



**Operation Enfants
du Cambodge (O.E.C)**



**Cambodian Mine
Action Centre**

FINAL REPORT

FOR

**THE PROJECT FOR BUILDING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD
FOR LANDMINE PEOPLE SURVIVORS**

FUNDED BY

UNA SWEDEN

REPORT PERIODED

FROM 1 MARCH TO 31 DECEMBER 2011



SUBMITTED TO:

UNA SWEDEN

Phnom Penh

DECEMBER 2011

1- Executive Summary

The Project for Building Sustainable Livelihood for Landmine People Survivors is a ten-month project, starting from 1st March to 31 December 2011. The project was operating in three communes, Sdao, Andoek Heb and Treing of Rathanak Mondol district, aiming at empowering landmine people survivors through social, cultural and economic activities in the view of developing the liberty of opportunity and outcome of landmine people survivors for equalization with all people in the country.

This report covers a period of ten months, from 1st March to 31st December 2011, achieving six main areas:

(1) Selection of 25-targeted people with disabilities (PWDs) and 75 children of PWDS, in collaboration with local authorities following criteria commonly decided;

(2) Organizing training workshop of rights and responsibilities leading the 25 PWDs to deeply, comprehensively and practically grasping the human rights of PWE rights, in short civil and social and political rights;

(3) Organizing training workshop for sustainable livelihood through session of agricultural production and livestock rising followed by prevention and treatment of animal diseases with at the end of training workshop a provision of capital loan to start their own enterprise;

(4) Regular routine follow-up to encouraging and providing technical or business management to targeted PWDs in the view of maintaining constant effort for their livelihood improvement.

(5) 75 children of Landmine People Survivor received learning materials and school uniform for school years 2011-2012.

(6) 5 Landmine People Survivors received financial project support of \$1000.00 to repair their homes for a dignity life.

(7) 5 Landmine People Survivors received financial support from the project, \$1000.00 for building five toilets to develop hygiene and good health.

(8) 25 LPS received revolving fund of 21,000,000.00Riels to run their own business, livestock feeding and corn growing to develop their sustainable livelihood.

(9) 25 LPS participated in a full day of review session, exchanging the practical ways to strengthen children protection against all forms of abuse in the community and in school, and then finding new adaptive way for reinforcement in collaboration with local authority and school administration.

(10) 30 Authority members including Key persons of the commune, coming from Sdaov, Andoek Hep and Training commune, participated in a full day workshop on prevention and protection of children rights as well as rights of people with disabilities to concretize equal rights without discrimination against children and people with disabilities

(11) Sent 8 persons of LPSs to rehabilitated at ICRC in Battambang and 10 LPSs were rehabilitee at RathanakMondule district by ICRC (Directly and closely to LPSs at district).

(12) Prepared on Disability day with HI, NGOs, and Social Affair at Banan district (HI), and Rehabilitate center Battambang (Organized by Social Affair and cooperation with NGOs).

(13) Provided LPSs' children with 25 bicycles for attending school.

(14) Support fund, 1,850\$ to Drilling well for two LPSs for using in two groups at the area.

(15) Gathering the capital fund back to Bank and support for capital fund again on March 2012, then OEC will learning and evaluate target groups to transfer capital fund to grants to target groups at the end of 2012 (24 LPSs given back to OEC and less one person not yet give back by flooded on 13 of August 2011).

The Ten-month-operation in close cooperation with local communal authorities and good communication with the beneficiaries proves a spiritual change for LPSs, which accept the ideas that people can improve themselves by doing action in cooperation with internal and external aids.

2- Introduction

Based on the survey conducted by OEC's TIGA project (Towards Sustainable Income Generation Activities of Landmine Victims supported by EC) in 2008, the total number of landmine victims in RatanakMondul is exactly 582 people. Among them, TIGA has supported 140 landmine survivors from 2008 to 2010 through income generating project. The TIGA project has already phased out. In the same area, OEC project "Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine People Survivors" supported by Adopt-A-Minefield, running from 2004 until present time, has supported only 80 landmine survivors, leaving 362 others unsupported. Principally with the Agreement on the Building Sustainable Livelihood of Landmine People Survivors, signed by CMAC and OEC on March 1, 2011, OEC has chosen as targeted area the district of RathanakMondul for implementation of the project in three communes, Sdaov, AndoekHeb and Treing, starting from signatory date.

3- Project Objectives

The main objectives of the project are:

- To provide good quality of rehabilitation, and health services to targeted landmine people in close cooperation with the concerned agencies.

- To enable children of targeted landmine people survivors to receive education in mainstream schools nearby their location.

- To motivate landmine people to accept a change by learning possibilities for works, social skills, enjoying recreation activities and landmine prevention to get rid of unexpected accident.

- To provide emergency support to injured people caused by new landmine explosion with quality of treatment, family encouragement, and counseling. -To reinforce PWD's self-confidence by rendering them more realistic and doing experience with others based on right to education, to development, to thought, to participation and to freedom of expression, with open spirit of considering other opinions, positive conflict and to do contribution as socialized persons and having job security in their community, based of project sustainability.

- To promote awareness raising related to landmines/UXO prevention to all landmine people survivors, their relatives, and the whole target communities by revealing them of the International Campaign to Ban landmine and the National Plan of Action for Person with Disabilities, including Landmine/ERW Survivors (2008-2011).

4-The activities realized in the time period of the report cover ten main areas:

4-1. Selection of targeted groups:

From March to December 2011, the project manager accompanied by a social worker went contacting the heads of commune and heads of villages in targeted areas, explaining the goals and objectives of the project, and then discussing logical criteria for selection of targeted landmine people survivors to participate in the project. From the discussion, all members accept the following criteria:

- People with disabilities caused by landmines or ERW;
- Poor PWDs with daily income inferior to \$4000 Riels a day;
- Having fixed location;
- Having firm willingness to develop their livelihood;
- Living in unfavorable condition;
- Having schooled children in charge;
- Voluntarily accept to participate in the project.

As result the project manager with collaboration of the concerned heads of village succeeded to select in the three targeted communes 25 families of PWDs having in total 49 children (27F+22M) and other 26 children (14F+12M) of non-targeted 10 PWDs.

4-2. Training workshop on matter of rights and responsibilities:

Respecting the project action plan, and to develop basic and fundamental human rights for promoting democratic citizens, the project team organized a 3-day training workshop from 10 to 12 May 2011, treating human rights, children rights, anti-child labor, penal law, rehabilitation and domestic violence for 25 targeted people, with active assistance of OEC program coordinator. To facilitate absorption, the facilitators used interactive learning methods, cooperative group learning, followed by short presentation and debate to develop reflective thinking, analyzing power and liberty of expression with consideration of other ideas for common decision making from synthesis. In Relation with child's rights, the facilitator focused on the 4 basic rights of children, especially the equal access to good quality of education, to be rid of agricultural forced labor, to get good learning atmosphere at home, relationship between children and parents with disabilities. The facilitator insisted on the rights of persons with disabilities to enjoy all the rights stated in Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the inherent dignity and worth and the equal and inalienable rights of all PWDs to enjoy the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed their full enjoyment of Economic, Social, Cultural, Civil and Political Rights without discrimination based on any kinds. All landmine victim survivors are free from All Forms of Discrimination based on gravity of disability, wealth or sex. People in the communities have the obligation to build Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, which need promotion and protection of human rights of persons with disabilities, including those who require intensive support for living in peaceful and democratic society.

25 LPS participated in a full day of review session on 23 November 2011, exchanging the practical ways to strengthen children protection against all forms of abuse in the community and in school, and then finding new adaptive way for reinforcement in collaboration with local authority and school administration.

30 Authority members including Key persons of the commune, coming from Sdaov, Andoek Hep and Training commune, participated in a full day workshop on prevention and protection of children rights as well as rights of people with disabilities to concretize equal rights without discrimination against children and people with disabilities on 28 November 2011.

Sent eight persons of LPSs to be rehabilitated at ICRC in Battambang and 10 LPSs were rehabilitated at Rathanak Mondule district by ICRC (Directly and closely to LPSs at district).

Participated in International Day of People with Disabilities commonly organized by HI, NGOs, and District Social Affairs at Banan district, another ceremony organized by Provincial Social Affairs, (HI), and Rehabilitate center of Battambang.

4-3. Training workshop for sustainable livelihood:

Considering that the working areas are agricultural sectors, the project team organized a 3-day training workshop, from 18 to 20 May 2011 for the 25 beneficiaries dealing with the following production:

Vegetable farming: First facilitator advised the planters to know market requirement and customers. They must start by growing vegetables that are popular with people in the area. Make sure to grow enough of every crop, and plant good quality of vegetables, and then consider the best way to sell them to customers, as wholesale, selling everything to one place, or retail marketing, selling directly to customers. Planters must keep in mind that all crops require nutrients (nourishing substances) and water to grow. Soil supplies most of the nutrients. It also stores the water that the crops need. Crops take root in the soil, absorb the nutrients, and water through their roots. Therefore, planters must prepare their soil. Soil consists chiefly of mineral particles mixed with decaying organic (plant and animal) matter. Chemical reactions involving these substances produce most of the nutrients that crops need. However, some of the most important chemical reactions, such as the decay of organic matter, require the help of certain microbes. To be fertile, therefore, soil must consist of the right mixture of minerals, organic matter, and helpful microbes. It must also have the proper amounts of air and water. A plant's roots need air to function properly, and some microbes need air to survive. Too much water in the soil reduces the supply of air and so drowns the plant roots and destroys helpful microbes. Too little water deprives crops of moisture. Plants need nutrients for healthy growth. The major nutrients are the elements calcium, carbon, hydrogen, magnesium, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, potassium, and sulfur. Most crops require relatively large amounts of these elements. Elements needed in lesser amounts are called trace elements.

After deciding which crops to grow, farmers analyze their soil to learn if any nutrients are insufficient or lacking. To get an accurate analysis, most farmers send samples of the soil to a soil-testing laboratory. The test results help farmers plan a scientific fertilizer program for their crops. Chemical companies provide fertilizers for almost any crop requirement. Most crops absorb large amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, and so most commercial fertilizers consist chiefly of these elements. Crops cannot grow without water. In most cases, farmers rely entirely on rainfall for the necessary moisture. In extremely dry areas, however, farmers must irrigate their crops.

- **Use of Compost:** Compost is a kind of soil conditioner made from partly decayed plant material. Gardeners mix it with the soil to loosen the structure of the soil. Most compost also provides nutrients (nourishing substances) to the soil. Compost may also be used as mulch- that is, spread on top of the soil to keep moisture in the soil. Compost is made by placing dead plant parts in a pile and allowing them to decay. Grass and garden clippings, leaves, and coffee grounds are the materials most commonly used, but any plant material is suitable. These materials are packed in layers about 15 centimeters deep. After each layer, a thin layer of manure or soil is usually added to speed decay. Watering the mixture also speeds decay. If a container is used for the compost pile, its walls should allow some air to enter. The compost should decay for five to seven months before it is used. The facilitator advises all planters to use compost which does not harden and make the quality of the soil sterile.

- A- **Planting Maize:** Maize grows well in the warm months range from 21 degree Fahrenheit to 27. Maize need also full sun and well-drained soil in which to thrive. It should also be planted in rows to aid pollination and produce the fruit. Therefore, the planting period of Maize in Cambodia is the first, from late April to mid-May, which will be harvested between July and September. The second period is between October and July, which will be harvested from the end of March to early April. The traditional maize is only used in internal market for local consumption. For possible exportation, the planters having enough land need to buy popular capital seed from outsider. The targeted groups living along Thai border should buy yellow capital seed coming from Thailand. The facilitator gave the name of the most popular corn in market, which is the Sweet Kernel Corn, the F1, a kind of crossed hybrid and the Corn Cider, rich in vitamin A, vitamin

B6, potassium, calcium, phosphorus, and iron. In term of official agent of district agriculture service, the facilitator promised to assist the participants in having their soil analyzed to see the content of sodium (N), Phosphorus (P) and potassium (K), nutrient elements which indicate the requirement of correct fertilizer.

Additionally the facilitator explained the timeline and kind of fertilizers to be used. He explained the process of producing homemade fertilizer for economic reason and time period to use insecticides. To maintain quality of the soil, planters must analyze their soil annually, if not they have to do that at least in every 3-4 years.

- B- Raising pig:** Trainer explained the different kind of pig with their characteristics by asking the breeder of pig to choose the pigs, which eat food or slop very well; making a lot of noise while eating; having long body or slim, a broad breast, short mouth, robust bottom, smooth quality of its hairs and clean skin. They wag their tail frequently; their ears stand upright; their tail thin, long and dangling behind.
- C-** After description and discussion of characteristics, the trainer explained the necessity to build good shelter or pen for pigs. The construction must be strong, because pigs love to rub against anything that can be used as a scratching post, comfortable and clean, open to fresh air, space large enough for 2 or 3 pigs to live together, or for 2 hogs to live easily, approximately 3m x 4m, with straw roof and concrete floor to ease cleanliness. The class discussed actively on healthy food for pig, which does not require artificial pig food with chemicals to speed up their growth, but to let them eat vegetables and grass and weeds. For hogs, the breeder should provide them with well-balanced diets. Carbohydrates from corn and green plant provide energy. Meals made from soybeans, linseed, cottonseed, peanuts, fish and meat scraps supply protein. Pigs need also Tankage, which is a feed, made from the bones, tendons, and other parts of animals.
- D-** Participants asked the trainer to explain clearly the measure preventing diseases. The most common diseases that attack hogs include respiratory infections, flu, and digestive disorders that cause diarrhea. Mange is a skin disease caused by tiny organisms called mites that burrow into the hog's skin. Hogs also may become infested with lice. The breeder must kill mites and lice by spraying hogs with insecticides. Pork infested with trichina worms can cause the disease trichinosis in people who eat the pork. Proper cooking of pork kills trichina worms. Hogs infested with trichina worms are rare. The trainer clarified the symptom of pig disease and the use of Cephalosporin's injection, the three types of Penicillin, the Quinolones, the Tetracycline's, and other Antibacterial Medicines
- E- Raising chickens:** Trainer began to describe some kinds of chicken, which are grouped according to class, breed, and variety. Most classes are named for the area where the chickens were first developed. A breed consists of chickens within a class that all have a similar body type. Each variety is made up of chickens within a breed that have a certain combination of features in common. These features include the type of comb, skin color, and feather color and pattern. American class chickens have a medium-sized body, red earlobes, and white to yellow skin. All the breeds lay brown eggs, except for the Lamona and Holland, whose eggs are white. Asiatic class chickens are large birds with feathers on their shanks and feet. The three Asiatic breeds-- Brahmas, Cochins, and Langshans--have red earlobes and lay eggs with brown eggshells. English class chickens are hearty birds that were developed for the production of eggs and meat. All breeds of the English class have red earlobes, and all except the Cornish have white skin. Only the Dorking and the Redcap lay white eggs. Mediterranean class chickens are light in weight. They have white earlobes, and their skin is white or yellow. They are bred for egg production, and all breeds lay white eggs. The most important breeds of this class originally came from Italy and

Spain. Chickens in the Game class are slender and stand up straighter than other breeds. They are active birds with strong legs and thighs, and are used the most in Asia for cockfighting.

Commercially important breeds: Certain chicken breeds have become especially important for the commercial production of meat and eggs. Generally, chickens selected to produce meat have larger bodies than do chickens selected to produce eggs. Larger birds yield more meat but tend to produce fewer eggs than do smaller birds. The single-comb white Leghorn, from the Mediterranean class, is the most important white-egg producing breed in the world. Many of the breeds used for meat production are derived from a cross between the Plymouth Rock and the Cornish breeds.

Raising chicks: Trainer provided participants with general breeding for a future possible practice. Chicks that will be used for egg production are raised in wire cages or in pens with straw, wood shavings, or other absorbent material on the floor. Chickens raised for meat are kept only in pens. During the first few weeks of life, chicks require a warm environment. The temperature in a chick house may be as high as 35 °C for the first week. The chicks are fed mixed feeds made of ground grains, plant by-products, meat scraps, and vitamin and mineral supplements. They are given vaccines to protect them from diseases. Hens begin laying at about 20 weeks of age. The exact age depends on the lighting in the laying house, the breed, nutrition, and the occurrence of diseases. Breeders can control when a chicken begins laying eggs by using artificial lighting in the laying house. When lighting is used that imitates long or lengthening days, chickens will begin to lay their eggs at an earlier age. In addition, chickens lay an increased number of eggs when they are exposed to 14 to 16 hours of light per day. Hens are generally kept for one year of egg production. The number of eggs a hen is able to lay decrease slowly until the rate is too low to be profitable. Hens are then slaughtered for meat.

Chicken Illness, Injury and Disease: The trainer advised participants to think first to prevention measure that is key to keeping chicken flock healthy. They have to keep water dishes clean and food dry and contained, manage their cage in such a way to minimize health risks (sanitation and number of chickens). Although chickens love their kitchen scraps, beware of what they give them. Do not feed moldy or rotten foods. Spend time with their flock and observe their behaviors, poop, and physical characteristics. If there is a problem, catching it early is key! If they find a sick bird, be sure to isolate it from the flock. Some possible symptoms to look for indicating injury/illness/disease include: Coughing, wheezing, labored breathing, warts/scabs, swollen joints, loss of feathers, reduced egg production, thin egg shells, fever, abscesses or open wounds, paralysis, twisting of neck/head, discharge from nose/mouth, diarrhea/blood in stool, not eating/drinking, weight loss, retarded growth, lack of coordination, enlarged abdomen.

Common Chicken Diseases and Symptoms in Backyard Flocks: In the backyard flocks, there are many common chicken diseases that breeder should become familiar with Most medical conditions that affect backyard flock poultry affect the respiratory system of the animals, that is important to understand these diseases respiratory based in the poultry, which are capable of spreading rapidly within a flock. The five of the most common diseases, as well as chicken diseases symptoms, that the breeders may appropriately identify health issues before they affect the entire backyard flock are: Infectious Bronchitis, Avian Influenza, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Fowl Pox and Infectious Cory. The trainer made clarification about using eye-drop, Vaccine, Nasal drop in insisting on grave disease requiring destruction of the poultry.

D. At the end of training workshop the project team provided the 25-targeted people with a loan, without interest, according to their chosen business, in a limit from \$25 to \$270, which will be returned back on 31st December 2012 by promised concept paper.

- 1) Based on individual requests and eye witness with direct observation accompanied by the head of the concerned village, the project team accepted to pay contribution to 5 PWDs for reparation of their damaged house on July 2011, one house in Thvat village, 1 house in Sdaov village, 2 houses in Kilo village and another one in ChronoibPhes village.
- 2) To promote hygiene and sanitation serving as model aiming at encouraging other PWDs and villagers to pay more attention to their family health, the project team accepted building 5 latrines for 5 PWDs families staying in Dangkut, Cheam Montrey, Kilo village at a cost of \$200 each. The one staying in Boeng Ampil has its good will to add personal money to complete the wall in brick, while the PWD staying in Kilo 38 also accepted also to add personal money for enlarging the size of latrine, but keeping the wall in iron sheets, on July 2011.
- 3) Project team exercised their routine visit and follow up for eight times/a month to the 25 PWDs in the view of observing their business running, their development and sign of progress, giving some suggestions or recommendation depending on fact noted or their question for enhancement.
- 4) The project team conducted a mid-term evaluation on 30 August 2011 targeted to 5 beneficiaries as below listed:
 - a. 1- Mr.Srey Sarorn at Boeng Ampil village, getting at the start a loan of \$225 for buying 150 chickens with chicken food succeeds at the late August in selling some chickens for buying back 2 pigs. He presently feels encouraging and living with happiness in continuing his poultry breeding.
 - b. 2-Mrs. Kim Suphy at Dankut village, getting a loan of \$25 for buying 25 chickens at the start, has shown the visiting day a smiling face with nice talking and looking at her grown chicken, expecting to gain new income for further development. Mrs. Kim Sophy has the chicken feeding experience after she paid back of fund she has earn 200,000.00 riel to support her child to attending the education.
 - c. 3-Mr. San Vong at Kilo 38, getting at the first a loan of \$200 to complete his capital necessary for planting maize in 3ha, has shown the visiting day his face glowed with joy contemplating his corn-trees with baby corns, expecting a harvest on December. During harvest season he was earning 3,000,000.00 riel to support their family and support their child to attending at school.
 - d. 4-Mr. Sea Nuom at Kilo village, getting as loan of \$250 for starting his crockery selling food and household supplies, reports the visiting team that he can gain daily an selling income from \$25 to

- e. \$30, what will improve progressively his livelihood, liberating his four children to attend regularly their class.
- f. 5-Mr. Chea Srors at Chranoap Phes village, getting at the start a loan of \$250 has shown the visiting day his corn farm of 3ha full of baby corns, expecting to have good harvest in December 2011. Mr. Chea Srors has earned the money during harvest season is 4,000,000.00 Riel (During 6 months farmed season) to support their family and their children.
- g. 6-Mr. Pao Ngeam at CheamMotrei villages, getting at the started capital fund of 250\$ has shown the glossaries selling and corn farm of 5 ha, he was earn 5,000,000.00 Riel, after he given capital fund back to OEC in December 2011.
- h. 7-Mr. Loeut Lourm at Thvak village, AndoeukHeb commune, was getting 900,000.00 riel of capital fund to use for corn farm from June-December 2011. During the harvest season he has earned fund 4,000,000.00 Riel. He has using the fund earned for home repairing.
- i.
- j. 8-Mr. Prorm Pem at Thvak Village, AndoeukHeb commune, he was getting 800,000.00 riel of capital fund to use for corm farm from June-December 2011. During the harvest season he has earned of fund 2,000,000.00 riel. He will use the family fund for next farm corn season in March 2012. He was request to borrow capital fund in March 2012 for farming season.
- k. These eight-targeted PWDs have expressed their gratefulness to UNA Sweden, CMAC, and OEC for having them to enjoy their right to development and their opportune liberty to have possibility to practice corn's farm like other normal people that attract consideration from community members to reinforce friendship for t heir peaceful mind

5) Constraints

- The action plan of the project has planned to dig three wells in RathanakMondol district, with a cost of \$300/each. In fact, facing the condition of the soil, which demands a deep digging and transportation cost of the materials, the actual cost for each well become \$1,200, higher than having planned. The work become then undone. The work needs then participation from the targeted group and neighbor to complete the drilling well successfully.
- In the reporting period, the project team has to send 5 PWDs to be rehabilitated by ICRC and emergency hospital in Battambang, but the concerned were very busy with their farming, and having not available time to travel to Battambang. They requested to delay the time until December 2011.
- Sent 8 persons of LPSs to get rehabilitation at ICRC in Battambang and 10 LPSs were rehabilitee at Rathanak Mondul district by ICRC (Directly and closely to LPSs at district).
- Prepared on Disability day with HI, NGOs, and Social Affair at Banan district (HI), and Rehabilitate center Battambang (Organized by Social Affair and cooperation with NGOs).

6) Main Challenge:

- Some targeted people having their fixed residence in RatthanakMondol, but during the farming season they have to go staying in their farms located in Phnom Vay Chab, a distance of 10Km from their initial house, that poses obstacle for the team to go visiting them as follow-up.
- In spite of that the project team, in respecting the action plan, and to well serve and protect the PWDs rights, decide to go by motorbike to Thvat village, and continuing by walk to the targeted farms.

7) Suggestion and recommendation:

- The project team would like to ask authorization of the Donor to decide the idea presented in the above assumption, so that the team can proceed the action opportunely.

8) Conclusion:

The past activities in the reporting period produce a good outcome: The beneficiaries PWDs have strong self-confidence and abandoned their habitude of being ashamed and disassociated. They become more courageous in expressing their ideas in any meetings or circle talks by feeling a sense of being equally considered and respected from community members that make them feel their importance in social, economical, and cultural activities of their community.

In the activities of LPSs service received form OEC making them how to know about the arranging fund to support their life in the future for development, especially they can support their children to attend in the class for education.

a. Activities Realized During the reporting period:

The following table describes the actions undertaken during the reporting period;

Components of Target Group (Landmine People Survivor)				
N°	Activities Realized:	M	W	Total
1	Selected target group	22	3	25
2	The children from Landmine people survivor	34	41	75
3	Training about multi-Rights to target group	22	3	25
4	Training about Anti-life skills to target group	22	3	25
5	Monitoring and evaluation target group	4	1	5

b. Sustainable agriculture and livelihood:

Table description activities of agriculture and livelihood

Sustainable Agriculture And Livelihood (small business)				
N°	Activities Realized:	M	W	Total
1	Provided capital fund for animal raising and plantation	19	1	20
2	Provided capital fund for small business	3	2	5
3	Provided grand for home repaired to target group	4	1	5
4	Provided grand for building toilet to target group	4	1	5
5	Proved grand for drilling well to target group(use for 10 families)	2	0	2

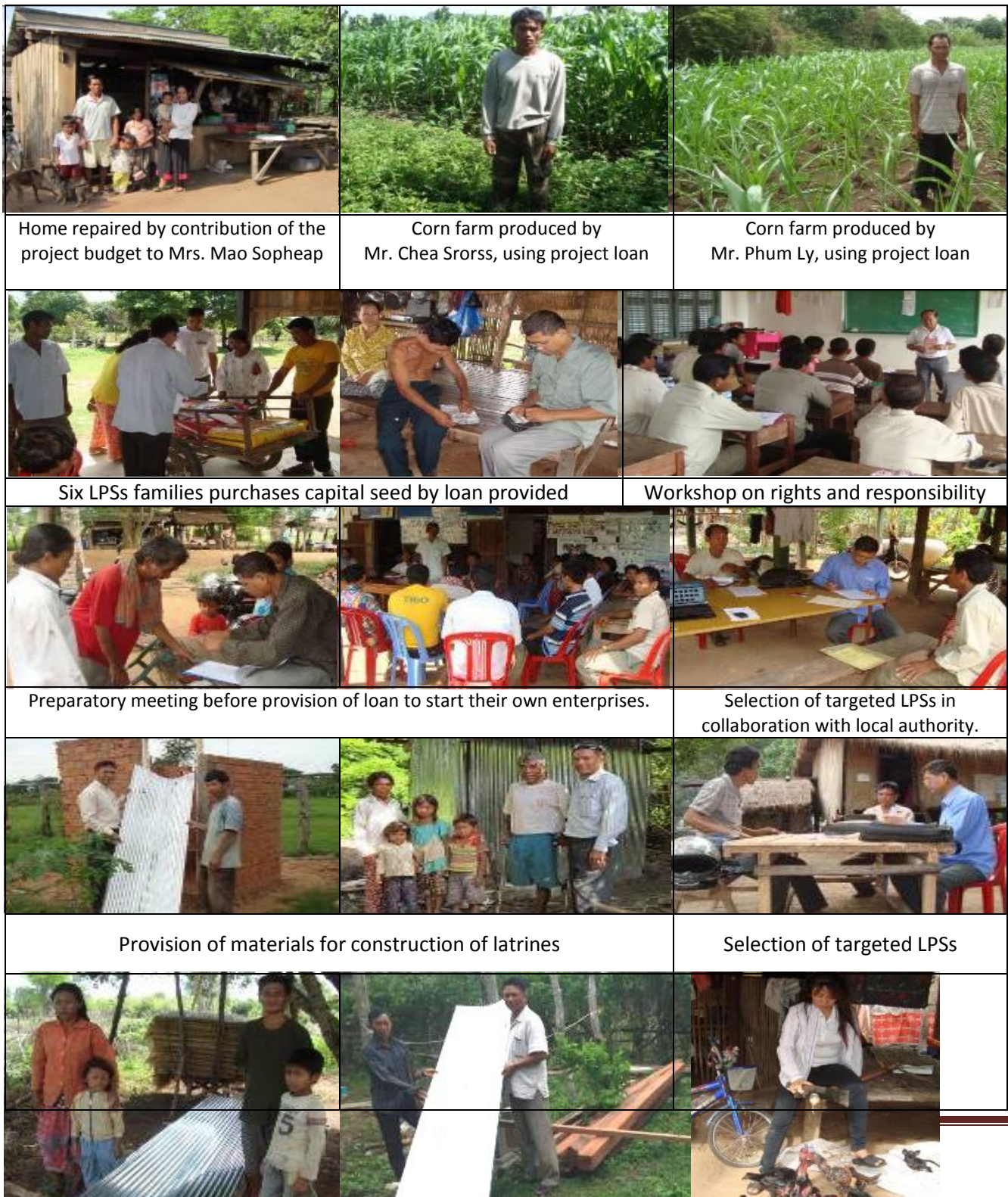
c. Drilling well support to target group children:

Sustainable for child education and hygiene		
N°	Activities Realized:	Total
1	Provided bicycle to LPSs children	25
2	Provided school material to LPSs children	75
3	Provided school uniform to LPSs children	75

Battambang, Date: 15 February 2012

Prepared by project manager

Seen and Approve
Executive Director



<p>Concerned Landmine Survivor people in house reparation, assisted by their neighbors.</p>	<p>Mrs. Kim Sophy ditributes nutritive seed to her chickens.</p>
	
<p>Training workshop on agricultural production</p>	<p>Concerned LPS prepares reparation materials, assisted by their neighbors.</p>
	<p>Mr. Srey Sarorn in feeding activities</p>
	
	<p>Provision of school materials and school uniforms to LPSs children</p>
	
<p>Building larterine to support target group</p>	<p>Our target group participating in Disability day organized by social affair in cooperation with NGOs</p>
	<p>Disability's day at Banan temple, Organized by HI in cooperation with NGOs working with PwD.</p>
 <p>Mrs. Sut Samet rehabilitated at ICRC center BTB</p>	 <p>Mrs. Mao Sopheap rehabilitated at ICRC Center BTB</p>
 <p>Mrs. Kim Sophy, hand broken was treated at Emgcy HT BTB.</p>	
	<p>Provision of bicycle, learning materials and uniform to LPSs children for good attendance</p>



Drilling well supporting LPSs in CheamMontrey and Traing village



Operations Enfants du Cambodge (O.E.C)



Project name: Building Sustainable Livelihood for Land mine People Survivor

CASE STUDY -1

PRORM PHEN

Mr. Pâm Phen, former student of grade 3, was enrolled in government army in 1982 wherein he married with Ms Soan Sor. Filling too tired in army, he quitted military carrier in 1987 and becoming simple villager staying in Thmor Prous village, Andoek Hep Commune, Rattanak Mondol district practicing agriculture in a land of 1ha near the village. Recognizing that the situation was not so satisfactory, he moved his family in 1997 to stay in Thvak village in the same commune and district, wherein he cleared forest successfully to get new agricultural space. He had then 1ha of land for his production.

With idea of expanding space for augmenting production, he continued clearing the forest step by step. On 25 November 1997, unfortunately he stepped on a landmine that caused him losing his left lower leg. This situation forced him to sell his previous land in the village for subsistence of his family, in complement to his light farming gain for a period of 3 years. In 2002 he decided a new working way by going to clear forest in the flank of Vay Chab Mountain, together with his wife. As result, from 2002 to 2007, he succeeded to have a terrain of 3ha in Vay Chab mountain flank. Practically he bought capital seed, corn, from merchant of Rattanak Mondol on credit with an interest of 15% within 6 months, and he pay them back after finishing corn collection and selling out. As balance he could gain at the end of seasoning farm, a period of 6 months, a sum of 500,000.00Riels which was not enough for his family to live. He had then to borrow money from the capital seed provider again under a condition of paying an interest of 3%.

From 1st March 2011, Pham Phen has the opportunity to get a revolving fund from the project, a sum of 900,000.00 Riels for a seasoning period of 6 months. With this fund, in addition to his own money, he could then buy enough capital seed for his production. At the end of corn collection, he got in total 30 tons of corn grains whereby he could gain an income of 3,000,000.00 Riels, and then he paid 900,000.00 Riels back to the project on December 2011. Actually he gained a profit of 1,100,000.00 Riles at the end of seasoning farm.

Presently at age of 50 old with his wife of 48 years old, he has 3 children, successively 15, 12 and 9 year old. The second is a girl. The elder boy of 15 and the second daughter of 12 are together in grade 6, while the third boy of 9 years old is in grade 2.

He expressed great thanks to the project, namely OEC and CMAC/UNA SWEDEN which comes supporting him in remote area. Before that he did never see and receive any assistance from any humanitarian organization. He wishes to continue getting revolving fund again from March 2012, to improve his agricultural production for future sustainable standing of life. He promises to do great effort to send their children to continue learning in secondary school and so on depending on his future livelihood. He knows clearly the important of education in the modern world.



Operations Enfants du Cambodge (O.E.C)



Project name: Building Sustainable Livelihood for Land mine People Survivor

CASE STUDY-2

LEUT LUOM

Mr. Leut Luom, former student of grade 6 in 1986, was enrolled in district army in 1987, based in Rattanak Mondol, Battambnag, marrying with Ms Khoeun Samin in the same district. Facing difficulties in resolving familial economy, he quitted military carrier in 1991 to be common villager staying in Thmor Prous village, Andoek Hep Commune, Rattanak Mondol district practicing agriculture in a land of 1ha near the village. In 1997, after integration of Khmer Rouge in Cambodian society, feeling a peace time, he moved his family to stay in Thvak village in the same commune and district seeking new land for agricultural production. He successfully cleared forest in 1997, at the bottom of Vay Chab Mountain a space of 1.5ha, but at the late 1997, during clearance time he saw a landmine, and then, as former soldier having habitude to clear mine, he tried to demine by his own way; suddenly the mine explodes and destroyed his left hand.

After a rest of one year, he began from the early year of 1999 farming in the previous land till 2008, the time he went clearing forest in the Vay Chab Mountain flank, using supporting fund from selling former land in the village Thmor Prous. He succeeded then to have at the end of 2011 a space of 5has.

Practically he bought capital seed, corn, from merchant of Rattanak Mondol on credit with an interest of 15% within 6 months, and he pay them back after finishing corn collection and selling out. Usually with money borrowed from merchant, balancing with the income he got not enough profit for family's subsistence with 4 children. Two of them are still in primary school.

From 1st March 2011, Leut Luom felt necessary to accept a revolving fund from the project, a sum of 900,000.00 Riels for a seasoning period of 6 months. With this additional fund to his own money, he could then buy enough capital seed for his production. Leut Luom did not yet collect at once his production, in making estimation with the remaining 2.5ha to be collected later; he dared confirm that finally he may have at least a profit of 4,000,000.00 Riles.

Presently at age of 43 old with his wife of 41 years old, he has 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls. The 2 elders, one boy and one girl assist him in farming, only 2 continue leaning in grade 3 and 4.

He expressed great thanks to the project, namely OEC and CMAC/UNA SWEDEN which comes supporting him in remote area. Before that he did never see and receive any assistance from any humanitarian organization. He wishes to continue getting revolving fund again from March 2012, to improve his agricultural production for future family's happiness. He promises to do great effort to send their children to continue learning in secondary school and so on depending on his future livelihood. He knows clearly the important of education in the modern world.



Mr. Loeut Loum preparing construction materials after corn collection



Mr. Loeut Loum attending training workshop CR,HR, Law on protection Disabilities person, and life skill techniques



The corn store of Mr. Loeut Loum (50Tones)



Corn farm of Mr. Loeut Loum on VayChab mountaint in November 2012

