



Operations Enfants du Cambodge



Socio-Economic Reintegration of
Landmine People Survivors Project

Duration 3 years
July 01, 2010 to June 30, 2013

Annual Report
July 01, 2010 to June 30, 2011

Reported to
Adopt-A-Minefield



Project Name: Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine People
Survivors

Implementing agency: Operations Enfants du Cambodge (OEC)

Funding Partner: Adopt-A-Minefield

Project Location: 6 districts of Battambang province, Pailin city, Malai
district of Banteay Meanchay province.

Project duration: 3 years (July 01, 2010 – June 30, 2013)

Budget: 260,000USD

Starting date: July 01, 2010

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Introduction

With ideal thinking to protect and promote basic rights of the child, Operations Enfants du Cambodge took its birth on 1st March 1996, authorized by paper n° 198 សង្កេត, dated 14 March 1997 of Ministry of Interior, under the name of "Operations Enfants de Battambang" (OEB). From that time, they strengthened the right to life and survival, right to receive protection and access to health care service, right to enjoy equality of opportunity and outcome by promoting especially access to good quality of education, to vocational and life skills training for self-development and free determination of future career. OEB directed its action first, to serve children of father or mother wounded by mine explosion, or parent's member infected by HIV/AIDS, hospitalized in reference hospital of Battambang.

Gradually the activities of Operations Enfants de Battambang, supported by international organizations and foundation, extended to support orphans of AIDS parents, disabled children, children of poor families, children living in areas facing difficulties, empowering poor children and young people not attending formal school by organizing non-formal education and health care. Other supporting activities spread out to other nearby provinces, Banteay Meanchey, Pursat, Pailin. The fruitful development of the activities made Operations Enfants de Battambang more popular. This broadening activities allowed them to change their name From Operations Enfants de Battambang to **Operations Enfants du Cambodge (OEC)**, approved by paper n° 1564 សង្កេត on 5 December 2006 of Ministry of Interior.

OEC concentrated its activities in the five provinces above cited, because these provinces supported a long-suffering since 1974, year the Khmer Rouge launched their first offensive against Cambodian government and exercised later their purge during their reign. This western part of the country continued to be a battlefield throughout the 1980s, with millions of landmines sown across the countryside. The Khmer Rouge resumed fighting, boycotted the election of 1993 sponsored by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and, in the following year, rejected its results. They then fought the new Cambodian coalition government coming from the election. Since 1990 Cambodia has gradually recovered, demographically and economically, from the Khmer Rouge regime, although the psychological scars affect many Cambodian families and émigré communities, especially people in remote areas of the five targeted provinces which need presently moral, educational, psychological and economical support, with preventive measure to get oneself out of mine-danger. In the past time, generally individualists and partisan propaganda confused people in countryside, lacking of information well founded, human rights education. Therefore they did not have reflective and critical analysis capability for their individual integrity.

Cambodia has a great opportunity to test a long-modern influences of French colonialism, and a five-year of radical change from constitutional monarchy to a presidential regime under Lon Nol. Successively Cambodia passed to radical Marxism-Leninism under the Khmer Rouge, then to a Vietnamese occupation under the communist party People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK). Finally Cambodia gets a restoration of constitutional monarchy under a United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), a result of the Paris Agreement signed in 1991, but spiritually Cambodian people in the countryside seemed to learn not much from these changes. This requires continuous education of human rights, child's rights, women's rights and democracy combining with good principles of all religions, principally development of thinking, criticizing and analyzing power supported by concrete

and practical exercises to promote community participation and stimulate community self-assessment.

Cambodia Millennium Development Goal (MDG) has additionally nine main activities, the ninth is de-mining, because landmines and UXOs have victimized more than 50 000 people so far and still endanger hundreds of lives each year. For goal one, Supporters of Cambodia suggested that for 'goals on paper' to become a practical reality for millions of Cambodians, the challenge will be to accelerate the decentralization process, promote the development of agro-industry, investing in high growth potential sectors and pro-poor rural infrastructure, and provide an effective social protection. This will require a multi-faceted response incorporating economic, social and political issues. The National Strategic Development Plan of the Cambodian Royal Government (2006 – 2010) called Rectangular Strategy has as development core “Good Governance” and recognized agriculture as crucial to improve incomes for the poor in rural areas. In Practice, as observed, Cambodia has not yet successfully accomplished the suggestion and the recognition received. The big projects with great investments by construction of cities, buildings, and town markets, have no balance with slow activities in rural development, mainly natural resource management, agrarian reform, land management, water resource arrangement for large scale of vegetable farming which result in importing vegetable from the both sides of neighboring countries. For the MDG two, Cambodia has been suggested that the main challenges are to ensure equitable access to basic education, increase budgetary allocation, subsidize transportation and scholarship to target students from poor families, and improve the quality and efficiency of the teaching system. This idea has been seen implemented but not reaching large and remote areas in difficulty such as the former hot battlefield zones above listed.

OEC carried out in **2011** its **eleven** projects supported by generous and sympathetic donors. These projects aim at developing the right to life, education, development and to liberty outcome. OEC concentrated its effort and hope in empowering poor children, marginalized and vulnerable children facing difficulties, victims of landmine and disabled people, including children living with family affected by HIV/AIDS. In short OEC fights poverty and improve equal access to quality of education, in strengthening the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom and solidarity among all Cambodian children, eliminating discrimination based on individual status,

Our Vision

Disabled children, handicapped people caused by mines, young people and children in areas facing difficulties in Cambodia receive heightened capabilities, good standing of life, with dignity, freedom, adequacy and equality of opportunity, living with each other in the society full of peace and prosperity.

Our Mission

Our mission is to build and raise capabilities, and good living condition of the above targeted people by means of primary health care, rehabilitation of working possibilities, reproductive health, education and life skills, by strengthening existing communal structure, and supporting logical initiatives of local people for cooperation.

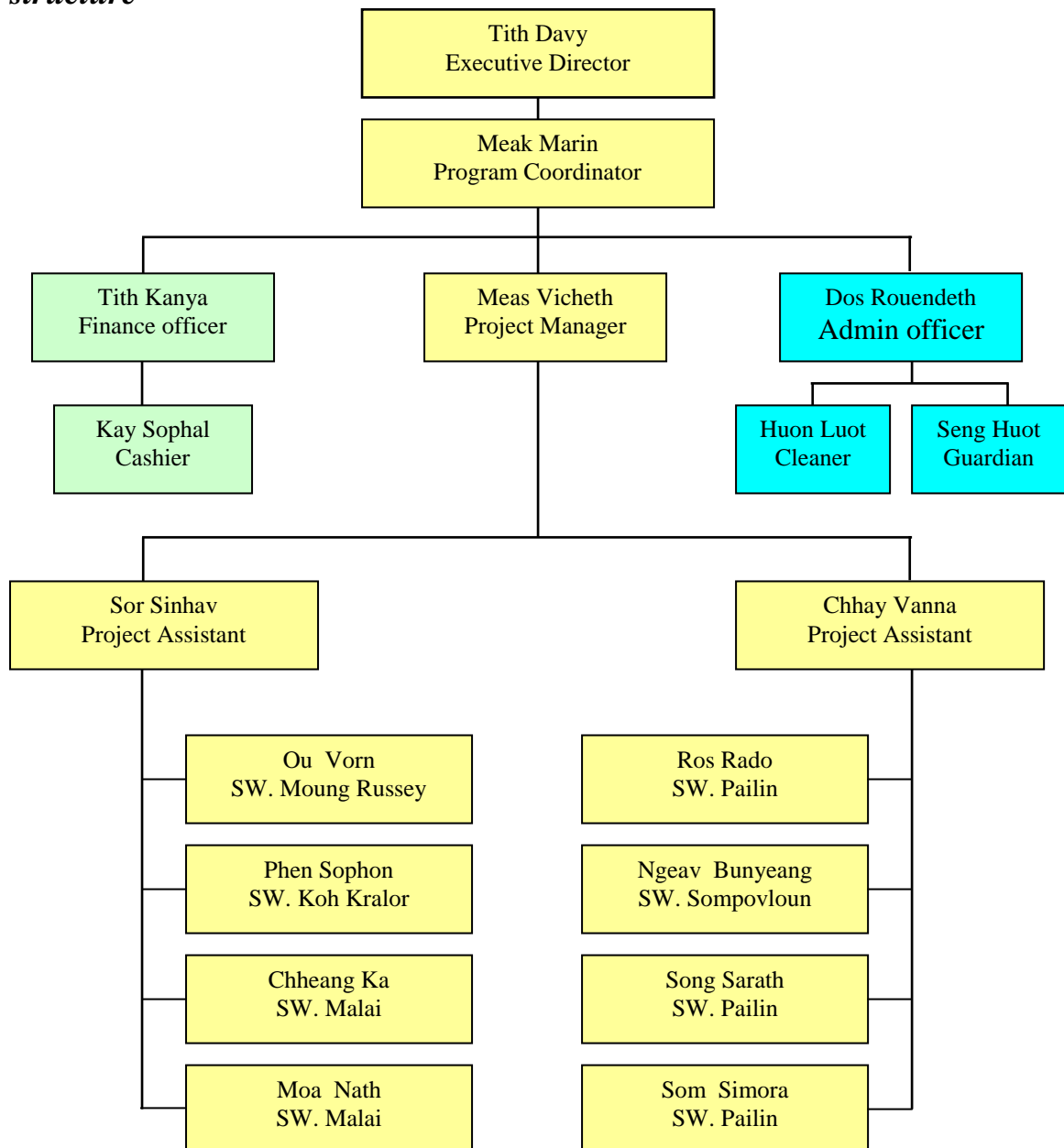
Our Core Values

We use our integrity in endeavoring to respect, protect and promote the fulfillment of children's rights and obligations of all Cambodians to solve children problems based on

national laws, international bill of rights and the real existing conditions. We therefore commit ourselves to the following:

- To be non-partisan and non-discriminatory,
- To promote equality of access, equality of opportunity and equality of outcome of Cambodian children,
- To adhere to the principles of democratic governance:

Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine People Survivors project structure



Project objective

To Promote welfare of PWDs, landmine/ERW victims through provision of quality rehabilitation, social services, life skills, education for children, emergency support for new victims and disseminating public awareness of national and international convention on disability, law on disability, children's rights of human rights in target areas (Moung Russey, Sompovloun, Somlot, Bovel, Ratanak Mondul, Koh kralor districts of Battambang province, Pailin province and Malai district of Banteay Meanchey province)

↪ Social Worker Recruitment

In the second project cycle, OEC terminated 2 old target districts (Kamrieng and Phnom Proek districts) and launched in 2 new target districts. According to the above reasons, OEC recruited two social workers for running project activities in each district. As result, OEC recruited Mr. Chhieng Ka, a social affair officer for Malai district of Banteay Meanchey province and Mr. Phen Sophon, residence in Koh Kralor district of Battambang province. They are responsible for all aspect of project activities under supervision of OEC project officers.

↪ Targeted Beneficiaries Selection

In implementing the project of Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine People Survivors, OEC selected PWDs caused by landmine/ERW and new ERW victims according to our criteria such as level of their disabilities, living condition, income activity, and number of children. With many years of experiences in implementing activities and good collaboration with all level of authorities, relevant departments, good relationship with communities, OEC has very good result of selecting target PWDs and intervention to support new ERW victims on time.

Table of PWD target groups 2010- 2011

TARGET DISTRICT	COMMUNE	TARGET GROUP		TYPE OF DISABILITIES				
				LEG CUT		ARM CUT		OTHER
		TOTAL	FEMALE	ONE	TWO	ONE	TWO	
PAILIN	7	30	1	28	1	1	0	0
MOUNG RUSSEY	6	30	2	27	0	3	0	0
MALAI	2	30	0	28	2	0	0	0
SAMPOVLOUN	4	30	2	23	1	1	0	5
BOVEL	5	30	2	20	1	2	1	6
SAMLOT	3	30	0	28	2	0	0	0
RAT.MONDUL	3	30	0	27	1	2	0	0
KOH KRALOR	2	30	4	29	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	32	240	11	210	8	9	1	12

↳ Rehabilitation

1- Rehabilitation workshop

All of PWD target groups are handicapped persons, some of them lose one leg, both legs, one hand, both hands, one eye blind, both eyes blind and they really need special care, treatment, counseling and other services. Hygiene and sanitation on scar and receiving helping devices to support the moving to participate in family activities, making income and social activities are very important for them to understand. So in order to spread out this awareness, OEC organized a 3-day-workshop session on rehabilitation, individually for Malai and Koh Kralor districts. During the workshop, they were paying much attention to all topics with happiness in receiving new ideas and a not isolated sentiment from society.

These sessions were held in Malai district from 17 to 19 Nov 2010 and in Koh Kralor from 15 to 17 Dec 2010, totally 57 participants attended in the workshops.

The topics treated in the workshop are:

- Awareness about cutting limbs and advantage of using helping devices
- Awareness about HIV/AIDS, STI, birth spacing
- Mine risk education
- Awareness about the right of person with disabilities
- Awareness about harmful of using addicted drugs

In good collaboration with CMAC, OEC received mine risk education trainers from CMAC to spread the awareness during the workshops.

2- Referral PWDs to Rehabilitation Centre (PRC)

The Battambang Physical Rehabilitation Centre (PRC) is the rehabilitation Centre that provides good counseling, treatment, crutch, wheel chair, artificial legs and arms, physiotherapy in the North West region of Cambodia. OEC and PRC have had very good collaboration since OEC was established. Many thousands of children and PWDs received these services. Receiving assistive devices is the first priority for PWDs, without assistive device they can do nothing, such as making income, helping homework, participating in social activities. From July 2010 to June 2011, totally 116/7F PWDs were referred to PRC for consultation, receiving assistive devices, 2 PWDs received wheelchairs, 109 PWDs received artificial legs.

↳ Intervention to save the new landmine/ERW victims

Even though the government Millennium Development Goal (MDG) stated that the number of ERW accident will be zero in 2015 and mine clearance operators, AMAC, Hello Trust, MAG got very successful in liberation agricultural land from ERW, but ERW is still the main factor to block poor rural people activities and many people still get injured. From July 01, 2010 to June 30, 2011, 50 victims (Male 43/ Female 7) were injured by mines, or by anti-tank mines, or ERW, while they were traveling to field, clearing grass in agriculture areas, playing with them. Most of victims are civilians and some are men, women and children.

When anyone gets accident, or injured, his family members will lose important breadwinners, who actively earn money for supporting their families, or they have no money to transport the victims to hospitals for emergent treatment, or they have no ability to pay for the treatment service fee, so they have to force themselves to borrow money from their neighbors with high interest. In addition to this problem, At least

after many months of treatment and receiving other artificial devices, the victims just can learn how to use their artificial legs or other helping devices to help their families with some light work in the areas around their houses and they have not yet been strong enough to help their families earn money.

In response to this problem, in emergency case, OEC supports:

- Total transportation cost calculated from the accident point of evacuation, including hammock, to final referral hospital or operation center (usually from \$50 to \$75)
- First aid medicine cost (from \$20 to \$40)
- Food supply to the victim family for 3 months, to alleviate impoverishment, 50kg of rice.

Table of new ERW victims intervened

Type of injury		Moung Russey	Bovel	Somlot	Koh Krator	Sompov Ioun	Ratanak Mondul	Pailin	Malai	TOTAL
Hand cut	1 hand			0M/1F						0M/1F
	2 hand									
Leg cut	1 leg			2M/0F		1M/0F				3M/0F
	2 legs									
Body injury		4M/0F		14M/2F		8M/3F	7M/1F	1M/0F		34M/6F
Death		0/0	0/0	1M/0F	0/0	4M/0F	1M/0F			6M/0F
TOTAL		4M/0F		17M/3F		13M/3F	8M/1F	1M/0F		M43/7F

Note: Male / Female

Education

Education is very important for all people, communities and society. Education is the starting point of human development and all other developments. We cannot develop anything without education. Based on the international Convention on the Rights of the Child, this project pays much concentration on education of PWD's children.

In the school year 2010-2011, OEC distributed necessary school materials, 6000 writing books, 2800 pens, 1078 pencils, 778 rulers, 570 boxes of chalk, 778 pieces of rubber, chalkboards and 602 T-shirts to 602 PWD's children.

During implementing and reporting period, OEC project team paid more attention and effort to follow up the children's study by visiting their activities at homes, verifying school record books, exercise books, then taking record of all average score, appreciation and recommendation made by teachers. Additionally OEC team tried to contact directly with schoolteachers and children's guardians to know learning result, behaving style including times spent for home learning of every child.

To maintain regular attendance and encourage learning effort of children whose houses are far away from schools, OEC distributed 80 bicycles to 80 children in 80 families as mean to attend school and family activities.

As result, at the end of school year 2010 – 2011, 90% of children got good result and promoted to upper level. The opening of new school term 2011-2012 will be held on 1st October 2011.

Table of children received support from OEC 2010-2011

N°	Name of District	Children in school 2010-2011						Total	
		Grade 1-6		Grade 7-9		Grade 10-12			
		total	F	total	F	total	F	Total	F
1	Bovel	49	28	12	4	5	4	66	36
2	Pailin	57	23	18	8	11	5	86	36
3	Maung Russey	53	30	12	5	6	2	71	37
4	SamPovloun	69	34	15	9	2	0	86	43
5	Ratanak Mondul	60	28	17	8	4	1	81	37
6	Malia	41	18	17	7	9	5	67	30
7	SamLot	57	29	18	9	6	1	81	39
8	Koh Krolor	56	27	8	4	0	0	64	31
TOTAL		442	217	117	54	43	18	602	289

Non-Formal Education Class (NFE)

During 8 year of implementing the project, we got very successful in providing education support to children of people disabled by landmine (PWD). Some of children finished high school and become clerk of commune, teachers...

Through working in grass root at remote communities, we found that some of children in remote areas were not educated because of having no school in the areas they are living, bad road condition and other factors.

In 2005, 2 NFE classes in Malai district were built by the collaboration between people in communities and authorities under initiation from OEC and school materials, salary for teachers 50\$ per month, each supported by UNICEF. 73 children were regularly attending in this school. The communities, children were very happy with these classes. After 2 years of running education, these classes were closed because of no funding support (project supports by UNICEF moved from Malai district to Preah Vihea province). Since that time, the children in that communities do not have chance to attend school. They lost their right to development.

In 2011, the project of Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine People Survivors has been spreading in to Malai district. In that time, OEC received many requests from communities, authorities, children to restart these non-formal education (NFE)

classes. After putting this problem on table and discussing in management team of OEC, OEC decided to restart these NFE classes with provision of supporting school materials, teaching materials by Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine People Survivors' project and monthly salary for contracted teachers, 50\$ each, supported by Mr. Eap Chingben who is Khmère ethnic living in Switzerland. These NFE classes resume their activities from 1st October 2011.

↳ Life skill

1- Life skill work shop

To improve the knowledge of doing life skill or income generating activities, OEC organized 2 life skill workshops: one in Somlot district from 18 to 19 January 2011, for a total participants of 28PWD/2 female; another in Malay district from 8 to 9 February 2011, for a total participants of 27PWD/5 females. The objectives of these workshops are to strengthen technical capacity, and improve knowledge of practicing agriculture by cultivating the soil to make crops grow and raise livestock in order to ensure success of their livelihood. During the workshop, trainer conducted discussion on vegetable planting for family and market supply, including Chinese cabbage, fruit plants, such as mango, guava, and pineapple with watering method, followed by grafting techniques for some fruit-plants. Concerning livestock, he focused on raising cow, pig and hen followed by symptom observation and correct vaccination.

2- Life skill application

After the training sessions, 76 PWDs received loan from project, 125\$ each to start up and/or enhancement their income generating activities, among them 1PWD practice pick raising, 16 PWDs do rice planting, 59 PWD plant red corn and manioc. Thirty-three PWDs received cow cooperative from OEC. There are presently 33 cows in OEC'S cow farm at Pailin.

↳ Awareness rising on Human right to authorities and PWD

OEC team organized separately 15 training sessions on human rights and PWD's right, 7 sessions for authorities and 8 sessions for PWD, at 8 separate districts, Moug Russey, Bovel, Somlot, Rattaniak Mondol, Koh Kralor, Sompovloun districts of Battambang province, Malay district of Banteay Meanchey province and Pailin province. In total, 219PWDs / 40F and 187/27 authorities (commune members, security police, woman affair officers, teachers, and social affair officers) participating in the training sessions wherein facilitator led discussion on basic human right and PWD's rights.

↳ Drilling pounds

To improve sanitation, health care, agricultural activities, five drilling pounds were built for 5 PWDs and their community to get easy to access to water for daily use and watering their planting.

1. Mr. Yin Sarouen, 45 years old, living in Kounklong village, Preytoch commune, Moug Russey district.
2. Mr. Horn Huoth, 50 years old, living in Stoeng Chalk village, Krokoh commune, Moug Russey district.
3. Mr. Moeng Chem, 42 years old, living in Priennil village, Preytoch commune, Moug Russey district.
4. Mr. Neam Sothea, 43 years old, living in Kilo village, Sdoa Ratanak

- commune, Ratanak Mondul district.
5. Mr. Doch Ol, 56 years old, living in Takrok village, Treng commune, Ratanak Mondul district.

↳ Celebration of International Day of Persons with Disabilities

In order to strengthen the respect for, and the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, OEC management committee, commonly with all staffs, in cooperation with partners within its operation field, especially Handicap International organization, social affair department, district authorities, organized International Day of Persons with Disabilities, on 07 Dec 2010, at Ratanak Mondul district. OEC organized similar ceremony on 08 Dec 2010 at Samlot district. These events were presided by the chief of districts, honored by district councils, social affair officers, chiefs of commune, teachers and animated by 250 pupils. The events entertained participants and visitors by wishing dances performed by children from Koma Reakreay organization. Children enjoyed competitive questions/answers related to child's rights and the rights of children with disabilities. All participants were very happy and enjoying the event, because they could expressively present their understanding of their rights, or be deepened by other explanations.

↳ General Evaluation Session of OEC's Operational Result within 15 years

After 15 years of operating activities, OEC get many achievements and reputation in and outside country. To evaluate operational result, explore ideas to prepare the next five years strategy plan and provide opportunity for all staff relaxing, OEC organized the General Evaluation Session of OEC's Operational Result within 15 years on 24 – 27 August 2010 at Shihanouk province where is tourist place in Cambodia.

In this occasion, all level of OEC staff was very proud of what we have done and decided to classify all project activities in three mains programs, first Children Development Program, second Rural Women Empowerment Program, third PWD and ERW victims/survivors Program.

The 5 years strategy plan is now in process that will be finished soon and released to all donors, partners and all relevant stakeholders.

↳ Constrains/Obstacles

- Some illiterate PWD could not assist their children at homes learning or doing homework. Facing this problem OEC team gave them some technical advice as encouragement and habitual control by asking children to explain what they have done in school and what they prefer to accomplish at home, or just to take a leaf out of some pages and asking explanation.
- The condition of village streets and public building, such as clinic center, commune office and pagoda, do not remain adaptable to disability condition, that require time and long negotiation depending on enforcement of the new law.
- PWDs out of targeted project face many difficulties, having no chance to be rehabilitated, lacking of school materials and uniforms, having no transport facility for their children to attend class regularly.
- Some houses are not built in good condition because of poverty that poses problem for good practice of hygiene and favorable place for child learning.

↳ Next expected result from 01 July 2011 – 30 Dec 2011

- ◆ One hundred and twenty (120) new PWDs will be selected as project beneficiaries.
- ◆ Two (2) rehabilitation workshops will be organized for 60 PWDs participants.
- ◆ One hundred and seventy five (175) PWDs rehabilitated, treated or operated properly with some helping devices replaced.
- ◆ Twenty (20) new landmine/UXOs accidentally injured provided with emergency supports, good quality of treatment and 3 months of rice.
- ◆ Eight hundred and forty two (842) children of PWD attending school regularly, receive school materials and uniform.
- ◆ 80 bicycles will be distributed to 80 PWD whose house are far from school
- ◆ International Day of Disabled Person (IDDP) event will be celebrated.
- ◆ A project meeting review will be organized.
- ◆ All social workers will participate in monthly meeting at OEC office to find out problems and solutions.
- ◆ 80 cases will be closed
- ◆ All PWDs target group will receive monthly follow up from project team.