



I- Project background

The project “Towards Sustainable Income Generation Activities for People with Disabilities and their Families” has been supported by European Community (EC) from 1st April 2008 to 31 December 2010 and then resuming activities from 1st March 2011 to 31 August 2013. The main activities are to improve livelihood of 600 beneficiaries through generating income activities, hygiene and sanitation education, management of small business and financial planning with techniques identifying market requirement and livestock rising.

II- Selection of targeted areas and beneficiaries

As first step, the project team discusses with regional HI to have common principle in selection-targeted districts based on potential for small business, density of population, presence of vulnerable people and viewpoint from district administration and DOSVY. With idea of respecting gender equality, the common decision sets a quota of 70% for direct PWDs and 30% for PWDs’ family members. Direct approaches with the said local authorities allow the project team to choose the following district areas: ThmorKaul, Bovel, Banan and Maung Russei.

The second step, the project team in collaboration with DOSVY of the four districts and territorial authorities decides to consider the communes below listed:

District	# of Comm	Commune name
ThmorKaul	3	Chrey, O-Taky, Tameun
Bavel	4	Bavel, KdolTahen, Ampil Pram Deum and Prey Khpos
Banan	5	Takeram, Phnom Sampeou, Sneung, Chheuteal and Bay Tamram
Maung Russei	4	Maung, Kokoh, Kea and RobasMongkol
Total	16	

Criteria for selection of beneficiaries

Person having fixed installation registered by the commune, PWDs or family member of PWDs proving their firm determination to improve their live standing:

- PWDs or PWDs’ family members having large dependents in household,

List of beneficiaries in 2012

District	PWDs	PWDs F/mbs	Total
ThmorKaul	17	27	44/17F
Bavel	56	32	88/41F
Banan	66	34	100/59F
Maung Russei	75	30	105/47F
Grand Total	214	123	337/164F

III- Vocational Training

Tiga II, in 2012, strengthened the targeted groups in the four-targeted districts by making income-generating activities through agriculture, non-farming sector and through establishment of small owned-business. The targeted people, based on their goal, economic plan, geographic situation and possibility choose their preferring specialty. The project team organizes for them a one day training workshop dealing with methodic techniques and practice corresponding to their choice.

Statistics of Vocational Training Workshops

Income generating through Agriculture				
Pig raising	Chicken raising	Fish farming	Vegetable\ planting	Seasonal plant
117ps	95ps	2	49	2
Income generating through non-farming sector				
Grocery	Cake vendor	Merchant	Fishing	Mixed business
11ps	8ps	7ps	4ps	6p
Other Professional traininga				
Tailor	Hair-dresser	TV repairer	Motorbike repairer	bicycle repairer
6	3	2	1	

The trainees in agricultural and non-farming sector will receive individually professional materials or equipment in the limited cost of \$75 at the end of training course for starting their own business. The project pays training fee of \$120 for other trainees who attend private training center. The needy trainees can receive professional kits of \$75 for starting their business.

1- **Pig raising:** The project team members went assisting the concerned technically in constructing well-ventilated houses with roomy pig pens for pigs, selecting pigs of long body or slim, making of noise while eating, short mouth, robust bottom, with clear skin and wagging tail frequently.

- Adults from 6 years old¹

The team reminds them of feeding pig for meat that the basic feed for pigs is grain, which comes in pellets or mash. They must give pigs enough food to eat but never overfeed them. Healthy food for pig does not require artificial pig food with chemicals to speed up their growth. Let them eat vegetables and grass and weeds. For hogs, farmers should provide them with well-balanced diets. Carbohydrates from corn and green plants provide energy. Meals made from soybeans, linseed, cottonseed, peanuts, fish and meat scraps, tank age, supply protein. Tank age is a feed made from the bones, tendons, and other parts of animals.

2- Chicken Raising

Considering climate and geographic condition in Cambodia, the project team and the feeders select Cambodian chickens or Asiatic class chickens, which have large birds with feathers on their shanks and feet. The three Asiatic breed - Brahmas, Cochins, and Longshanks - have red earlobes and lay eggs with brown eggshells, avoiding choosing chickens in the Game class, which are slender and stand up straighter than other breeds. They are active birds with strong legs and thighs, and are used the most in Asia for cockfighting.

The team explained them also the process of raising chick for eggs: Chicks that will be used for egg production are raised in wire cages or in pens with straw, wood shavings, or other absorbent material on the floor. Chickens raised for meat are kept only in pens. During the first few weeks of life, chicks require a warm environment. The temperature in a chick house may be as high as 35 °C for the first week. The chicks are fed mixed feeds made of ground grains, plant by-products, meat scraps, and vitamin and mineral supplements. They are given vaccines to protect them from diseases.

Hens begin laying at about 20 weeks of age. The exact age depends on the lighting in the laying house, the breed, nutrition, and the occurrence of diseases. Farmers can control when a chicken begins laying eggs by using artificial lighting in the laying house. When lighting is used that imitates long or lengthening days, chickens will begin to lay their eggs at an earlier age. In addition, chickens lay an increased number of eggs when they are exposed to 14 to 16 hours of light per day. Hens are generally kept for one year of egg production. The number of eggs a hen is able to lay decrease slowly until the rate is too low to be profitable. Hens are then slaughtered for meat.

If a container is used for the compost pile, its walls should allow some air to enter. The compost should decay for five to seven months before it is used.

- c. **Soil management:** Soil consists chiefly of mineral particles mixed

3- Fish rearing

The course insists in the process of farming in a wide variety of natural waters or artificial systems. Fish may be stocked and reared free in ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams. They may also be raised in raceways, tanks, pools, and cages constructed of plastic, concrete, wood, or any other materials that will hold water and that are not toxic to fish. Apart from that raiser needs to have land, equipment, and to buy selected fishes, that require an enough capital. Two fundamental requirements for starting a successful fish farm are sufficient physical space (land) and a good supply of high - quality water. The amount of land and water available limit the type of rearing facilities and number of fish that can be reared. Water quality also restricts the type of fish and production rates. The raising technique depends on kind of selected fishes. The fish species should be capable of reproducing in captivity, numerous and hardy eggs, and larvae (young). Fish raiser should have well-known culture requirements; be adaptable to many types of culture systems; be adaptable to multi-species farming (poly-culture) and know how to choose species exhibiting rapid growth to a large maximum size; readily adapt to artificial feeds; be tolerant of crowding and high density conditions with high survival (low mortality) rates etc

4- Vegetable farming

The course focused on the following subjects:

- a/ **First, the planter needs** to know potential need of vegetable in the market and customers. They must grow vegetables that are popular in the area. Make sure grow enough of each crop, and make the quality of vegetables good. Then consider the best way to sell them to customers, as wholesale, selling everything to one place, or retail marketing, selling directly to customers.
- b/ **Basic principles of crop production:** All crops require nutrients (nourishing keep moisture in the soil. Compost is made by placing dead plant parts in a pile and allowing them to decay. Grass and garden clippings, leaves, and coffee grounds are the materials most commonly used, but any plant material is suitable. These materials are packed in layers about 15 centimeters deep. After each layer, a thin layer of manure or soil is usually added to speed decay. Watering the mixture also speeds decay.

Mulch may be made of manure, straw, hay, clover, chaff, alfalfa, corncobs, leaves, sawdust, wood chips, and many other substances. It is often applied about 5 to 8 centimeters thick. It helps keep water in the soil by reducing evaporation, and it also

with decaying organic (plant and animal) matter. Chemical reactions involving these substances produce most of the nutrients that crops need. But some of the most important chemical reactions, such as the decay of organic matter, require the help of certain microbes. To be fertile, therefore, soil must consist of the right mixture of minerals, organic matter, and helpful microbes. It must also have the proper amounts of air and water. A plant's roots need air to function properly, and some microbes need air to survive. Too much water in the soil reduces the supply of air and so drowns the plant roots and destroys helpful microbes. Too little water deprives crops of moisture. Plants need nutrients for healthy growth. The major nutrients are the elements calcium, carbon, hydrogen, magnesium, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, potassium, and sulfur. Most crops require relatively large amounts of these elements. The elements needed in lesser amounts are called trace elements.

After deciding which crops to grow, farmers analyze their soil to learn if any nutrients are insufficient or lacking. To get an accurate analysis, most farmers send samples of the soil to a soil-testing laboratory. The test results help farmers plan a scientific fertilizer program for their crops. Chemical companies provide fertilizers for almost any crop requirement. Most crops absorb large amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, and so most commercial fertilizers consist chiefly of these elements. In fact, people do not like chemical fertilizer. So, it is better to use compost.

d/ Use of Compost: Compost is a kind of soil conditioner made from partly decayed plant material. Gardeners mix it with the soil to loosen the structure of the soil. Most compost also provides nutrients (nourishing substances) to the soil. Compost may also be used as a mulch—that is, spread on top of the soil to substances) and water to grow. Soil supplies most of the nutrients. It also stores the water that the crops need. Crops take root in the soil, absorb the nutrients, and water through their roots.

e/ Mulch is any material that is spread over soil so that air can get through, but less water can evaporate from the soil.

distribution and decision making in a family related to birth spacing and the demand for children to develop the family; cost for child health and cultural development; expenditure for household security and production; family organization and improvement of standing of life. The family must not forget considering of unexpected obligatory expense etc. This proves that one cannot do anything without prior planning. Additionally, planning directs effective activities and reduces wastage. In short, we do planning to assess living behavior and life standing. From this concept the team brought participants to work in financial management according to their professional option.

decays and enriches the soil. It also reduces the number of weeds that would otherwise grow up to compete with plant crops. Mulch is valuable to home gardeners, but it often costs more than commercial fertilizers.

5- Seasonal plants: Corn, peanut, soybean

a- Corn: Dig or till the soil deep enough bed for the corn to root. Remember that corn needs a substantial root system to support plant weight, height, including extra stress from the ears of corn. As with most plants in a food garden, it is best to amend the soil with manure, compost, or the like.

b- Peanut: Seeds: Plant peanut seeds in the shell or in their thin covering. Place plants 2" to 3" deep in loose soil. Space seeds 6" apart, then thin to 18" apart as plants mature. When plants reach 12" tall, gently mound some dirt around the base of each plant so that the plant can set "pegs" into the soil that will turn into peanuts. Watering: Peanuts require consistently moist soil. Do not over water, but also do not allow the soil to become dry. Fertilization: Peanuts do not require much feeding if the soil is properly prepared with aged compost.

c- Soybean: Ensure a nitrogen rich soil. Soybeans are easy to grow. They grow best in full sun and in warm weather. They prefer a rich soil, high in nitrogen. Soil should be kept moist for optimum growth. Soybeans grow best in rich soil. Add manure and compost prior to planting. Apply fertilizer regularly during the growth period. The soil should be warm before planting.

Seeds: Sow the soybean seeds 2 inches (2.5cm) apart, about 1/2 inch (1.27cm) deep, in rows 20" to 24" (50cm - 60cm) apart. If your garden space is limited, plant in double rows. Water well after planting, and a second time two to four days later, only if there has been no rain. Side dresses the rows with general-purpose fertilizer during planting.

6- Financial management input

To promote idea of Family economics, the project team led discussion concerning the production, division of labor, They got then concrete experience and practical lesson for their own practice with firm confidence.

VI- Final assessment

The project team conducted final assessment evaluating development of 336 beneficiaries of TIGA II after their practice of 6 months. Two hundred and sixty eight (268) SBHs proved their success in running their own business with constant and continuous progress for believable sustainability; the project closed supporting materially and financially, but keeping health

The team focuses on principles and practice of making table of estimated capital cost, estimation of income and profit. For capital cost, the team led discussion on: **(1) physical capital, (2) human capital, and (3) financial capital.** Physical capital refers to inputs that are applied directly to production and that are themselves produced. They include equipment and certain other assets but exclude labor and land. Human capital is the stock of competencies, knowledge, social and personality attributes, including creativity, embodied in the ability to perform labor so as to produce economic value. Financial capital is money used by entrepreneurs and businesses to buy what they need to make their products or to provide their services to the sector of the economy upon which their operation is based. The knowledge of this calculation obliges them to meet a number of predetermined commitments that are important to both them and to the future of their business. As result, comprehension of the system strengthens economic spirit of the beneficiaries.

IV- Health and Rehabilitation

Mobility of person is very important in all affairs, morally, economically and emotionally that reinforce self-confident and encourage joyful participation in communal activities. For this end, the project team supports rehabilitation as below listed, with round trip transport fee, medical examination cost and medicine for treatment.

Destination	Rehabit.	M. exam.	Asist.dev.
PRC	25/6F		
Com. clinic		67/35F	
OEC office			9/5F Wheelchair

V- Study trip

In the 2012 period, the project team organized 2 rounds of study trip bringing 62 small business holders (SBH) of Tiga II to visit successful practitioners of Tiga II in raising pigs, chicken and growing vegetable.

Kingdom of Cambodia and applicable Election Law”.

This means person with disabilities and normal people have equal rights stated in Universal Declaration of Human Rights; therefore he asked all PWDs to abandon all complex of inferiority and participate in social, economic, cultural and political activities with dignity.

Before projection-film of TIGA activities, followed by Q/As awarded, related to rights of persons with disabilities under the umbrella of UDHR, and processing of drawing lot seeking the lucky people for receiving TV, radio, bicycle, T shirts, and notebooks, the project manager made a short speech about TIGA’s goals and activities,

care assistance and adjustment of artificial devices, if needed. Sixty eight SBHs with full commitment to their work and strong spirit to get change, but technical practice remains low; have been kept for refreshment and improvement with prolongation of support for 3 to 6 months again. The deadline limit is in general 1 year-support.

VII- Participation in International Day of

Persons with Disabilities

During the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on 3rd December 2012, the project team had two main activities:

Bringing 10 representatives of PWD beneficiaries participating in the celebration organized by provincial administration.

Active and successive collaboration with the head of district of MaungRussey, Banan and ThmorKaul for organizing Celebration at night on 7, 8 and 9 December 2013, starting from 19:00 to 22:00. The three celebrations had the same schedule. The celebration started with opening speech of the head of district who read first the message of the government followed by his comment on national 2012 theme and the advantage of Cambodian law on the Protection and the Promotion of the Rights of Person with Disabilities. Considering the approach of Cambodian National election, the head of district clarified article 11. “The State shall take necessary measures to encourage citizens and philanthropists from the private sector and social organizations to participate in supporting persons with disabilities” proved by the present collaboration with OEC, supported by HI.

The head of district revealed also article 44. “All persons with disabilities have the right to vote or to be a candidate to be elected in accordance to the Constitution of the

It is a multi-dimensional process aimed at creating conditions, which enable full and active participation of every member of Cambodian society in all aspects of life including civic, social, economic, and political activities, as well as participation in decision making processes.

There was, sometimes, in the three districts joyful applause and laughter in the public audience, more than 1,200 people in every lieu, caused by some countryside words answering to the questions, or loud applause with joyful shout from the group winning lot for TV or bicycle. At the end, villagers returned home keeping in their mind a clear concept that Cambodian people regardless of sex, social status and gravity of disability, are equal in

closed by international theme for 2012: "Removing barriers to create an inclusive and accessible society for all".

The project manager noted that to succeed the inclusive and accessible society require equal opportunities for all Cambodian people, regardless of their background, so that they can achieve their full potential in life.

dignity, rights, and in participation in all communal affairs for common well being with concrete spirit of tolerance, mutual aid and resolution of all conflict by peaceful discussion and analytical thinking based on common interest, and equal opportunity.

ACTIVITIES BY PICTURES





Testimony
Mr. Bun Boert



**42 years old, Inhabitant of O- Pong Moan village,
Ta-Kream commune, Banan district,
Battambang province,
Beneficiary of TIGA II
Type of disability: Amputee, left leg below knee**

I, the above mentioned, married having 4 children, the eldest boy attending secondary school, 2 others, one boy and one girl attending primary school. I gain my life by buying some vegetable in the commune and sell them to customers. My life at that time faced more difficulties, daily food not well fed, and learning school support for children not enough that discourage children learning.

Luckily, I have a chance entering in TIGA II project from 23 August 2011, from that time I got training on agricultural products, especially pig raising, small business management, financial managing, hygiene and sanitation. After training, I got a sow from the project that produced later 23 piglets, which I sold to neighbors for developing my farming. The project allowed me participating in study trip among the successful practitioners of TIGA I, wherefrom I got additional experience for my second feeding tour. I can sell twice and getting an income of 4,578,000riels. Now I feel better and have a passion in pig farming cultivated by TIGA.

I take this occasion to present my deep gratefulness and sincere thanks to OEC and HI, which excite me in undertaking agricultural production, abandoning passivity and pessimism. I have now economic spirit and recognizing patience with self- confident as arm for development. The follow up of TIGA deepens my comprehension of the rights of persons with disabilities in the scope of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Consequently I promise to advice my neighbors and friends to be active and permanent learners from humanitarian organization, especially from economic developers.

Testimony

**Ms. Thin Srey Toooh
30 years old, inhabitant of Prey Khpos,
Prey Khpos commune, Bavel district,
Battambang province,
Beneficiary of TIGA II
Type of disability: Polio**



I, as above named, a single orphan woman living with my two sisters, one a widow from husband died by landmine accident, having a child of 6 years old, working with construction company, and another sister disabled by polio. The widow sister alone takes in charge of all the three family members. Consequently life of my family is very miserable.

I have good opportunity getting support from TIGA project from 14 September 2011. The project allows me to get apprenticeship training in sewing in private entrepreneur for 6 months with a training cost of \$130. After completion of training I got additionally a Merrow of \$80 to facilitate my sewing for pay. For my mobility, the project supported my round trip to physical rehabilitation center wherefrom I got a crutch. Now I can earn in average 8,000riels a day.

I am expressing my grateful thanks to TIGA II project, namely OEC and HI which have provided me with productive means for new renaissance and sustainable livelihood that strengthen my confidence and dignity attracting fraternity of community members. Importantly through monthly follow up, I got clearly knowledge of the rights of persons with disabilities under the umbrella of human rights that allow me to have no more complex of inferiority. With my daily earning in addition to the gain of my widow sister, we have now improved our standing of life. I promise to spread the idea that showing one commitment and firm spirit of self-development, one can get assistance from humanitarian organization.

Testimony



Ms. Tith Davy
Executive Director of OEC
#23, Sophy II, Rattanak commune
Battambang city, Battambang province
Cambodia
Implementer of TIGA II

OEC has the opportunity getting TIGA support since April 2008, first running operation in 4 districts, namely Tattanak Mondol, Samlot, Bavel and Tnmor Kaul diestict in Battambang province. The main goal is to develop sustainable livelihood of land mine victims 70% and diverse people with disabilities 30%. During the first TIGA, HI has also built capability of OEC staff in matter of writing proposal, strategic plan, knowledge related to disability concept and general management.

Based on the first result and implementation success in the field, followed by general evaluation of TIGA I, with participation of direct beneficiaries, communal and district council members, representative of district and provincial social affairs, including some related IOs and NGOs, HI has entrusted TIGA II to OEC again. In this project perios, TIGA team has to work in Bavel, Thmor Kaul, Banan and Maung Russey, 16 communes. There is at this time a change of objectives, which has to focus generally on people with disabilities (PWD) 70% and family members of PWD 30%.

Before starting new TIGA II, HI has brought TIGA II team of OEC to visit and exchange experience with 3 NGOs in Kampong Cham, working in the same areas for 2 days, in the view of strengthening efficacy in new targeted areas of Battambang.

OEC with regional HI in Phnom Penh as well with Provincial HI of battambang, we always work in harmony, not purely bureaucratic but by pragmatism, two-ways-consultation and communication. Sometimes we discuss the issue commonly in democratic way to reasonably resolve the problem happening unexpectedly. This way leads TIGA team working in efficacious way with correct implementation and correction adjusted to the real requirement of the field, but in conformity with HI/TIGA goals and objectives.

I would like to address my grateful thanks to HI organization, which assists OEC to work successfully according to OEC values, democratic governance and to respond to the real needs of beneficiaries, facing actual social and economic situation. OEC does not forget the good will of HI who tried to perfect Executive Director of OEC in international work by allowing her to attend conference in Bangkok from 25 March to 05 April 2009 about good governance between local NGO and implementation of CRPWD, another international seminar at Vieng Tiane on November 2012 about assistance to victims. Consequently, on behalf of OEC staff and based on the past harmonious collaboration, I am permitted to expect in guarding a durable collaboration with HI for the best interest of Cambodian PWDs as well as for Cambodian children with disabilities and the poor people in vulnerable conditions.