



# ពន្លឺនៃអង្គការសង្ឃឹម

Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum  
(Light of Hope)

Somleng Program

## Annual Report 2011



This program supported by



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**Section 1:**  
**Basic Information**

The title of the programme	Somleng Program
The name of the Implementing Partner receiving funding	Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum (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 start date of the programme and period covered by the report	January – December 2011
The date of submission of the report	29 Feb 2012



*In responding to the global warning, PNKS introduces fish raising in plastic which uses less water and easy to care.*



## Section 2: Situation Report

### Somleng Prey Veng (S-PV)

In 2011, there were enough rain fall at the beginning of the year, however, late September the water level of Mekong river rapidly increased followed by heavy rain fall and it caused flood in 17 provinces, 248 death people, thousands of rice field, schools, pagodas and other infrastructures were under flood. People were rescued to the safe high land. Prey Veng was also one of the serious flood provinces; about 47,170 hectares of rice fields were destroyed in 12 districts, except Mesang district. 56 people were dead and other infrastructure such as schools, roads... were destroyed.

People living in Preah Sdach target area reported that this year there were two kinds of effect on rice. First was flood which destroyed about 320.50 hectares of rice in 19 villages in Chey Kampok commune and Angkor Reach commune. Second was after the flood finished, there were flocks of wild duck destroyed the rice yield. Moreover, a kind of red snack also destroyed the rice plant. Some of them use chemical pesticide to spray their rice. They were worried so much about food security for the next year.

Water is becoming more and more the most concern issue. People complained that it was just the beginning of January 2012, pump wells where people used to be able to collect by hands, now there was no water in the wells where people had to use generator to pump.

23 FAs and 13 WAs were monitored on their closing report in October and December 2011 as following:

DRP	CHR	SKV		SMC	APK		Total	
FA	FA	FA	WA	WA	FA	WA	FA	WA
04	06	10	06	06	02	01	23	13
TKD	SA	CHB	RCH1	TNL	APK	APK	= Revolving fund:	= Revolving fund:
TPP	KK	KR	RCH2	PLP	TCH		70,868,000 riel	23,886,300 riel
BTS	KRV	BY	TSP	PMD			= Saving fund:	= Saving fund:
BV	PTM	OPM	KR	TKE			10,135,400 riel	22,156,600 riel
	SK	LV	OPM	TNK			= Interest revenues:	= Interest revenues:
	MK	TN	LN	BT			4,252,080 riel	1,433,200 riel
		RCH1					= Total cash:	= Total cash:
		RCH2					85,255,480 riel	47,476,100 riel
		BOS						
		CHH						
		SKE						

This saving and money has been effectively supported the livelihoods of the poor community and emergency cases. The people used the fund to generate more incomes. People used the fund for agriculture, small businesses and animal raisings. The available fund in the village helps reduced number of people using private lending which had high interest rate.

### Somleng Kampong Speu (S-KS)

Mid 2011, flood struck part of PNKS target area and destroyed major infrastructures like roads, culverts, in village, and some animals, poultries died. Although some parts affected by the severe flood this year, but other parts where PNKS worked, was dry and plants were dying because there was not enough water. Hectares of long-term rice and watermelons farms were destroyed by drought.

Current weather was unreliable and hurt people's livelihoods, especially those who depend on agriculture.



S-KS project has completed phase-out from 24 villages in 2011 in Kak and Preahkhe commune—5 villages were phased out in 2007, 5 villages in 2009 and another 14 villages were phased out at the end of the year 2011. At the same time 12 new villages started in Kampong Speu and 6 villages started in Kampot.

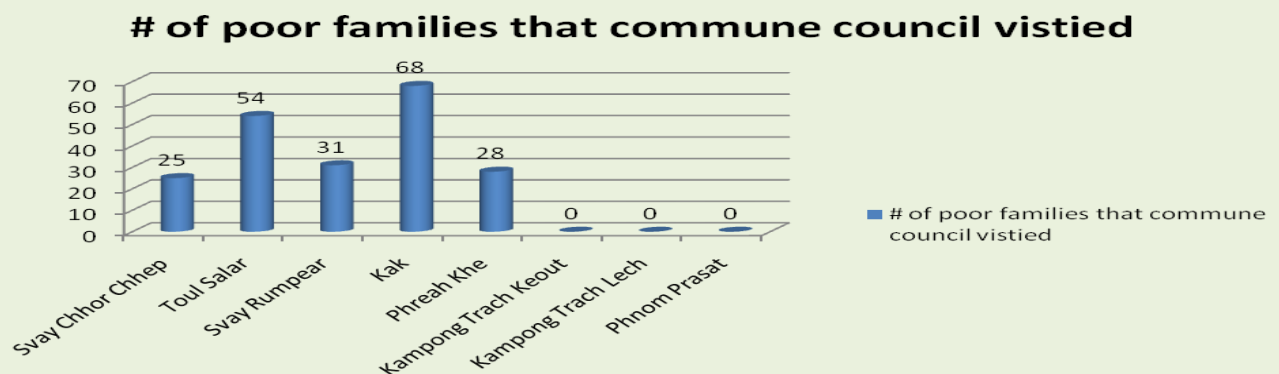
Results reported during the withdrawal ceremony:

Description	Kak commune	Preahkhe commune	TOTAL
Saving groups in 14 villages	54,679,100 riel	27,787,400 riel	82,466,500 riel
Cow banks in 14 villages	29 cows	23 cows	52 cows
FA in 14 villages	8,896,100 riel	5,945,000 riel	14,841,100 riel
Pond renovated in 14 villages	5 ponds	5 ponds	10 Ponds
Rice banks in 14 villages	121,917 tons	120,539 tons	242,456 tons
Water filters in 14 villages	115 water filters	48 water filters	163 water filters
Latrines in 14 villages	90 latrines	61 latrines	151 latrines
Commune Credit Association	13,497,000 riel	11,840,000 riel	25,337,000 riel



A reward certificate was given to the project by the Kampong Speu Provincial Governor as an honour to PNKS project in Kampong Speu that has been successfully doing community development work in his territory, including raising community awareness on human rights, improving local agriculture knowledge as well as health care and improving general living condition.

There was a small informal assessment conducted by S-KS team to learn how much time commune council spend for field visits. Questionnaire was simply designed to ask some basic questions to commune council members and the villager. The result was shown in the graph below.



### Section 3: Programme Achievement

#### 3.1. Programme Achievement against Annual Work Plan

##### A. SOMLENG PREY VENG

Specific Mission (from key result areas)	Planned activities (from the Annual Work Plan)	Achieved activities and Explanation (for the reporting period)
<b>1. HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS</b>		
- Form and strengthen capacity of Home Based Care Team for effective physical and mental health support for people living with	<b>1.1 Strengthen existing HIV/AIDS Associations toward sustainability</b>	
	1.1.1 Follow Ups on loan management to PLHA association leaders	From Jan-Dec. 2011, project team followed up the 4 PLHAAs on using their fund and gave comments for 43 times to 10 leaders include 6 women. They review on reports, PLHA receiving Loan, and recommend the leaders to do home visit to their members. The leaders reported that their members regularly attended in the association meeting and saved money. Although some members repaid the loan late, they were able to pay the full amount.

<p>HIV/AIDS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work with the government Health Centre for effective health service delivery to the poor and vulnerable groups.</li> <li>- Maintain good relation with other NGOs and support related government departments.</li> </ul>	1.1.2 Conduct two monthly meeting with four PLHA associations and Board	<p>Jan-Dec. 2011, Component staff facilitated 4 PLHAA meetings for 6 times each. There were 594 participants-357 females. The agendas of the meeting mostly focused on association revolving fund report, daily life progress of each PLHA on health care, livelihood...</p> <p>The four associations each has a Board. Each Board at least attended the meeting 3 times. Board in Chrey was more active than the other Boards. They attended almost every meeting.</p> <p>In December 2011, the project staff conducted training on animal raising, vegetable and fruit growing to 18 PLHAs-13 females in Chrey, Damrey Poun, Smong Cheung and Seang Kveang communes.</p>
	1.1.3 Conduct two monthly meeting with PLHA associations and Board (New Target Area--Preah Sdach).	Because fund supported by Tear Netherlands to HIV/AIDS project will end in 2012, no associations were formed in the new target area. The project instead provided training on agriculture such as vegetable grow, and animal raising.
	1.1.4 Support HBCT to monitor the charity boxes every two months for each box	<p>26 boxes were placed at the pagodas for four PLHA Association charity supports. During Khmer New Year, association in CHR collected 274,000 riel; DRP 168,000riel; SKV 145,000riel and SMC 173,000 riel.</p> <p>During Pchum Ben season, PLHAAs placed 26 charity boxes in 26 pagodas. The association in CHR commune collected 417,500 riel; DRP 423,000 riel; SKV 757,500 riel and SMC 500,000 riel.</p>
	1.1.5 Train and Follow Ups on implementation of income generation activities to the poorest selected new 6PLHA families	<p>Provided training on rice and vegetable growing to PLHAA members in Seang Kveang and Smoung Cheung communes. There were 42 participants including 24 females.</p> <p>In August, the project staff provided animal raising training to 5 PLHAs-3 females in Angkor Reach and Chey Kampok communes.</p>
	<b>1.2 Support families of vulnerable children in ways that enable children to attend school</b>	
	1.2.1 Provide uniform and school materials for OVC studying	Quarter 4, the project provided school materials to 194 students-101 females in the 5 communes of old target areas and 30 students in two communes of new target areas.
	1.2.2 Conduct the meeting with OVC and provide them happy day	Project team conducted a happy day event for OVC in 4 communes excluded DRP. There were 153 participants-81 females.
	1.2.3 Provide travelling support for OVC living far from school (Bicycle)	In Quarter 4, the component provided 5 bicycles to 2 school boys and 3 school girls in the old target area.
	1.2.4 Provide reward to outstanding OVCs	In Quarter 4, the component provided reward to 71 outstanding OVC students in old target area.
	1.2.5 Provide material support for OVC family in new target areas	In Quarter 4, the component provided 25 sleeping nets and 25 blankets to 25 poor OVC families in the old target area.
	<b>1.3 Strengthen capacity of home based care team for effective service delivery for people living with HIV/AIDS</b>	
	1.3.1 Conduct three monthly meeting with Home Base Care Team	<p>During the first 6 months, 3 HBCT conducted meeting their monthly meeting for 6 times with 96 participants-53 female.</p> <p>During the year, component staff planned activities with HBCT for four times with 74 participants including 40 females.</p>
	1.3.2 Support Home Base Care Team	HIV/AIDS component provided monthly support to 17 HBCT members in Damrey Poun, Seang Kveang and Chrey communes. The total expense was 4,875US\$ for 6 months.
	<b>1.4 Support physical and mental health to people living with HIV/AIDS</b>	
	1.4.1 Provide travelling support for poor PLHA to receive OI/ARV and CD4 test.	The component supported transportation fee for 946 times to the PLHAs receiving OI/ARV and CD4 (OI=113 time, ARV= 650time and CD4=183 times).

	1.4.2 Support HBCT to provide treatment and health monitoring to PLHAs	The component provided medicine to HBCT for some normal treatment and health monitoring to PLHA every 2 months.
	1.4.3 Conduct home visit and monitor PLHA using ARV treatment	HBCT visited 2,708 times to 145 PLHA members, 81 females in the  Project staff conducted home visit 43 times, 24 times to females. The visit to see whether they use ARV, OI as the doctor advised and health care by having appropriate healthy food, relax, or doing exercise.
	1.4.4 Electricity and supply water	PV shop had bought some product from PLHA like natural rice, chicken...  PV shop had recruited a shop supervisor who used to be a shop staff. After having shop supervisor, the shop team plan to expand the shop business by selling food.
	1.4.5 Repair equipment use in the shop	
	1.4.6 Transportation	
	1.4.7 Revolving of fund for sell operation	
	1.4.8 Monthly service	
	<b>1.5 Strengthen peer education system. (Establish school health clubs)</b>	
	1.5.1 Conduct Public forum HIV/AIDS (PLHA, VC, OD, PHD, RH, CPN+, VCCT, FA, CC, Police, VDC, VGV, YG, WA)	Due to the project is going to phase out and finish in December, the project team conduct an annual reflection workshop to PLHAAs, and local authorities such as, health provincial department, OD, CC, VC, VDC and Health Centres in 5 communes. The workshop took place in Chrey commune with 79 participants-39 females. It focused on the achievement, challenging during the year and to prepare future action plan.
	1.5.2 Stay overnight	Component staff joined in monthly stay overnight.  Facilitation and Monitoring team do home visit while they stayed overnight in the villages of both old and new target areas to 82 families.
	1.5.3 To train about HIV/AIDS and Hygiene to Child Club and school teachers	In June 2011, Project team provided a training course on HIV/AIDS and hygiene to children club. There were 49 participants including 29 females, 2 school principals and 2 commune councils in Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach communes.
	1.5.4 Support Child Club and school by providing rewards and materials to outstanding students	Project staff provided reward as studying material to 10 child club members who were outstanding students in (5 members-3 females in each Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach commune).
	<b>1.6 Give HIV/AIDS education to all women groups/associations</b>	
	1.6.1 Conduct Full village Meeting on HIV/AIDS and other disease infection in new wider Community in new target area.	Animators and HIV/AIDS staff provided awareness on Care and Prevention of HIV/AIDS to 5 villages in Angkor Reach and 4 villages in Chey Kampok communes. Total participants were 468 including 317 females.
	1.6.2 Identify People Living with HIV/AIDS & Finding PLHA's need in New target areas	The project team selected the existed PLHA in Preah Sdach target area. There were 18 PLHAs-10 females in Angkor Reach commune, and 13 PLHAs-8 females in Chey Kampok commune. They were also the beneficiaries of CHEC organization.
	1.6.3 Conduct World AIDS Day Campaigns at the commune level.	The project team conducted World Aids Day in Chrey commune under the topic "No Discrimination, No New Infection, and No Death" with the present of District council, OD and CC. 148 participants-71 females who were CC, VC, VDC, police officers, PLHAs, students and youth.
	<b>1.7 Maintain good relation with other NGOs and support related government departments</b>	
	1.7.1 Network with other NGOs (HACC, Medicam...)	HIV/AIDS component staffs joined in Pro-cocom 3 times, Link respond 5 times, Combat HIV/AIDS Secretariat 4 times, Provincial Women Affair 1 time, HIV/AIDS and Sexual disease Prevention and Care Prey Veng program with Provincial Health department 3 times, CCASVA organization on Child Club network 1 time, HACC 4 times, and HCC 1 time.



	1.7.2 Provide material support PAO in World AIDS Day.	In December, the project provided 50 T-shirts to Provincial Health department for World Aids Day celebration, and a project staff joined in the event.
	1.7.3 Support to H.C staff for monthly meeting	Component staff participated in health center staff meeting on Service for PLHA and vulnerable people with 4 Health Centers, 9 times.
<b>2. AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS</b>		
<u>Agriculture</u> - Improve appropriate agriculture techniques and resilient agriculture in responding to the changing climate - Form Farmer Association/Women Association (FA/WA) and develop loan management system within the FA/WA - Initiate alternative income generation for the members of FA/WA  <u>Natural Resources</u> - Build understanding of community on natural resource management by creating community natural resources reservation. - Facilitate cooperative relationships between local authorities and other relevant departments which serve and improve community-managed disaster risk reduction	<b>2.1 Strengthen water assess and management for agriculture</b>	
	2.1.1 Support family fish pond.(New)	Provides grant for family fishponds with amount of 200\$ each to 2WA and 1FA in Chey Kampok commune and 2 FA and 1 WA in Angkor Reach commune.
	<b>2.2 Provide appropriate agricultural techniques to farmer associations and women associations</b>	
	2.2.1 Provide training on crop diversification to farmer and women association FA-WA.	Provided training on crop diversification to 4 WA and 2FA as following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APK (FA-WA) : 33 participants (28 Women)</li> <li>• KR(FA-WA) : 22 participants (20 Women)</li> <li>• OPM(WA) : 18 participants</li> <li>• LN(WA) : 25 participants</li> </ul> Pre and Post-test: Average = 12, Good = 23, Excellence = 63
	2.2.2 Provide training on Pig raising to FA-WA.	Provided training on Pig raising to 4WA and 2FA : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APK(FA-WA) : 34 members (29 Women)</li> <li>• KR(FA-WA) : 22 members (20 Women)</li> <li>• OPM(WA) : 17 members</li> <li>• LN(WA) : 30 members</li> </ul> Pre and Post-test: Average = 20, Good = 34 Excellence = 49  Facilitation and Monitoring team cooperating with Livelihood conducted training on animal raising, vegetable growing and chemical pesticide impact to WA/FA in Chey Kampok, Angkor Reach, Ampil Krav and Seang Kveang communes with 116 participants-89 females.
	2.2.3 Provide training on Chicken raising to FA-WA.	Conducted training on Chicken raising to 4 WA and 2 FA : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APK (FA-WA) : 36 members (32 Women)</li> <li>• KR (FA-WA) : 17 members (16 Women)</li> <li>• OPM (WA) : 19 members</li> <li>• LN (WA) : 39 members</li> </ul> Pre and Post-test: Average = 18, Good = 45, Excellence = 48
	2.2.4 Provide training on the impact of pesticide chemical to FA-WA.	Provided training on the impact of chemical pesticide to FA-WA committees in 5 communes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SMC (WA) : 16participants (15 Women)</li> <li>• CHR (FA-WA) : 18 participants(10 Women)</li> <li>• DRP (FA) : 16 participants (11 Women)</li> <li>• SKV&amp;APK (FA-WA): 44participants (36 Women)</li> </ul> Pre and Post-test : Average=14, Good=50, Excellence=30



	2.2.5 Follow up organic rice to 28 groups of FA-WA.	<p>Followed up organic rice to 28 groups of FA-WA in 5 communes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SMC (WA) : 16 participants (14 Women)</li> <li>• CHR&amp;DRP(FA): 14 participants (10 Women)</li> <li>• SKV&amp;APK(FA-WA): 39 participants (20 Women)</li> </ul> <p>In July and December, Follow up organic rice to only 14 groups applied of FA-WA in 4 communes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SMC (WA) # : 26times</li> <li>• CHR (FA) # : 10times</li> <li>• SKV (FA-WA) #: 15times</li> <li>• DRP(FA)# : 7times</li> </ul> <p>Provide training to 24 organic rice internal monitoring team (14) to WA in Smong Cheung commune.</p>
	2.2.6 Provide training on market analysis and business plan to FA-WA.	<p>Provided training on analysis and business plan to 4 WA and 2 FA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APK(FA-WA) : 37 participants (33 Women)</li> <li>• LN (WA) : 34 participants</li> <li>• KR (FA-WA) : 18 participants (16 Women)</li> <li>• OPM (WA) : 17 participants</li> </ul> <p>Pre and Post-test: Average=7, Good=8, Excellence=91</p>
	2.2.7 Set up FA-WA Improved existing FA-WA.	<p>Set up Farmer and Women associations (FA-WA) in Preah Sdach district:</p> <p>Chey Kampok commune</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FA in Chey Kampok : 26 members</li> <li>• WA in Prey Basrey : 24 members</li> <li>• FA in Tros : 28 members</li> <li>• FA in Toul Lean : 20 members</li> </ul> <p>Angkor Reach commune</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FA in Svay : 28 members.</li> <li>• FA in Leung : 20 members.</li> <li>• WA in Ponnhea Leang : 20 members.</li> <li>• FA in Kroch : 24 members</li> <li>• FA in Prey Meas : 20 members</li> </ul>
	2.2.8 Provide training & follow up on bookkeeping to association.	<p>Provide training on bookkeeping to 14 WA/FA association leaders (9 Women), in Preah Sdach district.</p> <p>Monitor on Book keeping to FA/WA in Seang Kveang, Damrey Poun, Smong Cheung and Chey Kampok communes. 25 association leaders-9 females were met.</p>
	2.2.9 Provide training on fish raising in plastic & vegetable garden.	<p>Provided training on Walking cat fish raising in plastic bag, vegetable garden and demonstration to key farmer in Preah Sdach district:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. SOU SEAB in Chey Kampok village Chey Kampong commune. Project provided 3 kg of walking cat fish.</li> <li>• Mr. NOV HEAT in Loeung village, Angkor Reach commune. Project provided 3 kg walking cat fish.</li> </ul>
	2.2.10 Provide training on the impact of chemical pesticide to FA-WA.	<p>Provide the training to 108 (72 women) FA/WA members in Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach communes. The test score was Average 45, Good 33 and Excellence 30.</p>
	<b>2.3 Increase small business for farmer groups by using village revolving fund for income generation</b>	
	2.3.1 Provide training on making business to FA-WA .	<p>Provide the training to 92 ( 68 Women) FA-WA members in Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach communes. The test score was Average 17, Good 18, and Excellence 57.</p>

	2.3.2	Provide loan to the members of FA-WA on small agriculture business.	Provided grant on walking cat fish raising in plastic with amount of 40\$ each to 1 WA and 2 FA in Angkor Reach commune and 1 FA, 1 WA in Chey Kampok commune.
	2.3.3	Provide loan to farmer and Women associations.	Provided grant on Small Business with amount of 150\$ each to 1 FA, 1 WA in Chey Kampok commune and 2FA, 1WA in Angkor Reach commune.
	2.3.4	Set up Cow/ Buffalo bank for the poor members of FA-WA.	<p>Provided grant on Cow bank with amount of 250\$ each to 2 FA, 1 WA in Chey Kampok commune and 3FA, 1WA in Angkor Reach commune to start up Cow bank., Leung, Svay, Ponhea Leang, Prey Basrey, Chey Kampok</p> <p>Facilitation and Monitoring team coordinated in selecting the real poor members of the associations in 2 villages of Angkor Reach commune. There were 21 members-7 females.</p>
	<b>2.4 Develop a functional farmer association and women association in order to build confident and a sharing environment</b>		
	2.4.1	Set up farmer & women network in commune & district.	Social Accountability component coordinated in forming a commune network consisting of the village representative, youth, health centres, and school. Thus agriculture sector were included in it.
	2.4.2	Stay overnight.	2 staff of Agriculture and Livelihood components with other staffs of S-PV stayed in PLP, PMC, TCH, PR, DY villages of the 5 target communes.
	2.4.3	Conduct awareness on environment management to people.	Full Village Meeting (FVM) on Environment management to 306 people (206 women) in Angkor Reach and Chey Kompok communes.
	<b>2.5 Build understanding of community on natural resource management by creating community natural resources reservation</b>		
	2.5.1	Conduct awareness on climate change adaptation to people.	Full Village Meeting (FVM) on Climate change adaptation to 266 people (186women) in Angkor Reach and Chey Kampok communes.
	2.5.2	Provide grant on crops seed to FA-WA.	Provide grant on IR50404 <sup>1</sup> seed (Early rice) 580kg to 1 FA, 1 WA in Chey Kampok commune and 2 FA in Angkor Reach commune.
	<b>2.6 Facilitate cooperative relationships between local authorities and other relevant departments which serve to improve community capacity for adapting to changing environmental conditions</b>		
	2.6.1	Support FA-WA quarterly meeting.	Support quarterly meeting on Agriculture, business, saving and fund management.to 7 FA and 2 WA, in 9 villages of Angkor Reach and Chey Kampok communes. There were 157 members-141 women.
	2.6.2	Stay overnight.	2 staff of livelihood components with other project staff stayed in the target villages of Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach communes.
	2.6.3	Support exposure visit for selected members of FA-WA.	Exposure visit was organized to CEDAC NGO in Tramkok District, Takeo Province to learn about farming, saving group, and chicken production. There were 7 people from WA/FA in Seang Kveang, Chrey communes and 3 staff.



<sup>1</sup> IR50404 is a type of short term rice

	2.6.4 Support FA-WA 6 months meeting.	<p>Support FA-WA 6 months meeting in 5 communes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APK (FA-WA) : 9 members (7 women)</li> <li>• SKV (FA-WA) : 40 members (25 women)</li> <li>• CHR (FA) : 14 members (3 women)</li> <li>• DRP (FA) : 12 members (8 women)</li> <li>• SMC (WA) : 15 members (14 women)</li> </ul> <p>Support 6 month meeting to FA/WA in SMC, SKV, DRP and SMC to be conducted Kok Roveang village in Chrey commune and APK village. The meeting focused on association achievement, challenges, agriculture work with climate change and sharing experience to each other. There were 73 participants-42 women.</p>
	2.6.5 Provide training on appropriate agriculture to FA-WA (new target area)	<p>-Provide training on appropriate agriculture to 2WA and 3FA Association in Preah Sdach;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PBS (WA) :20 members</li> <li>• CKP (FA) :26 members/24 Women</li> <li>• PGL (WA) :12 members</li> <li>• LU (FA) :26 members (14 Women)</li> <li>• SV (FA) :26 members (17 Women)</li> </ul> <p>Test score : Average 21 persons, Good 13 persons Excellence 76 persons</p>
	<b>2.7 Mainstream knowledge on climate change and capable community-managed disaster risk reduction</b>	
	2.7.1 Connect network on climate change adaptation between farmer and other partners.	<p>Sent 1 FA representative in CHH village to attend National farmer's forum on topic Adaptation to Climate Change that conducted by CARITAS organization in Phnom Penh hotel, there were 447 participants including 178 women from 24 provinces.</p> <p>2 Staff in Agriculture/Livelihood component and 3 FAWA members attended in the First National Conference on Climate Change Agriculture, and Energy supported by NGO-Forum, there were 400 participants including 150 women in PHNOM PENH.</p>
	2.7.2 PNKS membership with relevant NGOs on climate change adaptation.	<p>2 FA members in CHH and LV villages attended in Quarterly Members Meeting by NGO Forum, there were 182 participants including 55 women.</p> <p>Staff of Agriculture and Livelihood component attended workshop on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environment supported by NGO Forum, there were 34 participants including 10 women.</p>
<b>3. SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY</b>		
	<b>3.1 Strengthen local democracy so that community people could independently initiate and advocate for their rights</b>	
	3.1.1 Watch Human right practice, advocacy of CC and Village Chief.	<p>During the year, the project team visited 643 families including 323 females in the target communes. They chatting about human right respect, domestic violent issues, land dispute, revolving fund management of VDC etc.</p> <p>There was a land dispute between Leung and Ponhea Leang villages. Em Chea, Leung villager accused an old man, Latt and old lady, Oun in Ponhea Leang villages of setting up fences on rice field dike. The village chief coordinated in the dispute and both parties agreed to keep 1m for common use finally.</p>
	3.1.2 Training on right-based approach to VC, VDC, WA, FA, Youth and PLHAs.	<p>In March 2011, project staff conducted training courses on Right Base approach to Youth, Village Chief, VDC, WA, and PLHAs. There were 53 trainees including 34 female from 11 villages in Smong Cheung and Seang Kveang communes.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Promote democratic leadership, solidarity and peace among different political leaders in the commune council and improve their knowledge on human rights, democracy and empowerment.</li><li>- Define clear roles and responsibilities of the Commune Council members and Village Leaders toward pro-poor local governance</li><li>- Build stronger compassionate heart of the Commune Council members and Village Leaders for more responding to the poor and marginalized people.</li><li>- Train Commune Council members and Village Leaders about the Village-Commune Security</li><li>- Conduct campaigns, public forum and events to disseminate information on human rights and democracy</li><li>- Link local authorities to relevant network to enhance their function, duty practices and sustainable community development</li><li>- Educate for behaviour change in result for non-</li></ul>	3.1.3 Training and follow up on democracy to youth group.	<p>On February 2011, staffs visited Ponhea Leang village in Angkor Reach commune to search for how Human Rights and Democracy were known to the Youth. They met 11 people including 8 females.</p> <p>On 9 May 2011, staff provided training on Democracy to Youth. There were 19 participants, 10 females coming from 13 villages in Seang Kveang communes.</p> <p>On 2 June 2011, staffs conducted training on Democracy and Roles of Youth, and how Youths were made to Influence positive change to the society. 46 participants including 22 females came from 6 villages in Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach communes, Preah Sdach district.</p> <p>Reach communes, Preah Sdach district.</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Description</th><th colspan="3">Score (Chey Kampok)</th></tr><tr><th>0-49</th><th>50-79</th><th>80-100</th></tr><tr><td>Pre-test</td><td>20</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Post test</td><td>4</td><td>13</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><th colspan="4">Score(Angkor Reach)</th></tr><tr><td>Pre-test</td><td>22</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Post test</td><td>11</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr></table>	Description	Score (Chey Kampok)			0-49	50-79	80-100	Pre-test	20	1	0	Post test	4	13	4	Score(Angkor Reach)				Pre-test	22	3	0	Post test	11	7	7
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	3.1.4 Peace dialogue with target groups (CC, VL, Police, HC, VDC, Youth, PLHA, and People committed violence)	<p>In November, staff coordinated community Peace Dialogue in Chrey and Angkor Reach communes. There were 95 participants- 20 females who was CC, VC, VDC, police officers, school teachers, youth, commune network representatives, VGV, health center staff, old people, monks, FA/WA and PLHA.</p>																											
3.1.5 Women right day celebration	<p>On 4 March 2011, project celebrated International Women Right Day under the topic “Youth help Women is help themselves and society” in Pramo Dom village, Smong Cheung commune. There were 72 participants including 20 females. They are deputy of District council, FA, WA, students, teachers, VDC, VC, CC, Youth, PLHA, and OVC in 8 villages of Smong Cheung commune.</p> <p>Support 10 T-shirt to Preah Sdach district office in Women right day celebration.</p>																												
3.1.6 Human right day celebration	<p>In December, project support in Human Rights day celebration under the topic “We need appropriate livelihood right and justice” at Preah Sdach district office. District governances, District councils, CC, VC, VDC, FA/WA, teacher, students, police, army, Youth, VGV, PLHA from 29 villages in Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach commune and NGO partner staff, with a total of 210 participants 81 females, joined in the event. The purpose of the event is to disseminate the 5 basic human rights. 25 participants volunteered in answering the questions.</p>																												
3.1.7 Child right day celebration	<p>On 27 June 2011, Project celebrated International Children Day under the topic “Right to Live and Equity of children, working together to reduce child death in the country” in Berk Touk village, Smong Cheung commune. There were 91 participants including 51 females. They were students, OVC, VDC, VC, teacher, WA, FA, PLHA, Youth, CC and monks coming from 8 villages.</p>																												
3.1.8 Conduct democratic leadership training to Commune Council, Village Leader and District Council	<p>In November, project provided training on Democratic Leadership in Phnom Penh. The chief of provincial rural development department, DC, CC, VC, 29 participants, 7 women, joined in the training.</p>																												
<b>3.2 Foster participation of men, women and youth in decision making in development work</b>																													



<p>violence practices as well as raise community awareness on government policy on Village-Commune Security</p> <p>- Involve youth and religious leaders in meditation and non-violent communication</p>	3.2.1 Safe migration training and law on human trafficking to FA, WA, Youth and PLHAs.	The 3 components coordinated in a workshop to review and integrate association principles of FA, WA, VDC and PLHAs in Chrey commune. There were 110 participants—41 females, who were association leaders, VC, CC in 51 villages in 5 communes, district council, district governance, provincial health department representative and provincial rural development representative.
	3.2.2 Gender and domestic violence training and follow up to target groups (Youth, Village volunteer and VC).	Project staff provided a training on Gender and Domestic Violent law to people living in old and new (Preah Sdach) target areas. They were domestic violent families, VDC, PLHA, WA, FA, VGV, and VC. There were 91 participants including 45 women.
	3.2.3 Annual workshop on Gender	In August, staff coordinated annual workshop on Gender to target groups in both old and new target areas to reflect the achievement and make plan for next year. There were 98 participants-46 females.
	3.2.4 Support on Gender Volunteer selection by VBA.	Project staff conducted full village meetings to selected VGV in Angkor Reach and Chrey Kampok commune. There were 288 people including 190 women joined in voting VGV. 10 VGV including 5 women were elected.
	3.2.5 Support in forming youth group to join in development work.	On 24 June 2011, project staffs facilitated in forming Youth groups in development work in Angkor Reach and Chrey Kampok commune. There were 89 youth, 44 females from 9 villages. 18 youth (9 women) won the vote to be the group representative.
	3.2.6 Annual achievement workshop for Youth group.	In August, project staff conducted two Youth Annual workshops in Seang Kveang commune, Kamchay Mea district and Preah Sdach district office. There were 95 participants-36 females.
	3.2.7 Commune women network to solve women and child problem and follow up domestic violence.	In August, staff coordinated commune women and children network meeting at Angkor Reach commune office. There were 56 participants (22 women); 10 candidates (4 women) were elected to be committee leaders in Chrey Kampok and Angkor Reach commune.
	<b>3.3 Strengthen local authorities' ability to ensure accountability and transparency in their work.</b>	
	3.3.1 Training on good governance, transparency D&D for CC, district council and district governor.	On 23-24 May 2011, project staffs conducted Good Governance, role, management and social accountabilities to CC and district council at Preah Sdach office. There were 18 participants-4 women coming from Chrey Kampok and Angkor Reach commune.  September, staff visited CC in Angkor Reach and Chrey Kampok communes to follow up the change after the training. They divided the responsibilities among each member and target villages, solving their people complain on commune secretary work.
	3.3.2 Support meeting for CC and VBA	Monitoring team joined in CC and VDC monthly meetings in the old 5 target communes and 2 communes in Preah Sdach. The meeting agenda focused on village progress report, village security, violence, and other village development work.
	3.3.3 Forum on Accountable, transparency with district council, CC, VBAs, Youth and villagers	Staff coordinated two forums on Good Governance and Social Accountability at Angkor Reach commune and Preah Sdach office. Youth, VDC, PLHA, FA/WA, VC, Teacher, student, CC, police officers from two communes, DC, and district governance. There were 139 people including 60 women, joined the event. There was time for question and answer between the speakers and participants.
	3.3.4 Support Commune Investment Plan (CIP) in the target area and Support training on finance management to council and VL target area.	In May 2011, FAO team provided training on Administrative work and book keeping on Revolving fund management to CC in 5 communes. There were 28 members-10 women.  Joined in CIP and plan 2012-2014 with local authorities at Svay Antor, Kamchay Mea and Preah Sdach districts. Participants were CC, relevant governance departments, and NGOs in the districts.

	3.3.5 Support material for CC and district council in visiting their commune.	Project provided office material (filing cabinet, whiteboard, and file) to CC in Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach communes.
	3.3.6 Staff stay overnight.	All project staffs stayed in the target villages of the 5 old and 2 new communes.
	3.3.7 Annual workshop on good governance to CC, VL and DC	In December, staff facilitated an annual workshop on Effective and Efficiency of Commune Investment Plan implemented in 2011. There were 86 participants, 38 women, who were district governor, DC, CC, CC, relevant district departments, VC and VDC in 29 villages of the two communes.
	<b>3.4 Strengthen cooperation between local authority, association and other relevant departments for sustainable community development</b>	
	3.4.1 Support commune network and follow up	In June 2011, SA component cooperating with monitoring team facilitated in forming commune network and management committee for both communes in Angkor Reach commune office. There were 45 participants-11 females from 9 villages; they were VDC, VC, Youth, WA, FA, health center staff, school principals, police officer, and CC. The result, 5 members in Angkor Reach commune and other 5 members in Chey Kampok commune (2 female members each) were selected to be management committees.  Supported commune network meeting in the two communes. There were 36 participants-14 females.
	3.4.2 Training on management with right base approach mainstreaming, advocacy, good governance on natural resource use to CC, VC, District council and district governor.	In November, project provided training on right base approach to CC, VC, and VDC coming from 9 villages of two communes. There were 38 participants-12 women.
	3.4.3 Public forum Community development efficacy and sustainability to (CC CD and target groups).	In November, staff conducted Public forum in Smong Cheung commune on "Effective Community Development". There were 95 participants-36 women from 24 villages in 3 communes. There were district governor, DC, CC, Rural Development department representative, VDC, VC, police, teacher, student, youth, WA/FA and PLHA. People showed high interest on children to school, CIP on road, youngsters, traffic police officer collect money from people with no receipt.
	3.4.4 Commune child networking to follow up child issue.	In May 2011, project team facilitated in selecting commune children representative in Angkor Reach and Chey Kampok commune. 62 children including 22 females coming from 9 villages. There were 24 candidates (9 female) standing for election. The result 10 winners-5 female from both communes to be a children club representative at commune level
	3.4.5 Form two children club in two communes and follow up.	In May 2011, monitoring team formed village child group in 9 villages. There were 65 children-28 females participating in the event.  Staff provided 2 refreshing courses to child clubs. There were 82 participants-38 women in Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach communes.
	3.4.6 Training on facilitating skill for VDC, VV, CC and children.	Provided training on facilitating skill to VGV, VC, VDC, children, youth and CC in Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach communes.
	<b>3.5 Develop capacity for CBO.</b>	
	3.5.1 Old village phase-out meeting with CC and community	Project staff had a meeting to prepare withdrawal plan with VDC, PLHA, FA, WA, VC, and CC in Seang Kveang and Smong Cheung communes. There were 82 participants including 32 women from 21 villages.

	3.5.2 Withdrawal workshop	Project staff conducted hand-over achievement workshop in Chrey commune. 103 participants-41 women who were district governor, DC, VC, youth, VDC, FA/WA, PLHA, and school teachers coming from 24 villages in Smong Cheung, Seang Kveang and Ampil Krav communes participated.
	3.5.3 New village with participatory approach.	In May 2011, project staff coordinated in village data collection focusing on the villagers need. The information coming from villagers was important for the villagers, local authorities and the project as well. To know this, development work could respond to the right need. There were 43 villagers- 7 women coming from 29 villages in both communes. They were VC, VDC and CC.  Field staff coordinated in collecting basic information and village map drawing with 54 villagers-15 women in 19 villages
	3.5.4 New VDC selection meeting	Project staffs coordinated in VDC selection in 9 villages of Angkor Reach and Chey Kampok communes. 575 villagers-360 females joined in the voting campaign. As a result, 57 VDCs (16 females) were selected.
	3.5.5 Training on role to VDC	In June 2011, Project staff provided training on Development Management and Role of VDC to VDC in Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach communes. There were 49-11 women VDC coming from 9 villages.
	3.5.6 VDC annual workshop	Conducted VDC annual workshop with VDC, VC, Association, Youth and VGV representatives in Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach communes. There were 47 participants-16 women.
	3.5.7 Support Youth for encouraging the poor in the village.	In December, staff coordinated Youth, VC, CC, WA/FA, with a total of 140 people-75 women to help 16 poor families with 63 rows of vegetables.

## B. SOMLENG KAMPONG SPEU

Specific Mission (from key result areas)	Planned activities (from the Annual Work Plan)	Achieved activities and Explanation (for the reporting period)
<b>1. HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Form and strengthen capacity of Home Based Care Team for effective physical and mental health support for people living with HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>- Work with the government Health Centre for effective health service delivery to the poor and vulnerable groups.</li> <li>- Maintain good relation with other NGOs and support related government departments.</li> </ul>	<b>1.1 Strengthen existing HIV/AIDS Associations toward sustainability</b>	
	1.1.1 Provide PLHAs association capacity building (Leadership, Loan management, Livelihood, OI/ARV use, Health Care, etc.)	Conducted a two-day training on vegetable planting and Health Care on Malaria, Diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS and Dengue Fever to PLHAs association with 30 (F=16) participants participated. 60% of them can apply well, staff observation and CC report.  A three-day training on book keeping and documentation management to PLHAs association and the participants were 28 (F=7) participated. There are only the committee members (6 men) can apply it properly.  Conducted one refresher on loan management to PLHAs association with 24(F=15) participants participated. Most of them understood better except the 6 committee members can apply well.
	1.1.2 PLHA association members and HBC exposure visit	13 (F=4) participants such as HBCT, VHCs and 2 Staffs went to visit LWD Kampong Chhnang province..
	1.1.3 Support whole meeting with association advisor (monk, CC, HC, etc.)	This activity has not been conducted.
	1.1.4 Annual Workshop with Partners in Our Target Areas	Was conducted with 59 (F=19) participated and the result was those PLHAs should bring their best effort to support themselves in the future.

	1.1.5 Contribute with OD and PHD for integrated annual work plan set up and relationship	One time with KS-PHD and other one with PHD KP. The plan can make us go on tract of Ministry of Health plan and can support each other better.
	1.1.6 PHLA association quarterly meeting	Conducted four meetings to PLHAs association and the total participants were 92 (F=53). All meeting were talking mainly on ways improve their health, income and loan management.
	<b>1.2 Support families of vulnerable children in ways that enable children to attend school</b>	
	1.2.1 Support OVCs with school materials, uniforms and scholarships one each year	Was provided to 100(F=50) OVCs' uniform and school materials. All OVCs can attend school as other children. 15 bicycles as provided to OVCs.
	1.2.2 Conduct Semester meeting with teacher to follow up OVCs attending school	Was conducted two meetings to OVCs teachers; 30 participated and the meeting was talking mainly on follow up, record and encourage OVCs attending school.
	<b>1.3 Strengthen capacity of home based care team for effective service delivery for people living with HIV/AIDS</b>	
	1.3.1 Formulation and Identify HBC Team Training assessment	Were formed in Kampong Speu and three topic should be provide to them such as advance counselling, primary health care and OI/ARV use.
	1.3.2 Provide HBC Team capacity building on counseling and health care skills	Conduct one training on advance counselling to 8 (F=1) HBCT in October.
	1.3.3 HBC Team quarterly meeting	Conducted one meeting with participants 26(F=2) such as health staff and PLHA committee's members. .
	1.3.4 Support HBC Team working community	6 members of HBCT received salary from PNKS every month.
	1.3.5 Follow up HBC Team working in community	28 times have been followed up for the whole year 2011.
	1.3.6 Support OD staff for the supervision of HBC Team	Supported one OD staff every quarterly for transportation and food. The supervisor had done his supervision on 3 HCs in PNKS target area (Kak-Preahkhe, Tuosalachorcheb and Rompea- meanchey health centre).
	<b>1.4 Support physical and mental health to people living with HIV/AIDS</b>	
	1.4.1 Support PLHAs to receive OI/ARV services	576 trips supported to PLHA to receive OI/ARV services.
	1.4.2 Demonstration for PLHAs on nutrition	One demonstration was conducted with participants 28 (F=13) at Kak Development Centre.
	1.4.3 PLHAs annual reflection	Was conducted with participants 27 (F=16) in September.
	1.4.4 Kits for PLHAs and Medicine kits to health centres	Provided 3 times to Kak-Preahkhe, Rompear meanchey and Tuosala-chorcheb health centres the kits for first aid to PLHAs.
	1.4.5 World AIDS Day	Was conducted with participants 73(F=24) in December.
	1.4.6 Provide loan to PLHAs for their start up business	1000 dollars was provided to PLHAs association to support small businesses and agriculture of PLHA.
	1.4.7 Follow up PLHA after finishing training and monitor charity boxes	4 times the charity box were opened; Kak-Preahkhe 105,000 riels collected, Toulala Chocheb 150,000 riels and Rompear Meanchey 182,000 riels with a total of 437,000 collected (\$107.37)
	1.4.8 Follow up PLHAs after we provide loan	78 times have followed up
	<b>1.5 Strengthen peer education system. (Establish school health clubs)</b>	
	1.5.1 Child-to-Child approach orientation to school peers	A two-day orientation was provided and practiced by 4 school health teachers (F=2). They could apply this activity well.
	1.5.2 Providing equipment and IEC development	Provide to school health club such as; 2 speakers, 2 microphones, one amplifier, one cabinet, flip chart, markers, scot, paint, leaflets, posters



	1.5.3	Coordinating School Monthly meeting/Providing primary health care trainings to SHSs/SHTs	Conducted every month to the 4(F=2) teachers. The topics were Malaria, Diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS and Dengue Fever.
	1.5.4	Support SHTs and providing health education to SHCs, School students, communities and SHS school supervision	Supported bi-monthly to 1 staff from district education office and every month to the 4 teachers in the 2 schools.
	1.5.5	School quiz show	Two times were conducted, one was in Slableng school with participants 37(F=17) and another one was conducted in Katpluk school with 108(F=46). All school students looked happy and brave to answer for the gifts.
	<b>1.6</b>	<b>Give HIV/AIDS education to all women groups/associations</b>	
	1.6.1	Staff stay overnight and materials needed	7 times staying overnight with 4 staffs
	1.6.2	Video show to communities on health education	7 video shows in Preah Malob, O-chroneang, Robongkrash, Trapengsia, Knar, Romlek and Chorcheb villages the participants participated were 549(F=217). The shows were talking mainly on mother and child care, malaria, diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS and dengue fever.
	1.6.3	Encourage community members to use VCCT services	783 (F=556) villagers received VCCT services.
	1.6.4	Join and support VHSG semester meeting	Two meetings in Kak-Preahkhe health center were provide with participants 69 (F=46).
	1.6.5	Coordinate integrated committees semester meeting (TBA, WMC, HC staff and CC, etc.)	Two meetings were provided in Kak centre; participants 57(F=18) such as TBA, WMC, VHC, CCs and HC staff. The meeting was talking mainly on the committee's roles, their responsibilities and better ways for implementation in the future time.
	1.6.6	Conduct hygiene campaign	Hygiene campaign was conducted in Kak-Preahkhe, Tuolsala commune with participants 54(F=24).
	<b>1.7</b>	<b>Maintain good relation with other NGOs and support related government departments</b>	
	1.7.1	Project staff join networking meeting with health network (HACC, MEDICAM, TWG etc.)	Every month attended TWG at PHD Kampot Speu and Kampot province, and Three times with MEDICAM at Phnom Penh.
	1.7.2	First aid kits for office and provide materials to VCCT canter,	One times provided Medicine for office and to OD Kong Pisey VCCT Centre such gloves, bandage, cotton, alcohol and envelope.
	1.7.3	Staff, OD and HC staff join training on health care for capacity building	No activity has been carried out.
	1.7.4	Monitoring and yearly internal evaluation	No activity has been carried out.
	1.7.5	Technical support, Follow up and monitoring project activities	Provided presentation on project and small group guideline to the new target areas at Kampong Trash and Kampong Speu provinces.
<b>2. AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD</b>			
Agriculture - Improve appropriate agriculture	<b>2.1</b>	<b>Strengthen water assess and management for agriculture</b>	
	2.1.1	Formulation and identify/strengthen existing water management committee capacity	Four Water Management Committees were set up in Pachek, Tareach, Thnal, and Boeng village. No training or education has been conducted to the committees members.

<p>techniques and resilient agriculture in responding to the changing climate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Form Farmer Association/Women Association (FA/WA) and develop loan management system within the FA/WA</li> <li>- Initiate alternative income generation for the members of FA/WA</li> </ul>	2.1.2 Support family ponds/Fish fingerling to Model Farmer in Farmer Association for Integrated Farming System.	<p>Provided fingerling to 27 families 24 000 fingerlings at Kampong Trach and 3 family fish ponds and 1 community pond with 2200 fingerlings in Preahkhe commune</p> <p>1080 fingerlings provided to 4 family fish ponds in 1 village in Kak commune/</p> <p>Also set up 18 farmer associations and provided training on IFS to 30 participants (f=14)</p>
	2.1.3 Support Dam/ canal/ culvert to village.	<p>Supported to put culverts in 3 different places in Trapeing Teap village in Kak commune, because the commune constructed the roads and needed some supports for culverts</p> <p>Supported 10 bags of cement to community in Preahkhe commune to repair culverts damaged during the flood</p>
	2.1.4 Conduct Environmental Assessment Impact and M&E on water management in target village	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for pond supported by Cord-DH was conducted to four community ponds with villagers, VDC, VL, CCs involvement
<p><u>Natural Resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build understanding of community on natural resource management by creating community natural resources reservation.</li> <li>- Facilitate cooperative relationships between local authorities and other relevant departments which serve and improve community-managed disaster risk reduction</li> </ul>	<b>2.2 Provide appropriate agricultural techniques to farmer associations and women associations.</b>	
	2.2.1 Provide training on Integrated Farming System (Home gardening, Compost making, Fisheries, Pig and Chicken raising to Model Farmer in Farmers/ Women Association.	<p>Two training courses on IFS were given to 63 (f=28) participants who were FA members, Saving Groups and CBO.</p> <p>Another IFS course was given to 30 (f=14) FA members in November.</p>
	2.2.2 Support model farmers for integrated farming system demonstration (Home gardening, planting, Compost making, Fisheries, Pig and Chicken raising ) of farmer/ Woman Association in the target areas	Conducted training on DRR to 33 (f=13) participants who were commune council, FA members.
	2.2.3 Provide refresher training to new/Old Village Animal Health Workers (VAHWs) in target area.	Two refresher training courses on proper animal care and treatment were given by Provincial and District vets to 42(f=1) VAHW in Kampong Speu and Kampot.
	2.2.4 Support materiel/Kit to New/Old Village Animal Health Workers.	Supported 18 kits (each kit contains—syringe, forceps, scissors, syringe box) to VAHW in 18 different villages of the new target area.
	2.2.5 Conduct Animal vaccination campaign in the corporation with District/AHPD (Animal Health Production Department).	<p>Conducted animal vaccination campaign and vaccinated to 2049 cows and 11 buffalos with good corporation from District and AHPD.</p> <p>The second half of 2011, 1,038 cows and buffalos vaccinated.</p>
	2.2.6 Conduct Training on SRI, IPM/ FFS and conduct SRI field day	Two training courses on SRI were provided to FA/ WA,CBO, VL with 68 (f=38) participants.
	<b>2.3 Increase small business for farmer groups by using village revolving fund for income generation.</b>	
	2.3.1 Capacity building on bookkeeping, Finance Based management, Micro-Enterprise and market analysis to Farmer/Woman Association	One training course on bookkeeping was provided to FA, saving group with participants 41(f=23).
	2.3.2 Support loan to Farmer/ Woman Association.	\$1200 loan provided to farmer associations in 12 villages in 3 communes to develop income generation among poor community people.
	2.3.3 Support Farmer/ Woman Association reflection/ workshop/meeting.	Conducted a reflection on the achievement and challenges of FA; unity and understanding their roles was found weak. 49 (f=11) members participated.

2.3.4	Conduct full villages meeting	14 full village meetings conducted to form Farmer Associations with VL, CC.  4 full villages meetings were conducted to construct four community ponds in 4 villages in two communes
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Develop a functional farmer association and women association in order to build confident and a sharing environment.</b>	
2.4.1	Conduct Commune Credit Association (CCA), Farmer/ Woman association semi/annual reflection	One meeting with Commune Credit Association conducted 1 <sup>st</sup> half 2011 with 15 (f=2) people participated.  The 2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 2011, a meeting to reflect on association policy; 39 (f=15) CCA and FA members attended.
2.4.2	Staff stays overnight	58 time of stayed overnight to follow up and meeting with VDC, FA and CBO in Kampong Trach district in Kampot province.
2.4.3	Conduct VAHWs Quarterly Meeting	3 VAHW quarterly meetings were conducted with 65 (f=2) participants. The meeting had warned people not to eat or sell dead animals but carefully buried them.
2.4.4	Form Farmer and woman Association and strengthen the existing Associations.	18 FAs was formed at village level. VL, CBOs, CCs participated in the forming session a total of 576 (f=337 ) people participated,
<b>2.5</b>	<b>Build understanding of community on natural resource management(NRM) by creating community natural resources reservation</b>	
2.5.1	Setup Fruit Trees Nursery Planting in commune	Tree nursery had been set up but then destroyed by strong wind.
2.5.2	Tree's Planting day	More than 2000 young trees, mostly mango trees, were distributed to Trapang Krasang, Khna, Pcheck, Trapang Teap, Khlok, Thnal Dach, Thnal, Trapang Veng, Boeng, Tareach, Prey Kerl, Krang Trok village to plant at their homes.
2.5.3	Support CCA, farmer/woman executive members' capacity building on natural resources management.	One training course on Forestry Mapping have been provided to CBO, with 37(f=4) participants
2.5.4	Fish's day	6870 fingerlings were released in Pring Dam in Svai Chocheb commune during fish day campaign with the present of CC and ordinary people.
<b>2.6</b>	<b>Facilitate cooperative relationships between local authorities and other relevant departments which serve to improve community capacity for adapting to changing</b>	
2.6.1	Attend meeting for Networking with other relevant department/NGOs	3 times with 2 staffs and 2 famers attended network meeting with other NGOs--develop poor ID with the government chemical pesticide reduction with NGO Forum.  A staff also attended a national sharing forum organized by Agriculture Secretariat Department.
2.6.2	Technical Support, follow up and Monitoring project activities in Kampot	Sites visits to provide coaching and mentoring focusing on fish raisings in Kampot.
2.6.3	Annual meeting Communes and Department	A meeting to build relationship was held in Kampong Trach with Commune Council, District department of Agriculture, FA, and VL.
<b>2.7</b>	<b>Mainstream knowledge on climate change and capable community-managed disaster risk reduction.</b>	
2.7.1	Forming Disaster Risk Reduction Committee (DRRC)	No committees were formed. They are formed by the CC.
2.7.2	Awareness on DRR, Pesticide and Reduce chemical effect to communities	One training course on how the effect of Chemical Pesticide to community was provided to FA members, Saving Groups and CBO with 28(F=15) in Toul Sala Commune and another training course was given to 28(F=15) in Svay Chocheb Commune

	2.7.3 Training on capacity building (Community Forestry and Fisher...) to CBNRM/DRR	Provided training to farmer association on natural resource management participants 44 (f=23).
<b>3. SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote democratic leadership, solidarity and peace among different political leaders in the commune council and improve their knowledge on human rights, democracy and empowerment.</li> <li>- Define clear roles and responsibilities of the Commune Council members and Village Leaders toward pro-poor local governance</li> <li>- Build stronger compassionate heart of the Commune Council members and Village Leaders for more responding to the poor and marginalized people.</li> <li>- Train Commune Council members and Village Leaders about the Village-Commune Security</li> <li>- Conduct campaigns, public forum and events to disseminate information on human rights and democracy</li> <li>- Link local authorities to relevant network to enhance their function, duty practices and sustainable community development</li> <li>- Educate for behaviour change in result for non-</li> </ul>	<b>3.1 Strengthen local democracy so that community people could independently initiate and advocate for their rights.</b>	
	3.1.1 Provide training on Right Based Approach to CCs, CBOs, VDCs, NRDGs, Woman groups, youth groups.	Done to VDC and WG with 27 (f=15) participants.
	3.1.2 Provide training on Democracy to CCs, CBOs, VDCs and NRDGs.	N/A (Because not budget)
	<b>3.2 Foster participation of men, women and youth in decision making in development work.</b>	
	3.2.1 Conduct public Forum on D&D.	Done with VDC, WG, HRAV, CCs, VL, District governor, ADHOC and policeman 141(f=67) participants.
	3.2.2 Conduct campaign of white bow.	N/A (Because have not budget)
	3.2.3 Strengthen and support allowance to HRAV who disseminate information to community.	
	3.2.4 Provide training on Gender to CCs, CBOs, VDCs, NRDG.	Done to VDC and WG with 28 (f=17) participants.
	3.2.5 Provide training on Land Law to CCs, CBOs, VDCs, and NRDGs.	Done to WG and VDC with 23(f=12) participants.
	3.2.6 Provide training on Domestic violence to CCs, CBOs, VDCs and NRDGs.	Done to CBO with 43 (f=12) participants.
	3.2.7 Organize quarterly meeting with CBOs to youths groups, NRDGs, VDC, CCs.	Done three times to CCs, CBO with 51 (f=4) participants.
	<b>3.3 Strengthen local authorities' ability to ensure accountability and transparency in their work.</b>	
	3.3.1 Support and empower local authority and CBOs to organize the international woman right days.	Done with CCs, VDC, VC, WG members, Woman Affair representative, District government, Police man in totally 103 (f=73) participants.
	3.3.2 Support and empower local authority and CBOs to organize the international Child right days.	Done by CCs and 5 primaries school. Participants are students, student's parents and School director in totally 330 (f=233) participants.
	3.3.3 Support and empower local authority to organize the international Human right day.	Done with VDC, CC, VL and Woman Group 117 (f=38) participants.
	3.3.4 Form/ strengthening existing groups (VDCs, CBOs, NRDGs) and youth groups.	Done 18 times with 971 (f=608) participants.
	3.3.5 Staffs stay overnight.	Staffs stay overnight 10 times. Project Coordinator and two animators.
	3.3.6 Monitoring/follow up the activities and technical support staffs.	3 times of follow up at Kampong Trach district, Kampot province. Conduct meeting with villagers and VC for 14 times.
	3.3.7 Conduct the withdrawal ceremony.	Done withdrawal ceremony with CCs, VDC and VL 56 (f=16) participants.



<p>violence practices as well as raise community awareness on government policy on Village-Commune Security</p> <p>- Involve youth and religious leaders in meditation and non-violent communication</p>	<b>3.4 Strengthen cooperation between local authority, association and other relevant departments for sustainable community development.</b>	
	3.4.1 Set up community network.	Done with CBO 15 (f=3) participants.
	3.4.2 Activities 3.4.2: Public relationship.	Two times to discuss about Gender training with woman affair representative and one time with District government.
	3.4.3 Support CCs, CBOs, VDCs and NRDGs to attend national network.	Done to 2 CC members to understand about national network discussion in annual meeting with NGO Forum.
	3.4.4 Support staffs to attend public relationship meeting with other relevant departments networking.	Done to staffs discussed about good governance training and PDRD presentation about VDC structure.
	3.4.5 Support CCs, CBOs representative to exchange visit.	Done to CCs, CBO and staff 16 (f=3) participants to understand about LWD's groups work process and book keeping.
	<b>3.5 Develop capacity for CBO</b>	
	3.5.1 Provide training on report writing to CBOs.	Done to CBOs 23 (f=6) participants.
	3.5.2 Register CBOs	The activity was not done because by-laws was not completed yet. People were busy with their field.
	3.5.3 Provide training on good governance, to CBOs, CCs and VL.	Done to CCs 18 (f=0) participants.
	3.5.4 Provide training on facilitation skills to CCs and CBOs.	Done to CBO and CCs 35 (f=17) participants.
	3.5.5 Provide training on Leadership and Management to CBO.	Done to CBO with 23 (f=10) participants

### 3.2 Programme Achievement Against Progress Markers

#### I. Health and HIV/AIDS

Boundary partner 1: Home Based Care Team	
Indicators	Progress Made
<p>The project expect to see:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Home Based Care Team holds regular meeting.</li> <li>2. The Home Based Care Team has clear management roles and document layout.</li> <li>3. The Home Based Care Team conducts regular follow up and monitor people living with HIV/AIDS. The leaders have clear action plan, and monitoring plan.</li> <li>4. Show respect, love and care for people living with HIV/AIDS.</li> </ol>	<p>Home Based Care Team (HBCT) in Kampong Speu conducted regular quarterly meetings. However, the meeting was still led by PNKS. The no HBCT members felt comfortable/confident to lead the meeting. Next year PNKS is planning to move itself a bit away from leading position to an observation position.</p> <p>HBCT in Damrey Poun, Chrey, and Seang Kveang communes, Prey Veng, had a regular monthly meeting. But not every member attend the meeting. The meeting was led and organized by HBCT. PNKS role was only an observer. The meeting was useful in problem solving and monitor finance.</p> <p>In general, HBCT in the 3 target communes had clear activity plans and they divided their area for monitoring. The visit focused on relationship, PLHA's Health, give advice on using ARV and gave some medicine for curing some normal disease; for serious one, they advised or sent the sick person to Health center. In addition, they could know about the association loan use; how the loan could help PLHA on their living. They could maintain the association performance well. This also showed their attention on each other. Mostly, the PLHA members shared experience to each other during the Association meeting.</p> <p>HBCT in Prey Veng had proper record keeping about their work and finance.</p>
<p>The project likes to see:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Home Based Care Team independently runs the activities.</li> <li>2. No discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS.</li> </ol>	<p>Discriminate against PLHA in the new target area is estimated 12% in more than 30 villages in 6 communes—Kak, Preahkhe, Tuolsala, Svay Chocheb, Svay Rompear and Peary Meanchey, quoted by people in target areas and observed by staff.</p> <p>HBCT members in Kampong Speu—Mr. Cheab Hok, Mr. Chork Phin and Mr. Hong Vandeth paid highly attention to caring for PLHA like their own family. They spent 99</p>

Boundary partner 1: Home Based Care Team	
Indicators	Progress Made
<p>3. The Home Based Care Team have good cooperation with local authority and it is supported by the local authority.</p> <p>4. All people living with HIV/AIDS have improved their health status.</p>	<p>visits this year to PLHA homes. They worked hard with the local authorities to solve problems PLHA face in their lives, said commune council.</p> <p>All PLHA look healthier, for example, Ms. Orm Boeun and her daughter in Preah Malob village, Peary Meanchey commune, Kampong Speu and Ms. Mao Sambath and Mr. Uk Bunchhoeun, her husband in Veal village, Tuosala commune. They looked healthy and strong as normal people and can do what they want to do, such as rice transplanting, preparing soil for growing crops, climb palm tree for palm juice etc.</p> <p>It is seen in the former target area that Health Center staff, CC, Monk, and some PLHA had become most effective advisors to HBCT. They helped the HBCT with very constructive advice on work monitoring and problem solving. However, they still had limited capacity which needed help from organization and relevant partners.</p> <p>The 3 HBCT had good relationship with local authorities in giving awareness on HIV/AIDS and other epidemic infection to villagers in the target areas. As observation, now there is no discrimination against PLHA. They live freely and happily like other villagers.</p> <p>PLHA about 70-80% had good health resulted from the work of HBCT and the assistance from local authorities. The most importance of all is that they knew how to take care of their health themselves after they received counselling from doctor and HBCT members especially the impact of ARV. However about 20-30% of PLHA still had health problem caused by their chronic disease and the carelessness of taking regular medicine and following doctor's advice. How do you know the percentage?</p> <p>More than 30 villages in 6 communes--Kak, Preahkhe, Tuol Sala, Svay Chocheb, Svay Rompear and Peary Meanchey, about 10 to 15% percentage of general population still discriminate against people living with HIV/AIDS, said villagers.</p> <p>People living with HIV/AIDS in the old target areas are generally look healthy and hopeful like other villagers in the village.</p>
<p>The project loves to see:</p> <p>1. Home Based Care Team could be independent from outside support.</p>	<p>3 HBCT in Damrey Poun, Chrey, Seang Kveang communes, Prey Veng, (phased out at the end of 2012) are more likely to be independent from outside support. For example: they do well on book keeping; they have some internal fund, they call for the team meeting, they have almost regular home visit, send sick people to health center, and spread information and counselling about blood test for HIV/AIDS all these were done almost without support from NGO. However, they still met some problems on delaying in loan collection, due to some members died, migrated, or having financial problem unable to pay. Most of PLHAA members still had financial problems and their capacity was limited that it was difficult to provide knowledge and they still need support from outsider.</p>

Boundary partner 2: Health Centre (HC), Village Health Support Group (VHSG)	
Indicators	Progress Made
<p>The project expect to see:</p> <p>1. Holds regular management meeting to discuss health service improvement.</p> <p>2. Health Centre is clean and has good surrounding environment.</p> <p>3. Provide technical support to Village Health Support Groups</p>	<p>PNKS Kampong Speu is working with 4 Health Centres—two in Kampot and two in Kampong Speu. The inside part of all the health centers, looked clean enough but the surrounding environment is still seen with high grass, especially the health center in Kampong Speu.</p> <p>Health Centre regularly provides technical support to VHSG because they were the government network. PNKS supports to run regular monthly meeting of health center and with the VHSG.</p> <p>One of Health center staff in Damrey Poun, Chrey, Seang Kveang communes, Prey Veng, was a member of HBCT; he knew the PLHA matter well. He could raise the problems and paid much attention on providing services to PLHA during the Health center monthly meeting. For example they provided service fee exemption. However, in Damrey Poun commune, there was no Health center, the staff needed to visit them very</p>

Boundary partner 2: Health Centre (HC), Village Health Support Group (VHSG)	
Indicators	Progress Made
	<p>often. Cambodia government also paid much attention on this work. VHSG had helped in health work for community after getting basic health services training on vaccination, nutrition, diarrhoea, and pregnancy check-up etc.</p> <p>In Health center except Damrey Poun commune (No Health Center), there is a cleaner and a guard for 24 hours; rubbish bin in and outside the center and rubbish kiln.</p> <p>Health center staff had agreed to review the service fee in 2012; particularly, service fee exemption for PLHA and vulnerable people is still priority.</p>
<p>The project likes to see:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Village Health Support Groups are well function and the drivers of change for community health</li> <li>2. Has adequate or minimum packet of medicine for treatment.</li> <li>3. Health Centre staff show high respect, love, care for vulnerable patients and do not discriminate against them.</li> <li>4. Health Centre staffs are committed to serve the poor.</li> </ol>	<p>VHSG in Kampong Speu started to educate villagers to use water filter or boiled water for drinking and personal hygiene and especially most children are starting wearing shoes. VHSG are seen helpful to the community people, especially, when they met health problems.</p> <p>Health Center in the old target areas staff paid attention on people better, especially, on vulnerable people and PLHA after cooperating with PNKS and they followed the government principle. Medicines was not always available and enough all the time. But the movement of medicines in the health center is acceptable. When there's short of medicines they used HC incomes to buy medicines and they then made request later to the government.</p> <p>With encouragement from PNKS and government policy-issues the Equity Card<sup>2</sup>, Health center provided service fee exemption to monk, poor people, PLHA, disable people, and old people. This was the response to some Health Centers that plan to increase service fee in 2012.</p>
<p>The project loves to see:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is at least a medical doctor in every health center.</li> <li>2. Health Center are available to patients 24 hours a day.</li> <li>3. Health Center staff has adequate payment.</li> </ol>	

<sup>2</sup> Equity Card: The Ministry of Planning supported by GIZ, European Union, AusAID is conducting an Identification Poor Household called "ID Poor Program". Family that found poor or very poor are given Equity Card which mark Poor Level 1 or Poor Level 2. The card helps the family access to free government health services and other social services.

## II. Agriculture and Livelihood

Boundary partner 1 and 2: Farmer Association and Woman Association													
Indicators	Progress Made												
<p>The project expect to see:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The leaders have adequate capacity to lead the associations.</li> <li>2. The association leaders holds monthly meeting to report activities and improve work to the members.</li> <li>3. Transparently managing the fund and fairly distributed to those in real needs.</li> <li>4. The right way to use the fund by the members.</li> <li>5. Practice saving among the members.</li> <li>6. Have adequate agriculture knowledge.</li> </ol>	<p>FA in the new target area, Russey Yul and Sleng village, Kampong Speu, started practice saving, 500 riel per weekly per members as they learnt that saving make large fund available in their community.</p> <p>A poor FA members in Chey Kampok village, Chey Kompok commune and Leung village, Angkor Reach commune received a pumping well as 50% grant from PNKS and 50% loan from association.</p> <p>111 members in 4 WA, 2 FA in old target areas used natural fertilizer, 96 members grew fruit trees, 37 used natural pesticide, 98 had home gardens, 46 raising fish, 2 raising fish in plastic bags, 42 raising pigs, 98 raising chicken, 75% used middle and early rice seed.</p> <p>14 organic rice groups worked to produce organic rice called, Rumdul, on 16.64 hectares of land and successfully produced 41,600kg of rice seed.</p> <p>Revolving fund including member contribution, saving, interest rate revenue in 4 months and PNKS grant (150\$ each) in 3 FA and 2 WA in Preah Sdach district:</p> <table> <tr> <td>- Prey Basrey village</td><td>1,465,200 riel</td></tr> <tr> <td>- Chey Kampok</td><td>1,533,800 riel</td></tr> <tr> <td>- Lueng</td><td>1,969,500 riel</td></tr> <tr> <td>- Svay</td><td>2,000,000 riel</td></tr> <tr> <td>- Ponhea Leang</td><td>1,466,000 riel</td></tr> <tr> <td>- Total</td><td><b>6,435,500 riel</b></td></tr> </table> <p>This fund is made available at the community where people could use to generate income, start business, agriculture and emergency. This could reduce number of people from using micro credit institutes that has high interest rate and lead to high debt.</p>	- Prey Basrey village	1,465,200 riel	- Chey Kampok	1,533,800 riel	- Lueng	1,969,500 riel	- Svay	2,000,000 riel	- Ponhea Leang	1,466,000 riel	- Total	<b>6,435,500 riel</b>
- Prey Basrey village	1,465,200 riel												
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- Ponhea Leang	1,466,000 riel												
- Total	<b>6,435,500 riel</b>												
<p>The project likes to see:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Committed to learning and sharing.</li> <li>2. Being a role model and influence the whole community.</li> <li>3. Show high compassionate toward the poor.</li> <li>4. Improve food security within the association members.</li> <li>5. The association increase wider range of assistance to other farmers and women within the community.</li> </ol>	<p>FA in Banteay Sre village, Damrey Poun commune contributed 60,000 riel to the poor mother who delivered her twin children safely in Prey Veng referral hospital at 11 pm.</p> <p>In 2008, WA in Tnong Ket village, Smoung Cheung commune agreed to create rice bank by investing 12kg of rice per member. Beginning rice was 228kg and now 456kg. The interest rate was 2.5kg/season.</p> <p>The deputy chief of Menorng Krom village, Chrey commune lent his field land to his member growing dry season rice with no renting fee. Moreover, he encouraged his members to practice diversity agriculture as his farm and increase family revenue</p>												
<p>The project loves to see:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community improved food security.</li> <li>2. Decrease domestic violence.</li> <li>3. Increase gender equity.</li> </ol>	<p>33 WA/FA in the old target areas of Prey Veng had enough food for the whole year and 68% of the members sold rice between 500-1000kg for revenue and be able to grow rice 2-3 times/year.</p>												

## III. Social Accountability

Boundary partner 1: Village Development Committee (VDC)/CBO	
Indicators	Progress Made
<p>The project expect to see:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lead and hold regular meeting with its members and with the commune council.</li> <li>2. VDC/CBO has capacity to manage village revolving fund.</li> <li>3. They are aware and involved in commune</li> </ol>	<p>VDC conducted meetings 9 times this year. VDC of each group was seen to have capacities to manage village revolving fund but most members belong to the ruling party. No political pressure was identified in relation to the use of fund. (Kampong Speu)</p> <p>CC in the old 5 target communes and other two communes in Prash Sdech held</p>



Boundary partner 1: Village Development Committee (VDC)/CBO	
Indicators	Progress Made
<p>development plan process.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. VDC has clear and transparent document in place and available at all time in the village.</li> <li>5. Fairly distributed Village Revolving Fund to community people regardless race, gender, religious and political background.</li> <li>6. Show high compassionate toward the poor.</li> <li>7. Use bank account for the village revolving fund.</li> <li>8. Practice democracy style in decision making.</li> </ol>	<p>monthly meeting. The participants were VBA coming from the target area, police officers, CC, and health center staffs. The meeting agenda focused on village progress report, village security, domestic violence, and other village development work.</p> <p>Mr. Et Yan, VDC in Chrey Veal village, Chrey commune, Svay Antor district said that he was confident to lead his village development work because he had a clear plan now. There was about 88,000,000 riel and 10 tons of rice for his villagers to borrow. He plans to increase more in the future.</p> <p>70% of villagers in Toul Sophy village in Seang Kveang commune borrowed money from village revolving fund-VDC for income generation such as vegetable planting, and animal raising according to staff observation.</p> <p>Mr. Chheom Orn, VDC Leung village, Angkor Reach commune, said that he had help to solve domestic violence to 3 families after he got the training on Human Rights, and Gender.</p> <p>Mr. E Khean, VDC in Beik Touk village, Smoung Cheung commune, said during the withdrawal workshop that he committed to expand his association revolving fund to lead to sustainability by cooperating with other VDC members.</p> <p>Menorg Krom VDC and FA committees said that the village associations and villagers helped the poor family 200,000 riel and 100,000 riel from VDC for her husband funeral expense and others. They planned to help her more on her livelihood plan as she was a widow with a son and no remaining property for family income generation.</p> <p>An old lady, age 68, was living in Lvea village, Seang Kveang commune. She had no land and relative. The village authorities and her villagers provided some daily food and health care for her.</p> <p>VC and VDC lent a poor widow, name Chhen Yeit, in Russey Slab village, Chrey commune, 200,000riel for growing vegetables.</p>
<p>The project likes to see:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Elected to be candidates for village leaders and commune leaders.</li> <li>2. Actively advocate for community concerns to commune development plan and district.</li> <li>3. A third of the VDC members are women.</li> <li>4. All community people participate in national and sub-national election.</li> </ol>	<p>CBO actively advocate for community concerns to the Commune Development Plan and district when they joined the Village Development Plan workshop, especially, CBO in Veal village, Toul Sala commune.</p> <p>Mostly of CBO members are women and some of CBO has a woman leader. For example, Romlek village, Toul Sala commune</p> <p>Mr. Sar Hai, former VDC in Pramol Dom village, Smong Cheung commune, said that he became a VDC because of his people elected him, then PNKS provided training on human rights, gender, management and book keeping. Now he had appropriate knowledge and became a commune council.</p>
<p>The project loves to see:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The whole community people live in peace with justice.</li> <li>2. The community has a strong body for advocacy against social injustice.</li> </ol>	

Boundary partner 2: Village Youth	
Indicators	Progress Made
<p>The project expect to see:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Key persons in the community in delivering basic land laws and human rights messages to the community.</li> <li>2. Able to report problems, injustice issues to the local authority.</li> </ol>	<p>Democracy is a new concept among Cambodian youth in the countryside. They were surprised to hear about democracy. 31 village youths from 9 villagers in Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach commune were educated on democracy.</p> <p>Mr. Yor chann Than, youth in Chrey commune, said that she was impressed to know about democracy, development work, and domestic laws. She added that the knowledge encouraged her to be brave and join in the CC meeting and</p>

Boundary partner 2: Village Youth	
Indicators	Progress Made
3. Capable with document keeping. 4. Able to write proposal for the support of the youth development and democracy movement.	commune development work. She and other youths in the commune could create a Youth club named Chrey Developing Youth club with recognition from CC. Mr. Choem Channorn, Tros village, Chey Kampok commune, reported that he used to attend in the training such as Gender, domestic violent law and he said problems caused by people who got addicted to drug.
The project likes to see: 1. Attend in commune council meeting. 2. Connect to sub-national, nation and other NGO network.	
The project loves to see: 1. Sustainable youth active movement in the society. 2. Has fund to ongoing support development and democracy movement of the youth.	

Boundary partner 3: Village Leaders	
Indicators	Progress Made
The project expect to see: 1. Hold regular meeting with all people in the village to report on the progress of the village development. 2. Actively support the development movement within the community without political discrimination. 3. Be advisors to the VDC/CBO. 4. Keep good record of village data. 5. Fairly treat the community people regardless race, gender, religious and political background. 6. Show high compassionate toward the poor.	Mr. Kim Lean, Svay village chief, Chey Kampok commune said that it was the first time that there was an organization that educated people on Gender and creating VGV for improving Gender issues in the village. This group and I would cooperate and prevent domestic violence in the village. Mr. Chhin Sam At, Toul Chrey village, Ampil Krav commune reported that in his village there was a family whose husband named Ven had committed domestic violence. He and deputy village chief, VDC, police officer and CC helped to solve this problem, detain him and made contract. Moreover, they read violent law and stick it on the ground floor wall. However, the violence still happened, then he was sent to district office for a two day detention and got a fine. The district council educated him and made contract again. After this, the man changed his behaviour, helping doing house work and earning a living as usual. Mr. Kim Leang, Svay village chief, Angkor Reach commune, said that he had knowledge on Gender, Domestic violent law and village and commune safety principle. He helped to solve the problems to 5 families who committed domestic violence and one still remain.
The project likes to see: 1. Active in supporting community advocacy movement. 2. Practice democracy style in decision making and leadership. 3. Have clear and transparent document in place and available at all time in the village. 4. Effective link to commune level for the community advocacy movement support.	Mr. Kim Sarann, Prey Meas village chief, Angkor Reach commune reported that he coordinated about 130 villagers; most of them were the sellers in Trea Market to put the complaint to the provincial governor on the case that market broker against to the contract. The governor put the pressure on the broker to follow the contract.
The project loves to see: 1. The whole community people live in peace with justice. 2. The community has a strong body for advocacy against social injustice.	

<b>Boundary partner 4: Commune Council</b>
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Indicators	Progress Made
<p>The project expect to see:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hold regular meeting with the members and community.</li> <li>2. Have clear and transparent document in place and available at all time.</li> <li>3. Have clear roles and responsibilities and perform regular monitoring to the village.</li> <li>4. The development of Commune Development Plan relevant to the real needs of the community people with regardless of race, gender, religious and political background.</li> <li>5. Show high compassionate toward the poor.</li> <li>6. Practice democracy style in decision making and leadership.</li> <li>7. Disseminate information about Commune Development Plan and Commune Investment Plan through out the community.</li> </ol>	<p>Commune Council monthly meeting was conducted regularly, but very few that they spent time to meeting with community people. Said, Kak commune council. CC monitored villages few times per quarter—Reported by Long Nan.</p> <p>Commune Council still decided by commune leader—staffs' observation, Kampong Speu.</p> <p>CC presented the CDP and achievement to village representatives during conducting the public forum.</p> <p>Mr. Sam Sorn, Smoung Cheung CC reported that Land dispute complaints increased to 22%. Among these, CC mediated and solved 14 cases. 8% were sent to upper level of judgement.</p> <p>Mr. But Eam, Chey Kampok commune said that after joining in the Good Governance and Social Accountabilities training, he could lead the meeting, planning for village visit, draw commune structure, stuck working time sheet and internal regulation for villagers to know.</p> <p>Mr. Horm Sambath, Angkor Reach CC members, reported that he had solved 6 cases related to families who committed domestic violence successfully. Fail one however and another one sent to provincial court. Moreover, he disseminated human rights, domestic violent laws and HIV/AIDs to 80 families in 2 villages.</p> <p>Ms. Seang Saki, Chey Kampok CC, said that there were 5 cases of domestic violence to be sent to commune office and all were solved successfully there.</p>
<p>The project likes to see:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Staff available at the commune office for 8 hours a day to serve the people.</li> <li>2. Improve effectiveness of service for the people.</li> <li>3. Promote gender equity and no political discrimination.</li> <li>4. The concerns of the people are more important than the political party.</li> <li>5. Effective link to national level for the community advocacy movement support.</li> </ol>	<p>CC approximately works 4 to 6 hours a day to serve the people—staff observation.</p> <p>CC promoted gender equity, but no woman in the commune council—Kak, Phreah Khe, Tourl Salar, Svay Chorchep, and Svay Rumphea commune.</p> <p>Ms. Chin Men, CC in Ampil Krav commune said that she coordinated her commune in budgeting 27 million riel to expand and deepen the community pond, which PNKS used to dig in 2009. The new pond size is 55mx50m with 4m deep. The soil getting from pond digging will be used to rebuild the 3 village roads with more than 1,200 meters long.</p>
<p>The project loves to see:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The whole community people live in peace with justice.</li> <li>2. The community has a strong body for advocacy against social injustice.</li> <li>3. More women in the commune council members.</li> </ol>	<p>Few of people have a strong body for advocacy against social injustice—staff observation.</p> <p>CC selected a key woman from village to work in commune office.</p>

### 3.3 Organisational Practices

Description of activities	Achieved Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop staff capacity and up-date skill where necessary.</li> <li>▪ Connect staff to relevant network for new ideas, experiences.</li> <li>▪ Develop at least two new proposals to new source of funding for experiencing proposal development and resources.</li> </ul>	<p>HIV/AIDS coordinator joined COP two times. COP stands for Community Of Practice initiated by CORD. It is a sharing and learning center with other Local and International NGOs.</p> <p>Project staff of both projects was connected to network meeting with COP of Cord, HACC, NGO Forum, CNCBN of CRWRC, CAN, GADC, and NPV.</p> <p>A concept note was sent to Asia Foundation on Demand for Good Governance Project.</p>

Description of activities	Achieved Activities
	<p>S-PV Project staff conducted an exposure visit to Krom Aphy Wat Phum (KAWP) in Battambang to see their successful CBO.</p> <p>SA coordinator attended AI and RBM training supported by CNCBN</p> <p>PV 3 components staff, team leader and project manager attended in Climate Change training facilitated by Cord with Forum Syd fund support.</p> <p>PV project staff joined in M&amp;E training and development tool facilitated by Cord with Diakonia fund support.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part of monitoring system, develop tool how staff could learn best from the community and key informants feedback as a mean to improve future intervention.</li> </ul>	<p>The project team had collected some basic information in Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach communes such as drawing poor house village maps, village statistic, village existing groups...</p> <p>The project team had collected some basic information in Chey Kampok and Angkor Reach communes such as drawing poor house village maps, village statistic, village existing groups</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep the Board of directors informed about organization through providing them reports, inviting them to meetings and visiting projects, as well as presenting during the Board meeting.</li> <li>Have MOU with the relevant government ministries (Ministry of Health) made. Keep them informed about PNKS. Invite them to visit the projects, meetings and any special events. They could support us better as they know us better.</li> </ul>	<p>The project had supporting letter from 2 provincial departments, health department and rural development department. This had developed better link to the government departments.</p> <p>The project had supporting letter with 2 provincial departments, Health department and rural development department</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regularly measure the progress and check on the quality of the program intervention. (baseline survey done the first year of the program intervention and impact evaluation done every two years—2013 and 2015)</li> <li>Conduct organizational risk assessment for a better precaution.</li> <li>Redesign the program where necessary.</li> </ul>	<p>Village Withdrawal Working Group from both Somlengs together work to develop baseline questionnaire with the support from Cord advisor. It is expected to be carried out the baseline by end of 2011.</p> <p>Cord will support PNKS and develop M&amp;E system for the organization. This will be done in Q3.</p> <p>PNKS will also conduct Organizational Risk Assessment in 2012.</p> <p>Project team conducted base-line survey questionnaires in the new target villages</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not assume that we are in the best position but always seek for improvement.</li> <li>Fill basic needs and then their spiritual and emotional needs.</li> </ul>	<p>With Netherland funding on Capacity support, all S-PV and S-KS project staffs as well as PP staff joined in team building event. The whole organization staffs had opportunity to meet each other, join their activities and experience and improve team spirit.</p> <p>With Netherland funding on Capacity support, all S-PV project staffs joined in team building event. The whole organization staffs had opportunity to meet each other, join their activities and experience and improve team spirit.</p> <p>Project team finished annual performance appraisal 2011 and plan for 2012. The committees and peer provided constructive feedback to their co-worker</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issue leaflets, and brochure.</li> <li>Regular up-date website.</li> </ul>	<p>PNKS brochure was developed to organizational vision, mission and its development intervention.</p> <p>Website was poorly updated due to time limitation and the complexity of the design.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop experiment where possible to enhance what we do and learn from it.</li> </ul>	<p>n/a</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PNKS is a learning organization yet seek opportunity to enhance staff capacity.</li> <li>Conduct annual organizational reflection to learn organization's strengths and weaknesses and where improvement is needed. Seeking for opportunity to enhance</li> </ul>	<p>With Tear Netherlands fund (PSO) on capacity project, Somleng program staffs conducted internal training on Problem solving, report writing, advocacy, and facilitation skill. The training was lasted for full 5 days.</p> <p>With Netherland fund on capacity project, PV project staffs conducted internal training on Problem solving, report writing, advocacy, and facilitation skill. The</p>



Description of activities	Achieved Activities
the work and know where the threads are.	training was lasted for full 5 days.  Project conducted annual 3 days reflection on the achievement, challenges and plan for 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Practice Christ core values which are determined in the strategic plan.</li> <li>Set good example while working with the community to influence behaviour change.</li> <li>Share love and care for staff and people we work with</li> <li>Build trust among staff and people we work with.</li> </ul>	Every Friday (S-PV team), almost every Friday (PP team), every Monday (S-KS team) conducted devotion to reflect and build team spirit. It's been an effective way to develop "Love your neighbours". A guard in Phnom Penh had share his testimony that the devotion had made him a new person; building his heart toward "Love your neighbour". He shared his past life that he was a gangster who stopped tourists with a knife for money at night in Phnom Penh parks and along the river bank in Phnom Penh. A couple months ago he met an unconscious person who had accident. He helped the person and kept all his belongs safe and presented to the police officer. He said if he was in his previous life he would had used this opportunity to steal all his belonging.

#### Section 4: Impact and Sustainability Analysis

##### 3.4 Outcome Challenges

Boundary Partner	Outcome Challenges	Progress Made
<b>Health and HIV/AIDS</b>		
Home Based Care Team (HBCT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Home Based Care Team members has adequate capacity to look after the people living with HIV/AIDS, manage the association fund as needed and influence the community in HIV prevention.</li> <li>The Home Base Care Team members proved that they love, be helpful and care for the people living with HIV/AIDS.</li> </ul>	<p>Home Based Care Team members has adequate knowledge and capacity to look after the people living with HIV/AIDS at the moment, but they are worried about future when PNKS phased out and the diseases and new knowledge updated, the lessons taught now could be out of date; otherwise it will not be a problem.</p> <p>Managing the association fund will not be much worry. They understand clearly how to organize it—the money, cows etc. They proved that they love and take care of their members, especially the PLHA who has role as HBCs' members as Mr. Chieb Huk, Hong Vandeth and Chak Pin.</p> <p>60% of HBCT members had enough capacity to take care of PLHA and to manage PLHAAs fund by following the association regulations. They had appropriate knowledge, and transportation means for implement their work. Another 40%, they also had commitment in their work; however, their knowledge was limited and no transportation means for doing their work.</p> <p>According to the observation of staff, HBCT and PLHA members had good relationship among their team, happy with their work, care about each other. Sometimes individual HBCT members used their own motorcycle to take PLHA for health services at health center or provincial referral hospital without caring about money and time expense.</p> <p>PLHA associations increased their fund through the charity boxes during the two main Khmer tradition ceremonies with the amount of money 2,183,000riel. The total revolving fund of the 4 associations at the end of 2011 was 54,527,200 riel with 145 members.</p>
Health Centre (HC) Village Health Support Group (VHSG) Home Based Care Team (HBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health Centre provided equal treatment to people regardless race, age, or social class and actively provided health care awareness to community.</li> <li>Health Centre staff showed more compassion toward vulnerable</li> </ul>	<p>PNKS did not work much with Health Centers to change them for better service for the poor. Very little information was learnt about Health Center. One woman died in the Health Center in Kampong Trach during labour. The village chief blamed being carelessness of the Health Center staff.</p> <p>Commune Health center had good relationship with partners NGOs, local authorities, and other relevant bodies. As experience, CC used to request Health Center to work for 24 hours; however, due to the</p>

Boundary Partner	Outcome Challenges	Progress Made
	<p>groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Health Centre has good cooperation with NGO, local authority and relevant departments.</li> </ul>	<p>monthly paid, it was impossible for them to work longer. They agreed to have 12 hours for child delivery services; at night they could be called on phone. Except Damrey Poun commune, no health center, there was the need for home visit service more.</p>
<b>Agriculture &amp; Livelihood</b>		
Farmer Association (FA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The FA leaders are capable to manage the revolving fund, saving group and solve problems occur in the association.</li> <li>- Increase resilient agricultural techniques and climate change adaptation capacity and set example to the rest of the community people.</li> <li>- Increase food security among the poor and members and influence their neighbours.</li> </ul>	<p>About 91% of FA members in the old target area had knowledge on rice seed selection; reduce in using long-term rice to use medium-term rice in order to respond to the change in rain water level and uneven rainfall. Some other members use short-term rice which product given in 3 months. No FA in the new target area has the same experience.</p> <p>Currently, they are practicing the home garden and fish rising. There are 9 families—Boeung, Khnalin Phrea Khea Prey Snoul and Russey Veal and Kbal Khnal village in Kak commune applied the IFS since July 2010 and Model farmers have better experiences in vegetable growing which helped increased food security and income generation. Mr. Khorn and Mr. Nov can send their children to school as others.</p> <p>Revolving fund in 23 FA associations in Prey Veng has 85,255,480 riel for its members borrowing and use in agriculture work, and small business. Through this, it could help to improve their living condition much.</p> <p>Toul Chrey FA leader, Ampil Krav commune lent 370,000 riel to a poor member for growing vegetables with no interest rate. End of 2011, She paid full amount of money to the association. The association would continue in lending money to her and other members as well.</p>
Women Association (WA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The WA leaders are capable to manage the revolving fund, saving group and solve problems occur in the association.</li> <li>- Increase resilient agricultural techniques and climate change adaptation capacity and set example to the rest of the community people.</li> <li>- Increase food security among the poor and members and influence their neighbours.</li> </ul>	<p>WA leaders are capable to manage the revolving fund, saving group and solve some basic problems occur in the association better but they have poor knowledge on resilient agriculture technical which they can use to fight changing of climate condition.</p> <p>Revolving fund in 13 WA associations in Prey Veng has 47,476,100 riel for its members borrowing and use in agriculture work, and small business. Through this, it could help to improve their living condition much.</p> <p>About 89% of WA members in the old target area had knowledge on rice seed selection; reduce in using late rice to use medium rice in order to respond to the change in rain water level and uneven fall. Some other members use early rice-3 months</p>
<b>Social Accountability</b>		
Village Development Committee (VDC) / Community Based Organization (CBO))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- VDC/CBO has shown that they are able to lead and manage sustainable community development and they have compassionate heart and pro-poor development intervention.</li> <li>- VDC/CBO practiced human rights and democracy in its leadership.</li> </ul>	<p>Mrs. Tep Saroem, VDC Prey Lumpeng Village, Smong Cheung commune noted that, Ms. Srey Noeurn, PLHA, before her life was in a difficult condition and now she was a lot better by feeding chicken, ducks, and growing vegetables. She got training from PLHA association and PNKS. VDC had played a major role in the change.</p> <p>VDC Pcheck village are able to lead and manage every resource in their village—Reported by Mr. Peoun.</p>
Village Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They have basic knowledge on land laws, domestic violence and human rights.</li> <li>- Assist and intervene in community conflict to build peace and love within the community.</li> </ul>	<p>Fewer of people understand about land laws, domestic violence and human rights in the new target area—Mr. Peoun said</p> <p>Ms. But Chambey, youth in Ponhea Leang, Angkor Reach commune said that she had enough knowledge on Gender, domestic violence and dare to join in training, CC and other meetings.</p>
Village Leader (VL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village Leaders have shown that they are able to lead and manage</li> </ul>	<p>VL visited the vulnerable families—Mr. Mom Khim said</p>

Boundary Partner	Outcome Challenges	Progress Made
	<p>sustainable community development and have compassionate heart toward the poor with pro-poor local governance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village Leaders practiced human rights and democracy in its leadership.</li> </ul>	<p>Mr. Khat You, Ponhea Leang village, Angkor Reach commune said that he had knowledge on village-commune safety after getting training. He disseminated to the villagers, created two village self-guard groups to protect chief, burglary, robbery, and gave information to the police when needed.</p> <p>VDC and VC in Lvea showed pity on the poor and vulnerabilities in their village. They assisted a poor family and a PLHA family by providing 40kg of rice each. The two families used to borrow VDC fund and the committees still keep them in the group.</p>
Commune Council (CC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commune Council members have shown that they are able to supervise and lead sustainable community development and have compassionate heart toward the poor with pro-poor local governance.</li> <li>- Commune Council practiced human rights and democracy in its leadership.</li> </ul>	<p>The right to hear, the right to know, the right ask questions to the elected bodies, were known to many people in the old target area. In November 2011, S-PV conducted a public forum on Effective Community Development in Smong Cheung commune. Speakers from Commune Council, District Council and Provincial Department of Rural Development were invited. Surprisingly, people asked some tough questions without any fear. Here are some of the questions recorded—          “We sent our children to public school. We were told it’s free. Tell us why we need to 500 riel for each child?” “We need this road to be built and we heard it would be built but we have been waiting long enough. Tell us why?” “We use public road. The police stopped us, fine us, without any receipts. Tell us where does this money go to?”... This has shown the increase of public voice and their challenge against those who they voted for.</p> <p>Mr. Sorn Sam, CC leader, Seang Kveang commune reported that district council members planned to join in CC monthly meeting in order to help in problem solving and learn more about problems CC faced and could not solve, reported during CC montly meeting.</p> <p>Mr. Lout Lam, Seang Kveang CC member, after attended in Book Keeping training, he practiced the knowledge. He visited Krous village whose village chief borrowed the village revolving fund with the amount of 5,000,000 riel and did not pay back. He made a payment contract with him.</p> <p>Mr. Kong Onn, CC leader, reported that he saw a lot of changes coming out of PNKS work in his commune. He committed to have good cooperation to solve any problems happening in his commune. The speech during CC monthly meeting.</p>



Village hazard mapping



### 3.5 Case Studies

#### Behaviour Change

Mr. Surn Yun is a chief of Kak commune council since 2003. He is not a rich man. He has one old motorcycle, which he uses it to work every day. He is a good man in many poor people's hearts. He has shown high compassionate heart to the poor. Every year, he spent time to visit the poor families to understand and learnt about their lives. During his visit to the poor families, although he could not do much to help them, his words were powerful and full of courage. He provided some of his personal materials like mats, mosquito nets, blankets... and rice to them. So Mr. Surn Yun show high compassionate to poor families and another people in his commune. He has good governance in professional work.

Two poor women visited by PNKS staff to learn more about Mr. Surn Yun.



“As I remember Om<sup>3</sup> Yun visited me five or six times this year. When he visited me he gave money to my children. He told me to continue to work hard on life. When I was pregnant, he advised me to go to the health center. I had a baby in the health center. He helped take me home after the delivery. He is a good man”.

“Om Yun visited us four or five times. He gave us some money and some rice. He had been working hard to look for NGO who could help our daughter who cannot walk since she was born. She has polio. He told us to work hard. He told us to tell him when we were sick. He is a good who helps and encourage poor people like us”. Ms. Seoun Sokly, 26 years old, lives in Cheoung Phnom village.



#### Toa Thida's Life



My name is Toa Thida, 36 years old and my husband, Seak PhunLok, 42 years old. We have 2 sons. Presently, we are living in Chrey Veal village, Chrey commune, Svay Antor district, Prey Veng province. My first son, Onn Sitha, 15 years old and have no HIV infection. My second son with second husband, Onn Minea, 5 years old (HIV diagnosis found in 2009). I remarried in 2005; a few months after delivered the second child I felt not well then we agreed to have blood test in the town in 2006. The result, both of us were positive.

Before joining in the PLHA association, I lived in the very difficult situation. We lived with mother-in-law. We were looked down from relatives and neighbours, and we were in debt 2,000,000riel. We tried to sell anything we had, but no one wanted to buy. Then my husband decided to work in Thailand as a ship worker. In 2006 PNKS coordinated in forming PLHA association; I joined in the association. I



borrowed 400, 000 riel to feed animals such as pig, chicken, ducks, and fish. My business went smoothly with the money from my husband; I could repay the debt 2,000, 000 riel just a year later. I expand my business on feeding more animals with money from my husband from time to time; in 2009 I built a house with zinc roof and leaves wall on the 25x59 square land. My business go well, now I have a Dream motorcycle and a half hectare of rice field, a pig with ten piggies, 6 hens and 400 fish. We also have enough food for the whole year. I no longer borrow money from private agency except PLHA association with 400,000riel. It really help me and my family so much. Moreover, I could care my health well by taking OI/ARV regularly. I would thank to PNKS for helping and support PLHA association.

<sup>3</sup> Om is a Khmer word used by a younger person to call an older person who is considered older than his/her parents.



### WA member in TNL Village



My name is Kheav Yav, 50 years old; my husband is Sourn Ol, 49 years old. We are farmer living in Thnong Lech Village, Kamchay Mear district, Prey Veng province. I have 4 daughters and 2 sons. Two children are working as factory workers in Phnom Penh. One already married. Another one is working with relative in Thailand. The two sons, one is studying in grade 10 and the last, adopted son, is studying in grade 1.

Like many other women in my village, I am a farmer with not much education and my family is depending on farming. After married in 1983, I and my husband moved to live in my own house. My husband did nothing but gambling and we sold the property for the game. About 4 to 5 years later, my husband gave up and tried to do farming. In 2008, it was the VDC new mandate; I wanted to involve in my

village development work and volunteered to be one of the candidates. I got many kinds of trainings on primary health care, HIV prevention, domestic violence prevention law, and agriculture techniques. Then I was elected to be a financier in WA. Now my association had 4,485,700 riel as revolving funds. And my family could earn between 1,000,000-2,000,000 riel per year; we just built a house with its size 8.5mx7.5m, we also have a pair of buffalos, 4 hectares of rice field, a plowing machine, a pumping machine, and a motorcycle. I will encourage my sons to have further study and my association members to save more money and practice appropriate agriculture for improving their life.



### Land grabbing from Powerful man

Ms. Vet Sophal, deputy chief of Toul Sophy village reported that land dispute over 30 hectares of land between the villagers in Trabeik commune and Seang Kveang commune in 2008. Actually those land owned by 26 families in Seang Kveang generation ago.

Moreover, they cleared up the land since 1979 thus they cooperated in putting the complaint to the village chief. The complaint sent from the village authority to the province authorities accordingly. However, it did not succeed due to the other was powerful and had many relatives work as government official to support. Because the relevant authorities delayed in solving, the 26 families contributed money together and hire 3 tractors to plow those lands. There were the confrontation between the villagers of both communes and Trabeik police.

Ms. Sophal coordinated the conflict and both parties accept the reason. In June 2010, I (Ms. Sophal) got a letter from Prey Veng court to explain the issue. I knew, I might arrest due to the accusation of developing social unrest. I told the other relevant villagers in 3 villages to go after me. When the court staff saw many villagers, they excited and asked them. They replied that they were the land lose victims and came to be Ms. Sophal witness. In 02 March 2011, there were a court call to other two villagers (1M and 1F) in Toul Sophy village. When they showed up, they were arrested under the accusation of making trouble on the Trabeik villagers and police. They were in jail until 28 May 2011. However they had to pay 1,259\$ for free from accusation. The result, the court sentenced 30 hectare of land belonging to the provincial fishery department and under the control of fishery administrator. At the end I was called by the court to pay 250\$ to the petitioner for cancelling the complaint.



### Section 5: Lessons Learnt

- PNKS has learnt from the supporting partners and its experience that its annual activities set 2011 do not contribute much to desired outcomes in the proposal 2011-2013. In October 2011, PNKS program staff, will get together to plan for 2012. We will carefully design annual activities where they could best contribute to the desired outcomes of each boundary partner—the change we want to see in each boundary partner. CORD will support PNKS in developing a Monitoring and Evaluation System/tool which PNKS can use to ensure it is moving on the track and toward the desired vision.
- Emotional support is really a key to regain hope of the hopeless PLHA. HIV/AIDS component usually raised and encouraged PLHA members to try their best in being independent and earning a living by themselves. This is usually done during PLHA

association meeting. Now most of them were committed in growing plants and raising animals at home for part of their livelihood support. However, limited agricultural knowledge, skills and problem solving is a key issue.

- Mr. Ly Chan Thor, FA leader in Chhouk village, Seang Kveang commune, shared his experiences in adaptation to the climate change to his members. He said, "water is the key adaptation strategy, deepen your ponds, wells... if you had water you would not die. If you had water you could plant, raise animals, if you planted, raised animals, you had food. If you had food you would not die".
- Ms. Chan Chorn, WA member in Prey Lumpeng village, Smoung Cheung commune said that having association revolving fund is helpful, especially in an emergency case. She could borrow money with interest rate 2% if comparing to the private 10%. The association also encourages members practice saving.
- Ms. Chin Men, commune council member in Ampil Krav commune said that she asked the commune council for allocating fund 27 million riel for enlarging and deepening the Toul Chrey village common pond to 55m x 50m with 4 m in depth in answering to Toul Chrey village demand. The pond PNKS dug in 2009 could not in respond to the changing climate. The commune council agreed and the project started in March 2011. Moreover, they could utilize the soil to raise up the village land and three village roads--two roads 600 meters long and another one is 640 meters long. The villagers also determine to plant trees around the pond dike. This was learnt to be successful that the commune listened to the village concerns and response.
- PNKS should encourage learning by doing approach to their target group, especially agriculture. Let them see real practice by visiting other farms, and develop more realistic, relevant, training materials to the area. It is learnt that very few people practiced what they have been trained.
- Many Village Youth in Kampong Speu immigrated to Thailand and Phnom Penh for jobs with construction companies and factories. PNKS found it difficult to form youth group because no youth in village. So PNKS in Kampong Speu formed CBO and gender group from elderly only.
- HIV/AIDS component usually raised and encouraged PLHA members to try their best in earning a living when having met them such as during PLHA association meeting. Now most of them were committed in growing plants and raising animal at home. Moreover, Strengthening knowledge and skill to target groups, they had enough capacity to solve problems and manage their work well.
- Ly Chan Thor, FA leader in Chhouk village, Seang Kveang commune, shared his experience in adaptation to the climate change to his members by deepening the pond for keeping water for family using, raising fish, plant the trees, grow early rice and reduced spread out gas, increase using natural fertilizer and saving fund for helping the members.
- Chan Chorn, WA member in Prey Lumpeng village, Smoung Cheung commune said that having association revolving fund really helped her. She could borrow money with low interest rate 2% if comparing to the private 10%. The members also had personal saving fund.



- Mrs.Chin Men, CC member in Ampil Kroav commue said that she asked the cc for allocate fund 27 million riel for enlarge the village common pond to 55mx50m with 4 m deep which PNKS digged in 2009. The project woul start in March 2011. Moreover, they could take the soil for up land the 3 lines of village roads with 600m in total and another road with 640m; they also plan to plant the trees around the pond dike.
- The PLHA association provided loan for one year period and collected at the end of the year is bertter than providing one year and a half (18 months). It could prevent for bad loan.
- Intergrade the PLHA, FA/WA association and VDC regulation into one could create a better monitoring system in the village.
- Ms. Pov Thorn in Tnong Keit village, Smoung Cheung commune said that she borrowe money from VDC 100,000riel for fish raising. She could get fish for family food and sell for money between 700,000-1,000,000riel per year and now she could buy a motor.
- Bio-gas is more favourable among the villagers, now in Lvea village, Seang Kveang commune there were 4 biogas; comparing to the start it had only one at the start through PNKS grant to the association. In Kamchay Mea commune, there were 11 biogas, which credited by Amrit credit institute with 1.2% interest rate per month and need to repay within 2 years.

## Section 6 Financial Report

### Operational/Programme and Capital

This is reported in a separate Excel sheet (*For any variance that exceeds 10% of the budget and US\$ 500 the reasons for the over- or under-spend must be explained*)

## Section 7 Other relevant comments and observations

- Health Center chief is a member of HBCT. It's learnt that he was so busy that he could hardly ever have time to visit PLHA at home. I, Seth Fasiya, would like to recommend PNKS not to have health center chief as a Home Based Care Team member.
- After provide training to farmers, project staffs should lead the trainees to visit a farm of sample farmer in their community, or have a Video show on real practice to make sure they are clear when they bring back the experiences to their field.
- Youth in villages at target area was immigrated to Thailand and Phnom Penh. They worked with construction companies and factory. PNKS difficult to form youth group because has not youth lived in villages. So PNKS-KS form CBO and gender group only.
- The rice field of communities in Kak and Phreah Khe commune has not enough water, because no dam or irrigation system—Observed by Sophea.
- The children in Kak and Phreah Khe commune did not like study because they busy to tend cattle. On the other hand, they like to spend time playing—Observed by Sophea.

## Appendix

### Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbr		Village/Commune Names	
AL	Agriculture and Livelihoods component	APK	Ampil Krov village/commune
AFO	Admin Finance Officer	BOS	Bos village
AIDS	Antiretroviral (drug)	BT	Buek Touk
ARV	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	BTS	Banteay Sre
AHPD	Animal Health Production Department	BV	Beong Veng village
CBO	Community Based Organization	BY	Bayab village
CC	Commune Council	CHB	Chong Boeng village
CCASVA	Cambodian Children Against Starvation and Violation Association	CHH	Chhouk village
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management	CHR	Crey Commune
CCA	Commune Credit Association	CKP	Chey Kampok
CHEC	Cambodian HIV/AIDS Education and Care	DRP	Damrey Poun commune
COP	Community of Practice	DY	Doun Yuk village
CRWRC	Christian Reformed World Relief Committee	KK	Krasang Koy
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	KP	Kampot province
FA	Farmer Association	KR	Kros village
F=9	9 females	KRV	Kok Roveang village
FFS	Farmer Field School	LN	Lun village
FVM	Full Village Meeting	LV	Lvea village
GAD/C	Gender And Development for Cambodia	LU	Lueng
HACC	HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee	MK	Menong Krom
HBCT	Home Base Care Team	OPM	Oppama village
HC	Health Centre	PBS	Prey Basrey
HCC	Healthcare Center for Children	PGL	Pon Gnie Leang
HRAV	Human Right Advocacy Volunteer	PLP	Prey Lompeng village
ID	Identification Card	PMD	Pramo Dom
IFS	Integrated Farming System	PR	
IPM	Integrated Pest Management	PTM	Prey Tamok
LWD	Life With Dignity organization	PV	Prey Veng province
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	RCH1	Russey Chuk 1 village
NPV	Network Prey Veng	RCH2	Russey Chuk 2 village
OD	Operational District	SA	Svai Att
OI	Opportunity Infection	SK	Svay Kun
OVC	Orphan Vulnerable Children	SKV	Sieng Kveang commune
PHD	Provincial Health Department	SMC	Smong Chueng commune
PLHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS	SV	Svay village
PLHAA	People Living With HIV/AIDS Association	TCH	Toul Chrey
PNKS	Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum	TKD	Tbong Kdey
Q	Quarter	TKE	Takeo
Riel	4,000 riel is equal one US dollar	TNK	Tnong Keut
RH	Referral Hospital	TNL	Tnong Lech
SA	Social Accountability	TPP	Trapang Pring
SHS	School Health Supervisor	TSP	Toul Sophy village
SHT	School Health Tutor		
S-KS	Somleng Kampong Speu		
S-PV	Somleng Prey Veng		
SRI	System Rice Intensification		
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendance		
TWG	Technical Working Group		
VAHW	Village Animal Health Worker		
VC	Village Chief		
VCCT	Voluntary Confidential Counselling and Testing		
VDC	Village Development Committee		
VDP	Village Development Plan		
GVV	Village Gender Volunteer		
VHC	Village Health Commune		
VHSG	Village Health Support Group		
VL	Village Leader		
WA	Women Association		
WMC	Water Management Committee		