



របាយការណ៍ឆ្នាំ២០២១

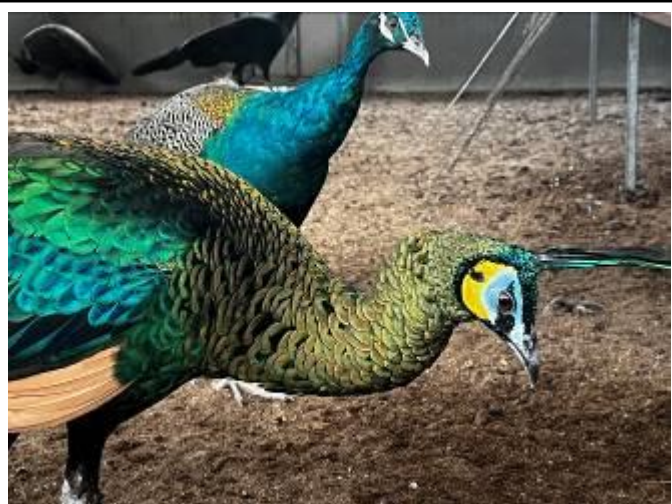
2021 ANNUAL REPORT



Metal & Brick Fence Construction Project



Child Day Care Service Provision



Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture & Tourist Resort Project IV



Annual Report -2021

In 2021 with financial assistance from some donors such as Schmitz Foundation, Mirja Sachs Foundation, Asian Resource Foundation and Vespa Club – Melbourne, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) had a great chance to carry on with some projects including 1) the Child Day Care Service Provision, 2) the Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture and 3) the Metal & Brick Fence Construction.

The **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. In 2021, the project was financially supported by Kindermissionswerk, Asian Resource Foundation and Vespa Club of Melbourne, Australia. In addition, the project required the beneficiaries such as children's parents to pay small amount of contribution for running costs, but it still needs other external financial assistance to improve the most priority infrastructure in the Child Care Center.

The **Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture & Tourist Resort Project:** since 2016, Khmer Association for Development gradually made a new plan to transform the project into the Tourist Resort Site where the both local and international guests come for pleasure and fresh air or atmosphere change. Since then, some kinds of infrastructure such as a vegetable garden, an animal farm, a rice field, a street, a fish pond, a fruit tree and forest tree planting, a farmhouse construction, a canal digging, etc. The long-term project goal is to contribute to sustainable development in the areas of agro-business and tourism and the short-term project objective is to improve a variety of the most needed farm infrastructure that will foster an immediate tourist resort development towards the provision of attractive, acceptable tour services. In order to achieve this objective and goal, in 2021, some activities were conducted; for instance, 1) 63 trucks of granite were bought and spread on a stretch of 630m road leading to the farmland. And then, a tractor was hired to compact it. The purpose of road construction was that it would be easy for tourist and other people to travel on it more easily, 2) two metal containers with capacity of 5,000 litres were installed in the farmland. The water pump was installed on the water pond side, and the pond water was pumped up into the water tanks to be stored for irrigation into vegetable garden, flower garden, both fruit and forest trees, etc., 3) a group of local construction workers were hired to build two concrete supports with 3,6m wide x 6,3m long x 4,2m high for each one. They can bear the weight of the water tanks with the capacity of 5,000 liters each, 4) the excavated soil was bought to fill up lower areas to avoid rain flood during the rainy season for specific purposes as already mentioned here, 5) the existing vegetable garden was filled up with excavated soil again so that it could avoid rain flood during the rainy season. Two workers were hired to carry excavated soil that was piled up next to the garden to make it a bit higher, so it would be easy to grow vegetables during the rainy season, 6) 500 young forest trees bought and a group of planters hired to plant around the water pond and along the road from the village to the farm. The purpose was to acquaint the young generation with many types of forest trees that are being destroyed by powerful men and traders, 7) the purpose of bridge construction was that tourists could walk and stand on it to visit and to feed fish raised in the pond. In addition, it could draw their feeling and attention, so this place can be visited very often, 8) in order to attract

the tourists, the flower garden site was prepared by filling it with excavated soil to make it a bit higher in the purpose of planting many kinds of flowers on it, 9) because the remaining water pond was small and shallow that made us difficult to develop something, last year it was enlarged in width, in length and in depth. After pumping out all water, the pond was expanded for about 25m in width and 10m in length, and its bottom was deepened for about 5m in depth. The purpose was to make it a bit bigger that would be easy to release lots of young fish in future, 10) apart from natural chicken, in our animal farm, some rare and new species of animals such as a peacock, an ostrich, a wild chicken, a rabbit, etc. were raised in order to decorate the farm to draw people's attention, 11) in order to reduce expenditure, some types of vegetables such as egg-plant, cucumber, string bean, water morning glory, wax gourd, tomato, etc. were grown and used to cook daily meals for children and staff. Grass, azzola and water morning glory were grown and used as animal feed, especially for rabbit and ostrich and 12) the remaining crops and fruit trees planted in the farm needed to be attended to on frequent basis. Two people were hired to feed them with compost, to clear long grasses away from them and to irrigate them. In addition, they were required to make natural fertilizer from trash or kitchen waste.

With funds from both Schmitz Foundation and Mirja Sachs Foundation, KAD had a great chance to carry out the **Metal & Brick Fence Construction Project**, constructing a stretch of fences from bricks and metal around the Child Care Center of KAD. Khmer Association for Development built the fences surrounding its Child Care Center in the purpose of keeping its assets safe from thievery, preventing the poisonous snakes and ferocious animals from getting into it and, especially, safeguarding the children. In 2019, the dogs from the neighbouring villages entered the Center premise and bit children playing in it, and one of children was bitten by a poisonous snake. In addition, during the COVID 19 in 2020, the Center was closed and most of the staff left for their home villages to keep it very quiet that offered a chance to the thieves to come in and steal the staff's money and some of KAD assets, so in order to forestall all these problems from happening again and again, KAD had planned to construct the metal & brick fences around it and then the proposal was prepared for submission to Mirja Sachs Foundation for funds in order that this project would be carried out successfully. The KAD Child Care Center worked in Samraong Tong district covering 7 communes and 127 villages benefiting several thousands of population and there is only such Center being set up in this district by local NGO, so on this occasion, on behalf of the communities, we would like to extend out deep thanks to Mirja Sachs Foundation and Schmitz Foundation for financial support to implement the project effectively and successfully.

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 you all for continuation of your assistance for the sake of our community people, especially children and women. Your assistance was invaluable and could help being involved in reduction of rural poverty and life difficulty facing the local community people.

Child Day Care Service Provision Project

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. In the year 2021, about 450 community children were admitted to the Child Care Center to get access to some services such as education, health care, daily meals, transportation and protection from violence.

Education: in the Center, there are two levels, the primary and kindergarten. The primary level is composed of 6 grades starting from grade 1 to grade 6 that teach the children according to weekly lesson plans made by teachers including Khmer literature, mathematics, computer literacy, sociology and science.

Health Care: health care activities focusing on medical check-up, treatment and health education were conducted. since a few hundreds of children stay all day in the Center, they are often ill, so a health room supplied with enough medical materials is opened to examine and treat the sick children.

Daily Meals: as the children are required to stay in the Center all day, they need their meals, so two kitchens are prepared to cook daily meals for them. Providing the children with meals, the most priority matter should be first considered is a nutrient.

Transportation: the transport means is very important because the children live far away from the Child Care Center so that they can't come alone. KAD owns 3 minibuses used to transport the children from their villages to its Center.

Protection from Violence:

Staying all day in the Center, the children were protected from all forms of abuse and their rights to the most needed services were promoted.

Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture & Tourist Resort Project

The Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture has been initiated by KAD 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. Currently, the project is implemented by focusing on the increase in the agricultural productivity in the current farmland belonging to KAD leading to the achievement of self-sustaining strategies. In order to carry out the project successfully and to keep it sustainable, the farmland would be turned into the tourist resort, and the most priority infrastructure will be developed.

Metal & Brick Fence Construction

The project was funded by both Schmitz Foundation and Mirja Sachs Foundation in 2021. It needed a protective fence surrounding the Child Care Center to keep its assets safe from thievery, to prevent the poisonous snakes and ferocious animals from getting into it and especially, to safeguard the children.

CONTENTS

PAGE

P6.	About Khmer Association for Development (KAD)
P7.	Vision, Goal, Objectives and Missions
P8.	Message from the Executive Director
P9.	Projects Implemented in 2021
P9 – 16.	Child Day Care Service Provision
P26 - 31.	Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture Metal & Brick Fence Construction
P32.	Financial Report - 2021

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, it 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, KAD had only 6 staff working for it and then up to 19 staff in 2007.

In 2008, KAD set up a new branch office in Ta Khmao town. There, to begin with, it only carried out the community newspaper project that was extended from district to provincial level. This meant 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, it implemented some projects including Community Early Childhood Intervention, School Dropping Out Prevention, Library, Health Education and Provision of Health Services for Disadvantaged People and Community Development, and in 2011 KAD bought a plot of land in Trakiet village, the neighborhood of Dok Por village to establish the Community Child Care Center in which the poorest community children were collected for basic education. In the then Center, some projects and activities such as T-Shirt Knitting and Metal Made Production, Health Care for Children and Adults, Rural Disadvantaged Children and Youth Development, English Access Microscholarship Program, Child Day Care Service and Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture were conducted.

The Child Care Center was developed from scratch on rice field and separately from villagers, and up to the reporting time, there were a lot of types of infrastructure that are appearing such as two school buildings, one day care building, one meeting building, one warehouse building, one vehicle garage building, eleven bathrooms with toilets, one concrete water tank, two plastic water tanks four metal water tanks, one water well, one library, one computer classroom, one water pond, one playground and a stretch of more than 400 m fence around the Child Care Center. In addition, there was a plot of farmland in which several types of infrastructure were developed such as vegetable farm, fish farm, chicken farm and duck farm. In addition, many kinds of fruit trees were grown. The farming products were normally used to cook nutritious food for community children who stayed all day in the Center. KAD is led by Board of Directors and Executive Committee. Board of Directors is the legislative institution of the organization with 3-7 members who are highly-educated, well-behaved and well-experienced. The members of the Board of Directors are selected from outside of KAD. The mandate of the Board of Directors is limited to two years. The Board of Directors can change its members at the request of its chairman through its meeting's decision by the majority of 50 plus 1 or ordinary assembly. The Board of Directors is led by 1 chairman elected from the members of the Board of Directors in the board meeting which two-third of the members attend by the decision of the majority of 50 plus 1.

Executive Committee is the executive institution implementing and directing the projects or programs of the organization. Executive Committee is composed of the makes-up from 5-9 persons, some of whom are selected from the founding members and some others employed from the external milieus. Director of KAD will recruit and change the members of Executive Committee by requesting for support from the Board of Directors and/or from the assembly. Executive Committee holds 5-year mandate. Executive Committee is led by one Executive Director selected among the founding members or among the members of Executive Committee. KAD has operated its work depending upon external support of donor organizations, however, some of its income has been made from its own services such as dental and tour services. From now on, KAD would change its policy from charity focus to investment focus in order to earn income to continuously implement the programs when the donors' funding has finished and in order to keep the organization sustainable.

Vision

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

Goal

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

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

Objectives

KAD has its certain objectives as follows:

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

Missions

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

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

Message from the Executive Director

Dear Funding Partners of KAD

We are very pleased to present our annual report for the year 2021. 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 2021, we implemented 3 projects including Child Day Care Service Provision, Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture and Metal & Brick Fence Construction.

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

Their support has helped several hundred thousands of vulnerable people out of poverty through the implementation of the fields of education, health care, community development and in promotion of the child rights in rural areas of Cambodia. Currently, although there has been a lot of development on various infrastructures in rural areas such as roads, bridges, school and health facilities, irrigation systems, etc. the local

people still face many problems including poverty, high rate of school drop-outs, insufficient health services, insufficient irrigation systems, high rate of unemployment, domestic violence on women and children, uses of narcotic drugs, etc. and in order to solve all these problems, there would be a need of participation from various sectors like government, national and international organizations, communities, traders and other generous people, so we would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to our donors such as Asian Resource Foundation, Kindermissionswerk, Vespa Club of Melbourne – Australia, Mirja Sachs Foundation and Schmitz Foundation who were involved in solving the above-mentioned problems.

Yours sincerely

A red circular stamp of the Khmer Association for Development (KAD) is positioned to the left of a handwritten signature in blue ink. The stamp features a central emblem with a tree and a sun, surrounded by Khmer text and the English name 'Khmer Association for Development' at the bottom.

Meas Chandeth

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2021

I. CHILD DAY CARE SERVICE PROVISION







PROJECT DURATION	January – December 2021
DONOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Resource Foundation/LOMEF= USD2,465 • Kindermissionswerk = USD67,976 • Vespa Club of Melbourne, Australia = USD2,500
APPROVED FUNDS	<u>USD72,941</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 Child Care Centre in which the community children were allowed to stay all day and were even provided with transportation, hygienic practice, medical and dental health treatment, lunch, snack, morality education and a great chance to learn Khmer literature, numeracy, English language and computer literacy. In the area of education, there were two levels, the kindergarten and the grade school. In the kindergarten level, the children were graded according to their ages and for the primary level, only those who were aged 6 – 12, were kept in grades 1 - 6. In the year 2021, for the kindergarten, 5 classrooms were arranged and the 3-5 year old children were admitted, and they were streamed according to their ages and grades like A, B, C, D and E. Normally, in primary education, there are only 6 grades from 1 to 6, but in the Center due to a large increase in the number of school children, two grades 1 (1A and 1B) and two grades 2 (2A & 2B) were set up in which around 48 children were seated. In addition, 19 children of former grade 6

were discharged into grade 7 of junior education of the public school. The education system management was that children were promoted to a higher level each year, for instance, children in grade A this year will be promoted to grade B next year if they do well in class or they grow older. The children were taught using textbooks printed by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, and the curriculum was also similar to that of the public school. In order to measure the level of children's knowledge and to promote them to higher classes, children were given monthly, semester and annual tests. The child day care service activities were managed by 31 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, 16 caregivers and 1 health staff. In 2021, the number of school children rose up to 416, of whom, 219 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 all points such as study, physical exercise, participation, attitude and hygienic health were done very well. However, the caregivers expressed their opinions in terms of the children's school performances that some children face health problems and irregular school attendance due to illness.

CHILD HEALTH CARE PROVISION:

Insufficient health care is also a very big issue that the community children face. Most of community people in KAD coverage areas work for garment or shoe factories that require them to leave for work early in the morning and return home late afternoon, so they have no time to take care of their children and even never know what happens to them. When the children fall sick, nobody refers them to hospital, so minor sickness can become a serious one. In addition, nobody prepares enough nutritious food for them that makes their health decay very fast. When suffering from diseases, the children miss the school very often that makes them perform badly. They can't eat and sleep too much that increasingly enfeebles them. In each commune, there is one public commune health centre that provides the villagers with health care, but they see the patients only in the morning and sometimes, at the end of each month they run out of medicine. Furthermore, the health staff behave rudely towards the patients, so all these health issues adversely affect the children's health. Mr. Hang Sarim, the former communal health staff of the government was employed to work as the health staff of KAD after his retirement. KAD has set up its own health room in the center that treated both the children in and outside of the center. For the entire period of the year 2021 project implementation, 1227 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, etc.. In addition, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) cooperated with One-Two One Charitable Trust to provide the community children with oral health care focusing on dental treatment and prevention. KAD's teachers and health staff were trained how to take care of children's teeth so that they would be able to help educate the community children on health care themselves. Normally, the children suffered from gingivitis, tooth decay, swollen gum and dental pain. During that year project implementation, 852 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 opened a computer literacy training class in the Child Care Center in which more than 30 sets were equipped, aiming at providing the children and community youth with computer skills that can be used to create the future employment or can be used for their continuation at the universities. Mr. Doem Sam On and Mr. Lay Chivon undertook to train the school children from grade 3

on. After lunch, the grade 3 children were not allowed to take a nap. They were required to join the training class. In addition, the other local community youth also had a chance to study it. The computer curriculum focused on Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Power Point and Photoshop. In the year 2021, there were 430 children and community youth being trained in computer skills. According to the study result of last test indicating that 215 were good, 173 were fair and 42 were bad.

NUTRITIOUS FOOD PRODUCTION FOR CHILDREN:

Nutritious food is very important thing to improve the children's health and development, but rural community people of Cambodia never consider or care about that because they think that it is satiable for them when they have enough rice to eat although it is nutrient or non-nutrient. On the other hand, they prefer to buy chemical, unhygienic or unclean food, vegetables, meats, etc. from the markets and are uninterested in safe, less spending self-production, so this food issue has adversely afflicted the children's wellbeing. In order to solve this problem, Khmer Association for Development has conducted the small-scale farming activities with a view to boosting the food security initiatives for the children and to improving their parents' livelihoods by creating opportunities for them to better manage and promote their subsistence conditions through the establishment of short-term training courses on agricultural techniques and self-help groups. These activities have also produced a non-chemical nutritious food to enhance the children's and communities' wellbeing and harmony. In order to achieve the results, some measures have been implemented, 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 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.

In order do the community work well and successfully, in 2021 four community development staff were additionally trained how to feed animals, to grow vegetables and fruit trees and to produce compost. In addition, the adult students were also involved in the farming activities. They were trained on the farming skills and in their free time, they practiced their skills by helping producing organic fertilizers and growing vegetables and trees. In the farm, many types of vegetables and trees were planted such as cucumber, string bean, eggplant, corn, sweet potato, radish, green pepper, pumpkin, wax gourd, Chinese green, etc. and some animals such as chicken, duck, goose, turkey have been raised as well.

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

FOOD PREPARATION FOR CHILDREN:

As already mentioned previously, the children of the project were allowed to stay in the Centre all day, so they were provided with all services they needed like transportation, learning, rest, hygienic practice, meals, recreation, protection from abuse, etc. All these activities couldn't be done by their families as they had to leave for work early in the morning and return home late in the afternoon, so these burdens bore heavily on KAD staff. There was a cook who was hired to cook daily meals for children staying all day in the Centre. The administrator and the executive assistant took responsibility for buying daily vegetables, meat and desert (Just referring to those kinds of vegetables and meat that couldn't be produced by community development

group). The finance and procurement officers were responsible for purchasing the kitchen wares and arranging the kitchen. There are two kitchens with one attached to the child day care building and one another located outside. Twenty sacks of rice were bought per months. Grocery was also bought monthly that was used for whole month. In early morning, the cook with help from some of child caregiver 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. In the year 2021, daily meals were prepared for 435 community children in the Child Care Center.

CHILDREN TRANSPORTATION:

The project provided the children with the transport means because their parents had no time to send them to the Centre and their houses are far away from school. In order to facilitate the transportation, enough vehicle, well-skilled and well-experienced drivers were needed because a safe driving was the most important thing to avoid the traffic accident. Three vehicles were used to transport the children to and fro. Three drivers were employed to drive the children who live in various villages in Samraong Tong district, Kampong Speu province. In the morning, they traveled to the villages to collect the children and in the afternoon at 4:00 pm, they were sent back home. 435 community children from 48 villages under Samraong Tong district were provided with transportation service.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES:

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

SHORT TERM ACHIEVEMENT:

- 435 children accessed basic education at the Children Development Centre of Khmer Association for Development.
- 227 children were rated the best; 187 children were rated fair and 31 others were considered poor.
- 403 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.
- 22 children of grade 6 were sent to grade 7 of junior high school of public school.
- The children of all grades were promoted to higher grades.
- 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, Trapaing Kong commune council, 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.
- All children were sent to health centers, hospitals and private clinics for treatment when they fell sick. However, the medical checkup was done on monthly basis in order to improve the children's health. They were also provided with dental treatment to improve their oral health care.
- One site of farmland used to produce non-chemical vegetables and meats to improve nutritious food for children.
- Three minibuses were purchased to transport the community children to and fro.
- The building used for meeting room, eating and sleeping place was renovated.

OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT:

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

- The project was officially recognized by the relevant institutions such as local authorities, District and Provincial Departments of Education, Youth and Sport, Women's Affairs and Social Work.
- The lives of children could be saved on time due to referral to health service providers on urgent basis when falling severely sick and advanced medical check-up was part of the children's health improvement. In addition, the money spent on health care was also reduced.
- Nutritious food and stay in the center prevented the children from health problems, all forms of violence and other incidents.

EFFECTS OF THE RPROJECT ON THE BENEFICIARIES AND COMMUNITIES:

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

DEGREE OF ATTAINMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PROJECT GOAL:

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

DIFFICULTIES IN CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT:

- Bad roads with big potholes were slippery and bumpy and made the children feel uncomfortable and vehicles broke down very often that desperately supposed a lot of spending on fixing.
- A lot more children in communities wanted to come and learn in the center, but due to the lack of transport means, they were not accepted. This has made the community people upset.
- COVID – 19 pandemic disrupted the area of education of all grades that all educational institutions were forced to be shut down so that children were unable to get access to education any more.

SOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES:

- The drivers were told to drive slowly and carefully and to take detour to find the better roads.
- More children who were not accepted were told to wait until there would be enough transport means.
- Children were able to learn online, and teachers were sent to teach community children in the villages where they live.

II. Metal & Brick Fence Construction Project Implemented in the Child Care Center



PROJECT DURATION	January – December 2021
DONOR	1- Schmitz Foundation - USD19,218 2- Mirja Sachs Foundation – USD16,446.30
APPROVED FUNDS	<u>USD35,664.30</u>

THE AIM OF THE PROJECT:

- To prevent the local community children from suffering various problems and to keep KAD assets safe from thievery.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES:

- *To discuss with construction material supplier on goods supply and with a group of construction workers on the process of construction activities:*

KAD set up the project management team of which four members were selected to monitor the process of the project implementation, to sign a contract to buy construction materials and equipment, to supervise the activities of construction workers and to transport materials and equipment to the project site. A group of five local construction workers were hired to construct the fences and local construction materials and equipment were purchased. The construction work was scheduled to start in late January 2021 and completed in early June 2021. For about four months, 34,000m² fences made from metal and concrete surrounding the whole Child Care Center to maintain its assets safely and to keep the children safe from various problems, especially the bites of vicious animals and poisonous snakes, and it will be easy to put the children inside with safety.

CURRENT ACHIEVEMENT:

- A long stretch of 34,000m² fences surrounding the whole KAD's Child Care Center were constructed from metal and concrete.

OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT:

- The constructed fences was an obstacle to the thieves in entering the Center to steal something and to the animals to bite the children.
- The child caregivers as well as the communities were not concerned about the children's safety and security any longer.
- Expenditure on lost belongings didn't happen, and KAD staff could sleep well at night time.
- The Child Care Center's beauty seemed improved.

EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT ON THE BENEFICIARIES AND COMMUNITIES:

The communities and beneficiaries had confidence in the Child Care Center of the Khmer Association for Development (KAD). They felt that their children would be really safe and strongly supported all activities or projects as well as the organization through their participation and contribution to keep it sustainable. They prefer putting their children in the Centre to sending them to the public schools.

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.

DIFFICULTIES IN CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT:

- Some parts of land around the Center are not flat that caused difficulty building the walls and fences.
- COVID pandemic disrupted the project activities for about 3 months that made the children lose their education opportunity.

SOLUTIONS TO THE CHALLENGES:

- The construction was done according to the land terrace.
- Some of teachers or child caregivers were sent to teach the children directly at their respective villages.

III- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE





PROJECT DURATION	January – December 2021
DONOR	Schmitz Foundation
APPROVED FUNDS	<u>USD52,869</u>

THE AIM OF THE PROGRAM:

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

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF SITUATION OF TARGET GROUP:

Around 80% of Cambodian population are farmers who pick up their living by dependence upon the rain-based rice, the secondary crop cultivation and the animal raising. They mostly adhere to the ancient agricultural techniques and methods and use the cattle such as oxen and buffalos to plough and rake their rice paddies instead of machinery, doing the household-tailored rice and crop farming on small plots of farmland. The farmers spend much money to buy agricultural supplies at high price each year such as chemical fertilizers, pesticide, grass killer 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 disheartens 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 meat from markets that are injurious to their health. But it is noticed that they seem uninterested in vegetable cultivation and animal raising as they think that they can spend money to buy them at the market and that growing and raising is a tiring work. This is due to some factors like the lack of seeds, farming tools and irrigation or irregular rainfall.

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

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

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

Since the project was introduced, the target group has been encouraged to utilize the free homestead land to the best of their ability to do the farming so that they have earned additional income from it that has assisted in improving their current subsistence, they have had enough nutritious food for their children, could supply them with enough school material and been able to refer them to health service providers when they were sick. This project has been designed for the villagers to implement and to manage themselves, so recently, 172 families and some 82 high school students have been direct beneficiaries and about 911 other family members have been indirect beneficiaries.

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

Currently, around five hectares of farmland have been bought and divided into different blocks that would be kept for future development such as a vegetable garden, a fish pond, a rice paddy, a flower garden, a fruit and forest tree plot, a chicken shelter construction area, a playground, a swimming pool, a lemon growing land, a coconut growing land, a giant bamboo tree planting area, a rice field, a canal and a restaurant plot.

Up to now, in the farmland, some work has been done; for instance, two water ponds were dug in which many species of fish are going to be raised; a plot of 34m x 75m land was heightened on which three chicken shelters were built; one duck shelter was also constructed on a plot of farmland; a plot of farmland was kept as a vegetable garden on which some kinds of organic vegetables were grown; two roads in the farm were built; two small farmhouses and one cow shelter were built; a plot of land was ploughed and prepared for rice cultivation; various types of fruit trees were planted in concrete culverts; one concrete storage in which materials and equipment are kept and one vegetable seed nursery shelter under which vegetable seeds are grown were built; a small plot of land in front of and around a fish pond was heightened with excavated soil to be prepared for future restaurant and cottage construction; one compost production site near chicken shelters was constructed; electric and water systems were organized for irrigation and one underground well was dug to get water for daily use in the farm as well; four water tanks were installed to get the rain for daily use; 20 sperm chicken cages were also installed to interbreed chicken; a stretch of granite road lying from village to the farm was renovated; two metal water containers with capacity of 5,000 litres each were installed to store water for general irrigation in the farm; two concrete supports constructed to bear the weight of water containers; the area prepared for flower garden, swimming pool, child playground, tour shelter and restaurant was filled up with excavated soil; 500 young forest trees were planted around water pond and along the road of the farmland; a stretch of 15m bridge above the water pond was constructed and a plot of land was prepared for gardening.

COMPLETED ACTIVITIES UP TO THE REPORTING TIME:

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

- To construct a stretch of granite road from the village to the farm. 63 trucks of granite were bought and spread on a stretch of 630m road leading to the farmland. And then, a tractor was hired to compact it. The purpose of road construction was that it would be easy for tourist and other people to travel on it more easily.
- To install two metal water containers to store water for general irrigation in the farm. Two metal containers with capacity of 5,000 litres were installed in the farmland. The water pump was installed on the water pond side, and the pond water was pumped up into the water tanks to be stored for irrigation into vegetable garden, flower garden, both fruit and forest trees, etc.
- To construct concrete supports and beams to bear the weight of water containers. A group of local construction workers were hired to build two concrete supports with 3,6m wide x 6,3m long x 4,2m high for each one. They can bear the weight of the water tanks with the capacity of 5,000 liters each.
- To fill up the area prepared for flower garden, swimming pool, child playground, tour shelter and restaurant. The excavated soil was bought to fill up lower areas to avoid rain flood during the rainy season for specific purposes as already mentioned here.
- To prepare the vegetable garden for growing many kinds of vegetables for sale and supply to the restaurant. The existing vegetable garden was filled up with excavated soil again so that it could avoid rain flood during the rainy season. Two workers were hired to carry excavated soil that was piled up next to the garden to make it a bit higher, so it would be easy to grow vegetables during the rainy season.
- To plant forest tree in the farm. 500 young forest trees bought and a group of planters hired to plant around the water pond and along the road from the village to the farm. The purpose was to acquaint the young generation with many types of forest trees that are being destroyed by powerful men and traders.
- To construct a 2m x 18m bridge from the water pond side to the middle of it. The purpose of bridge construction was that tourists could walk and stand on it to visit and to feed fish raised in the pond. In addition, it could draw their feeling and attention, so this place can be visited very often.
- To design the flower garden on which many kinds of flowers would be grown. In order to attract the tourists, the flower garden site was prepared by filling it with excavated soil to make it a bit higher in the purpose of planting many kinds of flowers on it.
- To expand the existing water pond. Because the remaining water pond was small and shallow that made us difficult to develop something, last year it was enlarged in width, in length and in depth. After pumping out all water, the pond was expanded for about 25m in width and 10m in length, and its bottom was deepened for about 5m in depth. The purpose was to make it a bit bigger that would be easy to release lots of young fish in future.
- To buy and raise some species of decorative animals. Apart from natural chicken, in our animal farm, some rare and new species of animals such as a peacock, an ostrich, a wild chicken, a rabbit, etc. were raised in order to decorate the farm to draw people's attention.

- To grow some types of vegetables, grass and azzola. In order to reduce expenditure, some types of vegetables such as egg-plant, cucumber, string bean, water morning glory, wax gourd, tomato, etc. were grown and used to cook daily meals for children and staff. Grass, azzola and water morning glory were grown and used as animal feed, especially for rabbit and ostrich.
- To take care of the existing crops and produce compost. The remaining crops and fruit trees planted in the farm needed to be attended to on frequent basis. Two people were hired to feed them with compost, to clear long grasses away from them and to irrigate them. In addition, they were required to make natural fertilizer from trash or kitchen waste.

CURRENT ACHIEVEMENT:

- A stretch of 630m granite road lying from the village to the farmland belonging to Khmer Association for Development was made.
- Two metal water containers with the capacity of 5,000 liters each were installed in the farmland that were used to store water for irrigation in vegetable garden and tree areas.
- Two concrete supporters with 3,6m wide x 6,3m long x 4,2m high were built to bear the metal water tanks.
- About two hectares of farmlands were filled up with excavated soil to be prepared for flower garden, swimming pool, child playground, tour shelter and restaurant.
- A plot of farmland was also prepared for vegetable garden in which many kinds of vegetables were grown.
- 500 young forest trees were bought and a group of planters were hired to plant around the water pond and along the road from the village to the farm.
- The bridge with the total size of 2m wide x 18m long from the water pond side to the middle was constructed.
- The flower garden was designed on which many kinds of flowers would be grown to attract tourists.
- After pumping out all water, the pond was expanded for about 25m in width and 10m in length, and its bottom was deepened for about 5m in depth.
- Apart from natural chicken, in our animal farm, some rare and new species of animals such as a peacock, an ostrich, a wild chicken, a rabbit, etc. were raised in order to decorate the farm to draw people's attention.
- We had some types of vegetables such as egg-plant, cucumber, string bean, water morning glory, wax gourd, tomato, etc. grown and used to cook daily meals for children and staff. Grass, azzola and water morning glory were grown and used as animal feed, especially for rabbit and ostrich.
- The remaining crops and fruit trees planted in the farm were taken care of, for example, frequent irrigation, clearance of grass and supply of compost.

OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT:

- With newly built granite road, the tourists and other people would travel to our tourist resort more easily.
- With two metal water containers installed and two concrete supports constructed, there was enough water stored for irrigation into the farmland that made all kinds of crops grow well and bring about good harvest.
- After lower areas filled up with excavated soil, the farmland looked beautiful and rain flood was avoided.
- The existing vegetable garden was filled up with excavated soil again so that it could avoid rain flood during the rainy season and many kinds of vegetables could be grown as well at that time.
- 500 young forest trees were planted in the farm, so young generation would be acquainted with many types of forest trees and they would be motivated to help in environmental protection.

- The purpose of bridge construction was that tourists could walk and stand on it to visit and to feed fish raised in the pond.
- The flower garden with many kinds of flowers planted in it would interest and attract the visitors or tourists, so they would come and visit it very often.
- A larger pond would store more and more colour fish released in it to make it more beautiful and look attractive. In addition, the tourists can enjoy various actions of fish.
- Some rare and new species of animals such as a peacock, an ostrich, a wild chicken, a rabbit, etc. were raised in the farm will also make a lot of fun for people as well.
- Some types of vegetables and other types of plants could help reduce much expenditure, especially, they were desperate need for animals.
- Continuous care of remaining crops really made them grow well, avoided various diseases and brought about good harvest.

EFFECTS OF THE PROJECTS ON THE BENEFICIARIES AND COMMUNITIES:

- The entire tourist resort will change the villagers' living situation through creation of new employment and generation of additional household income.
- The project will participate in rural community development towards rural poverty reduction and people's life improvement.
- The project will be involved in enhancement of organic and non-chemical agricultural products and playing a vital role in opening local farming product markets.

DEGREE OF ATTAINMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PROJECT GOAL:

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

DIFFICULTIES IN CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT:

- The prices of animal feed increased that it was hard to feed chicken and other animals.
- Since COVID-19 pandemic broke out, chicken and fish markets have been lost, and the price of chicken and fish meat has decreased.
- The rain flood destroyed some types of crops that were growing well so that we had to pay more money to restore the situation.
- The lack of farmland for development and the price of farmland increased was also a big factor that prevented us from doing something.
- After expanding the water pond, we couldn't raise fish because the water was dirty, so we will have to wait for a long time until it would be clear.

SOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES:

- We tried to produce natural animal feed by growing some types of vegetables, grasses and azzola for our animals. In addition, some types of wild plants could also be used as animal feed.
- Chicken and fish meat was used as daily meals for children staying all day in the center instead of buying it from the market.
- During the dry season, new young trees were grown and action against the next year's rain flood was taken.
- We have used only the pieces of farmland we have owned for development, and we would try to make income used to buy some more farmland.
- We would pump dirty water out and pump good one into water pond and then young fish would be released in it.

Financial Report - 2021

Income 2021

1. Schmitz Foundation	- <u>USD72,087</u>
2. Asian Resource Foundation	- <u>USD2,465</u>
3. Vespa Club - Melbourne	- <u>USD2,500</u>
4. Kindermissionswerk	- <u>USD67,976</u>
5. Mirja Sachs Foundation	- USD16,446.30
6. Own Income Generation	- <u>USD32,000</u>

TOTAL

USD193,474

Expenditure 2021

1. CHILD DAY CARE SERVICE PROVISION: USD72,941
2. METAL & BRICK FENCE CONSTRUCTION: USD35,265.10
3. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE: USD68,262.00

Total Expenditure

USD176,468

comprova

comprova