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2024 ANNUAL REPORT





Annual Report -2024

In 2024 with financial assistance from some donors and community contributions such as Schmitz Foundation, the Bernd Und Helga Aundrup Foundation, Asian Resource Foundation/LOMEF, Vespa Club – Melbourne, and U.S. Embassy to Cambodia, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) had a great chance to keep up some projects including **1) Child Day Care Service Provision, 2) Safe Farm Produce Boost for Own Kitchen, 3) First Existing School Building Renovation, 4) E-Co Brick Production and 5) English Work!**. As for the community contribution means that the children’s parents or guardians were required to make a small monetary contribution for daily running costs.

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 to which the community children from low-income families were admitted so that they had a great chance to stay all day and to get the most necessary services as mentioned above. In 2024, we

were blessed with the same donors such as the 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.

Safe Farm Produce Boost for Own Kitchen - since 2016, Khmer Association for Development gradually made a new plan to transform the current farm 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 in the farm 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. In 2024, KAD conducted the Safe Farm Produce Boost for Own Kitchen aiming at contributing to sustainable development in the areas of agriculture towards the improvement of livelihood and in the purpose of increasing the non-chemical, self-farming production to meet a good quality food supply demand for community children leading to the reduction of much expenditure and bad impact on their health and welfare. In order to achieve this objective and goal, in 2024, some activities were conducted; for instance, 1) maintaining the already-grown or remaining crops, fruit trees and forest trees, 2) carrying on filling up the lower areas and street alongside the canal with excavated soil, 3) carrying on filling up the dirt streets with granite, 4) keeping on growing forest trees and fruit trees or other crops, 5) purchasing plastic water tube or pipe for irrigation system in the farm, 6) keeping on producing compost and improving the vegetable farm, 7) continuing to grow many kinds of vegetables, to raise animals, to produce animal feeds and to improve the vegetable and flower gardens in the farm, 8) visiting other resorts or agricultural farms to get some more experience and 9) preparing new vegetable garden and vegetable beds including making roofs to cover the vegetable beds

First Existing School Building Renovation

Up to this reporting time, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) has accepted around 468 local community children to stay in its Child Care Center that provides them with all most needed services such as education, health care, transport means, daily food, warm care and protection from all forms of abuse. Although its Center has been developed for more than 10 years up to now, it has still lacked some most needed infrastructure to satisfy the welfare of community children, and some existing school facilities get older and older that will exact the renovation. Currently, since the number of community children enrolled to get the Center's services is increasing, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) is trying very hard to find the sources of funders to support the renovation costs, aiming at refining the living condition of community children by renovating educational facilities that can expand educational services for them. In 2024, KAD received the funds from Schmitz Foundation and the Bernd Und Helga Aundrup Foundation to renovate the first existing school building which suffered the most decrepitude.

E-Co Brick Production

It is the project that was initiated in early 2022 in the purposes of 1) producing e-co bricks for sale to get income to keep the entire organization sustainable, and 2) using the e-co bricks for developing various infrastructure in the organization. The e-co bricks are made from a variety of substance such as soil, sand, cement, water and plastic waste especially the plastic bags of cakes, candy, drinks, etc. that are thrown away after being used, so this can be said that the project actively participate in environmental improvement, for instance, it doesn't impact on the deforestation, contamination and pollution.

English Work!

English Work! Is the program sponsored by the U.S. Embassy to Cambodia and carried out by KAD that was initiated to prepare a short-term English instruction classroom in which all teachers of Khmer Association for Development (KAD) are provided with a great opportunity to strengthen the most necessary English skill and proficiency in technical English vocabularies, phrases, sentences, conversations debates and skits in the area of education.

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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 present 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 computer classroom, one water pond, one playground, a stretch of more than 400 m fence around the Child Care Center and one large building used as an office, a library, a homestay for volunteer and a child health care room. 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. Moreover, many kinds of fruit and forest trees were planted. 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 2024. 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 2024, we implemented 5 projects including Child Day Care Service Provision, Safe Farm Produce Boost for Own Kitchen, First Existing School Building Renovation, E-Co Brick Production and English Work!.

Most of these projects could be implemented due to financial support from our funding partners such as Schmitz Foundation, the Bernd Und Helga Aundrup Foundation, Asian Resource Foundation/LOMEF, U.S. Embassy to Cambodia and Vespa Club – Melbourne and except for the E-Co Brick Product, it was run by using its own income.

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, 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, Vespa Club of Melbourne – Australia, the Bernd Und Helga Aundrup 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

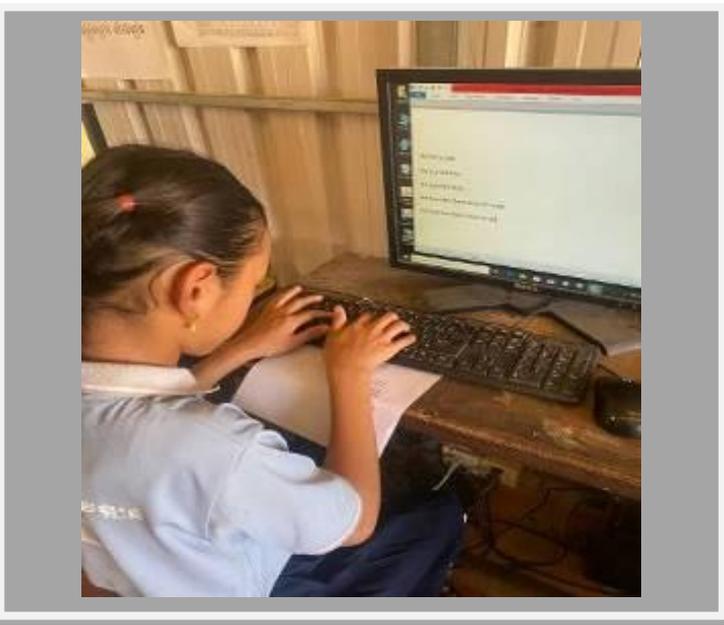
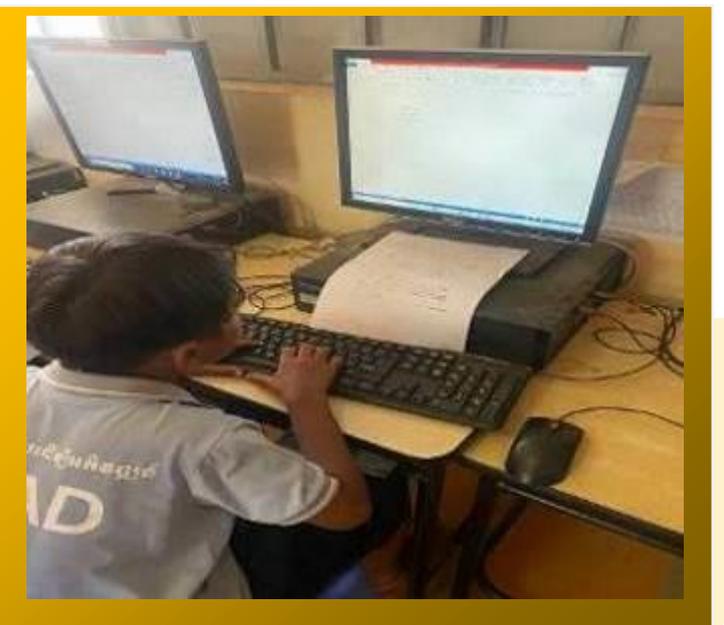


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PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2024

I. CHILD DAY CARE SERVICE PROVISION







PROJECT DURATION	January – December 2024
DONOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Resource Foundation/LOMEF= USD4,000 • Community Contribution = USD60,510 • Vespa Club of Melbourne, Australia = USD2,000
FUNDS AVAILABLE	<u>USD66,510</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 2024, for the kindergarten, 5 classrooms were arranged and the 3-5 year old children were admitted, and they were streamed according to their ages and grades like A1, A2, B, C and D in which 203 children were admitted to participate. 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, there were 10 classes in total including three grades 1 (1A, 1B and 1C), two grades 2 (2A & 2B) and 2 grades 3 (3A & 3B) were set up in which around 284 children were seated. In addition, in 2024, 26 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 34 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, 4 drivers, 4 farming supervisors, 16 caregivers and 1 health staff. In 2024, the number of school children rose up to 487, of whom, 223 were girls. The school performances included study, physical exercises, participation, attitude, hygiene and sanitation. According to the caregivers' evaluation on the children's school performances, it indicated that all points such as study, physical exercise, participation, attitude and hygienic health were done very well. However, the caregivers expressed their opinions in terms of the children's school performances that some children face health problems and irregular school attendance due to illness.

CHILD HEALTH CARE PROVISION:

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 2024, according to his report, children suffered from the following diseases: flu, fever, cough, dengue fever, respiratory infection, 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. Besides the provision of treatment, the health staff didn't forget health education, especially on precaution against health issues such as malaria, dengue fever, typhoid, diarrhea, stomach-ache, etc. The children in the Center were also educated mainly on physical hygiene: hand washing, environmental clean-up and clean water drinking.

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. The children in the Center 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.

Additionally, KAD health staff and caregivers organized health education in which the children in the center 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, 487 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. Khut Sarin 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 2024, there were 298 children and community youth being trained in computer skills. According to the study result of last test indicating that 171 were good; 95 were fair and 32 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 2024, daily meals were prepared for 487 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 four minibuses, two of which sponsored by Kindermissionswerk and two others 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. Four 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 5 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. Four 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. Moom Kosal as the investigator and reporter of the suspicion of the child abuses, 3) Mrs. Kham Sophea as the case manager, 4) Mrs. Keo Sovanna 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-2024 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, 418 community children were sent back to school and provided with humanitarian aid: school materials, food, school uniforms, scholarship and transport means, and 390 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:

- 487 children accessed basic education at the Child Care Centre of Khmer Association for Development.

- 68% of school children were rated the best; 29% of school children were rated fair and 3% others were considered poor.
- 465 families had a great chance to work out of their villages and to create self-employment 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.
- 26 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 and well-bred children, and they could make a very good role 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. SAFE FARM PRODUCE BOOST FOR OWN KITCHEN



PROGRAM DURATION	January – December 2024
DONOR	Schmitz Foundation
APPROVED FUNDS	<u>USD16,311</u>

THE AIM OF THE PROJECT:

- To contribute to sustainable development in the areas of agriculture towards the improvement of livelihood.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To increase the non-chemical, self-farming production to meet a good quality food supply demand for community children leading to the reduction of much expenditure and bad impact on their health and welfare.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES:

In this 2024, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) carried on with the implementation of some farming activities aiming at increasing the non-chemical, self-farming production to meet a good quality food supply demand for community children leading to the reduction of much expenditure and bad impact on their health and welfare. In order to attain its objectives and goal, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) executed some activities as follows:

1. Maintaining the already-grown or remaining crops, fruit trees and forest trees. If all remaining crops, fruit and forest trees were not well-tended, they would die. A group of 4 people were employed to take good care of all crops, trees or flowers that were planted in the past years. The maintenance activities included watering, enriching the soil, adding some more natural fertilizers, clearing the areas of weeds, long grasses and bushes and trimming long branches of trees and crops.
2. Keeping on growing forest trees and fruit trees or other crops. Due to a large farmland, many more trees of different types need to be planted. In addition, the trees that were dead had been replaced with new ones.
3. Purchasing plastic water tube or pipe for irrigation system that is considered to be the most important in the farm. Wherever there is a vegetable or crop farm, the irrigation system was needed, so lots of plastic water tubes had been purchased. For the next step, the irrigation system was put in vegetable beds, flower garden, forest tree and animal farm.
4. Carrying on producing compost and improving the vegetable farm. Growing vegetables, crops and trees desperately needed natural compost to foster a quick growth, so the compost production was made from local raw materials such as cow dung, chaff, chicken farm and kitchen waste, bran, tree leaves, etc.

5. Continuing to grow many kinds of vegetables, to raise animals, to produce animal feeds and to improve the vegetable and flower gardens in the farm. The vegetable beds were improved by building them up to avoid the rain flood and to feed them with some more natural compost. Many kinds of vegetables were grown, and some more animals, especially chickens were raised, so the costs of vegetables and meat bought from the market will be reduced. Local raw materials such as bran, plant leaves, vegetable, shell, snail, etc. were used to make animal feeds. Our homegrown vegetables and chicken in our farm will be used to cook daily meals for children who stay all day in the Child Care Center.
6. Visiting other resorts or agricultural farms to get some more experience. In order to improve our farm resort that can draw the attention of visitors, other resorts in Siem Reap and Kampot with similar concepts were visited to get something new to develop ours.
7. Carrying on filling up the lower areas and street alongside the canal with excavated soil. There are some more lower areas that haven't been heightened yet, so for the next step of infrastructure development, local machineries were hired to work in the farm, and excavated soil was bought from them to make those areas get higher that would be much easier to develop things.
8. Carrying on filling up the dirt streets with granite. In 2023, lots of granite was purchased to cover the remaining dirt streets, but it wasn't enough, so in 2024, some more granite was needed to improve the condition of the streets, especially, it would be much easier for transportation and travel.
9. Preparing new vegetable garden and vegetable beds including making roofs to cover the vegetable beds. Many kinds of vegetables were grown in a new vegetable garden set up by making more vegetable beds and shelter with roofs covered over the vegetable beds.

CURRENT ACHIEVEMENT:

- Four blocks of the already-grown or remaining crops, fruit trees and forest trees have been continuously maintained.
- For this step of development, 1000 more forest and fruit trees were planted in the farm.
- All blocks in the farm were covered with plastic water tubes that constituted the most important irrigation system in the farm.
- 2,000kg natural compost made from local raw materials were used to grow all types of crops, vegetables and trees.
- Two areas were kept to grow many kinds of vegetables; around 1,000 heads of animals including turkey, goose, local chicken, Korea wild chicken, Greece wild chicken, Egyptian wild chicken, rabbit, hedgehog, etc. and one set of animal feeding machine were used to produce animal feeds.
- Four other resorts in Cambodia were visited to get some more experience to develop our site.
- Two remaining areas, the one next to the street and one another along the canal that haven't filled up with excavated soil were heightened.
- A stretch of 255m dirt street in length along the canal and across the rice field were covered with granite.
- Two more shelters were built to cover the new vegetable garden and beds.
- A stretch of farm shelter with total size of 5m x 15m were constructed in the farm.

OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT:

- Due to attentive maintenance, the already-grown or remaining crops, fruit trees and forest trees were prevented from withering and dying, and they were expected to be well-grown.
- Young generation of community children would be acquainted with unique forest trees, and they would be attractive and good-looking.
- When irrigation system created, the farm had enough water used to make all types of vegetables, crops and trees grow well that increase the amount of annual harvest.
- The expenditure on the purchase of natural compost was reduced, and it was noticed that the annual harvest was increased.
- There were sufficient vegetables and meat that was able to supply the kitchen to cook daily meals for community children, and the money spent on the purchase of vegetables and meat from the markets was trimmed.
- Children's health and welfare improved because all farm produce increased and used.
- The money spent on the purchase of animal feeds was scaled down, and there were sufficient feeds to fatten the animals.
- Through several visits to other resorts, it was noticed that the farm looked much developed and.

EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT ON THE BENEFICIARIES AND COMMUNITIES:

- The uses of non-chemical goods haven't affected the welfare and lives of community children, the community people were acquainted with the advantages of natural things.
- The project participated in rural poverty reduction through employment and self-employment generation in line with the policies of the government and principles of partner development organizations.

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:

- In 2024, the drought lasted a very long time. There was rain until July that caused lots of problems with the lack of water for irrigation and many kinds of crops to wither and die.

SOLUTIONS TO THE CHALLENGES:

- One water well was drilled to get water for irrigation for vegetable garden and many types of other crops and trees.

III- FIRST EXISTING SCHOOL BUILDING RENOVATION





PROJECT DURATION	January – December 2024
DONOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schmitz Foundation = USD45,435.25 • Bernd Und Helga Aundrup Foundation
KAD CONTRIBUTION	Khmer Association for Development (KAD) = USD00
NET FUNDS AVAIABLE	<u>USD45,435.25</u>

THE PROJECT GOAL:

- 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 community children by renovating educational facilities that can expand educational services for them.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF SITUATION OF TARGET GROUP:

Up to this reporting time, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) has accepted around 468 local community children to stay in its Child Care Center that provides them with all most needed services such as education, health care, transport means, daily food, warm care and protection from all forms of abuse. Although its Center has been developed for more than 10 years up to now, it has still lacked some most needed infrastructure to satisfy the welfare of community children, and some existing school facilities get older and older that will exact the renovation. Currently, since the number of community children enrolled to get the Center's services is increasing, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) is trying very hard to find the sources of funders to support the renovation costs, aiming at refining the living condition of community children by renovating educational facilities that can expand educational services for them.

COMPLETED ACTIVITIES UP TO THE REPORTING TIME:

Up to the reporting time, Khmer Association for Development (KAD) has completed the First Existing School Building Renovation Project whose activities were as follows: 1) doing the wall construction work both inside and outside the entire building, 2) doing the electrical system & ceiling Work, 3) installing the door and window frames, 4) covering the frontal corridors with roofs, 5) laying frontal corridor floors with floor tiles and 7) concreting the sidewalk behind the building:

- Before the construction work began, the project management team contacted local construction material suppliers to buy construction materials, and they negotiated the supply costs in advance of the construction processes. The first thing to be done was that wall construction work both inside and outside the entire building was begun in January 2024 by a group of ten construction workers and contractor. They were hired to contract the construction work by laying bricks around and inside the building and installing doors and windows. They used red hollow bricks to lay the outside walls while using the e-co bricks for laying the inside walls that have been closed off as classrooms. Around the walls throughout the building, there were two layers of concrete beams being made to support or to bear the heavy weight. In addition, they worked on the walls by spreading cement and painting as well. The total size of the building was 40m long x 8m wide x 3.60m high, and it was divided into eight classrooms, and the size of each classroom was 8m long x 5m wide x 3.60m high.
- Electrical System & Ceiling Work was done at the same time as the wall work as well because they were connected with each other. A group of 3 electricians from Phnom Pehn was hired to manage the electrical work by rewiring the whole building. The project management team purchased the most needed electrical materials from electrical shops so that the electrician equipped all eight classrooms with electric contacts, electric fans, electric bulbs, sockets, etc. Apart from electrical work, a group of 3 workers hired to install the plastic ceilings in each of classroom, so all eight classrooms have had ceilings to which lots of lights have been attached to lighten the classrooms.
- Old door and window frames were removed and replaced with new ones made from iron and metal that got newly painted. The project management team contacted the construction material suppliers to buy metal materials to make doors and windows. The local iron workers were hired to make doors and windows and installed them to the building. In the entire building, there were 8 doors and 32 windows.
- Frontal awning with roofs was annexed to the school building to get shade from the sunshine and to get sheltered from the rain during the rainy season. When it rained, the frontal part of each class and students were subjected to the wet, so in order to forestall this problem, the roofs were built in front of the entire building. The project management team contacted the construction material suppliers to buy metal materials to make the frontal roofs to prevent children from being exposed to the rain. The total size of entire roofs was 40m long x 4.3m wide x 2.8m high. The local iron workers were hire to make the roofs.

- Besides making the roofs covering the frontal veranda, beneath it, floor tiles were also laid that made it easier to walk and to avoid being slippery. When it rained, the floors in front of the building were muddy and slippery, so it was very hard for children to walk on them. A team of local construction workers was hired to lay rough tiles on the ground in front of each classroom, so right now the children could walk on them during the rain with safety.
- The total size of the sidewalk behind the school building was 40m long x 4.5m wide that was completely concreted, getting rid of the inhabitations of poisonous snakes and other types of vicious animals. During the rainy season, grasses grew in bulk on the sidewalk behind the building that could serve as an inhabitation of poisonous snakes and other animals such as rats, mice, ant, toad, etc. so in order to avoid this problem, this area has already been concreted.
- Seeing that the existing floor tiles in all classrooms were very old, they were replaced with the plastic ones to make it easier for children to sit on and to add more beauty to the classrooms as well. Eight classrooms were covered with plastic floor tiles.

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.
- Mrs. Kham Sophea, the administrative officer, assisted the executive director with whatever he has done.
- Mrs. Keo Sovanna, the finance officer and Mrs. Tak Yuoou, the accountant checked daily attendance list and paid for weekly construction fees and for construction costs, ordered the construction materials needed for construction work, recorded both income and expenditure, maintained all receipts and prepared financial reports.
- Local construction workers and electricians performed their work guided by the Project Management Team.

CURRENT ACHIEVEMENT:

- The walls around the school building with the total size of 40m long x 8m wide x 3.60m high were laid with red, hollow bricks.
- All eight classrooms were equipped with electric contacts, electric fans, electric bulbs, sockets and the plastic ceilings in each of classroom were also installed, so all eight classrooms have had ceilings to which lots of lights have been attached to lighten the classrooms.
- Old door and window frames were removed and replaced with new ones made from iron and metal that got newly painted. In the entire building, there were 8 doors and 32 windows that were newly installed.
- Frontal awning with roofs was annexed to the school building to get shade from the sunshine and to get sheltered from the rain during the rainy season. The total size of entire roofs covering the whole veranda was 40m long x 4.3m wide x 2.8m high.
- Besides making the roofs covering the frontal veranda, beneath it, floor tiles were also laid that made it easier to walk and to avoid being slippery. The total size of the entire floors of 40m long x 4.3m wide covered with tiles.
- The sidewalk behind the school building with total size of 40m long x 4.5m wide was completely concreted, getting rid of the inhabitations of poisonous snakes and other types of vicious animals.
- The floors of 8 classrooms in the whole school building were covered with plastic floor tiles on which children could sit more comfortably.

OUTCOME OF THE PROJECT:

- School children have had sufficient classrooms in which they sat learning in comfortable condition.

- All eight classrooms have had ceilings to which lots of lights have been attached to lighten the classrooms so that school children have had good atmosphere and could see the whiteboards very clearly.
- With proper doors, windows and locks, property especially classroom materials and equipment can be maintained with safety.
- Frontal awning with roofs was annexed to the school building so that school children got shade from the sunshine and got sheltered from the rain during the rainy season.
- Erecting the roofs covering the frontal veranda beneath it made it easier for school children walk on it and to avoid being slippery.
- The sidewalk behind the school building was completely concreted, getting rid of the inhabitations of poisonous snakes and other types of vicious animals.
- The existing floor tiles in all classrooms were very old, they were replaced with the plastic ones to make it easier for children to sit on and to add more beauty to the classrooms as well.

EFFECTS OF THE PROJECTS ON THE BENEFICIARIES AND COMMUNITIES:

The community people, especially the children's parents were confident in the services or project provided or implemented by Khmer Association for Development that encourages them to put their children in the Child Care Center for learning, to cooperate with and participate more actively in the project 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.

DIFFICULTIES IN CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT:

- When the existing school building was being renovated, children had no classrooms for their learning, so the meeting hall building was used instead temporarily, but it appeared to be a smaller space to accommodate four classroom children.
- Long heavy rain disrupted the construction activities that put out the construction workers and delayed the completion of the construction process.
- The prices of construction materials and equipment always increased.

SOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES:

- The meeting building was used as classrooms in which children were seated for temporary learning.
- The construction workers were urged to speed up their activities, and sometimes, some more labor forces were added.
- The prices of construction materials and equipment always increased.
- The Project Management Team negotiated the lower prices with the construction material suppliers before ordering their supplies.

IV- E-CO BRICK PRODUCTION



PROJECT DURATION	January – December 2024
DONOR	Self-Earned Income
FUNDS AVAILABLE	<u>USD6,842</u>

PROJECT BACKGROUND:

The E-Co Brick Production is a new project that was formed in January 03, 2022 in Trakiet village, Trapaing Kong commune, Samraong Tong district, Kampong Speu province in the purpose of participation with local government, Non-Governmental Organizations and communities in environment protection and promotion through launching the education sessions on the awareness of plastic waste management and its impacts on the communities and human lives and through producing e-co bricks from plastic waste collected from some places such as school, hospital, market, factory and public area. The finished e-co brick products are sold to the clients who need for various construction, for instance, house, building, bathroom, toilet, resort homestay, flower or vegetable garden, etc.

PROJECT GOALS:

- To inspire local people with the awareness of bad impact of plastic waste on human lives and to foster their involvement in the plastic waste management.
- To improve the environment through participation in elimination of earth contamination, air pollution and deforestation.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:

- To encourage local people’s active participation in collecting and transporting plastic waste for e-co brick production for sale to get income to support KAD’s projects and activities.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES:

- To educate villagers, factory workers, vendors, students, etc. on bad impact of plastic waste and on how to keep it in good order and send it to the e-co brick production site.
- To buy sand and soil suited for e-co brick production from local machinery companies and to buy cement for stock on site as well.
- The routines done like grinding plastic waste and soil, mixing all component or substance together and producing e-co bricks. All these activities entail all kinds of machineries.
- To dry e-co bricks after being produced for at least 21 days before they can be sent out for use, but the producers must water them twice per day for at least one week in order for them to be strong and hard.
- To advertise the sale of e-co bricks on Facebook page and to do the marketing with local construction material shops

PROCESS OF E-CO BRICK PRODUCTION

1. Collecting plastic waste – the plastic waste was collected from schools, the public places and communities, then dry it up and put it away for uses.
2. Slicing plastic waste – the plastic waster was sliced into small pieces so that it would be easy to be mixed with other substance.
3. Grinding soil – at this stage, big pieces of soil was pulverized in advance of blending with other things.
4. Sifting sand – sand was prepared and sifted and blended with soil, plastic waste, cement and water.

5. Blending all component together – before reaching the stage of e-co brick production, all substance or component was blended together as explained above, and then it was ready for final production.
6. Blending the cement – a half sack of cement was used to mix with other substance for 1 square meter of e-co brick.
7. Producing e-co brick - this stage is to produce e-co bricks using the machine. It is the final stage to produce the e-co bricks and they were put away and dried up for 21 days under the sun before they could be used for construction.
8. Size and weight of each of e-co brick – each e-co brick wight around 4kg, and it measures 2,5 cm in length, 1,25 cm in width and 1:00 cm in height.

KINDS OF SOILS AND MEASUREMENT USED TO PRODUCE E-CO BRICKS:

It must be as follows:

- Rice field soil - 2 buckets + 5 buckets of sand + half sack of cement
- Red soil - 2 buckets + 5 buckets of sand + half sack of cement
- Clay - 2 buckets + 5 buckets of sand + half sack of cement
- Silt - 2 buckets + 5 buckets of sand + half sack of cement
- Lumpy loam - 3 buckets + 4 buckets of sand + half sack of cement

KINDS OF SAND USED TO PRODUCE E-CO BRICK:

It must be the pulverized one that was dug out of the river or stream. It must be a pure one. This means that it can't be mixed with gravel or soil.

ADVANTAGES OF E-CO BRICKS:

- E-co bricks are used for various construction such as a garden, a one-story house, a two- or three-story Villars, a farm fence wall and a house fence, a school building, a warehouse building, etc.
- Using e-co bricks can save much money and make the building much stronger and cooler and look much attractive.

PROJECT OUTPUT

- In 2024, 39,685 e-co bricks were produced and used to build a stretch of farm fence and to renovate a school building.
- A stretch of farm wall fence with total size of 592m in length was constructed and the old school building with total size of 8m in width x 40m in length was renovated.

PROJECT OUTCOME

- There was a stretch of wall fence around the farm that can protect some animals belonging to the neighbors, especially cows and dogs from getting into it to destroy the vegetables.
- School children had enough classrooms to meet their educational needs so that they would come to school on regular basis.

EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT ON THE BENEFICIARIES AND COMMUNITIES:

- The project participated in enhancement of rural environment through elimination of earth contamination, air pollution and deforestation.
- The project educated the local people to understand how to manage the rubbish and to keep their villages always clean towards the improvement of environment.

DIFFICULTIES IN CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT:

- The price of sand was very high, and it was not available near the project site, so it was transported from distant areas.

- The rental of crane hired to lift and transport e-co bricks was very high, and it wasn't available at the nearby areas.

SOLUTIONS TO THE CHALLENGES:

- The project tried to bargain with the sand transporter to reduce the transport cost of both sand and e-co bricks.

V- ENGLISH WORK! PROGRAM



PROJECT DURATION	January – December 2024
Donor	U.S. Embassy to Cambodia
FUNDS AVAILABLE	<u>USD17,717.17</u>

PROJECT BACKGROUND:

Khmer Association for Development (KAD) agreed to take receipt of funds from FHI 360 for the sole purpose of executing English Work! Program requirements, the details of which are included in the Program Proposal. Khmer Association for Development (KAD) acknowledged and agreed to the following basic terms:

- Khmer Association for Development (KAD) received \$17,717.17 USD to support 150.00 hours of training to 25 participants current and potential English Work teachers during the period commencing on May 17, 2024 and ending on July 31, 2024.
- Facilitators were selected in consultation with the RELO and may include faculty members of the Khmer Association for Development (KAD) and other educational institutes or organizations.
- Training sessions strengthened teachers’ English skills and proficiency in technical English vocabularies and phrases so that they were able to provide quality English instruction.
- If authorized by ECA/A/L, the initial advance payment could be made as of the date of signature of Agreement by FHI 360 signatory, so long as this date was no more than 30 days in advance of the start date listed on the Agreement.

PROJECT PURPOSE:

- To prepare a short-term English instruction classroom in which all teachers of Khmer Association for Development (KAD) are provided with a great opportunity to strengthen the most necessary English skill and proficiency in technical English vocabularies, phrases, sentences, conversations debates and skits in the area of education.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:

- To improve the level of English Knowledge and to boost English fluency of English instructors so that they would be more capable of good English instruction for professional education.

EXPECTED IMPACT OF PROGRAM:

- All program participants will become useful human resources that will be utilized to assist in community development.
- Khmer Association for Development (KAD) will become the most popular place in which community people have the most confidence in advancing the educational services.
- All participants who graduate from KAD school will share their English knowledge with other community youth and children through opening the English schools teaching them an English language.

THE MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES AND TASKS WERE PERFORMED BY KAD

Khmer Association for Development (KAD) took the main responsibilities and performed the tasks as follows:

- KAD set out the most needed documents used for the future program activities and the administrative work management component.
- Weekly clear activity schedules or action plans were arranged; instructional materials and equipment were purchased; and English training classroom was equipped with enough English instruction equipment.

- The recruitment of both English teachers and students was announced through Facebook page, and the verbal advertisement was made.
- The project opening ceremony was celebrated before it was carried out.
- The project implementers gave the students or participants initial English test to measure the level of their English understanding.
- The project staff was responsible for establishing the English instruction curriculum, teaching English to students, making weekly lesson plans and giving them monthly English test.
- All students were given the final exit test; certificates awarded to them, and the closing ceremony was organized.
- The final reports (narrative and financial) was prepared to be submitted to U.S. Embassy.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANT IN THIS PROJECT

- 25 students were recruited to participate in the project

NUMBER OF THE PROJECT STAFF AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS:

In this project, five staff were needed such as one activity leader, one accountant and three English instructors. All the staff must have met the following requirements and qualifications:

- English instructors graduated from the university in the major of English language or similar but they used to pass through pedagogical training on English instruction and have been experienced in teaching English to the community youth for at least 3 years, and they must have four good skills of English language including reading, writing, listening and speaking. They have strong commitment and high capability to implement the English Work Program successfully and can dedicate enough time and effort to working in the English Work Program. English instructors were responsible for giving initial English test to students, selecting the work – tailored English textbooks or documents, lining up curriculum, performing daily instruction, preparing weekly lesson plans, making monthly and final reports to be submitted to the activity leader for his perusal and approval and organizing a closing ceremony of the English Work Program.
- Activity leader has been experienced in making the action plans and implementing the project in the organization for years. In this English Work! Program, he was responsible for making action schedules, monitoring daily activities, supplying the teachers with instructional materials, decorating the classroom and compiling the final reports (narrative and financial supports) to be submitted to U.S. Embassy.
- Accountant graduated in the major of Accounting from the Kampong Speu university and has been experienced in accounting skill for KAD for years. In the program, she helped make the procurement, do the book-keeping and prepare expense documents in the purpose of financial reports.

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED BY THE PROJECT STAFF:

The topics, content and activities, which were the focus of this project were as follows:

- Vocabularies, phrases, sentences, conversations, debates, skits and events that were usually used in instruction activities and routine work with regard to school curricular and especially in the field of education as a whole.
- All teachers made weekly lesson plans in line with the defined topics and contents as mentioned above.
- English documents derived from book stores, both private and state-run libraries, and researches in the websites or YouTube.
- Teachers compiled English documents for daily instructions of their own.
- Educational experts were invited to give the participants good advice in terms of the defined topics.
- Monthly English tests were given to participants.

KAD Finance 2024

Sources of Income 2024

<u>Sources of Income</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>For Project</u>
1- Schmitz & Bernd Und Helga Aundrup Foundations	- <u>USD45,435.25</u>	First Existing School Building Renovation
2- Schmitz Foundation	- <u>USD16,311</u>	Safe Farm Produce Boost for Own Kitchen
3- Asian Resource Foundation/LOMEF	- <u>USD4,000</u>	Child Day Care Service Provision
4- Vespa Club of Melbourne, Australia	- <u>USD1,600</u>	Child Day Care Service Provision
6- The U.S. Embassy to Cambodia	- <u>USD17,717.17</u>	English Work!
7- Own Income Generation	- <u>USD60,510</u>	Child Day Care Service Provision & E-Co Brick Production

7 Sources of Income

Total Amount = USD145,573.42

5 Projects

Expenditure 2024

- 1- First Existing School Building Renovation = USD45,435.25 expended on the building construction as planned in the project proposal.
- 2- Safe Farm Produce Boost for Own Kitchen = USD16,311 expended on the infrastructure development in the area as planned in the project proposal.
- 3- Child Day Care Service Provision = USD56,068 allocated for running costs such as staff salaries, instructional materials, hygienic kits, child health care and classroom improvement.
- 4- E-Co Brick Production = USD6,842 was used for expenditure on raw materials such as sand, soil, cement, water, plastic waste, etc. used for e-co brick production.
- 5- English Work! = USD17,717.17 expended on textbooks, salaries, administration, stationeries, food, transport means, etc.

Total Expenditure

USD142,373.42



Chandeth

Sann Channa

Prepared by: *K. Sophea*
Name: Kham Sophea
Position: General Program Manager
Date: February 20, 2025

Reviewed by
Name: Meas Chandeth
Position: Executive Director
Date: February 20, 2025

Approved by
Name: Sann Channa
Position: Chairperson of Board of Directors
Date: February 20, 2025

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