE AFTER MIGRATION

My name is Tek Sarun, age 52; my wife is Chan Nun, 52 year-old. We are farmers with 7 sons. Now only the youngest child lives with us in Prahea village, Chrey commune, Svay Antor district, Prey Veng province. Three children were married and live in separate houses and the other 3 got job in Thailand. In the past I migrated to Koh Kong province. I lived there for 4 years and a half. I went to brothels and often did not use condoms. One day I got sick with sign of itch, herpes, ringworm, fever, diarrhoea, and became thinner and thinner. Although I tried many kinds of medicines, I did not get better, yet my sickness disease became more and more serious. I sold most of my properties, but my I felt hopeless.



In Khmer New Year day, I decided to have blood test at Prey Veng Referral Hospital (VCCT). The result showed I had HIV/AIDS. I completely depressed and regret in my life, felt ashamed of other people, friends and relative especially my wife and children. When I was home, with no money, with the disease I have and no one to ask for help, I was desperate and hopeless. After receiving the doctor's counselling, I should not have been worried much about what I had. Thinking so I gained hope, although I was sick and weak. I told my wife to have blood test. She went for 4 times and the result was negative. I was happy for her... I continued to receive

medicine to cure opportunity illnesses. I regained strengths enough and asked to be a member of PLHA association in my commune, Chrey, which supported by PNKS, on July 2007. I went to the Prey Veng referral hospital regularly for counselling, and medicine. Being a member of the association, I had received support both mental and material, knowledge for life skills such as growing vegetables, animal raising, and loan for running some business (buying cow, seed...). PNKS also provided monthly transportation for going to referral hospital. They have Home Base Cared team visiting me regularly, especially when I was in need, sick. On December 2007, I received a cow loan from my association, now it produced two calves, and fund for small business. Now my family situation improved a lot. I have enough food, not on debt. I own a hectare and a half of land and 2 plot of village land for growing vegetable, 8 cattle, about 50 chickens, a family pond, home garden and interest from debtors. I had these because of the PNKS support.

Finally, I would like to recommend to other people who have no HIV/AIDS infection; to please prevent yourselves from this disease and take me as an example. If you were infected, dared to have blood test and took VCCT service to prolong your life. Also thanks to Referral Hospital, Health Center, PNKS and its donors and organizations for assisting PLHA to have better life, hope.

Village story 2:

I TELL YOU HOW IMPORTANT TO BE PART OF SOCIAL WORK

My name is Khemsa Man, I am 34 years old, and I am married with 2 daughters. In the past, I was illiterate like some women in my village. I was a poor farmer living with mother in-law in BAYAB village, Seang Kveang commune, Komchay Mear district. In 1999 I and my husband decided to live separately from my mother in-law in a new house at the rice field, easily growing vegetables and raised animals. However, my vegetables were destroyed by insects more often, and animals became sick or died because of pests and diseases. As we continued to meet problems like this my husband decided to find another job in Thailand. Over there my husband was

cheated by the company and no money was brought back home.



In 2004 PNKS started working in my village and I was selected as a Village Health Support Group member. I learnt about primary health care, gender and my husband came back to live with me. In 2008 I was a member of Farmer Association of Bayab village and in charge of finances. Each member received information on compost making, natural pesticides, vegetables growing, and animal raising. Moreover, PNKS sent me for a 2-day visit to RACHANA and Chamren Cheat Khmer organizations in Takeo province in 2009 to see examples of

System Rice Intensification, fish, warm, and animal raising and vegetables growing. Now my family are able to grow vegetables, and raise pigs, chickens, and fish. Last year we received an income of between 700,000 – 800,000riel, and this year I received between 1,000,000 – 1,800,000riel from selling my pigs, rice, chickens and vegetables. The money we got we could buy a racking machine and send our daughters to school wishing that they will not be illiterate like me. I even want my daughter to study higher level. In the future I plan to use integrate farming system; also I want to see my association grow.

I am happy my husband no longer away from me!

Village story 3:

I WORK HARDER AS I KNOW MORE

My name is Thong Ken, 59 years old; my wife's name is Doeun Nakry, and she is 56 years old. We have 6 children including 2 daughters and we live in Svay Kun village, Chrey commune, Svay Antor district. In 2006, my family condition was poor and we earned a living by climbing the palm trees and farming. Although we were trying to work hard to earn an income, our conditions were not improving. We did not have enough skill and knowledge about farming; just followed the old tradition. We bought fertilizers on credit.



When PNKS came, I joined the Farmer Association; I received some training on agricultural work and loan for improving my career. Now my family condition has improved a lot. In a year we have 3 shifts in our work, growing rice in the rainy season; in the dry season we grow vegetables such as morning glory, cucumber, gourds, etc. which provided us daily income of about 10,000 to 20,000 riel. The last is we grow water melon and sugar cane at the beginning of the rainy season. Besides what is used for family consumption, we sell the rest for saving and supporting other needs. We reduced using fertilizer between 70-80% per hectare; we are no longer in debt. Furthermore, I married my 5 children. They live in better condition; my grandchildren have good health and go to school. This year I lent a plot of land to my niece who is poor.



My youngest son, who migrated to Thailand; will return home soon to continue my work here, I will retire from my work because I am old and my children are mature enough to be on their own.

Village story 4:

MY DREAMS COME TRUE



Nen Pao, 29 is the eighth child among 8 children of a poor farmer family, living in Ampil Krou commune, Sitor Kandal district. The poor family has too many children to support usually not enough to eat as her parents had no permanent job and poor. The family was often ignored by the neighbours. Nen Pao was a malnourished and unhealthy child.

In 2004 PNKS cooperating with Community Development Committee selected youth for vocational training such as hairdressing, wedding decoration, and dressmaker. She took the wedding decoration course, which lasted for 6 months. Then the organization provided her loan with amount of 1,500,000 riel for running the business. She started the business by travelling on bicycle around the villages nearby, doing nail varnish, hairdressing. She could earn gross amount between 3,000-5,000riel only per day. It lasted for a year. She wanted to give up. With the encouragement of my family and VDC, she decided to continue; sometimes she was hired for wedding decoration with service fee between 50,000-200,000riel per wedding. She got between 10-15 weddings a year.

She was very happy to see her business was growing.

Mid of 2007, she decided to take extra skill on dressmaker and photographer in Phnom Penh; at the beginning of 2008, she returned to start her business again. She bought enough equipment, using saving, such as camera, and had new wedding clothes/dresses made in order to increase price of the decoration. Now she can make between \$80-\$200 per wedding and 40-50 wedding per year. "My dreams come true". This is what she told our staff although it almost failed at the start. When she is free from the wedding she more wedding dresses her own.

Her family living condition is good. She bought a new Honda motorbike this year. The motorbike will help her in business much easier. "Not just the materials or money you have that make your business successful, the people around you..., their words... and their encouragement are very important".



APPENDIX 2

Abbreviation

1 US dollar =	4,100 riel (Cambodian currency)
BY	Ba Yab village
CC	Commune Council
CD4	n/a
CHB	Chong Beong village
f=23	female = 23
FA	Farmer Association
HBC	Home Based Care
KRV	Kok Roveang village
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NPV	Network Prey Veng
OI/ARV	Opportunity Infection/Anti Retro Virus drug
OPM	Oppama village
PAO	Provincial AIDS office
PHD	Provincial Health Department
PLHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PNKS	Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum
RCH1	Russei Chok 1 village
RCH2	Russei Chok 2 village
SKE	Sangke village
SKV	Sieng Kvieng commune
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
TN	Tnout village
VCCT	Voluntary Confidential Counselling and Testing
VDC	Village Development Committee
WA	Women Association