



ពន្លឺនៃក្តីសង្ឃឹម

Ponleu **N**ey **K**dey **S**angkhum  
(Light of Hope)



Somleng Program

# Annual Report 2012

1 January – 31 December 2012

This program supported by



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## Section 1: Basic Information

The title of the programme	Somleng Program
The name of the Implementing Partner receiving funding	Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum (PNKS) – Light of Hope
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The name and role of the person approving the report for the Implementing Partner. This person must be duly authorized.	Mr. Sar Paulark, Chair of BOD of PNKS
The start date of the programme and period covered by the report	January – June 2012
The date of submission of the report	27 August 2012

## Section 2: Situation Report

### Climate Change

Climate change is becoming more and more as an issue in agriculture work; even Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology wrongly forecasted that in 2012 there might have been more serious flood than 2011. Actually, the flood did not happen. Because of the forecast, farmers in some places missed or late in growing rice. In PNKS target area, some villagers who used to grow early rice two or two times a year this year they could did only one or two. On the other hand, the price of early rice was noticeably cheap, about 700 riel per kilo compared to 900-1000 riel per kilo at the same time last year. This has caused most of the farmers who spent much money on chemical fertilizer, pesticides, gasoline for water pumping machine, labour, ploughing, and harvest machine got just enough for paying off and some were on debt.

### Commune/Sangkat Election

Commune council members are directly elected by the people. The election is held every five years and the third mandate was held on 3 June 2012. It took one day long from 7am-3pm for people to vote. Four political parties, Cambodian People Party (CPP), Sam Rainsy Party (SRP) and Human Rights Party (HRP), and Norodom Ranarith Party (NRP) won the commune council seats. Cambodian People Party, the ruling party, won majority of the seats.

In PNKS target area, eight communes, Prey Veng, Angkor Reach commune there were 13 election offices, and 7,546 people came to vote. There are nine seats. CPP got five seats, SRP got two seats and HRP got two seats. The last mandate, CPP had five seats, SRP had three seats and Norodom Ranarith Party (NRP) had one seat. In Chey Kampok commune, there were 14 election offices, and 5,131 people came to vote. There were nine seats. CPP got five seats, SRP got two seats and HRP got two seats. Last mandate in Chey Kampok, CPP had six seats and SRP had three seats. According to the observation, most of the voters were female 70% and three females were elected to commune council members.

Somleng Kampong Speu is working in six communes—three communes in Kampong Speu and three communes in Kampong Speu. Staffs who live and voted in the target area, reported that the Election Day was running smoothly and fairly. Pheah Khe commune leader reported that about 80% of people came to vote and another 20% could not vote because they migrated to Thailand, Malaysia, Korea, and the border.

Commune council annual budget is depending on the side of the commune. Its annual budget supported from the government is 50,000,000 riel to 100,000,000 riel. They have Commune Investment Plan where NGO and other departments invest to support commune's work in particular area. Almost all commune budget is spent on commune road construction.

Commune council seats table:

## Rice Production and Water

The beginning of this year there was good rainfall in the old target area of Prey Veng that farmers started growing work. Preah Sdach, Prey Veng, from January-March, farmers faced severe water shortage crisis not for farming but for daily use. About 95% of villagers faced water shortage; even the pumping wells where they used to depend on had no water. This issue might be caused by heavy use of the ground water for dry-season rice. Usually the underground water returns and pumping well has water after the harvest of the dry-season. The villagers in some places (15%<sup>1</sup>) had to buy water for daily use. They spent between 3000-5000 riel for a fill of a big water jar/container about 150-170 litres. In Kampong Speu and Kampot where PNKS works; there was very little rainfall and very dry, big commune ponds and dam ran dry. People could not start any rice farming yet even ploughing the field. Usually people start ploughing and nursery seedlings in June.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery reported that this year Cambodia was able to export 8 million tons of rice seed. About 1 million ton was exported from Prey Veng. Prey Veng is the province, which has the largest land (75,000 hectares) for growing dry rice in the country. However, exporting rice into the international market there are four challenges mentioned in the report. First, Cambodia does not have machinery to dry rice seed, second, Cambodia does not have modern milling machine, third, Cambodia does not enough capital to buy rice from farmers and the last one the quality of the rice does not meet the international standard requirement.

### Section 3: Programme Achievement Against Progress Markers

#### I. Health and HIV/AIDS

##### Boundary partner 1: Home Based Care Team

Indicators	Progress Made
<b>The project expect to see:</b>	<u>Cases and facts observed by staff:</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Home Based Care Team holds regular meeting.</li><li>2. The Home Based Care Team has clear management roles and document layout.</li><li>3. Show respect, love and care for people living with HIV/AIDS.</li></ol>	<p>3 HBCT in DRP, CHR, and SKV in the old target area, Prey Veng, were able to lead the monthly meetings. The meetings were mainly to solve the association challenges, team problems and shared information among members. Remarkably, one of the meetings was to divide target areas for committee members' responsibilities for home visits, monitor on ARV using, promoting primary health care and for emergency response. They had proper record and well documents. Although the HBCT had no medicines for curing Opportunity Infection (OI), they continued on their work as usual. They visited PLHAs, helped them when any serious illness happened by sending the sick patient to the HC or Referral Hospital in the province. They have shown love and care for one another.</p> <p>HBCT in Kampong Speu conducted their monthly and quarterly meeting regularly and normally no members were absent from the meetings. PNKS took the role as an observer. However, PNKS still supported and advised them in developing agenda, writing minute and plan for the next meeting etc.</p> <p>HBCT has increased their capacity in managing HBC tasks such as; activity plan for home visit, charity box monitoring, ARV/OI adherence use health check-up, counselling both mental and physical including likelihood skills, etc. and those documents also are available finding or use. Anyway, they still need some support from PNKS caused something's around HIV/AIDS issues needed to be updated by universal new discovery and informed or shared by our network.</p> <p>HBCT members and HC staffs including VHSG always motivated PLHAs to take good care of their own health including proper use of ARV/OI. They supported PLHAs who were in serious problem by advising/counselling and moreover, they were willing to contribute their own money to support them personally or in group, they sometimes invited monks to their house to pray and supported them food, money and some other materials etc. In another hand, HC always keep an eye on PLHAs when they come to HC services.</p>
<b>The project likes to see:</b>	<u>Cases and facts observed by staff:</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Home Based Care Team independently runs the activities.</li><li>2. The Home Based Care Team have good cooperation with local authority and it is supported by the local authority.</li><li>3. All people living with HIV/AIDS have</li></ol>	<p>In the old areas, Prey Veng, HBCT and PLHA associations, with the on-going supports from local authorities, monks, commune councils and health center staff, they were able to run their work by their own. Most PLHA understood the importance of taking ARV regularly; eat nutritious food and keeping clean in order to live a healthy life. About 30-40% had home gardens. In 2012, no PLHAs were seen with serious sicknesses; in addition, they could do growing work as others. Those who had no farm land got labour job or raise animals for income. However, 5-10% of PLHA still had health problem with hypertension, stomach ache and intestines that they still need advice from HBCT, HC and provincial Referral</p>

<sup>1</sup> There was no proper assessment; this figure is based on staff observation.

**Boundary partner 1: Home Based Care Team****Indicators**

improved their health status.

**Progress Made**

Hospital for their health care and the use of ARV. There was no discrimination against PLHA any more in the old target areas, because HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care education was widely spread in the community through HBCT cooperating with PNKS. Around 90% of PLHAs in old target areas, based on staff observation, had become healthy and are able to work normally like other villagers in the village.

**The project loves to see:**

1. Home Based Care Team could be independent from outside support.

**Cases and facts observed by staff:**

HBCT and PLHA associations in the old target area of S-PV had enough knowledge on HIV/AIDS for dissemination to their people; knowledge on book keeping for recording fund transactions, having bank account, and monitored by CC, PNKS felt ease leaving them behind. Moreover, the associations had enough fund for revolving among their members and assisted them when they met some difficulties or promoting income generation among members.

Most of the HBCT members were the PLHA association's leaders, they managed the association by following the association regulation and CCs who were their board and they effectively managed PLHA Association's fund. They collected the interests and saving from the members regularly and the association's fund kept increasing every month. After the members borrowed and had some remaining money, the management committees decided to lend the outsiders with interest rate 2% per month 1% more than their members. It could increase the association's fund a little bit more than keeping in the bank.

HBCT in S-KS although they have adequate knowledge, skills in loan management, bookkeeping and clear internal regulation, they still faced challenges—PLHA are too poor to pay back the loan, they migrated when they are healthy and back when they are sick. Also HBCT members, Mr. Chieb Huk, Dr. Kieth Kanthol and Dr. Ek Sarun, said although they have capacity to assist PLHA during the emergency case and follow up, they would find it hard to cover travel costs for implementing these activities.

**Boundary partner 2: Health Centre (HC), Village Health Support Group (VHSG)****Indicators****The project expect to see:**

1. Holds regular management meeting to discuss health service improvement.
2. Health Centre is clean and has good surrounding environment.
3. HC provides technical support to Village Health Support Groups

**Progress Made****Cases and facts observed by staff:**

During the health center staff meeting they focused much and discussed on the health service for PLHA and vulnerable people, the price exemption still prioritized. HC in Angkor Reach and Chey Kampok also paid much attention on the exemption service for PLHA and vulnerable groups. It mostly appeared in the HC monthly meeting. That was beneficial to the poor community people.

Tariff and exemption cases are always on the wall and patients can see and read by their own. Normally, HC staff asks patients to queue up and take turn for their consultation or suggest them to referral hospital if they are in serious condition, no discrimination. Moreover, a pharmacist always provides advices of taking the medicine regularly and another provides how to protect the disease and explain clearly the reasons of having the disease before letting the patient turns back home. Observed by staff and patients said during staff visited to their families.

Health Centres are always contact with PNKS, local authority to prepare things as monthly or quarterly plan, set up tariff and cases for exemption. Contact OD and PHD including village leaders and relevant departments to help people physical and mental support, especially to PLHAs, pre-training or updating health messages with PNKS or sometimes with OD or PHD before providing the health messages to villagers etc.

Health Centers in the old target area of Prey Veng have cleaners and 24 hours guards on duties. Although they do not have enough rubbish bins, they use plastic bags to keep rubbish organized. The health centers do not always have sufficient medicines but they have reserve fund which usually help short out when there is not enough medicines for public treatment. The environment



## Boundary partner 2: Health Centre (HC), Village Health Support Group (VHSG)

Indicators	Progress Made
	<p>around HC in Chrey, Seang Kveang and Smong Cheung communes were clean. They cleared the grass around, put rubbish bins in and outside the HC; Chrey HC had rubbish kiln. Although HC in Seang Kveang and Smong Cheung communes had no cleaner, the staff divided their job in doing daily cleaning job. Angkor Reach and Chey Kampok HC had cleaners to be responsible for cleaning work.</p> <p>DRP commune does not have a health center that people used health service from other communes. The building was under construction and would be finished soon.</p>

### The project likes to see:

1. Village Health Support Groups are well function and the drivers of change for community health
2. Health Centre staff show high respect, love, care for vulnerable patients and do not discriminate against them.

### Cases and facts observed by staff:

Each village has two VHSG, one male and one female. Their major roles were to assist HC staff organizing children/parents for vaccination, following up pregnant women and report epidemic to the HC. VHSG also help improve community health through promoting drinking boiled or filtered water, wearing shoes etc. They also help distribute and sell ORS (Oral Rehydration Salt) to the parents to treat dehydrated child. In addition, VHSG explained community people and encourage them to use the HC when they are sick and pre, delivery and post natal care. Some villagers changed their mind and trusted the HC. However, the HC does not always have enough medicines to respond to the emergency needs, fortunately HC used its reserve fund and make request to the government later.

PNKS projects were working very closely with HC and VHSG to promote equal public health service and exemption for vulnerable groups, families hold IDPoor 1, 2, PLHA, and disable people.

As the HC staff reported that now there were no discrimination toward the poor, and HC had exception service for monk, the poor, PLHA, disable people and the old; it was to respond to the government requirement and the expansion of HC service for the customers.

### The project loves to see:

1. Health Centers are available to patients 24 hours a day.

### Cases and facts observed by staff:

Working hour for HC was in the morning start at 7-11:30am and shift duty among the staff in the afternoon from 1-5pm. However, in case of emergency, the guard could phone the staff. Any HC which had no guard, the staff took turn to guard at night.

For night duties of the health centers under S-KS all of staffs have to take turn, one staff and one mid-wife per night to be responsible for all over the HC and call their colleagues for help if necessary.

## II. Agriculture and Livelihood

## Boundary partner 1 and 2: Farmer Association and Woman Association

Indicators	Progress Made
<b>The project expect to see:</b>	<b>Cases and facts observed by staff:</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The association leaders holds monthly meeting to report activities and improve work to the members.</li> <li>2. WA/FA transparently managing the fund and fairly distributed to those in real needs.</li> <li>3. FA/WA members practice saving among the members.</li> <li>4. FA/WA members have adequate agriculture knowledge.</li> </ol> <p>FAWA members have adequate agriculture knowledge to develop less dependency on one type of food source in responding to climate change.</p>	<p>57 FA/WA leaders in 14 FA and 5 WA understood on revolving fund management and reporting. They had regular meeting with their members to report interest collection, normally they spent 30-40 minute before the whole team meeting starts. The leaders also collected the saving money and interest which was about 50,000-130,000 riel then this amount of money was loan to other members. The leaders divided their members into sub-groups (5-8 members) in which they had group leader doing monitor, loan collection and follow up. They distributed loan to the groups equally. However, the loan was not enough for all members thus the leaders prioritized who was in need.</p> <p>42 leaders in 14 FAs and 15 leasers in 5WAs knew how to record in bookkeeping properly and monthly. 87% of Association leasers showed and discussed the regulation with the members and make them more understand about the saving, loan and the role of being a member.</p> <p>31 (55%) out of 57 association leaders know the loan distribution process: form the sub-groups, wrote request, issue the loan and saving books for the</p>



Family with ID Poor level 1

members, record in bookkeeping on the payment and saving by month, and using bank account.

57 of the FA/WA leaders led the quarterly meeting regularly with the agendas about saving, interest collection, challenging/resolution, share work experiences...

78% of the leaders in 19 FAs/WAs had monthly bookkeeping.

89% of 57 FA/WA leaders showed the saving progress report to the members and followed up the use of fund during the association meeting.

All association leaders announced the amount of saving and interest to be collected for the members every month for them to borrow if they need. Normally the association could loan the members for the month between 80,000-120,000riel. The last 1-2 month of the period, the leaders did not allow the members to borrow the collected money and put at the bank.

All FAs/WAs closed their reports every 6 month; they collected the loans and put in the bank. They had meeting to discuss on loan division among the sub-groups then wrote the request to use the money with the agreement from VC, and CCs for the next period.

5- WA/FA agreed to save money on freedom basic. 418 members saved money monthly between 1000-35000riel. About 10% of the members did not plan to borrow, just saving.

90% of the 19 FAs/WAs increased their saving on freedom and about 10% of the members were late in between 2-3 days in paying interest and saving.

5 associations created in June 2011 (LU. SV. CKP. PBS. PGL) had 133 members; for 13 months 51 members saved money between 35,000-63,000 riel, 73 members between 74,000-86,000riel and 9 members between 95,000-250,000 riel.

14 associations created later with 321 members; for 7 months the members could save between 7,000-21,000riel for 184 members, 30,000-50,000riel for 128 members and 60,000-90,000riel for 9 members and one member in Chrey Village with 665,000riel.

Among 418 FA/WA members, there were 15 members raising fish in Plastic basin, 64 members raising fish in family ponds, 36 members, 32 raising chicken in cages and 389 no proper cage, 194 raising pig in pen and 80 no proper pen, 264 having home gardening, 316 having fruit trees, 32 use natural pesticide.

In Q4, Among 418 FA/WA members, there were 405 (97%) members doing short-term rice-IR for 2-3 times per year, 36% doing medium rice, 36% doing late rice, 2% doing SRI; 12% raising cat fish in plastic basin, 13% raising mix fish in family pond, 36% raising fish in natural way (led the fish flow into the pond during the rainy with flood season), 10% raising chicken in cages and 88% no proper cage, 57% raising pig in pen and 38% no proper pen, 77% having home gardening, 78% having fruit trees, 13% use natural pesticide.

167 members deepened their ponds to harvest the water for family use, gardening, and animals.

About 17 FA leaders are capable to manage and good processing. Moreover, FA member had knowledge on bookkeeping to manage fun in saving group.

Six families at Kampong Trach district applied System Rice Intensification (SRI) technique. Moreover, four model farmers got income from Integrated Farming System (IFS) technique practice.

Revolving fund in 18 FA of Basedth and Kampong Trach district has total amount 4,064,1380 riel for their members borrow revolving to use in small scale business and agriculture growing that was way for improve their living standard.

#### Cases and facts observed by staff:

FA/WA leaders had regular meeting with VDC and local authorities. The

#### **The project likes to see:**

1. Committed to learning and sharing.

## Boundary partner 1 and 2: Farmer Association and Woman Association

Indicators	Progress Made
2. Being a role model and influence the whole community.	decision making usually came after the discussion. They knew and respected each other roles and responsibilities well. The leaders wrote the revolving fund report on the flip chart to stick on the wall for the members.
3. Show high compassionate toward the poor.	FA leaders in Chrey village, Angkor Reach commune practiced fish feeding in plastic pond and 8 members also followed.
4. Improve food security within the association members.	Ponhea Leang village, Angkor Reach commune, through the model farmer family on the integrated agriculture, 7 members were interested and raised mix-fish, and also other 7 villagers did.
5. The association increase wider range of assistance to other farmers and women within the community.	Villagers in Chrey and Ponhea Leang villages in Angkor Reach commune acknowledged the importance of association in receiving knowledge on agriculture, human rights, and democracy.
<p><i>More and more villagers are interested in taking part in the association work and became members. They understand how the association promoting their voice in its leadership and how they could be benefited. In quarterly 3, 2012, the total members of WA/FA increased from 418 to 454 including IDPoor 1=78 and IDPoor 2=131.</i></p>	
<p>Seeing the association leaders practiced, in Toul Lean village, there were 5 members raising fish in plastic ponds, and other 5 villagers also did. 3 members raised fish in family ponds and it also attracted other 78 villagers raising in natural way (flow the fish into the pond during the rainy season).</p> <p>The FA/WA leaders encouraged the poor villagers to become the association members by letting them pay the membership fee step by step as much as they could. The benefits of being an association member were knowledge on agriculture, loan, saving, information, experience and human rights.</p>	



Women's Association Annual Meeting

150 FA/WA members out of 418 had enough food for 12 months, 268 members had enough food for 8-9 months which required them searching for other job for extra-income through short-term construction, rice field worker, and other small business.

79.9% FA/WA members out of 418 had enough food for 12 months, 20.1% members had enough food for 8-9 months which required them searching for other job for extra-income through short-term construction, rice field worker, and other small business.

Through the Adaptation to Climate Change workshop, Preah Sdach district agriculture officer showed his interest, cooperation, the experience and support on associations work.

### The project loves to see:

1. Community improved food security

*Moung Nak, a member of Farmer's Association in Sre Pring village. He borrowed 350,000 riel in 2011 from the association's revolving fund to buy water pump for his family's farming. Because of the water pump he has, he could grow variety and large-scale crops. His main crops were cucumbers, long bean and gourd. He has four major harvest times a year and each one he made 1,700,000 riel. Moung Nak was able to repay all the loan on 14 July 2012.*

*Moung Nak no longer needs to migrate for jobs outside home. He has time for his family and children. "I experienced migration and it was not better than working at home and dangerous. If you work hard enough at home, you will make enough to live", said Moung Nak.*



Age does not really care

### Cases and facts observed by staff:

In September, FA in Chrey village, Angkor Reach commune agreed among the members to have rice bank. Each member contributed 20kg of rice; 25 members got 500kg in total. And the committees lent to 7 members. The interest rate was 20% in 100kg of rice per season (3-4 month). In Q4, 3 FA and 1 WA practiced rice bank (LU=336Kg CKP=288Kg, ST=240Kg, PGL=300Kg) with 20% interest rate per season (6 months). The priority was the IDPoor 1 and IDPoor 2 families.

## III. Social Accountability

### Boundary partner 1: Village Development Committee (VDC)/CBO

Indicators	Progress Made
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Boundary partner 1: Village Development Committee (VDC)/CBO	
Indicators	Progress Made
<p><b>The project expect to see:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lead and hold regular meeting with its members and with the commune council.</li> <li>2. VDC/CBO has capacity to manage village revolving fund.</li> <li>3. They are aware and involved in commune development plan process.</li> <li>4. VDC has clear and transparent document in place and available at all time in the village.</li> <li>5. Fairly distributed Village Revolving Fund to community people regardless race, gender, religious and political background.</li> <li>6. Show high compassionate toward the poor.</li> <li>7. Use bank account for the village revolving fund.</li> <li>8. Practice democracy style in decision making.</li> </ol> <p><i>...people do not dare to challenge local authority's decision, because they are afraid that their names would not be in the list for government's gifts...</i></p>	<p>Cases and facts observed by staff:</p> <p>151 VDC (f=63) out of 236 in 19 villages in Angkor Reach and Chey Kampok communes joined in VDC 2-monthly meeting regularly. The meeting focused on village issues, village development workplan, and promoting democratic decision.</p> <p>Mr. Pouk Thun, VDC chief in Snou village, Chey Kampok commune said that it was really important that VDC joined in developing the Village development plan and it was responded to the villagers' need. The meeting agreed for road renovation. 90% of the 96 participants requested the CCs to disseminate the plan at the villages.</p> <p>Kampong Speu, people are very poor because of this people showed little interest in social work with the CBO. People were more focusing on feeding their families and it never appeared to be sufficient.</p> <p>75% out of 236 VDC members in S-PV joined in commune development and investment plan developed at commune level and village level. However, in S-KS some villages, community people did not understand human rights and how democratic decision works. It's observed that in the CBO meetings, Commune Development Plan meetings, people remained silent; they only listened to the leaders. They sometimes did not happy with the decisions of the leaders but did not dare to question and talked at the back of the leaders after the meetings. They did not know that they had the rights to question; they had the right to refuse; they had the right to know detail of the commune development process and plan. They did not know that they had the right to participate in decision making. Although some may understand but they still remained quiet because they were afraid the leaders would hate them and would not put their names in the list for government's gifts.</p> <p>In Kampong Speu when the government provided gifts to the poor community people, the village leaders are the agent, but usually it's observed that they would care for their families first. They did not spend enough time to visit to learn the needs of the poor community people. They visited the poor families only when accompany the commune council. Local people reported.</p>
<p><b>The project likes to see:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Elected to be candidates for village leaders and commune leaders.</li> <li>2. Actively advocate for community concerns to commune development plan and district.</li> <li>3. A third of the VDC members are women.</li> <li>4. All community people participate in national and sub-national election.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Cases and facts observed by staff:</u></p> <p>9 WA leaders in CKP and AKR communes became VDC members and other 4 became Village deputy chiefs.</p> <p>39 VDC, 19 females in Angkor Reach commune, 41 VDC in Chey Kampok commune joined in the commune investment plan. The main issues were water, road renovation, and domestic violence.</p> <p>According to the new regulation of the Government on improving the quality of village development, Provincial Rural Development department formally acknowledged the 236 VDC to be selected by CC. About 27% were females.</p> <p>95% of VDC got knowledge on VDC's role and responsibility. They had clear management structure and schedule for team meeting.</p> <p>The VDC leaders and its members led the villagers in Ponhea Leang village, Angkor Reach commune to construct a village road, 150m. 54 villagers, 14 females joined in the work. There were different kinds of their people donations 63 tractors of excavated soil, cash 700,000 riel, and 5 chickens for making porridge.</p>
<p><b>The project loves to see:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The whole community people live in peace with justice.</li> <li>2. The community has a strong body for advocacy against social injustice.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Cases and facts observed by staff:</u></p> <p>Mr. Kat Yu, Ponhea Leang village, said 40% domestic violence reduced due to the training of Domestic Violent Law and Gender. He also followed up 15 families who committed domestic violence closely.</p> <p>Village leaders do not have capacity enough to practice democracy and human rights. On the other hand, they are afraid that they are dismissed from the position as village leaders if they challenge the party's policy. Because of this reason, the village chief is more likely to be side with their political party than serving the interest of community people.</p>

Boundary partner 1: Village Development Committee (VDC)/CBO	
Indicators	Progress Made
<p><i>Mr. Ken Chip, Tros village chief, was pressured and accepted a complaint from his people that they requested him to settle a dispute on village public road that a family blocked it and used it for his own purpose. The people said he had no right to take public property to be his own. Mr. Ken Chip could not settle the case himself and he brought the case to the commune office. The case was settled there. The road was free again to the public again.</i></p>	<p>Gangster was one of the major issues in the communities. People do not feel secured when holding wedding or other religious ceremonies. Youngsters often cause problems. Villagers demanded more social security in their community and demanded village chief and VDC to do something. In 19 villages out of 29 villages in Angkor Reach and Chey Kampok commune put the case in the VDC meeting agenda and demanded action and assistance from the commune council. Commune council considered the issue and responded that if people want hold any ceremony, inform the commune office and they have the commune police to guard.</p>

Boundary partner 2: Youth and Gender Volunteer	
Indicators	Progress Made
<p><b>The project expect to see:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Key persons in the community in delivering basic land laws and human rights messages to the community.</li> <li>2. Able to report problems, injustice issues to the local authority.</li> <li>3. Capable with document keeping.</li> <li>4. Able to write proposal for the support of the youth development and democracy movement.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Cases and facts observed by staff:</u></p> <p>Youth group were formed with 53 members-23 females in S-PV. 52 youth members were trained on democracy. Youth is a mean to promote community voice and participation in decision making. You educated other villagers what rights they have and influenced other village youths to promote peace. Youth are members of the commune network. They took village's issues and raised in the commune network meeting for solution. Two youth members became the vice leaders of network committee.</p> <p>You Nhep, youth leader in Prey Basrey village said that the gangsters were reduced. There were 7 youth changing their behaviours became good youths and helped family's work.</p> <p>3 youth in Angkor Reach commune actively disseminate on democracy and domestic violent laws to the villagers. They also joined in road renovation about 30m and other village development work.</p> <p>There are very few youth in the village. Some villages there are no youth at all. In S-KS no YGV are formed yet because there are no youths in the village. Young adults either migrated for jobs in the big cities or neighboring countries or work in the garment factories which they come back home late in the evening or weekend.</p> <p><u>Cases and facts observed by staff:</u></p> <p><i>7 village youths that used to be the trouble makers have changed their behaviours and became good village youths. They helped the family's business. Said youth group leader.</i></p>
<p><b>The project likes to see:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Attend in commune council meeting.</li> <li>2. Connect to sub-national, nation and other NGO network.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>The project loves to see:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sustainable youth active movement in the society.</li> <li>2. Has fund to ongoing support development and democracy movement of the youth.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Cases and facts observed by staff:</u></p> <p>Ms. But Chambei, youth, was elected to be vice leader of AKR commune network committee. She said she has learnt many new things from PNKS regarding community development and human rights. Before joining PNKS project and trainings, she was not confident enough to participate in any community development work. Now she got enough knowledge on peace, human rights, democracy...; these equipped her confidence to act and join in the development work. Ms. But Chambei cooperated with CC in Angkor Reach commune to conduct training on Gender and domestic violent law to 15 families in Ponhea Leang village.</p> <p>3 Youth in Angkor Reach reported to have educated 85 families on democracy and domestic violent.</p>

Boundary partner 3: Commune Council	
Indicators	Progress Made
<p><b>The project expect to see:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CC holds regular meeting with the members</li> </ol>	<p><u>Cases and facts observed by staff:</u></p> <p>Commune council have quarterly meeting regularly with CBOs. During the meeting, commune council and CBOs shared the result and challenge after that</p>

## Boundary partner 3: Commune Council

Indicators	Progress Made
and community.	they discuss to find out good solution.
2. CC has clear and transparent document in place and available at all time.	Commune council always take their document along with and available to show and report to the commune when the community meeting happen.
3. CC has clear roles and responsibilities and performs regular monitoring to the village.	CCs are very active in monitoring infrastructure in community and collecting contribution from the people in community. Sometimes they do visit the poor.
4. The development of Commune Development Plan relevant to the real needs of the community people with regardless of race, gender, religious and political background.	The commune council conduct meeting with the community to find real need of community involve with development plan of commune without regardless of race, gender, religious, and political background.
5. CC show high compassionate toward the poor.	Commune council showed compassionate to the poor. For example, CCs at Tuol Sala commune chose 18 poor families for receiving 30Kg rice, 10 packs noodle and money 20,000 riel for each family that supported from Cambodia Red Cross. Reported by Ms. Sdoeung.
6. CC practices democracy style in decision making and leadership.	CCs practices democracy style in decision-making and leadership. For instance, in Tuol Sala commune before building road, CCs conducted meeting with the community to ask for permission from people in community. Reported by Ms. Sdoeung.
7. CC disseminates information about Commune Development Plan and Commune Investment Plan throughout the community.	The commune council did disseminate investment plan to the community through village meeting. Reported by Ms. Sdoeung.



Promoting women's voice

*Commune development budget only goes to road construction and maintenance.*

The commune council did disseminate investment plan to the community through village meeting. Reported by Ms. Sdoeung.

Mr. Um Lach, CC first deputy in Chey Kampok commune said that he joined in CC monthly meeting 10 times in 2012.

65% of 18 CC in two communes had capacity to be responsible for their work, shared roles and responsibilities, respected each other work without political discrimination. They visited the poor for 4 times.

The government budgeted for commune development, about 100,000,000 riel, equal to 25,000 US dollars, to each commune for their development work. Remarkably, almost the entire budget goes to road construction and maintenance. See commune budget 2013, called Investment Plan in PNKS target Preah Sdach.

Activities	Angkor Reach	Chey Kampok
Road renovation	96,192,000 riel	91,144,720 riel
Other services	4,000,000 riel	4,000,000 riel
Road maintenance	4,000,000 riel	4,000,000 riel
Contribution	600,000 riel	400,000 riel
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,192,000 riel</b>	<b>99,544,720 riel</b>

CC members in the two communes divided their schedule for disseminating commune investment plan to the villagers.

Commune council did not use human rights and democracy completely in leadership because of under pressure from the party. PNKS have supported commune council to conduct event involve with the promoting human rights and democracy in the community.

### The project likes to see:

1. Staff available at the commune office for 8 hours a day to serve the people.
2. Improve effectiveness of service for the people.
3. Promote gender equity and no political discrimination.
4. The concerns of the people are more important than the political party.
5. Effective link to national level for the community advocacy movement support.

### Cases and facts observed by staff:

Mr. Horm Sambath, AKR commune councilor said that in his commune the Commune Council members had good cooperation, and had clear role and responsibilities, no political party discrimination. Commune council members had different political parties background; 2 from Sam Rainsy Party, 1 from Norodom Ranarith party, and 6 from Cambodia People Party but they are happily work together for people's common interests. However, it is observed that in Kampong Speu, Svay Chocheb commune, village chiefs are changed due to where the commune chief from. The first mandate, commune chief was from SRP so he selected the village chiefs. The second mandate, the commune chief was from the CPP so he reselected the village chiefs. It is observed by the staff that in Kampong Speu Commune Council care about community people needs 50% and 50% else to their political party.

Mr. Kong Sokha, AKR commune council said that she provided awareness on domestic violent law to 80 families and 10 domestic violent families changed

## Boundary partner 3: Commune Council

### Indicators



### Progress Made

their behaviour and helped their families.

13 CC members out of 18 (3 females) had capacity and knowledge on democracy management and leadership; they coordinated in selected 228 VDC members in the two communes and encouraged them to pay much attention on the poor.

3 CC members in the two communes of Preah Sdach successfully conducted the Women Right Day for 2012.

In Kampong Speu, Commune offices, especially, Svai Chocheb are usually seen open only in the morning; in the afternoon it is open only when it's needed.

The most of commune council did not work at office for 8 hours a day; they only work for 4 hours a day, especially work in the morning. However, in the afternoon if someone wants to meet them, they can come to their home or contact through phone. Reported by Ms. Sdoeung.

Commune office had done birth register on time, sign on other document for the poor did not charge especially, IDPoor 1 and IDPoor 2. Reported by Ms. Sdoeung

The promoting gender equity in the community is limited. Now PNKS have been promoting on gender equity by training them on Gender to them.

CC members are still putting high interest in their political party more than working for the community because of they would be sacked if not bringing benefits to the party.

### Cases and facts observed by staff:

Mrs. Vet Sophal, WA Tould Sophy village chief, SKV commune reported that she and her villagers met an injustice issue on land dispute. She, represented her community, tried to seek support from NGO and her local authorities and other government officials, Nhem Vanda, high ranking government official responsible for disaster management. She was hoping to get justice after all efforts she made.

People in Prey Astant and Tok Chu village complained the commune council about the road quality, length 6,762m across the two villages.

Mrs. Nourn Navin, a former women group leader in Prey Snoul village, was elected to be commune council member in Kak commune, Kampong Speu in the last Khum/Sangkat election. However, in the target area, there are only 2 women in the commune council. But later PNKS have been working for increasing this amount.

### The project loves to see:

1. The whole community people live in peace with justice.
2. The community has a strong body for advocacy against social injustice.
3. More women in the commune council members.

*People in Prey Astant and Teok Chu village, Preah Sdach, were not happy with the quality of 6,762-meter-long road, constructed by a firm across the two villages. People talked about it from one to another but did not take any action, because people do not understand that they have the right to know and complain. PNKS field staff learned the issue and explained that they have the right to complain and to know why and encourage the villagers to make a complaint. People file a complaint to the commune council. The commune council could not resolve the case and brought it up to the district level. The district demanded the construct company to improve the quality of the road and they did.*

## Section 4:

### Organizational Practices

#### Description of activities

- Develop staff capacity and up-date skill where necessary.
- Connect staff to relevant network for new ideas, experiences.
- Develop at least two new proposals to new source of funding for experiencing proposal development and resources.

#### Achieved Activities

SA component staff joined in GAD/C network meeting in Phnom Penh. The meeting focused on sharing information among members, network accomplishment and threat. There were 33 members-29 females.

S-PV project sent two staff from AL and senior animator to join in Training and Facilitation training course in Phnom Penh.

S-PV Project Manager was a Cambodia NGO for Capacity Building Network management committee member. She joined in committee member meeting regularly to review network annual budget and workplan, and others. Moreover, the project staffs attended in capacity training such as Organization Resource Mobilization, and Community Organizing.

Agriculture staffs and a FA leaders in Chhuk village, Seang Kveang commune



Description of activities	Achieved Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part of monitoring system, develop tool how staff could learn best from the community and key informants feedback as a mean to improve future intervention.</li> <li>Keep the Board of directors informed about organization through providing them reports, inviting them to meetings and visiting projects, as well as presenting during the Board meeting.</li> <li>Have MOU with the relevant government ministries (Ministry of Health) made. Keep them informed about PNKS. Invite them to visit the projects, meetings and any special events. They could support us better as they know us better.</li> </ul>	<p>joined in the ASEAN people forum on Food security, Economic empower to farmers and ASEAN free trade agreement in March 2012. There were about 1,000 people coming from 10 ASEAN countries. They showed their concern, provided recommendation and request to the ASEAN country leaders to scrutinize the benefit from the development and avoid any impact on the economy and the people living condition in the 10 ASEAN countries.</p>
	<p>AL component joined in Pesticide Reduction Network in Cambodia (PRN-C) supported by NGOFORUM. They had two monthly meeting with the 28 NGO partners. The aims of the network were sharing experience, information and advocate on the agriculture concerns to the Government. The result, early 2012, government approved the law on agriculture material management ( agriculture chemical material...) Ministry of Fishery and Forestry issued the Brakas for the chemical fertilizers and agriculture materials import companies need to have legal license and Khmer translation.</p>
	<p>In November 2012, AL component and 5 farmers-2 females joined in the third national forum on Join in helping small size farmer to climate change adaptation and food security at Koh Pich center under coordination of (PRN-C) NGO FORUM, NGO partners and the Rehabilitation committee of Agriculture and Rural development in Cambodia. There were 599-288 females coming from 24 provinces and relevant ministries. The participants interested in climate change and requested the government to improve the agriculture drainage system and had the reserved budget for sub-national and Civil service organizations to help the community on pond renovation, and provide resilience crops. The Rehabilitation committee of Agriculture and Rural development in Cambodia (CARD) who represented of the government in the event would take the concerns and reported to the government.</p>
	<p>S-KS conducted in-house training about OPERACY section one at PNKS-KS office facilitated by Mr. Ly Rattanak.</p>
	<p>Mr. Luy Chansophea attended training on Right-Based Approached (RBA) in Kampong Som province.</p>
	<p>S-KS project staff attended leaning forum about climate change and Eco-DRR concept with climate change NGO partner led by CORD at Cord office.</p> <p>Attended MEDICAM meeting, which was talking mainly about Hand Foot Mouth Disease that is the new disease discovered. COP field visit at Baphnom, CEDAC organization achievements and Kampot TWG meeting to present our S-KS project to PHD.</p> <p>Almost all staff, accept support staff, attended a three-day training course called Alternative Dispute Resolution. Diakonia supported course facilitator, Try Horng, Diakonia's Legal Adviser.</p>
	<p>All PNKS staff was trained and assisted developing M&amp;E tools by CORD advisors. Each component developed their own tool to measure specifically within its scope of work. However, we do not know yet how the tool would work.</p> <p>Two Exe-com meetings were held in Jun and July 2012 to address the issue of policies.</p> <p>Three Board meetings were held—one in January, one in April and another one in October to report project work, finance and request their comments, considerations on policies.</p> <p>Keys achievements:</p> <p>Board attended mid-term strategic review and staff policy review.</p> <p>Board approved updated staff policy.</p> <p>Board recruited finance manager.</p> <p>There's no Board visit to the projects field</p> <p>No new MOU have been made. PNKS has one MOU made with the Ministry of Health in 2011.</p>

Description of activities	Achieved Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regularly measure the progress and check on the quality of the program intervention. (baseline survey done the first year of the program intervention and impact evaluation done every two years—2013 and 2015)</li> <li>Conduct organizational risk assessment for a better precaution.</li> <li>Redesign the program where necessary.</li> <li>Do not assume that we are in the best position but always seek for improvement.</li> <li>Fill basic needs and then their spiritual and emotional needs.</li> <li>Issue leaflets, and brochure</li> <li>Regular up-date website</li> <li>Develop experiment where possible to enhance what we do and learn from it.</li> </ul>	<p>Baseline was done late 2011. Staff designed the questionnaires and collected the information when SEDECA Consulting firm helped final the questionnaires and data entry and analysis.</p> <p>No formal organizational risk assessment has ever done.</p> <p>PNKS is planning to review its strategic plan as a midterm review in the next half.</p> <p>PNKS learning is relying on two regular meetings—staff weekly feedback and staff monthly meeting. In the last six months, based on PNKS internal monitoring team S-KS did not hold regular when S-PV did.</p> <p>No leaflets, brochures were made in the last six months.</p> <p>Website was not updated. PNKS poorly manage it website.</p> <p>PNKS formed three Internal Financial Monitoring Teams in 2011 to ensure best practices. Staff from S-PV and PPHO audit S-KS; staff from S-KS and PPHO audit S-PV and staff from S-PV and S-KS audit PPHO. In 2011 we did not do well but this year we have improved our work and documentation.</p> <p>S-PV built one demonstration farm at the office for farmer to see real. There is no assessment how this farm is helpful.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PNKS is a learning organization yet seek opportunity to enhance staff capacity.</li> <li>Conduct annual organizational reflection to learn organization's strengths and weaknesses and where improvement is needed. Seeking for opportunity to enhance the work and know where the threads are.</li> <li>Practice Christ core values, which are determined in the strategic plan.</li> <li>Set good example while working with the community to influence behaviour change.</li> <li>Share love and care for staff and people we work with</li> <li>Build trust among staff and people we work with.</li> </ul>	<p>Staff retreat was conducted to build team spirit and learning. Two Board members were involved in the retreat.</p> <p>Both projects conducted weekly devotion and sharing the love of Christ to build, strengthen team spiritual.</p> <p>PV project uses part of Friday for devotion and staff feedbacks field work.</p>


## Section 5: Impact and Sustainability Analysis

### Outcome Challenges

Boundary Partner	Outcome Challenges	Progress Made
<b>Health and HIV/AIDS</b>		
Home Based Care Team (HBCT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Home Based Care Team members has adequate capacity to look after the people living with HIV/AIDS, manage the association fund as needed and influence the community in HIV prevention.</li> <li>The Home Base Care Team members proved that they love, be helpful and care for the people living with HIV/AIDS.</li> </ul>	<p>3 HBCT had appropriate knowledge to implement their work well. They reinforced the association to respect the association regulation. They managed the PLHA association quite well; having proper documents, monthly report, regular two month meeting with the members, monitor on the use of revolving fund, their members health and their living condition improvement. Revolving condition in the first quarter for the 4 associations were 69,863,200 riel; they loaned 60,710,000 riel to their members. And the revolving fund in the 4 associations at the end of 2012 was 88,519,100 riel; they loaned 62,210,000 riel to their members, some keep as cash on hand for emergency help and the rest keep in the banks. For the remaining money, the association could lend to the</p>

Boundary Partner	Outcome Challenges	Progress Made
Health Centre (HC) Village Health Support Group (VHSG) Home Based Care Team (HBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Health Centre provided equal treatment to people regardless race, age, or social class and actively provided health care awareness to community.</li> <li>- Health Centre staff showed more compassion toward vulnerable groups.</li> <li>- Health Centre has good cooperation with NGO, local authority and relevant departments.</li> </ul>	<p>outsider with 2% interest rate. Beside fund, the associations also had cows in total 85 and 3 water buffalos. Moreover, HBCT could increase their money through the charity boxes in the area pagoda. For the two traditional ceremonies, they could collect 1,641,500riel for Khmère New Year and 2,016,000riel for Pchum Ben season.</p> <p>Association meeting was the good time for PLHA members to meet and strengthen their relationship. They shared their living condition and the difficulty to each other. DRP Association members contributed their own money 32,000riel to help a poor PHLA couple which both of them got sick. They used to help this couple once time already with the amount of money 20,000riel.</p> <p>HBCT members are experienced with adequate knowledge in caring for people living with HIV/AIDS. They knew which case was in serious condition that needed to be sent to the hospital. They collaborated with local authorities, HC, religious monks in fund and food raising to support the poor PLHA, said Svay Rompea commune leaders said and staff observation.</p> <p>According to PLHA, they said that health center staff had good behaviour than before (2008-2010). They stuck health center principles such as service price list, exemption service, and prioritized customers... on the walls. They were responsible for their duty well; they took care equally to the patient and encouraged the patients to use HC services. Through monthly meeting with health center staff, the project encouraged them to pay much attention to PLHA and vulnerable people. Some Health Centers are increasing its available service to 24 hours per day by placing staff on duties at night too.</p> <p>Health center had good cooperation with other NGOs and local authorities. They had monthly meeting schedule and had clear 3 month workplan (old target area). They discussed with the local authority to increase the service price due to the market inflation.</p>
<b>Agriculture &amp; Livelihood</b> Farmer Association (FA) and Women Association (WA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The FA/WA leaders are capable to manage the revolving fund, saving group and solve problems occur in the association.</li> <li>- Increase resilient agricultural techniques and climate change adaptation capacity and set example to the rest of the community people.</li> <li>- Increase food security among the poor and members and influence their neighbours.</li> </ul>	<p>For early 6 month of 2012, the old target area, 36 WA/FA had total revolving fund 120,100,200riel. 23 FA had total fund 74,992,800 riel comparing to 2011 which was 85,255,480 riel. The fund decreased because it was time for the members taking their saving fund. (Saving fund for 3 years, each member could take 70% of their saving fund). Some members resigned out because they got marry and move to live in other area. Among 400 members, there were 254 members doing appropriate agriculture successfully; SRI: 31 families, IR: 136 families, Medium-term rice: 662 families, long-term rice: 493 families, natural pesticide production: 33 families, natural fertilizer: 662 families. Home garden: 376 families, fruit tree crop: 254 families, Fish raising in plastic on walking cat fish: 12 families, fish raising: 230 families, chicken raising: 640 families, pig raising: 341 families.</p> <p>In Q4, the old target area, 36 WA/FA had total revolving fund 134,944,500 riel in which FA had 84,261,900 riel.</p> <p>12 FA/WA leaders and their members in PL, TR, CKP, and LU practiced their agriculture knowledge in their daily work such as water convolvulus, cucumber, gourd, animal raising and fish raising. They could earn daily between 3,000-5,000 riel.</p> <p>In second quarter, 14FA and 5WA in Preah Sdach had total revolving fund: 3 1,199,900riel, particularly, 14 FA had 21,424,900riel. Among 310 members-219 females, there were SRI: 1 Ps, IR: 410 Ps, Medium duration rice: 142 Ps, Late rice: 169, Natural Pesticide Production: 32 Ps, Natural fertilizer: 310 Ps, Home garden: 264 Ps, Fruit tree crop: 316 Ps, Fish raising in plastic on Walking cat fish: 14 Ps, Fish raising: 51 Ps, Chicken raising: 32 Ps, Pig raising: 194 Ps.</p> <p>In Q4, FA/WA in Preah Sdach had total revolving fund: 46,742,100 riel</p>

*Village Revolving Fund has been used as a tool to increase food security and to promote community network through keeping them connected together for voice!*

Boundary Partner	Outcome Challenges	Progress Made
		<p>in which 14 FA had 35,815,200riel.</p> <p>About 17 FA leaders are capable to manage and good processing. Moreover, FA member had knowledge on bookkeeping to manage fun in saving group.</p> <p>Six families at Kampong Trach district apply System Rice Intensification (SRI) technique. Moreover, four model farmers was get income from Integrated Farming System (IFS) technique practice.</p> <p>Revolving fund in 18 FA of Basedth and Kampong Trach District has total amount 40,641,380 riel for their member borrow revolving to used in small scale business and agriculture growing that was way for improve their living Standard.</p>
<b>Social Accountability</b> Village Development Committee (VDC) / Community Based Organization (CBO))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- VDC/CBO has shown that they are able to lead and manage sustainable community development and they have compassionate heart and pro-poor development intervention.</li> <li>- VDC/CBO practiced human rights and democracy in its leadership.</li> </ul>	<p>VDC in PL village, AKR commune collected village resource to renovate a village path.</p> <p>87 VDCs were selected to be the commune planning committees. They were the village representative, spoke for their people need and integrated in the commune plan.</p> <p>23 VDCs joined in the whole process of Commune Investment plan with CCs..</p> <p>VDC in Trass village, CKP commune cooperating with other local authorities wrote a proposal to World Food Program through district governor and provincial rural development department. The proposal requested food for work for repairing a road with 900m in length in the village. The proposal was approved and they prioritized the ID poor 1 and 2 families for the job.</p> <p>Mr. Chen Saren, Chey Kampok VDC, CKP commune, disseminated his knowledge on peace to 25 villagers after he got training supported by Danmission. He planned to continue sharing the knowledge on gender and wrote the request to PNKS for support.</p> <p>In Kampong Speu, Commune Council accepted CDO request to put domestic violence Commune Council meeting agenda.</p>
Village Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They have basic knowledge on land laws, domestic violence and human rights.</li> <li>- Assist and intervene in community conflict to build peace and love within the community.</li> </ul>	<p>Ms. But Chambei, youth, was elected to be vice leader of AKR commune network committee. She said she has learnt many new things from PNKS regarding community development and human rights. Before joining PNKS project and trainings, she was not confident enough to participate in any community development work. Now she got enough knowledge on peace, human rights, democracy...; these equipped her confidence to act and join in the development work. Ms. But Chambey cooperated with CC in Angkor Reach commune to conduct training on Gender and domestic violent law to 15 families in Ponhea Leang village.</p>
Commune Council (CC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commune Council members have shown that they are able to supervise and lead sustainable community development and have compassionate heart toward the poor with pro-poor local governance.</li> <li>- Commune Council practiced human rights and democracy in its leadership.</li> </ul>	<p>Mr. Chan Kea, Angkor Reach commune leader said that the commune budget was spent on water, the need of his people, with the amount 114,403,200 riel on a line of canal 4,275m.</p>



With the encouragement and supports from HBCT, Health Centers, government, NGOs and other people on both spiritual and physical, about 80% of PLHA had good health and live happily like other healthy people. In addition they could earn incomes to support their life. About 30% of them got seasonal jobs as construction workers, labour workers in agriculture sector and some migrated to Thailand. However, they still took care of their health and met the doctors as an appointment.

World Aid Day conducted in Preah Sdach area and it was the first experience event for many local people. It was noticed that the people were too shy to see, to speak about HIV/AIDS. In the question and answer section at night time, the project staff educated them on how to use condom properly and safely; most of them laughed and went home.

S-PV, FA/WA leaders encouraged the members in saving and expanded their members; during 2012, the members increased from 375 members in February to 454 members, 356 females in December for 19 associations. The net increase was 79 members. There were IDPoor 1 was 78 and IDPoor 2 was 131. Late 2012, other 10 associations with 203 members, 158 females, were created in which there were IDPoor 1 was 40 and IDPoor 2 was 65. Now there were 29 associations in the areas; 21 FA and 8 WA with total members 657, 514 females, IDPoor 1, 118 and IDPoor 2, 196.

S-PV piloted by giving \$500 grant two model farmers in Ponhea Leang village, Angkor Reach commune, to influence other farmers the practice of appropriate agriculture techniques. and Svay Toul village, Chey Kampok commune, some noticeable result as follow:

The most interest work in Ponhea Leang were Mix fish and Pig raising while in Svay Toul they interested in Pig raising, natural Poison and integrated system.

The project include the local authorities such as district councils and governors, Commune Councils, VDCs, Health Centers and build their capacity on how to be accountable for their people and in still the democracy leadership style for them are good for the sustainability and prosperity in the villages. In order to achieved this work the good relationship with them is the start and encouraged them to have schedule for the field work, tell the people about their work through the public forum or event.

HACC is the network on HIV/AIDS, it coordinated the work between NGOs and the government. Some achievement came from the work such as encouraging the government to have MOU with NGOs in the province. PNKS and other NGOs in Prey Veng already did. The government approved the law on HIV/AIDS. The Government plan to collect money from NGO partners working on HIV/AIDS 1% out of the annual budget was cancelled.

Although HBCT members have adequate, knowledge and capacity to look after their PLHAs at the present, but they still worry about future time when they stay alone without any outside supports because they know that ARV/ART needed to update all the time and then can affect to their income.

Budget for travelling to implement activities will not be a problem if PLHA association has better loan for their saving group, PNKS should support PLHAA some more loan for their saving group before phasing out.

The animal of farmers was death. They raise their animal with no technique. Therefore, they should be attending the training on agriculture technique.

## Challenges

Some of IDPoor 1 and IDPoor 2 are not interested in Farmer's Association due to their financial situation as members are required to paying membership fee and saving.

Some of FA members were jealous each of PNKS provided the agriculture materials to some model famers. Therefore, they are not active to attend Association.

Some of FA members work in the garment factories so they are not active with Association. PNKS are very difficult to conduct meeting with FA members. Therefore, trainings or meetings often delay.

## Section 7

### Other relevant comments and observations

## Proposed Changes to the Programme

n/a

## Section 8

### Financial Report

## PONLEU NEY KDEY SANGKHUM

## Somleng Projects (Prey Veng & Kampong Speu)

## Annual Financial Report Jan-Dec 2012

## Section I: Operational/Programme and Capital Costs

Operational/Programme Costs	Budget Jan-Dec 2012	Actual Expense Jan-Dec 2012	Variance	Variance as % of Budget
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>				
<b>1. Health and HIV/AIDS</b>				
5111 · Form/Strengthen Capacity of HBC	20,251	20,023	228	1.13%
5112 · Support HC for Effective Health	9,164	7,763	1,401	15.29%
5113 · Network w/ NGOs & Gov't	1,840	548	1,292	70.20%
<b>Total Health and HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>31,255</b>	<b>28,334</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>9.35%</b>
<b>2. Agriculture and Livelihood</b>				
5210 · Water Access & Management	6,677	13,573	(6,897)	-103.29%
5211 · Form FA/WA & Dev Loan Mgt Sys	5,800	5,911	(111)	-1.91%
5220 · Agriculture Techniques	13,898	13,695	203	1.46%
5230 · Income Generations	7,624	7,505	119	1.56%
5250 · Natural Resource Management	3,862	3,822	40	1.03%
5270 · Community Capacity Dev on DRR	1,514	1,552	(38)	-2.48%
<b>Total Agriculture and Livelihood</b>	<b>39,375</b>	<b>46,057</b>	<b>(6,683)</b>	<b>-16.97%</b>
<b>3. Social Accountability</b>				
5311 · Promote Democratic Leadership	8,304	7,472	832	10.02%
5312 · Support CC/VL/VDC Propoor LGov	4,262	4,045	217	5.08%
5313 · Promote CC Conduct Com. Awarene	7,220	8,349	(1,129)	-15.63%
5314 · Promote Com Behavior Change	1,600	1,372	228	14.22%
5315 · Promote NVC Youth/Religious Lea	2,220	2,453	(233)	-10.49%
<b>Total Social Accountability</b>	<b>23,606</b>	<b>23,691</b>	<b>(85)</b>	<b>-0.36%</b>
<b>4. Staff Capacity Development</b>				
5410 · Strengthen Org Gov & Efficiency	800	1,023	(223)	-27.86%
5420 · Annual Review & Planning	8,926	8,435	491	5.50%
5430 · Staff Capacity Development-TNA	13,174	12,509	665	5.05%
5440 · Organization Information System	600	591	9	1.57%
5450 · Organization Networks	500	404	96	19.15%
5460 · Capacity Development & Advisory	3,120	3,200	(80)	-2.56%
<b>Total Staff Capacity Development</b>	<b>27,120</b>	<b>26,162</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>3.53%</b>
<b>5. Other Direct Costs</b>				
5510 · Staff Salary-Health/HIV/AIDS	54,223	47,155	7,068	13.04%
5520 · Staff Salary-Agr/Liv/SA	89,840	89,370	470	0.52%
5530 · Staff Insurance & Benefit	19,967	18,777	1,190	5.96%
5540 · Transportation Costs (PV/KS)	19,155	18,924	231	1.21%
5550 · Premises Costs	19,144	18,895	249	1.30%
5560 · Monitoring Costs	6,928	5,999	929	13.41%
<b>Total Other Direct Costs</b>	<b>209,257</b>	<b>199,120</b>	<b>10,137</b>	<b>4.84%</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS</b>				
6110 · Salary Costs (PP)	16,908	15,349	1,559	9.22%
6120 · Office Supplies & Communication	4,885	4,665	220	4.50%
6130 · Rent & Utilities (PP)	5,820	5,843	(23)	-0.40%
6140 · Transportation (PP)	1,210	1,393	(183)	-15.09%
6150 · Board (Meeting/Honorarium)	1,060	1,458	(398)	-37.57%
6160 · External Financial Audit	2,500	2,470	30	1.20%
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>32,383</b>	<b>31,178</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>3.72%</b>

<b>Total Operational/Programme Costs</b>	<b>362,996</b>	<b>354,543</b>	<b>8,453</b>	<b>2.33%</b>
<b>Capital Costs</b>	<b>Budget Jan-Dec 2012</b>	<b>Actual Expense Jan-Dec 2012</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Variance as % of budget</b>
Office Equipments	2,346	2,252	94	4.01%
Office Furniture	700	539	161	23.00%
<b>Total Capital Costs</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>8.37%</b>
<b>Grand Total Costs (Operational/ Programme + Capital)</b>	<b>366,042</b>	<b>357,334</b>	<b>8,708</b>	<b>2.38%</b>

#### Section J: Format for Income

<b>Income</b>	<b>Budget Jan-Dec 2012</b>	<b>Actual Received Jan-Dec 2012</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Variance as % of Budget</b>
A. Brought forward from previous program *	59,174	59,174	-	0.00%
B. Tear Australia	165,000	165,000	-	0.00%
C. Diakonia	73,002	72,946	(56)	-0.08%
D. Tear Netherlands	33,800	26,028	(7,772)	-22.99%
E. Danmission	29,709	29,689	(20)	-0.07%
F. CORD-DH	10,360	10,365	5	0.05%
G. Baptist World Aid Australia	60,000	59,935	(65)	-0.11%
Government (please specify)			-	
In-kind donations			-	
Income generated by the programme			-	
Local community			-	
Reserves			-	
Other (Please specify)			-	
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>431,045</b>	<b>423,137</b>	<b>(7,908)</b>	<b>-1.83%</b>

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

Starting Balance	59,174	59,174
Total Income	Budget for the Year	Actual
	371,871	363,963
Total Costs	Budget for the Year	Actual
	366,042	357,334
Surplus / Deficit	5,829	6,629
End Balance	<b>65,003</b>	<b>65,803</b>

Prepared by:



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Date:

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Date:

## Appendix 1

### Report against annual workplan

#### A. SOMLENG PREY VENG

Planned activities (from the Annual Work Plan)		Achieved activities and Explanation (for the reporting period)
<b>HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS</b>		
1.1.2	Support HBCT to conduct three-monthly meeting in commune level	- HIV/AIDS component facilitated in planning meeting with HBCT and CCs at Chrey commune office for 4 times. There were 68 participants including 35 females and 2 CCs. Commune Councils in Damrey Poun, Chrey, Seang Kveang, and Smoung Cheung communes raised the common need such as HBCT members need to present in all the commune meeting; CC members need to attend in the PLHA association, and they need to copy the book keeping report and submitted to the CC members after the meeting. HBCT raised some concerns that CC should have good cooperation with HBCT, and did not take money when HBCT sent some documents for signatory. CC also agreed not to allow such problems happen any more. CC also commented Association should used the money more effectively by following the regulation and they should not keep much money in the bank which got less interest than let the members or outsider borrowing.
1.1.3	Support Home Bare Care Team	- Provided monthly transportation and communication support to 17 HBCT members for home visit and HIV/AIDS dissemination in 3 communes (DRP, CH and SKV). Because they were also PLHA, they could understand the PLHA difficulty, encourage their members for independent health care services and help each other quiet well.
1.1.4	Support two monthly meeting with four PLHA associations and Board	- 4 PLHA Association conducted two monthly meeting with the members for 5 times. There were 381 participants include 196 females. The meeting focused on problem solving discussion, sharing information about members, work migration, revolving fund and interest collection. It was also to encourage the members' responsibility toward the association and performance strengthening.
1.1.5	Support HBCT to monitoring the charity boxes every two months for each box	- During Khmer New Year eve, the 3 HBCT collected money from charity boxes 1,641,500riel in total (CHR= 994,500riel, DRP=187,000 riel, SKV=310,000 riel, SMC=150,000 riel). - During Pchum Ben days, the HBCT collected money from charity boxes with the amount 2,016,000riel (CHR: 327,000riel, DRP: 340,000riel, SKV: 909,000 and SMC: 440,000).
1.1.6	Provide traveling support for poor PLHA to receive OI/ARV and CD4 test.	- Support on transportation fee to the poor PLHAs to take OI/ARV and CD4 in Prey Veng town. There were 601 times support including 340 time for female PLHAs (OI=63-f:40, ARV= 501-f:278, CD4=37-f:22).
1.1.7	Support HBCT to home visit and monitor PLHA using ARV treatment	- 3HBCTs in Chrey, Damrey Poun and Seang Kveang communes did home visit for 2660 times including 1642 times to female PLHAs. - After rainy season rice harvesting, about 30% of PLHA migrated for additional job (construction sector, agriculture sector...) outside the areas, because they have good health.
1.1.8	Conduct annual reflection of actions on HIV/AIDS and workshop with (HBCT, HC staff, CC, OD & PNKS staff)	- In August 2012, the component did annual reflection on HIV/AIDs work with HBCT, CC, HC staff, District Operation and PNKS staff at Kampot province. There were 24 participants, 9 females. The workshop showed Strength, Weak, Opportunity and Threat of their work and find solutions of the weak and threat with more accountable to lead to the success in the future. Moreover, the workshop built closer relationship among the participants and their work. The CC committed to support HBCT and PLHA association.
1.1.9	Withdrawal workshop in commune level	- In October, Component conducted hand-over workshop to CCs and PLHA associations in the old target areas. PNKS was no longer support their work and from now on CC and HBCT continue those works themselves. The ១០៦ participants, 38 females were HBCT, PLHA, VDC, VC, CC, OD, PHD. CCs and the 4 PLHA association representatives had the speech to their people on the commitment in the work for sustainability.
1.1.10	Stay overnight	- Through staying overnight, we could know more information and events in the villages such as security, migration, domestic violence... The component staff stayed in the villages for 8 times. In Chong Boeng village, Seang Kveang commune, it was reported that about 30 families migrated to Thailand. And other villagers said that this year they got enough water for the first early rice and they already harvested. They continued with the second one. In December, the component with the project team stayed overnight in Tras villages, Chey Kampok commune. That night, they also had an entertainment event for dancing, questioning and answering about HIV/AIDs (World Aid day celebration). The villager said that it was the first time for them to join in such events; they were so excited and wish to have for the next year.
1.1.11	Provide training on basic proposal writing to PLHA association leaders in old target areas.	- In July, the component provided training on proposal writing and Administration management to HBCTs and CCs in 4 communes. There were 24 participants-10 females. The pro-test results were 6 excellent, 8 good and 10 medium.
<b>Support Khmer Product shop</b>		- The shop activities were not much growth in term of gross selling and net income. The report still shown loss. The shop met some problems on capital supporting from the project, especially, monthly salary for the shop staff if comparing to market. For example, cashier which held bachelor degree was about 80\$ per month, that it led to staff turnover. Most importantly it was difficult to choose the right person for the job. - LMT recruited 3 new staff for the shop; Cashier, service provider and supervisor. Prey Veng team and LMT were developing two-year strategy for the shop operation. And there was one year evaluation on the possibilities for the next step, continues or close down.
1.1.12	Electricity and supply water	
1.1.13	Repair equipment use in the shop	
1.1.14	Transportation	
1.1.15	Revolving of fund for sell operation	
1.1.16	Monthly service	



1.2.1	Support HC two monthly meeting	- Component supported the HC monthly meeting of 6 HCs in DRP, CHR, SKV, SMC, CKP and APK for 30 times. There were 57 members including 23 females. One among the meeting agendas was to improve the health service to PLHA and other vulnerable people.
1.2.2	Support HC staff to conduct Full village Meeting on HIV/AIDS and other disease infection in new wider Community in new target areas.	- In May, the component supported HC staff to conducted full village meeting focusing on Primary Health care and HIV/AIDS prevention in 8 villages of CKP and 11 villages in AKR communes. There were 877 participants including 634 females.
1.2.3	Support HC for small renovation (old target area)	- Component supported some material for 3 HCs in Seang Kveang, Chrey and Smoung Cheung such as 30 plastic chairs, 3 Blood measure instrument, 2 water jars and 1 water filter to 3 HCs.
1.2.4	Support 2 HC (AKR & CKP) to improve their capacity on HIV/AIDS & Primary health care.	- 2013-BWAA
1.2.5	Support to 2 HC (AKR & CKP) for two monthly meeting	- 2013-BWAA
1.2.6	Support HC (AKR & CKP) to conduct 2 monthly meeting with VHSG	- Supported 2 monthly meeting of VHSG in Angkor Reach and Chey Kampok communes. The meeting was important for HC and VHSG could exchange information to each other and improve the HC service better and better.
1.2.7	Support HC (AKR & CKP) for HCMC 3 monthly meeting	- Support 3 monthly meeting of HCMC in Angkor Reach and Chey Kampok HCs. Health Center Management Committee was as the Board who helped in dealing some HC demand such as set the HC service price, set the HC working hour, and other condition in order to support the better service of HC due to the local context and the government requirement.
1.2.8	Provide training on HIV/AIDS and Primary health care to VHSG	- In December, component provided training on Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS to VHSG in 2 HCs (AKR and CKP). There were 43 participants 21 females. The training purpose was to build basic knowledge of VHSG and improve their service for the community people.
1.2.9	Support Health Center (AKR & CKP) to conduct world AIDS day in target areas	- In December, component cooperated with Chey Kampok HC to conduct World Aid day in Tros village. The event purpose was to disseminate about Aid issue and for prevention. There were 118 participants-31 females. The event was the first time for the area and provincial deputy government, provincial health department, OD, HC and community were excited and admired. At night time there were the questioning and answering about HIV/AIDs and finished with happiness at 10 pm.
1.2.10	Support 2 HC (AKR & CKP) to provide filters to poor people living in target areas and primary school.	- 2013-BWAA
1.2.11	Support HC (AKR & CKP) to provide water pool to poor people in target areas.	- 2013-BWAA
1.3.1	Network with other NGOs (HACC, COP, Medicam...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The staff joined in Pro-cocom meeting in provincial health department 6 times. The meeting focused on General Health issues in the province.</li> <li>- Joined in provincial HIV/AIDs secretary for 4 times. There were 75 participants including 17 females. The meeting focused on HIV/AIDs issue in the province. Some district and commune complained the difficulty in collecting report from NGO partners because of no budget for the NGO meeting.</li> <li>- Joined in provincial Youth and Social affair department for 5 times, the meeting focused on Children and OVC issues. There were 169 participants including 54 females.</li> <li>- Attended in Linked Respond training in Svay Antor commune. There were 51 participants including 25 females.</li> <li>- Joined in Annual Achievement workshop 2011 of OD in Prey Veng town. There were 33 participants including 5 females.</li> <li>- Joined MEDiCAM 2011 achievement workshop in Phnom Penh. There were 150 participants including 23 females.</li> <li>- Joined HACC quarterly meeting and 2011 achievement in Phnom Penh. There were 163 participants including 41 females.</li> <li>- Joined HACC discussion on M&amp;E form with Government and MOU.</li> <li>- Joined COP meeting in Phnom Penh and exposure visit to CEDAC in Prey Veng province. During the meeting the participants had an opportunity to share experience and discussion on issues the members having met. There were 21 participants-8 females.</li> <li>- Joined in Linked Respond meeting at Svay Antor operation district to show the achievement in Q3. There were 42 participants-22 females, who were National program representatives, PHD,POA,HC ,OD and NGO partners.</li> <li>- Joined HACC quarterly meeting the 63th at Himavary, Phnom Penh to show the achievement for 9 month of NGO members and discussion for 2013 workplan. 73 NGOs partners joined in the meeting.</li> </ul>
1.3.2	Build the communication with other relevant partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supported 20\$ to provincial Youth and Social Affair department to conduct Children International Day.</li> <li>- In December, component supported 60 dozen of pure water to provincial HIV/AIDs secretary for conducted World Aid day.</li> </ul>
1.3.3	Provide traveling support to RH to do viral load test at Phnom Penh city	- Supported 20\$ to provincial referral Health center to do Viral load test for PLHAs in Phnom Penh for 3 times.
<b>AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD</b>		

2.1.1	Provide training on administrative management, bookkeeping and follow up to leader of FA/WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide training on administration management, bookkeeping to FA/ WA leaders in PNKS PRASH SDACH office. There were 12 members including 6 women. The training result for pre-test: average 4 trainees, good 5 and excellence 3; and post-test: average 2, good 7, excellence 3.</li> <li>- Provide training on administration management, bookkeeping to FA/ WA leader in PNKS PRASH SDACH office. There were 19 members including 12 women. The training result for pre-test: average 9, good 6, excellence 4; and post-test: average 4, good 8, and excellence 7. After the training, FA/WA leaders were able to prepare revolving fund report such as saving list, request, and having bank account.</li> <li>- Follow up training on administration management, bookkeeping to FA/ WA leaders in PNKS office at PRASH SDACH district ; Participants came from AKR commune 27Ps (19W) and from CKP commune 19Ps (10W).</li> </ul>
2.1.2	Provide loan on well digging to poor FA/WA members for crops irrigation	- Provide grant on well digging 150\$ each to 3 poor FA members in CKP and 2 members in AKR. Because in Preah Sdach areas met clean water shortage for family daily use, the component decided to provide grant to the association on pumping well digging and they could also use for home gardening.
2.1.3	Provide loan to FA/WA members to develop family fish ponds	- Provide grant on family fish pond 200\$ each to 2 FA members in CKP and 2 in AKR. Other 4 FA members in CKP got 50\$ each for family fish pond renovation.
2.1.4	Provide loan to FA/WA volunteer group production on seed to produce organic rice/vegetable.	- Provide grant on PHRAROMDULE organic seed (Medium duration rice) 1200Kgs to 24 FA members and 4 WA members in PRASH SDACH district.
2.1.5	Provide grant on Cow/buffalo to FA/WA to loan for Poverty members.	- Provide grant on Cow to the 4 female poor FA members; 2 members in AKR and other 2 in CKP.
2.1.6	Support FA/WA quarterly meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 14FA and 05WA in 19 villages of CKP and AKR communes conducted quarterly meeting regularly to share information on agriculture work, small business, saving and fund management to the members.</li> <li>- 11 associations out of 19 grew early rice, twice a year; 38% of the members used natural fertilizer and natural pesticide.</li> <li>- In the second quarter, the FA/WA members increased from 300 members in total to 418 members.</li> <li>- Up to Q4, there were 36 new members increase in total for 19 FA/WA associations; the total numbers were 454.</li> </ul>
2.2.1	Set up FA/WA / Improved existing FA/WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set up 7 FA and 3 WA in CKP and AKR communes. There were 212 members in PRASH SDACH district at:</li> <li>- In Q4, component facilitated in setting up Farmer and Women associations in PRASH SDACH district by using fund from BWAA. There were 3 FAs and 3 WA in AKR and 4 FAs in CKP.</li> </ul>
2.2.2	Provide Mini training of trainer(TOT) on appropriate agriculture techniques to leader of FA/WA	- Provide Mini training of trainer (TOT) on appropriate agriculture techniques such as Rice, Vegetable, Fruit tree crops, Natural pesticide production, and Chicken, Pig, Fish raising to 14 FA/WA leaders the two communes. There were 54 participants including 33 Women. The test result, pre-test: average 14, good 11, excellence 29 and post-test: average 03, good 03, and excellence 48.
2.2.3	Follow up of leader FA/WA to training on appropriate agriculture techniques to member of FA/WA	- Follow up FA/WA leaders on appropriate agriculture techniques such as Rice, Vegetable, Fruit tree crops, Natural pesticide production, and Chicken, Pig, Fish raising to 14 FA and 5 WA. There were 410 participants including 303 women who were FA/WA members, VDCs , VGVs , Youth group , and 3 PLHA. The test result, pre-test: Average=101Ps Good=118Ps Excellence=191Ps and Post-test: Average=57Ps Good=50Ps Excellence=303Ps.
2.2.4	Conduct demonstration on farming system (Rice, Fish, Vegetable, Pig and Chicken) to members of FA/WA	- Supported demonstration on farming system (Rice, Fish, Vegetable, Fruit tree, Pig and Chicken raising, and Natural pesticide) to 1 member of WA in AKR commune and another one FA member in CKP commune.
2.2.5	Support exposure visit for selected members of FA/WA and staff.	- Let 16 WA/FA (7 women) members in Preah Sdach district to do exposure visit in old target areas- KAM CHEYMEAR District PREY VENG Province to see farming system, group saving and group rice saving.
2.2.6	Follow up organic rice 14 groups of FA/WA in Old target areas	- Follow up organic rice to 5FA and 9WA groups which had 61 volunteer members with 16.64hectares of lands in 4 communes of old target area for four times. They grew Rumdul rice respecting to the regulation of the organic rice group.
2.2.7	Support FA/WA annual work shop .	- Conducted FA/WA Annual workshop in CKP commune PRACH SDACH district. There were 81participants, 33Women (VDC: 26Ps, CC: 4Ps, and FA/WA: 51Ps) coming from two communes. The participants shared their good experiences relevant to their income generation such as on how to produce natural poison and it uses; and raising fish in plastic or cement.
2.2.8	Training of trainer to Association leaders on appropriate and resilient agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provided training of trainer to the association leaders on appropriate and resilient agriculture (Early rice improvement, Vegetable planting and Fish raising in plastic) in PNKS office at PRASH SDACH district. There were 52 participants, 33 Women. The pre and post test result as follow:</li> <li>- Pre: Average=08Ps, Good=06Ps, Excellence=38Ps.</li> <li>- Post: Average=00Ps, Good=00Ps, Excellence=52Ps.</li> </ul>
2.3.1	Provide loan on Chicken / Pig raising to FA/WA to loan for group members of FA/WA.	- Provided loan on Chicken raising to FA-WA members; FA in TOUL LEAN village has \$300 loan to 18 members, WA in Punhea Leang village has \$300 loan to 16 members.
2.3.2	Provide grant on small business to FA/WA to loan for members.	- Provide grant on Small Business to 5 FA and 1 WA in CKP commune and 6 FA and 2 WA in AKR commune. Each association got 150\$ grant from the project through their bank account to loan their members on agriculture work and small business.

2.4.1	Provide training on look after and environment resource management to FA/WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide training on look after and environment resource management to FA/WA members, VDCs and Youth. The training topic was about natural elements of hay, kind of soil and its element, the adaptation to the climate change. There were 293 participants (228 Women). The test result were average 146, good 94, excellence 53 and post-test: average 24, good 40, excellence 229. The participants understand the use of natural reservation-not to burn hay, not to cat fish by using electricity and try on natural fertilizer, planting tree and family pond renovation.</li> <li>- Provide training on look after and environment resource management to members of FA/WA. The training topic was about natural elements of hay, kind of soil and its element, the adaptation to the climate change. There were 417 participants (332 Women). They were WA/FA members, 23 VDC, and 5 Youth members. The test result were</li> <li>- Pre: Average=162, Good=128, Excellence=127.</li> <li>- Post: Average=24, Good=30, Excellence=363.</li> <li>- Follow up training on look after and environment resource management to FA/WA leaders. There were 18 participants (09W) in CKP commune and 19 (14W) in AKR commune. 30% of the association leaders planted fruit trees, having family ponds, fish raising, and stock the water for using. 95% of the members did not burn the hay and 83% of the members had natural fertilizer hole.</li> </ul>
2.4.2	Provide grant on crops seed to FA/WA to loan for members.	- Provide grant on IR50404 seed (Early rice) 2400Kgs to 7FA and 3 WA in the two communes of Preah Sdach district. It could be grown in any season.
2.5.1	Stay overnight.	- Project staffs stayed overnight in the target villages monthly. Through this we could understand the villagers living condition quite well. Most of the farmer preferred practicing customer farming and follow other by using chemical fertilizer and poison which could affect the human health, animal and environment. About 70% of farmer could grow rice 2-3 times per year. The farmer lack water for daily use due to the heavily use of underground water. The project staff recommended them to keep reserve rice seed, food enough to respond when the disaster come.
2.5.2	Conduct farmer congress on climate change adaptation of FA/WA	- Conduct farmer congress on climate change adaptation with FA/WA in CKP commune PRACH SDACH district. There were 79 participants, 38Women (VDC: 31Ps, CC: 2Ps, District agriculture staff 2Ps and FA/WA: 44Ps). The District Agriculture staff shared about the agriculture product management and the cooperation work with the association and PNKS. Moreover, the members shared their experience on natural protection such as not burn hay, keep ponds, and the adaptation such as saving rice seed, raising mix kinds of fishes, raising fish in plastic pond and raising cricket.
<b>SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY</b>		
3.1.1	Support CC to conduct Human Rights and democracy training to VDC members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Component conducted Democracy training to 40VDCs including 15 females in the two communes of Preah Sdach district.</li> <li>- In December, the project staff cooperated with CCs to follow up the democracy and human right practice of VDCs, and Youth. There were 15 participants-5 females.</li> </ul>
3.1.2	Support CC to conduct Human Rights and democracy training to Youths	- Component cooperating with CC in AKR commune to conducted Democracy and Human Right training to 36 Youth-17 females coming from 2 communes. At the end of the course, 15 participants show their interest in the democracy principals and creating democracy community.
3.1.3	Conduct annual workshop on democratic practices with CC, VDC and youths	- In July, the project conducted workshop on Democracy practice in the Commune Investment Plan implementation at the grassroots level. There were 102 participants-34 women; they were VDCs, Youth, Gender Volunteers, VCs, CC, District governor, and District council coming from 9 villages in two communes.
3.1.4	Conduct training on sub national democratic development to CC	- The component cooperating with district governance and Prey Veng sub-national advisor to conduct training on Democracy Administration management at commune, Sangkat to CCs. There were 27 participants including 8 females.
3.1.5	Support CC to conduct Human Rights and democracy training to Youths and VDC	- 2013-BWAA
3.2.1	Provide peace building workshop to DC, CC, VDC and YGV	- Component staff coordinated Peace workshop at district education office to encourage compassion among villagers. There were 59 participants-19 females who were VDCs, Youth, CCs, and students.
3.2.2	Support CC to conduct peace dialogue with the community	- Supported CC in AKR and CKP communes to conduct Peace Dialogue. There were 102 participants-46females coming from 24 villages. They were VDC, Youth, VC, VGV, Teachers, Police, WA/FA and PLHA. It also had time for questioning and answering to some village issues peacefully. The main complaints were gangster, chemical pesticide, domestic violence, water block in PL village, and thief stealing cow, and water buffalo in some villages.
3.2.3	Provide basic administrative skill training to CC, VDC, and YGV	- In March, the project staff provided training on Administration work, office skill and writing proposal in AKR commune. There were 26 participants-6 females. The end test results were 6 participants is good, 11 average and 9 weak.

3.2.4	Support CC to conduct regular meeting with VDC at village level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinated CC and provincial rural development department to conduct a meeting on VDC restructuring according to the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Rural Development new regulation. There were 76 participants-34 females coming from 29 villages of the two communes.</li> <li>- Project staffs coordinated VDC meeting in 19 villages. There were 151 participants-63 females. The main goal of the meeting was to strengthening VDCs' role and responsibilities toward development work.</li> <li>- In September, CC conducted full village meeting to collect the villagers' need for developing Commune Development plan in 19 villages. There were 1,291 villagers, 430 females (93 VDCs, ID poor I&amp;II 1,025). The main issues were Water, Food, Gambling Domestic violent, road and canal repairing.</li> <li>- In December, the project team cooperated with CCs and planning committee to discuss on the commune investment budget for 2013 for Angkor Reach and Chey Kampok communes. There were 96 participants-26 females.</li> </ul>
3.2.5	Conduct training on role and responsibility of VDC to VDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The component supported provincial rural development department to conduct training on village development work management and VDC role and responsibilities. There were 76 participants-36 females coming from 29 villages of the two communes.</li> <li>- In October, the project supported Provincial Rural Development Department to provide the training on Village Development Work management and Role of VDC. There were 45 participants-20 females coming from 11 villages in two communes. After the training, there were 10 VDCs got good score, 23 average and 12 weak.</li> </ul>
3.2.6	Support materials to two communes for safe documentation CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Component supported office material such as box files, white board, note books, pens to two Commune offices in order they could maintained their document properly.</li> <li>- In December, the project provided some material such as white board, and cabinet to Angkor Reach commune, and 30 plastic chairs to Chey Kampok commune.</li> </ul>
3.2.7	Support CC to conduct peace dialogue with the community people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2013-BWAA</li> </ul>
3.3.1	Support CC to conduct Women's Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supported district women affair to conduct Women International Day with the topic "my grateful mother". There were 96 participants-37 women who were provincial women affair representative, district council, CCs, VC, Youth, YGV, WA, teachers and students coming from 11 communes of Preah Sdach.</li> </ul>
3.3.2	Support CC to conduct Human Rights Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In December, the project cooperated with CC to conduct Human Right day at Angkor Reach commune. There were 96 participants-28 females (District governor, District council, CCs, VDCs, Youth, students, teachers, polices, PLHA, WA, HC, and ID poor).</li> </ul>
3.3.3	Support CC to conduct Child's rights public forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supported Preah Ang Porn school to conducted International Children day in CKP commune in order to disseminate the 4 children right to the villagers. There were 140 participants-67 females coming from 12 villages. There were students, teachers, parents, VDCs, Youth, CC, OVCs, and disable children.</li> </ul>
3.3.4	Support CC to conduct social accountability public forum with VCD and YGV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In September, the project supported CC to conduct public forum on Government and Social Accountabilities to Youth, VDCs, CC, district governor, ID poor, district planning office. There were 112 participants-47 females. Some issues were raised for the authorities about land conflict, family domestic violent, gambling, gangster, family book and Identification card, land owner certificate and road repairing.</li> </ul>
3.4.1	Train YGV on laws related to domestic violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducted training course on Gender and Domestic Violent law to the violent families in CKP commune office. There were 45 participants-29 males. A woman shared her lessons that she used to be a victim of domestic violence to the participants.</li> </ul>
3.4.2	Support YGV and CC to conduct public forum of Village-Commune safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Component cooperated with the district deputy police and local authorities to conduct a village, commune safety forum. There were 46 participants-18 females coming from 2 communes. There were the time to meet between the leaders and their people and ask the questions and answers. The speakers were District governor, chief of district soldier, district deputy police and district council.</li> <li>- In August, supported CC and Youth to conduct Gender training and domestic violent law to the family having violent, ID poor, Youth, VC and VDCs. There were 55 participants-32 females in Svay Cha and Ponhea Leang villages.</li> </ul>
3.5.1	Support religious leaders to have peace dialogue with YGV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In November, the project coordinated Inter-faith and Peace in development workshop. The workshop purposes were to share good practice of difference religion and maintain good relationship between the religion toward helping the poor and in development work. There were 96 participants-24 females coming from 29 villages. There were VDCs, Youth, FA/WA, layman, students, ID poor, teachers, police, monks, pastor, church members, CC, district religious office and NGOs.</li> </ul>
3.5.2	Overnight education through video show to community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Component educated Peace through the night video show in Prey Sromouch Village i, AKR commune and Toul Lean and Kdey Skea village, Chey Kampok commune. There were a numbers of questions to the village youth to reflect How the actors did in order to seek the support from other peacefully.</li> </ul>



3.5.3	Support network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In March, component supported AKR commune network meeting to review on the structure, regulation and schedule the meeting. There were 52 members-16 females.</li> <li>- In April, commune network in CKP and AKR conducted meeting to prepare workplan and budget request for 2012-13. There were 16 members-4 females.</li> <li>- In May, commune network conducted meeting at CKP commune office. The meeting agenda focused on regulation, family domestic violence, and new committee election. There were 3 new committee members to be elected.</li> <li>- In October, commune network had meeting to discuss on development issues, domestic violent, road repairing for the representative to bring for CC monthly meeting. There were 105 members-40 females.</li> </ul>
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## B. SOMLENG KAMPONG SPEU

1. Health and HIV/AIDS		
Planned activities (from the Annual Work Plan)		Achieved activities and Explanation (for the reporting period)
1.1	Form and strengthen capacity of Home Based Care Team in order to improve physical and mental health of people living with HIV/AIDS	
1.1.1	Conduct quarterly meeting with Home Base Care Team	- Four HBCT meetings were conducted with 5 (f=0) members each time. They are confident in managing their work as planning, advising and sharing health technical supports to PLHAs, but in this late year they feel worry about some PLHA members trying to migrate/immigrate for jobs and their income.
1.1.2	Support Home Base Care Team salary	- The former 5 Home Base Care team's members received \$40 per month for these 12 months, which supported by Tear Australia, Tear Netherland and Diakonia. Also, 01 HBCT's member extra who was just recruited has been supporting by BWAA since October 2012 for developing and looking after the Kak Development Center (Kak DC). By him Kak DC looks better green with some vegetables and mango trees with bearing fruits.
1.1.3	Coordinate one loan management refresher to PLHA leaders	- One loan management refresher to PLHA leaders has been done with 5 Participants participated (3PLHAs and 2 Commune chiefs). The refresher was talking about how to do documents layout, loan running process with transparency, etc.
1.1.4	Follow up on loan management to PLHA association leaders	- In this year there were 95 times to follow up and 25 times for surprised checking to PLHA association leaders on loan management. They feel confident in managing the loan and hope the loan will support their group members for longer.
1.1.5	Conduct quarterly meeting with PLHA associations	- 4 times in 4 quarters was conducted PLHA quarterly meeting with not more than 37 PLHAs participated each time, but in this last quarter 53 (F=35) participants participated. They were 3 CC's members from the 3 communes, 2 health center chiefs and 3 PLHA association leaders as HBCT's members, one village leader, some PNKS staffs and 39 (F=26) PLHA's members. The meeting talking mainly about ways to keep association sustainability and ending of outside support as well as PNKS plan for 2013 that have no budget to support PLHA association to conduct any activity except Kak DC. Most of them said that they did not so worry if they have some more loan capital granted for their saving group before PNKS leaving. Nowadays they have one own-self saving group already.
1.1.6	Coordinate HBCT to monitoring the charity boxes in 3 months interval	- Monitoring the 14 charity boxes and the money increased in 2012 was 204000 riel that is equal 51 USD.
1.1.7	Provide traveling support for poor PLHAs to receive OI/ARV and CD4 services.	- Supported transportation to 49 (f=29) PLHAs; 452 trips together to receive OI/ ARV and CD4 services. Most of them looked healthy and strong enough for any jobs.
1.1.8	Support HBCT to provide treatment and health monitoring to PLHAs	- Supported OI medicines to two HC' s members as HBCT in KS; Peary Meanchey and Svay Chacheb who provided treatment to PLHAs and in this year there were 78 cases of PLHA and 12 cases of ID1, ID2 were provided noticeable by both HCs reports. Most PLHA health was much better and stronger comparing with their health when they arrived.
1.1.9	Home visit and monitor PLHAs in using OI/ARV	- All the 49 PLHA's families have been controlling and visiting by PNKS staff; 5 of them were a bit difficult to meet since mid-year 2012 caused they were immigrated to somewhere for job. Anyway, 31 families were healthy and clean but 1 still thin but anyway; they all can do all things what they want to do as other healthy people; climb and make sugar palm, plough rice paddies, etc.
1.1.10	Support OD staff for supervision HBC Team	- So far an OD staff as our contractor for supervision HC in our target areas did their duties well but since mid-year he was so busy with his mission outside province then only twice he came in this year.
1.1.11	Conduct annual reflection of actions carrying out on HIV/AIDS with (HBCT, HC staff, CC...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This activity was conducted with 18 (f=2) participants participated; 2HCs as HBCT, 3 commune councils, 3 PLHAAs as HBCT, 3 PLHA members, 01 OD staff, PM, 01 health PC, 01 health assistant, 2 other PNKS staff and one school health tutor. HC are in studying for future applying. The reflection was finding mainly on last year best practices, gaps including lesson learnt and new initiative to input into next year plan, meaning to finding out better ways to get the project meeting its goal. As the results, we found some activities as the following; 1- Select one family which is in good health practicing as Health Model Family. 2- Support vulnerable family gift and admired letter the one who are practicing health better. 3- Support HCs to disseminate health messages by using media. Support HCs to clean public areas as providing rubbish bin or rubbish oven.</li> <li>- School health teacher, Mr. Sok said "It is a wonderful activity I have never met before to find better ways for next year applying and one more hand, by PNKS we are with students in the whole school become a famous group for dissemination health education in our areas"</li> </ul>
1.1.12	Stay overnight	- Only 10 times that staff in health component stay overnight in this year. Our goal was trying to

		build relationship with PLHA's members and authorities, followed up new PLHA loan, which PNKS had given and discussed on better way for fund raising and sustainability for PLHA Associations.
1.1.13	Support Home Bare Care Team salary (additional person to be responsible for caring the association center)	- 01 extra HBCT's member who was just recruited is for developing and looking after the Kak development center (Kak DC). She was supported in this last 3 months. By her; Kak DC looks better green with some vegetables and mango trees with bearing fruits.
1.1.14	Support HBCT in dealing with travelling support for PLHAs to receive OI/ARV and CD4 services.	- 2013-BWAA
1.1.15	Provide technical support to PLHAA Saving group to build proper function (2 trainings; Book keeping/loan management and one saving orientation)	- Provided technical support to PLHAA twice on saving group to build proper function, one with 22 (F=18) and another one with 25 (F=16) participants participated. Prior, PLHAA tried to establish one self-saving by own self but the result was not good and then asked PNKS to support them technical and at the moment PNKS has a chance to respond to them and they are very clear about running this activity now.
1.1.16	Conduct training IFS to PLHAs for Kak Development Centre (DC) to be a demonstration farm	- 2013-BWAA
1.1.17	Support HBCT to provide IFS materials to PLHA A in order to Kak Development Centre (DC) becoming a demonstration farm	- 2013-BWAA
1.1.18	Contribute PLHA association saving group	- 2013-BWAA
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Work with the government Health Centre for effective health service delivery to the poor and vulnerable groups</b>	
1.2.1	Support HC staff for monthly meeting	- Support HC staffs meeting at Kampong Trach and Boseth district for every month, which each meeting had regularly 17 (f=8) participants in KT and 23 (f=9) participants in KS participated. The meetings were talking mainly about hygiene, sanitation; better way to provide health services and night duties, which are the most important activity needed to remind staff all the time. And also, they said that night duties is one of mechanism to build up villagers/communities confidence in coming to use HC services as they are feeling "HC work 24 hours per day". Dr. Kieth Kanthol, Rompear Meanchey health center chief said.
1.2.2	Support HC for small renovation	- Two HCs in Basedth district and two HCs in Kampong Trach district were supported to renovate its water system, flush latrine and roof. They were happy about these caused the water system has been running again and roof was mended with no leaking then, no need running things during raining. Moreover, they have enough water to use for example hand washing after delivery work or etc. no need someone else to help
1.2.3	Support HC for quarterly meeting with VHSG.	- This activity did not apply this year because RHAC has covered the activity all over the province and at those times VHSG was not our boundary partner.
1.2.4	Support HC staff/VHSG members for conducting Full village Meeting on health care and HIV/AIDS in target areas.	- Supported HC/VHSG to conduct 12 full village meetings in the 12 target villages in Kampong Speu province with 373(F=217) participants and others 6 in Kampot province and 195 (F=139) participants participated. All of them listened to the meeting carefully, which was talking mainly about Chhik V and EV 71 the news diseases.
1.2.5	Coordinate/ refresher quarterly meeting on HIV/AIDS and other health messages with health center staffs.	- 2 refreshers of quarterly meeting on HIV/AIDS and other health messages with health center staffs were conducted; one in KS with 7 (f=0). They were from SHS, SHTs, HC chiefs and VHSG. Another one was in KT with 4 SHTs, 2 HCs, 2 VHSGs and 1 SHS. The meeting was talking mainly about Primary health topics, which should be applied and prepared them curriculum in advance. The total participants in KT were 9 (F=2) participated. The 5 topics we prepared for 2013 were Diarrhea, Dengue & CHIK fever, Safe and unsafe water, Fever and Hand-Food and Mouth Disease (HFMD). Anyway, the outcome we like to see is people use safe water for drinking and use, environment clean with children with shoes or flip-flop to schools.
1.2.6	Support HC staff for conduct health campaign in target areas.	- 2 health campaigns were supported to HC staff to conduct. One was started from Tatov through Veal and Klarchol village in Toul Sala commune, Borseth district, Kampong Speu province. The total participants was 113(F=71) participated. For Kampong Trach, started from KT market and went straight to Phnom Saley village and had only 57(F=16) participants participated. HCs and local authorities in both provinces especially Mr. Prum Kim Cheu, the Kampong Trach Leach commune chief said that it was a good way to remember people or villagers their existing health education they had. Another way, it was looked like a warning way as well for those families to be should not make ugly environment like this for next time; otherwise, a big march will come to be embarrassed you again.
1.2.7	School health club formulation	- Planned to form one more School Health Club under Svay Cha Cheb HC, but N/A now because project has not enough money for implementation.
1.2.8	Child-to-Child approach training to school peers	- C-t-C approach training was conducted at KT district with 9(f=3) participants attended. Most of them understood the approach clearly and in late of 2012 during the school reflection, Mr. Pov Sokom, the high school vice director said that thank PNKS so much about bringing this activity to his school and Mr. Meul Nuch, the vice director of KT district education youths and sports said that our government is pushing all schools to insert health activities to be one of school subject and at the moment by your supported; our boss is feeling happy and asking me to approach you for help and support more schools in our district.
1.2.9	Providing equipment for implementation the CTC Approach	- Two schools in KT district received the equipment's already; piano, drum, health document cabinet, curtain for role-play scene, plastic floor for setting up role-play room and loud speakers. The schools are in practicing with these equipment's and they promised to bring their best effort to use these instruments and media properly to disseminate health messages to their school

		students and communities.
1.2.10	Providing materials for disseminate health messages and IEC development	- This activity has followed the plan for every month such as card boards to do artificial dengue mosquitoes, clay soil for making molds and producing artificial faces and others materials such paint, paint brushes etc. to coloring the productions and then support role-play performance.
1.2.11	Coordinating School bimonthly meeting/Providing primary health messages to SHSs/SHTs	- 11 participants (6 SHTs, 3 HCs, 2 SHSs) attended the meeting regularly to discuss about last SHTs reports, refresh/update health messages and the needed IEC have to set up to support the health topics for schools and VHSGs then set up plan for together.
1.2.12	Support SHTs (VHSGs) in providing health education to SHCs, School students, communities	- This activities went smoothly followed the plan; twice per month that each school in target areas KT and KS provided health education to SHCs, school students and communities. SHCs feel happy to receive and extend these messages, especially performance role-play to their friends in the whole schools and in communities.
1.2.13	Support SHCs annually incentive	- 34(F=17) SHCs were received annual incentive such as note books, blue and red pens. This incentive is just for motivation the club's members to be more active in implementing these activities, C-t-C approach.
1.2.14	Support school health supervisor (SHS=HC staff) doing school quarterly supervision	- The supervisors reported the strong, weak and comments what the school health tutors (SHTs) have been practicing in schools and HC and PNKS try hard to find better ways to fulfill the gaps found. The activities run smoothly in both KS and KT districts.
1.2.15	School exchange and exposure visit	- One School exchange and exposure visit at Sovann Phum organization, in Anlong Kra Ngan region, Phnom Penh was conducted with 45(F=18) (34 school clubs, 6 SHTs, 2 HCs and 1 SHS). Sovann Phum is the oldest organization, which is applying C-t-C Approach and experiences we received for our field was not much except story books, health songs.
1.2.16	Annual school reflection	- One annual school reflection was conducted with 47(F=20) participants participated. They were 34 SHC's members, 3 HC staff, 2 SHSs, 6 SHTs and 2 PNKS staff from KS and KT. What we found out was we should hire a person who can train some ancient Khmer popular dancing for club's members for supporting their role-play performance.
1.2.17	Follow up health education in communities (women, Youths, village leaders etc.)	- 53 times and 102 families were followed up by project staff at Svay Chocheb, Tuolsala, Rompear communes. And only 6 families have water filters, 72 families drink rain and pond water and only one family has flush latrine
1.2.18	School students quiz show	- Two school quiz shows were conducted, one at Slehap Leang high school in KS province with more than 300 (F=40%) participants and another one was at Phnom Salei primary school in Kampot province with more than 400 (F=45%) participants participated. The quiz shows have released that some school students are not so clear yet on their personal hygiene and some new diseases such as CHIK_V and Hand Foot and Mouth disease(HFMD) etc.
1.2.19	Support H.C staff monthly meeting & quarterly meeting with VHSG	- 2013-BWAA
1.2.20	Support HC staff/VHSG members for conducting Full village Meeting and dissemination health education in target areas.	- 2013-BWAA
1.2.21	Refresher Child-to-Child approach training to school peers	- 2013-BWAA
1.2.22	Support HC to provide school health materials and develop IEC for disseminate health messages beneficiaries	- This activities have followed the plan and put it in real practice, the primary health care and IEC development such as card boards to do artificial dengue mosquitos, clay soil for making molds and producing artificial faces and others materials like paint, paint brushes etc. for coloring the productions and then support to role-play performance.
1.2.23	Support HC and SHTs in providing health education to SHCs, School students and communities	- This activity has followed the plan; twice more extra times to the former plan per month to provide health education to school in target areas KT. SHCs feel happy to receive and extend the messages, especially by role-play to their friends in the whole schools and in communities.
1.2.24	Quick annual School club assessment and yearly evaluation	- Conducted two school assessments, which one in KS and another one in KT. There were 224(F=112) school students were interviewing and the results will use as school health baseline in 2013 and so on. The assessment was just finishing the interviewing dot not data entry yet so the results will be found out at about late January 2013. IT IS IN PROCESSING.
1.2.25	Support HC to lead SHCs conducting role-play in poor sanitation target villages	- One role-play has been practiced by the 10 SHCs and 02 SHTs in Slapleng high school and the topic was "Dengue Mosquito". During those times, the SHC was hired by some festival committees to do other role-play performance as well. Partly, in KT we just established two clubs and topics they do dissemination were H5N1, Dengue fever, Diarrhea and HIV/AIDS and role-play is practicing "Dengue Fever" but no apply in the community yet.
1.2.26	Provide sanitation facilities to school and poor family and Kak DC as modelling	- 2013-BWAA
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Maintain good relation with other NGOs and support related government departments</b>	
1.3.1	Network with other NGOs (HACC, Medicam, COP)	- Attended KT and KS Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting every month by a representative staff. The meetings had been organized by PHD, which were talking about monthly results of each partner, challenges, how to solve problems face out and disseminate or inform all news from the MOH. We spent only four times with MEDICAM in this year caused health component leader had not yet been recruited till June. This network is usually talking about health news all over the country and world and this year two diseases were discovery; CHIK and HFMD (EV_71). These diseases were informed to all over our target areas as well.
1.3.2	Providing technical support between KS and KT including relationship with other relevant partners	- 4 times to support staff and especially boundary partners in both provinces. It was mainly about how to do field visit, data collection for reporting and planning development. They feel understanding better in doing the above activities such as develop planning, follow up output

		and especially in doing big events like Commune Council meeting or fish releasing ceremony celebration and health campaign etc.
1.3.3	Network with other NGOs (HTWG, HACC, Medicam, COP...)	- 2013-BWAA

<b>2. Agriculture and Livelihoods</b>		
<b>Planned activities (from the Annual Work Plan)</b>		<b>Achieved activities and Explanation (for the reporting period)</b>
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Form Farmer Association/Women Association (FA/WA) and develop loan management system within the FA/WA</b>	
2.1.1	Support semester meeting of FA and WA Kampong Trach and Boseth	- Conducted semester meeting with FA committee in Basedth and Kampong Trach districted with 126 (f=47) participants. The Committee member of saving group vary active to discuss about bookkeeping and loan management. They find good solution to team.
2.1.2	Annual workshop on FA and WA at Kampong Trach and Boseth	- Conducted FA of Kampong Trach and Basedth Annual workshop and included with 44 (f=8) participants. Participants of FA committee very active in-group discussion and get other comment from each other and develop next plan 2013 be respond to other weakness in year 2012.
2.1.3	Train FA/WA on record keeping	- Conducted book keeping 3 training courses to 19 Farmer Association of Kampong Trach and Basedth district with 50 (f=17) participants. The participants showed high interest, as they have never been in such course before. They found it is helpful in their loan management; and conducted refresher training on Book keeping to FA in Kampong Trach with 24 (f=8) participants. They are very happy to get some new idea and active to discuss about FA met the challenges and solution.
2.1.4	Support FA Semester/Annual meeting on FA management and loan management system at Kampong Trach and Boseth	- 2013-BWAA
2.1.5	Conduct training on loan management and problem solving to FA committee member	- 2013-BWAA
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Improve appropriate agriculture techniques and resilient agriculture in responding to the changing climate in FA/WA</b>	
2.2.1	Provide appropriate agriculture training based on community need assessment	- Conducted SRI 14 training courses to FA members with 413 (f= 268) participants. They had many questions. - Conducted Home gardening 4 training courses to FA member with 96 (f=38) participants.
2.2.2	Follow up on how practices of community after trainings	- Farmer 17 families are practicing vegetable growing with agriculture technique related to climate change.
2.2.3	Follow up on loan management	- Five times to monitor at five saving groups in Kampong Trach district. The results found that they can manage and kept record the revolving fund as well. Moreover, we monitor twelve times to help FA's saving group on book keeping at Boasedth district. Throughs project staffs follow up 18 times in 18 villages to FA on loan management. The result of monitoring express that the association used loan for revolving fund and increased money through interest rate. Moreover, we went to check the field six times with saving groups at Kampong Trach. All of saving groups in FA were good keep record and FA Committee have capacity and knowledge increased on loan management and functions.
2.2.4	Training on compost making	- Conducted compost making four training courses to FA members with 122 (f= 58) participants. After trained, they have applied at Sre Pring, Tatov, Kandeang, O'Chorneang, Rorbang Kras, Bong Bok, and Phnom Saley—Reported by Sam Ol, Reth and Heng.
2.2.5	Refresher training on Integrated Farming System for association committee and members	- Conducted the refresher course on integrated farming system six times to FA members 167 (f=56) participants. 17 families was applied the technical, especially the model famer live in Sre Pring—Reported by Sam Ol
2.2.6	Support model farmers to conduct integrated farming system	- Supported materials are plastic mulch, seedling tray, and string net for climate change adaptation. Moreover, we supported the vegetable seed such as long bean, eggplant, cucumber, cabbage, water melon, pumpkin that was kind hybrid F1 seed respond to weather condition change, duck and chicken to 17 model farmer for establish integrated farming system that were demonstrate farm to other villagers in their village.
2.2.7	Support farmers Eco-Integrated Farming System to other families.	- We supported vegetable seed to two farmers. The seed are long bean, eggplant, cucumber, cabbage, watermelon, and pumpkin. That was hybrid F1 seed and adopted from demonstration farm of model farmer. They are living at Bongbak and Sre Pring village.
2.2.8	Provide training on Integrated Farming System to Farmer Association members.	- Provided the training on integrated farming system to FA members and Model farmers with 174 (f=53) participants. Model farmer and other participants were interesting with this course and have many questions on IFS concept and technique to use much for growing that related to environment condition change "How to do? What is interest from it?" Observed by Ms. Suy Sdeung.
2.2.9	Exposure visit of model farmers on Integrated Farming System to other NGOs partner.	- 2013-BWAA
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Initiate alternative income generation for the members of FA/WA</b>	
2.3.1	Support family fish pond and fingerling to the members of association member for modelling	- 17-family fishponds were support to 17-model farmer. They use it for fish raising and irrigate the vegetable. 15 of families that PNKS supported family pond was raised the fish and 2 families more planned to raise the fish in 2013.
2.3.2	Follow up and visit fish ponds	- Follow up and monitored on fishpond digging 17 times of 17-fishponds. After follow up show that, the farmer was clean pond by use the loan for fish raising. On the other hand, we saw one fishpond in Tatov village has fish died.



2.3.3	Provide loan to 10 associations for alternative income generation	- Provided loan 200\$/FA to six-farmer association for revolving fund. The purpose of providing is increasing their saving groups. We found that, all of FAs committees had good transparency to provide loan to members for running small business at the place.
2.3.4	Conduct training on fish raising	- Conducted fish raising training to model farmer and FA member with 45 (f=13) participants. They asked many question to trainer about fish technique.
2.3.5	Provide loan to 18 Farmer Associations (FA) for alternative income generation	-
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Build understanding to FA/WA on natural resource management to promote community natural resources reservation</b>	
2.4.1	Fingerling Day--release fingerling to natural source of natural lake water	- Conducted public forum to release 25,000 fingerlings to increase fish in natural lake and dam in Basedth and Kampong Trach district with 263 (f=117) participants. Mr. Toch Phen live in Tatov village Toul sala commune said that "I am very happy that PNKS has releases fish in dam of my village. People near this dam will improve food security." Interviewed by Chen Tepsam Ol.
2.4.2	Provide training on community natural disaster response	- Provided two training courses on community natural disaster respond to FA committee in Basedth district with 43 (f=11) participants.
2.4.3	Fingerling Day--release fingerling to natural source of natural lake water and Dam	-
2.4.4	Full village meeting with FA, key persons and community people	- 2013-BWAA
2.4.5	Provid fruit tree seedling to FA and Community Development Kak Center.	- 2013-BWAA
<b>2.5</b>	<b>Facilitate cooperative relationships between FA/WA and local authorities and other relevant departments which serve and improve community-managed disaster risk reduction</b>	
2.5.1	Support FA/WA to attend network and staff	- Lead a farmer to join farmer forum pre-workshop with NGO Forum for draft key point that related to climate change and food security Issued for advocate with government in farmer forum III. - Lead six farmers to join farmer forum III at Phnom Phen about topic climate change and food security.
2.5.2	Annual reflection workshop to kampong Speu and Kampong Trach FA	- Conducted Annual workshop with FA committees of Kampong Trach and Borseth and include with annual reflection with 44 (f=8) participants. They are very active in-group discussion and get other comment from each other. They are also developing next plan 2013 for solve the weakness of committees.
2.5.3	staff stay over night	- 8-times to stay overnight to build trust with community at new and old village target. The committees show strong commitment to keep every production that PNKS provided. They also are good process always. Most of villagers in the new and old village target are worried about social insecurity, robbery cow. PNKS have good relationship with police and polices are also keep contact with people---observe by Chen Tepsam OL.

<b>3. Social Accountability</b>		
<b>Planned activities (from the Annual Work Plan)</b>		<b>Achieved activities and Explanation (for the reporting period)</b>
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Promote democratic leadership, solidarity and peace among different political leaders in the commune council by improving their knowledge on human rights, democracy and empowerment</b>	
3.1.1	Provide training on right base approach to CCs, CBOs	- Provided training on Right Base Approach to participants 27 (F=7) CBOs participated from 6 communes is in target area, Kampong Trach (Kampot) and Basedth district, Kampong Speu province. This instruction land outside, they are happy and pay attention in course.
3.1.2	Provide training on Democracy to CCs, CBOs, VDCs and Youth members.	- There are 73 (F 14) CBOs/CCs/VDCs are provided training on Democracy. They are very actively and to be expressed about the weakness of the government.
3.1.3	Provide training on ADR to CCs, CBOs.	- Two courses of Alternative Dispute Resolution provided to CBOs/CCs. There are 54 participants (F=17). During the course, They are interested in this course so much and shared much idea in the group discussion.
3.1.4	Organize quarterly meeting with CBOs, youths groups, VDC, CCs.	- Two quarterlies meeting are conducted with CBOs, CCs with 105 participants, (F=23). During the meeting they shared the results, activities and challenges that face in the quarter, they learn new thing from each other.
3.1.5	Follow up the 4 activities above	- PNKS staffs were follow up project activities 19times. The results, found that the community people express their concerns about rice field in dry season. They could not plant vegetable, rice in dry season because of they have not irrigation system.
3.1.6	Support CBO to exposure visit	- 21(f=2) of CBOs are supported exposure visit to Community of forestry at Ormleang commune, Tpong district and Kampong Speu province. During the visiting, the participants asked much question to the community about land issues. CCs and CBOs committed to follow some points of community processing and they learnt more about land issue, the way to advocated, and how to solve the problem. Furthermore, they had confident to demand land from company.
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Define clear responsibilities and build stronger compassionate heart of the Commune Council members, Village Leaders and VDC toward pro-poor local governance</b>	
3.2.1	Staffs stay overnight	- Project staffs to stay overnight 8 times. Build communication with the community and trust to villagers. During overnight, we have met village leaders and people in community for discussing on democracy and how can the community practice human right and democracy. As a result, we found that the people in the community have more concern about right using. Anyway, they hope that through PNKS activities can promote democracy and human right in the community.
3.2.2	Home visit	- Mr Sophea and Mr Sotha conducted 47 home visits. During home visit, we had met many people in the community and we found that many people migrated to Thai Land and they were busy with harvest season and also we had provide consultation with CBOs and how to use bookkeeping and encourage them to brave advocate for thing right.

3.2.3	Support snack for CBO to organize meeting with CCs, VDC and Village leader.	- Supported snack to CBOs for meeting with CCs 7 times, participants 105(F=23) to change opinion for development and cooperation, they are vital happy in participation.
3.2.4	Follow up the meeting	- Staffs, assistants and coordinators followed up 16 times to the meeting. They were managed 65 percent, generally we met individual family for provide information.
3.2.5	Provide training on good governance to village leader and CBOs	- 2013-BWAA
3.2.6	Provide training on team building to village leader and CBOs	- 2013-BWAA
3.2.7	Conduct the annual reflection for CBOs, village leader and CCs	- 2013-BWAA
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Support and promote commune council to conduct campaigns, public forum and events to raise community awareness on human rights, democracy, peace, trust and their accountability</b>	
3.3.1	Support and strengthen local authority and CBOs to organize the international woman right days	- Conducted the women right day with CCs, CBOs, Woman Affair, district governor, Village Chief, Gender representative, and Youths 194 (f=105) participants. The participants are active to ask and expressed their concern to governor.
3.3.2	Support and strengthen local authority and CBOs to organize the international Child right days	- Done with Children, CBO, CCs, and teacher 1053, (F=473) participants. The children, youth and CBOs were active to express their ideas in questions and answers.
3.3.3	Support and strengthen local authority to organize the international Human right day	- International Human Right Day conducted both areas (Basedth District, Kampong Speu, province and Kampong Trach district, Kampot, Province), 204 participants (F=67), they are vital happy and understands about rights and happy with question answer for test.
3.3.4	Provide office material to CCs and CBOs	- Provided 18 cabinet glasses to CBOs. They committed to keep document to be well.
3.3.5	Provide loan to CBOs group	- Provided loan to CBOs 18 villages for increase capital and improve their living standard of livelihood, they committed that use the budgets follow by-law and transparency.
3.3.6	Support snack and transportation to CCs and CBO to organize annual meeting	- Annual meeting for CBOs, CCs have finished, 61participants (F=12), purpose to find out problem and resolution and planning continue, they shared many information during the meeting, they raise problem, resolution with each other.
3.3.7	Support CBOs, and Youth group to attend national network	- Non done
3.3.8	Support snack for CBO to organize full village meeting to find out what people needs.	- Done 58 times include no snack to support with 1107, (708) participants. The discussed about their needs. Their needs such as irrigation, agriculture technology and other law.
3.3.10	Follow up the above activities.	- Done 12 times. The water in dam was drought. The youth migrated to outside country. Never see the domestic violence—reported by Ms.. Suy Sdeong and Mr. Sorm Korn.
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Educate youth/gender group for community behaviour change driver in result for non-violence practices as well as raise community awareness on government policy on Village-Commune Security</b>	
3.4.1	Provide training on PRA to CBOs.	- Done one time with CBOs and CCs 24, (3) participants. They are active in real practice. The Purpose is that CBOs could understand of development need PRA, they were vital pappy to new lesson.
3.4.2	Provide training on Bookkeeping.	- Provided training on Book-keeping 2times to CBOs and CCs 58, (F=15) participants. They committed to share their members. Now improved for book keeping to each CBO.
3.4.3	Provide training on proposal writing	- Provided the training on Proposal writing one time to CBOs 25, (f=10) participants. They are active Ely to discuss in course.
3.4.4	follow up the above activities	- Done 18 times. The CBOs challenge to write the proposal and recorded some activities and problem—reported by Mr. Sorm Korn and Ms. Suy Sdeong.
3.4.5	Provide training on Human Rights to Gender group members	- 2013-BWAA
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Involve youth and religious leaders in meditation and non-violent communication</b>	
3.5.1	Provide the peace training course to Youth and WA	- Conducted one time, 36participants (F=8), purpose aim to want them understand clearly of peace word and key word and living by dignity.
3.5.2	Provide the Critical thinking to Youth and WA	- Conducted one time, 38participants (F=8), purpose is that to want them understand clearly of critical thinking, they never met this lesson before, so that they are feeling happy.
3.5.3	Provide training on domestic violence law to Youth and WA	- Conducted one time, 36 participants(F=13),aimed to reduce domestic violence, and build peace, youths and women according to observe showed that they were happy with reducing domestic violence at school, family, public place.
3.5.4	Support youth to match marathon to promote non-violent communication among youths	- Conducted one time, there are 61 participants (F=13), the purpose is that to improve healthy, and build good cooperation between staff of PNKS.
3.5.5	Provide training on team building to youth group members	- 2013-BWAA

## Appendix 2

### Abbreviations and Acronyms

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