

ENFANTS DU CAMBODGE ANNUAL REPORT 2010

Bringing children of different conditions to enjoy basic rights of children's rights.

Poor children living in remote areas facing difficulties enjoy equal right to access to basic education for their intellectual, social and cultural development.

Young orphans not attending school get vocational training and receive a capital to begin their preferable small enterprise for their livelihood.

Children with disabilities have full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom on equal basis with other children, access to education, then integrated in formal school, vocational training and life skills.

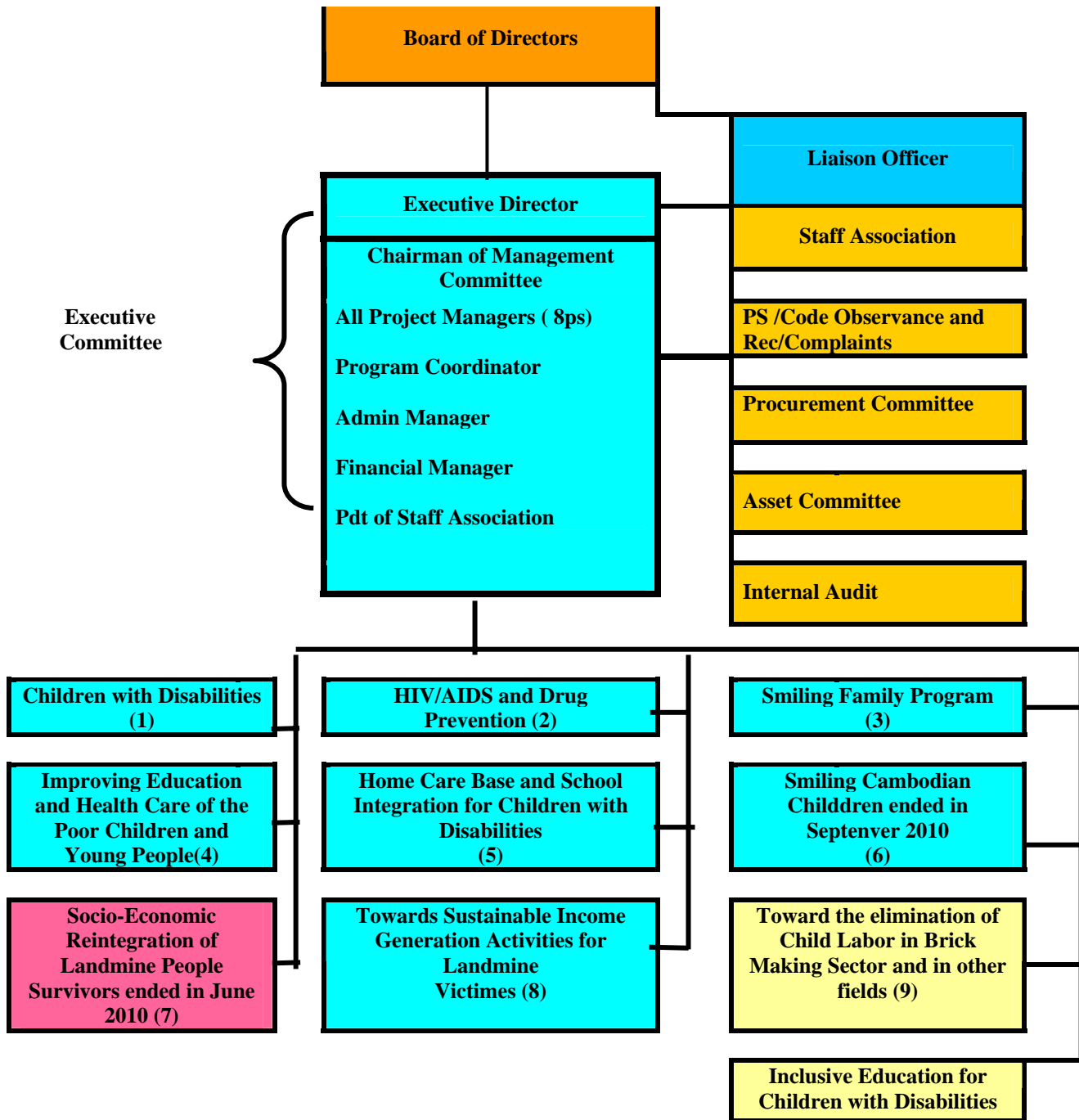
Children are protected against illicit use of narcotic drugs and prevented from being instrument for trafficking of such substances.

Orphan children of aids families receive food support allowing them to continue their learning. The ones ending their vocational training get a capital to start their small business, a bridge for a new life with dignity.

Landmine victims and other disabled people are empowered by managerial, technical and life skills training, then provided with professional kits to start their business, for a better standing of life.

Organizational Structure

2010



Supporting Donors:

- (1)- Save Children Norway (SCN) (2)-USAID/KHANA/Alliance (3)-Global Funds/Family Health International
- (4)-Foundation of Sehmitz Stiftungen (5)- UNICEF
- (6)- International Catholic Child Bureau (7)- Adopt-A-Minefield; (8)- European Community (EC)
- (BICE)

9)-ILO-IPEC, started from 1st October 2010; (10)- Australian Red Cross started from 1st November 2010.

Fundamental rules:1. OEC By-law; 2- Code of Ethical Principles and Conduct; 3 -Child Rights Policy; 4-Conflict of Interest; 5 - Procurement Committee; 6- Asset Committee; 7- Statute of Staff Association; 8-Internal Audit

FOCAL PERSONS OF OEC

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OPERATIONAL ZONES ●



សេចក្តីថ្លែងអំណរគុណរបស់ លោក វ៉ៃ ប៊ូ

ដោយមានការឧបត្ថម្ភយ៉ាងកក់ក្តៅពីសំណាក់ម្ចាស់មូលនិធិទាំងអស់ កាលពីអាណត្តិឆ្នាំ២០១០កន្លងមក អង្គការប្រតិបត្តិការកុមារកម្ពុជា បានបំពេញបេសកកម្មរបស់ខ្លួនក្នុងកិច្ចសហការណ៍យ៉ាងជិតស្និទ្ធជាមួយអាជ្ញាធរ មូលដ្ឋាន និងសមាជិកសហគមន៍ ដោយផ្អែកលើកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀង កិច្ចសន្យាកន្លងមក និងបញ្ញត្តិណែនាំ ព្រមទាំង ការប្រតិបត្តិល្អស្របតាមទស្សនវិស័យ គុណតម្លៃរបស់ខ្លួន គោរពគោលនយោបាយសិទ្ធិកុមាររួមទាំងក្រមសីលធម៌ របស់ខ្លួន ។

ក្នុងន័យនេះខ្ញុំសូមសំដែងនូវអំណរគុណយ៉ាងជ្រាលជ្រៅដល់ម្ចាស់មូលនិធិទាំងឡាយជាអាទិ៍ UNICEF, Save Children (SC), USAID/GF-R7, KHANA, Global Funds/Family Health International, Foundation of Schmitz Stiftungen, International Catholic Child Bureau (BICE), Adopt-A-Minefield USA, ហើយនិងសហគមន៍អឺរ៉ុប (EC) ចំពោះជំនួយហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ បច្ចេកទេស និងរដ្ឋបាលកិច្ច ដើម្បីឱ្យកុមារពិការ កុមារក្រីក្រ កុមារងាយរងគ្រោះ ជនរងគ្រោះដោយសារមីន និងជនពិការដទៃទៀត អាចមានសម្បទាននិងចំណេះដឹងតាមរយៈ ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលផ្នែកវប្បធម៌ សង្គម និងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចដែលព្យាងអោយគេទទួលបាននូវ សិទ្ធិជាមូលដ្ឋាន សមភាពខាងប្រើកាលឱកាស និងចូលទៅកាន់ទីនានាប្រកបដោយសេរីភាពខាងគំនិត ហើយនិងការចូលរួមពេញដោយសេចក្តីថ្លៃថ្នូរក្នុងគ្រប់សកម្មភាពនៃមូលដ្ឋានរបស់ខ្លួន ។

ក្នុងឱកាសដដែលនេះដែរខ្ញុំសូមសរសើរចំពោះបុគ្គលិក OEC ទាំងអស់ដែលមានឆន្ទៈមោះមុតនិងទឹកចិត្តមាំមួន ព្រមទាំងខិតខំជាប់ជានិច្ចដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្តបំពេញកិច្ចការក្នុងគ្រប់ស្ថានភាពភូមិសាស្ត្រ និងគ្រប់ពេលវេលារបស់អ្នកក្នុងឆ្នាំកន្លងទៅ នៅស្ថានប្រតិបត្តិការទាំងឡាយ ពុំបានទាន់ជាជោគជ័យនៃសិទ្ធិកុមារនៅឡើយទេ ពីព្រោះលោកនៅមានកុមារដទៃទៀតច្រើនណាស់ក្នុងតំបន់ដាច់ស្រយាលដែលកំពុងរងចាំអោយលោកសង្គ្រោះរំដោះគេ អោយផុតចាកទោសភាពល្ងង់ខ្លៅ និងចាកផុតពីជីវិតតតល់នឹង ។ សូមទាំងអស់គ្នាមានសេចក្តីក្លាហានជាប់ជានិច្ចពេញដោយក្តី អំណត់យ៉ាងម៉ឺងមាត់ រួមទាំងមានស្មារតីខ្ពស់ដើម្បីធ្វើអោយសិទ្ធិកុមារក្នុងក្របខណ្ឌសិទ្ធិមនុស្សបានប្រសើរឡើងជាលំដាប់ រួមទាំងមានការយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ មាត់ចតចំពោះកម្មវិធីពិភពលោកសំរាប់ធ្វើការអប់រំសិទ្ធិមនុស្សនៅ ដំណាក់កាលទី១ (២០០៥-២០០៩) និងដំណាក់ទី២ (២០១០-២០១៤) ហើយនិងកម្មវិធីអភិវឌ្ឍរបស់ក្រសួងអប់រំយុវជននិងកីឡានៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាដែលការវិយាល័យឧត្តមស្នងការអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិទទួលបន្ទុកសិទ្ធិមនុស្សបានទទួលកាលពីថ្ងៃទី៣១ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ។ សូមគត់ទុកក្នុងចិត្តដើម្បីសាងផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ៥ឆ្នាំពេលខាងមុខអោយស្របនឹងគោលគំនិតខាងលើនេះ ដែលចាត់ទុកជាទស្សនទានសំរាប់ធ្វើការអភិវឌ្ឍជាតិ និងធ្វើរូបិកម្មអភិបាលកិច្ចល្អដែលបានចាកចំណូលរបងនៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រចតុកោណរបស់ជាតិ ។ ហេតុនេះខ្ញុំសូមអនុញ្ញាតធ្វើការបញ្ជាក់បុគ្គលិក OEC ត្រូវតែបន្តមាតារបស់ខ្លួនដូចបានថ្លែងក្នុងគុណតម្លៃដែលជាមធ្យោបាយស្របគ្នាសំរាប់បើកផ្លូវអោយអភិវឌ្ឍសិទ្ធិមនុស្ស និង លទ្ធិប្រជាធិបតេយ្យប្រយោជ និងសាងស្ថេរភាពនៃអភិវឌ្ឍនកម្ម ។ ក្រៅពីបើកវគ្គបណ្តុះ បណ្តាលក្នុងសិក្ខាសាលា និងរង្វង់ការជំរុញការពិភាក្សា ឬសន្ទនាការ ការប្រាស្រ័យគ្នាមួយ ទល់មួយជាវិធីអប់រំសិទ្ធិកុមារក្នុងក្របខណ្ឌសិទ្ធិមនុស្សដ៏មានប្រសិទ្ធភាពបំផុត

បាត់ដំបង ថ្ងៃ១៥ ខែធ្នូឆ្នាំ ២០១០

ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សានាយក



វ៉ៃ ប៊ូ



THANKFULNESS OF MR. VAY PO

During the past fiscal year, 2010, with the warm support of all donors, OEC has completed its mission in close cooperation with local authorities and community members, based on prior agreement, contract and instructions received, with correct execution in conformity with its vision and core values, reinforced by its Child Rights Policy and Code of Ethical Principles and Conduct.

Consequently I would like to express my grateful thanks to all sympathetic donors, namely UNICEF, Save Children Norway (SCN), USAID/KHANA/Alliance, Global Funds/Family Health International, Foundation of Sehmitz-Hille-Stiftung; International Catholic Child Bureau (BICE), Adopt-A-Minefield USA; and European Community (EC) for their financial, technical and administrative assistance to empower children with disabilities, poor and vulnerable children, landmine victim survivors and other people with disabilities, through cultural, social and economical development permitting them to enjoy basic rights, mainly equal access and equal opportunity with freedom of thought and participation with dignity in their communal activities.

In the same time, I appreciate all OEC staffs which have strong commitment and great morale in making constant effort and accepting to work hard in all geographic conditions in any season for common success. I have the obligation to invite all of you to keep in mind that your success or victory in last year in operational fields is not yet the success or victory of children rights, because you still have other children in remote areas which are waiting for you to liberate them from ignorant slavery and from imbalanced life. Please always be courageous with great patience and high spirit to gradually strengthen children rights of human rights with conscientious regards to World Program for Human Rights Education of the first phase 2005 – 2009, second phase 2010 -2014 and the Curriculum Development of the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, received by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on 31 January 2008, by having in mind to establish the next five-year Strategic Plan in line with this idea as contribution to national development concretizing the Good Governance at the heart of Rectangular Strategy. Therefore I am permitted to clarify that OEC staffs must continue its way as having stated in its Core Values, that opens path to develop in parallel human rights and democracy for sustainable development. Out of training workshops, circle discussions or talks, the mouth to mouth is an effective way for children rights of human rights education.

Battambang, 15 December 2010
Signature and name:: Vay Po

Translated by:
Meak Marin, Program Coorfinator

Background and Overview

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 hundred's 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 managed in **2010** a variable number of projects, the **Adopt-A-Minefield** took its end on June 2010, caused a while by International economic crisis. The **BICE** took its end on September 2010 because of its new policy turning toward trafficking domain. In spite of that the both project teams continued their operation with a reduction of activities until the end of the fiscal year, using money left in hand and authorized by the concerned donors In addition two other project come in, the project “**Toward the elimination of Child Labor in Brick Making Sector and in other fields**” supported by ILO/IPEC, as pilot project, stating its operation from 1st October 2010 and the **Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities** supported by Australian Red Cross, starting its operation pilot from 1st November 2010. In total OEC run 10 projects of variable operational length to empower children with disabilities, land mine victim survivors and other people with disabilities in equalizing them to normal people in society.

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 raises capabilities, and good living condition of the above targeted people by means of primary health care, rehabilitation of working possibilities, reproductive health; support human rights education in formal and non-formal settings in education and life skills development, 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 or Good Governance.

General Principles

OEC keeps its operation always committed to:

- the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, especially the article 31, chapter III, concerning rights, respect to, and recognition of international bill of rights,
- the Cambodian Labor Law, law on people with disabilities and other national laws related to civil, social, economic, cultural, security, criminal and environmental laws,
- the Code of Ethical Principles and Minimum Standards for NGOs in Cambodia,
- the Code of Ethics & Conduct for NGOs, elaborated by the World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (WANGO).

Working Strategies

With our strong neutrality not allied to or favoring any factions, OEC staffs seek to know very well and maintain close relation with all key persons of the community, heads of village, communal council members, local authorities, educational staffs, and religious organizers. The main purpose is to bring the disabled, the youth, the aged, the very poor, the disenfranchised, the marginalized, the shy and retired and other people of different occupation, income and wealth to form unity of the community. This means all factions are loyal to the community as a whole and, in an atmosphere of tolerance, in which all people understand and respect all others, irrespective of religion, class, clan, gender, ability, wealth, ethnicity, language, or age. From that, they can actively participate in problems identification in their own community and accept to resolve them commonly, in participating heartedly in the projects initiated by OEC, and to criticize that freely for enhancement. OEC keeps always in mind the word of Kofi Annan saying that **Human Rights are central to Human Development**. From this concept OEC trained its staffs successively through monthly general meeting to understand the relationship between



Human Rights (the 30 articles), **Democracy** (the 11 main features of democracy), and **Good Governance** (the 8 principles), which is its Core Values. OEC integrates Child Rights and Women Rights of Human Rights in all projects. Buddhist philosophy, the Eightfold Path, the Pancasila, the Dasaviddha Rajadharmma, the Dasa Jataka (ten lives before enlightenment), short history of Buddha before enlightenment and after enlightenment are good sources for deep comment and interpretation to strengthen the respect and protection of women rights and child rights of human rights. The BICE project team organized two child rights workshops, one in the pagoda temple of Wat Boeng Ampil, Maung district, at 48km from Battambang, another in Wat Prek Chik, Rukkha Kiri district, at 79km from Battambang, the both conducted by the Program Coordinator, with presence of monks which were successfully welcome and comprehensively understood by the people of

the lieu. This strategy aims at bringing Buddhist monks to involve in Human Rights Education which is very important for transformation and mobilization of Cambodian people to strengthen children rights, because the noble eight path lead to protect human life, to reinforce permanent security and to achieve happiness of non-violence, and lead toward a better society and better life with freedom and justice, resulted from true reflective and analytical thinking, that is compatible with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, worth combining the both for peaceful mind and daily activities. Buddha, after

enlightenment, used stories in the past to support his preach that means Buddha advised us to do clear and rightful reflective thinking for preparing the future.

Capability Building

A- Internal Training:

In the view of reinforcing working and professional discipline, maintaining good working train, and harmony with strong inter-cooperation, collaboration among different projects and sections, including partners in the fields, OEC organized successive sessions in this year studying the following life skills:

1. Relationship between Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance;
2. Human Rights Relation Skills
3. The difference between Professional Power and Status
4. Operacy and the Six Thinking Hats
5. Participatory Management
6. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Cambodian law on The Promotion and Te Protection of the Rights of People with Disabilities.

B-Training Organized by Supervising agency or Donors:

| No | Training Topic | Participant Unit | Organizer | Training place |
|----|---|--|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Process and steps of writing strategic plan | 20 persons, all management committee members and key staff | VBNK sponsored by HI | In OEC office From 1-5 March 2010 |
| 2 | Report Writing | 7 Key staff | Mr. Phan Sothy, CRD | Phnom Pen CRD From 15-19 March 2010 |
| 3 | Annual of Operational Plan | 2 key staff | MEDICAM | Battambang From 5-6 August 2010 |
| 4 | HIV/AIDS related to | 3 Key staff | MEDICAM, NCHADS, | PHD Battambang from 02-06 September 2010 |
| 5 | Human Rights for Education | Ms. Tith Davy | Henry Dunant | Genève from 01-05 November 2010 |
| 6 | Counseling | 13 Key staff | NCDP, YOUDFEE, CABDICO, | Kampot From 18-21 November 2010 |
| 7 | Counseling | 5 Key staff | CEDAC | Takeo From 17-19 November 2010 |

General Assembly



General assembly within 2010 was organized earlier than usual. From 1st to 5th March OEC staffs had been trained by VBNK, sponsored by HI to enable OEC to elaborate its 5-year strategic plan. A Planning Committee, composed of twelve members of Management Committee, including the executive director and six representatives of OEC staff had been assigned to draft the strategic plan. After reviewing the draft plan, the committee would submit it to the general assembly for analysis and recommendation and then re-arrange it again for finalization. Therefore OEC decided organizing general assembly on 25 August 2010, held at Kampong Som in Holiday Hotel analyzing the draft. The 56 participant adopted in consensus the main strategic points as having planned. They suggested grouping related projects in program to have common development objectives and to think also to comply with the instruction of UN, concerning human right education, as having been also supported by the Chair Person of the Board of directors. The assembly asked the

committee to think about creating project empowering rural women for promoting gender equality that can also reduce exodus of country people toward town or capital which subsequently may create problem of trafficking, because of having no technical capability to gain job as dreamed.

ACHIEVEMENT IN 2010

IMPROVING EDUCATION AND HEALTH CARE OF THE POOR CHILDREN AND CHILDREN OF FAMILY AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS



The project was supported by Schmitz-Hille-Stiftung, the first phase active from 2007 till January 2010. After that time the foundation faced a short difficulty and allowed OEC using the small remaining sum to maintain only two project team leaders, waiting for new decision. After the visit of Mr. Ralf Kresal in OEC office and having contact with some children beneficiaries in Raing Kesei commune, and then after his returning to Germany, the Foundation with a new name as SCHMITZ STIFTUNGEN resumes funding OEC to continue the project From June 2010, operating in 6 villages of Roka Commune (Ta-Hen1, Ta-Hen2, Roka, Amba Thgnai, Po) and in 5 villages of Raing Kesei commune (Raingkesei, Raing Kraul, Damnak Danfkor, Svay Cheat and Tuol Snuol.), all in Sangker district of Battambang province. ***Purpose of the project***

- To improve access to and maintain regular attendance of poor and vulnerable children in the mainstream schools by provision of physical support and monthly food supply ;
- To fulfill the right to be protected by rotative monthly medical check following the concept that a healthy spirit exists in healthy body;
- To allow fee for remedial study of some weak students, pushing them to equalize them with their classmates;

- To assist high aged abandoning school and young people not attending school to have opportunity to enjoy vocational training according to their choice;



students to practice a training schedule of vegetable planting, livestock raising necessary for their future life after finishing their study.

- To loan poor students' parents enabling them to undertake small business whereby they can liberate their children to attend schools regularly that can reduce drop-out rate and poverty.

**List of students in Roka commune, beneficiary of Schmitz-Hille-Stiftung support
(School year 2009-2010)**

| N ^o | Name of children | Age | Sex | Grede | School | Living condition |
|----------------|------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Chea Mary | 12 | F | 2 | Tapon primary sc. | Living with parents |
| 2 | Huon Siphall | 14 | M | 4 | Roka primary sc. | Orphan lv.with grand mother |
| 3 | Tha Molin | 12 | F | 5 | -id- | Orphan lv. widowed mother |
| 4 | Yan Siyon | 14 | M | 5 | Taben primary sc. | Living with parents |
| 5 | Dina Sinuth | 13 | F | 5 | -id- | -id- |
| 6 | Som Chann | 16 | M | 5 | -id- | Orphan lv with grand mother |
| 7 | Pho Phâl | 14 | F | 6 | -id- | -id- |
| 8 | Dorn Doch | 15 | M | 6 | Roka primary sc | Living with parents |
| 9 | Sar Nga | 14 | F | 6 | -id- | Orphan lv with widowed mother |
| 10 | Von Chen | 15 | F | 7 | Taben Socond.sc. | Living with parents |
| 11 | Von Chou | 16 | F | 7 | -id- | -id- |
| 12 | Sun La | 17 | M | 7 | -id- | Orphan lv with widowed father |
| 13 | Kosâl Piseth | 16 | M | 8 | -id- | Living with parents |
| 14 | Châk Châm | 18 | M | 8 | -id- | Orphan lv with aunt |
| 15 | Tâng Mach | 19 | F | 8 | -id- | Living with parents |
| 16 | Tro Mom | 17 | F | 8 | -id- | Orphan lv with widowed mother |
| 17 | Thy Vichet | 17 | M | 8 | -id- | Living with parents |
| 18 | Veth Tola | 12 | F | 8 | Tapon Second.sc. | Orphan lv with aunt |
| 19 | Vorun Voeuy | 18 | M | 8 | Taben Second.sc. | Orphan lv with wideowed mother |
| 20 | Dam Sarom | 17 | M | 9 | -id- | -id- |
| 21 | Oeun Ranit | 16 | F | 9 | Tapon second.sc. | Orphan lv with grand mother |
| 22 | Nil Nek | 17 | M | 10 | Anlong Vil H.Sch. | Orphan lv with widowed mother |
| 23 | Meak Ponleu | 16 | F | 10 | -id- | Living with parents |
| 24 | Loeun Sokheng | 17 | F | 10 | -id- | -id- |
| 25 | Soeun Socheat | 19 | F | 10 | -id- | Orphan living with grand mother |
| 26 | Gnanh Krapum | 18 | F | 11 | -id- | Living with parents |
| 27 | Phân Sarân | 20 | M | 11 | -id- | -id- |
| 28 | Meth Savuth | 17 | M | 11 | -id- | -id- |
| 29 | Em Matsen | 18 | M | 11 | -id- | -id- |
| 30 | Seng Chea | 24 | M | Univ. | Battambang Univ. | Ophan lv with widowed mother |

**In Total: 15 boys
 15 girls**

**List of students in Reangkesei commune, beneficiary of Schmitz-Hille-Stiftung support
(School year 2009-2010)**

| N ^o | Name of children | Age | Sex | Grede | School | Living condition |
|----------------|------------------|-----|-----|-------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | Soeut Sreina | 9 | F | 3 | Reang Kraul prim. | Living with parents |
| 2 | Yon Ravann | 12 | M | 4 | Reangkesei prim. | -id- |
| 3 | Ban Sreimean | 13 | F | 5 | Svay Cheat prim. | Orphan liv with grand mother |
| 4 | Sâng Kesei | 14 | F | 5 | -id- | Orphan liv with grand mother |
| 5 | Chea Savân | 15 | F | 6 | Reamkraul prim. | Orphan lv with widowed mother |
| 6 | Dau Reaksmei | 16 | F | 6 | -id- | Orphan lv with uncle |
| 7 | Ty Eutheng | 11 | M | 6 | -id- | Orphan lv with widowed mother/HIV/AIDs |
| 8 | Phorn Siphon | 12 | M | 6 | -id- | -id- |
| 9 | Chung Tangtin | 14 | M | 7 | Reamkraul Sec.sc. | Living with parents/HIV/AIDs |
| 10 | Pha Chanra | 16 | M | 7 | -id- | Living with parents |
| 11 | Loeut Hoeun | 16 | M | 7 | -id- | -id- |
| 12 | Sorn Senghann | 17 | M | 7 | -id- | -id- |
| 13 | Seun Vanna | 12 | F | 7 | -id- | Orphan lv with aunt |
| 14 | Touch Setha | 15 | F | 8 | Reangkesei Sec.sc. | Living with parents |
| 15 | Kub Serei | 17 | F | 9 | -id- | Orphan lv with widowed mother |
| 16 | Nguon Sangha | 15 | M | 9 | -id- | Living with parents |
| 17 | Mao Sophath | 15 | M | 9 | -id- | Orphan lv with widowed mother |
| 18 | Roeb Kore | 20 | M | 9 | -id- | -id- |
| 19 | Vy Reaksmei | 18 | F | 9 | -id- | Orphan lv with widowed mother |
| 20 | Haun Liheang | 16 | F | 10 | Preah Monivong Hsc | |

**In Total: 10 boys
 10 girls**

List of students authorized to attend remedial course (School year 2009-2010)

| N ^o | Name of children | Age | Sex | Grade | School | Remedial lesson |
|----------------|------------------|-----|-----|-------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Huon Siphâl | 14 | M | 4 | Roka primary school | Khmer – Math |
| 2 | Pho Phâl | 14 | F | 5 | -id- | -id- |

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OF LANDMINE PEOPLE SURVIVORS (LPS)



The project Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine People Survivors supported by Adopt-A-Minefield (AAM), started from 2004 up to January 2010. From that time a short interruption occurred, because of international economic crisis and the policy review of the Headquarter of AAM-US. From January to June 2010, AAM allowed OEC using the money left to conduct follow up in operation fields, as psychological and moral support encouraging the beneficiaries to practice concretely what they have got socially, economically and culturally from OEC. The activities in these six months of 2010 were subdivided in 3 main objectives:

A-To follow up the learning performance of children, especially creation of learning environment at home, supported from parents; the effect of article **19** concerning the no abuse, no neglect or nor negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including the no agricultural forced labor; the effect of article **33** about parents, community and teachers to protect children against the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances; the effect of article **29** concerning development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities, the development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, the national values of the country, the preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance and the respect of gender equality.

B-To visit disabled people, and verify if some of them need replacing their artificial devices, adaptable to physical change; additionally to remind them about hygiene and to friendly talk in small circle to eliminate discrimination and reinforcing self-confidence in communal participation; additionally to assist them in practicing physiotherapy, and advice them to take care of the provided well for safe use of water.

C- To follow up the activities of disabled people in livestock rising, and to see the development of other business running, so as to provide them with some necessary technical ideas. We remarked that with the loan and capital in money or animal got from OEC, they can improve their standing progressively, better than borrowing money from other private or organization which charges them with high interest.

D- To contact vocational training center, discussing the process and the possibility of sending some people with disabilities to be trained for a period of six months. Another main activity was to watch closely the oxen stable at Pailin by asking the guardian to keep it always clean to avoid infectious diseases.

STATISTICS

| Total | students | | Disabled people got leg rehabilitated | Disabled people Family member beneficiary loan | Monney In Riels |
|-------|----------|-----------|--|---|--------------------|
| | Girls | Promotion | | | |
| 1571 | 761 | 90% (1) | 135 (2) | 60 | 30M. |

Resuming Fund

At the early July the dark cloud disappears and AAM resumes funding by disbursing a total supporting fund for 3 years to OEC, from July 2010 to June 2013 for operating in the district of Maung Russey, Sampeou Loun, , Samlot, Rattanak Mondol, Koh Kralor and Bovel of **Battambang** province; **Pailin** province; Malay district of **Banteay Meanchey** province, to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all landmine victim survivors, through actions of emergency and pre-hospital care, hospital assistance, physical rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration of landmine victims. Project team begins to review the objectives again to orient the operations:

New Objectives of the project:

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 into 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, resident 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 in 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 leg, legs, hand, both hands, 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 3 days workshop sessions on rehabilitation at 2 places (Malai and Koh Kralor districts). During the workshop they were paying much attention to all topics and felt happy to receive new ideas and not isolated from society.

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

Topics in 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 workshop.

2- Referral PWDs to Rehabilitation centre (PRC)

The Battambang Provincial Rehabilitation Centre (PRC) is the rehabilitation centre that provides good counseling, treating, 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 children and PWD received these services. From July to Dec 2010, 29 PWD were referred to PRC. The number of PWD referred to PRC is less than planned because from July to October is rainy season, roads are very difficult and from Nov to Dec harvesting season comes, so they were very busy to collect their crops.

3- Intervention to save the new landmine/ERW victims

From June 01, 2010 to Dec 31, 2010, 28 victims (Male 24/ Female 4) were injured by mines, anti-tank mines and 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 they get the accident or injured, their families will lose important breadwinners who actively earn the 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 the 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 the money.

To reply this problem in emergency case, OEC support:

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

Table of new ERW victims intervened

| Type of injury | | Moung Russey | Bovel | Somlot | Koh Kralor | Sompov loun | Ratanak Mondul | Pailin | Malai | TOTAL |
|----------------|--------|--------------|-------|------------|------------|-------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------|
| Hand cut | 1 hand | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 hand | | | | | | | | | |
| Leg cut | 1 leg | | | | | 1/0 | | | | 1/0 |
| | 2 legs | | | | | | | | | |
| Body injury | | | | 4/0 | | 8/3 | 5/1 | 1/0 | | 18/4 |
| Death | | 0/0 | 0/0 | 0/0 | 0/0 | 4/0 | 1/0 | | | 5/0 |
| TOTAL | | | | 4/0 | | 13/3 | 6/1 | 1/0 | | M24/ 4F |

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. Nothing can be developed 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 the necessary school materials, a total of 6000 writing books, 2800 pens, 1078 pencils, 778 rulers, 570 boxes of chalk, 778 pieces of rubber, chalk boards 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 school teachers and children's guardians to know learning result, behaving style including times spent for home learning of every child. To push the learning of children whose houses are far away from home, OEC distributed 80 bicycles to 80 children in 80 families for mean to go to school, family activities.

Table of children received support from OEC 2010

| N° | Name of Districts | 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 |

 **Celebration international day of disabled person**

In order to improve and strengthen the rights of disabled person, the management committee of OEC commonly with all the staffs, in cooperation with partners within its operation field, especially Handicap International organization, social affair department, district authorities, OEC organized International Day of Disabled Person on 07 Dec 2010 at Ratanak Mondul district and 08 Dec 2010 at Somlot district. These events were participated, presided by chief of districts, district councils, social affair officers, chief of commune, teachers and 250 pupils. During the events there were dances of children from Koma Reakreay organization, questions and answers. All participants were very happy and enjoy this event because they could know well about their rights.

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 3 mains program, first Children Development Program, second Rural Women Empowerment Program, third PWD and ERW victims/survivors Program. The 5 years strategy plan is now processing preparation, 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 home work. 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 Jan – 30 June 2011

- ◆ 100 PWDs rehabilitated, treated or operated properly with some helping devices replaced.
- ◆ 20 new landmine/UXOs accidentally injured provided with emergency supports, good quality of treatment and 3 months of rice.
- ◆ 240 PWD benefited from domestic and methodic rehabilitation with practical exercises given during home visit by SW and project officers.
- ◆ 60 PWDs will be trained of life skill and business management.
- ◆ 80 PWDs will receive revolving fund (100\$) from OEC to start or enhancement income activities.
- ◆ 80 Entrepreneurial activities performed successively by the New 80 PWDs after their training.
- ◆ 16 PWDs provided with 16 cows from OEC as animal credit.
- ◆ 4 drilling pounds produced for PWD and community members, deprived of water source.
- ◆ 240 PWDs trained of matter of Law on Persons with Disabilities, child's right, non-domestic violence
- ◆ 240 local authority members, community members, key persons in village trained of matter of Law on Persons with Disabilities, child's right, non-domestic violence.
- ◆ All social workers will participate in monthly meeting at OEC office to find out problems and solutions.



Distribution of bicycles to children of PWDs for their regular attendance



Drilled Well for Disabled family in Prek Toch commune, Maung district provided by AAM



Demonstration of physical therapy practice at home to reactivate movement

SMILING CAMBODIAN CHILDREN



The project has been supported by the International Catholic Child Bureau (BICE) from October 2008, complementary to the plan of Department of Non-Formal Education of Cambodia which has set a total adult literacy rate for 2005 by 50.1%, 2015 by 57.1%; female adult literacy rate for 2010 by 40.2%, 2015 by 46.3% , male adult literacy rate 2010 by 49.4% and 2015 by 50.4%, while education plan set by the National Strategic Development Plan 2006 – 2010 is to have total enrolment for primary school of 100% by 2010 and, to have lower secondary enrolment for boys and girls of 75% by 2010 and 100% by 2015, in keeping in mind that the Millennium Development Goals of UN sets the achievement of universal primary school by 2015.

Project Purpose

The main goal of the project aligned with the BICE's policy is to eliminate discrimination in education and to promote equal access to education for children in remote areas facing difficulties and lacking of public education, in ensuring a standard of education equivalent to public education, through partnering with local village committee and communal committee to build village classrooms conducted by hired local educators, directing to the full development of human personality and to defend children's dignity, children's responsibilities and their higher interests, and to promote children's rights, regardless of person, family, culture, community or religion, by implementing protection of children who are violated domestically, exploited sexually, or commercially, and to improve the rights of children to freedom of expression, to receive and impart information and idea by art or writing, including freedom to association and peaceful assembly, especially freedom to access to health care services, security and justice services.

Strategic Plan

1-Built 15 village classrooms in the district of MaungRusseï, Samlot, Sangker, Rukkha Kiri, EkPhnom in Battambang province; developed learning and teaching capabilities of 15 contracted teachers for implementation of curriculum set by national education ministry; integrated child's rights in daily lessons; organized school test to reinforce learning process and teaching techniques of teachers.

2-Organized workshops on Child's Rights and prevention against all forms of violation and exploitation of children including criminal and civil law for students' parents, heads of village and communal leaders plus security persons and key persons in the targeted areas; established 3 parents' associations, 1 in MaungRusseï, 1 in Rukkha Kiri and 1 in Samlot, followed by 10 alternative meetings in the school year, plus 2 other meetings organized for local authorities treating the rights of the child, civil and criminal law. Especially other 6 meeting were organized for parents and villagers, held in the village schools, focusing on protection of children and prevention against all forms of violation including child trafficking.

3-Conducted monthly District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) in the purpose of saving and protecting the rights of children; cooperated with all relevant agencies, human rights organizations, department of Social and Women Affairs for effective combat against child's rights violation; assisted the victim in dealing with the affairs lawfully by way of counseling, contacting local authorities for rapid and fair intervention, helping the victim to have competent organization or lawyer proceeding the affair through judicial system if needed.

Achievement

A-Classrooms building

OEC team went first discussing friendly with educational official in charge of planning in the province to see the areas in which the official plan did not yet have the possibility to build classrooms. After getting information from provincial education department, OEC team went directly approaching the head district of education and continuing to visit the communal council members in order to organize in the village, lacking of school, classroom, a pre-meeting to launch the project. The meeting set up a construction committee and determining place for construction, facilitated and approved by the concerned commune. By the fund of BICE, OEC supported the cost of any materials which could not be available found in the lieu, mainly wall, roof and blackboard. The construction committee was in charge of construction labor. Finally 15 classrooms were built taught by contracted teachers in the charge of the project.

School Statistics in 2010

| N ^o | District/Village | Teacher Name | Grade | Pupils In Village Classes | | Pupils Integrated Into public schools | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| | | | | Total | Female | Total | Female |
| I)- MaungRussey | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Tuol Prum 2 | Som Chum | 1 | 87 | 39 | 87 | 39 |
| 2 | PreyPa-Orb | Veut Savine | 1 | 75 | 37 | 75 | 37 |
| 3 | PreyPa-Orb | Sean Veut | 3 | 58 | 22 | 58 | 22 |
| II)- RukhakKiry | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Chackrey | Deur RumLorng | 1 | 58 | 34 | 58 | 34 |
| 6 | Chackrey | Deur RumLorng | 2 | 37 | 22 | 37 | 22 |
| 7 | Openne | Orm Kady | 1 | 30 | 16 | 30 | 16 |
| 8 | Openne | Orm Kady | 2 | 29 | 19 | 29 | 19 |
| 9 | Openne | Orm Kady | 3 | 25 | 06 | 25 | 06 |
| 10 | BoshDong | Nourn Vanna | 1 | 33 | 15 | 33 | 15 |
| 11 | BoshDong | Nourn Vanna | 2 | 37 | 13 | 37 | 13 |
| 12 | BoshDong | Pach Kimhak | 3 | 35 | 19 | 35 | 19 |
| 13 | O-Rumcheck | Chhan Chheurt | 1 | 66 | 29 | 66 | 29 |
| 14 | O-Rumcheck | Chhan Chheurt | 2 | 41 | 21 | 41 | 21 |
| 15 | O-Rumcheck | Pheap Sophay | 3 | 34 | 13 | 34 | 13 |
| 16 | Thimuy | Nheurl Chanthorn | 2 | 55 | 25 | 55 | 25 |
| III)- Sangker | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Taheu | Hourn Horn | 1 | 68 | 34 | 68 | 34 |
| 18 | ToulYeayChi | Chey Sarorn | 1 | 50 | 18 | 50 | 18 |
| IV)- EkPhnom | | | | | | | |
| 19 | BacRotesh | Meas Sokhom | 1 | 42 | 14 | 42 | 14 |
| V)- Samlot | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Aksor T | Phanne KimYa | 1 | 60 | 32 | 60 | 32 |
| 21 | Aksor T | Phanne KimYa | 2 | 26 | 12 | 26 | 12 |
| 22 | KrolokmayKho | Um Sor | 1 | 46 | 23 | 46 | 23 |
| 23 | KrolokmayKho | Um Sor | 2 | 22 | 13 | 22 | 13 |
| Total | | | | 1014 | 476 | 1014 | 476 |

Note: Due to geographical condition and the new learning atmosphere the number of real attendants decreases.

Provision of School Materials during 2010

| N° | District/Village | # Pupils | # Books | # Pens | #Pencils | #Rubbers | #S-board | Remarks |
|--------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | MaungRussey | 154 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 142 | |
| 2 | RukhakKiry | 380 | 757 | 757 | 757 | 757 | 326 | |
| 3 | Sangker | 61 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 74 | |
| 4 | EkPhnom | 37 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 50 | |
| 5 | Samlot | 101 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 89 | |
| Total | | 733 | 1439 | 1439 | 1439 | 1439 | 681 | |

List of physical support to improve access to education

| District/Village | Status of supported school | | | School Table | | Teach ers | Parents Association |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------------------|
| | N/construction | Reparation | Existing | Provided | Repaired | | |
| MaungRussey/2villages | 01 | 01 | 00 | 24 | 23 | 03 | 01 |
| RukhakKiry/5villages | 04 | 01 | 00 | 78 | 00 | 07 | 04 |
| Sangker/1village | 01 | 00 | 01 | 05 | 15 | 02 | 00 |
| EkPhnom/1village | 01 | 00 | 00 | 12 | 00 | 01 | 01 |
| Samlot/1village | 02 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 25 | 02 | 01 |
| Total | 08 | 04 | 01 | 114 | 40 | 15 | 07 |

B- Orientation and teaching techniques

Among the 15 teachers in activity, 12 were recruited from last year, 3 newly recruited. They were grouped in 3 groups according to their geographical situation in order to facilitate pedagogical training. A first and full two-day training workshop was held successively in 2 centers on January 2009, as refreshment course to reinforce learning and teaching techniques:

- Implementing the technique of learning by playing to develop experimentation skills, thinking and analyzing power of children, the following educative games were taught:

1. Nine educative techniques of using sticks to form different shapes of geometric figure and some kind of animal;
2. Three techniques of drawing limited segments to pass completely through a certain numbers of dots.
3. One technique of dividing a given principal square, containing inside of which 16 small squares, inscribed individually by a series and repeated number from 1 to 4, into 4 equal parts containing the same number from 1 to 4.
4. Technique of doing synthesis to form individually a square, among the 5 groups member, possessing each an envelope of different 3 given sheets, by choosing and sharing the complement sheets from colleague members with no verbal communication.
5. Technique of observation, demonstration, and discussion with recognition of other point of view to reach a consensus, through observation of a picture combining of two persons of different age.
6. 1. Drawing a line that touches permanently the paper, and passing totally through the 64 small squares, of the main one, without crossing each other. 2. Entering by the third square along the first side and exiting by the third square of the opposite side, followed by a drawing competition, to show that a problem has much possible solution, but among that, there is a best one.
7. Technique of explaining in accordance of one own point of view from logically observing a given scene of 3 pictures, followed by common discussion.

8. Technique of drawing consecutive line going successively down from a chosen number in one side, and then going out in opposite side of the 64 square, inscribed in the principal one, containing a series of given numbers, to develop observation skills.
 9. Construction of Tangram and application of making synthesis to form 9 pictures following the given shadow to develop observation, encourage experimentation and strengthen synthesis capability.
- Reinforcement of class management, especially grouping strategies, role of participants in the group, free discussion based on logical thinking, or supported by fact-finding and compromise to get commune decision making.
 - Students learning behavior and communication between their peers, school leading committee members and community members.
10. OEC team organized the second one-day training for teachers in July 2010 treating the following topics:

C- Activities of the Child Protection Clubs

OEC had created in last year 5 Child Protection Clubs respectively in O-Rumcheck, Prey Pha-Ob, Chakrey, O-Pen and Thmuoy village school. During the reporting period the clubs accomplished the following activities: - going and contacting family members of the absentees asking them to encourage their children to join village classes regularly. - Collecting from club members, voluntary contribution for repairing tables and chairs in damage; - Financial assistance to unexpected suffering caused by grave sickness or by natural phenomena. Some club, for instance in Chakrey, they use the earning money as loan offered to villagers, participation in small enterprise development, and increasing gain for any opportune use in educational development.

D- Organization of Child Rights Day: 1st June 2010

OEC education team, with participation of the Communal council members, head of village and deputies, and some parents, organized a full Child Rights Day from 8:00 to 16:00. The ceremony took place successively in Chakrey (1/6/2010) with presence of 450 students, Prey Pha-Ob (2nd/6/10) with 150 students and Aksor T (4/6/10) with 125 students. Education team used unique agenda for all ceremonies. 1. Opening ceremony by the head of communal council/head of commune/head of village, describing clearly the obligation of all adults to support and strengthen children rights to prepare new force work for a bright future, including the strict discipline of children in behaving toward their family members and all people in the community. The project manager made a short reminding of OEC/BICE's vision and mission to serve children rights, especially to improve access to good quality of education, to self-development bridging to other opportunity. The team organized later a series of questionnaires for volunteer student to answer in relation to basic rights of children rights and some derivatives in order to deepen their knowledge and to heighten practical implementation, after briefing clearly the history of child's rights.



Inter-active methodologies and grouping strategies organized in the intention of contracted teachers for education quality



Project-Assistant visits pupil and her parent to explain how to create favorable learning condition.



Child Rights Day in Prey Pa-Ob village to strengthen basic rights of children.

HOME CARE BASED AND SCHOOL INTEGRATION FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES (CWD)



The project was supported by UNICEF in two different purposes. The first purpose starting from 2006 to 2007 to improve access to education for children at risk in Kamrieng by provision of learning and teaching materials to 9 child-care-classes, 9 remedial classes, 6 literacy/ vocational classes (sewing and agriculture), with allowance and training fee for teachers, plus refreshment for child-care-classes. In total, 358 child-care students supported, 439 students reintegrated in the mainstream school, 149 young people trained for Literacy and Vocational skills. The second purpose was started from 10 January 2001 to 31 December 2010, operating in Sampov Loun, Phnom Proek, Kamrieng district, Battambang Province; Malai district, Banteay Meanchey Province; Anlong Veng, Trapeang Prasat district, Otdor Meanchey Province, Rovieng district of Preah Vihear province and Pailin municipality. As result, 328 children with disabilities and 38 disabled people physically rehabilitated; 190 CWDs integrated into the mainstream schools; 89 bicycles were distributed to CWD for their traveling to schools.

Goal of the project

To empower CwDs by means of promoting accessibility to the physical, social and cultural development, to health and education, to information and effective practice of child's rights and rights of children with disabilities, reinforced by comprehensive and practical roles and duties of parents and school administrators toward disabled children, for full enjoyment of basic rights of children.

Objectives of the project

- To contact principals and committees of primary schools in the targeted areas in order to have capable disabled children integrated in public schools for further development including other children of the village;
- To provide school materials and transport facilities to CwDs together with children of PwDs, for better learning and regular school attendance.
- To provide cows to parents, or guardians of Children with Disabilities, as means of cooperative animal, in the view of improving family living condition.
- To organize temporary and basic educational classes for disabled children in remote villages, lacking of public schools, conducted either by hired official teachers using their half-free-day time, or contracted teachers;
- To transfer CwDs and PwDs to emergency hospital for opportune surgery services, or refer to ICRC and HIB for artificial limb, prosthesis, or to get other helping device, depending on gravity of the disability;
- To conduct home physical therapy adapted to living condition and daily work with hygiene and sanitation education,
- To conduct awareness campaign about: 1. danger caused by Mine/UXO and preventive measure; 2. implementation of rights of children with disabilities and observance of the law on the promotion and

the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities to mobilize parents/caregivers, local authorities (village chiefs, members of commune councils, educational institutions and security forces), for common support in matter emergency and integrating children and people with disabilities into social mainstream; 3. To eliminate discrimination against CwDs in school, public place and in participation with social, economical and cultural activities of the communities.

Targeted CWDs and PWDs during 2009-2010

| No | District | Former Bries 2008-09 | | Agreement No 1 | | | | Total of the Agreement 1 | | Agreement No 2 | | | | Total of The Agreement 2 | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | Closed case in 2009 | | Development In 2010 | | | | Close case in 2010 | | Development In 2010 | | | |
| | | TT | F | TT | F | TT | F | TT | F | TT | F | TT | F | TT | F |
| 1 | Sampeou Loun | 47 | 26 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 22 | 39 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Phnom Proek | 45 | 19 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 13 | 37 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Kamrieng | 47 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 13 | 41 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Pailin | 59 | 23 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 59 | 23 |
| 5 | Malay | 44 | 21 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 52 | 27 | 52 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Anlong Veng | 37 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 5 | 62 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 18 | 6 | 70 | 22 |
| 7 | Trapeang Prasat | 40 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 5 | 60 | 19 | 13 | 6 | 23 | 1 | 70 | 14 |
| 8 | Rovieng | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 17 | 40 | 17 |
| TOTAL | | 319 | 130 | 39 | 17 | 60 | 18 | 340 | 131 | 197 | 86 | 96 | 31 | 239 | 76 |

Achievement

1- Integration of CwDs and children of PwDs into public school

1.1: OEC approached parents of CwDs in cooperation with the head of concerned village explaining them about the advantage of education, sometimes with the presence of teachers in insisting clearly on the education law concerning the rights of children with disabilities, and then asked them to bring their disabled children to school. In some case OEC DoSVY Seconded staff accompanied them to meet school administrators for registration.

1.2: In the reporting period, OEC distributed at the beginning of school term necessary school materials two times as below:

For school year 2009-2010, OEC distributed necessary school materials, a total of 1,525 writing books, 1,165 pens, 800 pencils, 200 rulers, 500 erasers to 165 CwDs including children of PwDs. Additionally 90 T-shirts were distributed to other disabled children not attending school. The total number of CwDs and children of PwDs of all ages in the 8 districts of Battambang, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey and Ortdar Meanchey province, learning in temporary classes is 165. Among this number, only 15.76%, equal to 26 children of which 14 females were integrated/re-integrated into the mainstream school. Later 8 CwDs including 3 girls abandoned school because of their living condition; and staying far away from school, but one of them can join life skill training in Battambang province.

For school year 2010-2011, OEC distributed necessary school materials, a total of 1,300 writing books, 840 pens, 177 pencils, 60 rulers, and 500 erasers to 152 CwDs including children of PwDs. The total number of CwDs and children of PwDs of all ages in the 5 districts of Pailin, Ortdar Meanchey and

Preah Vihear province is 152 of which 71 females attending temporary classes. Among this number, only 28.95%, equal to 44 children of which 22 females were integrated/re-integrated into the mainstream school.

1.3: During the implementing and reporting period, OEC team paid more attention and effort to follow up the children already integrated into public school by visiting children activities at home, verifying school record books, exercise books, then taking record of all average scores, appreciation and recommendation made by teachers. Additionally OEC team tried to contact directly with schoolteachers and CwDs' parents or guardian to know learning performance, behaving style including times spent for home learning of every child and verifying the information with their neighbors.

List of CWDs and children of PWDs, attending public schools

| N o. | Name of Districts | 2009-2010 | | | | | | 2010-2011 | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--|-----------|---|----------|------------|-----------|--|-----------|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| | | CwDs and children of PwDs learned in public school | | CwDs and children of PwDs dropped out of school | | Total | | CwDs and children of PwDs learned in public school | | CwDs and children of PwDs dropped out of school | | Total | |
| | | TT | F | TT | F | TT | F | TT | F | TT | F | TT | F |
| 1 | Sampov Loun | 31 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Phnom Proek | 27 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 23 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Kamrieng | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Pailin | 30 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 14 | 25 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 11 |
| 5 | Malai | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Anlong Veng | 32 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 32 | 10 | 47 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 21 |
| 7 | Trapeang Prasat | 24 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 21 | 9 | 50 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 20 |
| 8 | Rovieng | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 19 |
| TOTAL | | 165 | 72 | 8 | 3 | 157 | 69 | 152 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 152 | 71 |

2- Home Based Education

As criteria, OEC chose the poorest and the most serious CwDs and children of the poorest PwDs living far away from schools. The CwDs and children of PwDs with high aged, unable to join public school were authorized to attend classes organized in the village, enjoying equal access to education, located in available house, conducted by contracted teachers, in the village.

From 27 July 2009 to 26 July 2010, 4 home based education classes were set up, 2 in Anlong Veng and 2 in Trapeang Prasat district of Ortdar Meanchey province. Students attending home based classes were in total 12 including CwDs and children of PwDs of which 6 girls. Later 1 CwD left the class because her family went to stay at Thlat commune. Also allowed to attend the same classes, were 22 non-disabled children of which 12 girls.

From 01 August to 31 December 2010, 5 home based education classes were set up; 2 in Anlong Veng, 1 in Trapeang Prasat district of Ortdar Meanchey province, and another 2 in Rovieng district of Preah Vihear province. Students attending home based classes were in total 10 CwDs including children of PwDs of which 4 girls. Also allowed to attend the same classes, were 19 non-disabled children of which 7 girls.

In this case, by successive integration of the rights of disabled children, tolerance and non discrimination in daily lesson, all children, disabled and non-disabled, communicated with each other in cooperative learning, full of friendship and mutual aid.

List of CWDs and normal children attending home based education in the year 2009-2010

| No. | Name of Districts | Number of classes | Grade | | Number of teachers | | Number of CwDs and children of PwDs | | Number of CwDs dropped out of class | | Non-disabled children study with our target group | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|---|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|---|-----------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | Total | Female | Total | Female | Total | Female | Total | Female |
| 1 | Anlong Veng | 2 | ✓ | ✓ | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 8 |
| 2 | Trapeang Prasat | 2 | ✓ | ✓ | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| Total | | 4 | | | 4 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 12 |

List of CWDs and normal children attending home based education in the year 2010-2011

| No. | Name of Districts | Number of classes | Grade | | Number of teachers | | Number of CwDs and children of PwDs | | Number of CwDs abandoned of class | | Non-disabled children study with our target group | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|---|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|---|----------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | Total | Female | Total | Female | Total | Female | Total | Female |
| 1 | Anlong Veng | 2 | ✓ | | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| 2 | Trapeang Prasat | 1 | ✓ | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| 3 | Rovieng | 2 | ✓ | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Total | | 5 | | | 5 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 7 |

3. Physical rehabilitation

3.1. Physiotherapy

List of CwDs and PwDs Receiving Home Based Rehabilitation

| N° | Name of Districts | CwDs received home based rehabilitation | | PwDs received home based rehabilitation | | Total of CwDs and PwDs received home based rehabilitation | |
|----|-------------------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|
| | | Total | Female | Total | Female | Total | Female |
| 1 | Sampov Loun | 39 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 22 |
| 2 | Phnom Proek | 35 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 13 |
| 3 | Kamrieng | 41 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 13 |
| 4 | Pailin | 48 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 19 |
| 5 | Malai | 43 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 20 |
| 6 | Anlong Veng | 50 | 18 | 8 | 0 | 58 | 18 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 7 | Trapeang Prasat | 52 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 62 | 20 |
| 8 | Rovieng | 26 | 17 | 14 | 0 | 40 | 17 |
| TOTAL | | 334 | 149 | 32 | 0 | 366 | 142 |

List of CwDs and PwDs Referred to Rehabilitation Center or Hospital

| N° | Name of Districts | Name of Rehabilitation Center and Hospital | | | | Total CwDs&PwDs received surgery and helping devices | | Type of Services | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--|-----------|-----------|----------|--|-----------|------------------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| | | PRC | | EMERGENCY | | | | Surgery | | Wheelchairs | | Prosthesis | | Artificial Limb | |
| | | TT | F | TT | F | | | TT | F | TT | F | TT | F | TT | F |
| 1 | Sampov Loun | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | Phnom Proek | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | Kamrieng | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 | Pailin | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 5 | Malai | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | Anlong Veng | 40 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 42 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 21 | 0 |
| 7 | Trapeang Prasat | 33 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 35 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 22 | 2 |
| 8 | Rovieng | 11 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| TOTAL | | 128 | 33 | 13 | 8 | 141 | 41 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 59 | 25 | 64 | 5 |

Additionally, twenty eight (28) wheelchairs received from NCDP were distributed to 27 CwDs and 1 PwDs in 4 provinces (4 wheelchairs to Pailin province, 10 wheelchairs to Battambang province, 3 wheelchairs to Banteay Meanchey province and 11 wheelchairs to Ortdar Meanchey province) on 01 February 2010.

List CwDs and PwDs receiving Wheelchairs from NCDP through OEC

| N° | Name of Donor | Name of Province | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|----|---------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|--------|---|-----------------|---|------|---|-----------|-----------|
| | | Battambang | | Banteay Meanchey | | Pailin | | Ortdar Meanchey | | | | | |
| | | CwDs | | CwDs | | CwDs | | CwDs | | PwDs | | | |
| | | T | F | T | F | T | F | T | F | T | F | | |
| 1 | NCDP | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 28 | 14 |

List of CwDs and Children of PwDs receiving Bicycles in school year 2009 and 2010

| N ^o | Name of Districts | CwDs received bicycles | | Children of PwDs received bicycles | | Total of CwDs and children of PwDs who received bicycles | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | | Total | Female | Total | Female | Total | Female |
| 1 | Anlong Veng | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 2 | Trapeang Prasat | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 3 | Pailin | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | Rovieng | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 7 |

4. Development of cooperative animals

In the reporting period, OEC provided 8 cows to parents or guardians of CwDs in Pailin province, as means of cooperative animal, in the view of improving family living condition.

The strategy is to give a first cow to CwDs or parents/guardians of CwDs. When a first baby-cow comes, the breeder will keep as his/her own property, when a second baby comes, he/she must return it to OEC to give to a new breeder, the third will go again to his/her, and then OEC keep the fourth. This cycle will alternatively repeat as long as they can do. OEC keeps the bull for further solution.

5. Early Prevention and Protection Awareness against Disabilities

From 27 July 2009 to 31 December 2010, OEC conducted 18 sessions of early prevention and protection awareness against disabilities, 3 in Along Veng and 3 in Trapeang Prasat district of Ortdar Meanchey province, 2 in Malai district of Banteay Meanchey province, and 2 in Kamrieng, 2 in Phnom Proek and another 2 in Sampov Loun district of Battambang province, 2 in Pailin province, 2 in Rovieng district of Preah Vihear province. In this awareness focus on the rights of the child, the rights of CwDs, child labor, child work, drug users, human trafficking and preventive measures against disabilities.

In these sessions, there were in total 422 key persons, of which 117 females, including chief of communes, chief of villages, policemen, schoolteachers, commune council members, security officials, community members and officials from district of education youth and sport.

List of participants joining workshops on early prevention and protection against disabilities

| N ^o | Name of Districts | Rank of Participants | | | | | | | | | | | | Total of Participants | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|------------------|---|--------------------|---|----------------|---|-------------------|---|-----------------------|----|
| | | District and Commune Officials | | Village Officials | | School Officials | | Security Officials | | Medical Staffs | | Community Members | | | |
| | | T | F | T | F | T | F | T | F | T | F | T | F | T | F |
| 1 | Sampov Loun | 12 | 2 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 8 |
| 2 | Phnom Proek | 6 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 41 | 6 |
| 3 | Kamrieng | 3 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 9 | 37 | 12 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 4 | Malai | 11 | 6 | 33 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 24 |
| 5 | Anlong Veng | 14 | 3 | 34 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 78 | 24 |
| 6 | Trapeang Prasat | 16 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 77 | 12 |
| 7 | Pailin | 16 | 7 | 32 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 18 |
| 8 | Rovieng | 30 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 13 |
| TOTAL | | 108 | 27 | 185 | 54 | 42 | 14 | 25 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 51 | 18 | 422 | 117 |

6. Child-to-Child Team Presentation on Mine/UXO Awareness

From 27 July 2009 to 31 December 2010, OEC organized 2 child-to-child team presentations on Mine/UXO awareness campaigns at Salakrav primary school and Boeung Prolet primary school in Pailin province. In this awareness focus on dangers caused by different kinds of Mines/UXO, prevention measures and emergency assistance, followed by group discussion on practical measure depending on their own geographical situation. During that time 178 pupils, of which 73 girls participated in this event. Additionally we noted that all participants were very happy and paid attention to all activities performed by child-to-child team.

7. Celebration International Child Rights Day

Due to delay of agreement process and budget delivery, and with the intention of strengthening child rights and the rights of CwDs and PwDs, the management committee of OEC commonly with all the staffs, in cooperation with partners within its operation field, especially school officials, OEC decided to organize International Child Rights Day on 08 September 2009 at Trapeang Prasat primary school in Trapeang Prasat district of Ortdar Meanchey province. During that time 100 pupils, of which 39 girls participated in this event. They were very happy and very enjoy during they jointed in this event because they could know their rights.

8. Convention on the Rights of the Child

In the reporting period, OEC organized 7 awareness campaigns of Convention on the Rights of the Child: 1 at O'Tampoeur high school in Malai district of Banteay Meanchey province, 2 at Trapeang Prasat high school and Trapeang Prasat secondary school in Trapeang Prasat district and 2 at Anlong Veng high school in Anlong Veng district of Ortdar Meanchey province, and another 2 at Rovieng high school in Rovieng district of Preah Vihear province. During the awareness, the fundamental basic of child rights were analyzed and discussed through inter-active methods and guiding question with specific focus on responsibilities of children, parents, and community members in protecting children rights against all form of exploitation. After the awareness with a total of 360 pupils, of which 166 girls, 85% indicated to have a good comprehension, while only 15% still hesitated.

9. CwD's parents refresh meeting

In order to improve rehabilitation and make it fruitful, we have conducted parents meeting so that all parents could join and exchange or share ideas on how to take care of their children. In addition, they received basic training on the child development/disability prevention in Anlong Veng, Trapeang Prasat district of Ortdar Meanchey province, Malai district of Banteay Meanchey province and Rovieng district of Preah Vihear province. Of the 255 participants, of which 134 females, all families' members of CwDs and also PwDs, about 70% improved their child physical functioning and quality of home-based care. However, 30 % family members did not improve much as they said they were too busy with farming.

SMILING FAMILY PROGRAM



Positive Prevetion Training



Couple Mentoring Session

Smiling Family Program, supported by Global Fund/Family Health International (becoming later The Science of Improving Lives) from 1st February 2007 to 30 August 2011, working in collaboration with military 5th region in military positions of Battambang (MR 5, Air-Protection, Whole brigade 53) and Banteay Meanchey (Whole Brigade 51, Whole Sub-BMC), and Border-Battalion 503 (Platoon 2 and 5), has its main activities to promote health care education to reduce the risk of HIV/AIDS and STI among military family members and adopt safer sex practice according to the ABC approach to build smiling families with large impact on civil population around the military positions, precisely 50 villages of 30 commune in 8 district around the military barracks. To succeed this purpose, OEC employed in 2010, 44 peer facilitators and 44 peer educators in close collaboration with 8 operational districts (OD) and 20 health centers (HC) as counterparts supporting referred services.

I-TARGET AREAS

A- Battambang province,

| No | Barrack | PF | PE | OD | HC |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Military Region 5 | 2 | 2 | BTB | Svay Por |
| 2 | Brigade 53 | 2 | 2 | Sp Loun | Chkkrey |
| 3 | Air-Protection | 2 | 2 | Sangkae | Anlong Vil |
| 4 | Battalion 531 | 4 | 4 | SPL | Trang, Kamrieng |
| 5 | Battalion 532 | 5 | 5 | TML | Bovel, Khdoltahaen, Khlang Meas |
| 6 | Battalion 533 | 5 | 5 | SPL | Chakrey, Chrey Seyma, Ankorban |
| 7 | Battalion 534 | 5 | 5 | SPL | Takrey |
| Total | 7 | 25 | 25 | 4 | 11 |

B- Banteaymenchey province

| No | Barrack | PF | PE | OD | HC |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Brigade 51 | 5 | 5 | PNP | Chubvary |
| 2 | Battalion 511 | 1 | 1 | PNP | Thmor Pouk |
| 3 | Battalion 512 | 2 | 2 | TMP | Solorkram, Kok romeat |
| 4 | Battalion 513 | 2 | 2 | Ochrov | Nimit |
| 5 | Battalion 514 | 2 | 2 | PNP,TMP | Chub Vary, Kum Ru |
| 7 | Sub-Malai | 2 | 2 | O chrov | Toul Pong Ror |
| 8 | Sub-Presh Net Presh | 1 | 1 | PNP | Chub Vary |
| 9 | Sub-BMC | 1 | 1 | Mung KulBorey | O ambil |
| 10 | Boarder 503- Platoon6 | 1 | 1 | TMP | Slorkram |
| 11 | Platoon 2 & 5 | 1 | 1 | O Chrov | O Bey Chornn |
| 12 | Battalion 1st | 1 | 1 | PNP | O Bey Chornn |
| Total | 12 | 19 | 19 | 4 | 9 |

II-TRAINING PROGRAM

1-Behavior Change Communication:

1.1: ABC training:

- Abstinence or delaying first sex.
- Being safer by being faithful to one partner or by reducing the number of sexual partners.
- Correct and consistent use of condoms for sexually active young people, couples in which one partner is HIV-positive, sex workers and their clients, and anyone.

1.2: Gender equality to fight HIV/AIDS

1.3: Sexuality transmitted Infection (STI), Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) and Voluntary Counseling and Confidential Testing Service (VCCT)

2- Reproductive Health:

2.1: Birth spacing, purpose and different methods, including breast feeding and its advantage

2.2: Parts of the reproduction and menstruation, including medical care during pregnancy, consequence of abortion, and diet for breast feeding women.

3- Human Rights Education:

- Women rights of Human Rights, Child's Rights of Human Rights
- Good parenting
- Prevention against domestic violence

4- Disease prevention:

- Mental health
- Protection against Dengue, malaria and tuberculosis

III- STRATEGIES

Use adult learning methods through inter-cooperative learning, brainstorming, presentation, discussion reflective/critical analysis and debate to excite couple members to frankly and freely express their ideas, and reasonably analyze that, based on scientific, medical and human rights approach. They then discussed principally and repeatedly around the following ideas:

Legal or illegal couples, they have all the same sexual relationship. Therefore they support the consequence of their sexual activities that may be safe or unsafe. From the lesson learnt, trainer invited participants to find out the prevention measure from falling into sexually transmitted infection, and to build a smiling couple, that means couple partners have reciprocal duties toward each other by accepting to implement the following principles:

- Couple partners must take precautions during sex that can keep both from getting a sexually transmitted disease (STD), and from giving an STD to the partner. These diseases include genital herpes, genital warts, HIV, Chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, hepatitis B and C, and others;
- Couple partners must not drink alcohol or use drugs that will cause a high-risk sex.
- Couple partners must develop mutual support to realize rights, dignity; responsibilities and likelihood security;
- In respecting gender equality, the couple members must commonly decide on the number and variety of sexual relationships, timing and frequency of sexual activity and use of contraceptives, without any coercion, violence, or masculine domination.
- Good Husband or partner must recognize that sexual and reproductive health encompasses a woman's ability to exercise her right to control what happen to her body, to make choice whether when to have children, to protect herself from diseases associate with production;

- Man as legal or illegal couple member must see to woman's nutritional needs during pregnancy, support woman in seeking out prenatal care, and recognize the system of complication.

They should opportunistically adopt VCT and use VCCT service for their health.

IV- OUTCOME

| Province | #PEP | #People effected by Project | #Women educated | #Men educated | #Couple educated | #BCC sessions | #Pp using VCT | #Pp using STI Sv. | #Pp educated in RH |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Battambang | 25PE 25PF | 92063 | 29485 | 7095 | 5501 | 5253 | 1059 | 2126 | 3914 |
| B.MeanChey | 18PE 18PF | 63759 | 18101 | 6117 | 1869 | 1159 | 499 | 1118 | 3115 |
| Total | 86 | 155822 | 47586 | 13212 | 7370 | 6412 | 1558 | 3244 | 7029 |



Gender equality for HIV/AIDS prevention



Family Planning for Good Building Relationship between husband and wife



Inter-cooperative discussion on reproductive health



Child Rights Education conducted for Military family at Brigade 53



Educative Game: Faithful Couple members during International Family Day at Brigade 51



Educative Game: Faithful Couple during International Women Rights Day at Battalion 1st



During International Women's Day at Sampeou Loun, Lieutenant Colonel Mao Chhoeu, Deputy Commander of the 5th region Health Center, on behalf of the 5th region Commander and military wives, thanks FHI for its activities performed by OEC transforming military life in citizen with uniform and arm, heightening gender equality and protecting children rights, but he regrets FHI leaving in August 2011 and makes a large appeal to FHI to study its continuance or to try introducing other IOs to retake the work for smiling military families.

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES FOR LANDMINE VICTIMS (TIGA)



TIGA paid agricultural agent to conduct livestock training For project team members



Practice of using vaccine and other veterinary medicine



With his left artificial arm holding a hoe, he shows strong determination for improving his life standing

The project has been supported by European Union (EU) via Handicap International in two different phases. The first phase covered a period from 1st April 2008 to 31 December 2010 and then resuming activities for the second phase from 1st March 2011 to 31 August 2013, after a large evaluation accomplished commonly with official partners, stakeholders, networking agencies and especially communal members with direct beneficiary groups, landmine victim survivors. During the first phase, TsIGA operated in Samlot, Ratanak Mondol, Bavel and Thmor Kaul districts with 560 target victim people, and then starting the second phase in Thmor Kaul, Bavel, Banan and Maung Russey district with 600 target people.

The main activities are to improve livelihood of the beneficiaries through generating income activities, hygiene and sanitation education, management of small business, financial planning with techniques identifying market requirement, including house reparation, construction of latrine, taking care of pregnancy and referring the concerned to medical center for rehabilitation or medical clearance, organization of awareness campaign through entertainment and educative game to strengthen the rights of people with disabilities in receiving protection, equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom in their communities with effective participation in their society on an equal basis with others

In this fiscal year 2010, TIGA team succeeded to select completely targeted beneficiaries 560 people following the criteria previously set. This number was subdivided in 2 quotas as follows:

- Q1: 391 landmine victims subdivided again in 219 landmine survivors, 140 families affected and 32 families living in communities affected;
- Q2: 169 other people with disabilities subdivided 125 people with disabilities, and 44 household people with disabilities;

The target areas were 4 districts, 19 communes and 108 village.

Strategic input:

The vocational trainings were organized for two categories of EPHs, the first were EPHs who did never run any own enterprise, the second were EPHs who have been practicing livestock rearing or other occupations, but by traditional way, out of **scientific and agricultural methods**, with no proper pen or chicken house, or their business condition still remains impracticable. The training arranged for pig and poultry raising lasts each session for a full day time, while the one for fish and vegetable farming lasts each session for a half day. At the end of training, every trainee got individually a professional kit. EPHs of the first group got a capital of \$150.00, while the second group got \$70.00 each, both capitals had to be deducted of material or animal cost, that they requested the project team to have bought for them, such as cement, nails, pigs or chickens, following their actual condition.

| Social services support | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|
| Treatment & Medical Support | Referring to Health Center | Pregmancy & Delivery | Physical Rehabilitation | Shelter Reparation | Home Repairing | Total |
| 54 | 74 | 27 | 59 | 59 | 96 | 369 |

| Income Generating Activities through Agriculture | | | | | |
|--|-------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|-------|
| Fish Raising | Pig Raising | Planting | Poultry Raising | Rice Growing | Total |
| 2 | 236 | 95 | 97 | 8 | 438 |

| Income Generating Activities through non-farming sector | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------|----------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|-------------------|------------|
| Motorbike repairer | Electric operator | Carpen ter | Food processor | Grocer | Hairdres- ser | Tailor | Beauty career | Bicycle repaire r | Merchant s |
| 10 | 5 | 1 | 32 | 14 | 6 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 19 |
| TOTAL: 108 | | | | | | | | | |

Public Awareness Raising

The project team organized 12 sessions of training workshop on the rights of people with disabilities using adult learning methods by leading analysis from the real situation and conditions observed in people life and then draw out the causes and effects responding to the real needs that reflect in the law on the protection and the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities and the international contention on the right of persons with disabilities under the umbrella of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Additionally the team caused discussion about the danger of mines what the participants have experienced and how from now on to protect children and young people from stepping on the same danger, and how to solve the problem urgently or get assistance in case of unexpected accident happen?

The project team organized 7 special events, 3 at provincial level and another 4 at district level, as participation in the International Disable People Day, whereby the team has reminded all people that in quality of human being, disable people enjoy all basic right of human rights with in addition special rights responding to their weakness. The teams made a call to all people to respect and protect women and children with disabilities in eliminating all forms of discrimination against them, but to help them to enjoy human rights.

Evaluation and Follow-up

Following the established schedule the team performed regular visit the beneficiaries to note the degree of development, sign of making effort for improvement and the gap that requires technical advice or suggestion, or common analysis for alternative adaptation responding to the new requirement. Factually the rising of chicken met some problem caused by natural factor and infectious disease. Facing the present econical situation, the accepted capital seem to be inferior to the real need.

To promote the full enjoyment by children with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedom



A EPH repairs his house with support of TIGA



PWD family member raises Pigs supported by TIGA



A CC member expresses his View about TIGA 1



An Evaluator independent Conducts fact finding

CHILDREN WITHOUT APPROPRIATE CARE



The project has been supported by Save the Children Norway (SCNO, presently integrated in Save the Children (SC) to promote the full enjoyment by children with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedom on an equal basis with other children; especially the right to access to education, participate in economical, social, and cultural of their community; to bring the whole community together for prevention and protection campaign against disabilities, and all forms of exploitation. The overall goal of the project is to empower children with disabilities. Empowerment includes encouraging, and developing the skills for children to get self-sufficiency, with a focus on eliminating the future need for charity or welfare in the individuals of the group. Therefore the first need is to be rehabilitated physically by Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, or by orthopedics to gain free movement, then to be integrated in the mainstream education, or to be provided with technical vocational education conformable with the age and capability of the children, or to be offered of life skills, such as citizenship, democratic people or self-management, completed by comparative learning of the rights of children with disabilities in the domain of child's rights and human rights. This empowerment requires also education of child rights, Law of the protection and the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities among civil officials, security service, medial staffs, educators, community members and parents for common understanding to save and protect children with disabilities, in making large dissemination of preventive measure against disabilities.

In the fiscal year 2010 the project has been working now in Rukha Kiri district of Battambang province, and in Krakor, Kravanh, Bakan districts and Pursat Town of Pursat province. Actually OEC opens a branch-office at Pursat for potential work in diverse communes of difficult access. Considering the development policy in extending activities and opening office-branch in Pursat, OEC has then the obligation to check the achievement as below listed

ACHIEVEMENT FROM 1997 TO 2010

| Targeted CWDs | Education | Vocational Skill | Rehabilitation | Learning Support | Awareness Campaigns |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| Total: 4,534CWDs 3,070boys 1,464girls | 1-Integration into public school: 2,236/502 CWDs 2-Communal classes in remote areas: 416/198pupils | 1-Agricultural and livestock farming: 828/228CWDs 2-Articraft and Machine : 12/5CWDs 3-Revolving funds: 596/135CWDs | 1-Assistive devices: 1,349/619 CWDs 2-Physical Therapy: 747/289 CWDs 3-Surgery: 772/244 CWDs 4-Wheelchair | 1-Distribution of bicycle: 115b. 2-Learning materials: \$6120.00 | 1-CR education: 546/283pupils 2-Strengthening CR and prevention against disabilities: 2231/802wm. for key persons in communities. 3-Social need |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | distribution: 93WC | | education for parents: 3,450/1000 parents members. 4-CR session for local authorities: 2,588/1,119pp. 5-Presentation of Baseline in BTB and Pursat province for community people: 696/208pp. |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|

DRUG AND HIV/AIDS PREVENTION



Circle talk to reinforce more and behavior change supported by some facts



Project team member pays visit to DUs group to coordinate friendly discussion

DRUG and HIV/AIDS PREVENTION project entrees now in its 6th year operation. The project has been supported by USAID and Global Fund through KHANA, presently operating in Phnom Sampeou and Chheu Teal communes of Banan district, Tameun commune of Thmor Kaul district and 6 communes of Battambang city.

The main activities are to cooperate with Provincial Drug Control Committee (PDCC), District Drug Control Committee (DDCC) and Local Communal Authorities to conduct awareness campaign for drug prevention and reduction, to develop villages free from drugs with prevention against new HIV/AIDS infection, and principally to prevent drugs from infiltrating into school mass. Strategically the project use 32 educators and 8 peer facilitators to identify all categories of drug users including drug injectors, and then using psychological way to convince the patients to reduce absorption leading to stop absorbing by accepting voluntary counseling testing, (VCT), or voluntary counseling and confidentially testing (VCCT) service. During monthly meeting in drop-in center among drug users, the project team always calls on individual morale through discussion on obligation of a good friend which must be honest and clear about his intention in assisting each other toward development. Good friend does not push his friend into a suffering cave,

but warns and advises his friend when noting a wrong way or about to commit an error. Good friend accepts different thinking, which does not harm anyone. Good friend does not practice flattery and demagoguery. Friend, in joyful and sad condition must be walking side by side with patience, even one make a mistake, in trying together to find suitable solution for the best of all. Consequently everyone must determine absolutely to abandon the ill habit in the past in keeping in mind that drug can destroy Cambodian country. To strengthen efficacy, the project team organizes regularly monthly meeting with PDCC members to exchange important information and to find commonly good strategy to fight drug, leading to reduce at zero quantity in the village.

In this fiscal year 2010, the team can contact around 300 drug users in the above target areas which can be subdivided according to age as below listed:

- From 18 to 20 years old = 140 DS
- From 21 to 25 years old = 130 US

- Over 25 years old = 30 DS

Working Strategies:

- **Preventive Education against Drug:** Project team member explains the advantage for them and their family to accept voluntary counseling testing, (VCT), or voluntary counseling and confidentially testing (VCCT).
- **Preventive measure against retaking drug again:** Project team member conducts analytical discussion on the interest of keeping moral and social discipline always stronger to make themselves, family and community feel happily in daily life.
 - One must avoid a party prolonged with drunken influence that makes lose self-control. This may plunge them into the past hole.
 - Physical exercise and useful occupation is a best way to calm one's soul.
 - Peer must encourage friends to resist drugs when offered, strengthen personal commitments against drug use with strong willpower, and increase social competency (in communications, peer relationships, self-efficacy, and assertiveness), in conjunction with reinforcement of attitudes against drug use.
 - Accept job offered with strong commitment to show workmanship for personal dignity and honor that will build strong personality for good livelihood etc.
- **Prevention of new infected HIV:** Project team member makes a recall of ways of transmission:
 - Unprotected sexual intercourse (vaginal, anal, oral);
 - Shared needles or equipment for injecting drugs;
 - Unsterilized needles for tattooing, skin piercing or acupuncture;
 - Pregnancy, delivery and breast feeding (from an HIV-infected mother to her infant), followed by reminding of avoiding AIDS as easy as by:
 - * Abstain * Be faithful * Condomise
- **Strategy to combat infection:** Team member leads interactive discussion on ABC strategy again, the necessity of voluntary counseling testing (VCT) and voluntary counseling and confidentially testing (VCCT) and avoiding of sharing needle and syringes for injection. Additionally the facilitator insists on safe sex by respecting gender equality and implementation of behavioral change communication. The above VCT and VCCT must be adopted by people sexually active with multiple partners; young people before their marriage; husbands who are not completely faithful to their own wife; couple members who feel some doubt, to assure their quiet mind; absolutely pregnant women to avoid transmission to their baby (PMTCT) and victims of sexual violation.
- Project manager describes in detail the danger of absorbing Ecstasy, Methamphetamine, Cocaine and Marijuana before having sex with their own wife or partner that can facilitate infection.

Awareness campaign:

- Via provincial radio:** The project manager have been called to spread the preventive measure against the above danger 12 times in this years, accompanying by Q/A for 1 hour each time.
- Through circle talk in the villages:** The project manager in company with project staffs and PF has conducted 13 times monthly circle talks in the villages to strengthen prevention against drug use and HIV/AIDS. Total participants: 578 persons, 216 females.
- The project team with the target groups have participated in the International Drug Day organized by PDCC.



Meeting organized between DDCC, local communal authorities and OEC Drug project team to exchange IF.



Friendly circle talk for mutual aid and positive counseling to strengthen individual morale.



Friendly talk between Drug project manager and DUs to analyze strong effort and result got, and family feeling



At the International Drug Day, Sam Phon, PM. reported to the PDCC the result accomplished by OEC

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES



First approach with teachers of the lieu in Communal office presenting the project



Contacting woman communal member asking her to assist in selecting contracted teachers



Friendly consultation with key people of Kamrieng mapping plan of searching target group

Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities supported by Australian Red Cross starts its operation pilot from 1st November 2010 to 31 October 2011 in Kamrieng district, Battambang province. Inclusive education is an approach to education where students with special needs including disabilities are educated in neighborhood schools in age-appropriate regular classroom settings with non-disabled peers, and are provided with supports and instruction that assures their participation with their peers, while also meeting their individual strengths and need that require:

- 1- Focus on Instruction for diversity - “Differentiated or Multilevel Instruction”;
- 2- School-based Dupport Team;
- 3- The Support Teacher Model;
- 4- Commitment to Staff Development and;
- 5- Create and Sustained Problem Solving.

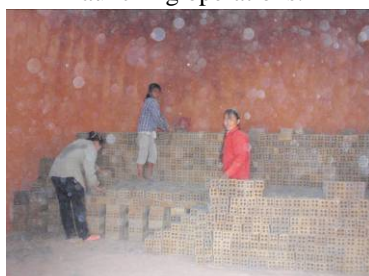
Considering time factor and the urgent need, the main activities are then to provide school materials to CWDs and children of other PWDs, including 10 bicycles to facilitate their regular learning and attendance; to construct 12 ramps facilitating their move; to organize home based classes conducted by 5 contracted teachers with a pay of \$50/each, for the disabled children impossible to join public school; to conduct awareness campaign for developing children rights, responsibilities of parents, teachers and community members in protecting and developing personalities of CWDs with observance of law on persons with disabilities; to refer CWDs to emergency hospital or rehabilitation center depending on gravity of disabilities for surgery, prosthesis or physiotherapy, to develop thinking, expressing, and analyzing power with active participation through creation of child club.

The activities during the first two months were limited to: -establishing MOU with Provincial Social Affairs and Provincial Department of Wonen Affairs; -approaching communal members in Trang, O-Da, Takrey and Kamrieng before launching operation in the 29 village of the 4 communes, followed by selecting targeted children and preparing actions plan.

TOWARD THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOR IN BRICK SECTOR AND IN OTHER FIELDS



First friendly contact with the head of commune before launching operations.



Visiting working condition of children in the brick oven



Interview targeted children at home



Interviewing pupil in her school (learner-worker)

The project “Toward the elimination of Child Labor in Brick Making Sector and in other fields” has been supported by ILO/IPEC, as pilot project, operating in Sangker, Maung Russey district and Battambang city from 1st October 2010 to 31 March 2012.

The main goal aims at eliminating child labors and improving access to education. The strategic objectives are subdivided in two main activities:

- The first is prevention that means to prevent children of poor families, already in the mainstream school, from going to work, by organizing circle talk with parents, teachers and local authorities leading them to comprehensively understand the importance of education for the future of children and family; after clear understanding and proving firm commitment from parents, the project team provided children with uniform and learning materials for school attendance.
- The second is to liberate children from working in the brick factories or in other sectors by classifying them in 3 categories: Children from 6 to 9 years old must be sent directly to formal education. Children from 10 to 14 years old, impossible to join directly public school, must be educated in communal training center through non-formal education for a study period of 9 months, afterward they must rejoin public school to continue normally their learning. Children from 15 to 17 can be sent to provincial training center in cooperating with Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training Center.

MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING October-December:

- Study the plan and agreement between ILO/IPEN and OEC;
- Doing research for targeted children in Battamban City, Sangker and Maung district;
- Establishment of MOU between Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training with OEC;
- Establishment of Working Plan between ILO, Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training and OEC;
- Approaching local district authority, education district and the head of commune before going to cooperate directly with the head of village for close cooperation and selecting targeted children.
- Selection of interviewing officers, assigned by communal council, education officials and representatives of parents association;
- Organization of orientation sessions for the interviewers.

Statistics of Targeted Children

| District | # com. | Prevention | | Removal | | CLC | | T/Brick Oven | Remarks |
|--------------------|----------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| | | TT | F | TT | F | TT | F | | |
| Battambang city | 3 | 48 | 30 | 70 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| Sangker | 1 | 30 | 9 | 58 | 18 | 26 | 16 | 4 | |
| Maung | 3 | 49 | 33 | 345 | 193 | 150 | 80 | 4 | |
| TOTAL | 7 | 172 | 72 | 573 | 240 | 176 | 98 | 13 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 700 /312F | | | | | | | |

OPERATION ENFANTS DU CAMBODGE
Expenditure of all projects in the period from Jan to Dec 2010

| Month | SCN | EC | AAM | UNICEF | FHI | ILO | BIC | SHF | KHANA | Red Cross | Total |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| a | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| Jan | 3,646.89 | 8,684.28 | 2,826.90 | 1,960.93 | 16,056.27 | | 1,407.20 | 1,931.80 | | | 36,514.27 |
| Feb | 4,465.45 | 6,256.61 | 3,267.26 | 2,238.27 | 4,517.10 | | 3,399.81 | 810.21 | | | 24,954.71 |
| Mar | 8,083.44 | 6,870.32 | 5,255.50 | 3,887.67 | 12,504.21 | | 3,055.22 | 1,337.34 | 9,709.53 | | 50,703.23 |
| Apr | 5,793.48 | 5,752.45 | 2,157.66 | 1,715.04 | 6,227.02 | | 2,245.62 | 931.53 | | | 24,822.80 |
| May | 5,528.65 | 4,761.11 | 3,810.68 | 1,893.59 | 10,231.64 | | 2,435.43 | 1,097.84 | | | 29,758.94 |
| Jun | 5,385.65 | 6,282.03 | 3,927.49 | 1,494.56 | 9,743.62 | | 3,011.61 | 3,397.71 | 5,483.98 | | 38,726.65 |
| Jul | 6,655.03 | 4,521.15 | 2,565.11 | 1,914.57 | 8,528.07 | | 2,410.97 | 1,289.20 | | | 27,884.10 |
| Aug | 8,446.58 | 4,734.17 | 1,782.28 | 3,830.82 | 5,228.45 | | 2,931.33 | 1,284.13 | | | 28,237.76 |
| Sep | 6,903.85 | 6,065.50 | 7,196.66 | 2,724.24 | 9,918.51 | | 2,942.29 | 1,509.55 | 3,745.50 | | 41,006.10 |
| Oct | 5,421.41 | 3,332.84 | 11,561.82 | 4,117.79 | 5,243.53 | | 1,216.15 | 1,685.37 | | | 32,578.91 |
| Nov | 6,150.82 | 3,749.58 | 5,913.20 | 3,737.61 | 5,989.08 | 397.04 | 833.70 | 2,425.74 | | 738.13 | 29,934.90 |
| Dec | 5,979.92 | 6,511.03 | 6,317.75 | 2,301.00 | 14,054.33 | 859.15 | 1,189.70 | 1,202.98 | 13,994.91 | 693.65 | 53,104.42 |
| Total | 72,461.17 | 67,521.07 | 56,582.31 | 31,816.09 | 108,241.83 | 1,256.19 | 27,079.03 | 18,903.40 | 32,933.92 | 1,431.78 | 418,226.79 |

Challenge and Conclusion

OEC presently has a low average in gender equality, 25%. This comes from the problem that OEC has its operational fields very far from the town and mostly having difficult access and not fully safe for women to travel with motorbike. To some target areas, project team members must travel by oxcart and boat, especially in Pursat province. To have women working actively and to empower rural women in countryside to enjoy liberty of equal access and opportunity, OEC should later try to study the possibility to get a vehicle with 4 wheels which can eliminate traveling obstacle and security barrier for equal access, liberty of participation and of gaining honor equalizing with men. Majority of roads directing to Thailand border remain in difficult condition, slippery in raining season, dusty and undulating in hot season. According to national plan these road may be in tarmac in 2014.

OEC pays more attention to children issues, especially equal access to education by collaborating with local authorities and villager with support from BICE to create village classes in remote areas. From April 2011, BICE turned to trafficking problem ended the program that forces now OEC to try seeking new supporter for developing education in remote areas, while the Royal Government has not yet possibility to accomplish it.

To fully protect child rights, OEC will put in its strategic plan starting from January 2011 the project of empowering rural women (because children cannot develop their personalities from poor and weak mother) and human rights education in formal education to strengthen child right protection and to enhance education quality.