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2010 ANNUAL REPORT



The Khmer Community Newspaper Project



The School Dropping Out Prevention Project in Kien Svay district



The School Dropping Out Prevention Project in Kampong Speu province



The Community Early Childhood Intervention project in Kampong Speu province



Dental and Medical Mobile Clinic implemented in cooperation with One-2-One Charitable Trust



Community Library Book Reading in Kampong Speu



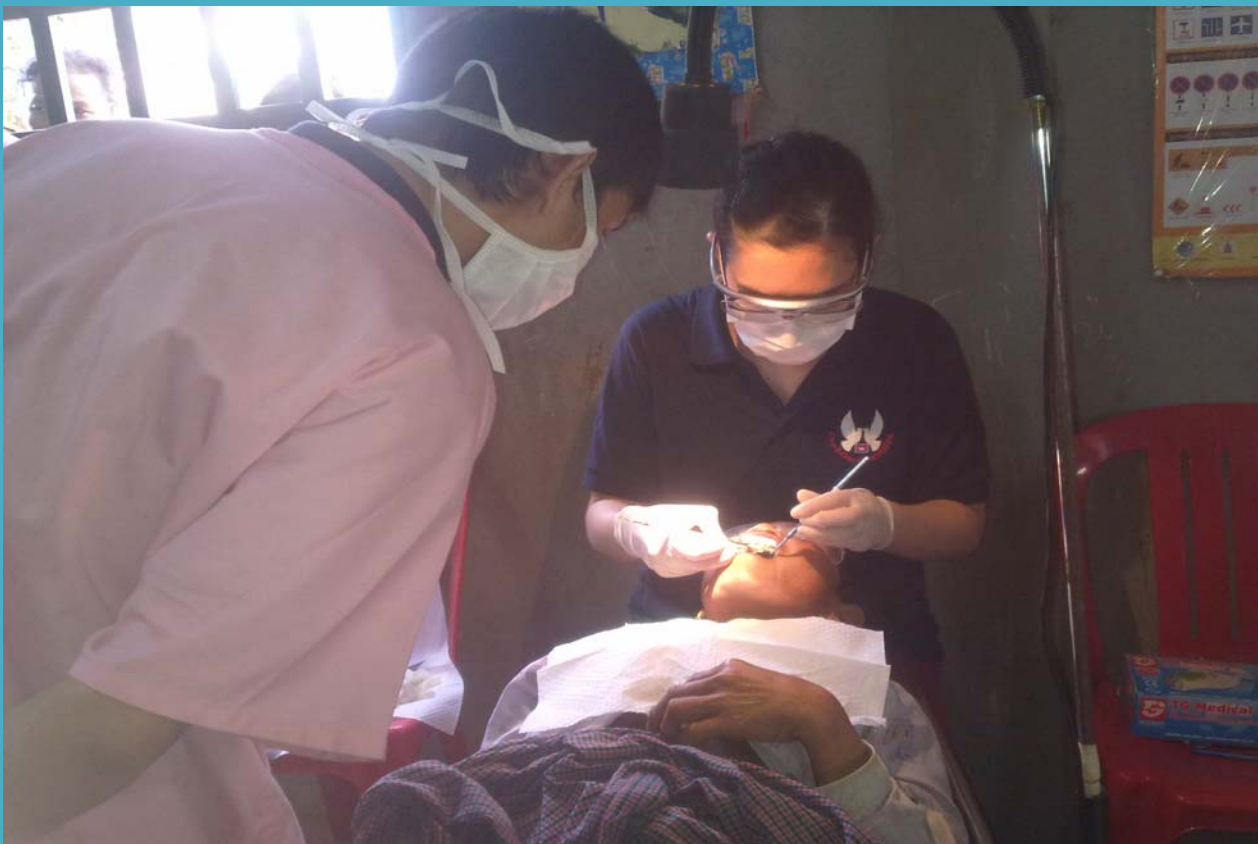
Dental Services for Vulnerable Children



Dental Services for Children with disability



Vocational Training for Beer Promotion Girls and Women in Cambodia



Community Oral Health Program



Dental and Medical Services for Prisoners in Cambodian Prisons



Provision of Dental and Medical Services for Prisoners in Cambodian Prisons in partnership with On-2-One

Annual Report -2010

We are very proud that from year to year, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) always expands its activities, target groups and target areas. Evidently, in 2010, KAD extended its activities and programs to Kampong Speu province, Kien Svay district and Ta Khmao town, Kandal province. In 2010, KAD conducted 10 projects in these three areas. We would like to extend our profound and heartfelt thanks to our donors and partners such as Open Society Institute, the J. Kawakami Memorial Trust, Startfund Fred Foundation, New Zealand Embassy to Thailand, Australian Embassy to Cambodia, German Embassy to Cambodia, One-2-One Charitable Trust and Pro-Victim Foundation for supporting the following projects and activities:

Oral Health Care to Rural Poor Communities

The project has a dental clinic in Kien Svay district providing the local people with dental services by charging a little money to recover the costs of dental supplies, water, electricity and staff. In 2010, 1,517 patients were treated by the clinic.

Dental and Medical Services for Prisoners in Cambodia

In 2010, KAD partnered with One-2-One Charitable Trust to carry out the dental services project for prisons throughout Cambodia. In 2010, 1949 prisoners received dental treatment and 2159 received medical care.

Basic Dental Care for Disadvantaged Children and Adults in and around Phnom Penh, Cambodia

In 2010 KAD received a grant from Australian Embassy under the DAP Fund to provide dental care for disadvantaged children and adults at the newly established KAD dental clinic in Ta Kmao and also at International University. 1,231 disadvantaged children and young adults referred by NGOs were seen in the two clinics.

Vocational Training for Beer Promotion Girls

The project was supported by Pro-Victim Foundation, and focus on beer promotion girls. 40 girls attended the sewing training course.

Community Library

In order to increase the knowledge of students in local communities, in 2010, KAD has created a small library in Kampong Speu province which stores around 1,000 books.

Khmer Community Newspaper

In 2010, the Khmer Community Newspaper continued to receive financial support from Open

Society Institute for publication of weekly newspapers. Over the period of 12 months in 2010, 24,000 copies were printed and distributed.

School Dropping Out Prevention in Kandal Province

The project was supported by the J. Kawakami Memorial Trust providing the disadvantaged children and adolescents in Kien Svay district, Kandal province with out-of-school extra classes teaching them Khmer literature, mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology in order for them to prepare themselves for future exams. In 2010, 143 students were selected to attend our classes.

School Dropping Out Prevention in Kampong Speu Province

The project was implemented in Kampong Speu province providing the disadvantaged children and youth with Khmer literature, mathematics and English. 250 rural poor students had a chance to go to school of Khmer Association for Development.

Community Early Childhood Intervention

The project was supported by the Startfund Fred Foundation, Netherlands. In 2010, 60 4-5 years-old children were selected to participate in the project providing them with kindergarten learning opportunity and health care.

Mobile Dental and Medical Services for Rural Disadvantaged Cambodians

The project was created in March 2010 under financial support of the German Embassy to Cambodia in order to set up and equip a mobile service and take basic medical and dental care to vulnerable group. In 2010, 2,028 patients were treated. Of this number, 974 were dental patients and 1054 were medical patients.

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About KAD

KAD is a Cambodian Non-Governmental Organization that was founded by a group of Cambodians in 1999 in Cambodia aiming to cooperate with national and international organizations, the Royal Government of Kingdom of Cambodia and Cambodian people in national reconstruction of Cambodia which was completely ravaged by more than two decades of civil war. KAD first registered with the Council of Minister in 1999 and secondly registered with the Ministry of Interior of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia in 2004. From 1999 to 2007, KAD located its head office in Chroy Ampil village, Kbal Koh commune, Kien Svay district, Kandal province. There, we implemented some projects including Kien Svay community newspaper, English teaching, library, sewing and beauty skill training and community oral health care. There were some funding partners supporting these projects such as Latter-Day Saint Charities, Misereor, Direct Aid Program of Australian Embassy, Women's International Group, Asia Foundation and Open Society Institute. At first, we had only 6 staff working for KAD and then up to 19 staff in 2007.

In 2008, KAD set up a new branch office in Ta Khmao town. There, at first, we only carried out the community newspaper project that was extended from district to provincial level. This means that in 2007, the project was implemented in Kien Svay district at district level and in 2008, it was spread up to provincial level covering 11 districts of Kandal province and in 2009-2010, it was implemented at national level covering the whole country. In 2009, we decided to move our head office from Kien Svay district to Ta Khmao town and the Kien Svay office has become the 1st branch office. From 2009 to 2011, we have initiated a new project in Kien Svay office called " School Dropping Out Prevention" and also a new project in Ta Khmao town called " Vocational Training for Beer Promotion Girls and Women.

In November 2009, KAD set up its 2nd branch office in Dok Por village, Vor Sar commune, Samraong Tong district, Kampong Speu province and since then, we have implemented some projects including Community Early Childhood Intervention, School Dropping Out Prevention, Library, Health Education and Provision of Health Services for Disadvantaged People and Community Development.

KAD is led by Board of Directors and Executive Committee. Board of Directors is the legislative institution of the organization with 3-7 members who are highly-educated, well-behaved and well-experienced. The members of the Board of Directors are selected from outside of KAD. The mandate of the Board of Directors is limited to two years. The Board of Directors can change its members at the request of its chairman through its meeting's decision by the majority of 50 plus 1 or ordinary assembly. The Board of Directors is led by 1 chairman elected from the members of the Board of Directors in the board meeting which two-third of the members attend by the decision of the majority of 50 plus 1.

Executive Committee is the executive institution implementing and directing the projects or programs of the organization. Executive Committee is composed of the makes-up from 5-9 persons, some of whom are selected from the founding members and some others employed from the external milieus. Director of KAD will recruit and change the members of Executive Committee by requesting for support from the Board of Directors and/or from the assembly. Executive Committee holds 5-year mandate. Executive Committee is led by one Executive Director selected among the founding members or among the members of Executive Committee.

KAD has operated its work depending upon external support of donor organizations, however, some of its income has been made from its own services such as dental and tour services. From now on, KAD would change its policy from charity focus to investment focus in order to earn income to continuously implement the programs when the donors' funding has finished and in order to keep the organization sustainable.

Vision

Our vision is that if there isn't participation from the civil society, especially a national non-governmental organization, national rehabilitation and poverty alleviation will not be well underway. So the role of civil society, especially the national non-governmental organization will be needed for the national reconstruction. On the other hand, dependence on the sole external support is not good for a long-term development. So self-help can keep the work sustainable.

Goal

In order to participate in helping the community and national society, KAD has two goals as follows:

- To enable Cambodian people to administer and perform their work themselves because nobody knows more about their needs than they do. Anyway, we will not be able to help provide the people with everything they need. We can only supply them with basic needs and besides those, we can help them according to the circumstance and where possible, except the long term technical support that we can deliver.
- To participate in economic and social redevelopment, boosting peace, building solidary and friendly environment and helping each other in the name of the one nation of Cambodia.

Objectives

KAD has its certain objectives as follows:

- To help improve the livelihood of the poor people and communities through providing skills, professions and techniques towards income-generating opportunity, non-formal education, vocational training, education on social laws, health care, agriculture, environment, credit and other community development projects.
- To promote democracy, human rights, electoral justice and to assist in national society redevelopment like other developed countries.

Missions

According to the above-mentioned views, in order to reach its goals and objectives, KAD will carry out four missions as follows:

- To provide the technical and human resource development.
- To implement the community based projects/programs.
- To rescue the vulnerable people.
- To promote the human rights and democracy.

Message from the Executive Director

Dear Funding Partners of KAD



We are very pleased to present our annual report for the year 2010. The purpose of this report is to provide the overall picture of the implementation and achievements of our programs over the last year. Over the period of the year 2010, we implemented 11 projects in Phnom Pneh, Kien Svay district and Ta Khmao town in Kandal province and in Vor Sar commune, Samraong Tong district, Kampong Speu province including Oral Health Care for Rural Poor Communities, Dental and Medical Services for Prisoners in Cambodia, Basic Dental Care for Disadvantaged Children and Adults in and around Phnom Penh, Vocational Training for Beer Promotion Girls, Community Library, Khmer Community Newspaper, School Dropping Out Prevention in Kandal Province, School Dropping Out Prevention in Kampong Speu Province, Community Early Childhood Intervention, Mobile Dental and Medical Services for Rural Disadvantaged Cambodians and Basic Oral Health Service for Disadvantaged and Disabled Children and Adolescents in Phnom Penh. All these projects could be implemented due to funding from our funding partners such as Pro-Victim Foundation, Direct Aid Program (Australian Embassy), NZ Embassy to Thailand, German Embassy to Cambodia, StartFund Fred Foundation, J. Kawakami Memorial Trust and Open Society Institute. Your support has helped several hundred thousands of vulnerable people out of poverty through the implementation of the fields of education, health, vocational training, media, human rights and community development and in promotion of human

rights and democracy in Cambodia. Currently, although there has been a lot of development on various infrastructures in rural areas such as roads, bridges, school and health facilities, irrigation systems, etc. the local people still face many problems including poverty, high rate of school drop-outs, insufficient health services, insufficient irrigation systems, high rate of unemployment, domestic violence on women and children, uses of narcotic drugs, etc. and in order to solve all these problems, there would be a need of participation from various sectors like government, national and international organizations, communities, traders and other generous people. So we would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to our donors such as Pro-Victim Foundation, Direct Aid Program (Australian Embassy), NZ Embassy to Thailand, German Embassy to Cambodia, StartFund Fred Foundation, J. Kawakami Memorial Trust and Open Society Institute who were involved in solving the above-mentioned problems.

Yours sincerely



Meas Chandeth

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2010

1. The Khmer Community Newspaper



1.1 Address of the project site

The project site is located in Kandal province, Cambodia but it covered 24 provinces and cities throughout Cambodia. This means that reporting the events and publishing the stories of the communities throughout Cambodia.

1.2. Short description of the project purpose / goal

Information through the community newspaper on social accountability for the country leaders improved. With improved information on social accountability, the country leaders including government leaders from national to local levels, the members of national assembly and senate and judiciary institution were held accountable for their roles and duties to the people and pay more attention to rural community development by reporting, writing and publishing through the weekly newspaper, the true, balanced stories of community people's problems, needs, complaints, concerns and sufferings and of the local level authorities and any competency institutions' bad management including misbehavior towards people, oppression on innocent people, corruption, intimidation, discrimination, human rights abuses etc. The newspaper reported and published all these problems again and again with updated stories until there was a change.

The project promoted the social accountability by urging the country leaders to find the best way to settle the rural community problems or needs peacefully that brought about the local people's living improvement and good mutual understanding between the government officials and people towards the reduction of hostility, discrimination and corruption and towards the creation of community harmony and prosperity instead. During the project implementation, the staff monitored the project activities and upon the project completion, they evaluated the project impacts and then they made final narrative report that would be used for the future project implementation.

1.3 Completed activities up to the reporting time

The project was implemented over the period of 12 months from January to December 2010 under financial support of Open Society Institute and Taiwan Foundation for Democracy. The project management team members were Mr. Meas Chandeth, Mr. Sim Dony, Mr. Chiv Seyha and Mrs. Keo Sovanna. The project management team was responsible for managing and leading, planning, monitoring, implementing, evaluating the project and making monthly, progress and monthly reports. The team established the provincial journalist network, supervised the provincial journalists and recommended the reporting and story writing. Distributions of papers, identification and establishment of sale points were the responsibility of the team. In addition, the team also communicated with the public, found the sources of project funding, prepared and submitted the project proposal to donors and solved the problems which resulted from article writing.

There were 10 reporters including Mr. Sok Savy, Mr. Sou Choeun, Mr. Ven Chhunheat, Mr. Bou Chanthet, Mr. Puch Vanak, Mr. Suon Tith, Mr. Sem Sokun, Mr. Uong Veng, Ms. Sum Thavy and Mr. Chea Bunkung who were covered 14 provinces and cities of Cambodia such as Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kratie, Stueng Treng, Kampong Speu, Kandal, Kampot, Takeo, Phnom Penh, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap. The reporters were paid by articles. All these reporters were well-trained in journalism, experienced in reporting and writing for a long time and reported on the needs and problems of communities in all these provinces and cities by using their own transport and communication means including their own motor bikes, cameras, and voice recorders. After collecting information, it was written into article which was scanned and sent to project management team by email. From Monday to Friday, the journalists reported and wrote articles which were emailed to the project management team who prepared them for publication on Saturday night. All well-prepared articles were sent to printing house in Phnom Penh which was responsible for designing and printing. Before printing out, the team members went to printing house to correct and revise articles and identified the pictures for publication. On Saturday night, the newspapers were published and the next morning, one of our team members went to bring them to our office and then they were folded. Each week, 500 copies of newspapers were published. So over the period of 12 months, 24,000 copies were printed. The stories which were written and published were related to social issues, human rights and democracy, environment, health and destitute people. We wrote and published the total of 492 stories of which 268 were written about social issues; 142 were written about human rights and democracy; 36 were written about environment; 23 were written about health and other 23 were written about hard lives of destitute people. On Sunday morning, we took 20 copies to two newsstands at Ta Khmao market for sale. On Monday, the distributions of newspapers started until Wednesday. The readers were targeted before distributing the newspapers. Our targeted readers were government officials, NGOs' staff, community people, business people, members of national assembly and senate. The government institutions that received distributions of our papers included provincial cabinets of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kratie, Stueng Treng, Kampong Speu, Kandal, Kampot, Takeo, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap, the Ministry of Information, national assembly, senate, foreign embassies in Cambodia (British Embassy, Embassy of Japan, Embassy of France, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, US Embassy and Embassy of Australia), national and international NGOs and community people. The main national NGOs to which the newspapers were distributed were LICADHO, ADHOC, Women Media Center and international organizations to which the newspapers were distributed were UNDP, UN Human Rights Office, EU, UNESCO, World Bank, Kanrad Adernauer Stiftung, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, USAID, UNFPA, DANIDA, SIDA, FAO, CCO-CIDA, EWMI, AUSAID, and ADB. Each week, we sent 20 copies of newspapers to each province as mentioned above and the total of 260 copies were sent to 13 provinces (for both the provincial cabinets and community people). We sent 20 copies to the Ministry of Information weekly. We sent 20 copies to the national assembly and another 20

copies to the senate. We sent 2-5 copies to each of the main national and international organizations. There were 6 newsstands to which the newspapers were distributed for sale. Over the period of 12 months, 660 copies of papers were distributed to community newsstands. The rest was sent other 80 national and international organizations that had P.O. Box at the Committee Cooperation for Cambodia (CCC).



The weekly newspaper published the activity of fishery administration to burn down illegal fishing tools

**1.4 Self-evaluation of the project up to the reporting time:
Current achievements and effects of the project on the communities; degree of attainment of the original project goal; difficulties we are encountering in carrying out the project, etc.**

Current achievements of the project

- Over the period of 12 months, 24,000 copies were printed.
- We wrote and published the total of 492 stories of which 268 were written about social issues; 142 were written about human rights and democracy; 36 were written about environment; 23 were written about health and other 23 were written about hard lives of destitute people.
- 24,000 copies of newspapers were distributed to 14 provincial and municipal halls, national and international organizations, foreign embassies to Cambodia.

Effects of the project on the communities

- Feedback from Kampong Thom province - Concerning the publication of articles on the Khmer Community Newspaper as well as various news publication related to direct community issues, we

always noticed that the readers were very interested in the Khmer community newspaper, although it was published once a week. It depended on the news published which was the news on the local issues; importance and event were true that reflected the local facts and the newspapers were directly distributed to local people. Concerning the publication of the Khmer community newspaper, three points which were impressed by the competent authorities as well as local authorities and some of local people included security and orders, social issues and civil society such as domestic violence and so on, for example, one of articles on a Kampong Chheuteal bridge in Prasat Sambou district whose crossbar was collapsed due to improper foundation and the provincial department of public work was held to responsible for the bridge renovation. The people and local authorities reported several times the situation of this collapsed bridge and the people's concern together with the request letters to the provincial department of public work, there still wasn't a response and measure. Latter on, we published the article on the broken bridge on the newspaper, then the measure was taken to repair it. Partly, in relation with security news and other crimes, after publication, the measures were taken to strengthen security and to crack down on criminals. For every distribution as well as publication, there was always analysis, discussion and corrective advice on the sources of information and evaluation on the event that happened. Conclusion, reporting and reporting was instrumental in social development because it was productive criticism and it was an opinion reflecting the press development in Cambodia, the country which is carrying out the democracy.

- Feedback from Kampot province – Business people who are doing businesses in Kampong Trach market expressed their deep thanks to the head of the Khmer Community Newspaper who published the unsolved problems happened in the market. After publication, the Kampong Trach district governor ordered his subordinate officials to come down to solve the problems. Since the newspapers published, we, business women in Kampong Trach market stopped being concerned about our businesses and on the other hand, the Khmer Community Newspaper is the media which has helped the people everywhere, especially where there is suffering, there is assistance of the Khmer Community Newspaper, for example, it has enabled our business women to do businesses in this market very easily. The Khmer Community Newspaper published the story about Mr. Mom Som, the chief of Damnak Kantuot commune police post who opened the gambling dens in villages. After publication of this gambling problem, the chief of Damnak Kantuot commune police post felt afraid and shut down the gambling dens that prevented the people from being concerned. And latter on, this head of commune police post was dismissed from his office. The people in this commune would like to thank the Khmer Community Newspaper which published the article towards the shutting down of gambling sites.
- Feedback from Stueng Treng province – I am Mr. Chea Bunkung, a reporter who reported in Stueng Treng province in order to help construct the national society towards the complete rule of state. Our papers were distributed to government employees, students, teachers etc. so that they came to know about various social situations in this province as well as in the whole country. According to Mr. Sambath, one of people living in the provincial town of Stueng Treng said that the Khmer community newspaper was good, non-partisan and published the true stories. According to government employees who worked for one of provincial departments in Stueng Treng province said that they always read the Khmer community newspaper whenever it was distributed to them and praised the newspaper which wrote good stories, was not pro-ruling government officials and not partial to illegal traders. As for the regional military officers, before, they received our newspapers for reading and latter on, they came to deny the receipt of our newspaper for reading. We were told that their commander ordered his subordinate officers not to accept the newspapers anymore. We didn't know why? But according to one of military officers who worked there, said that perhaps, the Khmer community newspaper wrote the true stories on illegal logging business done by his subordinate officers. Currently, after our Khmer community newspaper published the article on the members of the Watchdog Association blackmailing people, they threatened our reporter and strongly reacted against our newspaper, but due to our strong stance, they begged for our understanding to their bad deeds. The civil society organizations working in Stueng Treng province said that they always read the Khmer community newspaper because it was non-political and wrote true stories. Finally, they requested for distribution to every office of NGOs in the province.

- Feedback from Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin provinces – The Khmer community newspaper published the story titled “Controversy on resolution to the problem of 3 Cambodian workers worked in Malaysia”. One of Cambodian workers’ relatives who went to work in Malaysia via one of local placement companies claimed to see her daughter with her own eyes upon hearing that her daughter was tortured by Malaysian boss. The Battambang provincial department of work and vocational training and placement company sped up attention to solve this problem for those people by brining those workers to meet their parents directly in Cambodia by the placement company in order to stop suspecting that their daughters had been tortured anymore. The attention to solution to this problem happened after our Khmer community newspaper published the story related to this problem. Please be noticed that over the past weeks, three relatives of Cambodian workers whose names are 1) Choy Thavy, 2) Kuch Srey Thea and Ritha living in Doun Noy village, Preah commune, Svay Chek district, Banteay Meanchey province asked for intervention from civil society organizations and the provincial department of work and vocational training to insist on the placement company to send their daughter back to Cambodia after their relatives claimed that they were informed of one of workers, Miss. Kuch Srey Thea was thrown on her hands with hot water and forced to work with that boss again.

The story titled “Prostitutes still remain in Pailin province” After the Khmer community newspaper published the story on prostitutes in Pailin, it was noticed that the competent authorities paid more attention to crack down on and shut down the brothels under the name of Karaok parlors. Please be noticed that at Tuol Lavea village, Pailin municipality, it was seen to have a lot of brothels located in many places in a row and they were cracked down on and shut down by the competent authorities. The unknown source said those brothels were opened under the names of guesthouses and Karaok clubs in order to cover the sex trade. In fact, they served sex trade, if the clients needed. The same source stated that at those brothels, there were police being seen to ask for money from the owners every month. The payment made depending on the size of brothels, small or big. Some brothels paid up to \$200 per month. In addition, there were some journalists including female journalists coming to demand money from the owners of brothels as well.

The story titled “People from two villages of Malai district reacted against a private company bulldozed their land ” People from two villages, Ou Svay village of Ta Kong commune and Norng Tung village of Tuol Pongror commune, Malai district, Banteay Meanchey province claimed that there was a company whose name is Sou Chanthou using machinery and 7 armed forces to bulldoze the people’s plots of land several days ago. After the Khmer community newspaper published the article and there was a commitment of civil society organizations, it was seen to have police inspectors from the Ministry of Interior to come down to investigate this land conflict and to have more attention of local authorities to resolution. Mr. Keo Sovanarith, the representative of villagers said that they have lived there since 2001 with recognition of the local authorities there and since then, the people cleared the land and started growing rice and crops until the time when it was grabbed. Mr. Ke Ven, Ta Kong commune chief said that concerning the background of this land, at first, the former Khmer Rough soldiers’ families were given land after integration into the government site and latter on, they sold their land to Sou Chanthou company and after buying, the company didn’t do anything on the land. Seeing that there was nothing done on the land, the people came to live there.

The story titled “land conflict between people of two villages in Bovel district was ended after controversy” The Battambang provincial authorities measured and divided the land for people from two villages, Boeung Sangke and Tuol Snuol villages, Ampil Pramdern commune, Bovel district, Battambang province in order to end the long-time dispute. The Battambang provincial authorities said that the people of these villages agreed to concede 50% of land each to end the conflict on March 24, 2010. This decision happened after the Khmer community newspaper published this land conflict together with assistance from civil society organizations. The local authorities and people said that the land conflict between Boeng Sangke and Tuol Snuol villages had taken place for a long time and in the past, there was violence against each other as well.

The story titled “The Battambang provincial court released 4 sets of tractors of people”. The Battambang provincial court made decision to release 4 sets of tractors belonging to people after the provincial authorities allowed the people to grow rice on their land at Manauk village, Maong Russey district, Battambang province. The release happened after the Khmer community newspaper interviewed the villagers, local authorities and fishery expert officials and then published the article related to this issue to encourage the peaceful solution to it. On May 1, 2010, a group of fishery officials led by Mr. Chuong Sophea, provincial fishery administration head caught and confiscated 4 sets of tractors which were rented to plow the 2- hectar land of two-family people among 300 hectares of land of other villagers who grew rice nearby at Manauk village, Maong Russey district, Battambang province for accusation of bulldozing the mangrove. This confiscation made more than a hundred of families of villagers concerned about the next confiscation of their tractors, so they protested for the release of confiscated tractors and for the rights to legally growing rice on some 300 hectares of land. Latter on, the provincial authorities allowed the villagers to continue to grow rice on that land. Mr. El Soy, deputy governor of Battambang province said the provincial authorities allowed the people to do the rice farming on that land temporarily pending next decision and the expert officials would identify which land is for mangrove and which land is for growing rice.

- Feedback from Kandal province and Phnom Penh city – the views of the readers of Khmer community newspaper – after reading, they knew a lot of events happened in society. On the other hand, for people living in remote areas, they have never read any newspaper; they just had the Khmer community newspaper for reading. Moreover, the newspaper published the stories of destitute people to appeal for donations to generous people in order to save the lives of people encountering hunger. The readers requested the Khmer Community Newspaper to continue its publication forever so that people in remote areas get access to information.
- Feedback from Pursat province – Although the Khmer Community Newspaper has just been 4 years old with 8 pages and weekly publication, according to survey on provincial leaders, government employees, and people living in Pursat province, they were all interested in and support it. The newspaper published the true stories and served the common interest, especially the interest of community people. Every information or news published on the Khmer community newspaper really reached the people in every milieu and helped solve their various unsolved problems. The readers requested the increase in the amount of pages and correction of alphabets and hoped that the Khmer Community Newspaper would operate forever in order to participate in the country development.
- Feedback from Kandal and Phnom Penh – Mr. Men Makara, a coordinator of ADHOC in Kandal province said that the Khmer community newspaper conveyed the news to local communities and to the public and it wasn’t partial to any political party because it provided both the victims and criminals with their voices without overstatement. By the way, this newspaper told the facts of the work performance of local authorities and advocated for the victim people who suffered from suppression of the powerful men. Mr. Um Sam Ath, investigation official of LICADHO said that most of the stories published seemed not to put in good order the articles. We would like to request it to put in good order many attractive articles for readers.
- Feedback from Keb and Kampot province – the papers wrote and published the stories about the problems in Keb and Kampot provinces and were distributed there every week. The business people of Samaki and Kampong Trach markets and government employees praised the Khmer community newspaper which published what were true or what reported by the journalists. That’s why the community newspaper was well-reputed in Keb and Kampot provinces. Although the newspaper was published weekly, there was still support from the people because it criticized the corrupt government officials and powerful men who bullied the people doing small businesses along the national route. After the newspaper was present there, corrupt police and military police were afraid of extorting money from business people who transported their goods by van or motorbike. Some people and government officials in Keb said that the Khmer community newspaper really made the people have more confidence on it because it helped published every hard case that faced by the people in doing their businesses, for instance, the corrupt government officials forced them to make illegal payment.

When business people had any problem related to corruption or suppression of the powerful men, they always called on our reporters to report, write and publish the articles in order to send their voices and concern to the higher levels of the government or country leaders such as the council of minister, national assembly and senate for intervention and resolution.

Degree of attainment of the original project goal

According to our evaluation through project activities, results and impacts on communities and the country leaders, we have attained the 100% of the original project goal because the project conveyed information on the local needs and problems to the country leaders from local to national governments and hold them to be responsible for solutions to the local needs and problems for local people.

Difficulties we are encountering in carrying out the project

- It was very hard to get the quotes from the government officials because they were not willing to cooperate with journalists and considered the journalists to be their enemies. They were very happy if the journalists wrote good articles to praise them and if not, they would make a lot of trouble with the journalists.
- The newspaper almost faced legal action when writing and publishing the article related to Kandal provincial deputy governor's sand pumping trade in the middle of Mekong river which brought about concerns of people about collapse of riverside land and their homesteads. The governor ordered his lawyer to prepare and file legal complaint to the court against the Khmer community newspaper. Latter on, there was facilitation and discussion between his lawyer and our project management team leader, we reached agreement on the correction of article for re-publication. Concerning this issue, one of our reporters who wrote this article was threatened to be killed vial mobile phone by unknown man. This has made our team feel afraid and concerned about our own security.
- Our journalist who stood by at Stueng Treng province was threatened to be hit by the corrupt members of the so-called "Watchdog Association" when he wrote article related to their extortion of money from people. The head of Stueng Treng provincial fishery administration office threatened to find fault with our journalist there if he wrote and publish the article related to illegal fishing because he and his subordinate officials conspired with dishonest fishermen to do the illegal fishing although it was during the fishing ban season. Stueng Treng is one of the provinces which is full of corruption, dishonest and illegal businesses such as illegal fishing by using illegal tools, illegal logging, deforestation, illegal hunting etc. It was very hard to make changes in these because corruption remain from the lower to high levels of the government and including local journalists there as well. This means the government officials from all levels and local journalists accepted under-the-table payment from illegal traders. So there wasn't any intervention or measures taken to solve the problems or to crack down on illegal deeds.
- It was very hard to select the right, good and honest reporters to work for our Khmer Community Newspaper project because we don't know what they will do after participation in our project. We are just concerned about extortion of money from people so that they lose confidence on our project. In fact, one of our journalists in Stueng Treng province always extorted money from business people and had never written any articles for publication. If getting money, article wasn't written, but latter, we found out about this problem, we dismissed him out of project and selected the new, right and honest journalist.

1.5 Future plan

- To select the provincial youth with higher education from 24 provinces and cities throughout Cambodia to be trained in basic journalism such as reporting, writing, photographing, code of ethics and press law of Cambodia.
- Reporting will cover 24 provinces and cities throughout Cambodia so that readers will get access to information and news everywhere in Cambodia.
- Layout will be reviewed and revised so that the newspaper will attract more felling of the readers.
- The whole Khmer Community Newspaper Project will be also reviewed and something will be changed, added and left out if necessary.

2. School Dropping Out Prevention



The grade - 6 children were taught at extra classes to improve their knowledge to reduce school dropping out



The grade-12 children were taught the most important subjects at extra classes to improve their knowledge for preparation for future exams.

2.1 Address of the project site

Chroy Ampil village, Kbal Koh commune, Kien Svay district, Kandal province, Cambodia.

2.2 Short description of the project purpose / goal

The project was established in order to reduce the rate of school dropping out and illiteracy of the poorest children in Kien Svay district, Kandal province through provision of out-of-school most important subjects for future high school and university entry exams. The project goal is to promote local human resource development from the sources of poor people to becoming the qualified intellectuals who will have capacity to assist in rural community development.

Currently, there isn't enough human resource for helping develop rural communities due to high rate of poverty, school dropping out and illiteracy. All these makes development goes very slowly, eg. Most of commune council members were elected by local people for commune development have little education, don't have any development ideas or techniques and only adhere to communist concepts and to undeveloped, previous regimes' working methodologies. The young generation is not encouraged or provided with great chance to reach higher education to absorb knowledge, skills, experiences and modern technologies for commune development. The young teachers with high education gather only in the towns and cities. When being deployed in rural areas, they bribe the corrupt higher ranking government officials to return to the towns or cities for good posts.

2.3 Completed activities up to the reporting time

The project has been implemented in Chroy Ampil village, Kbal Koh commune, Kien Svay district, Kandal province. After the first-year project ended in March 2010 and the second-year project started in April 2010 and would finish in March 2011. There, Mr. Nouv Simon, the project manager in charge of the field of education is responsible for supervising the teachers, monitoring the teaching activities, and preparing monthly reports. In the past, there were only five teachers, one primary school teacher and four upper secondary school teachers of Khmer literature, mathematics, physics and chemistry. Currently, there are five upper secondary school teachers including biological teacher. Biological subject has just been included into the curriculum for the second-year activities because it is also important for future exam and it was because there was a request from students and teachers. The teachers for the second-year project are Mr. Sroeun Thun, physics teacher, Mrs. Sum Nary, chemistry teacher, Mr. Heng Leang, Mathematics teacher, Mr. Kong Vanny, biology teacher, Mr. San Maung, Khmer literature teacher and Mr. Ros Samnang, primary school teacher. Please be noticed that

in the past, Mrs. Aum Champa, the former primary school teacher who was employed, resigned in October, so she was replaced by Mr. Ros Samnang in November. According to daily timetable, the primary school teacher teaches for 3 days per week from Monday to Wednesday and upper secondary teachers teach from Monday to Saturday. We teach only the grades 11 and 12 at upper secondary level and we work only in the afternoon. For the primary level, Khmer literature and mathematics are taught for 24 hours per month and up to now, the total of 192 hours have been taught. For secondary level, the main subjects of Khmer literature, mathematics, physics and chemistry are taught 20 hours for grade 12 per month and 12 hours for grade 11 per month. The biology subject is taught only grade 12 for 16 or 18 hours per months. The total of 768 hours for grade 11 and 12 for the five main subjects has been taught up to now. From April to October 2010, 35-46 primary school students attended school and in November and December of 2010, the number of students has increased up to 53 persons. For upper secondary level, from April to June, 48 students attended grade 11 and 48 attended grade 12. From July to October, the number of students who attended grade 12 of upper secondary school rose up from 48 to 90 persons because during these periods, the students needed university entry exams. And the number of grade-11 students rose up from 48 to 75 persons. For the time being, we have had 45 students for grade 12 and 45 students for grade 11. The primary school students were taught Khmer literacy, mathematics and social studies and the teaching methods were (1) reviewing a previous lesson – writing exercises on whiteboard were given to students, (2) teaching the students the daily lessons – the teacher gave the new lessons to the students, read the paragraphs to them, read the groups of words in order for the students to write; the teacher repeated the paragraphs and the students checked their writing and then the teacher mutually exchanged books for correction of wrong words. The teacher showed the articles so that the students read them quietly; the teacher had the students to find difficult words and then explained about difficult words; the teacher read the articles to the students and let the students read subsequently until the end. The teacher showed the articles to the students for reading quietly; the teacher covered the articles and then asked the students to write difficult words on the whiteboard; the teacher read the articles, the first time and the students listened to it; the teacher read the second time the group of words slowly until end; the teacher read the articles again the third time and then the teacher collected exercise books of the students for correction and for marking, (3) improvement of knowledge – the teacher copied the students' misspellings on the whiteboard and then ordered the misspelling students to re-write each corrected wrong word for ten times. The teacher allowed the weak students to read the articles and then asked them the questions in order to connect the importance of the articles and (4) the teacher's advice – homework and home self-learning. Apart from lessons, Khmer grammars were also taught. Up to now, 13 lessons (advantages of plants, Pailin gemstones, advice of Ta Cheum grandfather, advantages of tourism, Tonle Baty resort, caliber of good student, assistance in study, advantages of knowledge, children and living, Ratanakiri tourism center, livable place, knowledge is wealth and the last-graded student) and 4 grammars (exercise to fill out paragraph, unclear adjective, paragraph to describe the rights of the child, and exercise to write paragraph) have been taught.

In addition, the teacher also gave the students a dictation. This meant that the teacher dictated the lesson to the students in order to select the best students for class; the teacher allowed the students to find difficult words for reading; the students wrote difficult words again and also created an examination; the teacher wrote the dictated article on the whiteboard and then let the best student read it first and others read it latter; the teacher had students to read by individual once at a time and to read in group and to find explaining words. Finally, the students copied it into their books. The lessons which were used for dictation were about investment, the best student selection exam, and the caliber of best student. All these are just for Khmer literacy teaching methods.

Apart from Khmer literacy, mathematics is also an important subject for children. Over the period of eight months, 17 mathematic lessons have been taught including exploration of percentage, ratio, sphere, rate of exchange, equation, equality, cylinder, addition and extraction of integer, multiplication and division, square of integer, square root of some number, multiplication of mixed number with mixed number, division with mixed number and mixed number and decimal. The teaching methods of these mathematic lessons were (1) reviewing previous mathematic lessons – the teacher allowed the students to do competition exercises from whiteboard, (2) daily lessons – The teacher explained new mathematic lessons and then gave them the exercises; the teacher raised the examples for explanation; the teacher had the students to do exercises by individual; the teacher monitored the students and then helped explain and collected exercise papers; (3) Improvement of knowledge –

the teacher called the students who did mistaken exercises to come up to the whiteboard and (4) teacher's advice – the teacher gave the students homework.

The following are teaching methods of the most important subjects including biology, mathematics, Khmer literature, physics and chemistry:

Biology – the teacher explained about the lesson and dictated the lesson for the students to write it down; the students discussed the lesson in pair and in team; the teacher asked any questions and the students answered; the teacher gave the students an exercise; the students did an exercise in team and by individual; the students corrected the exercise and the teacher was given homework.

Mathematics grade 12 – the teacher reviewed previous formulas related to each exercise; the students wrote down the formulas and then asked the teacher about those formulas; the teacher gave an exercise to the students by setting the time of 15 minutes; reminding the students of previous formulas; the students followed the formulas with deep attention and discussed by asking questions to each other. Sometimes, after reviewing the previous formulas, the teacher gave the students the exercise to be done and discussed in groups and then asked one of them to be the group representative to write on the whiteboard. Every day, the students were given homework to be done and when returning school, the teacher corrected it for students.

Mathematics grade 11 – the teacher suggested by explaining the importance of lessons to the students; the teacher explained to the students about the methods of doing exercises related to lessons that they were learning and the students paid attention to the teacher's explanation and practiced exercises by discussion. Sometimes, the teacher explained the lessons to the students by giving them some examples and then raised small, straightforward questions in order for them to think and answer; the teacher gave the students executive exercises to be done and discussed in groups and then gave them homework.

Khmer literature for grade-12 students – the students were taught the examinations of various legends, analysis of questions and answers, and grammars. The teaching methods were that the teacher asked the motivating questions to the students; the teacher taught the examinations which were prepared for future exam; the teacher raised the questions related to the examinations and created the analysis questions so that the students easily understand and know how to interpret the topics, for instance, the topic in the form of discussion and to understand the key words in the topics, the process and creation of examinations. In composition of each form, there must be introduction, body of composition and the end of composition. So the teacher tried to explain so that the students understood about the most important component of compositions. In addition, the teacher showed how to create examinations by drawing formulas of the compositions so that it would be easily interpreted and that the students would know the classes of syllables in Khmer language. The students were shown swearing words in the stone marker in ancient era. The teacher taught the students how to interpret examinations and to answer the questions, to draw the most important key methods in the texts, to use the questions in the stories and to extract powerful words for writing the compositions.

Khmer literature for grade-11 students – the students were taught various examinations of legends, poems and grammars. The teacher asked the students the motivating questions; the teacher taught the compositions in the form of explanation and discussion and tried to explain so that the students know about the topics of the compositions. The students were taught about the tension of phonetics. The students were given explanation of composition topics in the modes of discussion, shown the form of discussion and were allowed to interpret agreeing, opposite and synthetic opinions. In composition of each form, there must be introduction, body of composition and the end of composition. So the teacher tried to explain so that the students understood about the most important component of compositions. The students were shown how to extract important ideas from the topics.

Physics for grades 11 and 12 – the teacher reviewed previous lessons and taught the new lessons; the teacher asked the questions to some of students and other students wrote; the teacher gave the students the exercises;

the students were divided into group in order for them to do the exercises. Homework was also given to the students and when returning school, the teacher collected for correction and then explained on the whiteboard.

Chemistry for grade 12 – the teacher reviewed old lessons and taught the new lessons; the teacher gave the students the exercises; the students were called to do the exercises in groups and then interpreted on the whiteboard; the teacher reviewed the previous lessons by asking the questions; the teachers gave the students the examinations in order to prepare themselves for future exam; the students did and discussed the examinations in groups; the teacher helped correct and provided formula keys and told the students the correct answers. The teacher gave the students homework.

Chemistry for grade 11 – the teacher reviewed old lessons and taught the new lessons; the teacher explained the new lessons and raised questions for students to think and answer; the teacher gave the students the exercises for them to discuss in groups and then were called to interpret. Finally, the students were given homework.

The following are the meetings with local authorities, teachers, students, KAD staff and the members of Student Parent Association:

- On 19 May, 2010, in Chroy Ampil village, Kbal Koh commune, Kien Svay district, Kandal province, the school dropping out prevention meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Meas Chandeth and Mr. Hor Vengnai, the Kbal Koh commune councilor. The participants were students, parents and guardians of students, village chiefs and teachers. The total participants were 173 persons. Mr. Meas Chandeth told the meeting about the KAD projects, activities, results and the school dropping out prevention project and requested for close cooperation with parents in project implementation. Mr. Hor Vengnai, the commune councilor, suggested the students to try hard to study and avoid using narcotic drugs and their parents to encourage their children to go to school regularly. Mr. Nouv Simon, the project manager, showed the teaching activities and exam results to the parents. The representatives of students and parents gave thanks to the KAD and donor.

- Khmer Association for Development (KAD) celebrated the school dropping out prevention promotion meeting on December 07, 2010 in which 210 people participated including officials of Mean Chey district, representative of the J.Kawakami Memorial Trust (Ms. Mari Suzuki) and KAD staff, monks, Kbal Koh commune authority, students' parents or guardians, teachers and students. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Kuoch Chamroeun, the governor of Mean Chey district, Ms. Mari Suzuki, representative of of the J.Kawakami Memorial Trust and Mr. Meas Chandeth, the KAD executive director. Mr. Kuoch Chamroeun addressed the participants by appreciating the KAD that had conducted this project which prevented the poorest students from school dropping out and of the J.Kawakami Memorial Trust that had supported the project. Ms. Mari Suzuki addressed the participants, met and talked separately with parents and students. In addition, the speeches were also made by Mr. Nouv Simon, project manager, representatives of students and parents as well. Mr. Nouv Simon made his speech to participants on reports of previous project activities and the results of students' study and exams. The representatives of students and parents made their speeches to give thanks to the J. Kawakami Memorial Trust and KAD that gave them a great chance to access education free of charge.

2.4 Self-evaluation of the project up to the reporting time:

Current achievements and effects of the project on the community; degree of attainment of the original project goal; difficulties you are encountering in carrying out the project, etc.

Current achievements

- 53 of 60 grade-12 students (88.33%) passed their 2010 exams.
- 143 students were enrolled for 2010-1011 school year.
- Two meetings with local authorities, teachers, students and parents were held in 2010.



The school children attend the 6-month meeting together with their parents to know about the results of their schooling and new project plan and get some more advice from chairpersons.

Effects of the project on the community

- The poor children were provided with great chance to access education free of charge and regularly towards avoidance of school dropping out and illiteracy.
- KAD center was the place upon which the communities had most confidence.
- The poor people had no need to pay for school fees and saved money for other purposes towards poverty reduction.
- The knowledge of students increased from month to month.
- The students who passed their exam, continued their study at the universities.

Degree of attainment of the original project goal

According to the exam results, 53 of 60 grade-12 students (88.33%) passing their exam and proceeding with their university study, meant that in the future, the communities would have 53 qualified intellectuals who would have capacity to assist in rural community development.

Difficulties we are encountering in carrying out the project

- Cooperation from local authorities and education, youth and sport office was limited.
- The government schools always changed their teaching times so that our teachers had difficulties in adjusting to our times.
- Private classes opened by government school teachers also affected our classes.
- Raining season also obstructed the students' travel to school.

2.5 Prospects and implementation schedule of the project until the end of the grant period after this report

- We will follow the remaining schedule.
- Please see the schedule below:

Timetable - April 2011 – March 2012

Grades 11 & 12

| Time | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | | Friday | | Saturday | |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 01- 02 | Chemistry Grade 12 | Chemistry Grade 12 | Physics 12 | Khmer 12 | Physics 11 | Khmer 12 | Physics 11 | Khmer 12 | Mathematic 11 |
| 02- 03 | Chemistry Grade 12 | Physics 12 | Physics 12 | Khmer 12 | Physics 11 | Khmer 12 | Chemistry Grade 11 | Chemistry Grade 12 | Mathematic 11 |
| 03- 04 | Physics 12 | Biology 12 | Biology 12 | Mathematic 12 | Khmer 11 | Mathematic 12 | Khmer 11 | Mathematic 12 | Chemistry Grade 11 |
| 04-05 | Physics 12 | Biology 12 | Biology 12 | Mathematic 12 | Khmer 11 | Chemistry Grade 12 | Mathematic 11 | Mathematic 12 | Chemistry Grade 11 |

Grade 6

| Time | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 02- 03 pm | Mathematic (1 hour) | Mathematic (1 hour) | Mathematic (1 hour) |
| 03-04 pm | Khmer (1 hour) | Khmer (1 hour) | Khmer (1 hour) |



Teaching activities for grades 11 and 12 in Kien Svay district

3. School Dropping Out Prevention



School dropping out prevention project teaching the children in Kampong Speu province the most important subjects to improve their knowledge in order to stop high rate of school dropping out.

3.1 Address of the project site

Vor Sar commune, Samraong Tong district, Kampong Speu province, Cambodia

3.2 Short description of the project purpose / goal

The project was established in order to reduce the rate of school dropping out and illiteracy of the poorest children in Vor Sar commune, Kampong Speu province through provision of out-of-school most important subjects for future entry exams into higher education, eg. high schools and universities. The project goal is to increase the number of poorest children at higher education level contributing to increased local human resources for community development.

Currently, there isn't enough human resource for helping develop rural communities due to high rate of poverty, school dropping out and illiteracy. All these makes development goes very slowly, eg. Most of commune council members were elected by local people for commune development have little education, don't have any development ideas or techniques and only adhere to communist concepts and to undeveloped, previous regimes' working methodologies. The young generation is not encouraged or provided with great chance to reach higher education to absorb knowledge, skills, experiences and modern technologies for commune development. The young teachers with high education gather only in the towns and cities. When being deployed in rural areas, they bribe the corrupt higher ranking government officials to return to the towns or cities for good posts.

3.3 Completed activities up to the reporting time



- Students' Parent Association was formed on May 01, 2009 of which 195 people have been the members. The Association has been led by one chairman, one deputy chairman and 3 assistants. The village chief was appointed as the chairman. Since its formation, the association was met three times at KAD school. The first meeting was held on May 12, 2009; the second meeting was held on September 13, 2009 and third meeting was held on November 23, 2009. The local authorities including commune council members and district governor of Samraong Tong district and Samraong Tong district office of education, youth and sport were also invited to attend the meeting. The purposes were to promote the project to the parents and local authorities and to encourage their

participation and cooperation. The results of teaching and students' study progress were presented to the meeting. The parents were allowed to express their views relating to the project.

- The Community Children Council was set up on May 26, 2009 of which community children were the members. The council encouraged their friend to go to school regularly, organized the meeting discussing on the children's needs/problems, monitored the children's study activities and sent feedback to school or project implementers, explained about the values and advantages of education to the other children and the parents. The council cautioned the children not to be involved in a gang and associate with bad friends and not to use narcotic drugs, informed the communities so that they encouraged the drops-out to go to school again, strengthened school regulations/disciplines and organized the meeting in front of national flag pole.
- Teaching activities were done by opening out-of-school additional classes focusing on the primary school grade 1-6 and kindergarten. Teaching activities included Khmer literature, mathematics and civics for the 4-13 year children. The total number of students studying at primary level and kindergarten was 60 students. Apart from additional classes of Khmer literature, mathematics and civics, English classes were also opened. 190 students at the age of 5-20 years learnt English. The total number of students both for English and Khmer classes was 250 students.
- How to select the students. KAD contacted school masters and commune councils to help select the students using their poorest student selection methods. The target beneficiaries were the poorest children, orphans, children with weak brain and children affected by domestic and social violence, HIV/AIDS, narcotic drugs, chronic diseases, unemployment, low income, poverty and health problems and children from handicapped, female head of household and abundant members of household.
- How to teach and number of staff responsible for the project management. 14 teachers were employed, two of them were Khmer literature teachers and seven of them were English teachers. There were three teacher

taking responsibility for kindergarten which 5 year-old 6 children have attended. There was one secretary; there was one deputy manager in charge of teaching technique and there was one project manager in charge of the project implementation. For primary level, two teachers were employed to teach 54 students at grade 1- 6 the mathematics, Khmer literature and civics.

- March 15, 2009, the youth development program was initiated, providing the youth with training on democracy, advocacy, leadership, public speaking, report writing, campaign, environmental cleaning up, human rights (the rights of the child), health care, debate, and prevention of gangsters.
- From March 2009 up to October 2010, the youth have carried out some activities in cooperation with communities, local authorities and YCC including campaign to prevent dengue fever, advocacy for dirt road construction and against a gang, health education on H1N1, Prevention of gang, dirt road construction, fund-raising to buy library books and school tree planting.



Mr. Meas Chandeth, the executive director, distributed school materials to children

3.4 Self-evaluation of the project up to the reporting time:

Current achievements and effects of the project on the community; degree of attainment of the original project goal; difficulties you are encountering in carrying out the project, etc.

- 250 rural poor students had a chance to go to school of Khmer Association for Development; 190 of 250 students obtained new English knowledge – could write, read and speak English much better than before they entered the English classes; 56 students could improve their knowledge of Khmer literature and mathematics and 6 children of kindergarten have accustomed themselves with school environment, known each other, how to respect their parents, said “how do you do” good bye to their parents and old people.

- For English training, the students' knowledge improved 65% - 80%.
- For primary level and kindergarten, the students' knowledge improved 70% -75%.
- The community people understood about the advantages and values of the field of education and sent their children to school.
- 1.84% illiteracy and dropping out among the population of 13,579 inhabitants in Vor Sar commune was reduced.
- 1.84% of the population of 13,579 inhabitants in Vor Sar commune reduced expenditure on education at private school
- Before the project started, the children couldn't read and write very well and were not brave, but after the project had started, they could read and write very well.
- The project made the students understand about education, and helped develop the field of education and helped the children have good relationship with each other.
- The children obtained new education, had a chance to continue their study, developed further knowledge, dissociated themselves from various debaucheries and tried very hard to absorb knowledge used to find the future job.
- The project made the students love their study, obtain education, good knowledge and morale, know how to read and write, stop dropping out and especially it is a message informing the drops out to come back to school.

3.5 Difficulties we are encountering in carrying out the project

- Most of local people were illiterate or have little education, so they didn't understand very well about the values and advantages of the field of education, that's why encouraging their children to go to school was still limited. However, this issue could be solved by KAD through gradual promotion meeting with the students' parents on the values and advantages and the bright future of their children.
- Poverty is also the main factor that forces the children to work hard for income to support their families and that encourages the high rate of drop out. KAD is working hard to make sure that all the children go to school regularly by advocating against children labor.
- Community contribution for project operation was limited. The solution to this issue was that some money was raised from project management team and generous people in addition to the costs of office supplies, instrument, equipment, teaching materials, electricity and teaching fees of teachers.
- Cooperation between KAD and stakeholders was limited. However, KAD is trying to promote cooperation with stakeholders, especially participation in project implementation.

3.6 Prospects and implementation schedule of the project until the end of the grant period after this report

Timetable for Khmer Classes

| Time | Subject | Hour | Other |
|---------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|
| 13:00-13:45 | Khmer literature | 45 minutes | Break 15 minutes |
| 14:00 – 14:45 | Mathematics | 45 minutes | Break 15 minutes |
| 15:00 -16:00 | Sociology and sport | 60 minutes | |

Timetable for English Classes

| | | | |
|-------------|---|------|--|
| 13:00-14:00 | -Pre-Intermediate | 60mn | |
| 14:00-15:00 | -Speaking Skill | 60mn | |
| 15:00-16:00 | -Speaking Skill | 60mn | |
| 16:00-17:00 | -Conversation -Headstart - Pre-English School | 60mn | |
| 16:30-17:30 | -Get together 2 | 60mn | |
| 17:00-18:00 | -Headstart -Beginner -Conversation | 60mn | |
| 17:30-18:30 | -Elementary | 60mn | |
| 18:00-19:00 | -Headstart -Elementary | 60mn | |
| 18:30-19:30 | -Grammar Spectrum | 60mn | |



Due to small space, KAD set up a mobile class that was made from metal frame and plastic roof outside of the building



Every late afternoon, the students were required to do physical exercise before leaving the learning center for respective homes



Before leaving the learning center for homes



the students were required to respect the national anthem.

4. Community Early Childhood Intervention



The 4-5 year children were taught how to read and write



Khmer literacy and numeracy.



The children were educated on hygiene



The children were taught how to sing a child song



The kindergarten children were required to do an exercise

4.2 Short description of the project purpose / goal

The project was established in order to open a kindergarten for the 4-5 year-old children in Vor Sar commune, the rural area of Cambodia and to send them to grade 1 of primary school in the following year when reaching 6 years of school age and to prevent various infectious diseases through provision of education on basic health care, sanitation and hygiene, first aid and nutrition to children and women in Vor Sar commune. The project goal is to contribute to community early childhood development and to access to basic education and health care for rural children.

There are 23 villages in Vor Sar commune and there is only one state-run kindergarten located in Vor Sar village for about 15km away from other villages so that children are unable to come. There are 5,704 children with 0-5 years in age who have never been to any kindergarten or any child care center for education. Some of children who have been aged between 6-12 years, have never gone to school too due to lack of attention from their parents, local authorities and educational officials, distance of school, poverty, illiteracy and low education of parents.

There is one health center in Vor Sar commune providing the limited health services with the limited working hours only in the morning. The health center is located about 20km far from the project target areas. In each year, several hundreds of children suffer from various diseases such as diarrhea and vomit, lung and respiratory inflammation, malnutrition, dengue fever, cold, fever and cough, typhoid, itches, ringworm, runny nose, dental pain and stomachache. Sanitation and hygiene of community people in this commune is limited. Most children also face malnutrition.

When the children fall sick with the above-mentioned diseases, they can't be sent to Vor Sar health center because it is far from the targeted villages. So they go to the neighboring health centers, private clinics and pharmacies and in case of serious illnesses, the children are sent to Phnom, especially Kantheak Bopha hospital and to private clinic in Kampong Speu province.

The reasons why the children face a lot of health problems because their parents have never got access to health education; the health centers' staff have never provided the community people with health education; the parents pay no attention to health care of their children and their children are sent to hospital, when they are seriously ill. So it seems to be late.

Health problems make the children in Vor Sar commune unhealthy, stop them from going to school, cause weak brain, reduce business time of people and increase expenses for health care that will impoverish the communities. Some people sold their farmland to get money for treating their children's sickness and latter on, they had no land for growing rice and ended up to poorness. Some others sold their homeland and latter on, they became homeless. So they were compelled to move from place to place without clear destination and their children couldn't go to school.

4.3 Completed activities up to the reporting time

- On November 12, 2009, KAD established the committee to select the right beneficiaries. The members of committee included commune councilor of Vor Sar commune, school support committee of Tuol Svay Rath primary school and head of district office of education, youth and sport of Samraong Tong district. The children were evaluated using an application form on their living situation, occupation and income of their families, structure of house, domestic violence, huge number of household members, cases of HIV/AIDS, chronic disease, female head of household, orphan, handicapped family. After filling in the application forms, the committee examined all the completed application forms to decide and approve the number of poor children needed by the project. Finally, KAD staff went directly to communities to further investigate poor children by asking the neighbors, village chiefs and community representatives.

- On December 1, 2009, the kindergarten level started in Dok Por village, Vor Sar commune teaching the 4-5 years-old children coming from Dok Por, Trakiet, Kok Phnao and Chak Kambet villages. Three female teachers were trained for three months in kindergarten-teaching pedagogy. They were responsible for teaching the 2 kindergarten classes. Each class accommodated about 30 children for 2 hours per day, only in the morning (from 7:00AM to 9:00AM). The teaching program included educational song singing, circle drawing, picture drawing and painting, educational old story listening, bodily hygiene, daily moral practices, smart games, physical exercise (muscle warming), script and numerous teaching. Teaching materials were produced by teachers themselves.
- On September 12, 2010, KAD in cooperation with Youth Council of Cambodia (YCC) organized the campaign to encourage the community people to send their children to school for new school year 2010. 255 people who were invited to attend the campaign, were KAD staff, YCC staff, Samraong Tong secondary school director, Vor Sar commune chief, member of Samraong Tong district council, children and community people. In that event, there were speeches being made by the chairmen and after that, there was a debate of community youth and a village parade by carrying banners and slogans and the debaters were offered gifts.
- On October 1, 2010, KAD in cooperation with primary school and children's parents sent 47 children who reached school age of 6 years to Svay Rod primary school for studying at grade 1. KAD also accepted some more children for its kindergarten level to replace those who left.
- One local health staff was employed to educate the children and their mothers on health issues twice a month at KAD's 2nd branch office in Vor Sar commune. Sixteen health education sessions have already been organized in which 480 community women from ten villages participated. The education sessions included (1) basic health care for children – the children's parents were educated on how to prevent the breakouts of seasonal diseases such as dengue fever, cholera, cold, etc. and first aid, (2) sanitation and hygiene – the children and their mothers were educated on the use of clean water and how to clean body and clothes, vegetables before cooking and eating, hand-washing before eating and after leaving the toilet and especially they were suggested to use a toilet every time and to keep the environment clean, (3) nutrition – the parents were educated on three groups of food including food providing strength, food making body grow up and food protecting body and resisting various diseases. In addition, 17 kindergarten children were sent to Trapaing Kong commune health center for curing a cold, fever, diarrhea, headache, toothache, typhoid, leg swelling and respiratory inflammation and even given payment for health services by KAD.



KAD educated the children on how to clean their teeth



and were given toothpastes and toothbrushes

- KAD cooperated with One-2-One Charitable Trust providing the children in Vor Sar commune with medical and dental services as follows:



The children were provided with medical care

Medical Services – The children and teenagers that were seen by the medical team for lice/scabies treatment, de-worming, and wound care. The total of 836 children and teenagers has been seen. We treated around 537 for worms, 287 for lice, 10 for dressings of various wounds and 2 for TB. There were also a few interesting cases such as a boy with a severe outbreak of shingles, another boy with a large cyst on his thigh and a girl with a badly sprained ankle. The medical team worked well together and shared duties as they came. A few difficulties that came up were that there were not as many children as we had hoped, but the mornings were often slow due to the children's different timetables at school. These were activities providing the children with medical treatment of wound, deworming and lice in Dok Por village, Vor Sar commune, Samraong Tong district, Kampong Speu province where the 2nd branch office of KAD is located. This is the first time in this area where the poor children have received medical services like this and they were very happy and asked our team for general medical services.



The children were provided with dental care

Dental Services - In total, the dental team treated 435 children, all under 18 years of age, 227 boys and 208 girls. We had 3 dental chairs set up as we only had one dentist. As he was supervising, 3 dental students manned the chairs, each with one assistant. Then one dental student helped Rebakah Registration, and 1 on sterilization, and one helping Oun Phally with the equipment table and general assistance of the team. Phally, Dr berry and the spare students would take turns when free to do a general check up as the children were waiting for treatment. We found that only having 3 chairs was not enough, as the children had to wait a long time. In total, there were 298 extractions, 327 fillings, 37 flouride treatments, 31 sealing, 2 Scaling, 6 pulpotomy, 169 tooth brush and toothpaste. Mothers and children were taught how to brush and to

paste and 6 dental check-up. We found that this was not quite enough to keep things running smoothly, so we will plan to take enough students for trips in the future. We found the main ongoing problem with these children was gross tooth decay. This is mainly due to the children consuming high levels of sugar and not having toothbrushes or toothpaste at home.

- On 16 December 2009, the Student Parent Association was established in Dok Por village. The association consisted of 55 members including one head, one deputy head, one secretary, one assistant and one cashier and 50 support members. The association was involved in designing and planning, monitoring, evaluating and reviewing the project. KAD called the meetings with the association on February 10, 2010 sharing information on the project progress and results of their children's study with

them. The association was responsible for sending feedback on their children's activities and improvement to project implementers, encouraging their children to go to school regularly and making both labor and monetary contributions to make the project sustainable.

- On January 12, 2010, the Community Children Council was set up of which 100 community children and youth were the members. The council was led by one head, one deputy head, one secretary and 97 others were support members. The council represented all the children and youth in Vor Sar commune. On January 27, 2010, the council participated in the meeting organized by the Vor Sar commune councilor expressing the problems and needs of the children and youth in Vor Sar commune so that the meeting found the best ways to address them. On February 12, 2010, the council organized a meeting disseminating information on the child rights in order to prevent domestic violence and child labor to community people. There were 46 participants attending the meeting.

4.4 Self-evaluation of the project up to the reporting time:

Current achievements and effects of the project on the community; degree of attainment of the original project goal; difficulties you are encountering in carrying out the project, etc.

Current achievements

- Three kindergarten teachers were trained in further pedagogy.
- Three kindergarten classes have been opened and 65 children with 4-5 years in age have been allowed to attend the kindergarten. 47 of 65 kindergarten children will be integrated into grade 1 of Tuol Svayrad primary school in October 2010 because at that time they will reach their school age.
- The children were taught the program including educational song singing, circle drawing, picture drawing and painting, educational old story listening, bodily hygiene, daily moral practices, smart games, physical exercise (muscle warming), script and numerous teaching.
- 480 community women underwent health education on basic health care, hygiene and sanitation, first aid and nutrition.
- 65 kindergarten children were provided with oral health and sanitation education.
- 17 poorest children underwent treatment of diseases from health center under financial support of Khmer Association for Development.
- 836 children and teenagers were provided with lice, scabies and TB treatment, de-worming, and wound care by mobile medical team of One-2-One Charitable Trust in cooperation with KAD. We treated around 537 for worms, 287 for lice, 10 for dressings of various wounds and 2 for TB.
- In total, the dental team treated 435 children, all under 18 years of age, 227 boys and 208 girls. In total, there were 298 extractions, 327 fillings, 37 flouride treatments, 31 sealing, 2 Scaling, 6 pulpotomy, 169 tooth brush and toothpaste. Mothers and children were taught how to brush and to paste and 6 dental checkup.
- The Student Parent Association was established of which the children's parents were the members and their participations and contributions were the most important aid to keep the project well-operational and sustainable.
- The Community Children Council was set up of which community children were the members. The council educated the community people on child rights, domestic violence against children and child labor.

Effects of the project on the community and degree of attainment of the original project goal

- The community people were very happy to have such project in their communities so that their children had a chance to access basic education and health education and had confidence on the project and provided full cooperation and participation in project implementation.
- The children have obtained new knowledge that they didn't have it before, for example, they knew how to sing a song for educating children, how to respect their parents, old people and their friends, how to read and write and how to use clean water for drinking, clean their teeth and wash their hands before eating.

- Some people changed their health behavior, for example, drinking clean water, using toilet, washing their hands before eating and cleaning vegetables several time and thoroughly before cooking, destroying mosquitoes, sending their children for health services when sick etc.
- Most of community people sent their children to school instead of ordering them to work and domestic violence against children reduced due to understanding of the child rights through provision of education for community people.
- Expenses on education and health care were reduced toward poverty reduction and health improvement.

4.5 Future Plan

The project will be strengthened and extended to other communities and the number of beneficiaries will be increased.



Campaign to encourage the children's parents in Kampong Speu province to send their children to school for new school year enrollment

On September 12, 2010, KAD in cooperation with Youth Council of Cambodia (YCC) organized the campaign to encourage the community people to send their children to school for new school year 2010. The people who were invited to attend the campaign, were KAD staff, YCC staff, Samraong Tong secondary school director, Vor Sar commune chief, member of Samraong Tong district council, children and community people. In that event, there were speeches being made by the chairmen and after that, there was a debate of community youth and a village parade by carrying banners and slogans and the debaters were offered gifts.



5. Mobile Dental and Medical Services for Rural Disadvantaged Cambodians



The community people were provided with both dental and

medical health care in underdeveloped communities

5.1 Project Objective:

To set up and equip a mobile service take basic medical and dental care to vulnerable groups, including:

- Those living in the rural Cambodian communities including children in rural orphanages;
- adults and children who have been forcibly relocated to the outskirts of Phnom Penh, or rural areas where there is no access to good housing, jobs, schooling, and medical, dental and other services;
- rural disabled adults and children;
- rural families where one or both parents are HIV positive people and
- single parent families.

5.2 Description of Work or Services:

KAD received funding from the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Phnom Penh to implement the MOBILE Dental and Medical Services for Rural Disadvantaged Cambodians for the 2010 period. Since it received funding from the Embassy on March 02, 2010, a large amount of mobile equipment, instruments and materials have been purchased. KAD (in association with its partner One-2-One Cambodia) using *Mobile Swift* Teams has carried out project activities in six areas of Cambodia: Steung Mean Chey; Beuck Chan commune; Kampong Thom province; Prek Anhchanh commune; Kampong Speu and Banteay Meanchey provinces.

Steung Mean Chey

The first Mobile Swift clinic for the year was held at Steung Mean Chey, a small but highly populated area near Phnom Penh's rubbish dump. The clinic was set up at a local Church. This area was chosen due to the obvious financial and health needs of the residents there. Most of the children there had never been to a dentist and some needing medical assistance and wound care had not able to get this due to lack of funds and transport.

Team Members– The team consisted of two dentists from Scotland, a Khmer dentist and six dental students from the International University in Phnom Penh. The medical team consisted of a doctor from Singapore and two medical interns from New Zealand. The teams were assisted by six One-2-One support staff who provided help with registration, occupying the children while they were waiting with games and Bible stories and co-ordination of the teams.

Dental: Over the 3 days, the dental team saw 124 patients, all children under 18 years old, 54 girls and 70 boys. Three chairs were set up for the dentists. Each had a student assisting them. Two students were involved in sterilization and one in organising the equipment table.

The main ongoing problem with the children was gross tooth decay. This was mainly due to the children consuming high levels of sugar and not having toothbrushes or toothpaste at home. A total of 57 fillings, 113 extractions, 8 fluoride treatments, and 6 checkups were completed. Following treatment the patients were given toothbrushes and toothpaste and simple lessons on how to brush their teeth correctly. All patients that were seen by the dentists were also given multi-vitamins and pain relief or antibiotics if needed.

Medical: The children that were seen by the medical team were examined for lice/scabies treatment, de-worming, and wound care. Around 298 were treated for worms, 162 for lice and around 10 for dressings of various wounds. There were also a few interesting cases such as a man with a severe outbreak of shingles, another man with a large cyst on his thigh and a girl with a badly sprained ankle.

Beuck Chan

The second Mobile Swift Clinic for the year was held at Beuck Chan. The director of the local orphanage was also a local pastor and he organised the children to come to the clinic. There were only about 50 children from the orphanage and their dental hygiene was relatively good. Some children also came from the community. The team then went to to the village where they offered lice and de-worming treatment and invited children to come and receive free dental and medical treatment. More than 140 children were treated over the last two days of the clinic. Their dental health was very poor so the team was glad to be able to treat them and also teach them how to brush and take care of their teeth correctly.

Team Members: The team consisted of one local dentist and seven dental students. A doctor from Singapore joined the team, and she was able to see any patients needing medical care. Two New Zealand medical interns, organised the lice and de-worming treatment for the children from both the orphanage and the community. Three helpers assisted with registration and pharmacy. A helper also worked with the children and gave out toothbrushes, toothpaste and small gifts. Two team members organised communication and various other tasks.



Dental: Two dental chairs only were set up as there was only one dentist. As she was supervising, 2 dental students manned the chairs, each with one assistant. One dental student was translating, two were on sterilisation, and one helped with the equipment table and general assistance for the team. Other students would take turns, when free, to do a general check up as the children were waiting for treatment. In total the dental team treated 142 children all under 18 years of age, 82 boys and 60 girls. . There were 76 extractions, 106 fillings, 18 fluoride treatments, and 4 sealings.

Medical: Dr Charmaine, the doctor from Singapore worked with two New Zealand interns to provide the children with lice treatment, de-worming tablets and a general medical history check-up. One hundred and twenty five children were treated for lice, though the condition of most of the children's hair was fine, so this was more precautionary. Two hundred and thirty nine were given de-worming treatment. There were a few special medical cases, 2 patients were thought to potentially have TB. One of them was a 3 year old girl who presented with weight loss,

productive cough, night fevers and loss of appetite. The medical team examined her and recommended the carer take her to get a chest Xray and be seen by a local TB clinic.

Kampong Thom Province (21-23/04/2010)

Kampong Thom is a big province in which many people live. The mobile team was based at Sang Sy School in Kampong Thom province. The school is around 169 km from Phnom Penh and an associated school was another 7 km from Sang Sy School. The director of the school organized the children to come to the mobile clinic. Only about 30% of the children had relatively good oral hygiene.

Team Members: The team consisted of a visiting dentist from Australia, 9 dental students and four staff. Three dental chairs were set up. Dental materials, dental instruments, and sterilization, equipment were organised. Helpers taught oral hygiene telling the mothers and students about infection, about stopping caries and distributed toothbrushes and toothpaste, The mothers and children were educated on how to brush their teeth correctly.

Dental: Three dental chairs set up as there was only one dentist. As he was supervising three dental students manned the chairs, each with one assistant. One dental student helped with registration, one with sterilization, and one helped with the equipment table and gave general assistance to the team. In total, the dental team treated 169 children all under 18 years of ages, 75 boys and 94 girls. There were 109 extractions, 164 fillings, 11 fluoride treatments, 27 sealings, 2 scalings, 6 pulpotomys. One hundred and sixty nine tooth brushes and toothpastes were distributed..

Kampong Spue Province (23-25/06/2010)

Kampong Speu Province is in the north of Phnom Penh and to the east en route to Kampong Som. Treatment took place in Trokeat Village, Tropang Kong commune, Samrong Tong district. The venue was a small school run by the Khmer Association for Development. The area was very poor and had never had any medical or dental team visit. Many homes did not have any electricity, water, nor a school nearby. The main occupation was farming.

Team Members

1 Khmer dentist, 8 dental students, 1 Doctor - (a cross infection control trainer.) 4 members of One-2-One support staff.

Dental: The children at Trokeat Village were very happy to meet the dental team, They were generally very healthy and were keen to learn about general hygiene. The difficulties for the Mobile Swift team was the time was very short for the team to work with a possible 300 children, the working area was very confined and there wasn't enough space for the four dental chairs. There was a need for more dental students or dentists.

In total the dental team treated 170 patients including the KAD staff - 77 boys, 93 girls. There were total of 114 extractions; 158 fillings; 6 scaling; 48 sealants. One hundred and seventy toothbrushes and toothpastes were distributed.

Medical: In total 105 patients were treated - 61 de-worming, 23 nits, 21-nail clipping. General hygiene was discussed: how to wash hands before touching anything and cutting nails.



Banteay Meanchey Province

Our Mobile Swift team had 3 Danish dentists, two Danish dental students, one Danish dental hygienist, four dental students from Ireland and 13 Khmer dental students. The team used 11 dental chairs. The Team Leader was Professor John Christiansen.

The team set up the equipment at Sophy Village, Kampong Svay Commune, Serey Sophon District. The place was quite isolated and very muddy. On the day that our team arrived the rain was falling very hard which provided some added challenges.

In total the dental team treated 420 patients including 73 adults and 347 children . Over the 4 days the team carried out 423 extractions, 79 fillings, and 13 scalings. In addition the 420 patients received toothpaste and toothbrush. After the treatment the team gave some gifts to the children such as stickers, balloons, and coloring books. We also organized some fun activities for the children including sports, games and picture coloring while waiting for their turn in the dental chair. We also provided some bread for the children to keep their

energy levels us, as many required dental extractions.

Prek Anh Chanh

Prek Anh Chanh is a peaceful place on the 6th national road which is the road to Kampong Cham and three other provinces. It is not very far from the city and is about 30min drive by car. The people that live in this area work at fishing, crop farming; selling vegetables and cakes and home building. The clinic was held in a local Church.

Team Members: Two Khmer dentists and one dentist from Philippines; 8 dental students from Manchester, England (5 males and 3 females). A medical leader from Singapore. Three One-2-One support staff

Dental: In total for 5 days 369 patients were treated; Extractions 396; Fillings 137; Scaling 11; Endo 5; Fluoride Treatment 4; Pulp Treatment 2; Sealants 12, Check-up 18, Composite 14, and DSF 04. (Treatment was with treat Para 2155tab, Amoxi 818tab, Metro 66tab, IB 85, M.V 1166, and toothbrush 356 patients.)

Medical: The community were treated with de-worming and hair wash. In the future the team hopes that the local church mothers will help with the hair wash, nail clipping and de-worming.

On the last day the Manchester team members have gave toothpaste to all the children who came to help with cleaning the church. The pastor and the community members came to help with this as well.

5.3 The Results Achieved and the Effects on the Communities

- The mobile dental and medical services were provided in five poorest areas of Cambodia including Sangkat Steung Mean Chey, Beuck Chan commune, Kampong Thom province, Prek Anhchanh commune and Kampong Speu province. Most of patients who underwent dental and medical services, were children under 18 years of age. Since this project started up to the reporting time, 2,028 patients have been treated. Of this number, 974 were dental patients and 1054 were medical patients.
- There were a few special medical cases, 2 patients were thought to potentially have TB. One of them was a 3 year old girl who presented with weight loss, productive cough, night fevers and loss of appetite. The medical team examined her and recommended the carer take her to get a chest x-ray and be seen by a local TB clinic.
- There were also some interesting cases such as a man with a severe outbreak of shingles, another man with a large cyst on his thigh and a girl with a badly sprained ankle.
- The community people came to know about dentists and dental treatment and received good quality of dental and medical services.
- Through health care education the children learned how to take care of their teeth correctly and prevent tooth decay
- Old, incorrect practices of dental self-treatment such as inserting salt, balm, seasoning etc. into carries, using tree leaves and barks for dental treatment and other ways were discouraged and people encouraged to seek dental services from dentists when having dental problems.
- Payment for dental and medical treatment was reduced; dental pain stopped; children's schooling and sleeping ceased to be disrupted by dental pain.

Girls Story: Sreyh Noch is a 13 years old girl, who is no longer in school but who still could be studying. However she chose to stop going to school to help her parents with their work to support the family. Her family grow soybeans and are fishermen and vegetable farmers. At crop harvest time harvest Noch and her mother transport the crops to other places to sell. Noch is very happy with her family life even though she doesn't have enough money to go to school or buy home supplies like other families.

Noch and her two brothers heard about the dental treatment from another friend.. Noch was living about 30min by ferry to where the dental treatment was taking place. She went for treatment with her brother. She is very pleased that her brother is no longer in pain after a dentist treated his teeth. Before treatment he did not know what food tasted like because his teeth were very painful. Now after treatment he can taste food again and is very happy. Noch is very pleased to know that in this small world there are people volunteering with NGO's to give up their free time to come and treat poor people.. Noch is looking forward to seeing dental treatment in her home area as well. Thanks to One-2-One she says.

Boy's Story: While the dental team was doing a general check-up a woman came up to one of the members with her son in her hand. The son was not looking good. The mother said her son did not eaten for about two days, and had a fever. A check was done on him and his mother provided some medical background He was given him some de-worming, and multivitamin medicines and his mother was given advice about general hygiene. The next day she reported that the fever had gone, and he was eating well.



The children were provided with nit treatment by washing their hair

5.4 Constraints

- When the dental and medical work was completed team members were often very tired and there were sometimes no refreshments available for regenerating their strength.
- Obtaining and completing the paperwork for permission from local authorities to conduct the clinics was difficult and often it took a very long time to get replies.
- There were problems with transport such as bad roads, not enough space in the van for people and the equipment needed, and travelling delays.
- Rural people had never known or heard about dentists, dental treatment or oral health, so they first felt afraid of coming for treatment and for some it was a long way from their villages to the location of the mobile clinic.

6. Community Library Book Reading Activities



Library is a part of the area of education and a place where the people can find the books for reading to improve their knowledge. In Cambodia, the library is mostly located in the state-owned schools from primary school to university and there is a largest national library in Phnom Penh. Partly, in rural areas of Cambodia, the library is situated only in the public school and doesn't store sufficient books to meet the students' needs. Due to long distance, the community children can't go and read. On the other hand, library book reading activities in the state-owned school are not encouraged. Reading is dependent upon the interest and volunteering of the students. Besides that, there aren't any libraries in the communities that can't provide the children with a chance to read. The community library offers a lot of advantages to children and people including (1) the children read the books to improve their knowledge, to create new ideas, to do the research of their subjects and to allow them to study themselves, (2) reduce debaucheries committed by local children, (3) people can research the areas of agriculture, culture, home economics, health etc.

Khmer Association for Development (KAD) has just set up a community library in Dok Por village, Vor Sar commune, Samraong Tong district which contains more than 1,000 books-both Khmer and English. Khmer books include grades 1-12, old stories for children and adults, culture and history, agriculture, health, home economics and English books include English books for children and for adults. 20-30 children read the library books per day and they requested for more books, especially books for children, old story books. The people have requested for books related to agriculture, history, culture, tradition and custom, health, laws, and magazines.

7. Basic Dental Care for Disadvantaged Children and Adults in and around Phnom Penh, Cambodia



7.1 Project summary

The Khmer Association for Development (KAD) received funding from the Direct Aid Program (DAP) of Australian to carry out the “Basic Dental Care for Disadvantaged Children and Adults in and around Phnom Penh” at two locations – the International University (IU) dental clinic in Phnom Penh Thmei, and the KAD dental clinic, Ta Khmao, Kandal province.

International University Dental Clinic

The project focused primarily on vulnerable and disadvantaged children and adolescents from all over Phnom Penh, including orphans, children with HIV, children with disabilities, and homeless or slum-dwelling children. IU contacted orphanages and NGOs working with the poor, and arranged for the children to come in groups of up to 30 at a time. They were treated mainly by dental students in years 3, 4 and 5 under the supervision of dentists. In addition, each child or adolescent was provided with a toothbrush and oral health education, so they could take action to improve their oral health and prevent further disease. The care provided at IU was overseen by Dr Callum Durward and other staff at the Faculty of Dentistry. There were also intermittent visits from volunteer dentists and dental therapists from overseas who also provided treatment and supervised students at IU.

The NGOs which referred vulnerable children to IU for treatment included Power Grace, Light House, Cambodian and International Children Friend Organization, CSC, New Hope for Orphans, Malob Family, Cambodian Hope Association, New Futures Organization for Kids at Orphanage, KCBC, Rabbit School, Cambodian Children’s Fund, Destiny Rescue, Village Earth, Happy Tree, Holey’s Home, Missionaries of Charity, Cambodia Home Asposinsion, CCSF, Mary Knoll, Cambodian Acid Supervisors Charity, Who Will Organization, Khmer Development of Freedom Organization, Future Light Orphanage, Chibodia, and FGA. On arrival at the clinic, the children were assessed,



and an appropriate treatment plan made. The types of treatment provided included fillings, scaling, extraction, fissure sealants, root canal treatment and x-rays. Treatment was often provided over several visits, as in many

cases more than 10 teeth were decayed! Children received toothbrushes, as well as oral health education and preventive measures. The total of 816 patients received these dental services from IU. Careful records of the treatment provided were kept. Standard guidelines for cross-infection control were strictly adhered to. All instruments were autoclaved after use.

KAD Dental Clinic at Ta Kmao

KAD's clinic has two dental chairs and other equipment donated by DENTAID in UK. It was established by KAD staff including Mr. Meas Chandeth, Executive Director, Mr. Sim Dony, Program Manager, Mr. Chive Seyha, Executive Assistant, Mr. Lim Sokha, Dental Nurse and Mr. Kim Yon, Dental Nurse. We were provided with technical assistance from Dr. Barry Thomson, a visiting dentist from Western Australia and some dentists from New Zealand. Dr. Barry also donated some dental supplies and instruments to use in the clinic.

During the project funded by DAP, the clinic was operational 3 days per week from Thursday to Saturday and 4 people were employed part-time under the direction of Dr. Puy Hoeung, a young Cambodian dentist. The assistants were dental students from the Faculty of Odontostomatology, University of Health Sciences (Miss. Ly Meyhor, Mr. Heur Mengkong, Mr Krim Ratha,) and the Faculty of Dentistry, International University (Mr. Meth Chora). Sometimes, Mr. Lim Sokha, a dental nurse working at another KAD dental clinic in Kien Svay came to help, for example when there were many patients or dentist was absent. Mrs. Debbie Rowley, a dental therapist from New Zealand, volunteered to see children from CCF for two days. The executive director and program manager helped with the administrative work.



Three organizations working with vulnerable children sent children to clinic for treatment – they were Cambodian Children Fund (CCF), AFESIB and KRUSA THEY (NEW FAMILY). CCF works with children whose parents are extremely poor. They help send the children to school and provide them with basic health care. AFESIB is the organization that works with young girls who were involved in human trafficking, sex trade, domestic violence (rape, physical and mental abuse), and addiction (eg narcotic drugs). KRUSA THEY (NEW FAMILY) Ta Khmao works with poor children and orphans, as well as those affected by HIV/AIDS and domestic violence. Before sending their children to clinic, CCF prepared a list of children with names, sex and age and emailed it to

KAD. They were allowed to set the treatment times because they knew when the children were busy at school and when they were free. Normally, 7-15 patients aged from 4 to 21 years from CCF were seen per day – sometimes more. They normally came in the mornings on Thursday and Saturday by their own Tuk Tuk. 5-10 patients from AFESIB were seen per day. They were aged between 16 and 29 years. They came in the morning by their own transport (a van) and stayed until late afternoon. They could only come on Fridays. KRUSA THMEY only sent their children for three days when the clinic first opened and about 20 patients were seen.

Prior to the start of treatment, the patients were registered by using a dental examination form which was kept for the next appointment. CCF only allowed us to check their children at the first visit, and make a treatment plan. This was a directive from their boss who didn't allow us to do any treatment until the second visit. Apparently the CCF director was afraid that our dentist might extract the wrong teeth. In the clinic we employed cross infection control guidelines, clinical protocols and a child protection policy. All equipment was cleaned and instruments were sterilized completely by dental assistants after each patient.

The children who came to Ta Khmao clinic mostly suffered from toothache, swollen and bleeding gums, and dental caries. A range of other problems were found – most of which we could treat. We provided extractions, fissure sealants, fillings, scaling and x-rays. In addition to these, oral health education was given together with toothpaste and toothbrushes. We found that many children liked eating sweets and candies and before being

helped by their NGO, had no habit of regular tooth brushing. The young women from AFESIB had the most serious dental problems and most needed multiple treatments. Up until to June 2010, 415 patients were treated including 80 extractions, 120 fillings, 160 extractions & fillings, 35 scalings and 20 x-rays.

7.2 Project outcome and impacts

- Over the period of eight months, 1,231 disadvantaged children and young adults referred by NGOs were seen in the two clinics and received good quality of dental treatment including extractions, fillings, fissure sealants, topical fluorides, root canal treatments, scaling and x-rays.
- The patients had less pain, were able to eat better, study better and sleep well, had improved oral health, and benefited from an improved appearance.
- The children and young adults received dental health education which reinforced good dietary patterns and the importance of daily tooth brushing.
- The patients developed confidence in coming to the dental clinics and many enjoyed their visits.
- Dental students benefited from their exposure to the children, improving their dental and child management techniques, and developing a sense of community service.
- The project contributed to poverty reduction among the beneficiaries and communities.

7.3 Self-rating of the success of project

- In this project, we planned to see 1,000 disadvantaged children and adults in and around Phnom Penh, but we exceeded this target by 231.
- The dental services we provided were good quality. Dental students were happy to treat the children, and although anxious at first, now routinely treat children with HIV.
- The children had healthier mouths and cleaner teeth, and knew more about how to look after their teeth.
- The quality of life of many of the children improved as a direct consequence of the project.
- The people working with children from the orphanages and NGOs were very cooperative, helpful and grateful for the service provided with the DAP funding. We know that they will continue to send children to our clinics in the future.

7.4 Difficulties and risks encountered and coping strategy

- Some groups initially had difficulty finding the Ta Khmao clinic. We let them contact our dental assistants by phone who were able to guide them.
- At times we could have done with more dentists and assistants at the Ta Kmao clinic. However having volunteer dental students from IU and the University of Health Sciences coming was a big help.
- There was one needle stick injury at the IU clinic, however both the student and the child had blood tests and no infectious agents were detected.

7.5 Financial statement summary

KAD received \$10,000 for “Basic Dental Care for Disadvantaged Children and Adults in and around Phnom Penh, Cambodia” project. \$5,000 went to IU to pay for the treatment of 816 children and the other \$5,000 went to KAD’s Ta Khmao clinic, where it was used to buy dental materials including local anesthetic, needles, filling materials, burs, lining materials, impression materials, laboratory materials, gauze, cotton rolls, root canal materials, sutures, toothbrushes, fissure sealants, fluoride, rubber dam, gloves, masks, cross-infection control materials for treatment of 415 children and adults. The funds also helped to support the overheads of running the clinic.

7.6 Strategy to promote Australian government funding

- When contacting the orphanages and NGOs to send their children to our clinic, we explained them that we had received funding from Direct Aid Program of Australian Embassy to Cambodia to allow us to provide this service free-of-charge.
- When gathering the children for oral health education at our clinic, we also explained Australia’s support for this project.

- The clinic wall at Ta Kmao has a sign acknowledging the funding received from Direct Aid Program of the Australian Embassy in Cambodia.



7.7 Lessons learned

- Treating children is not always easy. The clinics need to try and make the children's visits as happy and stress free as possible. Anxious children often can benefit from watching other children happily receiving treatment. But trying to treat a crying child can be upsetting to everyone, and should be avoided. Giving rewards is a good way to help end visits on a positive note.
- Good organization and good communication are of the utmost importance in order to maximize the work of the clinics. At times, there were a lack of patients and the staff and students were not fully occupied. Having staff who get to know the key people in the orphanages and NGOs, and develop good relationships with them, is helping to minimize this problem.

7.8 What have been the impacts and outcomes of DAP funding on your organization and its work?

- DAP funding has given KAD a great opportunity to get our new clinic at Ta Kmao running well. NGOs and orphanages in the surrounding area now know where they contain good basic dental care for their children and adults. We have been able to establish good processes and protocols, and build up a dedicated team of dentist, dental nurse and dental assistants. We have been able to receive overseas volunteers and others are due to come in the future. We are now better placed to become sustainable and grow in the future, so that we can provide more services for more needy people in our region.
- DAP funding for the clinic at International University has had similar impacts on the work they are doing in the large student clinic. The project has provided IU with greater visibility, and more orphanages and organizations are bringing children to the clinic for urgent dental care because of DAP. The project has also contributed a lot to the learning of dental students, and this will have long term benefits for the future. With the success of this project KAD hopes to continue its partnership with IU.

8. Basic Oral Health Service for Disadvantaged and Disabled Children and Adolescents in Phnom Penh, Cambodia



The project commenced in August 2010 and is ongoing. Due to previous years' experience in provision of dental services for children, the staff and students at International University did a very good job in organization and management of the children for dental treatment and treatment protocols were strictly followed. Because dental disease is so severe in many of the children, decisions about what should be treated, and what can be left untreated, had to be made. Priority was given to extraction of painful and infected teeth, restoring decayed permanent teeth, and the placement of fissure sealants on newly erupted molars. Some asymptomatic decayed/broken down primary teeth were left untreated. Oral health education was an integral part of the project. Cross infection control procedures have had to be rigidly enforced especially since some of the orphans we treat are HIV positive.

The response of orphanages and NGOs to the project has been good. The children arrived at the clinic in groups of 10 to 20, and after an oral health education lesson, they were examined and treated by senior dental students. Up to now, 586 children and adolescents have been provided with dental treatment such as extraction, fissure sealant, filling, scaling, x-ray, endo, and fluoride. They came from 25 orphanages and organizations helping children, including CCF6, CCF4, CCF2, CCF1, Rabbit School, Mary Knoll, Missionary of Charity, Destiny Rescue, Light House, VCAO, Be Happy, Bong Paoun, RKF, NHO, ASC, NFC, CCF5, Village Earth, Happy Tree, K.C.B.C, HOF Boeung Tumpun, PSE, FCCP, GSM and CHA. Each child also received a toothbrush and was taught how to brush their teeth. The orphanages and NGOs seem happy with the care they have received.

The following table shows the number of children treated and types of dental services they received:

| Types of dental services | Total Number of children received dental treatment |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Extractions | 180 |
| Fillings | 254 |
| Cleaning | 186 |
| Fissure sealants | 79 |
| Root canal | 60 |

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| X-ray | 54 |
| Fluoride | 64 |

Note: Sometimes, one patient received more than one service.

The following table shows the names of child care centers and organizations which sent the patients for treatment:

| Names of child care centers and organizations | Number of children |
|--|---------------------------|
| Happy Tree Orphanage | 30 |
| Village Earth | 33 |
| CCF6 | 9 |
| CCF4 | 4 |
| CCF2 | 15 |
| CCF1 | 23 |
| Rabbit School | 16 |
| Mary Knoll | 15 |
| Missionary of Charity | 10 |
| Destiny Rescue | 9 |
| Light House | 3 |
| VCAO | 20 |
| Be Happy | 9 |
| Bong Paoun | 4 |
| RKF | 19 |
| NHO | 13 |
| ASC | 19 |
| NFC | 22 |
| CCF5 | 62 |
| K.C.B.C | 45 |
| HOF Boeung Tumpun | 54 |
| PSE | 51 |
| FCCP | 27 |
| GSM | 47 |
| CHA | 27 |
| Total number of patients | 586 |

Detailed records have been kept of the children treated, procedures carried out and expenditure to date. There have been no complications from the treatment provided.

The following table is showing the amount expended for each service:

| I- Dental services | Expenses (USD) |
|---|-----------------------|
| Extractions | \$536 |
| Fillings | \$1,725 |
| Cleaning | \$372 |
| Fissure sealants | \$438 |
| Root canal | \$790 |
| X-ray | \$68 |
| Fluoride | \$64 |
| Surgery + panoramic radiograph | \$27 |
| Total expenses for dental services | \$4,020 |

9. Community Oral Health Care



The community people were provided with dental treatment at KAD dental clinic in Kandal province

9.1 Address of the project site

Chroy Ampil village, Kbal Koh commune, Kien Svay district, Kandal province, Cambodia.

9.2 Short description of the project purpose / goal

The project was established in order to provide rural community people with good quality of dental services and oral health education towards general health improvement and reduction of poverty.

9.3 Completed activities up to the reporting time

The project installed a dental clinic Kien Svay district, Kandal province where the patients from both rural and urban areas of Cambodia underwent dental treatment and oral health education. Mr. Lim Sokha, a dental nurse was responsible for provision of dental services there. In 2010, Mr. Lim Sokha treated 4,152 patients and the kind of services he provided were check –up, dressing changes, diastemas, full dentures, skellete, stainless pivocolse, dental extractions, fillings, root canal, scalings and bridge crowns. In addition, he also educated the

patients in place on how to take care of their teeth. In case of x-ray, the patients were referred to national dental school, Phnom Penh.

9.4 Self-evaluation of the project up to the reporting time:

Current achievements and effects of the project on the community; degree of attainment of the original project goal; difficulties you are encountering in carrying out the project, etc.

Current achievements

- One dental clinic equipped with one dental chair and various supplies, instrument and equipment was set up in Kien Svay district, Kandal province.
- 4,152 patients from various places were treated.

Effects of the project on the community

- Community people underwent good quality of dental services and knew how to prevent their teeth from decay through provision of oral health education.
- The dental clinic became the place on which community people had confidence.
- The community people changed their behavior from incorrect self or traditional practices to finding clinic services when having dental problems.
- Dental pain of both children and adults reduced from time to time, especially children stopped missing their school.
- Community health improved and spending on dental treatment reduced towards reduction of poverty.

Degree of attainment of the original project goal

100% of the project goal was achieved because the project offered the good quality of dental services to community people, prevented tooth decay or infection through provision of oral health education, improved general health, assisted in rural poverty reduction and changed community behavior or traditional practices.

Difficulties we are encountering in carrying out the project

- When having dental pain, the community people did self-treatment, for example, burning sharply pointed metal until it became red and then inserted it into carries to stop the pain, but it remained the same; inserting seasoning, aspirin, acid and salt into painful tooth and boiling tree barks and then kept it a few minutes in mouth in order to make it numb.
- When having pain, the patients went to buy medicine at pharmacy to stop the pain and then they didn't go to dental clinic. Doing this could only stop the pain a moment and later on, it came back again and even infected.
- The patients thought that dental pain was not serious or necessary to treat it.
- There were a lot of private, unqualified, dental service providers provided dental services to people in incorrect way and the patients who received their services always had more serious problems so that it was very hard for our dental clinic to fix it.

9.5 Future plan

- Expand oral health education activities to primary schools for primary school children.
- Prepare one more dental room for installing one more dental chair.
- Capacity building will be given to dental nurse and dental assistant.

10. Vocational Training for Beer Promotion Girls and Women in Cambodia



Beer promotion girls were provided with sewing skills



training course towards creation of employment

10.1 Address of the project site

House #61E1, Street 202B, Dem Mean village, Dem Mean village, Sangkat Dem Mean, Ta Khmao city, Kandal province, Cambodia.

10.2 Short description of the project purpose / goal

The project's goal is to restore the beer promotion girls' honor and dignity and life improvement by creating new, dignified income-generating employment and self-employment for beer promotion girls and women who work for karaok parlors, beer gardens, night-clubs and night restaurants through opening the vocational training courses providing them with skills and professions that will be used to create income-generating new self-employment to change their lives and to support themselves and their family members.

10.3 Completed activities up to the reporting time

There were eight staff who were involved in the project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation including Mr. Meas Chandeth, executive director, Mr. Sim Dony program manager, Mr. Chiv Seyha, executive assistant, Mrs. Keo Sovanna, senior sewing trainee, Miss. Say Sothea, assistant to senior sewing trainees, Mr. Suon Nguon Y, volunteer human rights educator, Mr. Noy Sovanarith, volunteer business trainer. These personnel were responsible for respective duties, for instance, Mr. Meas Chandeth and Mr. Sim Dony managed the whole project; Mr. Chiv Seyha was assistant to executive director; Mrs. Keo Sovanna and Miss. Say Sothea were responsible for sewing training; Mr. Suon Nguon Y took responsibility for education on women's rights and women-related laws and Mr. Noy Sovanarith undertook business training.

KAD started the sewing skills training course on July 1, 2009 which 40 girls and women working for karaok parlors including 168 Karaok, Mohanokor karaok, Prasak karaok, 777 karaok, and Tracheak chet karaok and for beer restaurants and beer gardens in Ta Khmao town and Phnom Penh city including Kor Dot Kuy Eng, Molop Svay Thom, Metapheap, Srey Touch, Molop Kokhop, Monorom, Chom Nor Takhmao, Reatrey Reakreay, Soriya Garden, Beng Trabek, etc. were allowed to attend. The KAD first communicated with a few organizations working on the fields of health, gender, human rights, law and domestic violence and some of the restaurants, beer gardens, karaok and night clubs so that they helped disseminate information on the project and choice of sewing trainees. KAD also made announcement through distribution of leaflets to the places where they were staying. After that the registration started and application forms were properly filled in.



The first training course started on July 1, 2009 and finished on December 31, 2009 and the second one started January 1, 2010 and finished on June 30, 2010. Each course lasted six months and chose 20 girls and women for training. So for the two courses, 40 girls and women were chosen. The trainees were first instructed how to use sewing machines practically and sewing straight stitches, how to insert a needle, to spin thread and to put tools into sewing machine and how to treadle sewing machine. And then, they were taught how to sew on fabric until stitches were straight; the trainees were taught how to

measure clothes focusing on suspension of shirt, breast, shape and around shape, on suspension of sleeve, armpit, shoulder and around sleeve and to measure hip and bottom; the trainees were taught how to draw pattern and cut on paper including front and back pieces and how to cut sleeve and collar and how to cut on fabric; they were taught how to make shirts, skirts, short and long robes, simple clothing for women and ancient clothing.

The trainees were instructed how to draw and cut a mode of shirt using the paper. After that they were taught to draw and cut a mode of shirt using fabric. The trainees were trained to cut a shirt part by part, e.g. the front part and back part and collar. The trainees were given a piece of fabric used for practicing under supervision of an instructor. Evaluation on the quality of product done depended on good stitches and fitness and acceptability to others trainees.

During the courses, the trainees were instructed how to start up their own business and given certificates. Two sessions were taught per week that focused on (1) small business awareness, (2) marketing strategies, (3) small business starting, (4) creation of new venture, (5) public relation, and (6) business management. Upon completion of the first course, the business was started with cooperation between KAD staff management team and the beneficiaries. The project management team followed up the business activities of the beneficiaries. The sewing products were donated to vulnerable people. Mr. Noy Sovanarith was responsible for business training. He graduated from Asia-Euro University, Phnom Penh in Bachelor and Master degrees of management and currently work as a lecturer of business, marketing and management at Student Asia University and Cambodia International Corporation Institute in Cambodia.

The trainees were educated on women rights, women related laws, domestic violence, trafficking in women for exploitation, marriage and family and international convention on elimination of the forms of discrimination against women. Once a week, there was a two-hour educational session, every Saturday, which 40 trainees and 50 other beer serving girls were invited to attend. Four sessions were held per month. Over the period of 12 months, 40 women who were trained in the sewing training skills (20 women of the 1st 6 month and 20 other women of the 2nd 6 month) attended the educational session. 50 other beer serving girls were also invited from outside to attend the session per week, so 200 women were invited to attend it per month. This means that over the period of 12 months, (200 X 12=2400) 2400 persons attended the sessions. This has been separated from the number of women trained in the sewing skills.

Mr. Suon Gnuon Y was responsible for organizing educational sessions. He graduated from law school and have been experienced in legal and human rights education for a long time. Legal documents, educational materials, posters, leaflets and banners were used and distributed to participants. These activities were monitored and evaluated by the established evaluation team. Executive director was responsible for preparing the reports.

The training duration was 5 days per week (Monday – Friday) and 8 hours per day in the morning from 7:30 – 11:30AM and in the afternoon from 1:00 – 5:00PM. Normally, the trainees had lunch at the training center and then proceeded with their work until 5:00 or 5:30PM. The problem was that the course attendance for some of trainees was not regular. The trainees were always late because they worked very late at nights so that they always overslept or were very tired the next morning. However, they tried to attend the courses every day. The problems the trainees faced were that they worked very hard and reaped a monthly low salary used for spending on house rental, water, electricity, clothes, cosmetics, daily food and travel to sewing class. Another problem was that some trainees were illiterate and poorly-educated, so they had a problem with writing and reading the theory on white board or copied into their note book and with reading the number for measure etc. However, they tried very hard to work with ultimate attention and good obedience because they wanted to change their life. They were very happy to be trained by KAD free of charge and also thanked the donor (Pro-Victims Foundation) that has funded this project.

All the 20 women who participated in the first training from July 1st until December 31st 2009 completed the six-month training successfully and received their certificates. There was no drop-out because the trainees were selected according to their volunteering not forced and they were required to fill in the application and sign a contract to complete the six-month period of training. For the second training course starting on January 1, 2010 and finishing on June 30, 2010, 4 of 20 dropped out due to marriage and changes of address when they learned for four months. However, they are still learning at private sewing training class in the provincial towns where they live. All the participants who were involved in the training, had their own purposes of opening the clothing shops at the end of courses. All the participants received the certificates just showing their grades achieved at examinations. The grade given was dependent on the quality of clothes made during the examinations through evaluation of trainer.



10.4 Self-evaluation of the project up to the reporting time:

Current achievements and effects of the project on the beneficiaries and the communities; degree of attainment of the original project goal; difficulties you are encountering in carrying out the project, etc.

Current achievement

- Two sewing training courses have been opened in Ta Khmao town, Kandal province.
- 40 girls and women working for karaok parlors including 168 karaok, Mohanokor karaok, Prasak karaok, 777 karaok, and Tracheak chet karaok and for beer restaurants in Ta Khmao town and Phnom Penh city including Kor Dot Kuy Eng, Molop Svay Thom, Metapheap, Srey Touch, Molop Kokhop, Monorom, Chom Nortakhmao, Reatrey Reakreay, Soriya Garden, Beng Trabek, etc. were allowed to attend the sewing training class.
- 36 of 40 trainees completed the six-month sewing training courses, 16 of them achieved fair results, 9 of them achieved fairly good results, 6 of them achieved good results and 5 others achieved excellent results.
- Up to now, the trainees have learned 86 patterns of shirts, 43 patterns of trousers and 39 patterns of skirts. The trainees have made 252 trousers, 221 skirts and 294 shirts by using KAD's fabric and made many other trousers, skirts and shirts by using their own fabric for themselves and other relatives.
- 85 poorest people and girls from Kien Svay district and Kampong Speu province received donations of clothes from Khmer Association for Development.
- Two sessions were taught per week that focused on (1) small business awareness, (2) marketing strategies, (3) small business starting, (4) creation of new venture, (5) public relation, and (6) business management. 36 completed trainees were trained on the business starting techniques.

- 2440 beer promotion girls were educated on women's rights, women related laws, domestic violence, trafficking in women for exploitation, marriage and family and international convention on elimination of the forms of discrimination against women.

Effects of the project on the beneficiaries and communities



- All the trainees started their own small business when they were trained from the 4th month on because they bought the sewing equipment and materials for making clothes for their friends working in the same restaurants, beer gardens or karaok and for their neighbors for small income. And after the training, they expanded their business by opening a clothing shop and buying some more sewing materials and fabric making clothes for their clients. What is good was that many friends, neighbors and clines knew that they started a new business. Currently, 24 of 37 completed trainees are still running their own business. After leaving the training center, they have had skills in making clothing, opened their own clothing shops and earned daily incomes; 3 of them are working for clothing shops in Phnom Penh; 4 of them are still continuing their training at private sewing training classes and still work as beer promoters in order to save enough money and then stop working in future and 5 others are also still working as beer promotion girls to save enough money to open their own clothing shops in future. Most of beer promotion girls had their own lovers who offered some financial support to them for starting up a new business and in order to abandon an old job, while some others saved money from their monthly salary and small additional income given by guests for starting up their new business.
- 27 women abandoned their previous job as beer promoters; 17 of them returned to their own villages and 10 other women have decided to do their business in Phnom Penh and Ta Khmao because they have relatives here near the markets. In each village, there is a small market and in some districts, there are larger markets with crowded people where they could start their own business and make much money because there are not many people doing such business. Anyway, in the city, they have to spend a lot of money for their living for example, food, rental, water, electricity, store etc. Their parents wanted them to live together with other family members, especially wanted them to give up old job which is underestimated by the neighbors and men.
- They have earned enough income used for several purposes including for feeding their family members, health care, supporting their siblings' and children's study and for future savings.
- They have been back to their home village living together with their family members and community people with pleasure and harmony and without hiding the status of their present self-employment; they have been loved by many friends and neighbors.

- Some of them have constructed a new family and new happiness by being married according to Khmer tradition and custom to a good husband.
- They have avoided various violence such as beating, shooting or verbally threatening to beat or kill, throwing beer on body, dashing beer glasses on the floor, cursing, sexual harassment (touching breast, sexual organs and raping in group) and avoided having sex with guests for additional incomes that would face HIV/AIDS and discrimination against them.
- They have made monetary and labor contributions as a part of involvement in community development with the local government.
- They have understood about women's rights, women related laws, domestic violence, trafficking in women for exploitation, marriage and family and international convention on elimination of the forms of discrimination against women.
- They had knowledge of how to start up their own business and passed their knowledge and skills to other girls and women in their communities.

Degree of attainment of the original project goal

The original project goal is to restore the beer promotion girls' honor and dignity and life improvement through provision of vocational training courses. As described 9.2 above, 75% of the project goal has been attained already because 27 of 36 girls and women graduated have started up their new business by opening the clothes-making shops themselves and given up their old job as beer promotion girls working in the beer restaurants, beer garden, karaok and night clubs. And 9 other girls are still working as beer promoters, but they are still continuing their training at private sewing training classes and will abandon their previous job and start up their new business when they save enough money to buy the sewing equipment and materials.

Difficulties in carrying out the project

- Trainees attended the training class late.
- Enrolment for training didn't happen at the same time.
- Some trainees could only come to class in the morning while some of them could make time for training class in the afternoon.

Solutions to these problems

- The meetings to admonish the trainees to come on time were organized on weekly basis and the internal regulations were strictly carried and punishment was imposed on those who still didn't follow them (the regulations).
- The trainees were allowed to stay all day so that they had additional time to learn and to discuss with the trainers on what they didn't understand.
- Most of them had their own sewing machines for out-of-class practice at home and those who had no sewing machine at home were allowed to use the sewing machines at sewing training class whenever they had free time.
- If requested, at weekend, the students were allowed to practice their skills or asked any questions related to sewing techniques at the trainers' homes because every weekend, the trainers took some times to make clothes for their clients at home. So that also gave a lot of chance to the trainees to learn many new other modes of clothes.

10.5 Prospects and implementation schedule of the project

- KAD will add more activities to the project.
- KAD will help create a new business for those who would leave the training center and do follow up activities with them on business situation and income.
- Every three-month meeting will be held with the graduates in order to find out about the problems they would encounter during operation of new business, to provide more ideas to them and to allow them to share experiences to the new trainees.
- KAD will expand the project to other beer promotion girls.

11. Provision of Dental and Medical Services for Prisoners in Cambodia



The prisoners in Cambodian prisons were provided with



both dental and medical health care by KAD

11.1 Address of the project site

Prisons throughout Cambodia

11.2 Short description of the project purpose / goal

The project was initiated in order to provide the prisoners and prison guards with dental and medical treatment and tooth decay prevention towards improvement of their health. There is a health post in each of prisons providing the prisoners with health care, but their health services are very limited and dispense of medicine is insufficient and there aren't any dental services offered by the government or other organizations. This is the reason why our organizations decided to initiate this project for prisons.

11.3 Completed activities up to the reporting time

In 2010, KAD partnered with One-2-One Charitable Trust to proceed with the provision of dental and medical services to prisoners detained in prisons in Cambodia. Once a week, especially on Saturday, a group of more than 20 dental and medical staff including dentists, medical doctors, nurses, basic dental assistant and dental

students went to each of prisons both in Phnom Penh and in Provinces. Actually, in 2010, our team went to some of prisons such as CC1 and CC2 (Phnom Penh), Kandal, Kampong Speu, Ratanakiri, Kampong Chhnang provincial prisons. Dental services were provided such as extraction, filling, scaling, endo and surgery. The total of dental patients over the period of 2010 was 1,949 persons in which 941 teeth were extracted; 624 teeth were filled; 372 persons were scaled; 4 teeth were provided with root canal treatment and 10 teeth were provided with surgery. In addition, decay prevention program was also carried out by educating the patients on how to clean their teeth and providing them with tooth pastes and tooth brushes. The total of 1,856 tooth pastes and 1,856 tooth brushes were distributed to patients last year.

As for medical treatment, it was done at the same place as dental treatment too. Two or three medical staff treated the patients at a time. The medical treatment provided included common cold, tonsillitis, mutitramatis, arthritis, scabies, gastritis, headache, epigastric pain, allergy rhinitis, bronchitis, viral cold, gastritis, dehydration, mouth ulcer, kidney stone, hypertension, anxiety, constipation, pneumonia, gall stone, musculoskeletal pain, diarrhea, depression, myalgia, pharyngitis, fever, otitis media, trauma, Early bronchitis, respiratory infection, viral cold upper respiratory infection, parasite, psychosis, viral hepatitis, typhoid fever, pneumonia, lower urinary tract infection, Hemorrhoid step 1, musculetal pain, trauma by motor bike accident, cholangitis, influenza, nutritional condition, gastrointestinal problem, psychological disorder, sensory neuron disorder, fungal infection, Upthous ulcer, ear pain, reflux, GERD, worm, Recurrent cold, abscess in the perineum, meningitis, myelitis, back pain, blood vomit, epilepsies, infection on thumb, skin allergy, pre-hypertension, malnutrition, skin rash, infection of the leg and chest pain. 2,159 patients of whom 60 prison guards were treated medically.

The dental team carried out dental treatment in compliance with clinical notes and guidelines set out as follows:

1. Clinical Notes

- 1.1. Ask the patient if they have eaten prior to coming to the clinic. If not, give a banana or sweet.
- 1.2. After giving local anaesthetic you can ask the patient to wait on another chair while you examine a new patient. This will enable more patients to be treated.
- 1.3. Following simple extraction, irrigation of the socket is usually NOT needed.
- 1.4. You should decide what medications are to be given to the patient. Always check for an allergy to any medications. For most extractions, only paracetamol and/or ibuprofen will be given. Following difficult extractions or surgery, or in immunocompromised patients, antibiotics may be given. We also have vitamins for each patient.
- 1.5. Where medications are given, they must also have the written instructions on their use.
- 1.6. For dry socket, irrigate, place Alvogyl, prescribe antibiotics and one week.
- 1.7. Avoid elective removal of impacted 8's as we do not have X-ray facilities. In some cases, it may be possible for a prisoner to go outside for X-ray and treatment. We can help to arrange this. For more difficult surgery in the prison, we can ask Dr Peace or Dr Someth to come to see those patients.
- 1.8. We can provide restorations in composite, GIC and amalgam. Use GIC or Dycal/LICA lining where necessary.
- 1.9. Endodontics can be carried out however we cannot get an accurate working length. Normally we will only do endo on incisors and premolars. We have Ca(OH)₂, Ledermix, sealer, and GP points.
- 1.11. It is possible to make partial and complete dentures where these are considered important. Either the prisoner can pay, or they have no money, KAD or Tooth Angel Project can pay. Ask Dr Callum for permission to proceed. We have alginate and trays etc.
- 1.12. For bleeding sockets/wounds we have sutures (silk and gut) and hemostatic foam. Ensure noone is still bleeding when the team leaves at the end of the day.
- 1.13. Scaling can be carried out on patients with a lot of calculus and/or perio disease. We have hand scalers and the ultrasonic.
- 1.14. Extract teeth slowly to avoid fracture. Where necessary, section the tooth to allow roots to be removed one by one, and remove bone to enable easier elevation. This approach will often save lot of time and minimize trauma.

- 1.15 For facial swellings, prescribe a combination of amoxicillin and metronidazole(if not allergic).
- 1.16. Post op written instructions to be given to each patient.
- 1.7. A toothbrush and oral health education can be given.
- 1.18.If an extraction or surgery cannot be completed, place the patient on antibiotics and inform Dr Callum.

2. Guidelines for Visiting Dentists and Dental Assistants

1. Our aim is to provide high quality basic dental care to prisoners and prison staff in a safe and efficient way.
2. The first priority is relief of pain and infection.
3. Be very careful of prisoners movements around the clinical area – keep a close eye on all instruments, medicines and materials. Report anything you are unhappy about to a senior member of the team or the prison guards.
4. Cross infection control must be of a very high standard
5. Normally, only dentists and trained dental nurses will provide treatment
6. For those who do not bring their own lunch to eat, \$2 will be given to each student and assistant who is working all day, so they can buy some food.
7. Keep conversations with prisoners to a minimum. Keep their medical histories confidential. Inform the dentist of any relevant medical history.
8. Do not bring things into the prison for the prisoners – unless approved by the prison authorities.
9. No photos unless permission has been obtained.
10. The dentist will decide what medications are to be given. Always check for an allergy to any medications.
11. Follow the directions of the senior dental assistants (Nean and Phally) and the dentists.
12. Your responsibilities include:
 - Setting up on arrival
 - Cleaning and sterilizing the instruments
 - Bringing the instruments to the dentist on a tray which has been disinfected
 - Recording the data on the clinical record sheet
 - Recording the medical history
 - Giving the post-operative instructions and medicines
 - Cleaning the work surfaces with disinfectant
 - Mixing the materials
 - Packing up at the end of the day
13. You should wear a clean gown, glasses and footwear which covers your feet. If assisting the dentist also wear gloves.
14. Prison guards and their families are also eligible for treatment.
15. Fill out the dental record completely, as this information will later be analyzed to give us a clear picture of the dental needs etc. of the prison population.
16. The prison guards must know who to contact in case of a post-operative problem. Names and phone numbers should be given to them. It may be possible to make a special visit to the prison in emergency cases.

11.4 The Results Achieved and their Effect on the prisoners

- Over the period of year 2010, 1,949 patients were dentally treated in 6 prisons.
- Over the period of year 2010, 2,159 patients were medically treated in 6 prisons.
- The prisoners were very happy to be provided with dental treatment by our dental team so that they haven't had any more dental pain and so that they have eaten and slept well. Eating and sleeping well will make the general health of prisoners good.
- The prisoners were very happy to receive medical treatment directly and thoroughly that improved their health and life in prisons.
- The dental and medical services reduced expenses of government and prisoners' families on health care.

Financial Report - 2010

Income 2010

| | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| 1. Pro-Victim Foundation | - | \$12,370.00 |
| 2. Own Income from Dental Services | - | \$15,357.50 |
| 3. Direct Aid Program (Australian Embassy) | - | \$10,000.00 |
| 4. NZ Embassy to Thailand | - | \$14,223.84 |
| 5. German Embassy to Cambodia | - | \$18,500.00 |
| 6. Startfund Fred Foundation | - | \$16,048.00 |
| 7. J. Kawakami Memorial Trust | - | \$9,740.00 |
| 8. Open Society Institute | - | \$20,000.00 |
| 9. Own Income from School Fees | - | \$3,600.00 |

TOTAL

\$119,839.34

Expenditure 2010

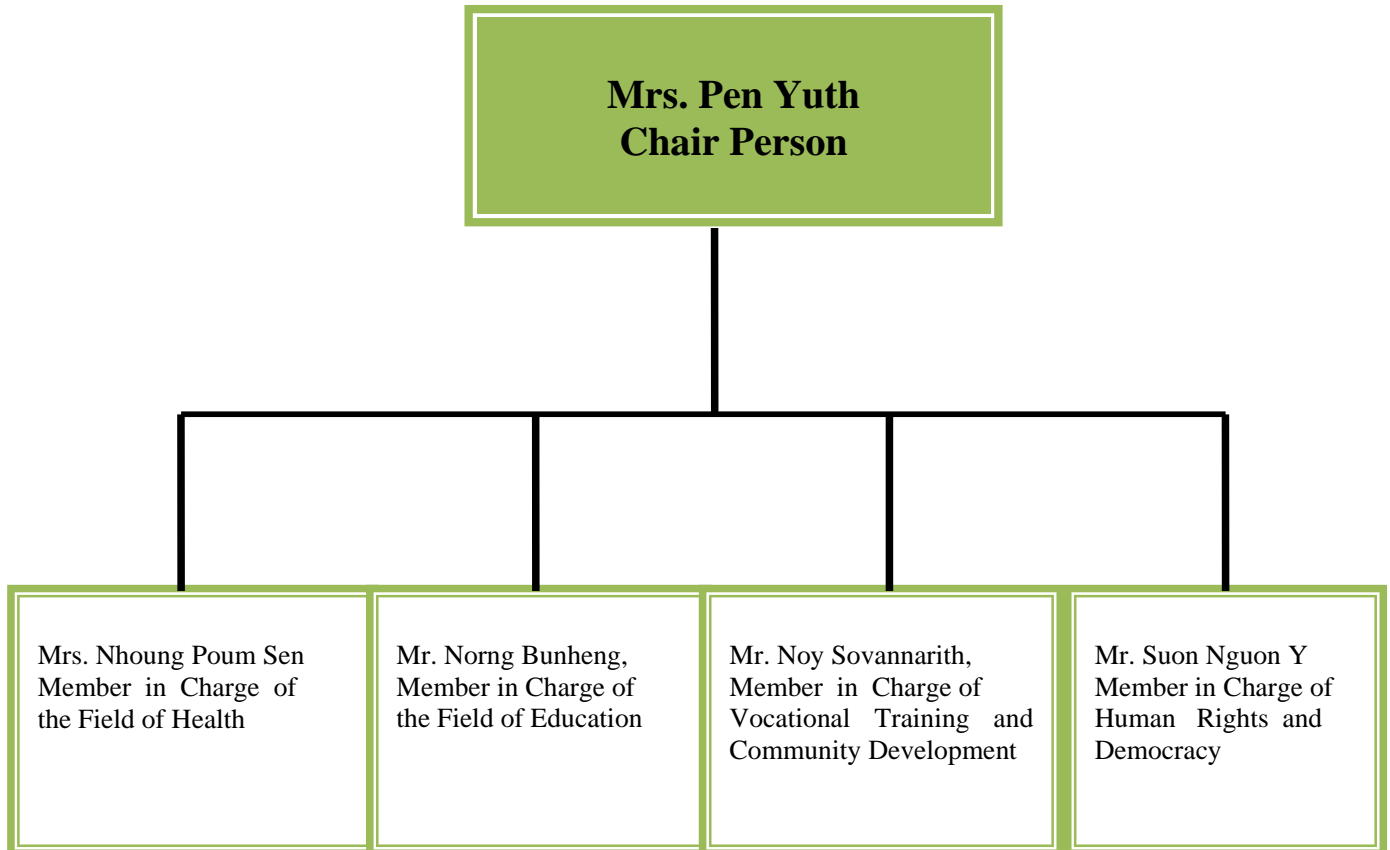
| | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| 1. Vocational Training for Beer Promotion Girls and Women | - | \$6,354.5 |
| 2. Community Oral Health Care | - | \$7,475.00 |
| 3. Basic Dental Care for Disadvantaged Children and Adults | - | \$10,000.00 |
| 4. Basic oral health service for disadvantaged and disabled children and adolescents | - | \$7,500.00 |
| 5. Mobile Dental and Medical Services for Rural Disadvantaged Cambodians | - | \$24,414.85 |
| 6. Khmer Community Newspaper | - | \$20,000.00 |
| 7. Community Early Childhood Intervention | - | \$1,337.33 |
| 8. School Dropping Out Prevention in Kandal Province | - | \$9,740.00 |
| 9. School Dropping Out Prevention in Kampong Speu Province | - | \$3,600.00 |

Total Expenditure

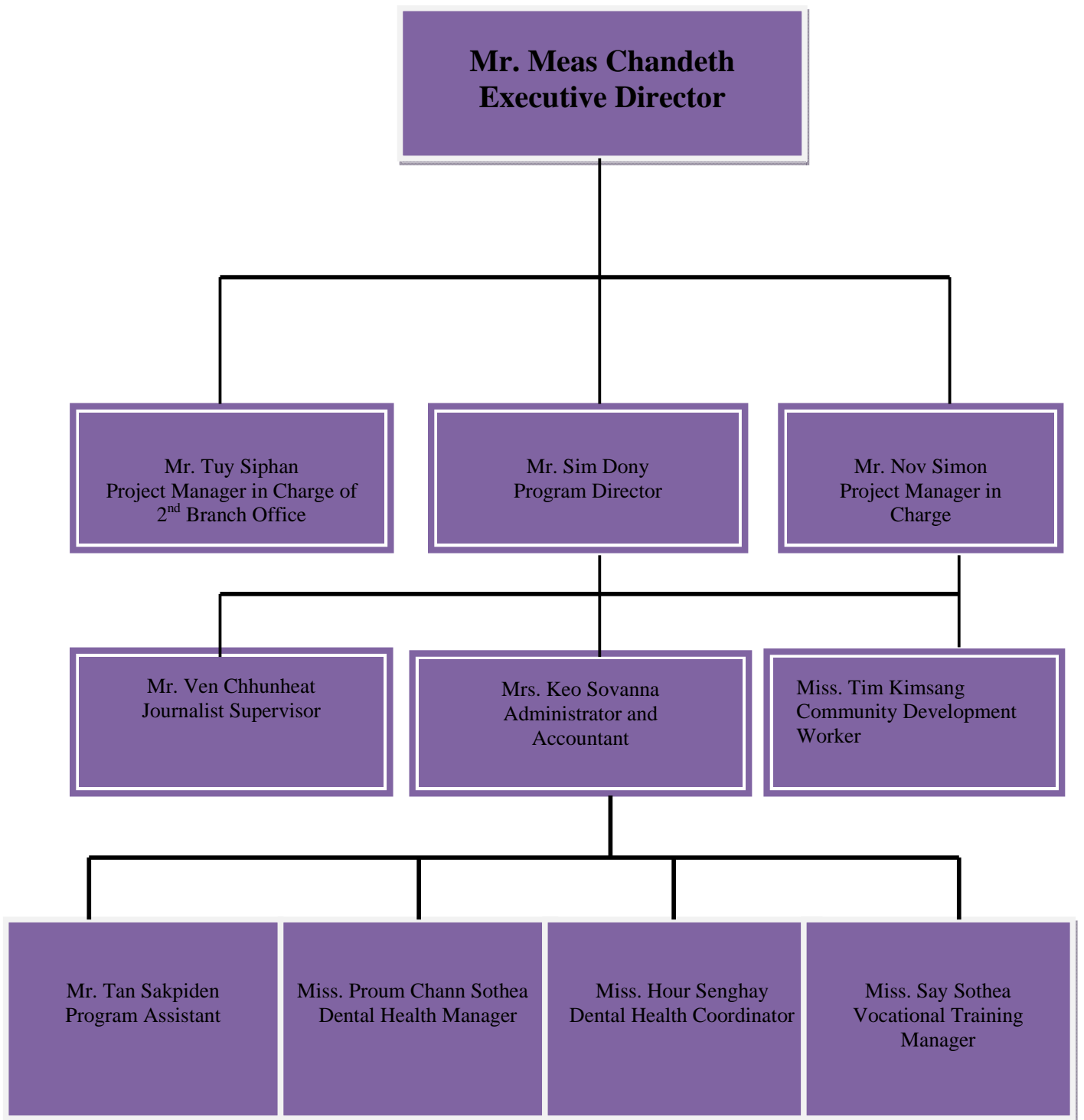
\$90,421.68

KAD ORGANIZATIONAL CHART 2010

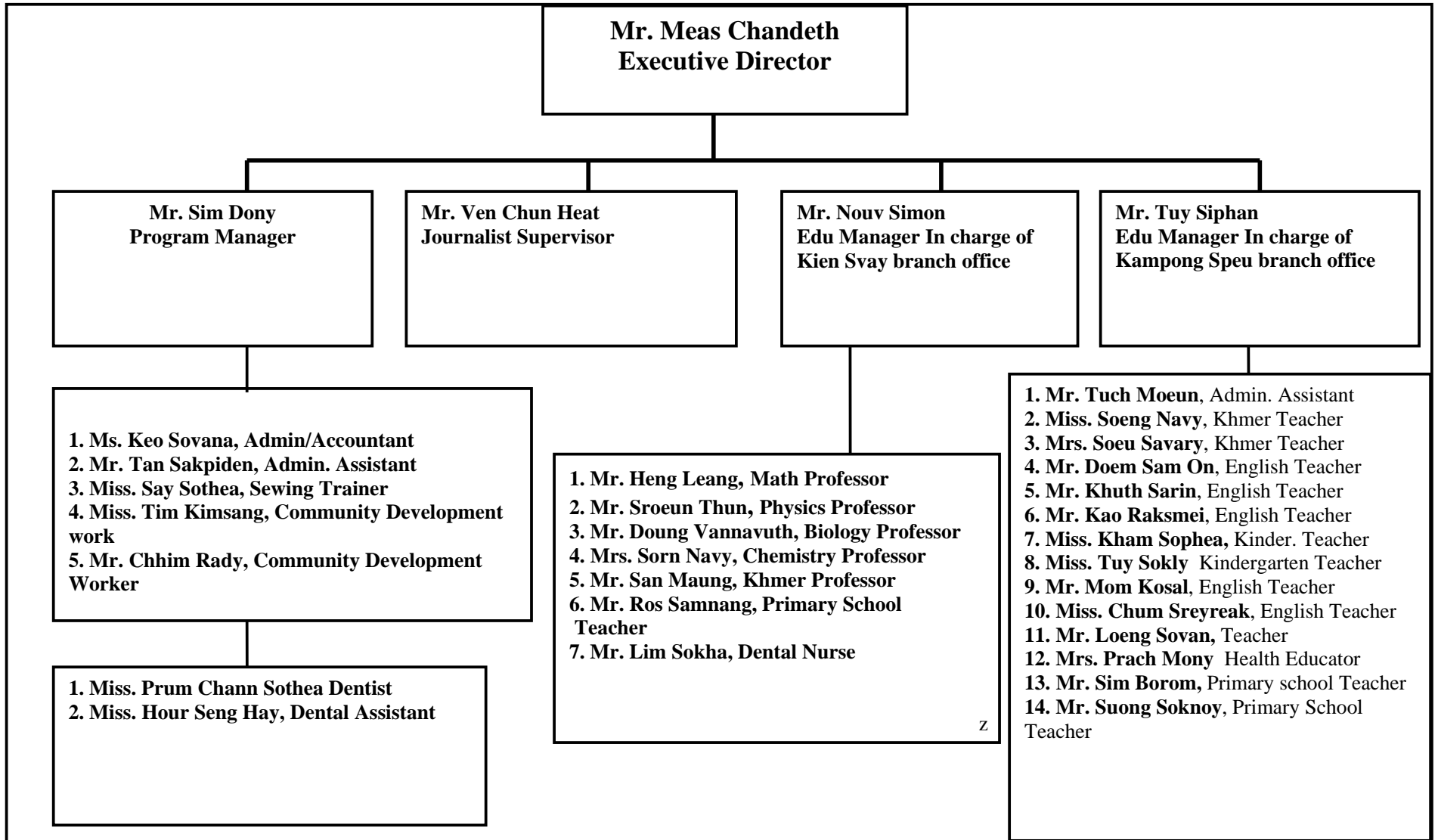
Board of Directors Chart



Executive Committee Cart



KAD Personnel





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In 2010, KAD was supported by the following partners

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Pro-Victim Foundation | \$12,370.00 |
| Direct Aid Program (Australian Embassy) | \$10,000.00 |
| NZ Embassy to Thailand | \$14,223.84 |
| German Embassy to Cambodia | \$18,500.00 |
| StartFund Fred Foundation | \$16,048.00 |
| J. Kawakami Memorial Trust | \$9,740.00 |
| Open Society Institute | \$20,000.00 |

