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2023 ANNUAL REPORT



Annual Report -2023

In 2023 with financial assistance from some donors such as Schmitz Foundation, Mirja Sachs Foundation, Kindermissionswerk, U.S. Embassy to Cambodia, Asian Resource Foundation/LOMEF and Vespa Club – Melbourne, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) had a great chance to keep up some projects including **1) Child Day Care Service Provision, 2) Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture, 3) English Access Microscholarship and 4) Child Welfare Building Construction.**

Child Day Care Service Provision is the project that has been initiated and carried out for more than ten years since 2009 in Kampong Speu province by Khmer Association for Development (KAD) under the auspices of Schmitz Foundation, Mirja Sachs Foundation and Vespa Club Melbourne Australia and with self-income generation, 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 the most necessary services as mentioned above. In 2023, we were blessed with the same donors such as Kindermissionswerk, Asian Resource Foundation/LOMEF and Vespa Club of Melbourne, Australia who continued their financial support to the project. 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.

Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture & Tourist Resort Project VI - 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. have been developed. 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 2023, some activities were conducted; for instance, 1) one more plot of rice field with total size of 1,000 m² in which rice has been grown, using organic fertilizer or compost was bought, and the purpose of purchase was to expand the rice paddy leading to the increase in future rice products, 2) 900 trucks of excavated soil were purchased to build up the lower areas such as vegetable beds, Azzola plant cultivation and the streets across the rice fields, 3) two gates and 197m long wall fences were made to protect the farmland, especially preventing cows from entering the farmland to destroy our crops and vegetables during the dry season and also forestalling some people from stealing things in the farm, 4) about half a hectare of farmland was prepared to plant forest trees, so a lot of plastic water tubes were bought for connection as the irrigation system in the farmland in which 1,217 young forest trees were grown, 5) some more hens and ducks were bought and raised to get eggs for daily meals of children, 6) two peacocks and fifteen big-feet chicken were bought and raised for decoration in the farm, 7) all rare species of chicken would be sold to get income, 8) producing e-co bricks used for infrastructure development in the farmland, 9) producing compost used to feed many kinds of

vegetables, fruit trees and forest trees. In order to keep farmland always fertile and farming products with good quality, the community development staff made natural fertilizers from local raw materials such as cow-dung, chicken and kitchen waste, chaff, and many other types of plants. In addition, high expenditure on chemical fertilizers was reduced, 10) preparing vegetable beds and growing many kinds of vegetables. The community developments staff and weekly-hired workers re-started to get the vegetable farmland ready for cultivation by clearing it of long grasses, equipping it with irrigation system, feeding it with compost and hoeing the vegetable beds. Then, they started to sow vegetable seeds for a short time, and finally, they grew them in the vegetable beds, 11) raising animals and producing animal feeds. In the animal farm, the rare species of animals such as Korean, Greece and Egyptian chicken, peacocks, turkeys, hedge-hogs, rabbits, ostriches, local chicken, geese, ducks, etc. are still raised both for sale and display. New, unique species of animals would be bought and stored in the farm, 12) taking good care of both fruit trees and forest trees. Normally, after planting, all kinds of crops or trees must be subjected to careful maintenance, otherwise, they will wither or die. Two local farmers were employed to do weekly work in the farmland to take care of all already planted crops and trees to keep them always well-grown, for instance, they cleared bushes from the surroundings of trees, fed them with organic fertilizers and sprayed natural poisons to eliminate pests, 13) visit of Mr. Montri Gosawat to the project site. On July 22, 2023, Mr. Montri visited the project site and on July 23, 2023, our team met him at the hotel where he stayed to further discuss the most four important points such as strong, weak, opportunity and threat. In addition, the project activities and the questions of income and expenditure of KAD and the project were also raised. Finally, he gave the team a lot of fruitful advice that would be taken for future project improvement.

English Access Microscholarship Program - Access is a two-year global scholarship program supported by the U.S. Department of State that provides a foundation of English language skills to bright, economically disadvantaged students, primarily aged 13 to 20 through After-School classes with Enhancement Activities, and Intensive Sessions. 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. Access Programs generally have three components including 1) After School Instruction, 2) Enhancement Activities and 3) Intensive Sessions. Access students must receive a minimum of 360 instruction hours reasonably distributed over the two-year program. Students are organized into Access classes according to their language proficiency levels and a two-year age range, (e.g. 13 -15 years old, 14-16 years old, 17-19 years old, etc.). Because of varied interests and cognitive differences, younger students must not be placed with much older students.

Child Welfare Building Construction for Year 2

For more than 10 years since it moved to Kampong Speu province, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) has never had a proper office space in which administration staff performed their duty and communicated with both national and international guests or visitors, but for the time-being, with a grant funding from both Schmitz Foundation and Mirja Sachs Foundation in Germany, in 2023 Khmer Association for Development (KAD) had a great chance to carry on with the project in the purpose of developing the infrastructure in the Child Care Center that will prompt the child welfare and promote the rights to proper living of community children through the construction of the building that would be used as an office, a library, a child health care room and a volunteer homestay. At the end of 2023, the construction project was completed once and for all, and the building was officially commissioned and used as an office, a library, a child health care section and a volunteer homestay.

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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, 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 2023. 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 2023, we implemented 4 projects including Child Day Care Service Provision, Community Development through the Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture, English Access Microscholarship for Community Youth and Child Welfare Building Construction.

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

Their support has assisted several hundred thousand of vulnerable people in getting out of poverty and change their lives 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 lots 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 profound gratitude to our donors such as Asian Resource Foundation, Kindermissionswerk, Vespa Club of Melbourne – Australia, Mirja Sachs Foundation and Schmitz Foundation who engaged in tackling the above-mentioned problems, and we would also like to appeal to all of these donors for continuation of their financial assistance to our future projects that would be implemented in great interests of the most vulnerable people, especially community children and women.

Yours sincerely



Meas Chandeth

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2023

I. CHILD DAY CARE SERVICE PROVISION







PROJECT DURATION	January – December 2023
DONOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Resource Foundation/LOMEF= USD3,965 • Kindermissionswerk = USD40,373 • Vespa Club of Melbourne, Australia = USD3,188.74
FUNDS AVAILABLE	<u>USD47,526.74</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 compiled 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 CHILDHOOD EDUCATION FOR COMMUNITY 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 2023, for the kindergarten, 4 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 and D. 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, three grades 1 (1A, 1B and 1C), two grades 2 (2A & 2B) and two grades 3 (3A & 3B) were set up in which around 105 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 33 staff including 1 executive director, 1 executive assistant, 1 administrator, 1 administrator assistant, 1 accountant, 1 finance officer, 1 procurement officer, 1 librarian/secretary, 2 chefs, 3 drivers, 4 farming supervisors, 16 caregivers and 1 health staff. In 2023, the number of school children rose up to 475, of whom, 264 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.

Aside from the work done in the Center, the community outreach activities were carried out in order for the project was able to reach some more community children who live in underdeveloped areas. A few of education – related activities such as donation of school materials, community kindergarten instruction, library book reading encouragement, awareness on the value of education and knowledge and bad impact of narcotic drugs and acts of gangsters. For the period of 12 months, the project reached out to 25 community kindergartens and 36 primary schools in which a lot of activities were done. Khmer Association for Development (KAD) donated a lot of school materials to local community kindergartens: white board, white board marker, hand slate, floor mat, pencil, colour pencil, pen, notebook, textbook, hygienic kit, sanitary kit, alphabet card, etc. KAD sent its own teachers to help train local community kindergarten teachers on how to manage and decorate classrooms, to supervise children and to adjust to living with children. In case of the lack of teachers, KAD sent some of its teachers to help teach local community kindergarten classes for a short time until this issue had been solved. In addition to all above-mentioned donations, KAD also sent local

construction workers to renovate community kindergarten buildings and to fix village roads so that children could travel to school more easily.

As far as the primary schools were concerned, KAD has given away several hundreds of Khmer-written story books and textbooks to be stored in their libraries; our librarians organized a small workshop in which all students were invited to participate and listen to suggestions made on how to read the library books and to what extent it would be useful for improvement of their knowledge. Because the majority of school children, especially those who are in grade 6 give up their school, KAD tried its best to prevent high rate of school dropping out by meeting with them and their parents or guardians very often to inspire them with the value of education and knowledge. In addition, because right now, rural areas of Cambodia have been overrun with narcotic drugs, the topics of bad impact of narcotic drugs and acts of gangsters were also raised in the purpose of forestalling it and so that the children realize what would happens to them, to their communities and to their country. Due to the bad impacts of the COVID 19 pandemic and the war between Russia and Ukraine, the economy of Cambodia has dropped down that has adversely affected the Cambodian people's household living so that many lower secondary school students dropped out of school in search of employment for monthly wages to support their families. KAD organized several meetings the parents and community people to explain in detail about the aftermath of school dropping out in order to prevent this problem from taking place any longer. Up to the reporting time, around 16,185 community children have benefited from all education – related activities from the project conducted by Khmer Association for Development (KAD).

CHILD HEALTH CARE PROVISION:

Taking good care of children's health is very important. When children have good health, all their organs can develop well, especially their brain will be good, so they will be smart and attend school regularly. Evidently, around the areas where KAD is located, there are some public commune health centers from which villagers can receive health services, but the problem is that they are far away that makes clients very hard to get access to them. On the other hand, their working time is limited. They work only in the morning and on weekends, they rest from work.

All children's parents get a job in the garment factories that require them to leave for work place early in the morning and return home in the evening, so they do not know what happens to their children, or how their children fare when they are left unattended. In the Child Care Center, there is a health room which stores some medicine and medical supplies for curing daily minor diseases of the children such as flue, fever, headache, toothache, physical wound, sore throat, eye sore, stomach ache, diarrhea, etc. In case of serious condition, the sick children are referred to private clinic or provincial referral hospital for further treatment.

In the health room, one retired health staff was employed to stand by for daily child health examination. In the morning, he searched all classes for ill children, and the teacher or child caregiver in each class also reported the cases to him for medical check-up and treatment. The health staff made monthly report on his activities and the number of the sick children to project manager. For the period of 12 months in 2023, according to his report, children suffered from the following diseases: flu, fever, cough, dengue fever, respiratory inflation, headache, toothache, stomach-ache, wound, typhoid, sore throat, eye sore, runny nose, itch, measles, diarrhea, bloody nose and malnutrition. Both children in the Child Care Center and from local communities were reported sick with all these diseases; they were treated by health staff of KAD. The most concerned cases during the rainy season were dengue fever and flu because there were lots of mosquitos that acted as infectious agents, and children were subjected to cold rain when it was raining heavily due to the parents' indifference and inattention.

In order to provide rural community children with health care more effectively, KAD signed an agreement with eleven local commune health centers to where the sick children could be sent for treatment when falling sick. According to monthly reports prepared by commune health centers submitted to the project managers, the community children had the same conditions as above-mentioned. Because all health centers are close to villagers, they could send the sick children for treatment more easily. When the Cambodian government, especially the Ministry of Health campaigned to vaccinate children throughout the country against COVID - 19 pandemic, KAD health staff was actively involved in it. He tried to alert the parents and community people to the vaccination program and helped send their children to health centers so that they could get vaccination.

Besides the provision of treatment, the health staff didn't forget health education, especially on precaution against COVID -19 pandemic and other health issues such as malaria, dengue fever, typhoid, diarrhea, stomach-ache, etc. Both children in the Center and communities were educated mainly on physical hygiene: hand washing, environmental clean-up, clean water drinking, use of alcohol, facial mask wearing, social distance, avoidance of crowd and stay in completely closed room with other people. All these are measures taken to prevent COVID -19 pandemic. Seeing that community children had a lot of oral health problems, KAD cooperated with its organization partner to carry out the Healthy Kids Program focusing on dental examination, dental prevention and dental treatment. Both children in the Center and in communities received dental care from this program. 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, several thousand 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. Up to the reporting time, 14,183 community children received health care services including medical and dental treatment, vaccination, and education general health care and oral health care.

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 which has been equipped with more than 30 desktop computers, 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 upward. After lunch, the grades 3 - 6 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 2023, there were 378 children and community youth being trained in computer skills. According to the study result of last test indicating that 227 were good; 115 were fair and 36 were bad.

NUTRITIOUS FOOD PRODUCTION THROUGH PREPARATION OF ORGANIC FARM:

A healthy nutritious food is an essential component in the growing and developing years of children. It aids in building a strong foundation in the child with regards to staying healthy and

imbibing good eating habits right from childhood. The 3 most important benefits of early childhood nutrition are: it helps in building immunity against various infectious diseases, ensures proper development of brain and other vital organs and improves a child's activity levels and cognitive functioning. Therefore, proper nutrition for children is important as it sets the stage for them towards living a healthy and balanced life for the rest of their lives.

Khmer Association for Development (KAD) owned five hectares of farmland that was intended for farming production in order to produce nutrition containing the most important elements such as vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium, fibre, folate, iron, magnesium and potassium that could improve the children's health. The enhancement of nutrition is part of the child welfare that can't be overlooked, so our farmland can't be rested. In the farm, some species of animals such as fish, chicken, ducks, geese, turkey were raised, and some kinds of organic vegetables such as cucumber, egg-plant, pumpkin, wax gourd, bottle gourd, water morning glory, yam, taro, Chinese cabbage, peppers, okra, string bean, etc., were grown, so all farming products were used in the kitchens to cook daily nutritious food for children.

Four community workers who had expertise in agricultural field were employed to take responsibility for farming work, and the farming products were used in the Center and in case of surplus, they were sold to get some income. Currently, many types of goods, especially, meat, vegetables, groceries and kitchen wares have appreciated in value so that we had a big financial issue, but fortunately, we had farming products that could help in cost reduction. In addition, the community workers trained the children's parents, community people and high school students and teachers on agricultural production focusing on vegetable cultivation and chicken husbandry.

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 month. Grocery was also bought monthly that was used for the whole month. In early morning, the cook with help from some of child caregivers 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 2023, daily meals were prepared for 475 community children in the Child Care Center.

CHILDREN TRANSPORTATION:

Transport means is also an important part of the project that is involved in successful project implementation; especially it is a catalyst for improvement of children's lives and brilliant future

through the advancement of the area of general education. Evidently, with transportation, children are able to show up in school regularly.

As the parents were unable to manage transportation of their children, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) took charge to transport them to and fro. KAD owned three minibuses, two of which sponsored by Kindermissionswerk and one another funded by Schmitz Foundation, were used to drive the children from their villages to the Child Care Center early in the morning and to send them back home late in the afternoon. Three drivers were employed to work part time, being responsible for transporting the children to and fro, maintaining the vehicles and getting them serviced when they break down. Due to abundant number of children, the drivers were required to drive for four time per day; each bus was overloaded with 60-70 children per time. The drivers were also asked to make monthly reports on their activities to be submitted to the project manager. KAD issued driving regulations that requires the drivers to drive safely, to come to work on time, to help children cross the road to their houses, to avoid violence against children and to keep good order in the vehicle.

SERVING COMMUNITY CHILDREN WITH WARM, EXHAUSTIVE, SAFE AND SECURE CARE:

Warm childcare benefits all stakeholders including parents, carers, employers, communities and most importantly, children. Improving local childcare services provides real advantages for everyone in the community. Warm child care improves the life chances of all children – especially disadvantaged children, e.g. those from poorer families with fewer opportunities. It boosts children’s learning and gives them the chance to mix with others from a wide variety of backgrounds. Warm childcare can help to tackle issues of social, geographic and economic isolation, allowing parents to work or to start their businesses, reducing state benefit dependency, raising families out of poverty and contributing to local economies.

Overall, our Child Day Care Center provided a safe and nurturing environment with a variety of engaging activities carried out to support each child’s developmental needs. As far as the project was concerned, it was designed with careful consideration on the respect for the children’s rights to proper living, to access to good-quality education, health care and development, to expression of their opinion, to participation and to protection from all forms of violence. As the parents entrust their children to KAD’s Child Care Center, it means that they have strong, complete confidence in KAD’s work and services, so in order to respond suitably to their kindness, we, on behalf of KAD’s management, has determined to fulfil and to execute every duty and mission successfully and fruitfully; KAD’s staff were familiarized with Child Protection Policies that were set forth to head off all forms of violence against children committed by staff.

In the KAD Center, all staff including child caregivers, teachers, chefs, drivers and community development staff were instructed on how to take good care of and to manage the children very well, both in the Center and in buses, and they were trained on the rights of the child in compliance with the UN Convention on the Rights of Child; for instance, the child caregivers who stayed closely with the children were assigned to do some work: teach them (the children), pump water into toilets and bathrooms used by children, keep the surrounding environment clean, prepare daily meals and eating places, guide them (the children) to wash their hands before and after meals, educate them (the children) on daily morality, decency and mutual respect, prevent them from quarrel or violence, keep the belongs of them during class hours, organize sleeping places after lunch, bathe them (the children) in bathrooms after one-hour nap, prepare them for transportation and travel back home villages with them as well.

One health staff was responsible for educating the children on health issues and on the awareness of dangerous things and activities such as electric wall sockets, fire, poisonous

substance, poisonous snakes, leaping over the tables, throwing stone to each other, ferocious dogs and cats, pointed sticks or knives, swimming in water ponds, etc. As far as the parents were concerned, they were educated on the rights of the child and suggested to participate in monitoring their children's learning activities and to care for the children very well. Khmer Association for Development (KAD) has constructed or developed some kinds of infrastructure that improved the children's welfare and that shielded them from various danger.

Drivers had to get up early in the morning at about 5:50A.M., heading off in order to pick the children up from one village to another so that they could arrive at the Center on or in time of school start. Driving must be done most carefully and safely as the drivers thought specially about children's lives. Cooking was not an easy work for the chefs. They had to get up at about 5:00A.M., starting their work; otherwise, they couldn't prepare food on time for children. When already cooked, they had to prepare kitchen utensils and to dish out food to be kept until lunch time. Because the Child Care Center is located far away from the market, the chefs need to buy things that were preserved in the fridge for one-week use. In addition, some of vegetables and meat such as chicken and ducks could be available in the farm belonging to KAD.

BUILDING FURTHER CAPACITY FOR STAFF WHO CARRY OUT THE ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY:

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 project staff including caregivers, primary teachers, health staff, community workers and computer trainer were sent to the Provincial Vocational Training to get further training on their respective skills. Three kindergarten experts from District Office of Education, Youth and Sport were invited to train six child caregivers for two weeks to take good care of and to take control of children, to decorate classroom, to make a lesson plan and to instruct children. The primary school and English teachers were sent to the Provincial Regional Pedagogical School for two-week capacity building on pedagogical strategy. The computer trainer was sent to computer training institution to get new skills in computer repair and maintenance for three months. Three drivers were also trained on traffic law for three weeks to master their driving skill. Four community development workers were assigned to do study tours at local famous farms for five times to get new experience used to develop KAD's farm in the purpose of increasing farming products. In addition, one chef was invited to give some more advice to our cooks on further cuisines, food preservation and the use of correct portion of groceries.

INVESTIGATING SPECIAL CASES AND DONATING HUMANITARIAN AID TO THE MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN

In order to carry out the child prevention activities effectively and successfully, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) established a Child Protection Council of which there are 6 members including 1) Mr. Meas Chandeth as the Head of the Child Protection Council, 2) Mr. Doem Sam On as the investigator and reporter of the suspicion of the child abuses, 3) Mrs. Kham Sophea as the case manager, 4) Mr. San Sithi as the humanitarian aid officer, 5) Miss. Suon Paily as the controller and evaluator of the implementation of Child Protection Policy, and 6) Miss. Tak Yuoe as the coordinator in the implementation of the Policy.

The Council Team was set up to discharge the following duties:

- Investigate all forms of abuse taking place to child victim.
- Report the suspicion of child abuses to the competent authorities.
- Prepare and file complaints to the competent authorities or institutions.
- Provide the child victim and their families with mental counselling.
- Seek humanitarian aid from a variety of sources to assist the child victim improve their situation.

- Find a safe place in which the child victim can stay safely.
- Integrate the child victim into their community or family.

In mid-2023 up to now, lots of garment and shoe factories were shut down that laid off several thousands of factory workers leading to reduction of their monthly household income and severe impact on the poorest low-income families, especially on the lives of children. When household income decreased, it has really impacted on the children's lives quite considerably; especially, they were undernourished and suffered from serious diseases; they were not kept hygienic; they were always sick without proper treatment; they didn't have enough clothing; they lost a learning opportunity because they had shortage of school uniforms and study materials.

Some children dropped out of school and scavenged for wastes and scraps for sale to get money to support their families. They lost a chance to get access to education, lived a very hard life, were exposed to dangerous weather like hot, rainy and cold, were not treated properly when sick and faced a lot of abuses such as sexual rape and harassment, bullying, child labour, maltreatment, discrimination, addiction to narcotic drugs, indifference, derision, shortage of food, drown to death, and traffic accident.

Due to the poorness and the job insufficiency near their home villages, some of villagers decided to migrate to the towns and to Thailand in search for income-generating jobs, so they had to entrust their children to their relatives who couldn't take good care of them. At home, children were not given good care because their relatives were tied up in their work or businesses, so their children were subjected to the same problems as above-mentioned children faced.

In order to help improve the lives of those vulnerable children, the Council Team investigated all challenges the children encountered, reported all cases found to the stakeholders and networks, tried its best to mobilize humanitarian aid from various sources of generous benefactors to mitigate their hardship and hunger and met with children and parents or guardians. For the period of 12 months, 349 community children were sent back to school and provided with humanitarian aid: school materials, food, school uniforms, scholarship and transport means, and 554 other children received direct medical check-up and treatment from local health providers free of charge.

DEVELOPING THE MOST NECESSARY TYPES OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE CHILD CARE CENTER:

Although the Child Care Center has been established and run for years, and there have already been a lot of infrastructure, it will still need to construct or develop some more infrastructure. Currently, KAD is renovating a large school building. For the time being, it remains the lack of classrooms for the children to learn, so this new building will be very useful for the area of early childhood education. In addition, the Child Care Center still lacks some most important infrastructure such as a plastic water tank, a water well, a concrete road, a concrete water tank, a water filter, etc. in the near future, we will seek the sources of funds to erect all types of infrastructure as above-said.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES:

- All KAD staff and teachers were provided with further capacity building on instructional techniques and four English skills.
- 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.
- The children were provided with oral health care, dental treatment and oral health prevention by the organization partner.

SHORT TERM ACHIEVEMENT:

- 475 children accessed basic education at the Children Development Centre of Khmer Association for Development, and 16,185 community children out of the target areas also benefited from the education program.
- 61% of school children were rated the best; 34% of school children were rated fair and 5% others were considered poor.
- 431 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.
- 19 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.
- The large building used as an office, a library, a health care room and a volunteer homestay was completely constructed.

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.
- Household income declined leading to financial shortage that had an enormous impact on the project implementation.
- Most of community children were too old to be sent to school, so they felt afraid they were put in school that made teachers very hard to manage their classes.
- A few of children's parents didn't cooperate well with the teachers as well as the Center management in monitoring their children's education.

SOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES:

- The drivers were told to drive slowly and carefully and to take detour to find the better roads.
- Much money spent to repair the broken roofs and ceilings, so everything was solved to improve the children's welfare.
- Khmer Association for Development (KAD) always appealed to the rural community people for sending their children to school while they reach the school ages.
- Monthly meetings were held in which all children's parents or guardians were invited to participate in order to disseminate information of their children's education.

II. ENGLISH ACCESS MICROSCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM



PROGRAM DURATION	January – December 202
DONOR	The U.S. Department of State through the U.S. Embassy to Cambodia
APPROVED FUNDS	<u>USD14,259</u>

THE AIM OF THE PROJECT:

- 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.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To inculcate Access students with broad appreciation of the values of general education to their lives, their communities and country, aiming at preventing school abandonment and advancing double perseverance in and attention to their academic activities.
- To equip Access students with sufficient knowledge, skill and experience so that they would make the best use of to achieve their higher education goal when they proceed to university.
- To acquaint Access students with social affairs so that they would mobilize their resources (both human and budgetary resources) to assist in their community development.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES:

Access is a two-year scholarship program supported by the U.S. Embassy – Phnom Penh that provides a foundation of English language skills to economically disadvantaged students, primarily aged from 13 to 20 through After-School classes together with Enhancement Activities, and Intensive Sessions.

Khmer Association for Development (KAD) began the Access Program under the auspices of U.S. Embassy in 2011, and up to now, it has been implemented for 4 times in which 94 students in total were selected to participate, so this is the 4th time that we have had a great chance to carry on with it from which 25 students have benefitted.

The Access Program consists of 4 management components including 1 administrator/coordinator, 1 accountant, 1 lead teacher and 1 teacher assistant who take responsibility for their respective roles and duties. In the English Access Microscholarship Program, the following three main activities are exacted:

1. After School Instruction - To provides a foundation of English language skills to bright, economically disadvantaged students, primarily aged 13 to 20 through After-School classes. Access students must receive a minimum of 360 instruction hours reasonably distributed over the two-year program. This means that the number of hours should not be fewer than 180 in each academic year. Classes must be 60-minute hours, not shorter ‘academic’ hours, whose length can vary from one institution to another. KAD manages only one group of 25 Access students who would receive a minimum 360 hours in the entire Program. The minimum 360 hours can be distributed among After School Instruction, Enhancement Activities and Intensive Sessions, for example, After School Instruction = 290 hours, Enhancement Activities = 40 hours and Intensive Sessions = 30 hours. The After School curriculum included all four language skills:

reading, writing, speaking and listening. Usually, the Access Program selected an American Headway textbook to use in its After School classes. The following Access activities were done over the period of the 2 years:

No.	Name of Students	Sex	Total Initial Test Scores for All Tests	Total Exit Test Scores for All Tests	Increase in Score
1	Sos Sreyka	F	64	74	10
2	Kov Socheata	F	63	71	8
3	Oeurng Roza	M	62.5	72	10
4	Thim Kanhchna	F	62	73	11
5	Phos Shina	F	62	70	8
6	Ra Sim Kakrona	F	61.5	69	8
7	Chea Serey	F	60.5	72	12
8	Chork Srey Noch	F	60	71	11
9	Shay Rosa	F	59	73	14
10	Oun Voleak	F	58	71	13
11	Sorn Sok Chan	F	57	71.5	15
12	Chhom Ly Ly	F	57	72	15
13	An Rothana	F	56.5	71	15
14	Ly Chimi	F	56	70	14
15	Seang Nary	F	55.5	71	16
16	Ouk Vichera	F	54.5	73	19
17	Hoeun Vimean	F	51.5	72	21
18	Phuong Phallin	F	51	70	19
19	Chan Sopheak	F	0	62	62
20	Mon Chanvathana	M	56	70	14
21	Roth Phal Sopheap	M	55	71	16
22	Khorn Soknaphin	M	52	69	17
23	Sot Makara	M	49	72	23
24	Tem Loucha	M	46	68	22
25	Chiv Ihieng	M	45	67	22
26	Khoy Tongleng	M	51.5	70	19
27	Ly Seav hour	M	39	63	24
28	Nam Sokhea	M	22	63	41

29	Khon Chomnan	M	18	59	41
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- In a period of two-year program implementation, 29 students selected from 3 high schools such as Samraong Tong lower secondary school (2 students), Tonle Kantil lower secondary school (4 students) and Chambak upper secondary school (23 students) through strict Initial English Test.
- Students of high schools from grades 8-11 and aged 14 - 17
- Textbook – Headway Textbooks from part I to part IV were taught and other general topics out of the textbooks focusing on conversation, presentation, debate, descriptive writing. The textbooks concentrated on four skills such as reading, listening, writing and speaking, grammars and vocabularies. In order to measure the degree of English knowledge of all students, they were provided with monthly English test.
- 287 hours were taught.
- GPA: 21 students have been graded good, and 8 students have been graded fairly good.
- Comparison between the Initial and Exit Test Results
- Currently, 13 students are going to various universities in Phnom Penh such as Royal Phnom Penh University, Institute of Technology, Human Resource University, RULE, Mekong University of Cambodia, Norton University and Asia Europe University.
- 4 students have gone to study the education major at Royal Phnom Penh University.
- 1 student has gone to study the Chemistry and Food major at Institute of Technology.
- 2 students have gone to study the International Relationship and Greeting major at Human Resource University.
- 2 students have gone to study the General Administration major at RULE.
- 2 students have gone to study the Accounting and General Administration major at Mekong University of Cambodia,
- 1 student has gone to study the IT major at Norton University.
- 1 student has gone to study the IT major at Asia Europe University.

2. Enhancement Activities - In addition to the weekly classes based on the textbook, the Access program must include Enhancement Activities. These activities are designed to reinforce a topic by creating a lasting impression and memory for students. Enhancement activities are interactive, experiential activities. They are special activities planned by the teachers and Access coordinator. English must be a component in all enhancement activities. Enhancement activities must occur at least once a quarter throughout the program. All students and teachers must participate in enhancement activities on a regular basis. There are four main topics for Enhancement Activities:

2.1 U.S. Culture and Values

- On July 11, 2023, the Access students launched a small workshop on the awareness of democracy and human rights in which the representatives of U.S. Embassy – Phnom Penh were invited to participate as the speakers.
- In order to be aware of the U.S. Culture in terms of Christmas Day, on December 25, 2023, the teachers researched the website for the history of Christmas, printed it out and made many copies for students to read. The Access students raised a small amount of money among their classmates to celebrate it by doing some activities; for instance, they embellished the meeting room and classroom with many kinds of trees and multicolored lights, made their teachers a present of birthday cake and exchanged gifts with their classmates. In addition, All the Access students were given the Christmas writing contest in which one of them won it. The event was organized for one hour by all Access students together with other part-time students.

- On September 09, 2023, Dorothy and Eleanor, the Fulbright English Teaching Assistants (ETAs) in Kampong Cham and Kampot were invited to be the speakers in a small workshop organized by Access students in which both of them shared the American arts with all participants.

2.2 Personal Development -

- The Access students were trained on how to design and plan the project and to practice Khmer traditional dance. The activities mostly focused on those who were nominated to attend the Access Summit, but others were also allowed to get training because it was thought that they could help each other and could have some skills used for future project designs and plans.
- The Access Alumni visited the Access students twice and spent 1 hour each time, organizing the meetings. They shared their knowledge on English pronunciation and human character and experiences of lives in the universities.
- A lead teacher and two Access students were invited to attend YSEALI summit event that was organized and supported by the U.S. Embassy, Phnom Penh. In that event, our Access students received much experience through the presentation of the youth from other Asian countries. After the event, our students shared the experience and knowledge they gained in English with the class.
- On May 26, 2023, the Access students were sent to visit the nearby Prachnasastra Technology Institute in Kampong Speu province that presented the most important majors they should study at the university and shared a lot of meaningful advice and experience with them. Through this one-hour visit, the Access students have known what subjects or majors they should select when they complete high school.
- On October 28, 2023, there was a meeting between the Access students and Alumni that was held by Access Program administration and teachers. The Alumni shared their experience in life being separate from home village, university education, how to apply for a job and work performance. The meeting lasted for 2 hours.

2.3 Community Service

- The Access students were inspired with the knowledge of values of the forest trees, then, they were requested to help plant 500 forest trees in KAD farm. During the period 2, they spent their free time twice to do these enhancement activities in which each took just 1 hour.
- In this Period 3, three community learning service activities were done including forestry planting, child health education and fund-raising. 1) Forest tree planting – The Access students took their free time, especially on Saturday afternoon and Sunday to grow forest trees in the farmland belonging to KAD as part of environmental improvement. Two trees were limited to one student to grow. The growing activity included pit digging, mixture of compost and planting. In addition, the students were also trained on how to produce natural compost, 2) Child health education – the Access students were first trained on physical hygiene in order to get knowledge and experience of hygienic practices, and then they were allowed to organize the health education sessions in which community children participated. In this activity, the students needed some hygienic kits such as bucket, handwash soap, handkerchief, water and table for use, 3) The fund-raising done to help the most vulnerable people – the Access students united to do the fund – raising activities in nine villages where they live, and the money raised were used to buy some food for the most vulnerable people such as the seriously sick elderly, destitute widow, orphan, handicapped, etc. In addition, the cash was also kept for them to use in the future need. The fund-raising activity required the students to prepare a lot of processes; for instance, they had a meeting to discuss the purpose of activity, the target areas and people and division into groups, had to line up the official letters submitted to the village chiefs to get permission for activity implementation, to

make the humanitarian boxes and to identify the villages where the activity was going to be executed. During the group discussion, the students were required to use English. The students were divided into small groups of 4 members each who travelled to their respective set areas by carrying the humanitarian boxes along with them, explaining in detail about the purpose of their project to the villagers in order for them to understand and make a donation. After the fund-raising activity was over, the group discussion was held using English again. The students met again to discuss the amount of money raised and how it was allocated and to present the activity done, the problems they encountered. In short, during the project planning and discussion after the completion of the project, English was used by Access students.

- All Access students were trained on oral health care fashions, and then they became the trainers. They were separated into small groups to train the community children on how to wash their teeth correctly, what food should be eaten and what food caused tooth decay. The purpose of the training was to make children know how to prevent themselves from tooth decay and to keep their teeth ever hygienic and healthy. It took them 1 hour to work on oral health training for community children. They were trained for 15 minutes and then, started practicing their skill with community children
- On August 05, 2023, the Access students organized two education sessions on oral health care in which community children were allowed to participate in order for them to know very well how to keep their mouths and teeth clean and to avoid various oral health problems. The education sessions were organized at different time in which one took place in the morning and one another occurred in the afternoon, and each lasted for one hour.
- On October 10, 2023, the Access students cooperated with volunteers from Naga World to plant 560 young forest trees as a part of participation in environmental promotion. Apart from tree planting activity, the forest tree experts explained to the participants about the advantages and values of forests and then there were questions and answers sessions between the trainers and participants to get the prizes.

2.4 Computer and Technology Instruction

- For this period 4, the computer skill training class was on-going. The students were taught for 4 hours some skills such as advanced Microsoft Word with regard to office and administration work, Microsoft Excel concerning accounting work preparation and Power Point was taught how to prepare the presentation slide. In addition, Access students were encouraged to master their skills on their own in their free time, especially on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. In this period, students were taught computer literacy just for 2 times that each of them took just 2 hours, but students spent many more hours for practicing it themselves, using the computer lesson books distributed to them, and these practicing hours were not included into the reports. In case of serious problem with understanding any point, teachers were invited to explain to them further just for a short moment.
- For this period 5, the computer skill training class was on-going. The students were taught for 3 hours some skills such as advanced Microsoft Word with regard to office and administration work, Microsoft Excel concerning accounting work preparation and Power Point was taught how to prepare the presentation slide. In addition, Access students were encouraged to master their skills on their own in their free time, especially on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. In this period, students were taught computer literacy just for 2 times that each of them took just an hour and a half, but students spent many more hours for practicing it themselves, using the computer lesson books distributed to them, and these practicing hours were not included into the reports. In case of serious problem with understanding any point, teachers were invited to explain to them further just for a short moment.

- For this period 6, the computer skill training class was on-going. The students were taught for 4 hours some skills such as advanced Microsoft Word with regard to office and administration work, advanced Microsoft Excel concerning business accounting and school work preparation, Power Point were taught how to prepare the presentation slide, photoshop and social media (how to use email, telegram, messenger, g-mail and website research). In addition, Access students were encouraged to master their skills on their own in their free time, especially on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. In this period, students were taught computer literacy just for 4 times that each of them took just an hour but students spent many more hours for practicing it themselves, using the computer lesson books distributed to them, and these practicing hours were not included into the reports. In case of serious problem with understanding any point, teachers were invited to explain to them further just for a short moment.
- For this period 7, the computer skill training class was on-going, and the same lessons as the period 6 were reviewed; for instance, the students were allowed to practice already-learned skills such as advanced Microsoft Word with regard to office and administration work, advanced Microsoft Excel concerning business accounting and school work preparation, Power Point were taught how to prepare the presentation slide, photoshop and social media (how to use email, telegram, messenger, g-mail and website research). In addition, Access students were encouraged to master their skills on their own in their free time, especially on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning.

3. Intensive Session

From December 01 to December 06, 2023, the Intensive Session was conducted all day on-site for 6 days with 5 hours per day. The students were trained on instructional methods like how to make weekly lesson plan, to supervise children in the class, to keep the class in good order, to prepare daily meal for children, to accompany children on buses when traveling to and fro and to make monthly activity report. After the training, the Access students became the teachers who taught the primary level students an English language as part of their English skill practice.

4. Access Summits

The Program assigned 9 Access students to attend the Access Summits organized twice in 2022 and 2023 in Vietnam in which the regional Access students from Vietnam, Cambodia and Lao were invited to participate. During the Summits, our Access students executed two types of Khmer traditional dances called “Wishing Dance and Coconut Bowl Knocking Dance” and Khmer martial art named “Labok Kator” as part of our involvement in conservation and promotion of our prosperous culture. We are very proud of our Access students who were able to perform them very well that captured the audiences’ attention and to bring about an enormous honor for our country and organization.

5. Christmas Writing Contest

Kampong Speu Access students were invited to participate with other Access students from other provinces and other counties such as Vietnam and Lao in the Christmas Writing Contest under the topic of “A Letter to Santa Claus. The result was that our Access students were able to win a prize and to earn a great honor for our Program as well as our organization.

CURRENT ACHIEVEMENT:

- At the end of the program, 29 Access students remained in the class including 25 officially selected and 4 auditing.
- 287 hours in total were taught in the entire program.
- GPA: 21 students have been graded good, and 8 students have been graded fairly good.

- A gap of the test score between the initial English test and the exit English test was much different. This means that the score of the exit English test has risen from 11% to 40%.

OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT:

- Up to this reporting time, Access students have been able to use English language and computer skills in their school work and to communicate with foreigners.
- Access students made a double effort to do much better at school, prepared themselves for future university study and knew in advance how to choose the preferred major for their university level.
- Access students have been inculcated with the concept of humanitarian aid work that was often done to help the vulnerable people.
- Access students have familiarized themselves with the U.S. culture and values and practiced them as the advantages for their communities.
- If compared to before they entered into the program, now they have been able to speak, write, read and listen to English much better.
- 13 students passed the grade 12th exam in the academic year of 2023, and in the academic year of 2024, they are proceeding to different universities in Phnom Penh and studying various majors such as Food Science, International Relations, Public Administration, Information Technology, Accounting and Public Administration, Department of Chemistry, Geography and Land Management, Hotel and Tourism and Education. All the majors they are studying necessitate the uses of both English language and computer skills. According to the information elicited from the Access students, they are using English language and computer skills from 40% to 100% in their respective subjects.

EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT ON THE BENEFICIARIES AND COMMUNITIES:

- The Access Program has changed the lives of Access students and participated in community resource development.
- Lots of community youth were very interested and involved in the Access Program, and they wished that it would be available in their communities forever.
- All Access students got well-educated and well-paid, and they volunteered their time and resources to help develop their communities.

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 of students were busy with their school work that made them unable to attend the Access class on time or regularly.
- The budget used in the Program was always delayed for a few months so that there was difficulty in weekly or monthly expenditure.
- It took a long time to order the American Headway Textbook for both students and teachers because this kind of textbook wasn't used a great deal in Cambodia.
- The Access students didn't participate actively in all enhancement activities because they were always organized on weekends when they took a rest from school, and they needed to rest too.
- During the rainy season, the rain always disrupted their travel and transport to school that made the instruction schedule was very late.

SOLUTIONS TO THE CHALLENGES:

- The Access students opened a self-learning club where they could come and study English on their own on weekends.
- KAD used its own budget to implement in case of the one supported by U.S. Embassy used in the Access Program transferred late.
- The Access teachers were proposed to teach their students free topics until the textbooks ordered were delivered to the Access class.
- In order to encourage active participation in every enhancement activity, the marks were added to their monthly English tests.
- Sometimes, teachers also taught the Access students on weekends in order to compensate for missing hours on weekdays.

III- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE





PROJECT DURATION

January – December 2023

DONOR	Schmitz Foundation = USD49,857.87
KAD CONTRIBUTION	Khmer Association for Development (KAD) = USD15,000
NET FUNDS AVAIABLE	<u>USD64,857.87</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 doing the household-tailored rice and crop farming on small plots of farmland. It is noticed that the current 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 rent the ploughing and harvesting machineries and workforce to do the rice cultivation. 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 embark on 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 while some others 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 & Tourism project 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.

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.

COMPLETED ACTIVITIES UP TO THE REPORTING TIME:

The following are regular project activities and the processes of infrastructure development for Future Tourist Resort that were carried out in the 6th step:

8.1 Purchasing another plot of land (total size 1,000 m²). Although much farmland has been purchased, it is still insufficient for us to develop it into the tourist area, that's why we have already bought one more plot of rice field with total size of 1,000 m² in which rice has been grown, using organic fertilizer or compost. Unfortunately, the price of land in this area is getting higher and higher that is an obstacle to the expansion of our tourist and agricultural site. The land was divided into parts that would be used for many purposes such as construction of shacks, restaurant and flower garden, preparation for vegetable garden, digging of water and fish ponds and canal, forest and bamboo tree planting, etc.

8.2 Filling lower areas and street alongside the canal with excavated soil. Since the farmland purchased from villagers lie in lower area, we desperately need to make it a bit higher by filling it with excavated soil. That's why, 50 trucks of excavated soil and 50 trucks of granite were bought from local machinery business institution to be deposited on new vegetable gardens to keep them a bit higher in which many kinds of vegetables would be grown and along the canal. Another plot of farmland with an approximate size of 400 m² was also filled up with 57 trucks of excavated soil that has been intended for Azzola plant cultivation to make animal feeds. In addition, other 793 trucks were also needed to make some streets across rice fields and along the canal.

8.3 Constructing the gates and brick fence of the farm. A group of local construction workers were hired to build the gates and wall fences. Two gates and 197m long wall fences were made to protect the farmland, especially preventing cows from entering the farmland to destroy our crops and vegetables during the dry season and also forestalling some people

from stealing things in the farm. The gates were made from iron and metal while wall fences were constructed from e-co bricks that were produced on our own. The fences with 197m long and 2m high were built in the front part of the farmland lying from Trakiet village to KAD's Children Development Center.

8.4 Purchasing plastic water tube or pipe for irrigation system in the farm. Water system is very important for irrigation on the many types of crops, trees and vegetables. If there is no water, we are unable to do the farming at all. In addition, in our areas, water is scarce, so we have to find the best way to get it. About half a hectare of farmland was prepared to plant forest trees, so a lot of plastic water tubes were bought for connection as the irrigation system in the farmland in which 1,217 young forest trees were grown as well in the purpose of acquainting children in the next generation with rare, valuable and unique types of trees in the wild that they have never known, inculcating them with loving habit of forest trees and keeping the environment always green. Finally, we expect that the young generation children would be united to maintain forest trees.

8.5 Buying some more species of animals for raising. We have kept buying some unique species of animals, aiming at drawing visitors' feeling and attention, and we can sell them for profit at high costs. Some more hens and ducks were bought and raised to get eggs for daily meals of children. Two peacocks and fifteen big-feet chicken were bought and raised for decoration in the farm. All rare species of chicken would be sold to get income. In future, some more unique species of animals would be bought.

8.6 Producing e-co bricks used for infrastructure development in the farmland. We have a four-member team who were recruited to work as the e-co brick producers. In addition, one staff was employed to serve as a marketing finder for sale of e-co bricks. In the process of e-co brick production, there are 4 different types of machineries including a soil grinder, a plastic grinder, a substance mixer and an e-co brick producer. The substance and materials used for production include soil, sand, cement, plastic waste and water. All types of infrastructure that are developed in the farmland need to use our self-produced e-co bricks. As evidenced, the eco-bricks have been used to construct flower or vegetable gardens and fences, and in the future, they are going to be used to develop other kinds of infrastructure. Aside from the infrastructure development, several thousands of cubic meters of e-co bricks were produced and sold to clients who ordered for construction of fences, houses, bathrooms, toilet, restaurants, etc. and income earned from the sale of e-co bricks was used to pay the costs of weekly labour fees and monthly salaries of community development workers, raw materials, and sanitary kits in the farmland.

8.7 Producing compost used to feed many kinds of vegetables, fruit trees and forest trees. In order to keep farmland always fertile and farming products with good quality, the community development staff made natural fertilizers from local raw materials such as cow-dung, chicken and kitchen waste, chaff, and many other types of plants. In addition, high expenditure on chemical fertilizers was reduced. There are three concrete basins being constructed to store chicken waste and other plants mixed together to make both solid and liquid compost. In addition, raw materials such as cow-dung, chaff and whitewash were bought to make solid compost.

8.8 Preparing vegetable beds and growing many kinds of vegetables. The community developments staff and weekly-hired workers re-started to get the vegetable farmland ready for cultivation by clearing it of long grasses, equipping it with irrigation system, feeding it with compost and hoeing the vegetable beds. Then, they started to sow vegetable seeds for a short time, and finally, they grew them in the vegetable beds. Currently, all vegetable beds

have already been prepared in which some types of vegetable seeds such as cucumber, wax gourd, luffa gourd, long bean, egg-plant, pumpkin, tomato, spinach, okra, etc. have been grown.

8.9 Raising animals and producing animal feeds. In the animal farm, the rare species of animals such as Korean, Greece and Egyptian chicken, peacocks, turkeys, hedge-hogs, rabbits, ostriches, local chicken, geese, ducks, etc. are still raised both for sale and display. New, unique species of animals would be bought and stored in the farm. Some animals were sold to get money to buy raw materials and sanitary instrument used in the farm. In order to reduce the expenditure on animal feeds bought from the market and to fatten animals very fast, the animal feed production machine and local raw materials were purchased to make animal feeds on our own.

8.10 Taking good care of both fruit trees and forest trees. Normally, after planting, all kinds of crops or trees must be subjected to careful maintenance, otherwise, they will wither or die. Two local farmers were employed to do weekly work in the farmland to take care of all already planted crops and trees to keep them always well-grown, for instance, they cleared bushes from the surroundings of trees, fed them with organic fertilizers and sprayed natural poisons to eliminate pests.

8.11 Visit of Mr. Montri Gosalawat to the project site. On July 22, 2023, Mr. Montri visited the project site and on July 23, 2023, our team met him at the hotel where he stayed to further discuss the most four important points such as strong, weak, opportunity and threat. In addition, the project activities and the questions of income and expenditure of KAD and the project were also raised. Finally, he gave the team a lot of fruitful advice that would be taken for future project improvement.

CURRENT ACHIEVEMENT:

- One more plot of rice field with total size of 1,000 m² in which rice has been grown, using organic fertilizer or compost was bought.
- 900 trucks of excavated soil were purchased to build up the lower areas such as vegetable beds, Azzola plant cultivation and the streets across the rice fields. In addition, 50 other trucks of granite were purchased to cover the canal sidewalk to ease the travel and transportation activities.
- Two gates and 197m long wall fences were made to protect the farmland, especially preventing cows from entering the farmland to destroy our crops and vegetables during the dry season and also forestalling some people from stealing things in the farm.
- About half a hectare of farmland was prepared to plant forest trees, so a lot of plastic water tubes were bought for connection as the irrigation system in the farmland in which 1,217 young forest trees were grown.
- Some more hens and ducks were bought and raised to get eggs for daily meals of children. Two peacocks and fifteen big-feet chicken were bought and raised for decoration in the farm. All rare species of chicken would be sold to get income. In future, some more unique species of animals would be bought.
- Producing e-co bricks used for infrastructure development in the farmland. We have a four-member team who were recruited to work as the e-co brick producers. In addition, one staff was employed to serve as a marketing finder for sale of e-co bricks. In the process of e-co brick production, there are 4 different types of machineries including a soil grinder, a plastic grinder, a substance mixer and an e-co brick producer. The substance and materials used for production include soil, sand, cement, plastic waste and water. All types of infrastructure that are developed in the farmland need to use our self-produced e-co bricks. As evidenced, the eco-bricks have been used to construct

flower or vegetable gardens and fences, and in the future, they are going to be used to develop other kinds of infrastructure. Aside from the infrastructure development, several thousands of cubic meters of e-co bricks were produced and sold to clients who ordered for construction of fences, houses, bathrooms, toilet, restaurants, etc. and income earned from the sale of e-co bricks was used to pay the costs of weekly labour fees and monthly salaries of community development workers, raw materials, and sanitary kits in the farmland.

- Producing compost used to feed many kinds of vegetables, fruit trees and forest trees. In order to keep farmland always fertile and farming products with good quality, the community development staff made natural fertilizers from local raw materials such as cow-dung, chicken and kitchen waste, chaff, and many other types of plants. In addition, high expenditure on chemical fertilizers was reduced. There are three concrete basins being constructed to store chicken waste and other plants mixed together to make both solid and liquid compost. In addition, raw materials such as cow-dung, chaff and whitewash were bought to make solid compost.
- Preparing vegetable beds and growing many kinds of vegetables. The community developments staff and weekly-hired workers re-started to get the vegetable farmland ready for cultivation by clearing it of long grasses, equipping it with irrigation system, feeding it with compost and hoeing the vegetable beds. Then, they started to sow vegetable seeds for a short time, and finally, they grew them in the vegetable beds. Currently, all vegetable beds have already been prepared in which some types of vegetable seeds such as cucumber, wax gourd, luffa gourd, long bean, egg-plant, pumpkin, tomato, spinach, okra, etc. have been grown.
- Raising animals and producing animal feeds. In the animal farm, the rare species of animals such as Korean, Greece and Egyptian chicken, peacocks, turkeys, hedge-hogs, rabbits, ostriches, local chicken, geese, ducks, etc. are still raised both for sale and display. New, unique species of animals would be bought and stored in the farm. Some animals were sold to get money to buy raw materials and sanitary instrument used in the farm. In order to reduce the expenditure on animal feeds bought from the market and to fatten animals very fast, the animal feed production machine and local raw materials were purchased to make animal feeds on our own.
- Taking good care of both fruit trees and forest trees. Normally, after planting, all kinds of crops or trees must be subjected to careful maintenance, otherwise, they will wither or die. Two local farmers were employed to do weekly work in the farmland to take care of all already planted crops and trees to keep them always well-grown, for instance, they cleared bushes from the surroundings of trees, fed them with organic fertilizers and sprayed natural poisons to eliminate pests.
- Visit of Mr. Montri Gosawat to the project site. On July 22, 2023, Mr. Montri visited the project site and on July 23, 2023, our team met him at the hotel where he stayed to further discuss the most four important points such as strong, weak, opportunity and threat. In addition, the project activities and the questions of income and expenditure of KAD and the project were also raised. Finally, he gave the team a lot of fruitful advice that would be taken for future project improvement.

OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT:

- There has been more farmland that would be a great chance to expand the project activities to serve the needs of clients.
- The higher area can resist the flooding during the rainy season that would give us a great chance to grow many types of vegetables and to produce Azzola plant to make animal feeds that would fatten them very fast and that would reduce the expenditure on the purchasing of chemical animal feeds from the market. In addition, a few stretches of streets were built up to facilitate comfortable travel and transportation.

- Two gates and 197m long wall fences were made to protect the farmland, especially preventing cows from entering the farmland to destroy our crops and vegetables during the dry season and also forestalling some people from stealing things in the farm.
- The irrigation system in the farm was improved; there was sufficient water for irrigation that further the better growth of all kinds of crops and trees.
- Some income earned from the sale of animals was used to buy raw materials, rice seeds, organic fertilizers and to repair the animal shelters.
- All types of infrastructure in the farmland were improved so that its views looked attractive, and the earned income from the bricks assisted in furthering fast development.
- The farmland remained fertile, and the farming products are full of good quality. In addition, high expenditure on chemical fertilizers was reduced.
- There would be sufficient farming products being used for daily meals to feed community children and sold to get income to support the project activities.
- There would be different species of animals that could attract lots of visitors and be sold for income.
- All types of crops and trees have grown well and borne lots of fruit, and the pests were Eliminated
- Good advice and new experience received from Mr. Montri Gosawat would be used to improve the project activities that would achieve the project objective and goal.

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.
- The project will strengthen the financial self-sustaining system leading up to expansion of all projects and activities to other areas.

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.

DEGREE OF ATTAINMENT OF IN THE FUTURE TOURIST RESORT BROUGHT ABOUT UP TO NOW:

- 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 that would make the transportation and travelling much easier were built.
- Two small farmhouses where community workers from other areas stay and look after animals were built.
- More than two hectares of farmland were ploughed and prepared for annual rice cultivation that serve daily food for community children.
- 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 tank to store the natural compost for future use in the farm near chicken shelters was made.
- 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 annexed to roof gutters were installed to get the rain for daily use by community workers for washing, drinking and animals.
- 60 sperm chicken cages were also installed to interbreed chicken and to get chicken eggs for sale and daily food.
- A stretch of granite road lying from village to the farm was renovated by resurfacing it with more granite.
- 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 were filled up with excavated soil.
- 1,217 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.
- A stretch of canal in the farmland was dug in the purpose of entertaining tourists, raising fish and getting water for irrigation.
- A plot of farmland on which shacks will be built and around them rice will be grown to improve the natural view was bought.
- Both fruit and forest trees in the farmland were purchased and planted.
- The vegetable garden was improved by filling it with excavated soil.
- Decorative, rare species of animals to be stored in the animal farm that will be displayed to tourists were bought.
- 2-horsepower solar water pumps in the farmland for irrigation were installed.
- A stretch of e-co brick wall fence with total size of 197m in length and 2m in height to protect the farmland was built.
- Three stretches of streets around the forest tree field and across the rice fields were made that could facilitate travel and transportation.
- A plot of flower garden was prepared in which two shelters were built and three small fish ponds were dug.

DIFFICULTIES IN CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT:

- Lack of labor forces slowed down the process of farm development.
- During the rainy season, the rain flood destroyed some types of crops that were growing well so that we had to pay more money to restore the situation.
- During the dry season, there was a drought that caused the shortage of water for irrigation and some of crops to face the withering situation.

SOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES:

- Part-time laborers were hired to do the temporary work in the farm.
- The workers tried to make the outflow of water from the vegetable beds into the water pond and into other places.
- The canal water was used instead of the pond water. On the other hand, water from outer sources was also pumped for daily use in the farm.

IV- CHILD WELFARE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECT – YEAR 2



PROJECT DURATION	January – December 2023
DONOR	Schmitz Foundation & Mirja Sachs Foundation = USD43,287.80
FUNDS AVAILABLE	<u>USD43,287.80</u>

THE AIM OF THE PROJECT:

- To improve infrastructure in the Center that will prompt child welfare and promote the rights to proper living.

THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE:

- To refine the living condition of children by constructing one more building used as an office, a staff homestay, a library and a child health care room that will facilitate effective work and communication between the staff and communities, protect the children from various health problems and make them get a good habit of reading towards basic knowledge improvement.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND THE PROJECT PURPOSE:

Up to this reporting time, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) has allowed around 470 local community children to stay in its Children Development Center all day that provides them with all most needed services such as education, health care, transport means, daily meal, education on morality and decency, warm care and protection from various issues. This Center has been established for more than 10 years since 2011, but there hasn't been enough infrastructure to meet the children's needs yet, for instance, a school building, an office, a library, a medical check-up room, etc. Currently, there are three school buildings that are used as a classroom and a child care room. Some of rooms of the buildings have been used as an office, a health room, a staff homestay, a kitchen and a computer training room that causes the shortage of instructional classrooms since the number of community children who need the Center services increases from year to year.

However, we never ignore all these issues, we always seek to explore the sources of funders who are able to solve them, as evidenced, for this project, there are 2 donors, the Schmitz Foundation and the Mirja Sachs Foundation who had financed the costs of the Child Welfare Building Construction that enabled us to develop the most needed infrastructures in the Center in the purpose of refining the living condition of children and protecting them from various problems and even providing them with comfort, security and safety. In addition, to improve infrastructure in the Center will prompt the child welfare and promote their rights to a proper living.

COMPLETED ACTIVITIES EXECUTED UP TO THE REPORTING TIME:

- A local team construction was contacted to talk about the construction work and then they were contracted to start the building work.
- The construction material suppliers were identified, and the construction materials and equipment were ordered and prepared for the purpose of construction activities. The foundation work was started, for instance, 1) foundation pits were dug, 2) 4 x 6 granite compacting work underneath concrete support was done, 3) 4x6 granite and foundation bottom, foundation beam and belting beam sand were tamped, 4) 4x6 granite and bottom sand of the ground floor building were tamped, 5) bottom foundation with 50cms thick mixed rubble, cement and sand and 30cms thick foundation

beam were laid, 6) 200cms thick hollow bricks were laid, and one of both sides of waste storage was cemented, 7) Concrete support -size 1200 x 1200 x 200 - brand M250 was made, and 8) short pillar - size 200 x 200 x 100 -brand M250 was concreted.

- **Ground floor work was done:** concrete foundation beam and wall support beam with total size 30cm x 45cm were installed in all sides of the building. 448m² normal floor tiles were laid in the internal sides of the building in each of rooms. Both sides of ground floor wall with total size of 1207.9m² were painted.
- **The construction land was prepared:** two old buildings (a vehicle building and a Vespa building) were moved out and installed in other places. The construction side was filled with excavated soil.
- **Electrical & Water System & Ceiling Work:** in the whole building, electrical work was done including the electric wiring, the erection of electrical box with circuit breakers, the attachment of electric sockets and contacts and electric bulbs to the walls and ceilings; the plumbing was done by connecting plastic water tubes from water tanks to the bathrooms and toilets in the building, and two plastic water tanks were purchased to store the rain from the building roofs to get water for daily use. Plastic ceilings together with the ceiling frames for the entire building had already been installed under the roofs.
- **Door and Window Frames:** in the whole building, there have been 8 metal doors and 24 metal windows which had already been made and installed.
- **Bathroom Work:** there have been 3 bathrooms and toilets which had already been built and equipped with toilet bowls, showers, both cool and warm water systems, lavatories, mirrors and metal stand for storing hygienic kits. In addition, each bathroom has been closed with strong, hard plastic doors and locks.
- **Roofing Work:** for the whole building, it was overlaid with zinc roofs together with gutters around the roofs attached to them. In addition, a metal cistern used to get the rain was installed and connected through plastic tubes to all bathrooms. The zinc roofs with total size of 512m² were covered on the whole building.
- **Water Plumbing Work:** the culvert installment was done by digging 3 culvert holes to bury 24 cement culverts inside them so that they store the waste from the toilets and bathrooms.

THE RESPONSIBILITY AND DUTY OF EACH OF STAFF INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT:

- Mr. Meas Chandeth, the executive director, was responsible for monitoring daily work done by the construction workers and also ordering the construction materials and equipment.
- Mr. Doem Sam On, the executive assistant, assisted the executive director with whatever he has done.
- Miss. Tak Yuoou, the secretary, controlled daily attendance of construction workers.
- Mrs. Keo Sovanna, the accountant, checked daily attendance list and paid for weekly construction fees and for construction costs.

CURRENT ACHIEVEMENT:

- A construction site was prepared for the construction activities started.
- The construction materials suppliers agreed to supply all materials and equipment needed for construction.

- 55 foundation pits were dug together with the mixture of all materials poured into it.
- 287m concrete beams with total size 30cm x 45cm in the whole building were constructed.
- 175 trucks of excavated soil were deposited on the construction site.
- In the whole building, electrical work was done including the electric wiring, the erection of electrical box with circuit breakers, the attachment of electric sockets and contacts and electric bulbs to the walls and ceilings;
- 2 plastic water tanks were purchased to store the rain from the building roofs to get water for daily use.
- 384m² plastic ceilings together with the ceiling frames for the entire building had already been installed under the roofs.
- 8 metal doors and 24 metal windows were made and installed in the entire building.
- 3 bathrooms and toilets were built and equipped with toilet bowls, showers, both cool and warm water systems, lavatories, mirrors and metal stand for storing hygienic kits, and 3 bathroom doors with locks were erected.
- The zinc roofs together with the metal roof frames with total size of 512m² were covered on the whole building.
- The culvert installment was done by digging 3 culvert holes to bury 24 cement culverts inside them so that they store the waste from the toilets and bathrooms.

EXPECTED OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT:

- The KAD staff have a comfortable office so that the communication between KAD and the stakeholders has been improved.
- KAD staff have an accommodation in which they will live properly and cozily.
- The children get a good habit of reading towards the improvement of their basic knowledge.
- The children stop suffering from various diseases and expenses on treatment in children will be reduced.
- There are some more rooms left that give a great chance to some more community children to get access to the most needed services.
- In 2024 the project or activities will be expanded to other areas from which their people can benefit.
- The children's parents get more income-generated jobs that help improve their household living standard.

EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT ON THE BENEFICIARIES AND COMMUNITIES:

- KAD's services become popular with local community people, especially the children's parents and guardians have great confidence in its Children Development Center.
- Strong cooperation, participation and contribution of the community people, especially children's parents and guardians encouraged so that the project as well as the entire organization can be self-sustaining.
- The project participated in rural poverty reduction towards the improvement of living standard of community people and in increase in the number of local human resources.

DEGREE OF ATTAINMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PROJECT GOAL:

Up to the reporting time, all activities planned in the project proposal have already been carried out up to 100%. In addition, some activities that were not planned were also implemented because they were the most necessary things to be done.

DIFFICULTY IN CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT:

- The construction process took place during the COVID-19 pandemic, so it was very hard to find a construction contractor and a construction team.
- E-co bricks were produced on our own for use in the construction, but they were not made on time that made it retarded.
- Long heavy rain disrupted the construction activities that interrupted the construction process of the building.
- During the rain, excavated soil used to fill the construction site was rare, and it took a long time to find it.
- The prices of construction materials and equipment always increased.
- The building was constructed near the water pond whose eastern side sank down so that we tried to buy several trucks of granites and soil to bank up on it to stop it from collapsing.

SOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES:

- The project team tried very hard to search many villages for the construction team and its contractor.
- E-co bricks were produced just for use in the construction of this building. It wasn't sold to outside customers, and the producers were urged to work harder.
- The construction workers were asked to take a rest when the heavy rain fell and sometimes, they were suggested to do what they could in other buildings that were safe from the rain.
- The project team tried very hard to look for owners of construction machineries at many areas to supply excavated soil to the construction site.
- The construction material suppliers were asked to discount or to reduce the prices of any specific goods.
- Several trucks of granites were bought to bank up on the side of water pond to stop it from collapsing.

PROSPECT AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF THE PROJECT:

After the construction project is over, the continuous work to be done is to maintain and renovate it if there is something wrong in the future.

KAD Finance 2023

Sources of Income 2023

<u>Sources of Income</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>For Project</u>
1- Schmitz & Mirja Sachs Foundations	- <u>USD43,287.80</u>	Child Welfare Building Construction (year 2)
2- Schmitz Foundation	- <u>USD 49,857.87</u>	Resort Infrastructure Development
3- Asian Resource Foundation/LOMEF	- <u>USD 3,965.00</u>	Child Day Care Service Provision
4- Kindermissionswerk	- <u>USD40,373.00</u>	Child Day Care Service Provision
5- Vespa Club of Melbourne, Australia	- <u>USD3,188.74</u>	Child Day Care Service Provision
6- The U.S. Embassy to Cambodia	- <u>USD 10,535.00</u>	English Access Microscholarship
7- Own Income Generation	- <u>USD73,022</u>	General Expenses in the Organization

7 Sources of Income

Total Amount = 224,229.41

4 Projects

Expenditure 2023

- 1- Child Welfare Building Construction (year 2) = US\$43,287.80 was expended on the building construction as planned in the project proposal.
- 2- Resort Infrastructure Development = USD49,857.87 was expended on the infrastructure development in the area as planned in the project proposal.
- 3- Child Day Care Service Provision = USD47,526.74 was allocated for running costs such as staff salaries, instructional materials, hygienic kits, child health care and classroom improvement.
- 4- English Access Microscholarship Program = USD14,259 was used for expenditure on administration including monthly wages for the program coordinator and accountant, travel and transportation and program activities like monthly wages of teachers, books and instructional materials, travel and transportation, food and beverages, etc.
- 5- General Expenses in the Organization = US\$67,995 was expended on daily meals for children, electricity fees, fuel for vehicles, vehicle repair, monthly salaries for some staff and community workers, electrical materials, instructional materials, etc.

Total Expenditure

USD222,926.41

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