



SRER KHMER
For better living



A local NGO dedicated to the support of sustainable socio-economic development through research, training, education, and community development by promoting participatory and discovery learning approaches, farmer-led activities, farmers networking, sustainable agriculture and natural resources management.



ANNUAL REPORT 2009

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REPORT SUMMARY



Summary

Srer Khmer means Field of Cambodia, a local NGO dedicated to the support of sustainable socio-economic development through research, training, education and community development by promoting participatory learning, farmer-led activities, farmers networking, sustainable agriculture, and natural resources management.

By the end of 2009, some 500 Farmer Associations have been formed in 472 villages, 120 communes of 55 districts in 12 provinces (Kandal; Kampong Cham; Kampong Thom Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Takeo; Kampong Speu; Pursat, Battambang; Pailin, Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey). Srer Khmer has delivered a wide range of farmer led training to more than 33,242 farmers (48% of whom were women), farmer trainers and Government District Trainers (about 166,210 farmer family beneficiaries). The main methodology has been the Farmer Field School (FFS - participatory and discovery learning approach).

There were some 11 projects plus some services providing to other agencies in the year 2009 was presented as follows:

- **Supporting Land Rights for Small Household Farmers towards Livelihood Improvement Project** – in partnership with NPA the project was implemented in BTB and BMC to improve livelihood of impoverished farmers especially for farmers who are living at the conflicted land areas with some 30 farmer associations.
- **Integrated Farming and Marketing Systems – 2 project-** In partnership with CRS to implement the Integrated Farming and Marketing Systems project (IFMS) in 60 target Villages, 9 communes, and 3 districts in Siem Reap province for a period of three years (June 2007 to July 2010) with the number of beneficiaries of 1,700.
- **Civil Society and Pro-Poor Market (CSPPM) project-** In partnership with CRS, the Civil Society and Pro-Poor Markets (CSPPM) is implemented in Kampong Speu province with 108 villages, 14 communes and 4 districts. There are 26 CBOs with the beneficiaries of 16,801 (8,550 are women) included CBOs on livelihood and Community Forestry.
- **Integrated Farming for Livelihood Improvement Project-** In partnership with NZAID Small Grants to establish the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in 16 villages; provisions of technical skills training on agriculture activities (livestock, aquaculture, vegetable, and rice production to benefit approximately 480 direct beneficiaries and 2,400 indirect beneficiaries. The expected outcome of the project is to improve food security and income generation.
- **Integrated Farming for Livelihood Improvement Project-** In partnership with CDF/AusAID implemented the Integrated Farming for Livelihood Improvement project in Pursat province with some 210 farmers.
- **Post training on Food Security and Livelihood Improvement Project** - As part of follow up on the Food Security and Livelihood Improvement Project (FSLIP) in Battambang province formerly funded by Food Security Initiative Fund (FSIF/CIDA), Srer Khmer was funded again by Canada Cooperation Office (CCO) to implement the post-training from August 2009 to March 2010 to work with the existing 14 farmer associations.



- **Agro-biodiversity Use and Market Development Contributing to Food and Livelihood Security Project-** Sreer Khmer and other partners in Indonesia and Philippines received funding support from HIVOS and Oxfam NOVIB and managed by the PEDIGREA Association. The project is a continuous follow up to the existing activities carried out in Kandal, Takeo, and Kampong Speu provinces with the focus on rice, vegetable, animal improvement and marketing. The goal of the project is to contribute to livelihood security and community empowerment by strengthening on-farm management of agro-biodiversity, in particular genetic resources, through participatory action research with farmers and policy support to organizations advocating farmers' rights.
- **Sustainable Land and Biodiversity Conservation Project-** In partnership with UNDP GEF SGP, implemented this project through IFFS aimed to improve the livelihoods of the community through educating farmers in the basic principles of sustainable natural resource management thereby protecting both the long-term productivity of their agro-ecosystems and the environment upon which it relies. There are some 10 IFFS was conducted with some 250 participants.
- **Rural Ecological Agriculture for Livelihood (REAL) Project-** In partnership with The Field Alliance (TFA) who is received fund from the Swedish-supported Pesticide Risk Reduction Program that is being implemented in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Yunnan Province in China and Vietnam. Under the program, TFA is responsible for providing technical support to develop capacities of selected schools and communities in creating awareness, health and environmental education, as well as advocacy work in support of a non-toxic environment. The Rural Ecological Agriculture for Livelihood (REAL) was implemented in 6 primary schools with some 244 students and 10 REAL primary School based in O-Rerng Ov district, Kampong Cham province.
- **Farmer Field School on SRI and Bookkeeping-** In partnership with Oxfam America (OA) to implement a pilot project in Pursat province for a period of 9 months. The main objectives are to equip farmer trainer with adequate knowledge and skills in organizing, managing, leading and facilitating FFS in their respective villages and to improve rice production through application of SRI techniques learnt from FFS, with an increase in yield of 30-40% compared to baseline without an expansion of rice land.
- **Farmer Support Training on cashew project-** With financial support from International Finance Corporation (IFC), Sreer Khmer was offered a project to conduct training to 30 farmer groups in Kampong Cham and Kampong Thom provinces on the four thematic topics included Internal Control System (ICS), Organic Production Methods (OM), Pre- and Post-Harvest techniques (PPH), and Farmers' Associations Management (FAM).

Acknowledgements

It is with our great pleasure that we look back on the achievements of Srer Khmer during the year 2009. Firstly, we would like to note that these achievements would not have been possible without the great commitment of our Board of Directors, the management committee, the staff members and our supporting agencies.

For the year 2009, the accomplishments have been made possible with the major support of the development partners including NPA, PEDIGREA Foundation and HIVOS/NOVIB, CRS-IFMS, CRS-CSPPM, TFA/SIDA, UNDP GEF SGP, NZAID SGP, CDF/AusAID, Oxfam America, IFC, and CCO.

The human resources supported were from Volunteering International for Development in Australia (VIDA) supporting one Australian Volunteer, Mr. Victor Onions to work with Srer Khmer as a Senior Advisor on Institutional Strengthening and Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development (AYAD) supported Mr. Dominic Jenkins to work for the IFMS-2 project in Siem Reap, Nicholas Haines started to work for BMC project in October 2009 and Jyoti Felix started to work for KSP project in July 2009. We would like to express our sincere appreciation and gratitude for their supports.

For bringing together the information from the field, we wish to thank all Srer Khmer staff members, farmer trainers, and farmer association management committee for their paramount hard work.

Last but not least, we would also like to thank our partners, government and cooperated non-governmental organizations, farmer participants, farmer association executive committees, farmer trainers, government district trainers, and local authorities for their good collaboration and with great hope that it will continue.

Signed
on behalf of Srer Khmer Management Committee



Pou Sovann
Executive Director

July 2010



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABD	Agro-Biodiversity Development
AYAD	Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCC	Cooperation Committee for Cambodia
CCO	Canadian Cooperation Office
CDP	Commune Development Plan
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CIA	Chemical Impact Assessment
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CSPPM	Civil Society and Pro-Poor Market
FA	Forestry Administration
FAM	Farmer Association Management
FES	Field Enhancement Study
FSIF	Food Security Initiative Fund
FT	Farmer Trainer
ICS	Internal Control Systems
IFMS	Integrated Farming and Marketing Systems
IFFS	Integrated Farmer Field and Life School
OM	Organic Methods
NGO GPP	NGO Good Practice Project
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NRM	Natural Resources Management
PAR	Participatory Action Research
PEDIGREA	Participatory Enhancement of Diversity Genetic Resources in Asia
PPH	Pre and Post Harvest
SHG	Self-Help Group
TCC	Technical Coordination Committee
TFA	The Field Alliance
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
VIDA	Volunteering International for Development from Australia
VLA	Village Livestock Agent



ABOUT SRER KHMER



1. Background and Capability of Srer Khmer

Srer Khmer means Field of Cambodia, a local NGO dedicated to the support of sustainable socio-economic development through research, training, education and community development by promoting participatory learning, farmer-led activities, farmers networking, sustainable agriculture, and natural resources management.

VISION

Farming communities and community development workers must have the capacity, rights and ownership in making decision on any issues that are relevant to sustain their living

MISSION

Srer Khmer, in recognition of farmers' rights and community development workers to learn, use and manage their own community resources and participate in any decision related to their livelihood, is committed to providing farmers opportunities to gain knowledge and strengthen their capacity to lead and manage their lives through participatory learning approaches which build on understanding the fundamental relationship between agriculture, environment and rural societies.

GOAL

Farmers and community development workers having increased control of their lives based on a mastery of ecological and social knowledge and skill.

To achieve this mission and goal, Srer Khmer works in close cooperation with relevant farmers groups, government institutions and other NGOs based on the values of honesty, equity, positive encouragement, gender equity and responsibility. Specially, Srer Khmer works with Farmer Trainers as main partners in developing broad farmer-to-farmer training activities in the areas of ecological agriculture and livelihood related issues. Farmer Trainers have played an important role in organizing farmer meetings and follow-up training activities. Key government district IPM trainers have been contacted to support these activities as a technical advisor to Farmer Trainers.

CORE VALUES

- Responsibility
- Respects ourselves
- Respect others
- Team work
- Empowerment
- Commitment
- Open communication
- Sharing experiences
- Learning and motivation

2. Establishment and Legal Status

Srer Khmer was established and registered with the Ministry of Interior of the Royal Government of Cambodia and the local authorities on January 9, 2002 by a group of former staff of FAO Community IPM Program. The FAO project started in Cambodia in 1996 and ended in late 2001, therefore, to continue the activity of community based integrated pest management (IPM) Farmer Field Schools, a proven approach to successful ecological learning and farmer networking, Srer Khmer was the response to the need to further build on the work of FAO and facilitate the work of farmers-led activities.

Srer Khmer is certified by NGO Code Compliance Committee of NGO Good Practice Project (NGO GPP) to award the certificate for a 3 year period valid from February 27th 2009 to February 26th,



2012. This award meant that NGO GPP recognizes and appreciates Srer Khmer's efforts in complying with all standards and being role model NGO in Cambodia. To learn more, please visit www.ccc-cambodia.org

3. Organizational Structure and Management

The basic elements of Srer Khmer's organizational structure and the management are as follows:

- A Board of Directors which oversees and sets policy including Srer Khmer Statutes, Personnel Policy, Financial Policy for the organization, meets every four months to monitor Srer Khmer's activities and give feedback to the Executive Director who is responsible to the Board. The current Board has seven members and have 3 times meeting per year. However, the extraordinary meetings can call from any members if necessary take action on urgent matters should the need arise.
- The Executive Director is responsibility for all day-to-day activities, programs, projects and staff.
- The Management Committee consists of the Executive Director, Programme Manager, Programme Officer and the Admin/Finance Manager has the role of coordinating and assisting the Director with day-to-day activities.
- The Technical Coordination Committee (TCC) consisted of Executive Director, Programme Manager, Programme Officers, Project Managers and Admin/Finance Unit. TCC has the role of providing inputs on technical issues. TCC has at least 2 times meeting per year to set technical guideline for Srer Khmer.

4. Staffing

Until 2009, Srer Khmer has more than 40 full time staff members including technical staff, supported staff and graduate (intern) trainees. Fifteen (15) of them are women. Srer Khmer also has 3 Volunteers from VIDA and AYAD to assist with program/organization development and community development.

Apart from staff, Srer Khmer also has a network of well-trained farmer trainers at the provincial, district, commune, and village levels where we can call upon for providing training at their respective communities.

5. Areas of Focus

a). Integrated Farming towards Livelihoods Improvement

- Farmer-centered learning and Integrated Farmer Field School (IFFS)
- Organic agriculture (vegetables, rice and cashews)
- Markets and marketing development
- Land degradation
- Agro-biodiversity
- On-farm processing

b). Farmer Networks, Advocacy and Rights

- All farmers led initiatives
- Farmer Association development, networks and membership based associations
- Farmer learning centres
- Facilitation and support for producer associations

- Facilitating meetings and training for farmers to present issues that are relevant to their lives
- Farmers' rights

c). Farmer Life School

- Human ecology and social/economic constraints analysis by farmers
- Farmer and community health studies
- Farmer advocacy and rights
- Gender and vulnerable and marginalized groups; and
- Farmer planning for livelihood improvement

d). Services Provider

- Training on topics related to FFS/post-FFS, FLS, Socio-economic analysis, living soil, integrated homestead production, insect ecology, farmer association management, business planning, participatory marketing study, project management, participatory monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, Training of Trainers, and other topics related ecological agriculture and community/rural development, etc.
- Participatory research and analysis
- Project review and evaluation

6. Types of activities undertaken in the past and ongoing activities

By the end of 2009, some 500 Farmer Associations have been formed in 472 villages, 120 communes of 55 districts in 12 provinces (Kandal; Kampong Cham; Kampong Thom Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Takeo; Kampong Speu; Pursat, Battambang; Pailin, Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey). Srer Khmer has delivered a wide range of farmer led training to more than 33,242 farmers (48% of whom were women), farmer trainers and Government District Trainers (about 166,210 farmer family beneficiaries).

Map of Cambodia and target provinces of Srer Khmer





2009 ACCOMPLISHMENTS



1. Supporting Land Rights for Small Household Farmers towards Livelihood Improvement Project

With the continuous supports from Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), the project aimed to improve livelihood of impoverished farmers especially for farmers who are living at the conflicted land areas in Banteay Meanchey and Battambang provinces.

Specific Objectives:

Banteay Meanchey province

- To strengthen the capacity of farmers in the 18 farmer associations and Farmer Trainers through organizing exchange visit, farmer forum, farmer trainers network, and refresher course.
- To conduct Farmer Trainer Orientation Course to 22 farmers from 8 villages to become farmer trainers.
- To strengthen capacity of 5 senior farmer associations (4 years old since the start) through Communication Skill, Farmer Association Management and leadership, report writing, proposal writing, social research, in order to phase out in the next 2 years.
- To further build capacity to 18 farmer associations through agricultural techniques, negotiation skill for accessing land right, business and marketing training to empowering farmers for livelihood security
- To improve livelihood of pilot activities with 34 poorest farmers in 17 villages through supporting their business planning as chicken raising and homestead production.

Battambang province

- To improve the living condition of land conflicted communities with some 266 farmer participants by providing a one-day training on major agricultural techniques continued from the pilot project.
- To ensure water supplies to increasing the agriculture productivity and diversification of community through supporting small scale irrigation system.

Major Results Highlighted

- 20 new Farmer Trainers trained in designing and facilitating training events for farmers related to chicken-raising, mushroom production, business planning and marketing, management and leadership, organizing experimentation, and writing small grants application. Farmer Trainers are capable of training Farmer Association members on relevant topics such as chicken-raising, business planning and marketing, etc. to some 300 Farmer Association members to increase capacity to raise chickens, plan for their businesses, and market their products. All participants are applying what they learned from training events facilitated by Farmer Trainers and were able to increase some 10% their incomes.
- 14 Farmer Association Management Committees (6 FAMCs were women) of 5 senior-FA in Sentepheap, Koh Snoul, Banteay Timouy, Dambok Vil, and Lvea villages in Malia district received training in management and leadership towards the sustainability of the farmer associations.
- Business and marketing training delivered to 400 project participants who are applying business and marketing principles to their own businesses. Some farmers are getting more customers for their businesses
- Business planning support delivered to 34 of the poorest farmers in 17 villages to engage in chicken-raising and crop production close to their homes.
- Trainings on agricultural techniques in villages affected by land conflicts in Battambang Province (one or two days per topic – topics include rice production, home gardens, chicken production,

and soil improvement) and forming farmer association in cooperation with KABB. There were 4 trainings provided to 272 farmers (223 were female). One demonstration farm per villages were established and all farmers started the activities of home gardens and chicken raising. These training allowed farmers to access to food for advocacy.



- 10 farmer associations formed by by-laws recognized by the commune council based in Battambang province.
- 10 demonstration farms established in Battambang (one per village) with the support of jar for making tea compost, bucket sprayer, 3 chicks, and vegetable seeds. Farmers were to be a role model for other farmers to apply on and be a demonstration for exchange visit by other groups as well.
- Two community ponds established in Kransvat and Prey Chak villages where farmers were used to grow vegetables especially in the dry season.



2. Integrated Farming and Marketing Systems – 2 project

In partnership with CRS to implement the Integrated Farming and Marketing Systems project (IFMS) in 60 target Villages, 9 communes, and 3 districts in Siem Reap province for a period of three years (June 2007 to July 2010) with the number of beneficiaries of 1,500.

The overall objectives of the project are to (i) strengthen rural institutes and networks through partnerships with local NGOs, smallholder association and local government; (ii) Increase and diversify farm productivity through extension of environmentally-appropriate technical assistance to farmers; and (iii) Improve agricultural marketing mechanisms by enhancing marketing/enterprise development skills of farmers and agro-entrepreneurs, increase access to the key business development service for farmers and rural business through participatory learning approach.

Major Results Highlighted

- **Wet season rice production training:** Project staffs have conducted twenty-half day trainings on wet season rice production aim to extend of environmentally-appropriate technical to farmers. These trainings carried out from July-August 2008. In each training was discussed the types of rice, morphology of rice, rice plant growth stages, and techniques of rice plant production such as seed selection, plot preparation, seed preparation and seed sowing, transplanting, fertilizers application, harvesting and seed keeping. There were 591 farmers (530 were women) from each of 40 villages were participated.



Beside this, the project had distributed rice seed to 88 farmers (74 were women) to apply the techniques which they have learned to their rice field individually. 550 Kg (lost 5.5Kg) of late variety was distribute to farmers focused on some criteria includes select the farmers volunteer, have paddy for cultivation. Moreover, two pumping machines were contributed as well to farmer groups in Kchay village, Sasar Sdom commune and Chouy Chakrey village, Trei Ngoi commune, Puok district by random election/ Criteria with 28,000 riel contribution from each group. Project provided in cash amount 600,000 Riel to each group for buying pumping machine. The pumping machines were provided to the villages that have poorer and have irrigation facilities/pond and well.

- **Cash crop production training was conducted to 41 participants (32 women) from each of 5 target villages participated in this training.** The training participants were received cash (24000-28000R) to one farmer from each village to purchase seed such as water melon, mung bean, corn, wax gourd, bottle gourd, cabbage, cucumber, yard long bean, and eggplant. This activity aimed at providing demonstration for other community members.



- **Fruit tree production training** was conducted to 190 villagers (138 are women) from each of 5 villages participated in this training. To support the delivery of fruit tree production training, project staff distributed cash amounts to farmers actively engaged in horticultural operations. 4000-18000R was provided to one farmer in each target village to purchase fruit trees and exhibit techniques learnt during the training program. Growers selected to receive cash from the project staff were required to have actively participated in training sessions and have previously or currently been engaged in horticultural operations.
- **Wet-season vegetable production training:** 5 half day trainings were conducted on wet season vegetable production aiming to extend the availability of environmentally-appropriate technical information to project participants. 119 participants (100 women) from each of 10 target villages participated in this training program. To support the training activity, project staff distributed cash (12000-24000R) to one farmer from each village for the purchase of seed. Seeds purchased including water melon, mung bean, corn, wax gourd, bottle gourd, cabbage, cucumber, yard long bean, and eggplant. This activity aimed at providing the capacity to the villagers to display the techniques learnt during the training sessions.
- **Vegetable production and Soil Improvement training:** The project staff conducted 12 one training sessions on vegetable production and soil improvement aiming to extend the availability of environmentally- appropriate technical information to project participants. 230 participants (193 women) from each of 13 villages participated in this training program. To support the training activity, project staff distributed cash (10000-12000R) to one farmer from each village for the purchase of seed. Seeds purchased including morning glory, water melon, mung bean, corn, wax gourd, bottle gourd, cabbage, cucumber, yard long bean, Chinese radish and eggplant.
- **Veterinarian Livestock Agent (VLA) Selection and Support:** In the pursuit of a solution to problems of prevalent livestock disease and poor animal husbandry project staff selected 5 VLAs (0 female) from 5 villages with the project area. The VLAs were selected from current providers of veterinarian services within the target villages based on the recommendations made by the Animal Health Department. Each VLA received a 0% interest 1,200,000R loan to be used for business expansion activities. As the result, VLAs purchased sign boards, medicine cupboards as well as extra medical supplies.
- **Agriculture Suppliers Selection and Support:** In the pursuit of a solution to problems associated with poor quality agricultural equipment and seed shortages project selected 5 agricultural suppliers (4 female) to receive direct financial support to expand their activities. The selection was undertaken by contacting current businesses directly and assessing their capacity for expansion. The 0% interest loans supplied varied in size from 561,000 – 1,200,000 R per agricultural supplier. These funds were used to purchase agricultural equipment, seed supplies and sign boards that were used to advertise their business.
- **Vegetable Seed Provision:** Following the provision of a series of half-day training sessions on vegetable production, some participants were provided with vegetable seed to provide opportunity for villagers to practice production methods learned during the training sessions. 47 farmers (40 were women) were selected for this support package.
- **Compost Making Support:** Following the series of half-day training sessions on soil improvement/compost making, project staffs selected several training recipients to receive economic support to facilitate the construction of composting cages. The construction of these structures was supported by the provision of capital contributions of 12,000 R to be used for the

purchase of construction materials. 30 farmers (24 females) from 13 villages were provided with the financial assistance to facilitate the construction of these composting cages.

- **Pumping Machine Group Formation:** In an attempt to alleviate current water shortages in the target villages, and to develop sustainable irrigation techniques Broval village, Trayek commune, Sotr Nikom district were selected to be supported in the purchase of a pumping machine. 17 target farmers (10 women) attended a half-day meeting aimed at developing a structure and methodology for the introduction and support of this new technology into the village. The project contributed 600,000 R to the pumping group committee and 10 members of the group contributed an additional 30,000 R each. This supplied the required capital costs of 900,000 R for the purchase of a Honda brand 4 stroke 4 hp pumping machine.
- **Trader selection and support:** 6 villages were selected as trader. In order to encourage farmers on marketing and to reduce the poverty, the project selected 12 traders from 5 villages including Svay, Lvea, Ta Yek, Chikeak and Thnal Trang. Each trader received the amount of 200,000 - 1,200,000R to enlarge their job especially on the capacity to buy more from the producers/farmers.
- **Provided training on fishery role for the fishery community committees at Kampong Pluk.** In order to strengthen the capacity of community fishery committees, the project provided a training session in conjunction with the fishery department on the 12th of March at Kampong Pluk commune hall. There were 13 participants in this training session (7 women). This activity proceeded without complication but concluded with requests for support in techniques for eel raising from a number of training participants.



- **Training of Trainers (TOT).** The project was conducted in Teuk Vil Station with 19 participants (8 women) to review their activities from the past year.
- **Conduct the training on cash crops production:** The project staff conducted 3 half-day training sessions on cash crop production. The training activity included the identification and selection of seed varieties, vegetable plant growth stages, and the technical aspects of Cash Crop production such as seed selection, preparation, field preparation, broadcast seed, drying the seed, soak the seed in the water, fading the seed, and fertilizer application, crops harvest, seed storage and seed maintain. 61 participants (46 women) from 6 villages attended this training program. To support the delivery of cash crop production training, a follow-up visit was conducted by project staff in all target villages with the purpose of distributing 20,000 R cash to one farmer in each village to support the purchase of seed such as: water melon, mung bean,

corn, wax gourd, bottle gourd, cabbage, cucumber, yard long bean and eggplant to allow the selected farmers to apply techniques learnt in the training program.

- **Reflection Workshop for Master Farmers:** The project conducted the training with 15 Master Farmers (10 were women) to improve capacity of MF to work in their respective villages.



- **Provided the training on Poultry production and Support:** The Master Farmers (MF) conducted training on poultry production for 12 trainings on 17 villages, 04 communes, and 02 districts with some 243 participants (184 were women) aimed to increase the chicken and duck production in their homestead
- **Small Rural business Management (SRBM):** The project conducted training of small rural business management to 51 villages, 10 communes, 2 districts with 117 participants (43 were women). They were village leaders, master farmers, group leaders, and commune council.
- **Homestead Production:** The project staff selected 25 villages, 7 communes, 2 districts with 46 farmer participants (14 were women) to establish demonstration including fish raising (1), poultry production (2), fruit tree production (3), vegetable production (4), and compost making (4).

3. Civil Society and Pro-Poor Market (CSPPM) project

In partnership with CRS, the Civil Society and Pro-Poor Markets (CSPPM) is implemented in Kampong Speu province with 108 villages, 14 communes and 4 districts. There are 26 CBOs with the beneficiaries of 16,801 (8,550 are women) included CBOs on livelihood and Community Forestry.

The CSPPM project goal is to reduce the vulnerability of poor rural people whose livelihoods are dependent on natural resources in Kampong Speu province. The project is defined by the following objectives:

- CBOs have a viable presence and voice (with local government) in planning and developing natural resource based economic opportunities.
- Local government offices and development agencies prioritize the improved natural resource management (NRM) practices identified by the CBOs.
- Local government offices, development agencies and the private sector support the improved pro-poor marketing practices for natural resource based production and services.



Major Results Highlighted

To Access Small Grants from Commune Funds

- 20 CBOs were formed through the participatory discussion process on establishing CBO by-laws, and were registered by Commune Councils. CBO members received training and undertook exchange visits to learn about CBO management. 18 CBOs submitted small grant proposals to CRS Kampong Speu. Each CBO had between 40 and 1500 members, and each elected a chairperson, treasurer and secretary. CBO regulations were also developed, especially regarding by-laws on community forestry, farmer water user groups and the role of farming communities in NRML with respect to the village chief, Commune Council and government policy.
- 8 CBOs received training on small grant proposal management, concepts of NRML (including land laws, forestry laws and fisheries laws), and community planning (including 'concern analysis' – the identification and analysis of problems and potential solutions in the community). The training was completed by March 2009. In total, there were 1,296 participants, of which 859 were female. The training sessions related to relevant legislation were organized from August 2008 until March 2009. Training sessions for community forestry CBOs could not be conducted as planned, as a Forestry Administration (FA) staff member was unavailable to attend (as required by Provincial Government guidelines).
- CBO members and Executives participated in all training sessions. 75% of members from all CBOs were involved in training on NRML concepts including:
 - ✓ understanding and classification of issues and diseases,
 - ✓ increasing natural resources in the community,
 - ✓ how uncontrolled access to natural resources may lead to their depletion,
 - ✓ illegal fisheries,
 - ✓ forest land conflicts,
 - ✓ promoting the use of natural fertilizers (e.g. compost), and
 - ✓ promoting organic farming.
- 124 Executives from 10 CBOs undertook exchange visits to CBOs in other districts and provinces, with the aim of reinforcing understanding, and to study the methods used to solve problems in other communities. The exchange visits were an important tool allowing CBO members to learn and discover new techniques to manage and improve their capacity in an informal setting. The exchange visits focused on community management, chicken production, community shops, and community planning. Exchange visit participants identified community management and planning, chicken production and understanding market demand as the most important lessons learnt, in terms of improving livelihoods. Exchange visits for community water user groups were also undertaken. These focused on informing participants about the benefits of supplying a water service to all members, developing a plan for vegetable plantations depending on the season and amount of water available, and the link between seasons, rice plantations and irrigation systems in the community. At the end of all exchange visits, Srer Khmer assisted CBOs to estimate revenue and discussed the implications for future activities.
- The Executives and 20-35 members from 8 CBOs received training on the development of small grants proposals from service provider and line agency trainers. This training aimed to provide knowledge and skills to CBO Executives and members, so that they were able to identify problems within the community and develop small grants proposals. The training provided CBOs with ideas for small grants proposals that could be submitted to CRS, Commune Councils or other line agencies, particularly regarding strategies that could lead to future achievements. All CBOs were able to transfer this knowledge to members. These 8 CBOs submitted 14 small grant



proposals to Commune Councils prior to CIP in 2008. Three of these proposals, for 2 CBOs in Kthum Krang Commune, were supported by the Commune Council in 2009.

- A concept paper on the status of CBOs was completed as required by the project's Terms of Reference, and, as part of this process, the selection criteria for new areas to be targeted by Srer Khmer were also developed. The criteria selected areas based on whether the Commune had an NRM fund, the poverty level of the residents of the area, and whether the residents' livelihoods depended on NRM.

To undertake this activity, Srer Khmer staff used various tools including meetings, group discussions, workshops, training sessions and forums. Meetings on the concept of CSPPM, election of Executives, CBO by-law formulation and baseline surveys were provided to 18 CBOs. The purpose of these meetings was to provide CBOs with the mechanisms to increase their capacity in areas related to law, regulation of NRM, and other activities (such as participatory monitoring of all NRM processes and use of funds by Commune Councils).

When selecting CBO executives and members to participate in the meetings and training sessions, priority was given to first to women, and then to those who were able to read and write. The training sessions and meetings were conducted jointly by Commune Council or village chiefs and Srer Khmer staff, and took place over the period March 2008 to March 2009. By-laws for new CBOs were developed after the election of the Executive.

However, the process to legalise many of the community forestry CBOs targeted by Srer Khmer in Kampong Speu province has not yet been finalised. Srer Khmer is aware that all of the legal documents required for the establishment of community forestry CBOs have been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) by the Community Forestry Office and Forestry Administration (FA) Central Office. Further discussions and consultation between the FA Central Office and MAFF are progressing, and Srer Khmer hopes that MAFF will approve the potential community forestry areas soon.

- **To Prioritise Improved Natural Resource Management**

Training on the Concepts of NRM, Land Law and Forestry Law was provided to 7 CBOs. In total, there were 245 participants, of which 125 were women. The purpose of the training sessions was to improve the CBO members' knowledge on their rights to use natural resources in daily activities, and to increase their understanding of proper NRM. All participants demonstrated their interest in the topics, and gained a deeper understanding of relevant forestry, land and fisheries laws as a result of participating in this training. CBOs also learned how to improve the management of their natural resources.

- Refresher Course for CBO Executive was conducted for Executive in to assist Executives and CBOs to improve their facilitation and management skills, and also provided information about building relationships with line agencies
- Each CBO conducted monthly or quarterly meetings between the Executive and members. The objectives of the meetings were to learn about the process of organizing a CBO, gain an understanding about NRM processes, and learn about the role of CBO Executives and members in using natural resources sustainably.

To Support the Market Chain

- The participatory and action research (PAR) on palm sugar was conducted with the involvement of the target CBOs who are working on sugar palm. The recommendations were used to improve the income for palm sugar producers.

4. Integrated Farming for Livelihood Improvement Project

Srer Khmer received funding support from NZAID Small Grants to establish the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in 16 villages; provisions of technical skills training on agriculture activities (livestock, aquaculture, vegetable, and rice production to benefit approximately 480 direct beneficiaries and 2,400 indirect beneficiaries. The expected outcome of the project is to improve food security and income generation.

Major Results Highlighted

Vegetable Component

- The training on vegetable production was conducted to 19 villages. This training aimed to improve vegetable production in homestead for home consumption to improved food security and income generation through sell the surplus in commune market and to another market through local collectors and middlemen from city. After finishing the training, the project supported vegetable seeds to all families such as cucumbers, long bean, pump kin, wax gourd, and water melon for starting up activities and conducted demonstration.



- The training on Rice production was conducted to the 16 target villages aimed to improve rice production through improved rice growing techniques. There were some supports of 700 kilogram of early rice variety for demonstration with some 6 to 7 kilogram per participated farmers.
- This training on Chicken production aimed to improve chicken production. The project also distributed chicks to 32 farmers for conducting demonstration on chicken raising. Each farmer received between 5 to 15 chicks according to the weight of chicks purchased.



- The training on Duck production aimed to improve the duck production. The project also distributed breed of duck to 16 families for conducting demonstration. One participated farmer received between 10 to 40 ducks according to the weight of ducks purchased.



Pig Component

- The training on pig production was conducted to 16 villages based on the family needs, that the project aimed to improve the pig production with the following topics included the importance of having pig raising in the homestead production, breed selection, pigsty construction, how to take care, how to prevent from diseases.
- The training on duck production was conducted to 16 villages based on the family's needs, that the project aimed to improve the duck production with the following topics included the importance of having integrate duck into the homestead production, variety selection, how to take care, how to prevent from diseases and concept of marketing. Two families per village received 4 to 6 dugs.
- The training on fish production aimed to improve the fish production in homestead production for home consumption as well as to improve nutrition and income generation. The topics were included new pond construction, pond preparation, pond management, natural feed, and fingerling transportation, husbandry of stocked fish, supplementary feeding, feeding techniques, integrated culture approaches, economic analysis and marketing concepts relevant to fish production. After finishing the training project also contributed fingerlings to 12 families to make demonstration and dissemination and provide space for other participants to observe and evaluation for next generation.

Farmer Forum

- The farmer forum was organized to allow target farmers and non-target farmers together with local authority to have interaction on the progresses, problems and challenges they met during the implementation of the project activity. This was also part of extension to other non-target villagers to be adapted the new technology in the future as well. There was on farmer forum organized with 100 participants to involve in the discussion.

Training of Trainers

- There were 16 farmers were selected to attend a five days training of trainers. The training was included both technical issues, and facilitation skills. The farmer trainers will play a role as extension worker in the village where other farmers could access knowledge when they have problems regarding diseases or insects.

5. Integrated Farming for Livelihood Improvement Project

The Integrated Farming for Livelihood Improvement project is implemented in Pursat province and supported by Community Development Fund from AusAID (CDF-AusAID).

Major Results Highlighted

- There were 208 farmer participants (160 were women) selected to join the project through participatory approaches. They were from 5 villages (Chamkatapoo, Phteas Koh, Cham Ris, Pur 2, and Phnum Thmey in Srer Sdok commune of Kandieng district).
- Several training series were conducted included training one rice production, vegetable production, chicken production, homestead production, basic marketing, small business management, xx was conducted with 208 farmer participants (155 were women) attended a one day training per each village.
- The project trained farmers in Farmer Association (FA) management, resulting in five new Farmer Associations being formed (one in each project village). Project staff helped the farmers to develop FA by-laws and gained recognition for their FAs from the Commune Councils.

As part of the internal evaluation, the results from interviewing with 100 farmer participants randomly in the project showed that 86% of farmer participants who had practiced on the vegetable production which they grow vegetables at their household compound, all of farmer participants are apply the technical on rice production, 68% raised chicken and almost of them participated in the farmer association. There are some 33%-35% which applied on compost and homestead production. Moreover, the rice yield was increased based the techniques learnt from the project. Before the project started the rice yield was between 970kg to 1.2tons/ha and after the project intervention the rice yield was increased from 1.2. to 3.6tons/ha.



Farmer participants could sell more after the project intervention such as rice from 65% (before the project) to 87% (after the project), vegetable 53% (before the project) to 90% (after the project), and chicken 24% (before the project) to 46% (after the project).

The project facilitated the formation of a production association in Pur2 Village and a collection (wholesale trading) association in Chamkatapo Village. The purpose of these associations is to strengthen links between agricultural producers and agricultural collectors, giving farmers more options for selling their produce. Both associations received seed capital from the project to making it easier for farmers to sell their products at fair prices. As the result the group could sell more to the local traders as well as having more bargaining power with the traders.

6. Post training on Food Security and Livelihood Improvement Project

As part of follow up on the Food Security and Livelihood Improvement Project (FSLIP) in Battambang province formerly funded by Food Security Initiative Fund (FSIF/CIDA), Sreer Khmer was funded again by Canada Cooperation Office (CCO) to implement the post-training from August 2009 to March 2010.

Major Results Highlighted

- Revisited the 14 farmer associations and very poor farmer groups after the project funded by FSIF-CIDA was finished in 30 April 2008.
- Conducted Refresher Training of Trainers (TOT) on IFFLS with some 18 Farmer Trainers (FT) and Farmer Association Committee from Thmor Korl, Bannan and Sang Ker Districts, Battambang Province. The main activities were home gardening, pig and chicken raising, compost making, disease and insect for focus vegetable and fruit tree and how to farmer association management and social mobilization (Refer to Annex B: Refresher TOT Report).
- Focus training. The project has prepared all lessons for the coming training. The focus training were included mushroom production, home garden, chicken production, farmer association management, revised the water user regulation.



7. Agro-biodiversity Use and Market Development Contributing to Food and Livelihood Security Project

Sreer Khmer and other partners in Indonesia and Philippines received funding support from HIVOS and Oxfam NOVIB and managed by the PEDIGREA Association. The project funded titled “Agro-biodiversity use and market development contributing to food and livelihood security” is a continuous to the existing activities carried out in Kandal, Takeo, and Kampong Speu provinces with the focus on rice, vegetable, animal improvement and marketing. The year 2008 was the end project life of two years project implementation.

The goal of the project is to contribute to livelihood security and community empowerment by strengthening on-farm management of agro-biodiversity, in particular genetic resources, through participatory action research with farmers and policy support to organizations advocating farmers’ rights.

Objectives

- To improve conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture, and enhance value attached to local genetic resources through increased utilization and marketing, through case studies.
- To explore approaches in linking participatory plant and animal breeding with market development for products resulting from these efforts;
- To provide examples of increased community capacities to manage their own seed systems;
- To contribute to advocacy initiatives regarding the development and implementation of international and national policies in agro-biodiversity by providing expertise and inputs based on on-the-ground experiences in the conservation and utilization of genetic resources.

Major Results Highlighted

- 6 villages conducted field enhancement study in advanced on PAI which conducted in Kandal, Takeo and Kampong Speu conducted the FES in KhaHeng, Andunslar and Tropaing Aorp village.
- Three of enhancement studies still conducted in Chouk Sor Tbong, Chouk Cheng which totally of piglet for the first generation in this target amount 13 piglets which 6 piglet from breeding variety and 7 piglet from domestic variety.
- One reflection work was conducted in Kampong Speu, with 18 participants 6 were women, from Kandal, Kampong Speu and Takeo province in specific purpose To address the problem around the pig situation in target area, To find adaptation experience in the target area, To address the lack of capacity for farmer in improving pig product and technical transformation on variety selection, pig cage building, management and vaccine, action, learning and planning, the refresher workshop is result as below: what is beneficiary of FFS for farmer?, After the end of FFS did farmer apply by they own field? Why? What point did they do?, How many participants had applied the FFS at their?, What is challenges/issues from the project?, How can farmer and farmer trainer solve on each problem?, What is the key point to solve the grassroots problem?, Common and Suggestion.
- Exchange visit: One exchange visit was conducted in Kampong Speu province, with totally 23 participants which from farmer trainer; KS, KDL, TK and farmer who from Tropaing Aorp and Khaherng village in Kampong Speu province.
- Farmer Forum: Three of farmer forum which conduct in Kampong Speu, Takeo and Kandal province in totally of 248 farmers from direct and indirect beneficiary under specific agenda of



presentation on the activities of PAI for last year and going in this year, challenges and success story on PAI, exchange on FFS farmer experience, key point of success on PAI approach.

8. Sustainable Land and Biodiversity Conservation Project

In partnership with UNDP GEF SGP, Sreer Khmer implemented a project titled “Sustainable land and Biodiversity Conservation” aimed to improve the livelihoods of the community through educating farmers in the basic principles of sustainable natural resource management thereby protecting both the long-term productivity of their agro-ecosystems and the environment upon which it relies. The following are the highlighted results for the end of two years project (August 2007 to July 2009)

Major Results Highlighted

- One Training of Trainers (TOT) on Trainers (TOT) in sustainable land and biodiversity conservation was conducted to 20 farmer trainers (14 were woman). 2 key farmers per village who had previous experiences with Sreer Khmer were selected to attend this TOT. They were selected from the ten villages of the three communes (Preah Theat, Ampil Tapok and Mean), Ou Raing Ov District, Kampong Cham Province. And then as they could play a role as Farmer Trainers (FT) for both their own villages and trained other people in the new village. The TOT session were included, biodiversity protection, pollution control, soil conservation, organic farming techniques, pesticide and fertilizer use and self help group.
- 10 Integrated Farmer Filed School training on sustainable land and biodiversity conservation was conducted with some 20 Farmer Trainers (FT), comparing of 14 were women and 3 District Trainers (one was woman). The 10 IFFS were finished with some 250 participants (194 were women). Each IFFS had one demo farm on home garden.
- 10 Farmer Group were set up to Farmer Associations, were provided contribute fund amount 50 USD per farmer association. Member can borrow this money to use in agriculture production and return part the loan to farmer association after harvesting their product and the farmer associations could allow other members to borrow in the next round.
- The safe water filters were distributed to 260 farmers who graduated from IFFS. So they will be able to get safe water for drinking without spending fuel woods and time for boiling it. However, farmers have enough time to earn money or doing business for improving standard of their living in community.
- Individual farmer action plans were developed by the IFFS alumni in the 10 villages with 250 farmers prepared home garden, small animal raising, cash crop and rice cultivation. Member can, in small group borrow this money and return part the loan to farmer association after harvesting their product and the farmer associations could allow other members to borrow in the next round.
- After the completion of the training on IFFS, in order to provide additionally capacities building to farmer association members, a series of short course trainings were conducted based on the needs of each farmer association as part of improving their livelihood. Addition training course were conducted in each farmer association as chicken production, mushroom growing, home gardening and so the forth. There are some 250 farmers get benefit from this seasonal long training (194 are women).
- Chicken banks were established in 10 villages. The project distributed chicken to one family per farmer association, were received one rooster and nine hens and then farmers returned five chickens to the Farmer Association to provide to another farmer in the coming cycle. There are

now 10 members per farmer association received this contribution and it did not spread out to other members yet.



- Two Cross visit for farmer association in Siem Reap and Svay Rieng Province, were to provide opportunities to farmers to get exchange experiences on technical skills such as small animal raising, Fish raising, home gardening, Integrated Farming System, Small business and to build up capacities of farmer organizing and strengthening Farmer Association, especially on the management and leadership in order to improve and strengthen of Farmer Association. As the result, there were some 49 members from farmer association committee, Village of Chief, Commune Leader from the 10 Villages, 3 Commune, Ou Reang Ov District, Kampong Cham Province involving went to visit the FFS on vegetable and chicken in Siem Reap and there were some 20 members visited integrated farming project in Svay Rieng. From the visits, all visited farmers could learn the methods of improving how to make compost making, strengthening the farmer association, and the design of homestead production in order to produce for year-round.
- One training course on small grant application, social mobilization and Effective Group Management for farmer association in order to additionally strengthen member in Farmer Association capacity in running to write proposal, find resources for improving their livelihood. This training was conducted to all farmer associations and involved all management executive and members. The executive members of the farmer associations were the one who will seek for other funds to support their farmer associations when the project was finished especially to participate in every step of commune development plan (CDP) and commune investment plan (CIP).
- The reflection farmer workshop and end project were conducted orientation at Deam Kokosh Primary School, Phreah Theat Commune, Ou Reang Ov District, Kampong Cham Province. The total number of around 120 attendants, including District government, District Agriculture, Commune Leader, Village Chief, Farmer Association member and farmer, will attend the reflection workshop. The aim of the workshop was to provide opportunity to share achievements and lessons learnt over the two years and to disseminate information regarding the project closure to all concerned stakeholders. The project was impressed by the beneficiaries as well as the local authorities as farmers not attended the IFFS but they also had some additional training based on the needs plus the action plan development prepared by the individual farmers to improve their livelihood. Farmer participants could have food for family such as vegetables and rice for their own consumption and sell the surplus. Moreover, farmer participants could maximize use their land to produce more either in their surrounding land and the rice field land.



9. Rural Ecological Agriculture for Livelihood (REAL) Project

In partnership with The Field Alliance (TFA) who is received fund from the Swedish-supported Pesticide Risk Reduction Program that is being implemented in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Yunnan Province in China and Vietnam. Under the program, TFA is responsible for providing technical support to develop capacities of selected schools and communities in creating awareness, health and environmental education, as well as advocacy work in support of a non-toxic environment.

The Rural Ecological Agriculture for Livelihood (REAL) was implemented in 6 primary schools with some 244 students and 10 REAL primary School based in O-Rerng Ov district, Kampong Cham province.

Major Results Highlighted

- The training course on PIA was organized for their students and community in target areas. The total of 6 primary schools was carried out from January to March, 2009. In total, there were some 244 students have been involved in 10 REAL primary School.
- One workshop on development integrated ABD and PIA with school Curriculum were jointly conducted with NGO ATSA in Sovannaphum Hotel, Kampong Chhnang province, from 20-22 April 2009. The total number of participants were some 30 included 26 were teacher, school directors and district department of Education, Youth and Sport and ATSA and Srer Khmer staffs were also attended the development curriculum workshop.
- A TOT orientation course on Agro-Biodiversity Conservation (ABD) and Chemical Impact Assessment on health and environment was conducted in Kampong Chhnang Province. This activity was jointly organized by Srer Khmer, ATSA and provincial of Education, Youth and Sport of Kampong Cham and Kampong Chhnang Province that supported by The Field Alliance (TFA). Twelve Secondary School teachers comprising of 5 were female participated in the training from O-Reang Ov District of Kampong Cham and Kampong Chhnang Provinces. There were four resource persons from Srer Khmer, ATSA and TFA (Thailand) facilitated in the training. The main objectives of the TOT was to build the capacity of School Teachers focusing on Agro-Biodiversity conservation and Chemical Impact Assessment on health and environment so that they are able to organizing and managing training for students and communities in target areas especially they are able to take action plan for ABD conservation and CIA risk reduction in themselves community.
- After the TOT orientation course, each secondary school teachers organized on Agro-Biodiversity conservation and Chemical Impact Assessment to Health and Environment for their students and community in target areas. As the result, there were some 295 students (155 were female) attended the training in six training on ABD and PIA, from October to December, 2009. During of training several species that student and communities were concerned with such as fish, frog, palm tree and Neem tree.
- The same of secondary school training for students, Srer Khmer were conducted training on ABD and PIA to communities that it the same target area with school training. In totally, 200 farmers were attended training that one day per week.

10. Farmer Field School on SRI and Bookkeeping

In partnership with Oxfam America (OA) to implement a pilot project titled "FFS on SRI and Bookkeeping in Pursat province for a period of 9 months. The main objectives are to equip farmer trainer with adequate knowledge and skills in organizing, managing, leading and facilitating FFS in their respective villages and to improve rice production through application of SRI techniques learnt

from FFS, with an increase in yield of 30-40% compared to baseline without an expansion of rice land.

Major Results Highlighted

- TOT for 6 farmer trainers. The TOT helped to equip the farmer trainers with the knowledge and skills necessary to help farmers to improve their livelihoods by applying SRI and bookkeeping.
- During the project, 115 farmers applied the SRI techniques directly to their fields. On average they experienced a yield increase of approximately 76% compared to the results from the baseline survey.

11. Farmer Support Training on cashew project

With financial support from International Finance Corporation (IFC), Srer Khmer was offered a project to conduct training to farmer groups in Kampong Cham and Kampong Thom provinces on the four thematic topics included Internal Control System (ICS), Organic Production Methods (OM), Pre and Post-Harvest techniques (PPH), and Farmers' Associations Management (FAM).

Major Results Highlighted

- 30 farmers' groups trained and establish the farmer associations (15 in Kampong Cham and 15 in Kampong Thom provinces) and received training on the four modules on Internal Control Systems, Organic Production Methods, Pre and Post Harvest, and Farmer Association Management.
- 900 producers enrolled in the farmer associations,
- 690 producers have their productions already certified as « Organic »
- Estimated 2,200 ha of cashew plantation certified, 1,650 tons of organic RCN (based on pilot data)





SECTION II:

STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING

1. Capacity Building and Study Mission for Staff

- A Srer Khmer staff (Pou Sovann, Executive Director) participated in the Regional Workshop on Community Education for Pesticide Risk Reduction organized by FAO Regional Vegetable IPM Program in Gulin, Guangxi, China PR on 20-23 October, 2009.
- Three Srer Khmer Project staff (Meach Centmill, Eng Sokhen, Prum Chankiri) attended training on Pesticide Reduction Education from 20 to 25 November 2009 in Malaysia, organized by Pesticide Network in Malaysia.
- Srer Khmer staff attended several in-country training included finance, accounting, computer, English and project management, result-based management, organizational development, report writing.

2. Networking

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Provincial Office and Local Authorities
- Provincial Department of Agriculture
- Provincial Department of Rural Development
- Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport
- Cooperation Committee for Cambodia
- NGO Forum on Cambodia
- PROLINNOVA Cambodia
- SRI Secretariat
- NGO Network on Ecological Agriculture
- PEDIGREA Foundation
- Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development
- Volunteering International for Development from Australia



SECTION III:

CONCLUDING REMARKS



Concluding Remarks

Srer Khmer is a learning organization and does all the best to promote institutional changes within the organization. Our long term goal is to make Srer Khmer to be a professional organization. As the result, Srer Khmer was award NGO Good Practice Project (GPP) certificate to acknowledge of the role model of Srer Khmer.

For the year 2009, most of our projects designed to meet the need of farmers and benefits directly to the poor especially on the areas of food security, farmers' rights, land resources and rights, increases the voices of the farmer associations, business and marketing, natural resource management, and strengthening the management and leadership of the grassroot organizations.

All the project designed were put all its efforts towards the goals and objectives of providing farmers' opportunities and community development agents to gain knowledge and strengthen their capacity to lead and manage their lives through participatory learning approaches which build on understanding the fundamental relationship between agriculture, environment and rural societies.

With careful planning, good performance and sound management, Srer Khmer completed almost all the activities planned for the year 2009 with the satisfactions by the development partners, which meant that the project beneficiaries were improved their livelihood through participation with the projects, and our clients who used our services.

All Srer Khmer staff members worked very hard and committed to the projects assigned with full responsibilities. However, Srer Khmer will face other great challenges in the coming years, working on sustainable agriculture and rural development to contribute in poverty reduction and achieving the CMDGs; therefore, the support both technical and financial will continue to be needed from national and international communities. The broad acknowledgements of their continued support are a sign of the success of the work of Srer Khmer in facing these challenges.



SECTION IV:

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHT

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	NAME OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS
	Norwegian People's Aid
	Canadian Cooperation Office
	PEDIGREA FOUNDATION
	Catholic Relief Services
	NZAID-SGP
	TFA
	UNDP GEF SGP
	AusAID Community Development Fund
	International Finance Corporation
	Oxfam America

Statement of Disbursement and Fund Receipts in 2009

Statement of disbursements and fund receipts for Srer Khmer from January to December 2009

Actual January to December, 2009

Opening Balance/balance brought forwards from 2008

Add: Fund Receipts:	Donor	Beginning	Income	Expenses	Balance
1 The Field Alliance	19,123.09	1,482.15	19,123.09	13,781.68	6,823.56
2 IFC/MPDF	26,845.00	-	22,829.94	22,829.94	-
3 PEDIGREA	10,000.00	1,298.81	10,008.14	11,283.92	23.03
4 UNDP-GEF-SGP	25,000.00	1,824.71	19,246.85	20,998.65	72.91
5 CDF/AusAID	23,837.49	-	23,884.85	23,867.12	17.73
6 ADDA	9,290.00	6,164.91	9,450.00	15,388.03	226.88
7 Catholic Relief Services-IFMS	32,298.37	11,578.51	32,298.37	39,523.49	4,353.39
8 Catholic Relief Services-CSPPM	48,337.69	1,666.55	44,526.78	44,099.61	2,093.72
9 ECOSORN	-	4637.69	26.42	4,661.13	2.98
10 NZAID-SGP	6829.49	21.51	6,832.63	6,851.51	2.63
11 Norwegian People's Aid	60,050.00	-	60,096.82	60,096.82	-
12 Oxfam-America	26,350.00	-	26,350.00	30,919.28	5,430.72
13 IFC/DC	94,730.00	-	9,467.48	9,228.76	238.72
14 COO	16,190.00	-	6,487.64	5,242.89	1,244.75
Total Fund Available					
Total fund from donor	398,881.13	28,674.84	290,629.03		
Total balance from donor					20,531.04
Less: Fund Disbursement during the period				298,772.83	

Personnel	107,318.09
General Operational Expenses	35,039.07
Field Activities	116,505.57
Audit	1,000.00
Total Disbursements	\$ 259,862.73
Closing Balance	\$ 20,531.04

The balance has been transferred to 2009 (TFA, CRS-IFMS, CRS-CSPPM, PPB, GEF, ADDA, Ecosorn, NZAID)

Prepared by:

 Taing Volakh
 Finance & Admin Manager
 Date: 1/03/10

Checked by:

 Pou Sovann
 Executive Director
 Date: 1/03/10

Certified by:

 Chan Danith
 Treasurer
 Board of Directors
 Date: 1/03/10

Approved by:

 Chou Vannak
 Chairman
 Board of Directors
 Date: 1/03/10





ANNEXES



Some selected case studies

How to develop strong CSPPM programmes: experiences from training & field trips

Background

The CBO Strey Ekpheap is located in Kork Rum Lach Village, Kaheng Commune, Samrong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province, Cambodia. The CBO covers two villages – Tum Pong and Kork Rum Lach. It was registered with Kaheng Commune on 23 August 2008.

There are 84 members of the CBO, including 54 women. The livelihood activities undertaken by CBO members include rice, vegetable, chicken, and other livestock production.

Mr. Sann Samith, 37year, has been a CBO Member of the CBO since August 2008. He was married in 1995, and now has three children, aged 5-1year and old mother. His family has been living in Tum Pong village for seven years, and is one of the poorest in the village.

Before being involved with CSPPM, Samith has no enough money supported his family. However, he was not able to earn enough money to send his children to school because he had only income from rice production and some chicken, duck and vegetable bear daily food. Before being involved with CSPPM, he hasn't hoped that he would be able to generate as much as necessary to offer revenue for his family.

Working Together on CSPPM

Joining CSPPM

He would like to Increase daily income and change her family living standard and modify experience from member.

CSPPM Activities

Under CSPPM, Samith received training on chicken production techniques, provided by **Department AFF KSP**, and participated in a field trip to Takeo province to learn from successful farmers.

Therefore, he was serious problem encountered to chicken production.

He hops that he will receive the new techniques for the chicken production.

After training and Field trip, he had constructed the new chicken house to go behind with new experience from training and field trip.



Sann Samith, discussing lessons learnt from Srer Khmer staff with CBO

Achieving Results

Samith learned a lot about chicken production from the activities he undertook as part of CSPPM. He had chicken production in the chicken house. He was separated chicken to be sick award. He has taken good care of the chickens, selected food for chicken and treats an illness chickens. Be for working with CSPPM Samith chicken was dead and spent a long time the cycle to chicken raising. He can't luxury, when the chicken was unwell. Therefore he had sold some rice, vegetable and chicken for daily family expends. The totally, annual benefit from it's, he had 2, 000,000 to 2,500,000 riel.

As a result of the changes he has through with his method of chicken production, he is now able to earn 4,500,000-5,000,000 riel per year. Now He is able to send his children to school provide more nutritious food for his family and increase his living standard.

After being involved with CSPPM, Samith feels very grateful to Srer Khmer, CRS and other donors. He hopes that they will continue to help poor Cambodians move out of poverty.



Sann Samith's New Chicken house

Moving Forward

Samith has promised that he will continue to try his best to implement the new production techniques that he learnt during CSPPM activities.

He is going to construct small farms, to dig a small pond fish raising and vegetable growing.

Lessons Learned

- *The small grant support livelihood can change the farmer living standard.*
- *Take time for CBO member improve Capacity building.*
- *Cross visit or Filed trip, its importance for changes farmer attitudes.*

Damrey Chak Thlork Community Forestry

Phnom Sruoch District is one of high land area rich of natural resources such as stone, forest, wild lives, mountain range and fertilized soil that would be an attractive target for investment companies and powerful people. Damrey Chak Thlork forest situated in Krang Dey Vay Commune, Phnom Sruoch District, Kampong Speu Province. While land grabbing, deforestation for plantation and mining are spreading very fast, the community members have been very concerned about losing their community land and forest. Damrey Chak Thlork is rich of diverse kinds of natural resources and biodiversities. Big trees and many wild animals are still remaining.



CBO Executive show the large tree remaining



To protect this precious forest sustainably, Damrey Chak Thlork community forestry was initiated since 2004 by community's initiative with technical support from LWF and facilitation from MoE and it was then transferred to under control be Forestry Administration (FA) in 2005. Under FA authority, Damrey Chak Thlork was not recognised and it was requested to re-establish to follow community forestry steps of FA. It was enrolled with CSPPM on November 11, 2008 by Srer Khmer Organization. Eleven executive committee members (one female) were elected. It comprises 714 (360 females) members registered. Up to date, the request to form community forestry was submitted to District and Provincial Governor for permission to establish community forestry occupied over 1200 hectares.



Patrol Team Caught the Violators of Illegal Logging

In willingness to protect the forest for sustainable management by community, the elected executive committee members are playing very important role in leading and manage the forest even though this community is not officially acknowledged by the government. The patrol team consists of 92 people divided into 16 teams were established. From January up to date, the community took actions on illegal logging and violations totally 10 cases and also extracted illegal materials and inform to local forestry administration for intervention. In close cooperation with local FA,

From day to day, the executive members' roles and responsibilities are strengthened and trust among CBO executives and its members was built and consolidated. Training on proposal writing



and planning was provided by Sreer Khmer staff. The CBO executives now are able to identify issues and develop proposal for seeking support. A small grant proposal for CBO executive capacity building was granted by CSPPM. An exchange visit on CBO management was conducted for CBO executives and Commune Council totally 17 (2 females) to Kampong Thom Province. Other two training courses on Land Law, CDP/CIP and Report Writing will be trained soon.



A case study of Farmer Trainer (Mr. Ny Ly): Increasing local capacity to deal with livelihood improvement

Mr. Ny Ly, 49 years old, a farmer trainer and Chairman of Farmer Association in Prasat Village, O'beichorn Commune, O'chrov District, Banteay Meanchey province. He is a very successful farmer in raising chicken and duck in his community.

There are 6 members in his family; two of the children are female. The whole family of Ny Ly depends on the agriculture, he grows one hectare of rice, the main income-generating for now is chicken and duck raising.

He was a former of farmer trainer of Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) that phased out in 2002. After phased out, NPA delegated some livelihood work to Srer Khmer organization in Banteay Menchey province in 2002. Until the end of 2006, Srer Khmer decided to continue working in Prasat Village by forming a Farmer Association call Reasmey Prasat Meanchey and Ny Ly was selected as a farmer trainer based on his previous experience and his good practices. Ny Ly is also voted by all of the members in the Farmer Association (FA) to be the chairman of the FA. He has attended in the training courses a lot with the project funded by NPA included Farmer Field and Life School, Fish raising, crop growing, Village Veterinary, Business and Marketing Planning, Negotiation skill for accessing land rights, Chicken raising, etc... These experiences training inspired Ny Ly to set up a home garden and begin growing diversified crops such as long bean, cucumber, Chinese cabbage, gourd, morning glory, corn, pumpkin, etc and raise fish, cow, chicken and duck surrounding his home compound.

In 2008, Srer Khmer project provided a training course on chicken raising to his FA members. After the training course Ny Ly has applied the knowledge to his farm and he was successful with great impact from the training. He is very confident with his knowledge and experience.

In October 2008, Pounleou Koma organization in Banteay Meanchey asked Srer Khmer staff to provide the training course on chicken raising to their target group in Preas Net Preas District. Because of busy in their work at the target villages, the staff nominated and promoted Ny Ly to be a trainer that hired by Pounleou Koma for one week. After provided the training course, Ny Ly gained more experiences in the chicken raising.

Nowadays, Ny Ly's family remains about 200 for both chicken and duck after they sell to the middlemen in the O'beichorn Commune and other local collectors. From 2008 until now, they sell chicken and duck 3 times per year for the big shape that they can earn about one million Cambodian riel per time (about 250USD) and they sell in a simple shape every month that can support the whole family.

The case that brings Ny Ly's family to get successful in the chicken and duck raising such as hard working, keeping good sanitation at chicken house, chicken and duck must be raised by having cage and fence, choosing good chicken and duck breed, and raise without using chemical food but applying the ecological chicken raising. Mr. Ny Ly said "I would like to thank NPA and Srer-Khmer for their generous supports to me and my family", "without their support, I am not successful as today." "I will help the other farmers with my knowledge and skills I have learnt, so that they will have a better lives". "I will expand my chicken and duck raising in the future" he added.



Farmers visited Ny Ly's Farm



The cage for baby duck



Ny Ly is feeding the chicken and duck



Ny Ly is showing corn growing place

Improving livelihood of farmer's agricultural landless through chicken-raising and home gardening

Mrs. Theoun Lay is a 46 year old poorest farmer in Takong Village, Takong Commune, Malai District, Banteay Meanchey Province. She participated in the project's support for chicken-raising and home gardening by poorest farmers, an activity that began in July 2009.

Before 2009, Mrs. Lay's livelihood was weak because she did not have enough agricultural land to support her large family. Her family had no choice but to migrate for up to three months at a time to do agricultural labor in other districts. This migration disrupted her children's studies and exposed her family to the risks of malaria, robbery, drug use, and gambling. Her family had borrowed heavily from a moneylender in order to buy food and medicine. Her husband, frustrated by his landmine injury and lack of work, often beat her.

In July 2009 the Farmer Trainer in Mrs. Lay's village told Mrs Lay about Srer Khmer's support for poorest farmers with no or very little land and large families. Mrs Lay decided to participate in chicken-raising and home gardening training provided by Srer Khmer staff and Takong Village's Farmer Trainer and Farmer Association Management Committee. During five training sessions at her home, each lasting one or two hours, Mrs Lay learned how to build chicken cages, feed and take care of chickens, choose breeding chickens and set up a home garden. By selling chickens and vegetables her family has been able to save enough money to reduce their debt, send their children to school, stop migrating and create enough work for all family members. Her family is healthier as a result of eating organic vegetables from their home garden. Domestic violence committed by her husband has decreased. Her family is raising more chickens than before. They have more time to take care of their chickens and home garden because they are no longer migrating for labor.

Mrs. Theoun Lay plans to build a fence around her chicken cage to enable her to raise more chickens. She intends to expand her home garden. She is keen to participate in training on techniques for producing vegetables, mushroom seeds and rice, and on business planning and marketing skills.





Income generation through vegetable production Raksmey Rung Rouerng Farmer Association, Thmey Kandal Village

The Farmer Association was established in 01 October, 2008 with 33 members (31 members were female) namely Raksmey Rong Roeurng located in Thmey Kandal. The association has the regulation and by-laws that recognized from the local authority (commune level) and has managed and facilitated by chairman, secretary, and treasurer who are farmer association management committee. Now the main activity in the association is saving money for reducing loaning from the money lenders and to reinforce agriculture activities through credit of the association and training activity on agriculture from Sreer Khmer organization. Every member must to pay their own money amount 1,000 R for saving in every month and 5,000 R for seed capital.

When the project has been finished in late of 31 August 2009, the major activities of the association are included chicken raising, home garden, mushroom growing, and saving group. Until now the association had two years old and the total amount of money in this association amounted 6,758,000 Cambodian Riels. The money was kept with the Treasurer while collected from members.

Now some family in the association was still doing the action plan for improving their livelihood through home gardening and some family growing straw mushroom.

As the example, Ms. Nem Nat, the farmer association executive committee had the impression that “through the project implementation in her village, the FA members gained more knowledge from the project by attending the IFFS and additional training on home garden, family chicken raising, straw mushroom growing etc. because of all training, made their FA’s member had positive change the attitude to live from more free time and now do the agricultural activities so that farmer members could get additional income and provide food for their family.

Ms. Mourn Sambath, is a FA’s member, said that she is so happy When she saw the mushroom growing more and more on her land as she learnt from the additional training provided by the project. Ms. Nem Nath continued that the FA’s members not only grow the vegetable or mushroom, they also can be collected and use local resources surrounding their house such as rice straw.

“Now my family can have vegetable to eat anytime as it is available in our home stead” Ms. Srey Neth said

The action plan for individual farmers helped us to improve our livelihood and easy to implement based on the plan.

Furthermore, The Sreer Khmer organization not only provided the knowledge to the FA, they also provided the materials support such as water filter, agriculture materials, seed crops, etc. Sreer Khmer also provided in cash to support the Saving Group (\$50 per group) and Action Plan (\$ 30 per family) when they completed the IFFS.

The list of income and payment in the Farmer Association will show at below:

Total Saving of FA	Total of Action Plan	Interest	Total(Riel)
1,104,500	5,040,000	613,500	6,758,000

Benefits of having farmer association at Rasmey Soksan Phoum Meas Snea Farmer Association

Meas Snea village is a target village of Srer Khmer in Sustainable Land and Biodiversity Conservation, funded by UNDP GEF SGP in Cambodia. Meas Snea village is located in Ampil Tapok commune, Ou Raing Ov district, which has 35 Km from Kampong Cham town. The total of population in this village was 187 families.

The main occupation of most farmers living in this village is farming and growing water melon. In the farming, the villager said that they have a problem with less money; they need to loan from other MFIs such as ACLEDA, PRASSAC and AMRET, etc. with high interest rate from 3% to 6% to do the farming in every growing season. They used the loan money to buy some agricultural inputs included seeds, rent tractor, hired labors for farming. Some villagers loan to buy chemical fertilizer for their growing. Furthermore, in the harvest season coming, they need to loan more money for hired labors to harvest their production. On the other hand they loan the money for their whole family, when they had illness and sent their children to health center or hospital that stay so far from their village. For loan, the villager said that when they loan money, they need to put mortgage included rice field land, homeland, or need guarantee and they must pay in cash on time when they harvested their production. However, this is very risky to farmers if the production is not good at harvesting period.

After the project implementation in Sustainable land and Biodiversity Conservation, they gained more knowledge through conducted Integrated Farmer Field School (IFFS) on Sustainable land and Biodiversity Conservation facilitated by Farmer Trainer (FTs) and cooperated with provincial Department of Agriculture Kampong Cham province. The IFFS was spent 16 weeks training. After IFFS was finished, the participants were contributed by having a water filter by a project, which is the one part in reducing of time to cut the tree for boiling water to drink and reduce the contagious disease caused of bad water. Especially, now they have more time to improve their livelihood through growing vegetables around their homestead.

Then, in March 2009 the project initiated to form the farmer association based on the needs of farmer association namely that Rasmey Sok San Phoum Meas Snea with 23 members (22 were women) was participated. The association has the regulation and the by-laws that recognized from the local authority (commune level). The main activity in the association is saving money for reducing loaning from the money lenders and to reinforce agriculture activities through loans from the association and training activity on agriculture from Srer Khmer. In saving, all members contributed 5000 R per member at the beginning and contributed from the project amount 415,000 R. Every member contributed the amount of 2000R for saving in every month as per by-laws.





Some of the main points in the farmer association are included as follows:

- Cheap interest rate 2% per month and the interest was for farmer association
- Have saving in the amount of 2,000 R for every member per month.
- Participate in monthly meeting
- Member who borrows money had to agree from husband/wife and need two members for guarantees.

Nowadays, the total amount of money in his association was amounted of 919,800 Cambodian Riels. The money was kept with Treasurer while collected from members.

The villagers in the farmer associations think that even they have just started the farmer association can reduce the loan from private money lenders. Furthermore, they can gain more knowledge from farming techniques such as family chicken raising, earth worm raising, straw mushroom growing, home garden and small grant and social mobilization to farmer association members and Farmer Association Committee. On the other hands, the farmer associations had exchange visit to Siem Reap and Svay Rieng provinces to study the techniques of integrated farming and marketing systems included rice production, vegetable production, chicken production and model of designing the homestead production.

The farmer association members and the management executive benefited from the association formed as most of them can see the improvement of livelihood to utilize the land available. However, the additional technical support and management supports are still needed as the association did not have adequate capacity to manage.

**A case study written by Laura Sheahen/CRS*
Hosted in the website of CRS my space
on Tuesday, June 01, 2010**

Cambodian Lake Patrol Allows Heftier Catches

"When I was in our patrol boat, I got threats over the radio," says Krak Heus, a fisherman in a rural area of Cambodia. "They threatened me, but I keep patrolling."



Fishermen display part of a net they confiscated from their community-owned lake. In Cambodia, illegal fishing practices by outside groups deplete natural resources and prevent villagers from feeding their families. Photo by Laura Sheahen/CRS

For years, fishermen like Heus eked a living out of a large lake that stretched for miles. There should have been plenty of fish for the 22 villages that depended on the lake, but often Heus would only get a few pounds of fish a day—sometimes enough to feed his five children, but not enough to sell.

Heus and his neighbors knew that outside groups were fishing illegally—stunning fish with electrical currents or casting fine nets that caught young fish that would have replenished the lake. "In one night, they would get over a hundred pounds of fish," Heus says. The villagers just didn't have a way to stop the trespassers.

More Fish to Sell, More Money for School

Then a program supported by Catholic Relief Services gave villagers what they asked for: an engine for a patrol boat. CRS' local partner, Sreer Khmer, told them about their legal rights to the community-owned lake. Helped by the partner, a group of about two dozen men banded together and started patrolling the lake several times a week. They enforce licenses, cut and confiscate long nets, and prevent overfishing.

Heus now catches more than 20 pounds of fish a day from the lake, and sells some of it. He uses the money for food and clothes, and to keep his children in school. "If the lake were not protected, my children might not be able to continue studying," he says. "Before this project, our living condition was poor. The income from selling fish helps a lot."

The patrollers aren't popular with outsiders who want to take all the fish. But despite threats, Heus and other men go out several times a week to protect their lake so it can feed the 2,000 villagers who depend on it. "We need to struggle, we need to be committed," says Heus. "We are the ones protecting the lake."

Teaching Villagers Their Rights

Throughout Cambodia, villagers like Heus get fish from nearby lakes, mushrooms from forests, and shrimp from coastal areas. They often have legal rights to these community-owned areas, but aren't aware of it. When big companies move in to cut down trees or to fish, they don't know what to do.



Khorn Och grows seedlings to sell at her village shop, which she stocked with an initial grant from a CRS partner. Photo by Laura Sheahen/CRS

CRS works with local governments to make sure villagers know their rights and know how to preserve the areas. For example, CRS asks Cambodia's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to visit villages and teach residents about things like land laws, deforestation and illegal fishing practices.

CRS programs also help villagers make the most of the natural resources they have. "People don't have to rely on only one crop," says Pou Sovann, director of Srer Khmer. "They can have rice, fruit trees, livestock." Srer Khmer trains farmers, teaching them how to grow vegetables and rice in the dry season or how to care for animals.

Srer Khmer makes sure farmers from isolated villages know what a fair market price for their produce is. "Before, when they would go to the market, they had no bargaining power," says Sovann. "Sellers offered a low price and they had to sell, or cart all the vegetables back home."

Growing More Food

Before joining the CRS project, 42-year-old Houen Pen and her husband struggled to feed their family. Then she learned new growing methods and shared the use of a water pump CRS helped the community buy. "Now we have more cucumbers, gourds, beans and eggplants," she says. With enough to sell, she carries the produce on her bike to the market, where she makes \$2.50-\$3 per day—a good profit in Cambodia's rural villages.



The project also gave Pen a small number of chickens to start with, and taught her how to care for them. "The trainer showed me how to create a chicken coop," Pen remembers. With careful tending, her flock has grown; now she has almost 50.

Khorn Och, a single mother, began collecting mango seeds from trees and grows saplings to sell. "I never thought of these ideas before, but after the training, I started," she says.

By protecting their lands and lakes, and making the most of them, Cambodian villagers are beating hunger. "Farmers often have a food shortage," says Sovann. "What makes me happy is when I visit the farms and they have enough food."

*: Laura Sheahen is CRS' regional information officer for Asia. She is based in Cambodia.

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