



ពន្លឺនៃអង្គការសង្ឃឹម

**Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum
PNKS
(Light of Hope)**



Somleng Prey Veng Project

Annual Report (January-December 2010)

This project supported by



diakonia
PEOPLE CHANGING THE WORLD



Section A: Basic Information

The title of the programme	Somleng Prey Veng Project
The Supporting Partner programme reference number (if applicable)	N/A
The name of the Implementing Partner receiving funding	Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum (PNKS) – means Light of Hope
Implementing Partner contact person details:	
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The name and role of the person approving the report for the Implementing Partner. This person must be duly authorized.	Mr. Sor Paulark, Chair of BOD of PNKS
The period covered by the report.	January – December 2010
The date of submission of the report.	March 11, 2011

Section B: Situation Report (maximum half a page)

Prey Veng Agriculture Department reported that the rice growing work was finished earlier than expected this year in mid October 2010. Farmers in the 12 districts of the province could complete their work 100% as plan.

The rice yield also increased this year; one hectare could provide an average 2,700 kilograms of rice although rain delayed this year. Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery plan to export 10 kinds of rice such as IR66, IR-Sen Pidaul, IR-Cholsa, ordinary rice-Rumdol, Romead, Romdeng, Chansensor and late rice (Raing Chey, Kha4, Kha6) and in 2015 the Ministry plans to export 1 million tons of rice.



Compost pit



Fish raising

Because of short drought, grass grow faster with the seedling, and some farmer in the target area use the chemical poison to destroy the grass, while other farmers borrowed money from their community fund to dig well in the rice field to save their seedling. Moreover, there are some diseases happening on animals such as yellow ears for pig. About 40% of cattle got sick and 37 died in the target area.

Svay Antor district governor visited the poor families in his area and helped 3 families with 50,000 riel¹ each to buy rice and build 1 house which finish about 50%. He also asked the Village

Development Committee to continue to help.

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

	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Total	
	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem
Number of sessions	4		4		5		8		9		5		35	
Number of participants	99	61	16	10	101	62	214	93	279	143	63	33	772	402
Female percentage	61.61%		62.5%		61.39%		43.46%		51.25%		52.90%		52.07%	

	Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Total	
	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem
Number of sessions	4		4		5		4		4		5		26	
Number of participants	120	65	17	11	135	77	16	9	100	57	128	81	590	343
Female percentage	54.17%		64.71%		57.03%		56%		57%		63.28%		58.14%	

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

	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Total	
	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem
Suspects tested	46	27	57	30	44	31	75	52	88	79	87	73	397	292
Positive	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	4	1
Positive in %	0%		1.75%		0.00%		2.67%		1.14%		0.00%		1.01%	

	Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Total	
	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem
Suspects tested	56	47	111	76	82	60	78	51	55	36	46	33	428	303
positive	0	0	01	01	01	0	01	00	01	00	00	00	04	01
Positive in %	00%		0.90%		0.82%		1.28%		1.82%		00%		1.05%	

¹ 1 US dollar = 4,000 riel

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

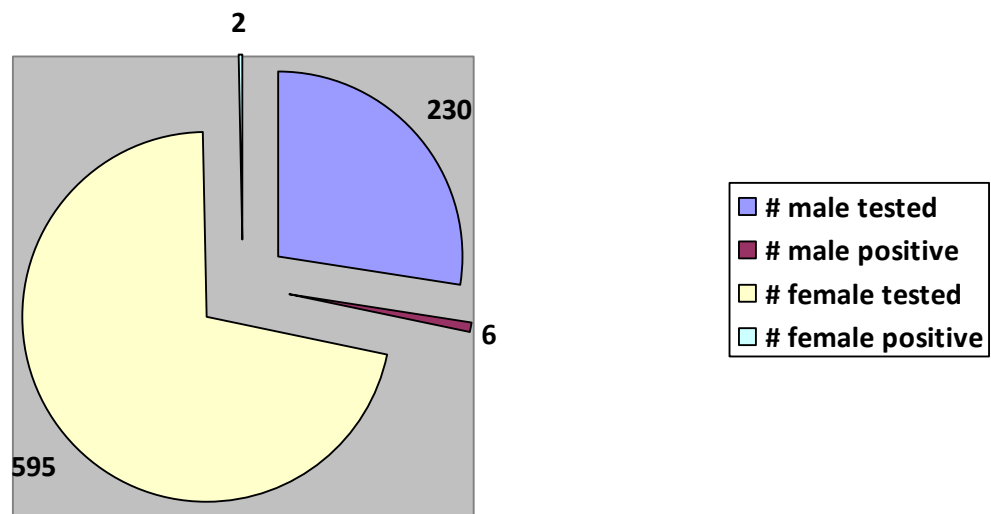
	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Total	
	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem
#of PLHAS visited	187	117	168	54	276	142	220	57	208	115	197	109	1256	594
# times	124		112		160		125		184		143		848	
Number of Counselling	875	569	787	552	1245	904	2249	1295	822	657	874	618	6852	4595

	Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Total	
	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem
#of PLHAS visited	206	118	247	138	263	130	206	120	201	99	239	144	1362	749
# times	169		189		163		200		168		226		1115	
Number of Counselling	927	660	1097	633	889	599	786	706	871	532	727	474	5297	3604

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

	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Total	
	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem
#of PLHAS OI	16	9	13	4	16	9	17	9	23	16	16	9	101	56
#of PLHAS ARV	86	41	36	27	86	41	72	45	62	43	53	30	395	227
#of PLHAS CD4	2	1	0	0	2	1	11	8	1	1	12	6	28	17

	Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Total	
	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem	Total	Fem
#of PLHAS OI	24	15	12	5	13	5	24	17	25	15	15	6	113	63
#of PLHAS ARV	112	71	18	11	58	25	83	53	41	26	33	20	345	206
#of PLHAS CD4	08	06	02	01	02	01	35	23	20	12	4	1	71	44



Section C: Programme Achievements

Purpose (from log frame)	Planned activities (from the Annual Work Plan)	Achieved activities (for the reporting period)	Outputs (for the reporting period)
Purpose 1: To empower community and improve pro-poor local governance			
Output 1.1: Increased community awareness (including Village Development Committees and other volunteers and committees) on human rights, self-advocacy and democracy in order to break the culture of silence	1.1.1 Follow up on human rights, advocacy to CCs, VCs, VDCs, FA, WA, Youth Groups and PLHA as home visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNKS staff conducted home visit to about 275 (f=110) people (VDCs, VCs, FAs, WA, PLHA and Youths) in the target areas. The conversation focused on the general information happening in the villages such as human rights situation, advocacy work etc. - Through home visit, project staff met 291 people including VDC, youth group, VC, PLHAs and other villagers in 19 of 5 target communes. They said that human rights respecting and democracy were improved; people dared to talk about their need and joined in decision making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% of people met had put the right based approach into practice. Each commune has regular monthly meeting with Commune Councils (CC), Village Chiefs (VC) and other relevant partners are encouraged to share ideas and report what having been done in the villages. The main issues were raised for discussion and got involved from CC and VC. Mr. Sorn San, Seang kveang commune leader told that 20% of his people understand democracy through trainings and workshops. - Mr. Sorn Gneim, VDC Prey Lom Peng village said 5 families who committed violence, now it decreased to 2 families. This resulted from the cooperation of VDC, VC, CC and police calling them to education. Now they could live with happiness. - Mr. Pov Phourng, villager in Tnong Lech village reported that 13 families complained about the village chief who extended his land into the public waterway. The villagers put the complaint for commune leader to solve.
	1.1.2 Rights based approach to VBA in SMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 83 Village Based Association members (f=42) in Smoung Cheng Commune joined in the Right Based Approach training in April and May 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 youths of the participants committed to share what they had learned from the training to other youths and their people in the communities. - Base on the pre-test and post-test, 80% of participants understood the Right Based Approach concepts. - Ms. Chhin Min, Ampil Krav Commune Council said that the villagers in Toul Chrey village advocated to the Commune Leader to budget for 5km road reconstruction from Toul Chrey village to Ampil Krav village.
	1.1.3 Build democratic awareness among village youth in 3 communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 137 youths (f=64) got training on democracy. They were from 34 villages of 4 communes, Seang Kveang, Damrey Poun, Smoung Cheung and Ampil Krav. The training was conducted in March, April and May 2010. - Component conducted training on democracy and roles of youth in social work. 131 youths (f=67) came from 11 villages in Seang Kveang and Smoung Cheung communes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60% of youth group understand the democracy based on our pre-test and post-test. - Mr. Phan Sopha, Seang Kveang Commune Council said that youths in his commune had a better understanding about democracy and advocacy and joined in the Commune Investment Plan for 2010. About 40% of youths in each village involved in Commune Investment Plan for 2010 at village level and the main problems focused on road renovation, fish ponds and latrines. - According to pre and post test, there were 55% of participants understand the lesson, 15 youth committed to share their knowledge to their people.
	1.1.4 Conduct peace dialogue to target area in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There were 72 people (f=41) who are Village Development Committees, Village Volunteers, Village Chiefs, People Living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 5 Guest Speakers represented of Commune Council, Health Centre, School teacher, Police Station, and Village Chief in Seang Kveang

	5 Communes	<p>with HIV/AIDs, Farmer Associations, Women Associations, Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Teachers, Polices and Commune Councils coming from 13 villages in Seang Kveang Commune to join in the Peace Dialogue discussion at Reusey Chok II village on 11 May 2010. The discussion focus on 5 priority problems of Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Birth Certificates, Local Gangsters and domestic violence, Land Dispute and Fish Pond Conflicts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff coordinated in conducting a peace dialogue in Prey Lom Peng village, Smoung Cheung commune. The purpose was to increase good communication and solve the problems happening in community. 41 villagers (f=19) from 6 villages participated in the events; they were FA, WA, PLHA, VC, youth, monks, CC, health center staff, policemen and school teachers. Most issues related to violent, health care services, gangster, and children drop-out and land dispute. 	<p>commune joining in the discussion, gave comments and recommendation on each issue. For instant, a representative of Health Centre declared that Birth Certificate is free for everyone so all people can register. Vaccination was opened so he strongly recommended all parents in the villages should bring their children for vaccines. And School staff informed that there were 18 students dropped out from primary school for some reasons such as poor standard of living in the family, lack of transportation mean, family immigration. He also suggested to village chiefs and parents to encourage their children to come to school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The policemen said that 2 people fished by using illegal instrument. The policemen educated them by telling the laws and the consequences. They made agreement not to commit it again. - Health center leader said that the health care service charge was only 2,000 riel; the HC staff work-hour was from morning up to 12 am. Birth delivery at home was not allowed by government; they need to go to health center.
	1.1.5 Support VDC/VC in conducting Full Village Meeting to disseminate community development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,081 people (f=784) as VDCs, PLHAs, FAs, WAs VCs, VGVs, Youths and CCs from 17 villages of 5 target communes participated in the full village meetings. The Commune Councils cooperating with VDCs conducted the full village meetings normally one a year. The topics were focusing on development work, gender and human rights. - There were 9 full village meetings conducted in 9 villages of the 5 target communes. 574 villagers (f=40) in total joined in the meeting. The meeting focused on development works such as village revolving fund, domestic violent laws, and strengthening the VDC committees in managing work effectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 85% of VDCs from 17 villages of the 5 communes understood their roles and responsibilities. The sense of ownership on the development work was more improved. The village revolving fund with amount of 200,717,800 riel was borrowed by 669 families in 17 villages. An average for each family could borrow from 100,000 riles to 500,000 riel to run their business such as small business or animal husbandry. - 40,059kg of rice banks was borrowed by the 572 families in which each family can borrow 50kg to 100kg to support their living standard in the raining season. - Mr. Chhean Sopha, CC in Seang Kveang commune, said 65% of villagers though the village fund could fulfil their needs. The CC members divided their roles in monitoring work and having bank account could increase the security in fund management and for sustainability in future.
	1.1.6 Conduct Woman Rights Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 149 people (f=118) as VDCs, PLHAs, FAs, WAs VCs, VGVs, Youths, CCs, OVCs, teachers, students, families with domestic violence from 16 villages of Ampil Krav communes and Seang Kveang communes and a representative of provincial Department of Women Affairs participated in the Women Right Day. The ceremonies were conducted at Leaknim and Ampil Krav village on 04 and 05 March 2010 with the topic "We are together to Increase Women and Youth's potential for National Development". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Sorn San, Seang Kveang Commune Leader, said that the cases of domestic violence have happened only 4 families. The village chief has already made agreement with these families and properly educated them. 70% of domestic violence was reduced in his commune and it is similar rate if compared to 2009. - Vice Director from Department of Women Affairs mentioned that improving women is improving main bone of the government to develop Cambodian economy. She also mentioned that 15% of Cambodian women are working with government sector.

	1.1.7 Conduct Human Rights Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 08 Dec. 2010, Project cooperated with local authorities and VBA celebrated International Human Rights day on 10 Dec with the topic "We need justice and prosperity". 149 people (f=58) who were FA, WA, VC, PLHA, VDC, Youth, school teachers, students, OVC, CC Health center staff, villagers and some NGOs joined in the event. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Sorn San, Seang Kveang commune leader, said that in the past, villagers knew about Human Rights very little, however, now they know about the basic of human rights, they respected each other, and joined in decision making. There were 9 members in CC coming from different political parties; they worked well together and to be responsible on their duties.
	1.1.8 Conduct Child Rights Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PNKS-Somleng Prey Veng cooperating with NGO Committee on the Right of The Child (NGOCRC) celebrated International Children Day on 01 May 2010 at Sangke village, Seang Kveang commune on the topic "Pay More Attention on Children for Human Development". There were 226 participants such as VDCs, Teachers, Police officers, CCs, VCs, FAs, WAs, PLHAs, and children's parents included 102 women and 187 children (52OVCS) coming from 21 villages of 2 communes Trabeik and Seang Kveang. - Prey Veng Project made an agreement with NGOCRC to strength children rights and their participation in the development work and voice in CC. A child club building was finished. There were 27 children (f=19) participating in Child Right Training of Trainer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Sorn San, the chief of Seang Kveang Commune Council, said that in his commune there were 1 case of child abandon (if compared to 2009 there were 3 cases). - His Excellency Brak Sovan, Kamchay Mear District Governor, said that children were the soul of the country future. The 4 rights of children were recognised internationally. However, during the Pol Pot Regime, all children had no rights and they were at risks all the time. Some of them worked as adult and met food shortage and they were ordered to kill their parents without any choices. Now, children situation had been improved from time to time. We help them and they will be a role model citizen in the society with education and respects. Currently, 80% of children in Cambodia are attending school from primary to under-graduated school. - 17 children understand about the lesson according to the pre and post test. - 5 Children committee provided awareness course to 81 villagers (f=31) in 13 villages of Seang Kveang commune.
Output 1.2: Improved participation of women in development activities and decision-making processes as well as increased literacy rate especially among women	1.2.1 Set up and support literacy classes and follow up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a literacy class with 35 female students in Tnoth village, Seang Kveang commune. The course syllabus was followed the government standard which have 3 kinds of textbooks such as basic learners, intermediate learners and auto-study learners. The class lasted for 9 months. - Literacy class in Tnoth village was finished in October 2010. 27 female students got through the 3 kinds of textbooks. The closing ceremony was conducted under the present of literacy teacher, Seang Kveang commune council and project staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Literacy teacher, Mr. Vorn Savean, reported that among 27 students, there were 3 outstanding, 18 average and 6 weak. Most of them could read, write and do basic calculation; some of them became a member of the Village Base Associations.
	1.2.2 Set up mobile libraries in new village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Because of lack transportation mean, the component change the mobile library to buying books and other study materials for a library supporting by the extra fund from Tear Netherlands. The library building (8m x 5m) is located in Sang Ke village, Seang Kveang commune. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - n/a
	1.2.3 Improve existing village libraries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existing village libraries were not well and the villagers were not much interested in reading books. 	

		- Commune council had discussion to change the 34 old libraries building to commune selling shops.	
	1.2.4 Support national literacy campaign 8 September	- Component supported in national literacy campaign celebration on 8 September in Tnot village, Seang Kveang commune; the topic was "Literacy the Basic Human Rights" in order to reduce the literacy rate in the target area. There was 66 villagers (f=46) from 6 villages in the commune.	- Som San, Seang Kveang commune leader, said that PNKS had supported 6 literacy classes from 2008-10 and there were 158 female students. They could read, write and calculate number. They formed 5 women associations in different 5 villages.
	1.2.5 Support Provincial Department of Non-Formal Education, and community literacy classes.	- Component supported 50 T-Shirts to Provincial Department of Non-Formal Education to celebrate national literacy campaign on 8 September.	
	1.2.6 Support materials to literacy class.	- Provided school materials such as pens, books, chalks, student slates, teacher boards, textbooks for the literacy students also 2 times snack per month.	- The supports encouraged the students coming to school regularly and also it reduced their expense.
Output 1.3: Community management & trust developed through strong, organized, recognised and functional groups: Village Development Committees, Human Rights Advocacy Volunteers, Commune Councils, etc	1.3.1 Provide training on safe migration and human trafficking to village youth	- Animators conducted training on Safe Migration and Human Trafficking in Ampil Krav and Smong Cheung communes in February and March 2010. There were 81 youths (f=41) as VDCs, VCs, PLHAs from 11 villages. The purposes of the training were to raise laws awareness against human trafficking and to promote safe migration to people in the target areas.	- 11 trainees shared their experience on migration to Thailand. They faced with difficulties in living with high risks all the times. Sometime they lost money and Thai people look down on them. - Commune Leaders in the target areas reported that 34 villagers had followed the safe migration by making passports. They could earn 2 million to 4 million riel per year to support their families.
	1.3.2 VBA annual meeting (WA, FA, VDC, VC, Youth, VGV and PLHA).	- The project conducted VBA annual meeting in Chrey Veal village, Chrey commune to reflect on the effectiveness and sustainable of community development work in the target areas 2009-10. There were 166 participants (f=86) coming from 51 villages in the 5 target communes and others relevant partners such as district governors, provincial development department, Provincial Community base Administration, Diakonia. The participants could exchange their experiences by asking questions to each other, their leaders and relevant department representatives.	- Mr. Cheng Gnor, Chrey commune council, reports the achievements which was the result of cooperation between his people with PNKS in his 16 villages as following: - Village revolving fund was 223,441,000 riel. - Rice was 105,670 kg - Buffalos were 61 - Cows were 15 - Wells were 256 - Latrines were 32 - Water filters were 56 He committed to manage the achievement well with continue improvement.
	1.3.3 Provide training and follow up on domestic violence and gender to community people: VGVs and	- 95 people (f=27) from 11 villages of Smoung Cheung and Ampil Krav communes attended a training course on Domestic Violence and Gender in March 2010. The purpose of the course was to inform the change circle of men and women in society and find out what was the root cause of	- With the result of pre-test and post test, 65% of trainees understand anti-domestic violence law and gender. - Mr. Hem Bory, Beoung Veng VDC Chief, said that in his village domestic violence have been reduced at about 50%.

	Village Chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - violence in family. - Component staffs conducted 3 different awareness sessions on domestic violent and Gender in development of family, community and society in Ampil Krov, Seang Kveang and Smoung Choeung communes. There were 87 participants (f=47) from 24 villages; they were violent family, PLHA, and villagers. 	
	1.3.4 Support VDC elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 37 people (f=15) in 7 villages in 5 communes had been elected to be VDCs. People who came for election were 464 included 274 females. - 63 villagers including 28 female were elected by their people to be VDC. There were 729 villagers including 501 females in 13 villages of the 5 communes coming for the election campaign. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Cheng Nhor, Chrey Commune Council, said that people in his commune could managed village fund 80% better because they used bookkeeping and loan contract for Revolving Funds. Moreover, 18 VDC Representatives committed they will work to ensure transparency and accountability. - The new elected VDC had a speech on their committee for the villagers; they would manage the village achievements transparently with improvement in the community.
	1.3.5 Annual workshop on Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component conducted 2 different Annual Workshops on Gender and Domestic Violent law in Seang Kveang and Smoung Choeung communes to share experience on the root cause of violence. There were 81 villagers (f=35) from 24 villages of the two communes; they were domestic violent families, VGV, and VDCs. 	
	1.3.6 Follow up on bookkeeping to VDCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted a reflection workshop on VDC bookkeeping at Svay Antor office. There were 118 VDCs, CCs included 40 women coming from 18 villages of the 5 target communes. The purposes of the workshop were analyst on Weaknesses, Strengths, Opportunity, and Threat; and encouraged to use Bank account for the VDC revolving fund transaction. - 301 VDCs (f=125) in 36 villages of the 5 target communes joined in the village revolving fund monitoring refreshment training and strengthening on book-keeping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VDCs members from 2 villages have created bank account and deposit money at ACLEDA bank by themselves. They are from Ampil Krav and Rousey Chok II villages. - As a result of VDC revolving fund auditing for 18 villages showed that 171,189,500 riel and 36,572kg of rice were collected from people as repay. - There were 814 families in the target areas borrow money from the village revolving fund. 227 families got money between 150,000-500,000 riel to run small business; they could earn about 150,000 riel per month. - Through staff visit, 27 VDCs had enough capacity to do book keeping well. - 65% VDCs who joined in the refreshment training understood and could do book keeping. - Mr. Som Phy, Ampil Kroav commune, said that 3 among 8 villages of his commune, which PNKS is working, were more developed than others in term of living condition and human rights practices.
	1.3.7 Conduct VDC exposure visit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 08-12 June 2010, 13 VDCs (f=2) from Seang Kveang and Smoung Cheung commune joined in the exposure visit to Kampuchea Women's Welfare Action (KWWA) organization in Kratie. The visit objectives were to gain experience on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 VDCs got experience relevant to saving group, training some business ideas for people who require loan, establish group principles, bookkeeping and managing risks so they will have an idea on how to apply for their work in the target areas.

		community based organising, HIV/AIDs and other development work.	
	1.3.8 Support setting up youth groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Empowerment staff facilitated in forming a youth group with 46 members (f=25) in 2 villages—Opama and Boss, Seang Kveang communes. The groups also got training on domestic violence and democracy. - Two Youth groups in Smoung Cheoung and Seang Kveang communes were created. 50 members in 2 villages of Smoung Cheung commune and 142 members in 9 villages in Seang Kveang commune. They elected their representatives in each village to spread the information, join in the meeting and strengthen the members on capacity development such as democracy and human rights. There were 32 representatives in the two communes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 youths were elected as leaders and each group had created principle and guideline.
	1.3.9 Support youth annual workshop on democracy, and community development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 Youth Annual Workshops were conducted in two communes: - - Seang Kveang commune: 75 participants (f=40) - - Smoung Cheung commune: 36 participants (f=15) - The purpose was to introduce development work, share experience and discussion on some community issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth in Russey Chuk 2 village, Seang Kveang commune, said that he got a lot of knowledge by joining in meetings, workshop and training with the project. He committed to be a good Youth model for the others.
	1.3.10 Stay overnight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All component staff, 5 males and 2 females stayed overnight in the target villages monthly to build relationship, learn the community living context including human rights, gender, advocacy and the benefits from Village Based- Associations. There were 6 times of overnight stay in 15 villages of 5 communes. - The project stayed overnight in the target villages very months to understand the target area's context. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VDC member in Svay Kun village, Chrey commune told that she provided rice to 2 HIV/AIDs families; one family received 50kg of rice. This was approved by all VDC members in the village. - VDC member in Veal Toch village, Damrey Poun commune said that she provided 150kg of rice to 3 underprivileged families; each received 50kg of rice. - Mr. Chat Sareun, VDC member in Kok Roveang village, said that there was a land dispute between a family and 43 families. They sought help from local authority and the dispute was solved and accepted by both side. - Mr. Ear Lack, Seang Kveang PLHA association leader, said that 27 members borrowed money from the association for raising animals, selling grocery, pig broker etc. They could profit about 500,000-10,000,000 per year.
	1.3.11 Workshop on Accountability and Good Government to Youth and commune Council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project staff coordinated in conducting 2 workshops on Accountability and Good Government with Youth, VC, VDCs and CC in Opama village of Seang Kveang commune and Tnong Ket village, Smoung Chooung commune. There were 167 participants (f=76) from 24 villages of the two 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There were many questions from the participants to the Quest speakers, the questions were about health service, role of Youth in development work and society, Land dispute etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ CC in Seang Kveang commune responded to the question that CC understood the roles of Youth in development work, care about their

		communes. CC, health center leader, commune teacher, police officer and VC were the responder to the participants' questions.	<p>needs and allow them to join in the commune meeting, and training with NGOs to strengthen their capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Health center leader: Now the government pay much attention to the pre natal care and post natal care. If a women delivery a child at health center, the midwife will receive 50,000 per mother from government. ➤ Mr. Kann Leang Ean, Smoung Choeng commune police, said that in order to ban gambling the cooperation between villagers and police is needed. When seeing anyone playing, please report to the police by phone given. The police would call them for educating or some punishment.
Output 1.4 Improved capacity of the local authority (commune council and village chief) on pro-poor local governance	1.4.1 Support CCs and VBA quarterly meeting in 5 Communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 302 VBAs and commune councils members (f=62) from 51 villages of 5 communes in 3 districts attended the quarterly meeting. The meeting discussed the issues happened in target areas and development works progress. - There were 123 participants (f=36) from 33 villages in Smoung Cheung and Chrey commune joined in the commune development plan for 2011. - During the last 6 months period, 336 VBAs (f=143) from 51 villages of the 5 communes participated in the monthly commune meeting of their communes. The meeting discussed finding solution to some issues such as domestic violent, difficulty in collecting village revolving fund, gambling etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 85% of participants understand how to develop 5 steps of planning and find people's needs to put into commune development plan. - Mr. Sin Sare, Smoung Choeng commune, said that the domestic violent in Prey Lum Peng village was solved. The commune leader called the couple for making agreement. - Mr. Tep San, Chrey commune leader, reported that villagers saw people catch fish in the Prey Cha village pond thus that people would penalty due to the pond policy. - Mr. Chhoem Chhun, Damrey Poun commune leader, said that people who do not pay back the borrowed money would be settled at commune level because the money belonged to the villagers as a whole. The VDC recorded those names.
	1.4.2 Annual workshop on roles, responsibility and management, good governance to CCs, VCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted workshop on Roles, Responsibilities, Management and Good Governance at PNKS office. There were 38 participants included 6 women such as District Council, District Governors and Commune Councils from 5 communes of 3 districts. - The component facilitated in the village development regulation revision workshop. 32 CCs (f=8) in the 5 communes participated in the workshop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Cheng Nhor, Chrey commune leader said that he was involved in revolving funds problems solving and encouraged people to pay loans on time to VDCs. Also he created Saving Group with 40 members and up until now they have 20 million riel in account. These will be able to provide loan to his members and other people in the commune. Also his commune collected resources from outside to establish such as 2 tunnels, 4 school building, 3 village roads and 32 latrines. In noticed, there were 1,027 latrines with 1,257 families (81% of total families) in the commune.
	1.4.3 Support CC supervision to VDC activities in community development in 5 communes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Empowerment staff joined regularly in the CC monthly meeting in the 5 target communes. The project also supported the monthly refreshment for the meeting. - 16 CCs in the 5 communes provided refreshment on the revise village development regulation to VDCs and villagers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among the 51 villages of 5 communes, it was noted that 80 VDCs were not strong enough and transparent to manage Revolving Funds in the future.
	1.4.4 Support CCs participate in Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not done due to no any relevant network meeting was conducted. 	

<p>Output 1.5 Phased-out from all the villages of PNKS and handed over project activities to local institutions and groups</p>	<p>Meeting.</p> <p>1.5.1 Support strengthen withdrawal plan with village leaders/VC/CC/VDC in 2 communes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project informed the target villages and communes about the withdrawal plan during the CC monthly meet and workshop. - Project staff conducted withdrawal meeting with VBAs, VDCs, VC, and CC in Seang Kveang, Ampil Krov and Smoung Cheung communes; the participants were 162 including 65 female. The purpose of the meeting was to inform them and prepare the withdrawal plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 villages were surveyed and met 25 people and 12 VDCs. We had found priority issues for the villagers such as disease of animals, accounting and transparency management for Revolving Funds; land conflict, chemical fertilizer use and irrigation system. - 12 CC members in Ampil Krav, Smoung Cheung and Seang Kveang communes spread the information on PNKS withdrawal plan in 24 villages. The meeting focused on village development policy, actual village revolving fund, criteria for withdrawal, roles and responsibilities of VDC and strengthening capacity on their accountabilities. 1,418 villagers-698 females participated in the meeting.
	<p>1.5.2 Provide Extra Management Training to fill the necessary gaps.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted a workshop to discuss the process of opening Bank account with the facilitation of ACLEDA staff. CCs and the project encouraged all VDCs to use ACLEDA bank system for managing village revolving fund. In the future all the VDCs will open each bank account for fund management. - On 21-23 September 2010, the component conducted refresher training on book-keeping to VDCs in 24 villages of Seang Kveang, Ampil Krov and Smoung Cheung communes. There were 106 participants including 44 females. - The project team conducted an internal assessment in 3 communes: Seang Kveang, Ampil Krov and Smoung Cheung. The purposes were to measure the effectiveness of the project development work and to find the capacity need of VBAs. 12 villages were randomly selected and 265 households including PLHA, CC, Youth, VGV, OVC, VBA management committees, and beneficiaries were interviewed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Im Soy, Svay Antor District Council member, said the process provided great benefits to communities such as prevent corruption and conflict between VDCs, safety management and lead to sustainable development. They asked commune councils and local police to help VDCs when they withdrew cash from the bank. He added that if any problems happened to VDCs they can come to commune councils to discuss and help. - According to pre and post test, 65% of participants understood more on book keeping. - The assessment found that some VBAs members still need more capacity development on book keeping, recording, management, role and responsibility, ability to use back account. - VDCs in 51 villages of the 5 communes had back account to keep village revolving fund.
	<p>1.5.3 Exploring new target areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 PNKS staff conducted survey in Preah Sdach district as it is the future development areas starting from 2011 and so on. There are two communes with 29 villages; the project will work in from 2011 to 2013. - On 03 December 2010, the project team conducted a project orientation to local authorities and NGOs in Preah Sdech district. There were 40 (f=1) VCs, CC coming from Chey Kompok, and Ang Kor Reach communes, relevant district department, district governor, and 2 NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The survey result showed that the core problems are food security caused by drought, lack of water for drinking and cultivation, agriculture options, health and social safety. - During the meeting, the project found that some proposed activities were overlap with the existing NGOs and the team will discuss to find a better way for implementation with good cooperation with relevant partners. Thus we need to make some changes to the proposed activities.
<p>Purpose 2: To increase income through improvement of farming methods and micro-business</p>			

Output 2.1 Improved water access and management	2.1.1 Support well digging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In February 2010, component provided the grant for 2 families through Farmer Association of Lvea and BOSS village for drilling the hand pump using for drinking and irrigated vegetables. Each Association got 400,000 riel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each Association will get 400,000riel increase and use as revolving fund for hand pumping.
	2.1.2 Support family fish pond.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided the grant to one family with amount of 400,000 riel in WA in Toul Sophy village, and 2 families of members of FA with amount of 200,000riel in Kok Roveang Seang Kveang commune to dig the fish pond for raising fish and water for home gardens. 	
Output 2.2 Increased number of farmers using appropriate agriculture technology System Rice Intensification, Integrated Pest Management /organic farming, home gardening, animal production	2.2.1 Support FA and WA quarterly meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In January 2010 staff cooperating with WA leaders in Toul Sophy village conducted quarterly meeting to review leader' roles and loan management. An old leader was replaced by a new leader by the election. The loan ran well for 25 members using on agriculture and small business. - Conducted FA and WA quarterly meeting, there were 369 participated (f=242) in 21 villages of 5 communes on agriculture, business, saving and fund management. - Animators conducted FA and WA quarterly meeting to discuss agriculture, business, saving and fund management, there were 254 participated (f=182) in 14 villages in 4 Communes excluded Damrey Poun. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2010 WA had 5 more members, because they were interested in WA work. Thus there were 30 members. - 85% of members of WA and FA paid back the fund on time. - 10 members of FA and 8 members of FA share experiences on their success in Rice growth, Home garden, Animals raising to their members. - 06 members of FA and 5 members of FA share successful experiences on Fish and chicken raising to other members.
	2.2.2 Provide training on compost and natural pesticide making on Vegetables growing to FA and WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In February the Livelihood staffs provided compost and Natural pesticide training to 106 (f=97) from WA of OPM, LN, KR in SKV commune, APK in APK commune and FA of APK in APK commune and KR in SKV commune. During the training we did pre-test and post test for measuring their knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 64 members of WA and FA prepared compost pit for their vegetables and rice growing.
	2.2.3 Provide training on SRI to FA and WA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 67 members of WAs and FAs from the 5 target communes got SRI training in PNKS office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 58 families of FA and WA members start to grow the rice, through using SRI methodology.
	2.2.4 Provide training on crop diversification to FA and WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide training on crop diversification to 3 WA and 4 FA in Seang Kveang commune as follow: - WA in Toul Sophy villages = 25 female members. - WA in Russey Chukl village = 29 P (f=27) - FA in Sang Ke village = 14 P (f=12) - FA and WA in Russey Chuk 2 village= 38 P (f=30) - FA in Chouk village = 21 P (f=16) - FA in Bayab village = 14 P (f=12) - Total = 141 P (f=122) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 119 members of FA and WA understood on crop diversification, especially fruit tree and extension to others farmer in village. - 52% members of FA piloted the practice on Fruit tree crop in their family. - 48% members of WA have piloted the practice on Fruit tree crop in family. - 105 members of FA and WA planted some kinds of fruit tree such as Milk tree, Coconut, Lime, Papaya.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to pre and post test, there were 22 got average score, 52 good and 67 excellent. - Follow up training on crop diversification to 3 WA and 4 FA - WA in Toul Sophy villages = 32 members (f=31). - WA in Russey Chukl village = 29 P (f=27) - FA in Sang Ke village = 14 P(f=12) - FA and WA in Russey Chuk 2 village= 38 P (f=30) - FA in Chouk village = 24 P (f=19) - FA in Bayab village = 15 P (f=13) - RCH1 (WA) # = 29P (f=25) - SKE (FA) # = 14 P (f=11) - RCH2 (FA-WA) # = 40 P (f=23) - Total = 154 P (f=122), <p style="text-align: center;">Pre and Post test : Average= 24P, Good=57P, Excellence= 73 P (on 3, 6, 8, 9, 14, 15, Sep. 2010)</p>	
	<p>2.2.5 Provide training on Fish raising to WA and FA (10 association)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up training on Fish raising to 3 WA and 3 FA in Seang Kveang commune <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ WA in Toul Sophy villages = 38 P (f=37). ➢ WA in Russey Chukl village = 24 P (f=20) ➢ FA in Sang Ke village= 13 P (f=10) ➢ FA in Chouk village = 19 P (f=15) ➢ FA in Bayab village = 13 P (f=10) ➢ WA in Opbama village= 18P (f=n/a) And Smong Cheung commune <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 1 WA in Tnong Lech village = 15 P (f=n/a) <p>Total = 140 P (f=125), the result of pre and post test, 16 participants got average score, 40 were good and 75 excellence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 68 members of WA and FA in Seang Kveang commune started to raise fish for food. - 46 members of FA-WA in Seang Kveang commune have fish integrated pond raising Tilapia², Silver Carp, Catfish, MRIGAL, Common Carp, for supporting daily family expense. Other 21 members pilot in raising Walking Catfish. The FA and WA committees keep some money for fish raising loan. - 12 other farmer families (not WA or FA members) in RCH1, TSP and TNL village SKV-SMC commune also piloted in fish raising and could harvest the fish for family daily food; seeing this, other families nearby also interest in the raising.
	<p>2.2.6 Provide training on pig raising to WA and FA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided training on pig raising to 4 WA and 2 FA as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ WA in Opama village, Seang Kveang commune = 18 P (f=n/a). ➢ WA in Lak Noem village, Seang Kveang commune = 20P (f=n/a). ➢ FA-WA in Krous village, Seang Kveang commune = 24P(21Women) ➢ FA-WA in Ampil Kroav village, Ampil Kroav commune = 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10% members of FA in Seang Kveang and Ampil Kroav communes want to practice on pig raising in the family. - 6 % members of WA in Seang Kveang and Ampil Kroav communes want to practice on pig raising in family. - 52 members of FA-WA in Seang Kveang and Ampil Kroav communes start on Pig raising in small scale. - 7 FA members in Seang Kveang commune succussed in Pig raising in small scale and got income.

² Tilapia, Silver Carp, Catfish, MRIGAL, Common Carp, Walking Catfish are types of fish raised by the people as demonstration.

		<p>45P (38 Women) Total = 107 P (f=97); the result of pre and post-test, 16 participants got average score, 27 good and 64 excellent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up training on Pig raising to the 4WA and 2 FA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ WA in Opama village, Seang Kveang commune = 16 P (f=n/a) ➢ WA in Lak Noem village, Seang Kveang commune = 19 P (f=n/a) ➢ FA-WA in Krous village, Seang Kveang commune = 26P(f=12) ➢ FA-WA in Ampil Kroav village, Ampil Kraov commune =34P (f=20) <p>Total = 95 P (f=67), Pre and Post test : Average=12P, Good =45P, Excellence= 38P</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 WA members in Seang Kveang commune succeeded in Pig raising in family size.
	2.2.7 Improve Integrated Farming System in village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mrs. Yan Seon, the member of WA in RCH1 got 800,000 riel from PNKS to set up integrated faming system. - The component staff followed up the integrated faming system to of WA member in RCH1 village, SKV commune. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She prepared and managed 300,000 riel for fish pond, (started to raise) 150,000 riel for home garden, 250,000 riel for pig raising and 100,000 riel for rice field. - Mrs. YANN SOEUN, the integrated farming system owner, said that now she could get the fish for her family daily food and shared the experience with her villagers. And other 3 families in the village started to raising fish too.
	2.2.8 Support group produce organic rice and vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We had bought organic rice seed already about 1,300 kg and each kilogram is 2500 riel in PTM village for providing to members of FA and WA in DRP, Chrey, APK, SMC and SKV commune in April, after Khmer New Year. - Cooperating with CRWRC organization under the CNCBN seed project, Livelihood component gave 779 kg of rice seed to 25 members of WA in RCH1. Staff also trained them on agriculture technology. - 140 members of FA and WA in 26 villages got organic rice training and 1,392 kg of organic rice seed. - Follow up training on monitoring external organic rice to 28 of FA-WA in 5 communes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Damrey Poun = 06 farmers (f=2) ➢ Chrey = 09 farmers (f=2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 48 members of the organic rice monitoring team understood the process and monitor the 185 numbers in 5 Communes. They found that the members follow the technical procedure well. - There were 28 organic rice volunteer groups (17 FA, 11 WA) with 185 members, the land size of 4,546 acres and PHKARUMDUL³ organic rice seed 1,391.5kg. - In Damrey Poun commune, there were 4 groups growing organic rice on the land-11.38 hectare and got rice yield 19,346 kg of PHKARUMDOUL organic rice. - Chrey commune, 6 groups produced organic rice on the land-4.79 hectare and got 9 104 kg of PHKARUMDOUL rice. - Smong Cheung commune, 6 groups produced PHKARUMDOUL organic rice on the land-13.35 hectare and got 26,700kg. - Seang Kveang commune, 12 groups produced PHKARUMDOUL organic

³ a type rice

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Smoung Cheung = 09P (f=8) ➤ Seang Kveang and Ampil Krav = 24P (f=16). <p>Total = 48P (f=28), and Pre and Post test: Average=04P, Good =12P, Excellence=32 P.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rice on the land-14.59 hectare and got 29,180kg. - Ampil Kroav, 3 groups produced PHKARUMDOUL organic rice on the land-1.35 hectare and got 2,295kg. - The Palet Pal Khmer product shop in Prey Veng bought 12 tons of rice from the groups.
	2.2.9 Support Village animal health worker quarterly meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted quarterly meeting to share information to each other, solve problems and make future plan in 2 communes (DRP and Chrey). There were 22 Village Animal Health Workers, 2 village chiefs and 1 CC. - Component staff coordinated quarterly meeting with Village Animal Health Worker in 26 villages of Damrey Poun and Chrey Communes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues (Animals die): 3 buffalos were died in DRP commune and chickens die in Chrey and DRP communes. - Solution: The VAHWs will cooperate with the government to prepare to vaccinate the animals and PNKS will provide training to VAHWs on Animal treatment. - 26 of VHAW in DRP and CHR communes share their good practice to each other. They could successfully cure 253 cows, 240 buffalos, 593 Pigs.
	2.2.10 Support food to VAHW for animal's vaccination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The component supported Food, Traveling and Materials to Village Animal Health Worker (VAHW) to vaccinate animals in 27 Villages in Dam Rey Poun and CHREY commune. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 VAHW in Chrey commune vaccinated to fight Pasteurellosis Bovines⁴ Disease to 1005 buffalos, 655 female buffalos and 235 bulls, and 140 cows in 16 villages. - 11 VAHW in Damrey Poun commune vaccinated against Pasteurellosis Bovines Disease to 314 buffalos, 172 female buffalos and 562 bulls, and 309 cows in 11 villages. - The VAHW educated villagers to prevent their animals by having them vaccinated on time and the animal had better health.
	2.2.11 Prepare rice field showing to farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In March 2010, the Livelihood component staffs discussed with Mrs. Khoem Same in Bayab village, Seang Kveang commune on setting up rice field model in hers rice field. She agreed with us to prepare soon and she wanted to set up fish pond, sugar can land, home garden near the rice field for showing. - 2 poor women members in FA of BY village and WA in TKE village got technical support, some materials and crop seeds for preparing rice field for showing. - Component staff followed up the farming system of FA member, who got 1880 fish of Silver carb, Tilapia, Mrigal, Common carp from the Livelihood component in Bayab village, and a WA member, who got 3100 fish in Takeo village, Smoung Cheung commune to raise in pond and rice field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The showing rice field Own in Bayab village harvested Walking cat fish 18Kgs just in 3 months and got income=180,000Riels. Her family also grew rice for 3 times and got 1260 Kg of Phka Rumdoul rice from 30 acres of land, sold chicken with revenue 300,000 riel and daily harvested vegetables such as Water convolvulus, Was gourd, gourd, eggplant, Long bean and received income 115,000R and other 2 pigs were raised for piglet. - Mrs.Phouk Poav, Takeo showing rice field, said that she collected 1,227kg of organic rice in 40 acres of land size, daily vegetable harvesting for food and sold with return of 227,200 riel and 2 pigs were raised for piglet. For fish, she did not harvest yet, wait until February or April 2011.
	2.2.12 Set up 1 biogas in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A member of FA in BY was interested in biogas and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The owner says: The biogas is very useful and helpful. They use it for

⁴ Type of cow/buffalo sickness

	the associations	requested to the project through the association for instalment.	cooking, lighting at night where his children can study at night too. The waste can be used to feed fish and fertilizer. The family raise fish, raise more cows to get manure for the biogas and grow more as there's more fertilizer. The neighbour was interested in the biogas.
	2.2.13 Establish model micro irrigation system in 1 village	- Mr. Keng Sokha and his wife, the member in WA of RCH1 interested in micro irrigation system and ready in use.	- The family could get some vegetable for family consumption and remain some for sale to neighbour.
	2.2.14 Provide technical training to VAHW 2 communes	- Component provided technical training on Maintenance and animal treatment to VAHW in 18 villages of Chrey and Damrey Poun communes. The training course conducted in PNKS Prey Veng office with 20 participants by 2 external facilitators.	- As survey during the training, 80% of VAHW understood on maintenance and animal treatment.
	2.2.15 Conduct pesticide campaign	- On March 31, 2010 Somleng Prey Veng cooperating with relevant partners such as MCC, CEDAC and NGO forum organizations conducted No Pesticide Day campaign in TKE village in SMC commune under the topic: Women and Men Consolidated to Combat and Reduce Using Pesticide in Our Communities. There were 183 participants including 130 women (WA, VCs, VDCs, Youth groups, and CCs) from 8 villages in SMC commune and KOMCHAY MEAR District Agriculture Office Chief, representative of Department of Agriculture of Province Prey Veng.	- The department of agriculture of Prey Veng Province encouraged PNKS to do these activities in Peam Chor and Phrea Sdach district. - During campaign the representative of Agriculture of KOMCHAY MEAR district and Prey Veng province explained to the people, the people were surprised and understood about pesticide affected to people health, Environments and Animals health and they promised to reduce using pesticide in their families and their communities.
Output 2.3 Increased number of families benefiting from micro-businesses (village shops, shops selling organic products)	2.3.1 Provide training on Market Analysis and business plan to FA and WA	- Follow up training on market analysis and business plan to 7 FA-WA Association in 6 villages in Seang Kveang commune: ➢ WA in Toul Sophy villages = 32 Participants (f=30). ➢ WA in Russey Chuk 1 village= 29 P (f=27). ➢ FA-WA in Russey Chuk 2 village = 40 P (f=36) ➢ FA in Sang Ke village = 14 Participants (f=12). ➢ FA in Chouk village = 24 Participants (f=18). ➢ FA in Bayab village = 15 Participants (f=12). Total = 154 Participants (f=135) Pre and Post test : Average =19 P, good =36 P, excellence= 99 P.	- 54% of FA members wanted to practice on saving and making a plan to grow crop, feed animal, and raise fish to support hold families. - 46% of WA members wanted to practice saving and making a plan to grow crop, feeding animal, and fish raising to support hold families. - 50 FA members started to practice saving and making a plan in growing crop, feeding animal, and fish raising to support hold families. - 44 WA members started to practice saving and make a plan in growing crop, feeding animal, and fish raising to support hold families.
Output 2.4: Organized strong and functional Farmer Association, Woman Association, Savings Groups, Commune Credit	2.4.1 Support FA and WA annual workshop	- Component facilitated in Annual Work Shop of Farmer and Women Associations in SVAY ATT village, Chrey commune. There were 115 participations- 56 female; they were FA, WA, CC, VDC, CV, NGOs, Agriculture district officer and project staff.	- All associations prepared planning for 2011 focusing on: - Increase collecting natural fertilizer and practice on SRI in 10 associations. - Increase home gardening among farmer families by using natural fertilizer in 12 associations. - Promote free saving among the groups in 36 associations. - Increase animal raising on Pig, Chicken and duck in 7 associations.

Association			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up and strengthen on village shop in 2 associations - Increase on mix fishing and Walking cat fish raising in 12 associations. - Increase in organic rice product in 7 associations.
	2.4.2 Introduce FA and WA to network with relevant NGOs and Govern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Livelihood staff sent 3 representatives (f=2), WA of RCH1, and FA of TKD and TCH village to attend Farmer National Forum on understand consolidating about climate change for sustainable agriculture conducted by NGO forum, CARITAS, CRS and GERES organization. There were 364 participants including 182 women in the forum; they were Governments, NGOs and farmers. - Component sent 5 WA members in RCH1,RCH2,TSP, and 1 FA member in SKE villages of Seang Kveang commune and 2 WA members in TKE (Smoung Cheung commune), to attend the regional conference ASIA-AKNEA on the topic reduction to climate change with the supporting from CARITAS organization. The event had 350 participants including 210 women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People started to understand on climate change and thought about growing trees, each family should grow 5-9 trees for reducing CO2 in environment. - Increased numbers of farmers to save the compost for using in their rice field.
	2.4.3 Support exposure visit for selected number of FA and WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The component led an exposure visit tour to CEDAC NGO in TRANG KOK district, TAKEO province. The visit focused on Agricultural and saving group activities. There were 8 participants include 6 women coming from WA in RCH1, RCH2, TSP, FA in CHH of Seang Kveang commune and TKE, TNL, Smoung Cheung commune and 4 Staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 members in Chouk FA and RCH1, RCH2 and RCH1, RCH2 and TSP WA practiced on fish raising in plastic bag and cement basin.
	2.4.4 Stay overnight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 staffs of livelihood components with all staff in Somleng PV stay overnight in the target villages every month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The staffs got more information about livelihood, gender, domestic violence, health, HIV/AIDS and OVC. Especially the project could build good relationship with the people in target areas.
Purpose 3: To improve quality of life of PLHAs/ Orphans Vulnerable Children, increase life expectancy among PLHAs as well as reduce HIV infection and other diseases			
Output 3.1: -Improved quality of life of PLHAs, Orphans Vulnerable Children and their families.	3.1.1 Re-enforce PLHA Associations in the Target Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLHA associations conducted the regularly meetings with the members every 2 months to share the progress information of the association and its members. At least 5 members in each commune showed their progress on planting or animal raising (pig, chicken and fish) at their houses. - PLHA association leaders monitored charity boxes every two months. - The component staff and PLHA association leaders monitored the members who received loan. They noticed that most of them follow the loan agreement. - During the 2 month meeting the association could collect the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLHA association provided loan to its members for income generation and the left money was kept in the ACLEDA bank. - The association's fund transaction such as expense, loan payment etc. was properly recorded and announced to the members during the meeting. - With the association regular meeting, the association members and leaders increased their understanding on management system and structure. - 30% of PLHA members in the 4 associations started to increase their income generation through small businesses and they could pay interest, saving fund and loan regularly during association meeting. For instant, in December 2010, the Associations could collect as much as 36,392,100 riel which increased 6,977,000 riel comparing to previous time.

		<p>interest and payback from the members on time because most of them had regular income by raising animals and vegetable grow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the Pchum Ben day, the 4 associations could increase their fund through charity box. The total was 2,305,500 riel. - On 20-22 September 2010, component supported a training course on animal raising and vegetable growing to the poor PLHA members. There were 23 participants (f=13). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to pre and post test, 85% participants understood the lessons well and other 15% were average. - After joining in the training course, the 25 poor PLHAs received a cow on loan condition from the associations (PNKS provided grant to associations).
3.1.2 Re-Integrated and Support OVC and Their Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In April 2010 HIV/AIDS component conducted OVC happy day event for Orphan Vulnerable Children (OVC) and other children coming around. There were 197 participants including 83 female. - Component provided school uniforms and materials to 224 OVCs (f=109) to help them access to school. - Component provided 33 bicycles to the poor OVC whose house was located far from school. They were living in the 5 target communes. - PNKS cooperated with local authorities and school teachers in searching OVC. There were 38 OVCs (f=20) more identified in the 5 communes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The event showed the attentions of the older people for OVC and families, encouraged children going to school. Moreover, they could build good relation reduced discriminate among them. - 33 OVCs in the 5 communes received bicycle for their school commuting. They were 8 in Ampil Kroav, 8 in Seang Kveang, 5 in Smoung Cheung, 8 in Chrey, and 4 in Damrey Poun. 	
3.1.3 Re-enforce the Capacity of HBC teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3HBCT with 17 members were responsible for PLHA members. They had team monthly meeting to report their achievement. - The component staffs conducted three monthly meeting with 3HBCT and 3 members of People Living with HIV/AIDS Association in Smoung Cheung commune to develop 3 month objectives and planning. There were 18 participants (f=11). - PNKS support monthly transportation and allowance to 17 (f=11) HBCT members to assist in their work expense particularly during the home visit. - Support exposure visit for HBCT to KWWA Organization at Kratie province. There were 24 participants (f=11). - HBCT cooperating with the project staff followed up and visit PLHA receiving loan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each month, HBCT did their work actively in spreading out information, sent suspect patients; get OI/ARV, CD4 and monthly report. They could understand the PLHA's feeling and support need for their groups. They had clear structure make them work smoothly in the teams. - The HBCT members had clear plan about their work that they could schedule and managed their work well. - During the KWWA visit, the team met Team Volunteer (TV) and saving group. They had high commitment in their work. One TV were responsible for 44 People Living HIV/AIDS (PLHA) and 68 Orphan Vulnerable Child (OVC). Still they could visit almost all PLHA & OVC's house each month. For saving group before providing loan they survey to client's criteria and selection according to their by-law. The visit team will take these experiences into their consideration for each work improvement. 	
3.1.4 Provide health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HBCT sent 397 (f=292) suspected patients to Voluntary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The health condition of 138 PLHAs was improved; most of them looked 	

	and Psychology support to PLHA	<p>Consultant Centre Test, and there were 04 (f=01) found HIV positive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HBCT spent 848 visits to 138 (f=78) PLHA and monitored on the use of OI/ARV at PLHA's house. A health center staff provided treatment in case PLHA had some health problem. - Component supported travel fee to 138 PLHAs (f=78) to receive OI=113 trips, ARV=345 trips and CD4=71 trips. - HBCT sent 825 suspects (f=595) to VCCT. 	<p>normal as other villagers in the village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 4 HIV positive patients became members of PLHA associations. Now government, Ministry of Health, decentralized VCCT service to Health centres in two communes - Kdeang Reay of Ampil Krao and Pean Rong of Smoung Cheung. Thus the villagers could use it with spending less money and time for travelling. - 8 suspected patients including 2 females found positive. - The villagers volunteered to have blood test because they were more understanding about HIV/AIDs and they did not to travel to Prey Veng as before. They could have blood test at health center nearby their village.
	3.1.5 Organic shop (Khmer Products Shop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 chicken supplier from Damrey Poun commune supplied chicken on demand for shop regularly. There were natural rice, sugar palm, fermented fish/products, and handicrafts, some vegetable and fruit juices sold in the shop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The representatives of PLHA, villagers, and FA of DRP, Smoung Cheung and Chrey commune brought 1.690 Kg of natural rice and 373.35 Kg of chicken to sell in Khmer product shop. - The shop helps people in the target area to produce and support families income.
<p>Output 3.2: -HIV infection reduced among people in target areas and their health situation improved.</p>	3.2.1 Strengthen Peer Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted workshop on HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Disease "STD", Dengue to Women Association, Commune councils, Village Chief, Village Development Committee, Village Gender Volunteer, Farmer Association, Police, Youth and Teachers. There were 164 participants (f=71). - The component staff stayed overnight in the target villages every month to understand more on the area context and improve relationship with them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With the survey test in the workshop 90% of participants had better understanding and knowledge on HIV/AIDs, in addition, they shared the knowledge to their family and people.
	3.2.2 Dissemination Information about HIV/AIDs in Wider Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV/AIDS Component supported 20 Home Base Care Team including 13 female to join Candlelight day at Prey Veng Province conducted by Provincial AIDS Office (PAO) under to topic: "រួមគ្នាដើម្បីភ្នំជីវិត"⁵ "Unity for Life Dignity". - On 15 December 2010, the project team conducted World Aid day with the topic "I promise, we join to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDs" in O Kandaul village, Damrey Poun commune. 206 people (f=102) (students, teachers, PLHAs, OVCs, CC, VCs) joined in the event. It started at 01:00pm to 10:30 pm. - On 18 November 2010, the staff conducted public forum and annual summary report at Damrey Poun commune with the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The event was to remind people about the danger of HIV/AIDs and give hope for PLHA in their life. - At night time, there were many villagers-young, old, men and women living in and nearby villages joining in the event, they danced together and answered the questions about HIV/AIDs—HIV/AIDS contest.

⁵ Khmer words means, "Unity for Life dignity"

		topic "We participant in solving community problem and summary annual achievement". The relevant partners such as Referral Health center, Volunteer Committee Center Test (VCCT), MMM and local authorities understand about their roles and responsibilities quite well.	
Output 3.3: Strengthened capacity of PNKS, its partners and government staff in HIV/AIDS prevention and care.	3.3.1 Strengthen the PNKS staff and Partner to Improve their skill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted internal training for the 14 project staff including 5 female about HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Disease "STD", and Dengue to PNKS staff in May 2010. - On 9-11 August 2010, the component facilitated in conducting a training on OI/ARV & CD4 in Svay Rieng province. There were 15 HBCT member and component staff-5 females. - On 27-29 December 2010, the component staff attended the counselling training in Phnom Penh. There were 10 participants-2 female. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With pre and post test, 98% of staff got very good score. This knowledge could assist staff with their work and life. - According to pre and post test, 97% of participants understand the lesson well and 3% very well.
Output 3.4: National and international networks supported to influence government policies related to HIV/AIDS and Gender	3.4.1 Maintain Network with other NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV/AIDS component staffs attended the meetings regularly with the Provincial Technical Working Group of Health (Pro, TWGH) and a Continuous of Care (PAO) meeting at the Prey Veng PHD, and other Local NGOs partner in the Province. - Staff joined in Provincial Technical Working Group of Health (Pro, TWGH) meeting with provincial health department, relevant organizations and NGOs 7 times. - Staff participated in meeting "Strengthen HIV/AIDS committee at provincial, district, and commune" with district office staff, entertainment service owners, and NGOs. It supported by National Aid authority (NAA). There were 122 participants-48 females. - On 31 August 2010, staff joined in HIV/AIDS forum conducted by Provincial HIV/AIDS department. There were 48 people-4 females. - Component coordinator attended Community of Practice (COP) workshops facilitated by CORD for two times. There were 9 NGOs joining at the first time and 11 at second time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff of HIV/AIDS Component had made Link Response plan with (PHD) and PHD provided VCCT in all Health centre (HC) near our target areas. This reduced PNKS expense for suspect patient support to receive blood test. - Provincial health department cooperating with NAA support VCCT at health center in the community. It was easy for villagers in travelling for blood test with less expense.
	3.4.2 Provide supporting to other relevant sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided monthly materials support to Voluntary Consultant Centre Test (VCCT) for two months, January and February. After linked response developed in Health centre (HC) level, and VCCT were in place, thus no longer support for them. However, the project supported travel and food to HC staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relationship with relevant sector was maintained. PAO provided congratulate letter to PNKS organization for good collaborations and support.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for sending blood for testing in Health Centre VCCT. - Provided 200 T-Shirts to Provincial AIDS Office (PAO) for Candle Light Day. - The component supported travel fee for Health Center staff every month when they delivered suspected patient's blood to VCCT. It costed about 7,000 riel per time and 4 times per month. - On 2 December 2010, component supported 120 T-shirts for boat racing event and 60 to provincial health department for World Aid day campaign. 	
Purpose 4: To strengthen the Kampong Speu and Prey Veng projects under a single program and develop the PNKS capacity as a competent local NGO			
Output 4.1: Annual review and planning developed	4.1.1 Staff Retreat		
	4.1.2 Develop Strategic Plan 2011-2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project staffs attended strategic plan workshop in Svay Antor office facilitated by PNKS advisor. - All PNKS staff organised a workshop strategic planning for 2011-2014. The workshop was conducted at Prasihanuk province in May 2010 with 36 participants (f=14). 	
Output 4.2: Staff capacity improved in the following areas; Rights-based approach, effective community work, animation, advocacy work, project management and evaluation, baseline survey, etc	4.2.1 Field staff capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 staff attended a training course on how to write report with CRWRC in Phnom Penh; - 1 staff trained on child right organised by Save the Children Australia; - 3 staff joined network meeting with CAN, GAD/C and CRWRC; - 17 staff included 4 women joined in a workshop on report writing at Kampong Chnang province. - AFO-Somleng Prey Veng attended in audit training course supported by CRWRC. - Project conducted a 2 days reflection workshop in Svay Rieng province. The purposes of the workshop were to reflect on previous year work; strength team spirit among the team; and improve capacity in work management and implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A common monthly report format for the project team was created, and the ability of staff in report writing was improved by reflecting to the activities plan set. - Internal audit for both projects were conducted by the AFO team; the project team agreed to improve as what having commented in the finding report.
	4.2.2 Management advisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assisted PNKS management team to review by-laws and day to day consultation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By-laws is reviewed and under Board's consideration and approval.
	4.2.3 Programme advisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assisted PNKS in development of strategic plan. - Assisted in responsive needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic plan developed. - Developed training need assessment

Output 4.3: Financial management and funding base strengthened	4.3.1 Finance and Admin meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 meetings were held at the office to review finance policy and other concerns related to project finance and admin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed common financial forms/format for use in the organization. - Reviewed financial practices for financial policy review - Developed guidelines for internal audit and spot check - Reviewed budget and project expense
Output 4.4: PNKS became a recognized institution with strong networks and partners (communication with government, private sectors, etc)	4.4.1 CCC membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finance Manager attended finance forum held for CCC partner. - Admin Officer attended regular bi-monthly meeting 	
	4.4.2 Medicam membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only representative from S-KS attended regular Medicam meeting 	
	4.4.3 NGO Forum membership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 18 January 2010 the one staff of livelihood attended agriculture networking meeting in MCC organization office in Prey Veng on fertilizer advantage and disadvantage and farmyard manure advantage and disadvantage. - The Livelihood staff attended Farmer National Forum on understand Consolidating about climate change for Sustainable Agriculture conducted by NGO forum, CARITAS, CRS and GERES organization in Phnom Penh. 	
	4.4.4 HACC membership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On May 12, 2010 HIV/AIDS component staffs attended the meetings with HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee (HACC) in Phnom Penh. There were 65 participants and 25 females. - On June 30, 2010 joined workshop with HACC in Phnom Penh on the purpose "The follow up workshop among civil society organization on most at risk population and OVC concerning Universal Access target in Cambodia" - Component staff participated in HACC network meeting for 6 times. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HACC members discussed on setting up Orphan Vulnerable Child access universal among civil society organization in Cambodia and the members agreed to send the real OVC of own organization statistic to HACC.
	4.4.5 Public relation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There were many ceremonies in the target areas. The villagers very often invited staff who were responsible for those villages or all project staff to their special occasion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relationship between the project staff and target people were good.
N/A	4.1.16 External financial audit.		
	4.1.17 Project external evaluation.		

Section D: Impact and Sustainability Analysis (Maximum two and a half pages.)

- All 51 target villages in the 5 communes have village fund to support community development movement and the poor in the village, managed by the Village Development Committee. All the villages have set up secured fund system to promote transparency and the accountability of the use of fund by using ACLEDA Bank account. Commune council and village chiefs are well linked to Village Development Committees to support in village revolving fund management, transparency, accountability and monitoring. Village Development Committees proved that they could independently manage village fund and development work. There were 814 families in the target areas borrow money from the village revolving fund. 227 families got money between 150,000-500,000 riel to run small business; they could earn about 150,000 riel per month. Mr. Im Soy, Svay Antor District Council member, said the process provided great benefits to communities such as prevent corruption and conflict between VDCs, safety management and lead to sustainable development. They asked commune councils and local police to help VDCs when they withdrew cash from the bank. He added that if any problems happened to VDCs they can come to commune councils to discuss and help.



Roles and Responsibilities with CC and Youth in Seang Kveang com.

- Mr. Sorn Gneim, VDC Prey Lom Peng village said 5 families who committed violence, now reduced to 2 families. This resulted from the cooperation of VDC, VC, CC and police officer. The village seem to be free from the conflict than ever. People live happily together.
- His Excellency Brak Sovan, Kamchay Mear District Governor, said that children were the soul of the country future. The 4 rights of children were recognised internationally. However, during the Pol Pot Regime, all children had no rights and they were at risks all the time. Some of them worked as an adult and met food shortage and they were ordered to kill their parents. Now, children situation had been improved from time to time. We help them and they will be a role model citizen in the society with education and respects. Currently, 80% of children in Cambodia are attending school from primary to under-graduated school.

- Mr. Pov Phourng, villager in Trong Lech village reported that 13 families complained about the village chief who extended his land into the public waterway. The villagers put the complaint for commune leader to solve.
- Ms. Chhin Min, Ampil Krav Commune Council said that the villagers in Toul Chrey village advocated to the Commune Leader to budget for 5 km road reconstruction from Toul Chrey village to Ampil Krav village.
- Mr. Phan Sopha, Seang Kveang Commune Council said that youths in his commune had a better understanding about democracy and advocacy and joined in the Commune Investment Plan for 2010. About 40% of youths in each village involved in Commune Investment Plan for 2010 at village level and the main problems focused on road renovation, fish ponds and latrines.



Child Right Day

- Mr. Chhean Sopha, Commune Council in Seang Kveang commune, said 65% of villagers though the village fund could fulfil their needs. The CC members divided their roles in monitoring work and having bank account could increase the security in fund management and for sustainability in future.
- Mr. Sorn San, Seang Kveang Commune Leader, said that the cases of domestic violence have happened only 4 families. The village chief has already made agreement with these families and properly educated them. 70% of domestic violence was reduced in his commune and it is similar rate if compared to 2009. He also said, in his commune there was one case of child abandon. If compared to 2009 there were 3 cases. In relation to human rights, Mr. Sorn San said, in the past, villagers knew very little about Human Rights. However, now they started to know well about their basic rights. As result, they respect each other and joined in decision making. In addition, there were 9 members in the Commune Council from different political parties; they exist and worked well together to fulfil their responsibilities and duties. In relation to uneducated women in his commune, he said, PNKS supported 6 literacy classes from 2008-10 and there were 158 female students. They could read, write and calculate number. This helped them formed 5 women associations in different 5 villages which provided a great help in improving women condition in his commune.
- Mr. Hem Bory, Beoung Veng VDC Chief, said that in his village domestic violence have been reduced at about 50%.

- Mr. Cheng Nhor, Commune Council in Chrey Commune, said that people in his commune could managed village fund 80% better because they have appropriate bookkeeping and loan contract system for Revolving Funds. Moreover, 18 VDC Representatives committed they will work to ensure transparency and accountability. He also proudly, reported the achievements which was the result of cooperation between his people with PNKS in his 16 villages as following:
 - Village revolving fund: 223,441,000 riel.
 - Rice: 105,670 kg
 - Buffalos: 61
 - Cows: 15
 - Wells: 256
 - Latrines: 32
 - Water filters: 56
- Mr. Som Phy, Ampil Kroav commune, said in his commune there are 8 villages. PNKS is working only in 3 villages. The three villages were more developed than the other five in term of living condition and human rights practices.
- Mr. Chat Sareun, VDC member in Kok Roveang village, said that there was a land dispute between a family and 43 families. They sought help from local authority and the dispute was solved and accepted by both sides.
- In 2010, the 23 FA with 432 families and 13 WA with 265 families have association revolving fund with the amount of 119,864,900 riel in total. They could borrow the money for their income generation such as rice, vegetable, animal raising and small businesses. The revolving fund plays a very important role to fight community poverty.
- Mr. Yen Yoeun, living in Chrey Psa village, Chrey commune, said that PNKS provided knowledge on pig raising. With some money borrowing from VDC and his own money, he fed a boar and pigs for meat. Just in 2 years he was able to buy a motorcycle, up to now he could buy another ploughing machine.
- FA-WA members understood on agriculture matter-uneven rain fall or not enough rain falls. 30% of the members grow early rice seed kinds: medium duration rice (5 months) and 15% use early duration rice (IR 3 months) to appropriate to not of rain.
- Mrs. Sea Oeurn, VDC deputy in Chhouk village, Seang Kveang commune, said that through development work about 70% families reduced in borrowing money from external credit agencies; there were only 5-6 families still borrowed money from outside agencies. About 30% families used VDC fund and 23 families used FA fund.



Commune monthly meeting in Seang Kveang commune

Mrs. Kong Seng, the WA leader.

- About 30% of PLHA members in the 5 target areas have a particular career and their living condition is better, no debt and their children were in school.
- Through community monthly meeting, the commune leaders in the 5 communes reported that there were 36 CC members, 11 in Smoung Cheung, 10 in Seang Kveang, 8 in Ampil Kroav, 6 in Chrey and 1 in Damrey Poun communes providing awareness on human rights, domestic violence and administration law to the villagers. They divided the numbers of target villages among the members. They visited the target villages 131 times; 88 domestic violence and other village issues was dealt at commune level, land disputes 1 case with 78 families, and others 58 cases. The total was 224 cases. Among those cases, there were 91 cases successfully solved. 3 cases include land conflict, and domestic violence was sent to provincial tribunal. Comparing to the 2009, the villagers are more understanding on human rights, laws, and democracy participation.
- The department of agriculture of Prey Veng Province encouraged PNKS to extend its project in Peam Chor and Phrea Sdach district.

enough for daily need. After she became a FA member in 2009, she got agriculture technical training course and borrowed 200,000riel from her Association with her money from selling pig bought a grinding machine for making Khmer noodle (NUM Bagn Chuk). Now she could get 1,500,000-1,700,000 riel. Her family living condition was better and the family could send children to school-Grade 10 in Prey Veng high school, Prey Veng town.

- WA in Prey Lumpeng village, Smoung Cheung commune in the past they grew vegetable by using chemical fertilizer without thinking about people's health. After joining in Agriculture and the effect of chemical poison trainings supported by PNKS, they produced natural poison, compost pit for using instead,

Section E Lessons Learnt (Maximum one page)

- Having bank account for keeping community revolving fund and proper procedure by involving CC in withdraw money for members borrowing are more secure and sustainable of the resources. CCs are elected by the interest commune villagers and become a leader in each commune, and they are responsible for the commune development. This should be applied with other groups and in the new area.
- About 75% of FA-WA save their money with a certain equal amount of money; the increase money is very low. In 18 months, the saving money is only 9,000-18,000riel per member. However, 25% of WA-FA practice freedom saving; the saving is increased faster. For example, Chhouk Village, Seang Kveang commune in 18 months, FA saving money is 150,000-400,000 riel per member.



Women Association study the growing of organic rice grown by a member.

Section F Proposed Changes to the Programme (Maximum one half page)

n/a

Section G Application of Conditions/Recommendations (Maximum one half page)

n/a

Section H: Any other relevant comments or observations (Maximum one half page)

n/a

Section I: Operational/Programme and Capital Costs

This section will be completed by financial manager in Phnom Penh

Section J: Format for Income

This section will be completed by financial manager in Phnom Penh

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

This section will be completed by financial manager in separate excel file

APPENDIX

Appendix 1

Abbreviations and Acronyms

1 US dollar	Equal to 4,000 Cambodian riel
AHPP	Animal Health Product Provincial
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARV	Antiretroviral (drug)
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAN	Cambodian Advocacy Network
CARITAS	CARITAS organization
CC	Commune Council
CEDAC	CEDAC
CNCBN	Cambodian NGO Capacity Building Network
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CRWRC	Christian Reformed World Relief Committee
DF	Dengue Fever
FA	Farmer Association
f=10	Female=10
GAD/C	Gender and Development for Cambodia
GERES	GERES organization
HBCT	Home Base Care Team
HC	Health Centre
KWWA	Kampuchea Women's Welfare Action
MCC	Mennonite Central Committee
MMM	An NGO network to promote peer education (MMM is a Cambodian stand for friends educate friends)
NGOCRC	NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child
OD	Operational District
OI	Opportunity Infection
OVC	Orphan Vulnerable Children
PAO	Provincial AIDS Office
PHD	Provincial Health Department
PLHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PNKS	Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum
Pro-TWGH)	Provincial Technical Working Group of Health
RH	Referral Hospital
RP	Rice Production
SRI	System Rice Intensification
STD	Sexual Transmission Diseases
TWG	Team Working Group
VAHW	Village Animal Health Worker
VBA	Village Based Association (FA, WA, VDC and PLHA Association)
VCCT	Voluntary Confidential Counselling and Testing
VC	Village Chief
VDC	Village Development Committee
VGW	Village Gender Volunteer
VHC	Village Health Committee
VHSG	Village Health Support Group
VL	Village Leader
WA	Women Association

Appendix 2

Abbreviations and Acronyms of location—villages and communes

APK	Ampil Krav commune
APK	Ampil Krav village
BY	Bayab village
CHH	Chhouk village
DRP	Damrey Poun commune
KR	Kros Village
LN	Leaknim village
OPM	Oppama village
PTM	Prey Tamok village
RCH1	Russey Chok 1 village
RCH2	Russey Chok 2 village
SKE	Sangke village
SKV	Sieng Kviang commune
SMC	Smong Cheung
TCH	Toul Chrey village
TKD	Tbong Khdey village
TKE	Takeo village
TNL	Thnung Lech village
TSP	Toul Sophy village

Appendix 3

Village Story 1:

Look! How I Could Survive with the Body I have

My name is Chreng Savat, 40 years old. My wife is Gnoem Un, age 47. We have a 10 year-year old disable son (Leg); we are living in Chhouk village, Seang Kveang commune, Kamchay Mea district, Prey Veng province.

In 1992, my family lived in Kompong Leav district, Prey Veng town. I very enjoyed myself, drank alcohol with many friends, stayed out late at night etc. However, my health was not as good and became weaker and weaker. I could not enjoy my life much. One day, I got abnormal fever for many days. I visited a doctor in Prey Veng. He recommended me to have blood test at the referral hospital. After the test, the result showed me that I had HIV. I was really shocked and regretted. I stopped thinking about myself and started to worry whether my wife and son were infected with the virus. Fortunately, after the blood test, they are free from the virus. I felt a bit ease by the result.



The doctor consultation encouraged me to have a better feeling in life. I took care of my health with support from my wife. Although my emotion was better, my family living condition was not so good. My son was seriously sick when he was just about 3 months old. High fever caused him unconscious. I took him to O Raing Ov district, Kampong Cham for treatment. We stayed there for 10 days. But he was not better. 1 month later, I took him to Kuntha Bopha, Children Hospital in Phnom Penh and we stayed in Phnom Penh for 3 months. He got better but the family faced financial problem. I decided to return home. My son got polio with both legs. In 2005, my family moved to Chhouk village, Seang Kveang commune, Kamchay Mea district. My family living condition was just from hand to mouth. My son could not go to school because he cannot walk. At the same year, I learned about PLHA Association in my commune. I wanted to know more the association does and how I could get help. I registered and became a member of the association. I join the association meeting every two month. As a member of the association I learned health care and some agriculture. That's not all I got a

cow loan from the association. She has a calf and is now pregnant. Besides this I borrowed 400,000 riel for running small business for repairing bicycle, and motorcycle. Fortunately, the Disable organization also donated an air pumping machine. In the present, my family had better life condition, enough food to eat and be able to support all family basic needs. Now I become an expert in repairing. My wife sells grocery at home and fried banana in the village. Moreover, I feed some animal such as cows, chicken, and ducks. We could earn 100,000-120,000 riel with profit of 15,000-20,000 riel per day.



I would like to thank PNKS for they provided me knowledge, and emotional support, moreover, the support on transportation for me and other PLHAs to get medicine and consultation service. We are free from the discrimination. I wish PNKS having good operation and success all the time.

Village Story 2:

I Learnt To Be Independant

My name is Chum Chei. I am 58. My husband is Meas Samorn, age 70. We are farmers and grow vegetables in Tnong Lech village, Smoung Cheung commune, Kamchay Mea district. We have 12 children, 7 females and 2 deceased. 6 of them got married and living in separate houses. Only 4 children are still under my dependence. One studies in high school. I am a bit old but my body is strong enough and could do simple work like other women in the village. Because I have low education, I have to work hard in order to survive.

In the past, I depended on my husband to earn a living because he was better educated than me. I was only responsible for house work. Beside growing rice, my family also planted some vegetables and sold in the village. I asked for help from my children or neighbours in calculation the money getting from selling. Moreover, I always joined in the meeting coordinating by PNKS staff.

One day, VDC conducted a meeting to form WA to help the poor women in the village and encouraged women participation. I became a member of WA. I and other WA members participated in literacy class supported by PNKS. I felt very happy to join in the class with other 35 members at different age. I regularly went to the class although sometime my house had much work to do.



Just in the first 3 months, I could learn a lot; I could read, write and calculate simple number. My happiness was ended as my husband had a traffic accident and he broke his left leg. I had to spend a lot of money buying medicine for my husband's treatment. I needed more money for treatment and supporting the family. I did not want to quit class either so I spent 1-2 hours in the class each week. The family's needs demanded me to explore opportunity; I decided to sell pickle vegetable. I spend only 3,000-5,000 riel to buy ingredient each time and could make 20,000-30,000 riel. However, I had to travel from village to village about 4-5 kilometres from home. I had to change the kinds of vegetable according to its available season and the amount of money spending on vegetable and the ingredients are changed. The income I got, I divided some for curing my husband, spending on my child study and reserving some for other family needs. I am very happy with my business although it is not much. We could live in better condition, my husband's leg got better. He is now able to walk for short distant. My daughter could wholly concentrate on the study at high school without worry. In the future I plan to expand my business to increase income and support my daughter for further study--finishing high school or graduate school in the province.

Village Story 3:

My Life Changed



life. In 1996, my husband and I decided to live in separate house (5x6m). However, we did not plan to migrate outside the village. We dug a fish pond for raising fish which provided 400,000 riel during harvest. Later we had another pond. We could have fish for daily food and get more income to support the family.

In 2001, PNKS came, through the meeting and training, I got knowledge on health care, domestic violent, agriculture; especially, I am very interested in fish raising. In 2006, I borrowed 700 US\$ from JICA to build a cement basin for eggging fish. Moreover, in 2007, the poor women in the village formed WA to help each other. With the support of PNKS, WA is created and I am a member. I borrowed 400,000 riel for raising fish, chicken... We try very hard and now we are success in the business. In 2008, I could buy a motor, plowing marchine. In 2009, I bought 3 hectares of land and pay all the debt. In 2010, I got income 15-20 million riel from selling baby fish, rice, chicken, pig and vegetable. In the future I plan to buy a truck car for providing transpotion service; strengthen diversifying agriculture work and became a model farmer in the Women Association. I want other members to practice as me.

Finally, I exspress my deeply thank to PNKS for helping me and my villagers as well.

I am Moa Samai, 32 year. My husband is Khiv Yong, 34 years old. We are farmers living in Tnong Ket village, Smoung Cheung commune, Kamchay Mea district. We have 3 children, 2 sons and 1 daughter. They are in school.

I am an uneducated farmer as other women in the village. My family living depended on growing rice. After married, my family living condition met a lot of difficulties, not even had enough food for daily

