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2019 ANNUAL REPORT



Community Children Transportation to Get Access to KAD's Services



English Access Microscholarship Program



Child Day Care Service Provision



Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture



Annual Report -2019

In 2019 with financial assistance from some donors such as Kindermissionswerk, Schmitz Foundaton, Mirja Sachs Foundation, Asian Resource Foundation, Vespa Club – Melbuorn and Gupta Family Foundation, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) had a great chance to carry on with some projects including Community Children Transportation to Get Access to KAD’s Services, English Access Microscholarship Program, Child Day Care Service Provision and Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture. Community Children Transportation to Get Access to KAD’s Services was a new project financially supported by Kindermissionswerk in order to facilitate transport means of community children so that they would be able to get access to all most priority services provided by the Child Care Center of Khmer Association for Development (KAD). With this invaluable assistance, the project had been able to purchase two minibuses used to transport children from their home villages to the Center and from the Center to their home villages. English Access Microscholarship Program was conducted by Khmer Association for Development (KAD) and financially supported by the U.S. Embassy – Phnom Penh for six years in which around 100 community youth in Kampong Speu province participated, but in 2019 the Program wasn’t funded by the U.S Embassy any more, it was the entire responsibility of Khmer Association for Development. The major purpose of the Program was to help the most vulnerable community youth acquire enough knowledge, skill and experience so that they will have enough ability to assist in their community development, especially to help the children and adolescents to get high education. As evidenced, after graduation from the Access Program, they carried on with their university study so that they could get good jobs and then they could help do fund-raising and use their knowledge, skills and experiences to fix community roads, to teach community children both English and Khmer, to educate community people on health and environmental issues, to buy food, school materials and the most needed things for the elderly and school children and to do advocacy for the sake of the local community children with local authorities. Child Day Care Service Provision was the project that had been carried out for more than ten years since 2009 in Kampong Speu province by Khmer Association for Development (KAD) under financial support of Schmitz Foundation, Mirja Sachs Foundation and Vespa Club Melbourne Australia, aiming to improve the warm, safe care for the most vulnerable community children in Samraong Tong district through the delivery of safe homestay, recreation, health care, protection from all forms of abuse, nutritious food and learning opportunity. The project set up a Child Care Center in which the community children from low-income families were admitted to it so that they had a great chance to stay all day and to get all most necessary services such as basic education, health care, transportation, daily meal, protection from all forms of abuse and education on good behavior, morality, decency and mutual tolerance. Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture was initiated and implemented in 2010 in Kampong Speu province with financial support of Schmitz Foundation focusing on the area of agriculture whose activities included 1) to organize the agricultural technique trainings and to train the citizen groups on how to manage themselves, 2) to hand the materials, equipment, vegetables and rice seeds, organic natural fertilizer, fruit trees and species of animals to the beneficiaries, 3) to prepare a new fish pond, a chicken shelter and a compost site in the new demonstration farm, 4) to do the weekly follow-up activities with target group, 5) to produce an animal feed to be supplied in the demonstration farm and to target group, 6) to buy rice to be stored and loaned to the target group, 7) to prepare a vegetable garden and to grow vegetables in the new demonstration farm and the communities, 8) to organize monthly meetings of citizen groups and to make monthly reports, 9) to collect the loans back from target group and 10) to loan the organic fertilizer to the poorest farmers. So on this occasion, on behalf of the organization and the community representative, we would like to extend our deep thanks to all donors who financially supported our projects/programs and we would also like to appeal to them for continuation of their assistance for the sake of our community people, especially children and women. Their assistance was invaluable and could help being involved in reduction of rural poverty and life difficulty facing the local community people.

Community Children Transportation to Get Access to KAD's Services

The project was created to supply safe, sufficient transport means through Kindermissionswerk's financial support in order that the community children receive the most needed services provided by KAD more easily. As evidenced, two mini buses were purchased and used to transport community children from their villages to the KAD Child Care Centre. Around 400 community children were transported to and fro with security and safety from all problems such as rain, sunshine, traffic accident, dirt, violence on the road, dispute among the children, etc. Around 387 families of children parents were able to find the jobs away from their villages to support their families.

Child Day Care Service Provision

The project was initiated and carried out in 2009 in the purpose of improving the warm, safe care for the most vulnerable community children in Samraong Tong district through the delivery of safe homestay, recreation, health care, protection from all forms of abuse, nutritious food and learning opportunity. Khmer Association for Development (KAD) has constructed the Child Care Center in which local community children are allowed to stay all day and receive the most needed services to refine their welfare as mentioned above. The project focuses on children aged between 3 and 5 who lose learning opportunity and whose parents or guardians work for garment and shoe factories and live in difficult circumstance. 316 community children and around 257 families benefitted from the project.

English Access Microscholarship Program

Khmer Association for Development (KAD) conducted the Access Program for 6 years since 2011 under financial support of the U.S. Embassy to Cambodia in the purpose of preparing students who have a minimal knowledge of English, with effective communication and critical thinking skills through meaningful interaction, cooperative learning strategies, and real-life contexts. These skills will be expected to lead to better jobs, educational opportunities, and the ability to participate in and compete for future exchanges and study in the United States. The program activities were to teach the students an English language and to undertake enhancement and intensive session activities. 25 community youth from low-income families participated in and benefited from the Access Program.

Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture

The Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture has been initiated by Khmer Association for Development in order to instil the concepts in terms of the value of non-chemical farming products and animal raising into the community people and to improve the community livelihoods by creating opportunities for low-income families to better manage and promote their living conditions through the establishment of short-term training courses on agricultural techniques, self-help groups and community food security initiatives.

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About Khmer Association for Development (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 became the 1st branch office. From 2009 to 2011, we initiated a new project in Kien Svay office called "School Dropping Out Prevention" and also three more new projects in Ta Khmao town called "Vocational Training for Beer Promotion Girls and Women, Deepening Local Democratic Governance through Social Accountability and Dental Care for Children and Adults."

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 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 and in 2011 KAD bought a plot of land in Trakiet village, the neighborhood of Dok Por village to establish the Community Child Care Center in which the poorest community children were collected for basic education. In the then Center, some projects and activities such as T-Shirt Knitting and Metal Made Production, Health Care for Children and Adults, Rural Disadvantaged Children and Youth Development, English Access Microscholarship Program, Child Day Care Service and Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture were conducted.

The Child Care Center was developed from scratch on rice field and separately from villagers, and up to the reporting time, there were a lot of types of infrastructure that are appearing such as two school buildings, one day care building, one meeting building, one warehouse building, one vehicle garage building, eleven bathrooms with toilets, one concrete water tank, two plastic water tanks four metal water tanks, one water well, one library, one computer classroom, one water pond, one playground and a stretch of more than 400 m fence around the Child Care Center. In addition, there was a plot of farmland in which several types of infrastructure were developed such as vegetable farm, fish farm, chicken farm and duck farm. In addition, many kinds of fruit trees were grown. The farming products were normally used to cook nutritious food for community children who stayed all day in the Center.

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 2019. 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 2019, we implemented 4 projects including Child Day Care Service Provision, Community Children Transportation to Get Access to KAD's Services, English Access Microscholarship Program and Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture.

All these projects could be implemented due to funding from our funding partners such as Asian Resource Foundation, Gupta Family Foundation, Vespa Club of Melbourne – Australia, Mirja Sachs Foundation, Schmitz Foundation and Kindermissionswerk.

Their support has helped several hundred thousands of vulnerable people out of poverty through the implementation of the fields of education, health care, community development and in promotion of the child rights in rural areas of 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 Asian Resource Foundation, Gupta Family Foundation, Vespa Club of Melbourne – Australia, Mirja Sachs Foundation, Schmitz Foundation and Kindermissionswerk who were involved in solving the above-mentioned problems.

Yours sincerely



Meas Chandeth

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2019

I. CHILD DAY CARE SERVICE PROVISION





PROJECT DURATION	January 2019 – December 2019
DONOR	1- Asian Resource Foundation/LOMEF - USD2,465 2- The Gupta Family Foundation – USD5,000 3- Vespa Club of Melbourne - USD1,200
APPROVED FUNDS OWN INCOME TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED	USD7,465 USD120,000 <u>USD128,665</u>

THE AIM OF THE PROJECT:

- To improve the warm, safe care for the most vulnerable community children in Samraong Tong district through the delivery of safe homestay, recreation, health care, protection from all forms of abuse, nutritious food and learning opportunity.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND THE PROJECT PURPOSE:

In Cambodia there is a slogan saying that “Bamboo shoot will replace bamboo tree when it grows up.” This means that when children grow up, they will supersede the current adults as community and society leaders. In order to achieve this goal in keeping with the above-mentioned slogan, the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia has formed some new laws and enforced some other Conventions on Children Protection of the United Nations. Civil society and NGOs in Cambodia have formulated their own policies to protect children from all forms of abuse and also abided by the laws of Cambodia and various Conventions of the United Nations to promote the rights of the child. The Royal Government created the National Policy on Child Care and Development in which 13 institutions are involved to develop the children, but as evidenced, this policy doesn’t work well because their responsibility, participation and contribution are very limited. The children live only upon their parents who earn their keep by working for the field of textile and by doing the rice farming. Working for the garment factories and rice cultivation provide them with insufficient income, so they have come down to mortgaging their homestead land, farmland and houses for money to meet their various needs; for instance, to buy a motorbike, an agricultural machinery, rice seeds, chemical fertilizers and poisons, to cure them of their diseases, etc. When unable to pay back all debts, their pawned belongings or properties were forcibly sold and confiscated. All these problems have impoverished them that badly affected their children, for example, they were left unattended, didn’t have enough to eat, lacked the access to education, medical checkup

and warm care and suffered all forms of violence. In the areas covered by Khmer Association for Development(KAD), most women work for garment factories to get additional income to feed their children, so it requires them to depart from their home villages to their work places early morning by leaving their children at home unattended or entrusting them to their old grandparents or to their relatives being devoid of sufficient care. This factor causes a lot of serious problems that the children face; for instance, they drown in a water pond or canal; they have a traffic accident; they are sexually raped; they are seriously sick; they don't have enough to eat and they miss their school.

On the other hand, the preschool education is always ignored, especially in rural areas of Cambodia. Each school covers around 40 villages, but only some 35 children are admitted. In addition, there aren't enough school or instructional materials and equipment used for instruction and the child caregivers' teaching activities are also inattentively done. The school located away from the villages is a very big factor either due to the lack of transport means and travel safety.

In order to prevent all these problems from occurring to the children, Khmer Association for Development has implemented the Child Day Care Service Provision project to improve the warm, safe care for the most vulnerable community children in Samraong Tong district through the delivery of safe homestay, recreation, health care, protection from all forms of abuse, nutritious food and learning opportunity.

COMPLETED ACTIVITIES UP TO THE REPORTING TIME:

EARLY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN:

KAD has set up the Children Development Centre in which the community children were allowed to stay all day and were even provided with transportation, hygienic practice, medical and dental health treatment, lunch, snack, morality education and a great chance to learn Khmer literature, numeracy, English language and computer literacy. In the area of education, there were two levels, the kindergarten and the grade school. In the kindergarten level, the children were graded according to their ages and for the primary level, only those who were aged 6 – 12, were kept in grades 1 - 6. In the year 2019, for the kindergarten, 5 classrooms were arranged and the 3-5 year old children were admitted, and they were streamed according to their ages and grades like A, B, C, D and E. The child day care service activities were managed by 29 staff including 1 executive director, 1 executive assistant, 1 accountant/administrator, 1 finance officer, 1 procurement officer, 1 librarian/secretary, 1 chef, 3 drivers, 4 farming supervisors, 14 caregivers and 1 health staff.

In 2019, the number of school children rose up to 386, of whom, 163 are girls. The school performances included study, physical exercises, participation, attitude, hygiene and sanitation. According to the caregivers' evaluation on the children's school performances, it indicated that all points such as study, physical exercise, participation, attitude and hygienic health were done very well. However, the caregivers expressed their opinions in terms of the children's school performances that some children face health problems and irregular school attendance due to illness.

CHILD HEALTH CARE PROVISION:

Insufficient health care is also a very big issue that the community children face. Most of community people in KAD coverage areas work for garment or shoe factories that require them to leave for work early in the morning and return home late afternoon, so they have no time to take care of their children and even never know what happens to them. When the children fall sick, nobody refers them to hospital, so minor sickness can become a serious one. In addition, nobody prepares enough nutritious food for them that makes their health decay very fast. When suffering from diseases, the children miss the school very often that makes them perform badly. They can't eat and sleep too much that increasingly enfeebles them. In each commune, there is one public commune health centre that provides the villagers with health care, but they see the patients only in the morning and sometimes, at the end of each month they run out of medicine. Furthermore, the health staff behave rudely towards the patients, so all these health issues adversely affect the children's health. Mr. Hang Sarim, the former communal health staff of the government was employed to work as the health staff of KAD after his retirement. KAD has set up its own health room in the center that treated both the children in and

outside of the center. For the entire period of the year 2019 project implementation, 386 children were treated and normally they suffered from various diseases such as flu, respiratory inflammation, fever, dense blood, headache, toothache, stomachache, diarrhea, minor wound, intestinal inflammation, laryngitis, mouth blister, eye pain, skin rash. In addition, oral health care for children were also provided by training them on how to take care of their teeth and dentally treating them. Normally, the children suffered from gingivitis, tooth decay, swollen gum and dental pain. During that year project implementation, 452 children from various villages received the dental treatment from KAD dental program. Additionally, KAD health staff and caregivers organized health education in which the children in the center and from communities participated to raise the awareness on health issues in the purpose of improving their health and preventing all types of diseases.

COMPUTER LITERACY TRAINING:

Computer skill training is very rare in rural areas of Cambodia. If children want to study computer, they could firstly afford to pay and secondly travel a long way to the town. Computer skills are very important for the present Cambodia for finding a good job; otherwise they become unemployed after leaving the school or university. Anyway, there aren't any organizations that implement this kind of project bringing such skills for the local community children besides KAD. KAD has just opened a computer literacy training class in the center, aiming at providing the children and community youth with computer skills that can be used to create the future employment. Mr. Doem Sam On undertook to train the school children from grade 3 on. After lunch, the grade 3 children were not allowed to take a nap. They were required to join the training class. In addition, the other local community youth also had a chance to study it. The computer curriculum focused on Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Power Point and Photoshop. In the year 2019, there were 319 children and community youth being trained in computer skills. According to the study result of last test indicating that 112 were good, 172 were fair and 35 were bad.

NUTRITIOUS FOOD PRODUCTION FOR CHILDREN:

Nutritious food is very important thing to improve the children's health and development, but rural community people of Cambodia never consider or care about that because they think that it is satiable for them when they have enough rice to eat although it is nutrient or non-nutrient. On the other hand, they prefer to buy chemical, unhygienic or unclean food, vegetables, meats, etc. from the markets and are uninterested in safe, less spending self-production, so this food issue has adversely afflicted the children's wellbeing. In order to solve this problem, Khmer Association for Development has conducted the small-scale farming activities with a view to boosting the food security initiatives for the children and to improving their parents' livelihoods by creating opportunities for them to better manage and promote their subsistence conditions through the establishment of short-term training courses on agricultural techniques and self-help groups. These activities have also produced a non-chemical nutritious food to enhance the children's and communities' wellbeing and harmony. In order to achieve the results, some measures have been implemented, include 1) organizing the agricultural technique trainings for the children's parents, 2) handing the materials, equipment, vegetables and rice seeds, organic natural fertilizer, fruit trees and species of animals to them, 3) deepening a fish pond and remodelling a chicken shelter in the Centre as demonstration farm and purchasing some more species of chicken and young fish for raising, 4) preparing a new compost site and producing the composts as demonstration site for the trainees, 5) establishing an animal feed machine for producing an animal feed to be supplied in the demonstration farm and to the trainees, 6) building a rice barn and buying rice to be stored and loaned to the target group and 7) preparing a vegetable garden and growing vegetables in the Centre and the communities.

As mentioned above, from September 29 to October 27, 2017, 7 staff were sent to Thailand for community development training on the agricultural skills in order to develop our farm and to increase our farming products. In addition, the adult students were also involved in the farming activities. They were trained on the farming skills and in their free time, they practiced their skills by helping producing organic fertilizers and growing vegetables and trees. In the farm, many types of vegetables and trees were planted such as cucumber, string bean, eggplant, corn, sweet potato, radish, green pepper, pumpkin, wax gourd, Chinese green, etc. and some animals such as chicken, duck, goose, turkey have been raised as well.

In order to get enough nutritious food for children to eat without fear of health effects, KAD has just bought a plot of farmland to produce vegetables and meat on its own. It consisted of its community development group in cooperation with community people and school students to grow many types of organic vegetables like cucumber, Chinese green, savoy, salad, chili, parsley, mint, string bean, pumpkin, gourd, wax gourd, etc. and to feed some species of animals such as chicken, ducks, turkeys and fish. Doing this is part of expense reduction on the sale of food outside, so some money can be saved for other purposes.

FOOD PREPARATION FOR CHILDREN:

As already mentioned previously, the children of the project were allowed to stay in the Centre all day, so they were provided with all services they needed like transportation, learning, rest, hygienic practice, meals, recreation, protection from abuse, etc. All these activities couldn't be done by their families as they had to leave for work early in the morning and return home late in the afternoon, so these burdens bore heavily on KAD staff. There were two cooks who were hired to cook daily meals for children staying all day in the Centre. The administrator and the executive assistant took responsibility for buying daily vegetables, meat and desert (Just referring to those kinds of vegetables and meat that couldn't be produced by community development group). The finance and procurement officers were responsible for purchasing the kitchen wares and arranging the kitchen. There are two kitchens with one attached to the child day care building and one another located outside. Fourteen sacks of rice were bought per months. Grocery was also bought monthly that was used for whole month. In early morning, the cooks started cooking and at about 10:45 am the children were prepared for lunch and at about 2:30 pm for snacks. For rice and dishes, two big cooking pans were used and the amount of rice increased when the number of children had risen. The cooking mainly focused on hygiene and the children's taste. This means that everything must be clean, for instance, vegetable, meat, cooking materials and equipment, eating place, children's hands and food must be cooked according to the children's desire. The cooking wasn't an easy work. It required the cooks to get up early to prepare the entire day's food for children; otherwise it couldn't get ready for them on time.

CHILDREN TRANSPORTATION:

The project provided the children with the transport means because their parents had no time to send them to the Centre. In order to facilitate the transportation, enough vehicle, well-skilled and well-experienced drivers were needed because a safe driving was the most important thing to avoid the traffic accident. Three vehicles were used to transport the children to and fro. Three drivers were employed to drive the children who live in various villages in Samraong Tong district, Kampong Speu province. In the morning, they traveled to the villages to collect the children and in the afternoon at 4:00 pm, they were sent back home.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES:

- The most needed documents used in the project are prepared and compiled and rearrangement for class promotion was made.
- Monthly meetings with the children's parents were organized in which the study results, types of provided services and other problems were announced.
- New academic-year school opening was held in which the new school enrolment campaign was done aiming at alerting the rural community people to the period of school enrolment.
- Monthly meetings with all involved staff were held in which the problems were raised and the results were known.
- All project staff and management were required to participate in the project evaluation to find out about the results and problems.
- Monthly reports were made and submitted to the Samraong Tong Offices of Education, Youth and Sport, Women's Affairs and Social Work.
- KAD staff joined the monthly meetings organized by the local authorities and relevant institutions.
- 1st June International Children Day was celebrated to improve the rights of the child and acquaint the children with their own rights.
- Khmer New Year was celebrated so that the children enjoyed traditional games and understood Khmer custom very well.
- The children were involved in health care education relating to bodily hygiene and sanitation.

- The children were also educated on decency, morality and good behavior through weekly Buddhism practice.

SHORT TERM ACHIEVEMENT:

- 386 children accessed basic education at the Children Development Centre of Khmer Association for Development.
- 179 children were rated the best; 141 children were rated fair and 66 others were considered poor.
- 327 families had a great chance to work out of their villages to get more income.
- The meetings with the children's parents were held for 12 times during the project implementation.
- One new academic year campaign in which several hundreds of people participated was organized.
- 23 former grade 5 children were promoted to grade 6 that was set up.
- The awareness of community people on the area of education and knowledge was raised by inviting the children's parents to attend the monthly meetings.
- Monthly reports were made and submitted to the Samraong Tong Offices of Education, Youth and Sport, Women's Affairs and Social Work.
- Teaching and room decoration materials were made; rooms were maintained; hygienic kits for children were managed; the surroundings were kept clean and the transportation of the children to the center was arranged.
- Information from the children's parents by interviewing them on the project activities was gathered, analyzed and used to make reports and to improve the project implementation.
- The monthly meetings among all staff and caregivers themselves were held for 12 times during the project implementation in order to improve their work and to solve the problems they faced during the past months' activity implementation.
- Frequent trainings were provided in order to improve the caregivers' capacity so that they could carry out their work successfully.
- The grade 6 was arranged and 23 children were sent to learn in it; the teacher was employed and documents used were prepared.
- All children were sent to health centers, hospitals and private clinics for treatment when they fell sick. However, the medical checkup was done on monthly basis in order to improve the children's health. They were also provided with dental treatment to improve their oral health care.
- One site of farmland used to produce non-chemical vegetables and meats to improve nutritious food for children.
- Three minibuses were purchased to transport the community children to and fro.

OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT:

- The children acquired basic knowledge, for instance, they were able to read and write both Khmer and English. Their behaviors were changed, for example, they became more courageous; their postures relating to sleep, walk, stand, sit, talk and eat, etc. improved; they conducted themselves very politely, with friendliness towards other people and with supple posture and they knew how to keep themselves hygienic and clean.
- Their parents had a lot of times to work at home, on the rice field and for various institutions that could make more income to support their families.
- The parents reduced the spending of much money on poor quality of food they had done before entering the center that caused sickness very often.
- The parents had no more concerns about their children's safety and health care while they were working because their children were placed under safe care.
- The participation and contribution of the children's parents in project implementation was very active towards the incitement of project success.
- The new academic year campaign done that provided the rural community people with the most important messages in terms of their school enrollment for their children. This has made the number of child school enrollment increased.
- Setting up the primary education in the center made the children much easier to get access to education that eradicated the loss of opportunity to school.

- We were very glad to see that the community people had understood about the value of education and knowledge through our frequent meetings. This has encouraged them to send a large number of children to school.
- The project was officially recognized by the relevant institutions such as local authorities, District and Provincial Departments of Education, Youth and Sport, Women's Affairs and Social Work.
- The lives of children could be saved on time due to referral to health service providers on urgent basis when falling severely sick and advanced medical check-up was part of the children's health improvement. In addition, the money spent on health care was also reduced.
- Nutritious food and stay in the center prevented the children from health problems, all forms of violence and other incidents.

EFFECTS OF THE RPROJECT ON THE BENEFICIARIES AND COMMUNITIES:

- The number of community children losing a learning opportunity has been reduced and more and more children have been more and more interested in education.
- The center has become the popular place where the community children have had access to education and health care and have been provided with warm care and sheltered from various abuse.
- The community people requested Khmer Association for Development for life-long operation of this center and for opening the higher grades. They'd rather send their children to the center than to the public school.
- They have had insight into the value of education and knowledge that has brought about their confidence in the center.
- The rural communities have been full of literate, well-bred children and they could make a very good model for others.
- The community living standard improved due to a lot of job opportunities they have availed themselves of and daily spending of their children and on health care reduced.
- The children have been sheltered from various problems including sexual rape, traffic accident, drowning, immediate breakout of diseases, etc. So they have lived happy lives.
- The community people thought that the project belonged to them so they participated actively in its implementation.

DEGREE OF ATTAINMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PROJECT GOAL:

The project activities have, up to now, been implemented up to 100% because all activities in the project plans have been done that have achieved the project objective and goal. In addition, other activities that were not included into the project plans were also carried out.

DIFFICULTIES IN CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT:

- Bad roads with big potholes were slippery and bumpy and made the children feel uncomfortable and vehicles broke down very often that desperately supposed a lot of spending on fixing.
- A lot more children in communities wanted to come and learn in the center, but due to the lack of transport means, they were not accepted. This has made the community people upset.

SOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES:

- The drivers were told to drive slowly and carefully and to take detour to find the better roads.
- More children who were not accepted were told to wait until there would be enough transport means.

II. COMMUNITY CHILDREN TRANSPORTATION TO GET ACCESS TO KAD'S SERVICES





PROJECT DURATION	January 2019 – December 2019
DONOR	Kindermisssionswerk
APPROVED FUNDS	USD54,013.93
LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS	USD9,720
TOTAL AMOUNT	<u>USD63,734</u>

THE AIM OF THE PROJECT:

- To supply safe, sufficient transport means through Kindermisssionswerk’s financial support in order that the community children receive the most needed services provided by KAD more easily.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES:

- After receiving the funds transferred into KAD bank account, the Project Management Team traveled to Phnom Penh vehicle garages to buy two mini buses made in South Korea, and then they were sent to the Department of Transportation for technical check and license plate or plate number. The two buses were driven to KAD Child Care Center in Kampong Speu province after they had been purchased, all legal documents had been given and then they could be used to transport the children to and fro.
- There were three drivers and two caregivers who were employed to drive the children to and fro. In early morning, they went to villages to collect the children from their houses to the KAD Centre, and in the afternoon at 4:00 P.M. they were sent back from KAD Centre to their villages. Normally, it took for about 2 hours to finish their transportation work and the distance from KAD Centre to the furthest village was about 15km. The transportation covered more than 30 villages in Samraong Tong district, and more than 400 children used these two buses in which about 50 children were loaded each.
- Normally the dirt roads in rural areas of Cambodia are full of potholes and bumpy that makes all kinds of vehicles break down very often, so regular maintenance is inevitable. The drivers were responsible for vehicle maintenance. They sent their vehicles to auto shops for repair as soon as they broke down to avoid the loss of school hours or delay of child transportation. They were also required to wash their vehicles once a week.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

- Two mini buses were purchased and used to transport community children from their villages to the KAD Child Care Centre.
- Around 400 community children were transported to and fro with security and safety from all problems such as rain, sunshine, traffic accident, dirt, violence on the road, dispute among the children, etc.
- Around 400 children were allowed to stay all day in the Centre, and they received all the most needed services provided.
- 387 families of children parents were able to find the jobs away from their villages to support their families.

PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE AND THE VISIBLE, MEASURABLE OUTCOMES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THESE ACTIVITIES:

- The communities had confidence in the services provided by the Khmer Association for Development (KAD).
- The children’s parents were able to earn additional income that helped improve their living condition.
- The children’s parents did not need to spend money to buy transport means to send their children to the Centre, and they saved much time to do other work.

INDICATE THE NUMBER OF THE DIRECT AND INDIERCT BENEFICIARIES:

Director beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries
The project beneficiaries were community children who received the project services directly. During the project implementation, 457 children benefited from the project.	The project beneficiaries were also community children who received the project services indirectly. During the project implementation, 817 children benefited indirectly from the project.

WHAT HAS CHANGED/DEVELOPED/IMPROVED FOR THE TARGET GROUP(S)?

- The number of children who wanted to learn increased due to sufficient transport means.
- The dispute among children in the vehicles to scramble for seats was thoroughly stopped.
- The children were able to go to the Centre for their education on time, and the problem with Q the lack of space in the vehicle was resolved.
- This transport means offered a great chance to more community children to get access to education.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED WITH REGARD TO THE WELL-BEING OF THE CHILDREN?

The community children were put in the Centre under warm care of child caregivers all day and provided with all services that helped improve their well-being such as education, health care, daily meals and transportation, decency and morality education. In addition, they were protected from all forms of abuse such as child labor, child trafficking, domestic violence, sexual rape, beating up, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT SETTING:

If compared to how the project was at the start, we can say that it has changed around 90% of the situation for the better and around 90% of described problem has been resolved. After the two vehicles had been purchased and put into use, all the serious problems faced before were resolved.

IMPLEMENTATION/ PROBLEM DESCRIPTION/TARGET GROUP:

The target group was willing to make small monetary contribution to keep the project self-sustaining, to attend monthly meetings prepared by the project implementers and to participate in environmental clean-up. The target group expressed their satisfaction with the project that facilitated cozy, safe and sufficient transportation.

MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT:

After receiving the funds transferred into KAD bank account, the Project Management Team traveled to Phnom Penh vehicle garages to buy two mini buses made in South Korea, and then they were sent to the Department of Transportation for technical check and license plate or plate number. The two buses were driven to KAD Child Care Center in Kampong Speu province after they had been purchased, all legal documents had been given and then they could be used to transport the children to and fro. There were three drivers and two caregivers who were employed to drive the children to and fro. In early morning, they went to villages to collect the children from their houses to the KAD Centre, and in the afternoon at 4:00 P.M. they were sent back from KAD Centre to their villages. Normally, it took for about 2 hours to finish their transportation work and the distance from KAD Centre to the furthest village was about 15km. The transportation covered more than 30 villages in Samraong Tong district, and more than 400 children used these two buses in which about 50 children were loaded each. Normally the dirt roads in rural areas of Cambodia are full of potholes and bumpy that makes all kinds of vehicles break down very often, so regular maintenance is inevitable. The drivers were responsible for vehicle maintenance. They sent their vehicles to auto shops for repair as soon as they broke down to avoid the loss of school hours or delay of child transportation. They were also required to wash their vehicles once a week.

The children got up and prepared themselves for school early and then they foregathered at once place in their village waiting for the arrival of the vehicle. When arriving back home, the children knew how to keep to the right sidewalk to avoid traffic accident. However, there were some difficulties; for instance, a few children got up late that made the drivers wait for them; the new students always lost their way; the road during rainy season was very slippery and bumpy.

The steps were taken to protect the physical, mental and sexual integrity of children and young people under our care were as follows:

- The drivers were instructed to drive slowly and carefully, to transport the children to their villages or houses, to take good care of all children and to check their vehicles regularly.
- Upon the child transportation, there was always one child caregiver following up with children in spot, helping load them down and watch out for traffic for them crossing the roads.
- All staff including office staff, drivers, chefs and caregivers were instructed to avoid all forms of abuse against the children.
- Both children and project staff were educated on children's rights to strengthen their capacity in taking good care of the children.
- The children were always instructed how to avoid touching or fooling about with dangerous things or animals.

DETAILS OF THE PURCHASED EQUIPMENT:

With financial assistance from Kindermissionswerk, in October 2019, KAD purchased two minibuses made in South Korea with Hyundai County brand, yellow and white colors and series of 2008.

USE OF PURCHASED EQUIPMENT:

The purchased vehicles were used by Khmer Association for Development (KAD) to transport the community children on daily basis from their villages to its educational center so that they had access to educational opportunity. These vehicles are normally used only by the drivers for child transportation. This means they are not permitted to use them for personal or other purposes.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND IMPACTS:

- The planned project objective is to supply safe, sufficient transport means through Kindermissionswerk's financial support in order that the community children receive the most needed services provided by KAD more easily. Through the project activities carried out, monthly reports made and submitted by the project staff and research with the community on the project implementation done by KAD, the 100% of its objective was achieved.
- Active participation and contribution of the communities fostered the advancement of the achievement of the project objective from which more than 400 children benefited 100%.
- The number of children who wanted to learn increased due to sufficient transport means.
- The dispute among children in the vehicles to scramble for seats was thoroughly stopped.
- The children were able to go to the Centre for their education on time, and the problem with the lack of space in the vehicle was resolved.
- This transport means offered a great chance to more community children to get access to education.
- With these two minibuses, the work was done smoothly, especially, it helped reduce mutual conflict among the children and bring them to the Centre on time.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

KAD has a project management team who implements, monitors and evaluates all the projects. The team monitored daily uses by instructing all drivers to abide by driving rules they have written. All drivers were called to attend monthly meeting so that they reported their daily activities to the team. In addition, the team interviewed the children who used the vehicles in terms of driving process and their parents about the child transportation.

SUSTAINABILITY:

- Some steps have been taken so far to enable the affected population to feel responsible for the project; for instance, the project staff have strengthened close relationship with them; they have been encouraged to participate and contribute actively in the project implementation; their suggestion or advice to make the project improved has been taken into consideration; they will be inspired more with the value of education for their children.
- The children's parents are supposed to make small budgetary contribution used to maintain the vehicles and to buy daily fuel used to transport the children from their villages to the Center.

CONCLUSIONS:

Seeing that the past activities done successfully from which around 400 community children benefited, further project implementation, management and participation of the target group will be strengthened; especially, the children will be driven to the Center on time of class start; vehicle driving will be done securely and safely; the vehicles will be checked regularly; the children's parents will be encouraged to contribute small amount of money for vehicle maintenance and fuel supplies.

III. ENGLISH ACCESS MICROSCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM



PROJECT DURATION	January 2019 – December 2019
DONOR	KAD Contribution
APPROVED FUNDS	<u>USD12,000</u>

THE AIM OF THE PROGRAM:

The goal of the Access Program is to prepare students who have a minimal knowledge of English, with effective communication and critical thinking skills through meaningful interaction, cooperative learning strategies, and real-life contexts. We hope these skills will lead to better jobs, educational opportunities, and the ability to participate in and compete for future exchanges and study in the United States.

COMPLETED ACTIVITIES:

The Access Program was designed to equip students, who possess a minimal knowledge of English, with effective communication and critical thinking skills through meaningful interaction, cooperative learning strategies, interest-appropriate activities, and real-life contexts. Access Programs generally have three components such as After School Instruction, Enhancement Activities and Intensive Sessions. In the year 2019, the Access Program remained operational under monetary contribution of Khmer Association for Development, it was not supported by any donors. The Program was carried out as usual in which 24 students were selected to participate from low-income families living in 12 villages around Samraong Tong district. There were some processes of student selection, for instance, KAD announced the Program to the public; the Access provider, defined criteria for student selection, issued and accepted the application forms to the candidates; the criteria were that the candidate must be aged between 14 and 16; they were learning at high school grades 8 – 1; they must be from low-income families; they must be determined to complete the two-year Program; they must devote their time and resource to help conduct their activities; only the shortlisted candidates were informed about the test date; the Access provider gave them English test to measure the level of their English understanding and knowledge; the test focused on four skills such as writing, reading, speaking and listening; finally the test results were announced and those who passed were included into the Access Program.

AFTER SCHOOL INSTRUCTION:

Each Access Program include weekly instruction that occurred after school. Usually the preferred time for after school teaching was the afternoon from 1:00P.M. to 5:00P.M. Generally weekly instruction takes place five days a week from Monday to Friday with each class lasting one and a half hours per day. There were 24 students in the Access class managed by KAD, with gender balance (12 girls and 12 boys), similar ages and level of education. Normally the Access students were selected from low-income families, were able to devote their time to participate in all Access activities, were studying in high school, committed to the completion of the 2-year Program and would scarify their resource to help develop their communities after graduation. The Program taught them an English language using American Headway Textbooks, English grammars, conversation, English stories and new vocabularies. In the year 2019, two textbooks of American Headway were completed; some English grammars from English grammar books were taught; the students were encouraged to practice English conversation from Youtube; English vocabularies from other fields such as education, agriculture, politics, economics, etc. and English stories were included into the curriculum. In each month, the students were given a monthly test, and at the end of each year, they were given annual test to measure the level of their knowledge. In 2019, of 24 students, according to annual test results, 16 of whom were good and the rest were fair.

ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES:

In addition to the weekly classes based on the textbook, the Access program included Enhancement Activities. These activities were designed to reinforce a topic by creating a lasting impression and memory for students. Enhancement activities were interactive, experiential activities. They were special activities planned by the teachers and Access coordinator. English was a component in all enhancement activities. Enhancement activities occurred at least once a quarter throughout the program. All students and teachers were required to participate in enhancement activities on a regular basis. There were four main topics for Enhancement Activities such as U.S. Culture and Values, Personal Development, Community Service and Computer / Technology Skills.

US. CULTURE AND VALUE:

In the year 2019 program implementation, the students were familiarized with some course topics such as Christmas's Day, Valentine's Day, Mother's and Father's Days and Environment. English texts relating to all these topics were copied and issued to the students so that they read and understood the meanings. On the 14th of February of each year, the Access Program organized a small workshop informing them of the real meaning of Valentine's Day. In addition, the students were made to be interested in environment through small workshop and tree planting.

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES:

The Access Program seeks to foster students' personal development by building balanced intellectual and emotional capabilities to better prepare them for future academic and professional endeavors. Students were introduced to topics such as career development, pursuing higher education, and applying for U.S. government-sponsored exchange programs. During the Program implementation, the students were trained on how to write their own curriculum vitae, to prepare a job application form and to do the farming. In addition, they were trained on how to teach community children.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES:

The Community Service component increases the students' awareness of issues facing their respective communities, while also giving them an understanding of the ways they can positively contribute to civil society. Community Service activities are projects that students volunteer to do, without any pay, to improve their communities. During the Program implementation, the Access students conducted a lot of community service activities; for instance, they raised funds from passengers and villagers to repair village roads and to buy food and school materials for the extremely poor children, helped plant forest trees in schools, educated villagers on health issues. taught village children how to improve their reading and writing skills in Khmer language and participated in organic vegetable cultivation to make safe food for community children.

COMPUTER AND TECHNOLOGY INSTRUCTION:

Access Programs also include computer or technology instruction. This type of enhancement activity provides instruction in the computer and technology skills students will need in their future. Ideally the computer classes themselves were conducted in English or incorporated English. For example, students could learn and use their technology skills to complete class research or presentation projects. They learn skills such as typing, word-processing, and emailing, along with information about media literacy and social media safety. During the Program implementation, all Access students were required to study computer and social media skills. The six-month tests were given to the students to measure their computer capacity. As the test results, all of them have done a good job.

INTENSIVE SESSIONS:

Intensive Sessions are one to four-week long 'summer' programs, but may also occur between semesters or during other school breaks. During Intensive Sessions Access students meet between three and eight hours a day over consecutive days. Hours of instruction during Intensive Sessions may not exceed 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Intensive Sessions can be held at the beginning of an Access program, in the middle of the program, and/or at the end of the Access program. There may be more than one Intensive Session in any

Access program. Intensive sessions are important opportunities to practice English language skills, build teams, and gain confidence. Students enjoy these opportunities to take learning outside of the confines of the school room. Intensive Sessions also tend to be the time when the strongest memories of the Access Program are made and friendships are cultivated. Providers are encouraged to include Intensive Sessions, in addition to the mandatory After School Instruction and Enhancement Activities. Intensive Sessions should encourage fun and active learning, and are designed with hands-on learning and creativity in mind.

In the year 2019, the Program organized a five day teaching training in which all Access students were allowed to participate, and after that they became short-term teachers who were required to manage day care classes for two weeks. 24 Access students were divided into six group of 4 people each. They were assigned to do the instructional work all day by using English only under supervision of Access teacher and coordinator. At the end of the class, the students forgathered to present their entire work to the teachers and coordinator.

SHORT TERM ACHIEVEMENT:

- 24 students of local high schools were selected to participate in the Program.
- 24 students received all free services such as English education, US. Culture and Values, Personal Development, Community Service, Computer and Technology Instruction and Intensive Session provided by KAD.
- 24 students from various villages had a great chance to know and to have good relationship with each other.

OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT:

- The Access students were able to use English well and acquired new knowledge and experience.
- They had a great chance to get access to higher education and various skill colleges and universities and could find good jobs, especially they could live by depending upon themselves.
- They had good relationship with the Access students from other education institutions.
- The students' families did not need to expend any money on their children's English education and other skill training.
- The local people requested for continuation of the Program for following young generations so that they would help create a lot of local human resources for community development.

EFFECTS OF THE RPROJECT ON THE BENEFICIARIES AND COMMUNITIES:

- The communities had more human resources that were used to assist in community development.
- There were a lot changes in the students' behavior, knowledge, skill and experience that set good role model for the other community youth.
- The Program was a part of catalyst in rural poverty reduction and in bringing about real peace for community people.

IV- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



PROJECT DURATION	January 2019 – December 2019
DONOR	Schmitz Foundation
APPROVED FUNDS KAD CONTRIBUTION TOTAL AMOUNT	USD32,120 USD15,385 <u>USD47,935</u>

THE AIM OF THE PROGRAM:

- To contribute to sustainable development in the areas of agro-business and tourism.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF SITUATION OF TARGET GROUP:

Around 80% of Cambodian population are farmers who pick up their living by dependence upon the rain-based rice, the secondary crop cultivation and the animal raising. They mostly adhere to the ancient agricultural techniques and methods and use the cattle such as oxen and buffalos to plough and rake their rice paddies instead of machinery, doing the household-tailored rice and crop farming on small plots of farmland. The farmers spend much money to buy agricultural supplies at high price each year such as chemical fertilizers, poison, rice seeds, etc. and those who do not have ploughing and harvesting means and workforce due to a few family members have to pay more money for hire of the machinery and labour. On the other hand, their annual harvest and price get lower and lower so that they lose much capital year after year that dishearten them. Currently, a lot of garment and shoe factories are located in rural areas requiring a plenty of workforce, so they have decided to give up the agricultural work in order to start a new career. It is noticed that some farmers chose to sell out their farmland while some others rented it out to the neighbours or have rested it. However, the villagers own a big homestead land on which vegetables can be grown and animals can be fed to supply their own families rather than buying chemically grown vegetables and unhygienic meats from markets that are injurious to their health. But it is noticed that they seem uninterested in vegetable cultivation and animal raising as they think that they can spend money to buy them at the market and that growing and raising is a tiring work. This is due to some factors like the lack of seeds, farming tools and irrigation or irregular rainfall.

The extremely poor farmers suffering from the first and second categories of poverty have been selected as the target group by looking at their houses, farmland, domicile land, the number of their family members, daily, weekly and monthly income, materials and equipment used in the families. The reasons they have been impoverished or some of them get poorer because the farmland was sold to get money for health care; small farmland can only bear low rice yield that can't suffice for the whole year; farmland was mortgaged and confiscated by Microcredit Institutions; they haven't had any knowledge or skills at all that can be used in any other businesses or in the agricultural development; they work for garment factories with low monthly wage and have fallen into debt, so it has to be divided into two portions such as for family purpose and monthly payment of interest; the families with many children have difficulty earning their living by just working for the garment factories and frequent domestic violence destroyed private property conducting to increase in poverty.

Due to the debt, they only need money that can be made soon, so farming harvest lasts a long time that can't be awaited. So most people in this area seem not to have been interested in the vegetable farming and animal raising. They only rely on monthly wage from their garment factory job. That's why their living condition is noticed to be difficult because at the end of each month, they have nothing left after liquidation of debt.

The Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture has been initiated by Khmer Association for Development in order to instil the concepts in terms of the value of non-chemical farming products and animal raising into the community people and to improve the community livelihoods by creating

opportunities for low-income families to better manage and promote their living conditions through the establishment of short-term training courses on agricultural techniques, self-help groups and community food security initiatives.

Since the project was introduced, the target group has been encouraged to utilize the free homestead land to the best of their ability to do the farming so that they have earned additional income from it that has assisted in improving their current subsistence, they have had enough nutritious food for their children, could supply them with enough school material and been able to refer them to health service providers when they were sick. This project has been designed for the villagers to implement and to manage themselves. So currently, 122 families and some 56 high school students have been direct beneficiaries and about 792 other family members have been indirect beneficiaries.

In order to keep the organization sustainable, KAD farm is going to be turned into the Tourist Resort to earn income used to run all its projects and to create a small-scale business for the rural communities through provision of some services such as non-chemical food, sale of organic vegetables, fishing for leisure, fun with flower garden, playground for children, sport activities for community health, sale of natural chicken and organic fruit and homestay. The project activities were carried out to improve a variety of the most needed farm infrastructure that will foster an immediate tourist resort development towards the provision of attractive, acceptable tour services.

Currently, around five hectares of farmland has been bought and divided into different blocks that would be kept for future development such as a vegetable garden, a fish pond, a rice paddy, a flower garden, a fruit and forest tree plot, a chicken shelter construction area, a playground, a swimming pool, a lemon growing land, a coconut growing land and a trellis on which some kinds of vegetables like wax gourd, marrow, winged bean and other crops are grown. In this new farmland, some work has been done, for instance, there are two water ponds which were dug over the last few years; around 10,000 fish fries was released in an old water pond, but the newly dug pond is full of water used for irrigation; a plot of 34m x 75m land was heightened on which three chicken shelters were built; a plot of land was kept as a vegetable garden on which some kinds of organic vegetables were grown; two roads in the farm were built; a small farmhouse was constructed; a plot of land was ploughed and prepared for rice cultivation; various types of fruit trees were planted in concrete culverts; one concrete storage in which materials and equipment are kept and one vegetable seed nursery shelter under which vegetable seeds are grown were built; a small plot of land in front of and around a fish pond was heightened with excavated soil to be prepared for future restaurant and cottage construction; one compost production site near chicken shelters was constructed; electric and water systems were organized for irrigation and one underground well was dug to get water for daily use in the farm as well.

COMPLETED ACTIVITIES UP TO THE REPORTING TIME:

Infrastructure Development for Future Tourist Resort is the main activities implemented on the 2nd step that included the following points:

- Shelter construction in new farmland used for chicken feed production, chick hatching and heating. Another shelter with total size of 12m wide and 32m long = 384m² made from zinc roof, metal and stone walls and concrete floor. It is used for producing chicken feeds, storing the chicks, many kinds of materials and equipment and hatching chicken eggs.
- Metal water basins containing 10,000 liters of water installed to catch the rain used at chicken farm and for chicken. Two metal water cisterns were purchased to store the rain during rainy season and pond water during the dry season. Water was used to clean all things used in the chicken farm and it was drunk by chicken as well. In addition, concrete floor was also made to bear heavy weight of water cisterns to avoid sinking down.
- Gutter instalment connected to the roofs to catch the rain to be stored in metal water basins. 64 meters of gutters made from thick zinc were combined with the new shelter being intended to drain rain water into water tanks.
- Water well drilling at chicken farm to get water used during the dry season while it stops raining (it is the best quality water well with long depths). A water well with 45m in depth were drilled in the farm

used both for the sake of chicken raising and vegetable growing activities, especially during the dry season while water is not sufficient for daily use.

- Buying granite for road renovation and construction in front of chicken shelters and in whole farm. A stretch of 578m road lying from the vegetable garden to the chicken farm was renovated while 98m in front of the chicken shelters were newly constructed by using granite and excavated soil.
- Buying new species of chicken from other farms for raising in our chicken farm and other species can be bought as well. Because a new chicken farm was arranged, a lot more species of chickens were bought from six different farms. Around 1,000 chicks were gotten from the farms in Phnom Penh, Kandal and Kampong Speu provinces while 50 hens and 9 roosters were also bought for breeding.
- Street solar panel lights will be bought to enlighten the surroundings of the chicken shelters to keep them safe. Due to high cost of street solar panel instalment, electricity connection was done instead. New electric materials were bought and a team of electricians was hired to rewire the farm as a whole.
- Materials and equipment used for chicken raising (Plastic water bowl, chicken feed bowl, dust bin, broom, chicken feed machine, etc.). In chicken raising activities, a lot of materials and equipment needed so that they can be operated smoothly. Normally, these pertain to feed production, feeding, sanitation, prevention of outbreak of diseases, treatment of diseases, water system, etc. All these materials and equipment are very important for chicken raising activities so that they can grow up soon. Some of these were bought and some others were made by the project staff using local resources.
- Chicken feed (Finished product and raw materials, vaccine, cereal used for growing to produce chicken feed, etc.). Chicken feed are very important for chicken raising and it must have enough vitamin and protein so that the chickens grow up for a short time. Many things such as rice, corn, soy bean, bran, coconut residue, old cooked rice, all kinds of vegetables, green tree leaves, salt, molasses, EM, etc. In addition, one kind of water plants called “Azzola” was grown in water ponds to make chicken feed as well.
- Refrigerator used to refrigerate or preserve chicken vaccines to vaccinate young chicken to prevent outbreak of various diseases. One fridge was bought in which all kinds of vaccines were stored for a long time, and they can be taken out more easily for emergency uses, especially to vaccinate young chicks.
- Natural fertilizer production (Some raw materials like cow dung, chaff, bran, E.M. molasses, etc. will be bought). Natural fertilizer was made from local raw materials that could be used to grow fruit trees and vegetables. Chicken excrement was also one of the most important local resources used to make compost. Normally, chaff was mixed with chicken excrement together with other tree leaves. Self-production could reduce expenses on the purchase from other farms or places.
- ICOM used for mutual communication among community workers in the farm to facilitate quick contact both at night time and during the day. As a farm is large to walk to and fro to meet each other, ICOM is the best way to communicate for various purposes more quickly than hand phone, and it doesn't need to pay any cost, so four sets of ICOM were purchased.
- Concrete floor in front of chicken shelter where materials and equipment carried to and fro. A large space and site really exact a proper path on which materials and equipment are carried and project staff walk to and fro, so 200m long concrete path was constructed to facilitate travel and transportation.
- Plastic water tube (large & small size) connected to the shelter to get water. Each shelter needs water to make the ground always wet, for chicken to drink, for sanitation and so on, so it must be equipped with water tubes, running taps and sprinklers that play vital roles in conducting water directly to all the chicken shelters for daily use.
- Grass mower used to mow grass in the farm. This machine was used to cut long grass short to destroy the shelter of insect and poisonous animals.

CURRENT ACHIEVEMENT:

- One more chicken shelter was constructed in new farmland used for chicken feed production, chicken egg hatching, chick heating and material storage. During this second year activity implementation, around 5,000 chicks were produced and sold to the communities.
- Two metal water basins containing 10,000 liters of water installed to catch the rain and to store water

pumped from the canal and pump well used at chicken farm for various purposes.

- 219 meters of gutters made from thick zinc were installed on the roofs to catch the rain water during the rainy season.
- One water well with 45m in depth were drilled in the farm used both for the sake of chicken raising and vegetable growing activities, especially during the dry season while water is not sufficient for daily use.
- A stretch of 578m road lying from the vegetable garden to the chicken farm was renovated while 98m other in front of the chicken shelters were newly constructed by using granite and excavated soil.
- The newly built chicken shelter was stocked with around 1,000 chicks, 50 hens and 9 roosters for future breeding.
- New electric room equipped with new electric materials and equipment was prepared and new electric materials were bought and a team of electricians was hired to rewire the farm as a whole.
- Two large chicken shelters were divided into 16 small rooms equipped with the most needed things for chicken such as a water trough, a feed bowl, a metal perch, a water sprinkler, a feed producer machine, an egg incubator, a deep bucket, etc.
- Many things such as finished product, rice, corn, soy bean, bran, coconut residue, old cooked rice, all kinds of vegetables, green tree leaves, salt, molasses, EM, etc. were used to feed chicken. In addition, one kind of water plants called “Azzola” was grown in water ponds to make chicken feed as well.
- One fridge was bought in which all kinds of vaccines were stored for a long time that could be taken out more easily for emergency uses, especially to vaccinate young chicks.
- Some raw materials like cow dung, chaff, bran E.M. molasses, etc. were bought to produce natural fertilizer that was used grow all kinds of crops.
- 5 sets of ICOM were bought and used for mutual communication among community workers in the farm to facilitate quick contact both at night time and during the day.
- 200m long concrete path in front of chicken shelters was constructed to facilitate travel and transportation.
- Plastic water tube (large & small size) connected to the shelters to get water to make the ground always wet, for chicken to drink, for sanitation and so on.
- Grass mower used to cut long grass short to destroy the shelter of insect and poisonous animals was purchased.

OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT:

- Income was generated and used to keep the project sustainable.
- The farm (both chicken and vegetable) had enough water for daily use, and a lot of difficulties were avoided.
- During the rainy season, the gutters were able to catch enough rain for use in the farm.
- During the dry season, when there was no rain, the water well was able to supply enough water used in the farm.
- The construction as well as the renovation of roads in the farm could facilitate the travel and transportation of farm products.
- Up to now, the amount of chicken stocked in the newly-built shelter has increased a great deal.
- With more electric power supplied, more activities in the farm were conducted to increase the farm production.
- With enough material, equipment, feed, etc. the farm production increased towards the increase of income.
- Junior chicken vaccinated properly could avoid the infection of various diseases such as Newcastle, Gambaro, small pox and cholera.
- Local materials used to produce natural fertilizer could reduce much expenditure on purchase of chemical one.
- Using ICOM was much easier for mutual communication in a large farm.
- With new path in the farm, travel and transportation was much easier and quicker.
- Money spent on buying water was reduced, and enough water used to make chicken as well as other

crops grow faster.

- Grass mower improved the beauty of the farm and prevented poisonous animals from coming into the chicken shelters.

EFFECTS OF THE PROJECTS ON THE BENEFICIARIES AND COMMUNITIES:

- The whole farm played a vital role model in providing the communities with farming training.
- Junior chicken supplied to the community people who wanted to do chicken business.
- Adult chicken supplied to villagers during large ceremonies, to wedding parties and restaurants.
- Chicken waste was sold to villagers to make compost for organic vegetables and for other crops.

DEGREE OF ATTAINMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PROJECT GOAL:

All the project activities have been done as planned in the project proposal. However, other activities than those written in the project proposal were carried out instead, so it can be said that 100% of project activities have been implemented.

DIFFICULTIES IN CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT:

- Chicken farm preparation in the rainy season was very difficult for construction material transportation and the process of construction.
- There was shortage of workforce and mechanics such as tractor, bulldozer and escalator used in chicken shelter construction.
- Some kinds of vaccines used to cure chicken were rare or sometimes couldn't be available.
- It was very hard to find local chicken stocks nearby, so they were bought from local farms in other areas away from the project site.
- Chicken egg incubator couldn't incubate eggs well so that the percentage of spoiled eggs was high.
- The death of chicken was still a big problem because some kinds of chicken diseases could not be cured easily.
- Some fruit trees did not grow well, so new ones had to be replaced that lost time, money and workforce.
- There wasn't enough feed for fish so that they looked stunted.

SOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES:

- The project and construction teams had to struggle against every difficulty and obstacle during the chicken farm preparation in the rainy season.
- Workforce and mechanics were hired from other areas away from the project site.
- The project team tried to search other areas for the vets who sold vaccines and species of chicken needed for curing and raising in our farm.
- The chicken egg incubator was sent to a repair shop to be repaired.
- The project staff tried to find the best way to cure chicken diseases and also strove to search website for the right vaccines to keep the chicken healthy.
- The project staff searched the website of the Ministry of Agriculture for tree planting techniques.
- The project staff grew vegetables and other tree leaves to make fish feed.

Financial Report - 2019

Income 2019

1. Schmitz Foundation	- <u>USD32,120</u>
2. Kindermissionswerk	- <u>USD54,013.93</u>
3. Asian Resource Foundation	- <u>USD2,465</u>
4. Vespa Club - Melbourne	- <u>USD1,200</u>
5. Gupta Family Foundation	- <u>USD5,000</u>
6. Own Income Generation	- <u>USD120,000</u>

TOTAL

USD214.798

Expenditure 2019

1. CHILD DAY CARE SERVICE PROVISION - USD79,935
2. ENGLISH ACCESS MICROSCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM – USD12,000
3. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE - USD47,935
4. COMMUNITY CHILDREN TRANSPORTATION TO GET ACCESS TO KAD'S SERVICES - USD63,734

Total Expenditure

USD203,604

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