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2018 ANNUAL REPORT



Rural Disadvantaged Children and Youth Development



English Access Microscholarship Program



Child Day Care Service Provision



Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture



In 2018 with financial assistance from some donors such as Kindermissionswerk, Schmitz Foundaton, Mirja Sachs Foundation, Asian Resource Foundation, U.S. Embassy – Cambodia, Vespa Club – Melbuorn and Gupta Family Foundation, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) had a great chance to carry on with some projects including Rural Disadvantaged Children and Youth Development, English Access Microscholarship Program, Child Day Care Service Provision and Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture. Rural Disadvantaged Children and Youth Development was the project that was supported by Kindermissionswerk from 2014 until 2019 from which several thousands of local community children and youth benefited on the areas of education, health, professional skills and protection from all forms of abuse, but in 2008 it was also financed by Asian Resource Foundation/LOMEF based in Thailand. The project helped the children and youth able to help themselves and others in their communities and encouraged them to focus mainly on their education, health and basic rights that would be the major cause of their bright future. As evidenced, many community youth had a great chance to proceed with their education at various universities, to get good jobs and even share their resources and knowledge, skills and experience in their community development. As for children, they had a very little time to learn at public school and when the project was begun, they were able to get more learning time so that their knowledge improved towards reduction of school dropping out. Aside from education, health care, professional skills and projection from all forms of abuse, the community children and youth were educated on the awareness of narcotic drugs abuse, good deeds and behavior, morality, decency and mutual respect. 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. The two-year Access Program was initiated in order to provide the community youth with high education at various universities, good jobs and brilliant future through some activity implementation such as English training, enhancement activities, community services and familiarization of U.S. Culture and democratic values. 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.

Rural Disadvantaged Children and Youth Development

The project had been funded by Kindermissionswerk for six years since 2014 and implemented by Khmer Association for Development (KAD) in Trakiet village, Trapaing Kong commune, Samraong Tong district, Kampong Speu province in order to enable the disadvantaged children and adolescents living in rural areas to get a wide access to learning opportunities, health services, life skills, nutritious food and protect from abuse. The project activities included 1) opening the afternoon classes for community children aged 6 to 12, 2) opening the English, computer and social media training classes, 3) provision of health care and health education, 4) child protection from all forms of abuse, 5) staff capacity building and 6) improvement of nutritious food production. 313 community children, adolescents and low-income families benefited from all the project activities done by KAD.

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.

Infrastructure Development to Improve the Children Welfare - Round I

The project was to develop various types of infrastructure in the Child Development Center of KAD in order to improve the welfare of community children. The types of infrastructure such as concrete floor both in

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.

front of and behind school buildings, bathrooms, toilets, roads, kitchen roof, water basins, new instalment of electric wire, drainage, flower garden, roof gutter and building used as resting and eating rooms

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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, Child Day Care Service and Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture were conducted.

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 2018. 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 2018, we implemented 4 projects including Child Day Care Service Provision, Rural Disadvantaged Children and Youth Development, 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 need of participation from various sectors like government, communities, traders and other generous people. So we would like to thank Asian Resource Foundation, Gupta Family Foundation, Vespa Club of Melbourne, Schmitz Foundation and Kindermissionswerk who have supported our work in rural areas.



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PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2018

I. CHILD DAY CARE SERVICE PROVISION



PROJECT DURATION	January 2018 – December 2018
DONOR	1- Schmitz Foundation - USD23,756 2- Gupta Family Foundation – USD5,000 3- Asian Resource Foundation – USD2,800
APPROVED FUNDS LOCAL CONTRIBUTION TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED	USD31,556 USD108,000 <u>USD139,556</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 are allowed to stay all day and are 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 are two levels, the kindergarten and the grade school. In the kindergarten level, the children are graded according to their ages and for the primary level, only those who are aged 6 - 10 are kept in grades 1 - 5. For the next academic year, these children would be promoted to grade 6 and one new grade 1 would be set up. In the kindergarten, 4 classrooms are arranged and the 3-5 year old children are admitted, and they are streamed according to their ages and grades like A, B, C and D. Normally, Grade A is annually formed. The child day care service activities are managed by 28 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, 13 caregivers and 1 health staff.

There are 316 children, 141 are girls. The school performances include study, physical exercises, participation, attitude, hygiene and sanitation. According to the caregivers' evaluation on the children's school performances, it indicates that all points such as study, physical exercise, participation, attitude and hygienic health are done very well. However, the caregivers express 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 period of the second year project implementation, 314 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 the third-year project implementation, 299 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.

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 are also involved in the farming activities. They are 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 have been 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 produced 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. 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 are needed because a safe driving is 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.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT TO IMPROVE CHILDREN WELFARE – ROUND 1:

The project was to develop various types of infrastructure in the Child Development Center of KAD in order to improve the welfare of community children. The types of infrastructure such as rest building, concrete floor both in front of and behind school buildings, bathrooms, toilets, roads, kitchen roof, water basins, new instalment of electric wire, drainage, flower garden and gutter.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES:

- The most needed documents used in the project are prepared and compiled and rearrangement for class promotion is made.
- Monthly meetings with the children's parents are organized in which the study results, types of provided services and other problems are announced.
- New academic-year school opening is held in which the new school enrolment campaign is done aiming at alerting the rural community people to the period of school enrolment.
- Monthly meetings with all involved staff are held in which the problems are raised and the results are known.
- All project staff and management are 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:

- 316 children accessed basic education at the Children Development Centre of Khmer Association for Development.
- 104 children were rated the best; 141 children were rated fair and 71 others were considered poor.
- 285 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.
- A new grade 1 was arranged in which 46 children were sent to learn in it. And a new kindergarten level A was set up into which 43 children were admitted.
- 25 former grade 4 children were promoted to grade 5 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 5 was arranged and 25 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.
- 4 water tanks constructed to get water for hand washing.
- 5 more toilets for children were constructed.
- 5 sites of child playgrounds were made.
- 1 site of kitchen roof was constructed.
- 1 site of metal roof from the child day care building to the playground was constructed to cover the path.
- 1 farm used to produce non-chemical vegetables and meats to improve nutritious food for children.

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.
- There were no proper vehicles carrying the children, so the problems were that the children were hot during the dry season and wet and cold during the rainy season.
- The number of children increased, so the vehicles were very crowded. This made the children feel uneasy and caused collision.
- 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.
- Umbrellas were used to protect the children from the sunshine and rain and pieces of cloth used to cover the roof.
- Transportation was done a few times per day in order to keep spaces for children so that they felt comfortable and avoided collision.
- More children who were not accepted were told to wait until there would be enough transport means.

II. RURAL DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT





PROJECT DURATION	January 2018 – December 2018
DONOR	Kindermisissionswerk
APPROVED FUNDS LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS TOTAL AMOUNT	USD55,216.65 USD66,099.77 <u>USD121,714.08</u>

THE AIM OF THE PROJECT:

- To achieve a measurable, sustainable improvement in the health, education, livelihoods, promotion and protection of the rights and dignity of community vulnerable children in Samraong Tong district, Kampong Speu province, Cambodia.

COMPLETED ACTIVITIES UP TO THE REPORTING TIME:

TO PROVIDE COMMUNITY CHILDREN WITH CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES:

- Khmer Association for Development 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.
- The community children were allowed to stay in the Center all day in which they were provided with transportation, hygienic practice, medical and dental health treatment, lunch, snack, morality education and had a great chance to learn Khmer literature, numeracy and English.
- For the 2nd year of project implementation, there were two levels of education, 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 - 10 were kept in grades 1 - 4. For the next academic year, these children would be promoted to grade 5 and the new grade 1 would be set up. In the kindergarten, 7 classrooms were arranged and the 3-5 year old children were admitted and they were streamed according to their ages and grades.
- 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, 3 farming supervisors, 6 primary school teachers and 9 caregivers and 1 health staff.
- There were 298 children, 138 were 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 3 points such as study, physical exercise and participation were done very well and 2 others such as behaviour, hygienic health were executed fairly. However, the caregivers expressed their opinions in terms of the children's school performances that some children faced a health problem and irregular school attendance due to illness.

- Monthly meetings with the children's parents were organized in which the study results, types of provided services and other problems were announced. The participants were allowed to ask any questions in terms of their children's education in the Center. The project staff were assigned to do the evaluation using the questionnaires asking some of the children's parents relating to the services as well as the project activities conducted by KAD.
- In every October of the year, new academic-year school opening is held in which the new school enrolment campaign is done aiming at alerting the rural community people to the period of school enrolment so that they would send their children to school for new-year registration.
- The children were encouraged to read the library books to improve their basic knowledge and to habituate them to book reading practices. The library was established in the Center where several thousands of both Khmer and English written books have been bought and stored. The reading activity happens during a short break and it was facilitated by one of the teachers.
- The happy child house was built and used as an eating and a sleeping place in which the children could take lunch and a nap after lunch time much more easily and to protect them from various issues.
- Some more plastic water tanks were installed to catch the rain used for cooking and drinking.
- A new stretch of road in the Center was built to facilitate transport and travel of the children.
- The new toilets for children were constructed to improve their sanitation and hygiene.
- The ground in front of child day care building was turned into a playground on which the children could play safely and happily.
- The first two weeks of September 2018, 22 high school students were organized for job training on child care and instruction in order for them to get some work experience towards future job finding.
- On September 23, 2018 Khmer Association for Development (KAD) invited all the parents whose children are now under its care in order to present all the activities done over the past 12 months, especially the main ones such as education, health care and protection from all forms of abuse. In the meeting the participants were allowed to express their opinion in terms of the project implementation. In addition, the issue of the future completion of donors' funds was also raised for discussion.
- On October 30, 2018, the children's parents were invited again to join the meeting relating to the subjects of new school year enrolment, the future educational plans for their children and the creation of new kindergarten level.
- On October 31st, 2018, KAD organized the Halloween ceremony to inculcate Cambodian children with the western culture and make them happy.

OPENING AFTERNOON CLASSES FOR COMMUNITY CHILDREN:

- Khmer Association for Development (KAD) provided the rural community children with out-of-school primary education in order to improve their knowledge such as reading and writing skills towards reduction of school dropping-out, to increase the number of literate children and to forbid the children to commit bad deeds. The additional grades 1- 6 opened only in the afternoon in which the children were taught Khmer literature, social studies, practical science, mathematics and painting in line with the public school curriculum. 7 teachers were responsible for instruction, curriculum preparation and student management. Each class could seat around 30 students of which boys and girls mingled together and taught 3 hours per day, 5 days per week. The students were provided with all school materials as all of them selected for the project were extremely poor who couldn't afford to buy them.
- At the end of each month, the students took a monthly test to measure the degree of their knowledge and those who came first, second and third in competition were rewarded to uplift their spirits. For this reporting period, 187 students benefited from this activity. According to the study results of all students up to the reporting period of October 2018, it was indicated that 85 students got the best points; 91 students got the fair points; 11 students descended to the lowest point. In addition, other components of the curriculum such as physical exercise, participation, attitude, health, sanitation and hygiene carried out by the students were also included in this activity and according to the investigation the students applied all the points very well. On the other hand, the students who fell behind in the class were always taken out for separated instruction and in the long run, they were able to catch up with their classmates.

- The teachers were involved in instructional materials and equipment that were important for instruction. Some decorative class and instructional materials and equipment were made by all primary teachers as part of curriculum development and rural educational enhancement.
- The children were educated on the awareness of environmental and hygienic issues by requiring them to clean their classes and school premise, managing trash, using a toilet, washing hands and planting various kinds of trees.
- The teachers went directly to rural communities to organize monthly meetings to inculcate the community people with the value of the area of education. The community people were invited to participate to understand the value of the area of education, to involve themselves actively in the project and to encourage them to give up the thought of forced school dropping out of their children. Up to the reporting time, around 1,302 villagers have participated in the educational sessions.
- However, Buddhism education on morality and decency was never forgotten. Buddhist monks were always invited to educate the school children on morality and decency so that they would become good citizen.
- On the 1st of October, KAD cooperated with local authorities, Samraong Tong District Office of Education, Youth and Sport, communities, Alumni Association and high school students to hold a new school year opening ceremony in the purposes of informing the rural community people of a new school year opening, the starting of new school enrolment and having them to send their children for immediate enrolment.

OPENING ENGLISH, COMPUTER AND SOCIAL MEDIA TRAINING CLASSES:

- English, computer and social media skill training is very rare in rural areas of Cambodia. If children want to study English, computer or social media, they could firstly afford to pay and secondly travel a long way to the town. English, computer and social media 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. There were 5 teachers who took responsibility for English instruction. They taught 10 hours per day from morning until evening and 5 days per week from Monday to Friday. There were 417 students learning English at KAD from various types of textbooks, for example, New Headway, American Headway, Interchange, Side by Side and English for Today. In addition, other documents used in English education such as grammar, conversation, English story, vocabulary, etc. Monthly test was given to the students to measure their knowledge. There was one computer trainer who trained the students in Microsoft Word, Excel and social media like email, Facebook, Youtube, line, etc. He taught 8 hours per day and 5 days per week. There were 284 joining the computer skill trainings and those who completed a full course were required to pass through the final test and then provided with the completed certificates.
- The high school students, who used to benefit from the project, volunteered to raise money from villagers and other school students to help out the most vulnerable who have suffered from chronic diseases for ages and who have been forsaken by their parents and to renovate village roads destroyed by the rain floods.
- The high school students were involved in agricultural technical skill training, in tree fruit and forest tree planting, and in vegetable cultivation in KAD farm. The vegetable products were used to cook daily meals for community children who stayed all day in KAD Center.
- The older students were trained to become the trainers so that they had knowledge and skill used to educate the community children on bodily hygiene and environmental sanitation. Then they organized educational sessions on hand-washing, tooth-brushing and waste management.
- The workshop on the meaning of the Valentine's Day was held to prevent the rural community youth from committing immorally sexual acts.
- The older students performed a skit educating the community children on the awareness of the abuse of narcotic drugs and on social violence against each other.

PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE AND HEALTH EDUCATION:

KAD conducted the health activities that treated local community children when they were sick and also educated them on health issues to defend against various diseases. KAD signed the health service provision agreement with two local health centers and two private clinics to take care of the children's health. In order to recognize the patients sent by KAD, the children were provided with yellow health cards to be brought to show the health service providers when they were sick. Moreover, KAD also established its own dental and medical clinic in its center to cure both dental and medical health of the children and even educated them on dental and medical issues. The medical health problems faced by the children were respiratory inflammation, pharyngitis, mouth blister, stomach-ache, fever, dengue fever, flu, headache, diarrhoea, minor injury, toothache, infection, itches, vomit, eye diseases, deworming. 1,003 children received medical treatment from health service providers. Some children suffered from serious chronic diseases such as epilepsy, pharyngeal tuberculosis, mental disorder, enteritis, etc. and they were unable to be cured by KAD health staff, so the sick children were always referred to referral hospitals or private clinics. As for dental health care, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) set up its own dental clinic in the Center, providing the children with dental treatment. The dental health problems the children suffered from included tooth decay, swollen face, gingivitis, abscess, cavity and acute pain. These dental problems were caused by the lack of oral health hygiene, regular dental check-up and treatment and disrupted the children's schooling, sleeping and eating leading to bad health. In order to solve all these dental problems, 724 patients had been provided with extraction, filling, scaling, prophylaxy, sealant, root canal treatment, popotomy, duraphat and silver. As planned in the project proposal, the community people were also involved in the weekly health education. The health education as part of the health program done to preclude the people and children from having any diseases and to alert them to the impending outbreak of various seasonal diseases and the farming training as part of the community development through the promotion of the sustainable agriculture initiated to augment nutritious food production in their communities. Normally when any seasonal diseases break out, the villagers don't know how to ward them off. On the other hand, their communities are the most underdeveloped areas, so they live in deficiency of various natural resources and infrastructures such as water pond with dirty water, insufficient sources of water, irrigation system, sanitary toilets and lack of information about disease prevention program, so they have to drink unclean water, defecate outdoor, sleep without mosquito nets that badly affects their health. The pregnant women don't know what to do with their pregnancy before the baby delivery and still utilize the traditional baby delivery services. In order to settle all the problems as mentioned above, KAD implemented the disease prevention program through the weekly health education organization in which the community people were invited to participate. Up to the reporting time, KAD organized 34 health education sessions which 1,530 villagers were invited to attend and the topics were about sanitation, hygiene, maternal and infant health, safe baby delivery, birth spacing, pre and postnatal health care, prevention of seasonal and social diseases such as dengue fever, bird flu, diarrhoea, malaria, typhoid, cholera, HIV/AIDs, etc.

All children in the center were also provided with health education about hygiene and sanitation and oral health care. They were taught how to wash their hands, to keep their uniforms or clothes clean, to use the toilet all the time and to the environmental clean-up. Furthermore, they were encouraged to drink clean water as well. Recently, KAD has built four more plastic water tanks to catch the rain water and bought a lot of pure drinking water filters for filtration so that the children drink filtrate every day. Bushes sheltering mosquitos that cause dengue fever were always cleared from the surroundings of child day care building. Accordingly, they could be secured from dengue fever and, moreover, concrete floors around the child buildings were constructed to eradicate the mosquito shelters.

CHILD PROTECTION FROM ALL FORMS OF ABUSE:

The KAD's intervention in child protection from all forms of abuse as part of the promotion of the children's rights by investigating the needs and issues they have and by reporting to local authorities for solution. As evidenced, up to this reporting time, KAD investigated the cases of 39 children vulnerable to poverty, abandonment and domestic violence and as the result, it appealed to generous people to help them with humanitarian aid such as food, school materials, clothes, medicine, school uniforms, bicycles and monthly payment for health care for those who suffered from chronic diseases. KAD educated the villagers to raise the

awareness on the children's rights. KAD staff went to villages once a week to organize the education sessions in which around 50 villagers were invited to participate each time, so up to this reporting time, some 1,018 people in total have received the knowledge relating to the children's rights. KAD invoked its own child protection policies and a Handbook on Child Safety in Organization in Cambodia as a basis to prevent the children from various forms of abuse. These policies were applied by all staff, teachers, caregivers, drivers and cook.

STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING:

Staff capacity building is also the most important section that can't be overlooked. The great results achieved must be grounded on real determined competent staff or true human resources. In order to implement all activities effectively and efficiently towards the attainment of the project objectives and goal, all caregivers, primary teachers and computer trainer were sent to the Provincial Vocational Training to get further training on their respective skills. The trainings mainly focused on class material production, management, children supervision, report preparation, professional ethics and communication. In 2017, 7 staff were sent to Thailand for community development training on the farming, child management and homestay preparation. The training mainly focused on safe food production and on welfare of the children staying in the Center. Recently, one computer trainer has received more training on computer skills and 5 child caregivers have gotten further capacity building on child management, instructional methods and the uses of hygienic kits.

NUTRITIOUS FOOD PRODUCTION:

- 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, including 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 center 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 center and the communities.
- 57 high school students were involved in agricultural technique training and food production.
- One hectare of rice has been grown to get rice to feed the children. Two more fish ponds have been dug to raise many species of fish. A chicken farm has been set up in order to raise children for children's food and for sale as well. In addition, many types of fruit trees have also been planted to get fruit.

PROJECT INPUT/OUTCOME:

Objective I:

To enable the disadvantaged children and adolescents living in Samraong Tong district to get a wide access to learning opportunities, health services, life skills, nutritious food and protect from abuse.

Describe and indicate to what extent Objective I could be achieved up to date, based on defined targets and indicators

Indicator 1 of the Objective I

Output(s) planned and expected:

The children have received a warm care and a basic knowledge and protected from all forms of abuse and dangers and their rights have also been promoted.

Results/Outputs (qualitative):

- The children's rights have been respected and promoted through the implementation of all activities satisfying their needs, improving their lives and protecting them from all forms of abuse.

Results/Outputs (quantitative):

a) Figures of this period:

- 298 community children were admitted into KAD Center and provided with all services to satisfy their needs and to keep them under warm care such as transportation, hygienic practice, medical and dental health treatment, lunch, snack, morality education and had a great chance to learn Khmer literature, numeracy and English.

b) Cumulative since start of the project:

- 491 community children in total have benefited from the project since its outset.

Positive Effects (Outcome):

- The community children's morality behaviour has changed a great deal from bad to good.
- They have been able to read and write much better if compared to before the project began.
- Their mental and physical health has been improved because in KAD Center they stayed in most attentive care, with protection from all forms of abuse and with provision of everything that met their needs.

Indicator 2 of the Objective I

Output(s) planned and expected:

The children's parents have had a lot of time to work to earn further income that has helped improve their living standard. They have stopped being worried about their children's safety and living anymore.

Results/Outputs (qualitative):

- The project has created a lot of jobs for the poorest community people towards the generation of household supporting income.

Results/Outputs (quantitative):

a) Figures of this period:

- 266 families had a lot of time to work and were able to find more jobs out of their villages.

b) Cumulative since start of the project:

- 438 families have benefited indirectly from the project since its start.

Positive Effects (Outcome):

- The household income has increased that has enabled them to make a small contribution to the project implementation, to supply their children with enough food, to take care of their health and to create their own businesses.
- Relation between the children's parents and project staff were

	<p>getting closer that created mutual understanding and warmth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The children’s parents have performed their work with no thought of the living, safety and security of their children anymore and with their mind and feeling completely composed.
<p>Indicator 3 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>The number of school enrolment of the children living in Samraong Tong district has increased upon reaching the school age.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each year a great number of community children came to the KAD Center for new enrolment, but due to redundant amount of children, a lot of them were denied and put on the waiting list. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each year around 50 children were admitted and several hundreds of whom were put on the waiting list. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 502 community children in total have been involved in the project up to now. • 536 children have been put on the waiting list and several hundreds of whom were denied. <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community people have had a great confidence and active participation in the project and want to send more and more children to the KAD Center. • When in a village a few children come to school, the others really want to come too.
<p>Indicator 4 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>The awareness and understanding on the advantages and value of knowledge strengthened and advocacy for advancement of local educational system done.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of participants in educational sessions on the value of the area of education gradually increased. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to the reporting time, around 1,302 villagers have been participating in the educational sessions. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,502 villagers have been participating in the educational sessions since start of the project. <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community people have been imbued with the value of the area of education, knowledge and skills. • They have been willing to put their children in KAD Center for learning rather than sending them to the public school. • They have requested KAD to open the lower secondary school here in the center and even wish that the project would continue forever.

<p>Indicator 5 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>Reduction of school dropping out and illiteracy has contributed to increased human resources for community development.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community people have stopped forcing their children to drop out in search of the jobs while they even haven't completed the primary school. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 107 community youth were prevented from dropping out and educated and trained on various things to be prepared for future purposes for this period. Some of them are now studying at various universities. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total of 155 community youth have been prevented from dropping out and being educated and trained on various things to be prepared for future purposes since start of the project. Some of them are now studying at various universities. <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community youth have had completed high school and risen up to various universities and studied various majors. • They have mobilized the resources both human and budgetary among themselves to support the most vulnerable people, to organize health education, to fix the road in the villages and to advocate for the sake of the local community children. • They have set a good model for other community youth in order for them to become good citizen in the national society. • The communities have abounded with productive, constructive human resources used for local community development.
<p>Indicator 6 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>The children and youth have enough capacity to proceed with their study at the universities and to create employment both for themselves and for others.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local community youth have struggled for comfortable life using their own knowledge, experience and skills imbibed from KAD Center to find a job and to do their businesses to get income used to pay for tuition and daily living. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57 community youth left home villages to study at various universities and also found the jobs to get income to defray their study and their living. • In this October 2018, 23 more community youth, who succeeded in grade 12 exams and, who were under KAD's support, have gone to Phnom Penh for learning continuation at the universities. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 110 community youth in total have left home villages to study at various universities and also found the jobs to get income to defray their study and their living. <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure on payment for tuition reduced that eases a lot of difficulties faced by the youth families.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The successful youth set a good model for others in the communities. • Local poverty reduced among the local community people, especially those whose children had a chance to proceed with their university study
<p>Indicator 7 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>Domestic violence, use of narcotic drugs, public insecurity and number of gangsters reduced.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the community is full of well-educated people, it is well-developed and there aren't any social issues. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 582 children and youth both in KAD Center and in communities where KAD works received education on Domestic violence, use of narcotic drugs and public insecurity. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,202 children and youth in total both in KAD Center and in communities where KAD works have received education on Domestic violence, use of narcotic drugs and public insecurity. <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community people have lived in harmony, with safety and security and without any disturbance.
<p>Indicator 8 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>The children have had good attitude, good morale and decency through day care education and were brave when integrated into primary school.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The children have behaved towards other people like their parents, relatives, neighbours and classmates politely, morally and decently. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 298 community children in KAD care apart from learning opportunity were educated on morality and decency so that they have become good citizen. • All these children also received morality education through Buddhism. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 491 community children in total in KAD care apart from learning opportunity were educated on morality and decency so that they have become good citizen. <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The children have become corrigible, obedient and performed well at school. • The parents have had very warm feeling towards their children and their love towards their children increasingly deepened.

<p>Indicator 9 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>The childcare center has become known as a care center on which the community people have depended and have had confidence and where the children have been provided with warm care and safety.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAD’s reputation for its good services spread from village to village that have drawn the villagers’ attention. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All community people and local authorities where KAD implemented its projects/programs or provides its services. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All community people and local authorities where KAD implemented its projects/programs or provides its services. <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community people and local authorities have spiritually supported, provided KAD with a great value and encouraged active participation and contribution in all the projects it implements.
<p>Indicator 10 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>The health of children improved through good practices of sanitation, hygiene, physical exercises and nutrition and provision of basic health care education and services that were able to prevent the children from having various infectious diseases.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the children with all kinds of health issues prevented them from being badly affected by outbreak of various diseases. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,003 children received medical treatment from health service providers. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,752 children in total have received medical treatment from health service providers. <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sick children have been saved from serious health danger on time. • Expenditure on health care for children has been reduced. • The children have changed their health behaviour by practicing what they have known through health education.
<p>Indicator 11 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>Improved knowledge and ability to have life-long good oral health both for themselves and their families.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The children have known well how to keep their teeth clean and hygienic and have taught their family members and community people to do so as well. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 724 community children were provided with dental services. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,371 community children in total have been provided with dental services. <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expenditure on dental treatment reduced and the habit of oral hygiene would stand forever.

<p>Indicator 12 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>The KAD dental clinic became known as a place where good quality dental services obtained free of charge for those in need.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The children eat more, sleep more easily and go to school regularly with disturbance of dental pain. <p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a dental clinic in rural area is a very good thing to do because dental service is rare over there. • Dentist and dental nurse provided dental services according to their respective skills and experience with profession. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was only one dental clinic set up in KAD Center. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was only one dental clinic that has been set up in KAD Center. <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dental patients have received good quality of dental services confidently and easily. • As soon as the dental patients arrived, their dental issues were solved.
<p>Indicator 13 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>Improved dental health will contribute to good sleep, eating of much food, regular school attendance and to improved general health.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When dental pain stopped, good sleep, much eating, regular school attendance was brought about that improved general health. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 724 community children were provided with dental services. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,371 community children in total have been provided with dental services. <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both KAD and the children’s parents have reduced the concern about dental issues for the children.
<p>Indicator 14 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>The community people have changed their health behaviour that improved their health through good practices of hygiene and sanitation and nutrition and awareness of basic health care including drinking clean water, using toilet, washing their hands before eating and cleaning vegetables several times and thoroughly before cooking, destroying mosquitoes, sending their children for health services when sick etc.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is great that the community people have practiced what they learned from health education provided for their daily life. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,530 community people received health education. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7,325 community people in total have received health education since start of the project. <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people live a safe life from the outbreak of all kinds of diseases and avoid a lot of expenditure to take care of their health issues.

<p>Indicator 15 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>The 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 and advantages of the field of education and through provision of education on the child rights for community people.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community people were inculcated with the rights of the children through regular education in which they were invited to participate. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,018 community people received monthly educational sessions on the rights of the children. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,530 community people received monthly educational sessions on the rights of the children. <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community people are noticed to have attended more and more to their children's welfare, especially stopping forced child labour, finding a school for their education, sending them to hospital when they were sick and supplied with what they needed for their schooling.
<p>Indicator 16 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>Expenses on education and health care reduced towards poverty reduction and health improvement. Children acquired the rights to education and health care, protection and development.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The children were not required to pay for some services such as provision of education, health care and meeting organization on the rights of the children that enabled their family living condition much improved. • The rights of the children to education, health care, protection from all forms of abuse and development enhanced through the provision of all services. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 298 community children received all services provided by Khmer Association for Development (KAD) <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 491 community children have received all services provided by Khmer Association for Development (KAD) <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of all services for the sake of children, child protection and children's right promotion is based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

<p>Indicator 17 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>The children have enough nutritious food to eat towards good health and their parents practice new skills used to advance community food security. In addition, chemicals used in agricultural work eradicated.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An organic farm in which meat chicken and many sorts of organic vegetables were grown to get safe food for children was set up. • The community people have understood the abuse of chemical fertilizer and chemical vegetables. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These meat chicken and vegetables used to cook daily meals for 298 children who stayed all day in the Center. • 187 families were trained on organic farming techniques and skills. • 22 high school students were involved in agricultural technique training and food production. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These meat chicken and vegetables were used to cook daily meal for 464 children who stayed all day in the Center. • 259 families have been trained on organic farming techniques and skills. • Up to now, 57 high school students have been involved in agricultural technique training and food production. <p><u>Positive Effects (Outcome):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop buying chemical vegetables and meat from the market has freed the children from serious health problems. • The community people have practiced growing home vegetables and raising chicken and fish instead of buying chemical vegetables and meat from the markets. • High school students spent their free time to help grow vegetables and fruit trees and raise animals such as chicken, ducks, fish, etc. in KAD farm. • Money spent on health treatment has been reduced towards increased savings for fulfilling various purposes.
<p>Indicator 18 of the Objective I <u>Output(s) planned and expected:</u></p> <p>Nutritious food helped develop children’s brain and body that made them physically fit and performed well at school and through further staff capacity building, their capacity improved that performed their work more effectively.</p>	<p><u>Results/Outputs (qualitative):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since their stay in KAD Center, the children have looked healthy and grown fast due to attentive care. • The staff have acquired some more skills relating to the farming activities since they were trained for a month in Thailand. <p><u>Results/Outputs (quantitative):</u></p> <p>a) <u>Figures of this period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 298 were provided with daily nutritious food that helped enhance their health. • 7 staff were sent to Thailand for further farming training. <p>b) <u>Cumulative since start of the project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 491 have been provided with daily nutritious food that helped enhance their health. • 12 staff have been sent to Thailand for further farming training.

Positive Effects (Outcome):

- Healthy children haven't troubled the project staff and much money spent on health treatment has been reduced.

Progress/Changes/Improvements made since previous reporting period regarding Objective I:

- One more large building used as the eating and sleeping place of the children has been constructed.
- Some more farmland was bought and organized in which the animals have been raised and many types of vegetables as nutritious food for children, fruit and forest trees have been planted and some most needed infrastructure for farming has been constructed
- A new stretch of road in the Center was built to facilitate transport and travel of the children.
- The new toilets for children were constructed to improve their sanitation and hygiene.
- The ground in front of child day care building was turned into a playground on which the children can play safely and happily.
- Recently, KAD has built four more plastic water tanks to catch the rain water and bought a lot of pure drinking water filters for filtration so that the children drink filtrate every day. Bushes sheltering mosquitos that cause dengue fever were always cleared from the surroundings of child day care building. Accordingly, they can be secured from dengue fever and, moreover, concrete floors around the child buildings were constructed to eradicate the mosquito shelters.
- The number of children utilizing the services of the Children Development Center increased and a new classroom has been set up.
- In each classroom, new instructional materials and equipment have been supplied in order to improve learning activities for the children.
- In the computer training class, some more new computer sets have been equipped in order to match an increased number of students.
- One more large fish pond was dug for raising fish and getting water to irrigate the crops and raising chicken as well.
- The farming harvest has been increased much more than previous years so that much money spent on purchasing of market products has also been reduced.
- In the farming activities, there have been some more people like high school students and some staff trained in Thailand who help doing them, especially when they have free time.
- KAD has compiled its own child protection policy that protects the community children from all forms of abuses both in inside and outside of the organization.

Difficulties/Risks/Unexpected or observed negative Effects observed during reporting period regarding Objective I:

- There were not sufficient infrastructures most needed to improve the children's welfare.
- The vehicles used to drive the children to and fro broke down very often and much money spent each month to repair them.
- There was not enough transport means used to transport the children, so one more vehicle was rented to facilitate the transportation.
- There wasn't enough water used to irrigate the farms producing nutritious food for children.
- There wasn't proper water supply system that provided the children with pure drinking water.
- A large number of children intended to receive the project services, but due to limited number of beneficiaries as planned in the project application and resources utilized in the project, more children couldn't be admitted, so this made the communities disappointed.
- Renting the farming machinery for farming activities and community labour is expansive and the price of farming products is very low.
- The KAD staff who were trained in the farming skills in Thailand have participated inactively in the farming work because they are busy with their own duty.
- There are too many children who need assistance beyond the capacity of KAD due to the lack of the budgetary resources.
- The child health care has born heavily on KAD to cure the children's diseases while their parents pay no attention at all.

III. ENGLISH ACCESS MICROSCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM





PROJECT DURATION	January 2018 – December 2018
DONOR	U.S. Embassy to Cambodia
APPROVED FUNDS	USD17,327

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.

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. Program taught them an English language using American Headway Textbooks, English grammars, conversation, English stories and new vocabularies.

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:

A key element of the Access Program is to familiarize students with important features of U.S. culture and values. Students are encouraged to develop respect for and interest in other cultures, customs, and beliefs. During the Access Program some of course topics relating to the American culture and values such as New Year, Christmas's Day, American Victory (the Fourth July), Valentine's Day, Mother's and Father's Days, U.S. Education, U.S. Sport, Music and Film, U.S. History, Halloween, Environment, etc. were included into the Program with which the Access students were familiarized.

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, to do a farming, to visit Genocidal Museum, to invite the alumni to share good experience, new skills and knowledge with them and to invite Education USA advisors from U.S. Embassy to brief on the educational system in the United State.

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 are conducted in English or incorporate English. For example, students can 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.

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. As much as possible, enhancement activities should incorporate U.S. Embassy/Consulate exchange alumni, U.S. exchange program participants, U.S. Embassy/Consulate personnel, and other outside English-speaking guests. According to KAD experience in organizing the two-week long Intensive Session, the Access students were organized to teach an English language to community children staying all day in Child Care Center run by KAD in Kampong Speu province, and the students were sent to join the English Camp organized by U.S. Embassy in other provinces. In addition, the students went out into Kirirum resort nature to learn about and discuss the environment in English

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 Access students graduated successfully from the Access Program.

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.

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.

IV- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



PROJECT DURATION	January 2018 – December 2018
DONOR	Schmitz Foundation
APPROVED FUNDS	USD44,960.60

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. Last year 122 families were first selected from 3 villages such as Dok Por, Trakiet and Thmar Baing. 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.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES UP TO THE REPORTING TIME:

- To conduct the project evaluation in three villages from which 122 families have benefited from the project. The evaluation was done so as to measure any progresses made as well as to probe any inactivity or challenges during the project implementation and the reports made for use to improve the future process of the project towards the achievement of its objectives and goal. The project evaluation team was established of which 6 people were members including 3 community development staff, one executive director, one executive assistant and one administrative officer. The team first prepared the evaluation purpose and then questionnaires used by its members to ask 30 of beneficiary families living in 3 villages such as Dok Por, Trakiet and Thmar Baing relating to some issues, for instance, 1) how they felt to the project, 2) what activities they did for the project, 3) to what extent they participated in its implementation, 4) what they benefited from it, 5) how it has changed their living condition and their villages, 6) whether or not they would want it to continue, 7) what additional activities should be added, 8) what additional activities should be added and 9) what they would suggest to improve the project implementation. The team members were called to the meeting to discuss about the evaluation activities, to analyse the answers from the questionnaires and to prepare the report.
- To organize the agricultural technique trainings and to train the citizen groups on how to manage all the work themselves. These activities were done in order to strengthen the remaining agricultural technical capacity that is used to increase the farming products or harvests and to improve the management skill of the villagers so that they had enough ability to lead their own groups and to do their work well. Normally, farmers in Cambodia conduct the farming activities utilizing the ancient methods inherited from their ancestors that are opposed to the current context and that make annual yield drop, so the agricultural technique trainings are very important to strengthen their capacity towards the increases in high harvest and changes in their behaviour. During the project implementation, Khmer Association for Development involved some agricultural experts such as Mr. Hem Sambath, one of the model farmers from Kandal province who is well-trained, well-experienced and officially recognized by both government and NGOs and Samraong Tong district agricultural staff in charge of community animal raising and vegetable growing in it. 122 member families and 56 high school students were invited to attend farming trainings on how to raise animals, to build the shelters, to prevent them from diseases, to keep the raising place clean and hygienic, to produce animal feeds, to do the vaccination, to make compost and natural poison, to build up vegetable bed, to prepare irrigation, to grow and look after vegetables. One of the project staff, Mr. So Sereinyvath, was sent for chicken raising training organized at chicken farm belonging to Mr. Hem Sambath in Kandal province to acquire further experience and skills. After the theories were taught, all trainees were required to practice their skills on the demonstration farm set up by Khmer Association for Development, for instance, they were asked to mix compost and natural poison by themselves, grew some kinds of vegetables, dug a fish pond and constructed a chicken shelter. As part of agricultural training, the trainees were driven to see the farms both of Mr. Ruos Mao and Mr. Nor Savun as well as other farmers' in Takeo province and non-chemical vegetable farm at Picnic resort in Preah Sihanouk province in order to improve their skills and to get some more experience. In addition, the project staff encouraged them to do some researches on the agricultural techniques through the websites focusing on the field of agriculture in KAD office. The citizen groups were also trained further on leadership and self-management so that they had more

capacity to lead the activities themselves very well and effectively and on how to find the markets to sell their products more easily. The project staff monitored the activities done by the family members weekly and even provided them with some advice and helped solve any problems faced by the members. The citizen groups themselves were supposed to organize monthly meetings in which their members were invited to participate to review all activities they have done over the past month, to raise the issues they encountered and discussed the future plans. The project staff also were present to supervise the process and could give them some consultation.

- To sell the materials, equipment, vegetables and rice seeds, organic natural fertilizer, fruit trees and species of animals to the training participants. After the trainings, the materials, equipment, vegetables and rice seeds, organic natural fertilizer, fruit trees and species of animals were sold to the participants at low costs so that they would be able to do their farming work. The high school students were motivated to seed fruit tree pits such as mango, custard apple, sour sop, papaya, rose apple, jackfruit, coconut, orange, etc. then all these fruit trees were also sold to the community people. 122 member families received both technical training and some farming materials and equipment such as hoe, spade, rake, pick and other cutting and digging instruments. More species of animals such as chicken, ducks, turkeys and geese were produced to meet the need of communities as evidenced, 1,012 heads of chicken, 26 heads of ducks, 12 geese and 23 turkeys were sold to them to be used as further breeds. In addition, the community were encouraged to use local raw materials and resources in order to reduce high expenses to do the farming.
- To prepare a new chicken shelter in the farmland to produce chicken for sale and to purchase some more species of chicken. Two large chicken houses have been built. 43 hens, 37 cocks and 90 chicks were bought and raised in a new chicken farm.
- To prepare a new compost site and to produce the composts used in the new farmland. The compost site was expanded and both hard and liquid compost made from kitchen waste, cow dung, chaff and many other types of tree leaves. All local resources were used to reduce expenditure on chemical fertilizers at the market. Sometimes, in case of the lack of our own raw materials, cow dung and chicken waste were purchased from the villagers who had many cows with abundant cow waste and a lot of chicken farms. The community people were allowed to use this compost for growing their vegetables and other crops, but they were required to participate in its production.
- To establish an animal feed producing machine and to produce an animal feed to be supplied in the demonstration farm and to target group. The animal feed machine was erected to produce animal feed to be supplied in the demonstration farm and to target group. The following year, it was maintained well and fixed when broken down. The local raw materials such as unhusked riced, corn, green bean, etc. were bought for animal feed production. As the number of chicken and duck eggs increased month after month, an egg-hatching box was bought and used to hatch duck and chicken eggs. It could hatch around 300 eggs per time and after that the young chicken were distributed to the communities.
- To conduct the subsequent agricultural training and collect the agricultural products from the target groups. The community development staff and district agricultural experts monitored the target group activities on weekly basis. They additionally opened a short course on farming once a month for the member families. They were provided with weekly advice on this as well. They also bought the agricultural products that were used for children's food in the center and sold in their villages.
- To loan rice to the target group. The rice barn was built in the center to store rice that is loaned to the community people on yearly basis. Both member families and non-member families are allowed to borrow rice from the rice bank activities. The rice was loaned to the target group with low interest, for instance, 100 kg of rice borrowed, 120 kg were returned to the project. This activity was carried out in order to help the target group out of the lack of annual food. Normally, the yearly harvests they achieve are not enough for the whole year because some portions are sold to get money for other purposes and some members own small plots of farmland that can produce small amount of rice. So the rice bank activity can meet their requirements and reduce their difficulties.
- To prepare a vegetable garden and to grow vegetables in the center as demonstration activities. Up to now, around three hectares of farmland have been bought in which several types of vegetables and crops such as cucumber, egg-plant, bitter melon, Chinese radish, Chinese green, marrow, citronella,

wood potato, yam, winter melon, string bean, okra, tomato, savoy, celery, coconut, jackfruit, sapodilla, longan, lemon, sandarica, mango, pomelo, lychee, etc. were grown. In addition, in the demonstration farm, some infrastructures have been developed, for instance, a storage, a nursery and vegetable rows.

- To organize monthly meetings of citizen groups and to make monthly reports. The citizen groups implemented and managed the project themselves. The community development staff trained the group leaders how to manage their groups by themselves and helped prepare various documents used for their activities. They were responsible for organizing the monthly meetings and preparing the monthly reports for submission to the community development workers. In addition, the group leaders supervised the activities of their members very often and reported something irregular to the community development workers. The KAD community development staff also helped organize the meetings for them and observed and took note of them.
- To collect the rice loans back from target group. The community development staff collected back all the rice loans. For rice loans made to the target people, they were exacted to sign an agreement letter that specified the name, the village, the amount and the date of repayment. A few weeks after the rice harvest, the staff informed the people who borrowed the project rice about the exact date of repayment. The repaid rice must be kept in a rice barn for the next year's project activity. Unfortunately, most of member families encountered the natural disaster of flooding that ruined their rice paddies, so they were unable to repay rice loans to the project.
- To lead the project staff, high school students and target group to visit the demonstration farm of Picnic resort in Preah Sihanouk province. 25 member families, 12 high school students and 2 project staff visited the demonstration farm of Picnic resort in order to get some more experience and skills for improvement of their farming work and increase of their products. There are many farms in which around 30 types of vegetables and some species of animals and rice were grown and raised. They did the presentations relating to the farming techniques and led the visitors to see their vegetables and animals and even provided them with some advice. In addition, they were also sent to visit one of chicken farms belonging to Mr. Hem Sambath located in Boeng Kyang commune, Kandal province.
- To encourage the poorest farmers to produce natural compost. Some farmers were very poor to buy chemical fertilizers to increase their rice yield. The project helped them to solve this problem by egging them to make the natural fertilizers using local raw materials and community resources such as kitchen waste, tree leaves, burned chaff, cow dung, etc. that assisted them scale down the expenses on the purchase of costly chemical fertilizers from the market and to improve the quality of their farmland. In the past before the project introduced, the local farmers got the loans from private microcredit institutions or from moneylenders with high interest rate. Most of family members turned to work for garment factories from which they could get quick money. This has reduced the local labour force and has caused a big problem to rice growing season.
- To involve high school students in farming activities. The high school students were trained on farming techniques and then were allowed to practice the actual farming in the center and at their homes. The purpose was to provide them with farming skills used to do the farming to get income to support their study so that they can learn up to higher education without depending only upon their parents' labour. This can make them avoid dropping out and is part of increase in the local human resources. On the other hand, they are young and stronger than old people and can overcome every obstacle and difficulty. Another purpose was to make them self-confident and reliant and to teach them how to earn income.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR FUTURE TOURIST RESORT (I):

- Chicken shelter construction – two chicken houses were built, one small and one large. One of them would be used for breeding while one another would be used to feed the chicks for meat. The small chicken shelter has a total size of 216m² and the large one has a total size of 300m². Behind the chicken shelters, a large space was kept for the chicken to walk around to find their natural feed. In addition, metal screens were installed to surround them for protection and various crops such as wood potato, tamarind, water grass, etc. were grown to get additional feed and shade.
- Fruit tree planting activities – many kinds of fruit trees such as coconut, orange, jack fruit, bread fruit, wood apple, sweet tamarind, longan, mango, sapodilla, etc.. The plastic water tubes were joined across

the field to carry water that would be pumped from the pond to irrigate the growing areas. Due to the rain flood staying longer in the farmland that makes all kinds of crops die, tree planting was done using the concrete water culverts. First, a pit was dug and then a culvert was fitted in. The next step was to mix soil, cow dung or chicken waste, chaff and tree leaves together and then pour them into the culvert and kept for 2 weeks before young trees were planted in.

- Vegetable shelter construction – two shelters with total size of 72m² each were constructed under which vegetables were grown and from which the sunshine and heavy rain fall was protected. They played a vital role in safeguarding every type of vegetables grown under it both in dry and rainy seasons.
- Water motor pump installation – two water pumps were installed in the farmland to pump water to irrigate fruit tree, rice fields and vegetable gardens and also to be used at the chicken farm.
- Raw material preparation for compost production – compost storage with total size of 5m x 15m was constructed in which many types of raw materials prepared and stored as the compost. In near future, there will be a lot of chicken waste used as the natural compost and that's why right now we have constructed it. In addition, it will be used for various purposes as well such as water and compost storage and earthworm breeding.
- Farmhouse construction for chicken raiser and farm keepers – a farmhouse with total size of 5m x 8m for chicken raisers and farm keepers to stay to raise chicken and grow other crops. It was made from bricks and zinc + metal roofs. There is a toilet and a bathroom as well.
- A stretch of granite road from the entry to the chicken farm was built on which heavy trucks were driven to carry construction materials and equipment for construction activities.
- To do the monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The project coordinators did weekly monitoring and monthly reports that were submitted to the organization's senior officers. The organization leaders also did monthly monitoring and evaluated the project activities once every six months. The project coordinators, beneficiaries, communities and local authorities were involved in the project evaluation.
- To make monthly, progress and final reports by KAD. The organization's senior officers prepared the progress and final reports for submission to the donor. Before these happening, the project evaluation was conducted by using questionnaires asking the stakeholders.

WEEKLY FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

The community development workers monitored the beneficiaries' activities done every day and even offered some advice to them. During the follow-up activities, they recorded any problems found out about, assisted in advising the farmers on any gaps and made reports for the organization leaders during monthly meetings. The work of the community development was divided into two types, internal and external. The following were internal work done:

- Constructing new chicken farm and shelters.
- Managing and maintaining farming materials and equipment.
- Preparing a farmland to grow several types of vegetables for staff, children and animals in the center.
- Growing fruit trees, rice, corn and bean were grown on new farmland.
- Cleaning the chicken shelter, materials and equipment used in it regularly.
- Fixing water tank used to water the animals.
- Producing animal feeds.
- Vaccinating young chicken and other animals.
- Purchasing new species of chicken and chicken feeds.
- Maintaining the vegetables grown regularly.
- Clearing a new land of bushes, burning down the dead plants, planting the picket poles around the new land and ploughing it.
- Buying some more farming materials and equipment.
- Constructing roofs under which vegetables grown.
- Finding the markets to sell the chicken and ducks.
- Planting the corns and other vegetables in the new land and germinating vegetable seeds.
- Making warm-up boxes for chicks.
- Digging fish ponds and releasing fish fries into them.

- Wiring the chicken shelters to light them at night time.
- Joining plastic water pipes or tubes to pump water from ponds to water vegetables and fruit trees.
- Pumping water from canals into water ponds in the farm and store it for daily use.
- Growing some types of plants to get leaves and roots used as chicken feed.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTERNAL WORK DONE:

- The farmers were continuously trained on agricultural techniques.
- Observing their farming activities and providing them with some more experience in rearing the chicken.
- Vaccinating the chicks for them to lead them to practice it directly so that they would know how to do it by themselves next time.
- Explaining to the farmers how to do and what medicine to be used when their chicken were sick.
- Strengthening the farmers' spirit and arousing their interest and effort in animal rearing and vegetable growing.
- Observing and querying about the problems they faced during animal raising.

CURRENT ACHIEVEMENT:

- 122 family members and 56 high school students received monthly trainings on how to raise animals, to build the shelters, to prevent them from diseases, to keep the raising place clean and hygienic, to produce animal feeds, to do the vaccination, to make compost and natural poison, to build up vegetable bed, to prepare irrigation, to grow and look after vegetables.
- Some farming materials and equipment such as hoe, spade, rake, pick and other cutting and digging instruments were sold to all member families. 43 hens, 37 cocks and 90 chicks were bought and raised in a new chicken farm. 1,012 heads of chicken, 26 heads of ducks, 12 geese and 23 turkeys were sold to them to be used as further breeds. In addition, the community were encouraged to use local raw materials and resources in order to reduce high expenses to do the farming. Some kinds of vegetable seeds, crops fruit trees such as cucumber, pumpkin, egg-plant, cabbage, Chinese radish, guard, green bean, string bean, okra, sweet potato, corn, mango, papaya, sour sop, custard apple, jackfruit, etc. were sold to the member families.
- A new compost storage with total size of 5m x 15m was constructed and would be used for three purposes like water and compost storage and earthworm breeding.
- The daily and weekly follow-up activities were done by the community development workers, they recorded any problems found out about, assisted in advising the farmers on any gaps and made reports for the organization leaders during monthly meetings and the subsequent agricultural trainings were provided.
- Animal feed was produced and supplied in the demonstration farm and to target group with low price to fatten the animals.
- The subsequent agricultural trainings were organized for the farmers and the agricultural products of the target groups were bought by the project management team.
- 102 of 122 member families and 36 non-member families got rice loans to solve their daily deficient living.
- Vegetable garden, chicken shelter, road and rice paddy were prepared on around three hectares of land that have been just bought in which several types of vegetables such as cucumber, egg-plant, bitter melon, Chinese radish, Chinese green, marrow, citronella, wood potato, yam, winter melon, string bean, okra, tomato, savoy, celery, etc. were grown.
- Monthly meetings of citizen groups were organized in order to improve their activity implementation and to solve the problems faced over the past month and monthly reports were made.
- 25 member families, 12 high school students and 2 project staff visited the demonstration farm of Picnic resort in order to get some more experience and skills for improvement of their farming work and increase of their products. In addition, they were also sent to visit one of chicken farms belonging to Mr. Hem Sambath located in Boeng Kyang commune, Kandal province.
- All member families were encouraged to make natural fertilizer used to increase their rice harvest.

- 56 high school students were involve in farming activities providing them with farming skills used to do the farming to get income to support their study so that they can learn up to higher education without depending only upon their parents' labour.
- A stretch of 270m granite road from the entry to the chicken farm was built on which heavy trucks were driven to carry construction materials and equipment for construction activities.
- Two chicken houses with a total size of 372m² in which several thousands of chicken would be raised were built.
- More than 200 fruit trees of different kinds such as coconut, orange, jack fruit, bread fruit, wood apple, sweet tamarind, longan, mango, sapodilla, etc.. were grown in concrete culverts.
- Two vegetable shelters with total size of 72m² each were constructed under which vegetables were grown and from which the sunshine and heavy rain fall was protected. They played a vital role in safeguarding every type of vegetables grown under it both in dry and rainy seasons.
- Two water pumps were installed in the farmland to pump water to irrigate fruit tree, rice fields and vegetable gardens and also to be used at the chicken farm.
- One new compost storage with total size of 5m x 15m was constructed in which many types of raw materials prepared and stored as the compost.
- A farmhouse with total size of 5m x 8m for chicken raisers and farm keepers to stay to raise chicken and grow other crops. It was made from bricks and zinc + metal roofs. There is a toilet and a bathroom as well.

PROJECT OUTCOMES:

- The participants were seen to have grown various types of vegetables and to have raised chicken, fish and duck for their own nutritious food rather than buy chemical food from market.
- The farmers and high school students participated actively in the agricultural work, understood a lot about the advantages of non-chemical vegetables and meats and utilized their farming skills to increase the farming yields.
- The demonstration farm was able to produce sufficient amount of chicks and vegetables to meet the requirements of the target group and children in the center and the place from which the farmers gained.
- Reduced expenditure on the purchase of chemical fertilizer by own compost production using the local resources.
- The target member families were divided and were able to lead and manage themselves after training on self-management provided by the project.
- Animal feed was produced and used enough in the center to fatten the animals immediately.
- Nutritious food was produced to improve the children's health and expenses on vegetables and meats reduced.
- The rice loan helped reduce the people's hunger, ease their difficulties and avoid the mortgage of their house ownership certificate to get money to support their families.
- The farmland has looked much larger and more beautiful due to recent infrastructure development.

EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT ON THE BENEFICIARIES AND COMMUNITIES:

The people changed their behavior by using modern agricultural techniques and making a great effort to grow non-chemical vegetables and to feed animals. They understood about the advantages of the values of farming products, especially non-chemical things.

- The project helped increase the price of local communities' rice so that they had increased income from their rice products.
- Production of compost substituting for the use of chemical fertilizer was encouraged.
- The rice and organic fertilizer loans prevented the villagers from mortgaging their house ownership certificate to get money to buy rice for eat, for seeds and for cultivation.
- Self-employment for young people created leading to the prevention of narcotic drugs, domestic violence, debaucheries of gangers and migration to other areas in search of the jobs.

DEGREE OF ATTAINMENT OF 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:

- Most farmers received cash loans from private microcredit institutions, so after rice harvest they had to sell their rice to get money to pay for interest rate that made us very difficult to collect our rice loans back.
- During the rice-growing season the farmers were busy with rice growing activity and during the flood they were concerned about it and took action to save their transplanted rice paddies, so some of them had no much time to attend the trainings on agricultural technical trainings.
- After the trainings, the trainees were given the materials, equipment, vegetables and rice seeds, organic natural fertilizer, fruit trees and species of animals that egged them on to do their farming work. While their vegetables were growing well, there was a heavy flood destroying them. In addition, their animals such as chicken, ducks, pigs and cows also died of various flood-bred diseases.
- After the new fish pond and a chicken shelter had been prepared in demonstration farm and some more species of chicken and young fish had been bought and released, the flood came that made all fish fries go away with a strong flow of water and some children die of diseases.
- The compost site was expanded and both hard and liquid compost made from kitchen waste, cow dung, chaff and many other types of tree leaves, but the communities couldn't use it due to natural disaster like the flood drowning their farmland.
- Several types of vegetables such as cucumber, egg-plant, bitter melon, Chinese radish, Chinese green, marrow, citronella, wood potato, yam, winter melon, string bean, okra, tomato, savoy, celery, etc. were grown on the new farmland just bought and used as the demonstration farm was inundated spoiling them during the flood.
- Chicken shelters and farmhouse constructed during the rainy season that caused a lot of difficulties transporting construction materials and equipment and that slowed down the construction work.

SOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES:

- Some farmers were allowed to pay back the following and some others were required to pay half amount of rice loans back to the project.
- The project community development workers always took their free time to meet and gave some advice to the farmers in terms of their agricultural work.
- The farmers were suggested to use a plastic shelter over the farm to shade the vegetables from the sun heat and to bury water pipes underground to drain water out of their farms during the flooding season.
- More vegetable seeds and species of animals were sold to the farmers in order for them to resume their farming in this new year 2019.
- Fish and chicken will be bought again for the demonstration farm in new land, so it will be operated in this new year 2019 from which the farmers get experience and skill.
- A new compost site in the farmland has been prepared and the community people will be encouraged to produce it for their own uses.
- The farmers who are unable to pay loaned rice back to the project this year would be allowed to do so in the next rice harvest season in January 2020.
- Vegetables such as cucumber, egg-plant, bitter melon, Chinese radish, Chinese green, marrow, citronella, wood potato, yam, winter melon, string bean, okra, tomato, savoy, celery, etc. will be grown again on the new farmland just bought and used as the demonstration farm.

PROSPECTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF THE PROJECT FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS AFTER THIS REPORT:

It is expected that the farmland will become an income generating tourist resort in near future. In order to achieve the project objective and goal, the following activities should be carried out:

- The remaining project activities will be strengthened and further staff capacity will be built towards the achievement of the project objectives and goal.
- The new farmland that has just been purchased from the villagers is going to be turned into the tourist resort that serves the tourists with natural things such as chicken, fish, vegetables, desserts, etc.
- Solar Penal System used to pump water to irrigate the farm should be installed in order to reduce the present high cost of electric power.
- Water system in the farm used to irrigate all kinds of crop areas should be prepared such as plastic water pipe and drip system.
- Fruit and forest trees of all types should be planted in the farm in order to get shade, to improve the landscape and to acquaint the children with them.
- The chicken farm in the center is going to be relocated to a new farmland, so firstly the chicken shelter construction site must be piled up with excavated soil and the chicken shelter must be constructed on it. In addition, other sites such as compost, egg-hatching, fertilizer and goods storages should be prepared.
- During the rainy season, the vegetable growing area is flooded that makes all kinds of vegetables and other crops die, so it must be filled with excavated soil as well. In addition, during the dry season it is hot that badly affects the vegetables, so few more shelters should be built under which vegetables are grown well.
- Bamboo trees and other crops are going to be grown on the surroundings of a newly dug pond at the back of the land to store the rain for uses in the dry season.
- Shelters around the fish ponds will be built where tourists can come and site in to buy food and to do the fishing for fun. Many species of fish should be released and raised in the fish pond so that tourist can do the fishing for leisure.
- Organic vegetable growing and natural chicken raising should be strengthened and the number of production should be done to serve the needs of tourists. Additionally, organic rice and natural fruit trees to get fruit to serve the tourists will be grown a great deal.
- A flower garden in the north of fish pond is going to be prepared to improve the beauty of the land that can attract the tourists and also for them to take a photo for fun.
- In the west side of the fish pond, the playground is going to be prepared for the children who visit this place with their parents.
- Some more land used to develop other things will be bought. In addition, water system and mazes of roads around the land should be prepared.
- The restaurant to serve food to tourists is going to be constructed near the fish pond where organic rice and vegetables and natural chicken will be used.
- Homestays to facilitate a nighttime stay for tourists both in and outside of Cambodia will be constructed.

V- INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT TO IMPROVE THE CHILDREN WELFARE – ROUND I





PROJECT DURATION	January 2018 – December 2018
DONOR	Schmitz Foundation and Mirja Sachs Foundation
APPROVED FUNDS	USD26,476

THE AIM OF THE PROJECT:

- To improve child welfare through infrastructure development in the Child Care Center from which community children receive the most needed services.

COMPLETED ACTIVITIES:

- Playground in front of child day care building was made from concrete floor on which children could play more easily and with continuous hygiene.
- Playground in eastern side and at the back of child day care building was made from concrete floor to destroy mosquito and poisonous animal sanctuaries so that children could stay with safety.
- Concrete floor around and in front of one new building was made concrete floor to destroy mosquito and poisonous animal sanctuaries so that children could stay with safety.
- All buildings in the Child Care Center were rewired to avoid electric shock.
- Drainages from inner ground to outer area of the Center were laid to drain rain water to avoid flooding inside of it.
- Two stretches of roads in the Child Care Center were fixed and constructed to facilitate driving and transportation activities.

- Flower garden trellis in front of child day care building and in front of primary school building were made, and several kinds of flowers were grown to beautify a premise and to draw children's feeling.
- Metal roof over the kitchen was built to get rain for daily use and to get shade from sunshine.
- Plastic water tanks used to catch and store the rain at the new building including the entry to the building were installed.
- Toilets for children and special guests were constructed.

CURRENT ACHIEVEMENT:

- Two sites of playground both in front of and behind child care building with 30m x 80m were constructed.
- Concrete floor around and in front of one new building with total size of 990m² was made.
- All buildings in the Child Care Center were rewired to avoid electric shock.
- 210m drainages from inner ground to outer area of the Center were laid to drain rain water to avoid flooding inside of it.
- Two stretches of 184m roads in the Child Care Center were fixed and constructed to facilitate driving and transportation activities.
- Two sites of flower garden trellis with 85m in front of child day care building and in front of primary school building were made, and several kinds of flowers were grown to beautify a premise and to draw children's feeling.
- 87m² metal roof over the kitchen was built to get rain for daily use and to get shade from sunshine.
- 4 plastic water tanks used to catch and store the rain at the new building including the entry to the building were installed.
- 4 toilets for children and 1 toilet for special guests were constructed.

PROJECT OUTCOMES:

- Children could play on new playground without fear of dirt, mosquito and poisonous animal bites.
- Children were kept continuously hygienic.
- With new rewired buildings, electric shocks could be avoided, and more lighting in the Child Care Center was much better.
- With 210m drainages from inner ground to outer area of the Center were laid, the Child Care Center avoided rain flooding.
- With two stretches of 184m roads in the Child Care Center were fixed and constructed, driving and child transportation activities were done more easily.
- After two sites of flower garden trellis with 85m in front of child day care building and in front of primary school building were made, and several kinds of flowers were grown, the whole size of Center premise looked attractive.
- After 87m² metal roof over the kitchen was built, more rain was stored for daily use, cooking activities were done more easily, and the sunshine and rainfall couldn't disturb cooking activities any longer.
- 4 plastic water tanks could catch and store several thousand liters of rain from the new building that was used for daily cooking for community children.
- With 4 more toilets for children and 1 toilet for special guests, they felt more comfortable, and there were not any problems with hygiene any more.

EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT ON THE BENEFICIARIES AND COMMUNITIES:

- With all achievements, the Child Care Center looked attractive that drew attention and feeling of the public.
- The communities got more confidence in all activities done by the Child Care Center, and their participation and contribution got more active.
- All infrastructure development helped fulfill the community children needs towards the improvement of their welfare.

Financial Report - 2018

Income 2018

1. Kindermissionswerk	- USD55,216.65
2. Schmitz Foundation	- USD77,879
3. Mirja Sachs Foundation	- USD17,341.50
4. Asian Resource Foundation	- USD2,800
5. Vespa Club - Melbourne	- USD1,700
6. Gupta Family Foundation	- USD5,000
7. U.S Embassy to Cambodia	- USD17,327
8. Own Income Generation	- USD108,000

TOTAL

285,264.15

Expenditure 2018

1. CHILD DAY CARE SERVICE PROVISION - USD46,418.14
2. RURAL DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT - USD121,126
3. ENGLISH ACCESS MICROSCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM - USD17,327
4. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE - USD69,177.10
5. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT TO IMPROVE THE CHILDREN WELFARE – ROUND I - USD26,476

Total Expenditure

USD280,524.24

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