

*annual
development
review '97*

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cambodia*



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Foreword

1997 has been another eventful year for Cambodia. For many the 5th and 6th of July will remain central in their memories. However in our work World Vision has been privileged to witness throughout the year - in communities, families and individual women, men and children - many examples of the determination and will of the Cambodian people to overcome adversity and to develop a brighter future for themselves.

For World Vision this year has been an exciting one. With projects starting in 3 new districts we now have 14 Area Development Programs in place. These community development projects remain the central focus of our country program. The success and impact of these projects has been evident this year as we have been able to phase out of some communities leaving behind real sustainable social and economic changes. Our commitment to the rights of Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances has also been strengthened by the start of 2 new projects in response to the challenges of child labor and sexual exploitation of children. Our existing child health and landmine related projects have continued to develop, and a new capacity building initiative in partnership with local Cambodian churches was started.

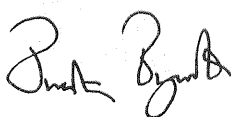
Our commitment to the development of national staff this year included a 3 month training of 16 PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) facilitators, and establishment of a management development unit with a widespread program of leadership training. More management positions also transitioned successfully from expatriate to national staff - with all Area Development Programs now managed by Cambodians.

World Vision's partnership with the Royal Government of Cambodia was strengthened by the signing of new cooperation agreements for 9 projects with the Ministry of Health, 4 projects with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour and Veterans Affairs, and through registration with the Council for Development of Cambodia.

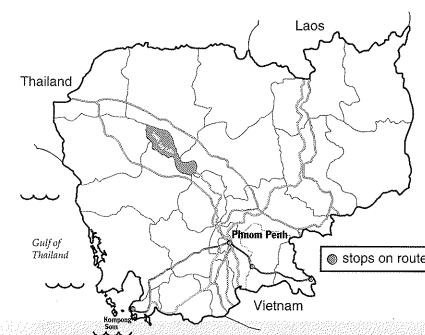
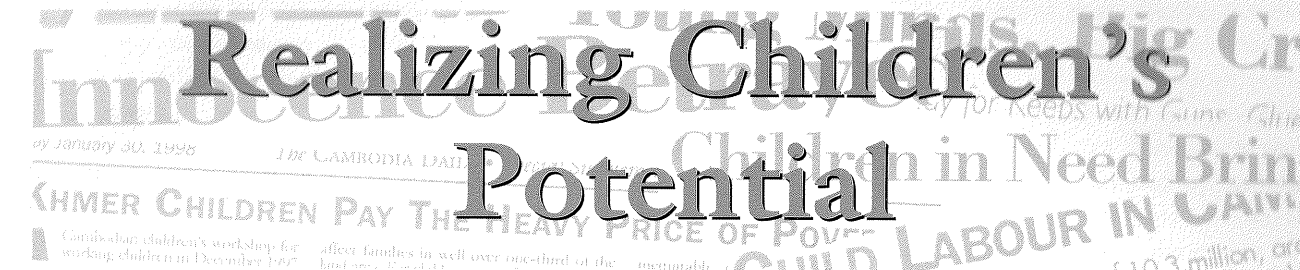
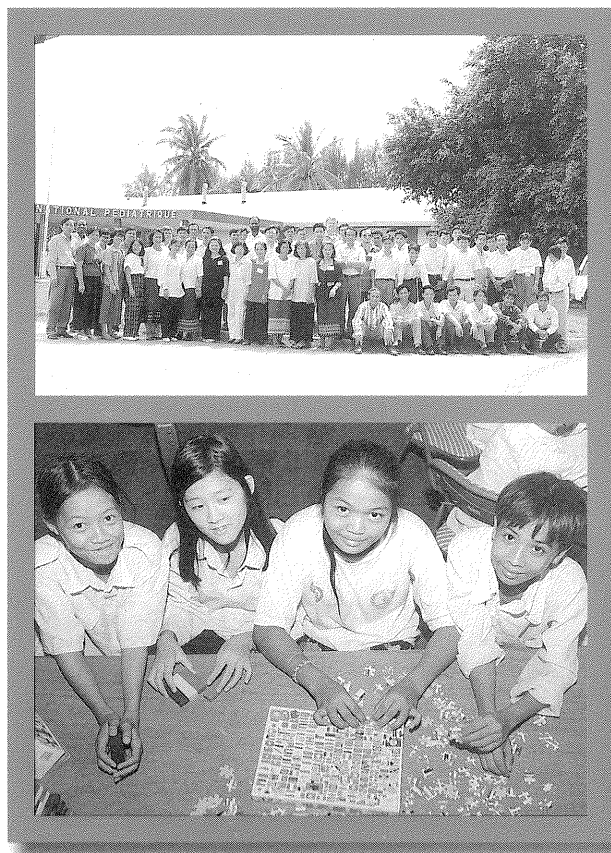
The year finished in December on a sad note for World Vision with the departure of Jaisankar Sarma, who as Country Director, has led the organization since 1992. Jaisankar was a truly inspirational Director and as his friends and colleagues we wish to pay tribute to his vision, commitment, skills and accomplishments. We will miss him greatly.

Many hopes and challenges for Cambodia lie ahead in 1998. World Vision's commitment and mission remain constant.

I would like to thank all the individuals, families, communities, government and non-government institutions and agencies with whom World Vision has cooperated throughout 1997, and to commit ourselves to effective partnership throughout 1998.



Justin Byworth
Acting Director



Goals of the March

- Inform people about the causes and consequences of child labor and the constructive action that can be taken against it.
- Demand that governments live up to the commitments they have made through conventions, declarations, constitutions and laws.
- Pursue all available means to increase the level of support for free, compulsory and meaningful education, accessible for all boys and girls.
- Demand that all possible measures be taken for the immediate elimination of the most exploitative and dangerous forms of child labor.
- Call upon employees to replace child workers with adults and to improve regulations and working conditions for children above the minimum age of employment.
- Demand that children freed from labor promptly receive necessary rehabilitation and education in their transition from labor to a healthy childhood.

Cambodia signed and ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1992 but, no matter how many conventions, declarations, constitutions and laws are set in place, too often it is complex and far-reaching social issues which undermine childhood and leave children themselves vulnerable - to sickness, to danger, to exploitation.

World Vision recognizes this reality. It is firmly committed to advocacy, to raising awareness of the issues which affect children's lives and to working to improve their environments. World Vision's CEDC (Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances) program currently consists of three projects: the Bamboo Shoot Children's Center, the Nearvear Thmey (New Ship) Project for victims of sexual abuse and child prostitution and the Child Labor Project working to combat exploitative forms of child labor. Advocacy plays a fundamental part in all three of these projects.

In advocating the rights of the child, or any other issue, it is essential for World Vision to work in partnership with other organizations. World Vision is active in a range of local networks and groups such as ECPAT, Child Welfare Group, CRC Committee, in addition to being members of the NGO Forum - the overall advocacy and lobbying body of international and local NGOs in Cambodia. Recently, the potential impact of effective collaboration was realized in the Global March Against Child Labor which reached

Cambodia in February 1998. World Vision, together with other NGOs and the International Labour Organisation, helped to organize the March's 360 kilometer journey through Cambodia, from Svay Rieng to Kompong Som. This provided an ideal opportunity for Non-Governmental and Governmental Organizations to speak out together for the rights of all children, in Cambodia and across the world.

A dialogue with the Cambodian government has been established by participating in meetings of the newly established Sub-Committee on Child Labor and other Commercial Exploitation of Children. Discussions are now under way with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labor and Veterans Affairs (MSALVA) to explore the possibility of conducting a campaign promoting the awareness of child labor laws among provincial labor inspectors, employers and the general public. WVI-C is also exploring the possibility of a joint project with MSALVA in 1999 targeting children working in Cambodia's private sector.



A march against injustice... all the way to Geneva.

A Report from Kompong Som

The March began in a fishing village in Kompong Som, near fish and shrimp processing factories where approximately 150 children can be found standing in seawater packing seafood in ice with no foot or hand protection. Cuts to the hands and swollen feet result from the long hours of standing barefoot in salt water and peeling shrimp. Many other children fish full-time with their parents on the open sea, with no chance of attending school. Over 400 marchers, mostly

local children, began walking at 8:00 a.m. and distributed leaflets to the majority of the houses along the course of the March. Later in the morning they reached the local prostitution district, where many girls as young as 13 years old were seen in the brothels, and where 50% of Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) are estimated to be HIV positive. Over 80% of the brothels received leaflets on that day, and many of the girls were open to talking with the marchers. WVI-C's Child

Labor Project (CLP) staff later escorted 5 of the International Core Marchers back to the area, where a group of 5 CSWs aged 20-23 were invited to join in the afternoon march. They accepted, were received as our special guests and marched for 2 hours in the city and attended the evening event at the local town square. Before returning to work, the girls were encouraged to protect the rights of young girls sold into prostitution against their will. ■ STEVE GOURLEY



Ten year old Sok Chandara was crushed to death by a garbage truck while scavenging at Phnom Penh's city dump, just one week before the Global March against Child Labor arrived. Like the other children who were there, Sok Chandara looked for every opportunity to get to the cast-off valuables before the others, often climbing and riding on the trucks as soon as they enter the dump. According to witnesses, Sok had fallen or jumped from the back of one truck and was beginning to pick with his back turned when the driver, not able to see him, backed over the little boy. He died before his mother arrived at the scene.

Children make up nearly 75% of the hundreds of scrap collectors who live in Phnom Penh's Stung Meanchey district, where the city dump is located. This means that there are over 500 children from this area alone working daily at the dump or collecting along the streets of Phnom Penh. The children range in age from 4 to 18, averaging 12 years. Cuts and burns and eye infections are frequent among those that work on the dump. Most of the children wear no protective clothing or footwear and repeatedly suffer foot injuries. These children work an average of 6 hours per day, 6 days per week,

earning an average of US\$.30 or 1000 riels daily by selling recyclable articles. They see themselves as self-employed and at the end of the day, many of them keep some of the money for themselves to buy snacks, play snooker and video games and even gamble. Only 26% attend public schools while another 29% attend literacy or remedial classes set up by Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Despite this assistance, approximately 45% of school-age scrap collectors have dropped out or never attended school. Those that have dropped out, on average, have not attended school for the last 3.5 years, making re-enrollment in public schools difficult.

Garbage Picking as a Profession

The community who work at the garbage dump have a surprisingly well-defined hierarchy of socio-economic status as well as elaborate systems of buying and selling recyclable articles. Rather than living in abject poverty, there exists in fact a middle-class as well as upper-poor, middle-poor and lower-poor strata, with a great deal of variation in living standards. Some even have cement houses, motorcycles and color television.

This comfortable standard of living has been attained by "working the system" of garbage, including buying and selling recyclable articles as middlemen and even owning and renting garbage trucks to private collection companies. However, the most important determinant affecting a family's earning power and therefore socio-economic status is access to capital with which to "buy a truck", as it is called. Those with enough money and connections pay one or more garbage truck drivers up to US\$20-40 per month to have the right to pick over the trucks' most valuable items first. They become, in effect, "the Owner of the Garbage", as the phrase is literally translated. Their right is enforced by the drivers as well as the "owners", who have been known to kick, fight and throw items at others to protect their investment, which may vary widely. Trucks which serve star hotels or large consumer markets, for example, command a much higher price than those arriving from vegetable markets, small hotels or residential districts.

Those who do not have this privilege must wait until the most valuable items have been picked over, when they will compete for the remnants with others who have waited.

Those who earn the least are the smallest children, who may be as young as 5 years of age. They do not yet possess the endurance or skills needed to sort through and identify more than 14 types of valuables amongst the hundreds of items dumped before them.

Other ways of getting the first pick include "following the truck". Scrap collectors pay for the right to ride on the truck to get the first pick. Others take to the streets in order to get to the source before the trucks arrive, often collecting throughout the night. Families use a combined strategy with duties shared out between them. In most cases basic food and shelter needs are met, while repairs to leaky roofs and damaged walls, non-routine medical expenses and education for all but a few children remain out of reach. The worst cases may result in malnourished children or losing homes to creditors.

The majority of families include both parents but a significant number (31%) are headed by women. Most families bring in an average income of 6,500 riel or US\$1.90 per day. This may include income from other sources, although for 41% of the families picking is their only source of income. On average, families have been in the recycling business for about 5 years but many have been picking for as long as 10-15 years.

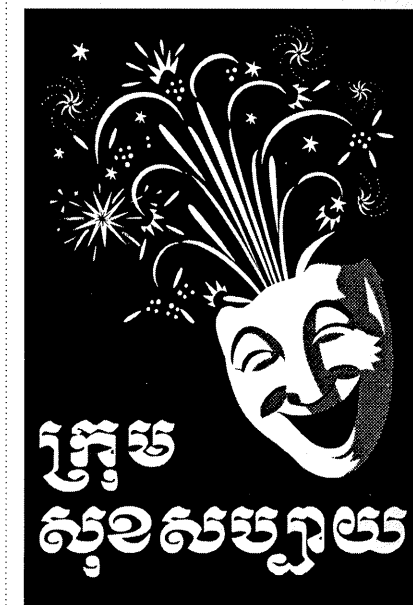
World Vision's Response

The Child Labor Project's response has been to develop a community and family-based project which respects the parents' ability to

provide for their families, while also recognizing the vital role of their children in contributing to the family income. The project aim is to involve the entire family in improving their situation as they see it, using their own resources in partnership with WVI-C. This has involved providing access to credit for parents to expand their business or begin new ones. Equally important is an emphasis on regularly saving money while paying back the loan. This money can then be used as additional business capital or to improve living standards in areas such as house repairs, clothing, meeting school and medical expenses and so on. They are spending money they have earned and saved, realizing dreams and achievements with their own resources. The result is not only a sustainable project but also increased self-confidence and dignity of the individuals involved.

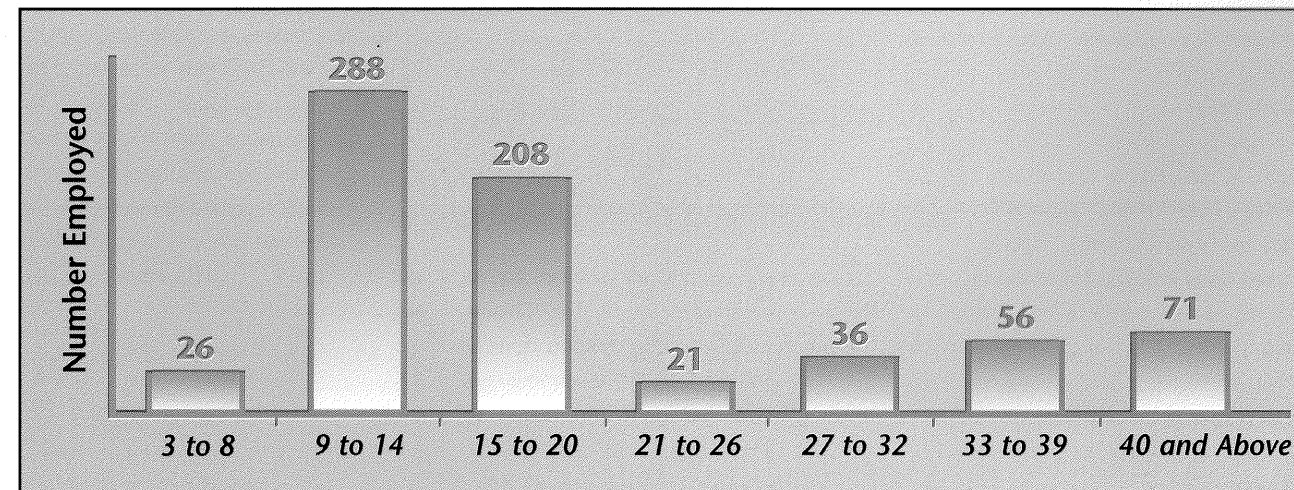
Children's activities are held in Community Children's Centers located in villages where the children live. These centers include a classroom, library and sports area. Non-formal education classes are offered to a select number of children to enable them to re-enroll in schools while tutoring by university students is offered to scrap collectors at risk of dropping out of public school. A Children's Club Program provides social experiences and life skills necessary for children's development into mature adults. Fun activities and games tie into weekly lessons on topics which provide children with simple knowledge and practical skills to improve their situation. Each club is led by volunteer university students who have had to overcome similar obstacles to achieve educational

and vocational goals, thereby increasing children's access to positive role models. Recognizing the children's status within their families and community as economically active individuals, safe alternatives to working at the dump are provided. For older children this is accomplished by way of apprenticeships to semi-skilled traders, most of which lead to full time employment when the child becomes competent. Small business activities such as selling snacks in surrounding villages are made available to younger children who are too young to participate in vocational training. Thus WVI-C's Child Labor Project is striving to assist child scrap collectors and their families to realize significant improvements in their quality of life.



The Children's Club (Krom Soksabay) provides games and activities on themes such as Change & the Future and Health & Nutrition.

DISTRIBUTION OF AGES FOR EMPLOYMENT OF PICKERS



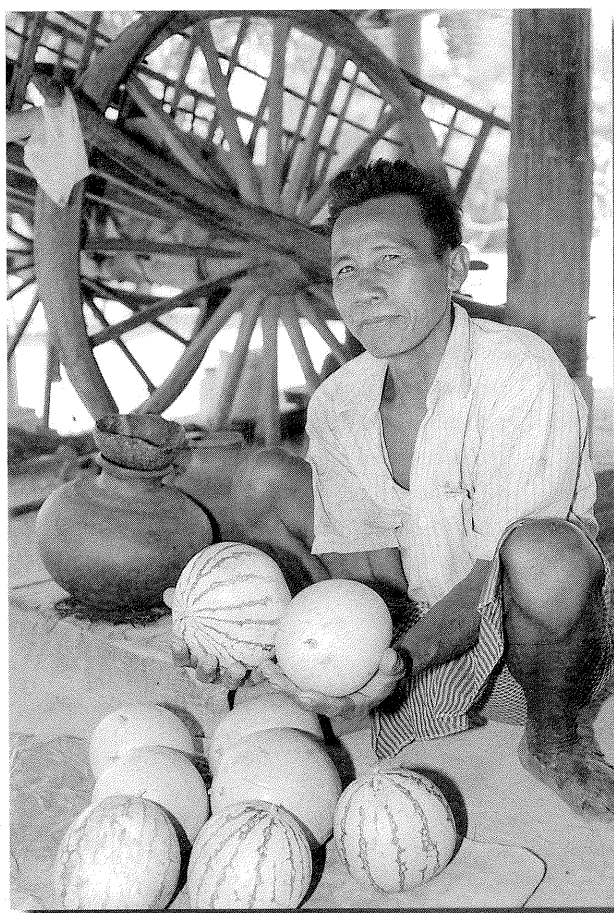
Changes to Last

In September 1997, World Vision International - Cambodia completed its phase-out from Vealpong Commune in Oudong District, Kompong Speu. The reason for this withdrawal was simple - World Vision is no longer needed there. Vealpong Commune is a perfect example of the way in which Area Development Programs (ADPs) can act as catalysts in communities, supporting the emergence of community based peoples' organizations and enabling them to take ownership of their development.

By far the most important outcome of World Vision's 8 year project with the people of Vealpong has been the emergence of strong, dynamic Farmers Clubs. The establishment of Farmers Clubs was a key component of the project from the very beginning. Most of the farming families in each village belong to their local club. They elect their own leaders and, by working together, can act as a positive force for change in their communities. The Farmers Clubs have generally provided the main contact point between World Vision and the community, managing credit schemes and rice/animal banks and facilitating other project activities, such as food-for-work programs. Their impact has been such that local commune authorities, recognizing their ability to identify and meet the real needs of the community, have placed many Farmers Club leaders in village leadership positions.

World Vision's main project activities took the form of small-scale credit schemes and agricultural training. These credit schemes still play an important part in the Farmers Clubs activities but where once only 80% of people paid back their loans, now there is almost 100% repayment. There is visible evidence of lasting economic and social change in the commune.

Eight years ago, road access was poor, so few outsiders came to the village; the farmers of Vealpong Commune had to travel 12 kilometers to the market on foot or by oxcart to try to trade. This meant that, at the end of the day, they had to sell their produce for whatever they were offered. In 1994, the project used food-for-work schemes to motivate the community to build a laterite track. Small-scale food-for-work projects are still being organised by the Farmers Clubs to maintain existing dikes and roads. Now buyers come to Vealpong during the rice harvest to buy rice directly from the fields. Thanks to the Farmers Clubs, and the new seed varieties and technology that World Vision intro-



The pre-school, which the project helped to build, is now attended by 70 children. Teachers are paid 12 kilograms of rice by each family that uses the pre-school. The people agreed that a contribution per family was better than a contribution per child, so as not to disadvantage families with many children. The village is able to support one teacher and they are pleased with the quality of teaching.

"We spend less on food now", said Lao Lok, an elderly resident of Trapeang Pu village in Vealpong commune, "But we get better quality food than before. We don't need to spend so much on transport now, so we spend the extra on entertainment.....There weren't so many things to enjoy before. Now there is TV, video, people organize more 'bun' (festivals)

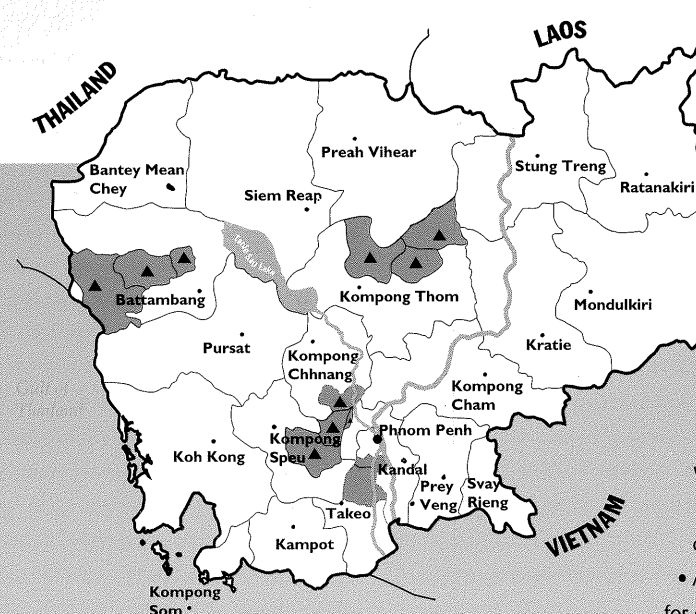
and the celebrations are bigger than before."

duced, Vealpong is also renowned for its crops of watermelons, cucumber, Chinese cabbage, turnips and rice. Vendors come to sell beef, pork and fish. The community's buying power has gone up, thanks to

Farmers Clubs interventions such as rice or cash loans, which enable them to ride out the hard times and emerge prosperous.

Although most Cambodian rural households engage in rice production, many households do not have enough rice for the whole year. During the annual "hunger season", many stretch out their rice portions by eating borbor, a rice porridge made with water. In 1989, the period of eating borbor in Vealpong was five months. By the end of 1996, the average time of eating borbor was just one month, and it is now less common to see children with malnourishment in Vealpong.

Area Development Programs



Area Development Programs (ADPs) have become the mainstay of World Vision - Cambodia's country program - with about 50% of World Vision - Cambodia's budget and staffing. By the end of 1997 World Vision - Cambodia was working in 14 ADPs in 13 rural districts in 6 provinces.

What then are these Area Development Programs?

- ADPs are an approach to transformational human and community development.
- ADPs target a contiguous geographical location (a district) for greater impact.
- ADPs have a long term (8-15 years) commitment to the community.

Each project differs based on community needs, capacities and priorities but ADP objectives and activities often focus on sustainable livelihoods, food security, agriculture, credit, health, education and water. In 1997 World Vision - Cambodia started a process of defining standards, indicators and best practices in ADPs. Most important are commonly held principles and vision, with all ADPs sharing a commitment to work towards:

- Community participation, empowerment and capacity building - supporting the emergence of community based peoples' organizations and enabling them to take ownership of their development.
- Reduction of poverty - striving to analyze and address the causes and effects of poverty and transform the lives of the poor and poorest.
- Child focused development - prioritizing the needs and well being of children in communities.
- Gender sensitive development - with gender analysis, training in gender and development, and gender specific indicators incorporated into programs.
- Impact focused - with high standards in project design, planning, monitoring and evaluation.
- Decentralized and cost-effective management and administration based in the ADP district.
- Strategic alliances developed and nurtured with other agencies, government services, NGOs.

Working and planning for their community





Morn Ron weaving a mat

Morn Ron is a 43 year old widow whose husband died of malaria in 1989. She was left to care for five children and her old mother also widowed. They all live in Vealpong commune's Tlok Tatrav village. Their home was a small thatch hut that could barely fit seven people. Morn Ron owned a small half hectare piece of land to grow rice, but did not own any draft animals. To get her fields ploughed, she and her children had to borrow draft animals in exchange for labor. This usually meant delays in planting resulting in poor yields. The family never had enough rice to eat and every year they ended up borrowing at least 200 kgs (440 lbs.) of rice at 100% interest for 3-5 months. Besides rice, Morn Ron also borrowed money from money

lenders at about 15 % interest per month. She used the money she borrowed to buy clothes and other household necessities. She also had to make 3-5 day trips away from home to try to sell sugar and bamboo baskets. None of her children went to school because she could not afford registration, school uniforms and other school related expenses. Besides, the children were needed at home to help earn a living. If a family member became sick, Morn Ron could not afford proper medication. So she administered local medicine or consulted a traditional healer.

Then Morn Ron joined the Farmers Clubs initiated by World Vision International - Cambodia. Soon she became involved in activities like Food for Work, rice banks and cash loans. Through the Food for Work program for private pond digging and road repairs, she received 300 kgs (660 lbs.) of rice which was enough to feed her family for the whole year. Food for Work also resulted in pond water with which she could grow vegetables for sale and home consumption. However, she had to borrow 150 kgs (330 lbs.) of rice from the rice bank to pay back her

earlier rice debts. But Morn Ron was happy to pay back at 30% interest to the Farmers Club because she knew that the rice bank belonged to her community. Each year she borrowed less and less rice from the Farmers Club until she did not need to borrow any more.

She borrowed 200,000 riels (US\$50) from the Farmers Club and invested it in trades like mat weaving and selling boiled sweet potatoes and homemade cakes at the local school. This keeps her home more and she makes enough profit which freed her completely from the money lenders. Now she saves about 200,000 riels (US\$50) every year after spending on food, clothes, school and medical expenses and so on. All of her five children now attend school. With the money she saved, Ron has bought a pair of oxen for 390,000 riels (little under US\$100). Another exciting change was the construction of their new wooden house in 1996, which cost Ron about 1,200,000 riels (US\$300). Their old hut now serves as a shelter for their cattle. And now Ron enjoys a place of respect in the community.

Focusing on Children

Much of the support for World Vision's Area Development Programs (ADPs) comes from individual sponsors across the world who establish a special link with a child, family and community in Cambodia. Since introducing this two years ago, by the end of 1997 World Vision - Cambodia had over 11,000 sponsors - from Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the UK and USA.

Child sponsorship funding operates within a community development framework that gives people more scope to set their own agenda. Funds are used for projects which benefit the whole community, not just the sponsored child. In tandem with other sources of funding, child sponsorship allows World Vision to make a longer term commitment to the community. While grant funding usually expires in three to five years, most

child sponsors are willing to keep helping children and their communities for as long as it takes.

Sponsorship also places children firmly at the center of ADP interventions. Families have become the main unit ADPs work with, and child sponsorship encourages monitoring of project impact on issues relating to children, like child health, education, family income and access to potable water. One of the most significant benefits of child sponsorship has been the "human touch" and closer relationships with the people. Exchanging letters is an important part of the sponsorship link and this means ADP staff spend more time visiting families at home, which brings us face to face with the realities of their daily lives.

Sponsorship does not create inequality in the village - not only are the development benefits shared by all but the people themselves choose which children are to be sponsored, and the community ensures that the process is fair. The people are very much involved in the whole process. Receiving letters from

sponsors has even given them an incentive to improve their literacy so that they can read the project staff's Khmer translations of the sponsors' letters.



Empowering the People

World Vision's work aims to facilitate transformational development based on principles that will foster individual dignity and community self-reliance. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is an approach that applies certain tools and techniques to promote community participation enabling self-discovery of problems and potential. It encourages people to develop goals for their future and empowers them to take action to realize these. It is a process of interaction in which the development worker who is the outsider, is the learner. In PRA, the primary emphasis is on the process rather than the product. The success of the process ensures the quality of the product.

During 1997 WVI-C took a major step to introduce the PRA process in its ADPs. Chuop Mony, the Project Manager of Kandal Stung ADP, was among sixteen project staff trained as PRA facilitators in an intensive seven week PRA training program.

Mony says, "Earlier we thought we were experts who knew everything. Now we understand that we are the learners. It is the community which has the knowledge."

"Now we emphasize relationship building. As we encourage the community to draw maps, prioritize problems and use pie charts to give us specific data like school attendance, we find that our data is really more accurate than before. Earlier when we used the question and answer format, they would rarely give us accurate answers because they didn't want to reveal the true status to us who they considered outsiders."

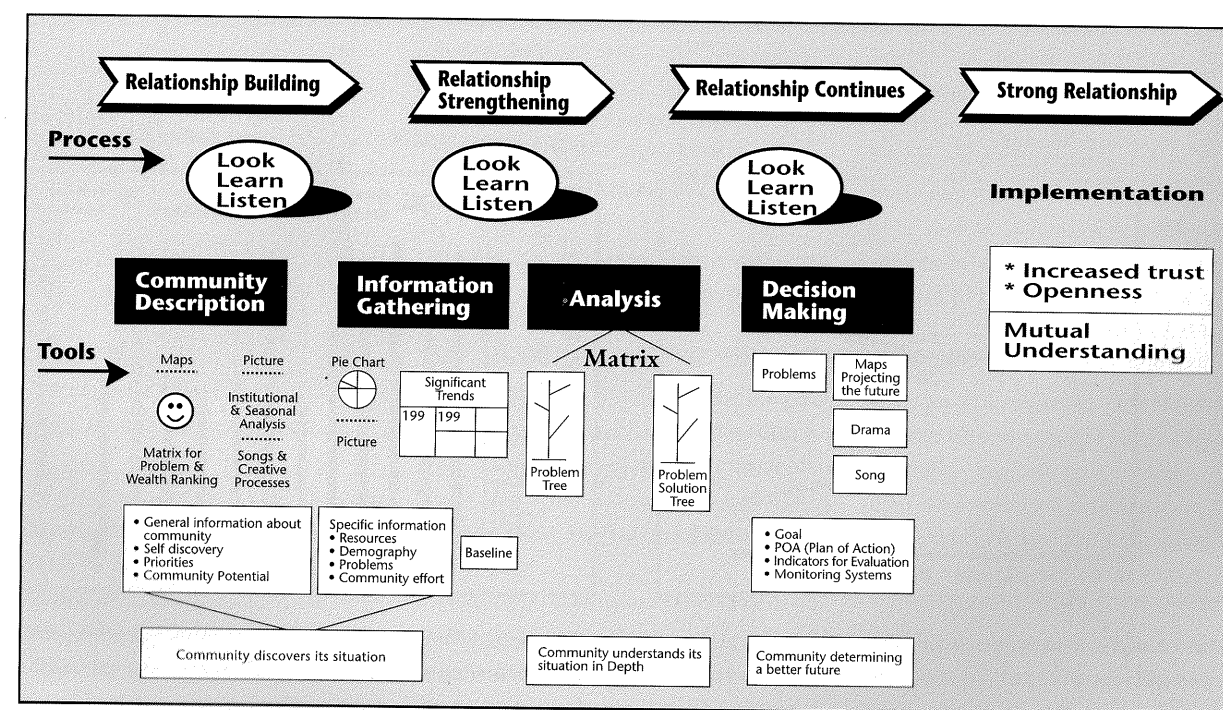
"PRA facilitators try to involve as many people and social groupings as possible - gender, age groups, occupations, roles etc. It is important for the facilitator to use creative methods because if the people get bored the first time they will not return."

Explaining the process Mony says, "PRA empowers the people right from the begin-

ning of the development process. They feel ownership right from the start. Once the people identify their needs and we have gained an understanding of their background, we encourage the people to come up with a problem tree and a solution tree. We use the tree analogy because often the problems - and the solutions - are interrelated and their root causes need to be addressed. For example lack of education can lead to poverty which can lead to lack of food."

"Being involved in decision making and planning process for finding solutions also helps the community understand the steps and complexities involved in making solutions happen. They know that solutions are easier said than achieved. It also gives them a sense of achievement when goals are reached. When setting goals and chalking out a plan of action the community is encouraged to come up with indicators for monitoring and evaluation systems."

Empowering people to change their situation for a better future and to sustain that process



Preparing to Go Solo

World Vision has had a long and close history with the Cambodian government's National Pediatric Hospital (NPH). The hospital has been supported by World Vision since its reopening in 1980. WVI-C projects have also been instrumental in strengthening the capacity and importance of the NPH in implementing national Ministry of Health (MOH) policies and plans.

In 1996, World Vision and the Cambodian Ministry of Health signed a Memorandum of Understanding, chalking out a five year plan for the phasing out of World Vision's involvement in NPH. By this, World Vision is to reduce its input by 20% each year till the year 2000, while the MOH increases its commitment to NPH. FY 97 has been the second phase down year.

In a move towards financial sustainability, a cost recovery policy was introduced. A fee is charged from patients who can afford to pay for medical treatment. At the same time,

steps have been taken to make sure that the poor are not marginalized. Those who are unable to pay may file a request to be processed by a committee set up for the purpose. Users of a new training center are also charged a small fee for the use of the classrooms and conference hall, with those from outside the health sector and from international agencies paying higher fees. These revenues are being used to offset the cost of maintenance of the training center.

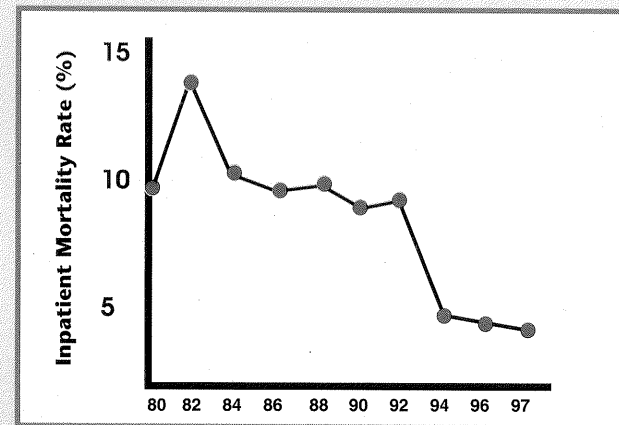
Dr. Chhour Y Meng who has been with NPH since its beginning and has been the Director since 1992 says, "World Vision has played a significant role in helping NPH function well both clinically and financially. A lot of progress has been made in the development of Human Resources, hospital facilities and the welfare of children. World Vision sponsored training of physicians overseas and in-service has brought down the hospital's mortality rate from 7% in 1985-87 to just around 2% in 1997. NPH is now recog-

nized as a referral hospital for training and management of DHF (Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever). NPH doctors go to the provinces also to train physicians there."

Dr. Meng also spoke of the challenges of "learning to survive without World Vision", especially now that there are a few more hospitals in Phnom Penh, leading to lower bed occupancy. But he said a "Continuous Quality Improvement" program is in place.

World Vision's Project Manager for NPH, Dr. Kyi Minn explains that "World Vision has invested in resources and training in NPH before 1975 and again since 1980 after the fall of the Pol Pot regime. After the 1993 election process, the country began going through a development phase and the economy improved. Now that NPH can begin to stand on its own with support from the MOH, WVI-C can shift more to the poorer communities and grant primary health care activities."

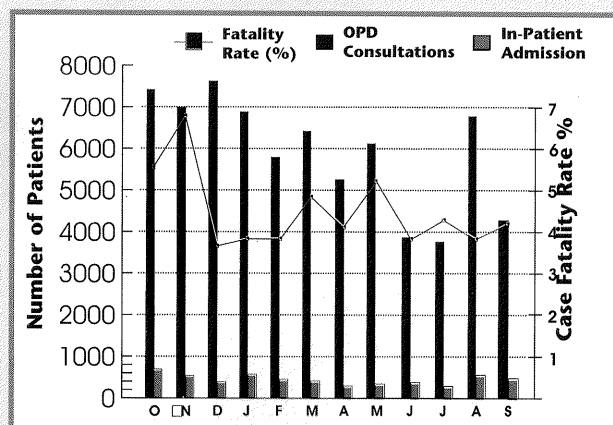
NPH: 1980-97
Hospital Inpatient Mortality Rate



The increased fatality rate in October and November 1997 was due to an increase in the number of diarrhea cases. Most of the fatalities were from nearby provinces and semi-urban areas.

ARI (Acute Respiratory Infections), diarrhea and DHF (Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever) remain the top three diseases in Cambodia. Since the beginning of the CCHP, the NPH has trained at least two people from each of the 23 provinces in

NPH: 1997
Outpatients, Inpatients, and Case Fatality Rate



clinical management of diarrhea, ARI and DHF. 11 provinces have at least one trainee who has received training in the Control of Diarrheal Diseases (CDD) and Acute Respiratory Infections.

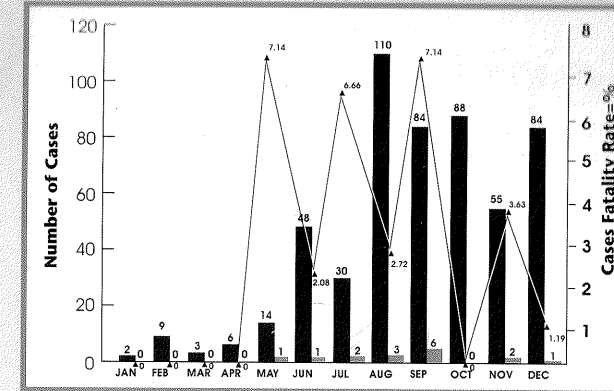
Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a mosquito-borne disease endemic to Southeast Asia and widely prevalent in Cambodia. The virus is transmitted by a species of mosquito called Aedes Aegypti, known among lay Cambodians as the tiger mosquito. These mosquitoes are different in that they bite during the day often taking children unawares in school or while they nap. Children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years are the most susceptible to DHF. The mosquitoes multiply during the rainy season causing DHF epidemics.

There are no antibiotics to fight DHF. A patient's recovery is entirely dependent on proper nursing care and management of fluid replacement. World Vision has sponsored training programs on appropriate care and monitoring techniques for blood pressure and other vital signs, emphasizing that success in treating DHF patients depend on monitoring.



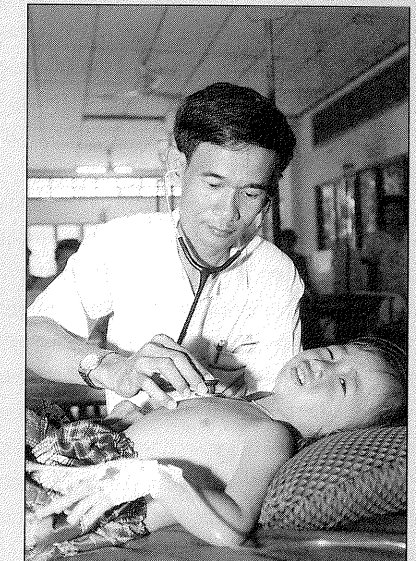
Leanda: a new lease on life

Four year old Lim Sok Leanda is the only daughter of Sor Lita and her husband Lim Puthy. But if Leanda is alive and well today, her parents owe that to NPH. "First my child had a terrible cough", Lita said. "Her body was hot and she sometimes vomited. After two days, she became hotter and hotter and she vomited continuously even though she lost her appetite. I went to a nearby pharmacy and bought some med-



NPH Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever 1997
Number of cases & Case Fatality Rate

Dr. Kdan Yuvatha, Chief of Technical Office at the National Pediatric Hospital, had been a medical student for three years when the genocidal Khmer Rouge took over Cambodia in 1975. After the fall of the regime, Dr. Yuvatha went back to Phnom Penh's Faculty of Medicine to complete his training with what limited resources were available.



"When the first epidemic of DHF broke out in Cambodia", Dr. Yuvatha says, "I was ignorant of the disease. I read text books but only had theoretic knowledge." In 1993, World Vision sent Dr. Yuvatha to the Bangkok Children's Hospital to train clinical management of DHF. "I was trained under the well known Dr. Suchitra Nimmannitya", Dr. Yuvatha says, "the experience made all the difference. Earlier, I didn't know how much infusion to use on patients. Too much infusion of fluids can kill a patient as surely as too little infusion can. The exposure changed my behavior. Since then I have trained other doctors at the NPH. Before 1993, the mortality rate at NPH was 7 - 8%. But now it is only around 2%."

Dr. Yuvatha who was then heading the DHF unit at NPH also made other initiatives

with lasting results. A booklet was put together providing guidelines for physicians in the management and treatment of DHF. Four sub-committees were formed to educate the public on DHF, on clinical management of the disease and on epidemiology (the study of epidemics) and entomology (the study of mosquitoes). Video spots, literature and other means of publicity have been used to raise awareness about the disease so that parents may recognize the symptoms and not delay bringing their children to hospital.

The medicine lowered the temperature a little but it did not make her well. So then I went to a private clinic in Phnom Penh where she was diagnosed as having dengue fever. The private doctor referred us to NPH."

At NPH, Leanda was put on drips. She had reached the severest fourth stage of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever and became unconscious. Dr. Long Vanna of NPH's Dengue Unit and his colleagues closely monitored Leanda's situation, giving her

just enough Intravenous Fluid (IV) to maintain her plasma level and restore her blood circulation but not to overload her with fluid. After two days, Leanda regained consciousness and was gradually restored to normal health.

Dr. Long Vanna who has attended several in-service training programs sponsored by World Vision, says "The training programs have helped me greatly in the treatment and management of diseases, and in preventing death in several cases."

Development in a Minefield

San Vong, 42, has lived without a limb since 1982. When he was just 26 years old he returned to Cambodia from the refugee camp in Thailand where he had spent 3 years, following the overthrow of the Khmer Rouge regime in 1979. Young and strong, Vong had gone to gather firewood in the Beng Ampil area of Rattanak Mondol district, in the northwestern province of Battambang, when he stepped on a landmine. His right leg had to be amputated.

Battambang is one of the most heavily mined of Cambodia's 22 provinces; an estimated one out of every 112 people is disabled. To be disabled in Cambodia means to be less than a whole person. Often, amputees are known by their disability rather than by their given name. They are stripped of their dignity and their self-respect and are seen as a burden to their families and to their communities.

The ongoing war in Cambodia meant that Vong was unable to return to his own village. Following his amputation, he and his wife, Lem Sokhoen, had to live as IDPs (Internally Displaced People) for fourteen years. During this time, as refugees in their own country, they had three sons. In 1992, after the 1991 signing of the Paris Peace Accord by all of

Cambodia's warring factions, Vong and his family were at last able to return to his birthplace of Village Kilo 38 in Rattanak Mondol. Having been abandoned for many years, Kilo 38 was effectively a new village and life was hard for the families that settled there, which is why World Vision chose to begin working there soon after Vong's arrival.

In 1996, World Vision loaned Vong peanuts and mung beans (lentil) which he was able to pay back in December 1997. But he was only able to repay his loan because he secured land - land which had been cleared of mines by the Mines Advisory Group (MAG). This is exactly why, alongside its development project, World Vision has been funding MAG to clear landmines in Rattanak Mondol since 1993. Removing the deadly legacy of 2 decades of war returned rich, fertile land to the people of Kilo 38. World Vision also gave Vong a loan of 350,000 riel (almost US\$90). He opened a shop, which now brings him a daily profit of 5000 riel (US\$1.25). Today Vong can say, "We don't have shortage of food to eat anymore. We have land to grow food and a shop to feed us. I used to be sad before. Now I am happy working in the fields with my wife."



Vong starts a new life.

Landmines and Development in Rattanak Mondol District

World Vision began working in Battambang Province in 1992 in response to the imminent repatriation of 350,000 Cambodians living in refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border. Battambang had traditionally been known as "the rice-bowl of Cambodia" because its land was rich and fertile, yielding abundant rice harvests and many different kinds of fruit. For this reason, many of those due to return to their homeland, in preparation for the 1993 UN-sponsored elections, chose Battambang as their preferred destination. When they returned they found that years of conflict between Cambodia's many warring factions had left behind a deadly legacy in Battambang: landmines.

It was only as World Vision began work that the reality of the landmines became all too clear. Little can be achieved without recognising the physical and socio-economic impact of landmines and doing everything possible to mitigate the devastating effect they have on people's lives. World Vision's response has been to develop an integrated program which aims to tackle the many and complex issues raised by mines and to effectively meet the needs of the communities who must live with them every day.

World Vision has been working in Rattanak Mondol district since 1992. The Rattanak Mondol Area Development Program (ADP) now covers nine villages in four communes.

1997 saw a significant increase in the population of Rattanak Mondol as improved security and demining encouraged people to come in search of land. This demand for land increased the pressure on IDPs in Rattanak Mondol to return to their old villages and reclaim land for themselves. Many of these villages are still surrounded by uncleared landmines and are highly malaria endemic, but people still return because they are afraid of losing their land.

One village which illustrates the complex dynamics involved is O'Kroich, an extension of Kilo 38 village, located at the point which used to mark the last populated part of the district. People began moving here in 1996 after extensive demining by MAG. In May 1997, WVI-C project staff, together with MAG, negotiated for 40 families previously resident in the main part of Kilo 38 village, but without any land, to be resettled in O'Kroich. World Vision gave each of these families a rehabilitation kit which included a knife, a hoe, a sleeping mat and a mosquito net.

There are now 48 families in O'Kroich. Credit programs and income generation schemes have helped these families to become more self-sufficient. Training and seed loans for peanut, banana and soybean cultivation have resulted in successful crops. World Vision support for Mother and Child Health programs, including immunisation for children under five, ensures that health services reach this new village. With a view to long-term sustainability, World Vision has also helped the community to establish its own Village Development Committee.

Demining reclaimed the land, advocacy returned it to the people. Recognising the socio-economic legacy of landmines enabled World Vision to help these families to begin a new life with dignity and hope.

World Vision's interventions to mitigate the impact of mines on Cambodian communities include:

- * Mines Clearance, in partnership with the Mines Advisory Group, to reclaim land and return it to local communities.
- * Advocacy against the continued use of landmines and for the rights of people with disabilities in Cambodian society. A crucial area of advocacy for World Vision is land rights and tenure in mine cleared areas. The opening up of areas unpopulated since 1989, continued demining, and population movements have made land release a major focus in the last year. World Vision has been working with CMAC (Cambodian Mines Action Centre), MAG, other NGOs, local authorities and community groups to ensure that those who really need the land get it.
- * Landmines Awareness to reduce the risk to those who have no choice but to live and work amongst mines.
- * Vocational Rehabilitation for the Disabled to help those who survive a mine explosion return to their villages with dignity and with the practical skills they need to be self-sufficient.
- * Socio-economic rehabilitation for communities settling on newly-demined land. Families returning to these areas are primarily IDPs or returnees. These families are already vulnerable and the land is marginal land, unoccupied for many years. Transforming this land from uncultivated scrubland to productive agricultural land is an enormous task; in addition, these areas often lack any basic community infrastructure. For these families, the construction of schools, clinics, roads, ponds, irrigation systems, etc, together with the planting of crops, is essential to the establishment of viable communities.
- * Community development in mine-affected areas to provide sustainable livelihoods, through agricultural development and income generation, improved health through Primary Health Care initiatives and assistance to local health systems, mines awareness, rehabilitation and advocacy.
- * Strengthening of the health infrastructure to ensure that the victims of mine explosions receive the most appropriate care as quickly as possible. This includes support to health services to provide for medical evacuation and mine injury trauma care.

Returning land to the community



Some Statistics About Landmines in Cambodia

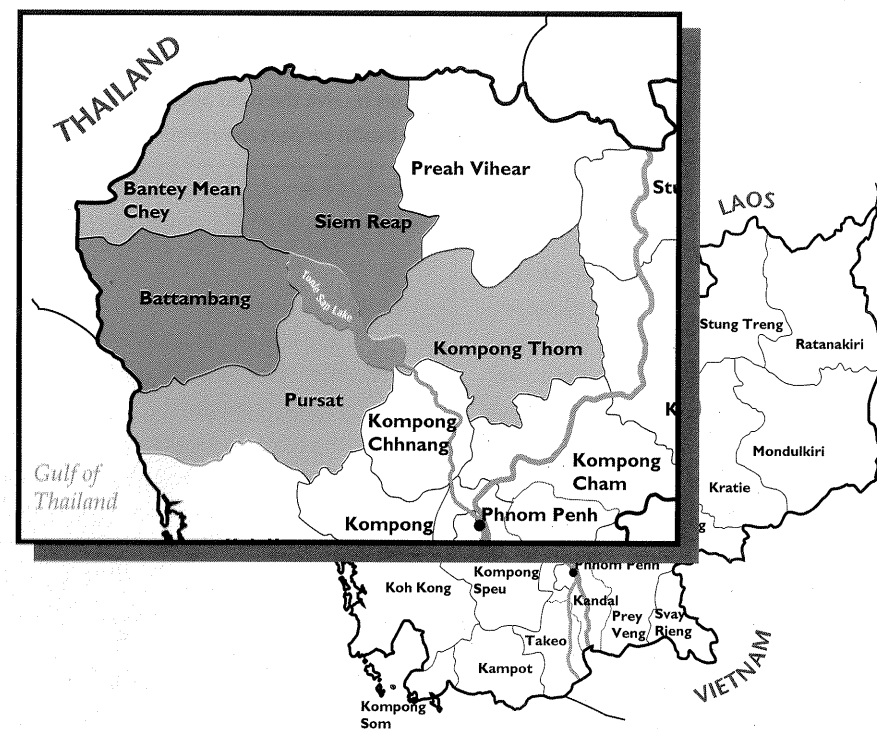
- > An estimated 200 landmines explode in Cambodia every month.
- > A landmine can still explode more than 50 years after first being laid.
- > It will take at least 60 years to clear all of the mines already laid in Cambodia.
- > In a country of 10.4 million inhabitants, there are an estimated 4.8 million unexploded landmines.
- > It is estimated that there are around 28,000 amputees in Cambodia. This means about one in 384 Cambodians is a "Landmine Survivor".
- > There are hundreds of thousands of people in Cambodia trying to make a living in known mined areas.



Watching her step

Learning to Live with Landmines

It could take 60 years to clear all the landmines in Cambodia. Many families have no choice but to live and work with the knowledge that one wrong step could cost them a limb or a life. This is why mines awareness plays such a vital part in projects such as the Rattanak Mondol ADP. The primary purpose of World Vision's Mines Awareness Training Team (MATT) is to effect behavioral change in people to reduce the number of deaths and injuries from mine accidents. The MATT Project Manager Mounh Sarath explains, "Now we work in coordination with WVI-C ADPs and with other NGOs. Our team goes into the target villages and trains Village Development Committee members who in turn train the villagers...Mines awareness now needs to be more integrated into community development. For example, during the Participatory Rural Appraisal process, when villagers draw a map of their village, we can ensure that mined areas are properly marked and the factors that put villagers at risk are fully understood."



Legend

From 1993 to 1997 MATT has been giving mines awareness training in these 5 heavily mined Cambodian provinces.

Battambang, Siem Reap: These two provinces have been covered by MATT during 1997.

Vocational Rehabilitation

"I am happy here", says 18 year old Moeun Chanthorn who is undergoing a radio repair course at World Vision's Vocational Training Centre for the Disabled. He goes on to say, "At home, I feel my disability and it makes me shy and upsets me. But here I see a lot of disabled people and they help me cope with my disability." Chanthorn's training will last six months followed by two months of apprenticeship. After that Chanthorn hopes to go back to his village and open his own repair shop helped by World Vision loans.

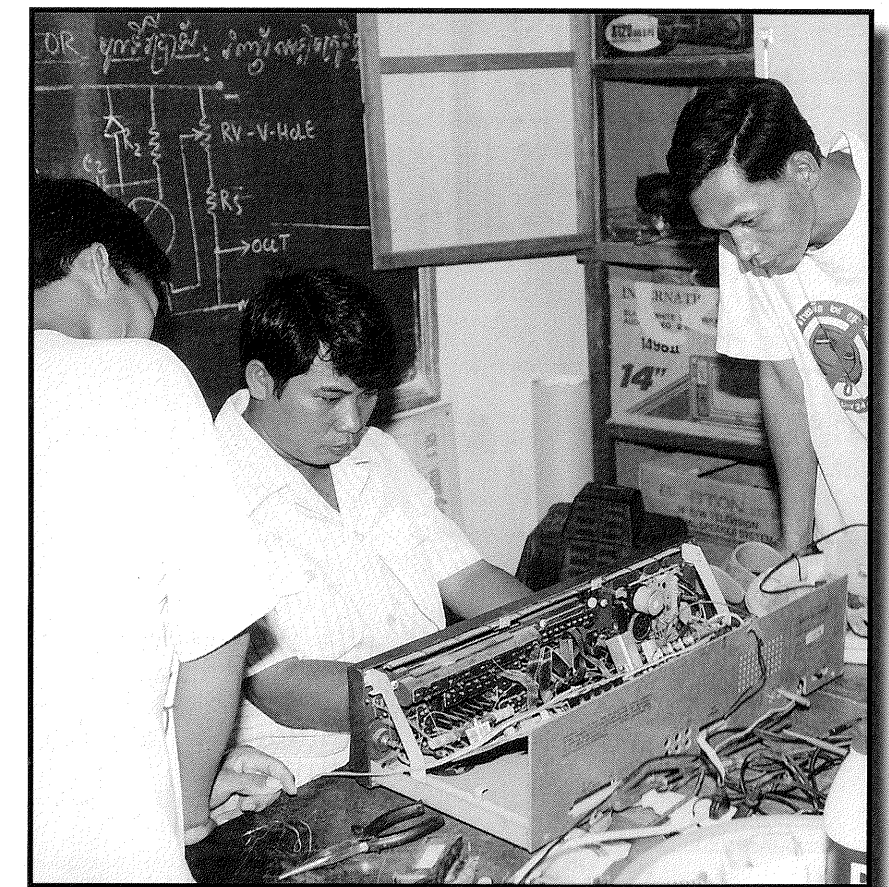
The Vocational Training Centre for the Disabled (VTCD) was the first centre of its kind in northwest Cambodia when it

opened in 1993. By the end of 1997, 231 disabled students had graduated from the center. 84% of the students are amputees while the remaining 16%, like Chanthorn, have other disabilities such as polio. 85% of the graduates are successfully employed or engaged in a self-sustaining business. Keo Sokhom graduated from the centre in 1995. He said that, "Before I came to the school people called me an amputee. But today I do not hear that word anymore, now they call me by my given name and they pay attention to my work of engine repair. I have expanded my shop, all my children go to school and I can sponsor two disabled students from VTCD for apprenticeship. I feel proud to support other disabled colleagues."

The Vocational Rehabilitation for the Disabled Project also includes agricultural extension, which through training and loans has reached more than 300 disabled people who are unable to attend a residential training centre. This focuses especially on women. One agricultural training graduate, whose husband was killed in the mine explosion which gave her her own injury, says, "Last year I slept in the barn with a few chickens, but this year I have a small house to live in, many neighbours come to visit me. I still have more chickens to sell, and my loans group has been so successful at chicken raising that we have now received a pregnant sow from World Vision to raise."

"Before I came to the school people called me an amputee. But today I do not hear that word anymore..."

Keo Sokhom, VTCD graduate



Learning a new skill for a better life.

Developing the Cambodian Church

World Vision International-Cambodia is committed to strengthening local capacity in every area of its work. As a Christian organization, therefore, World Vision's commitment to the Cambodian Church is an important part of this. Through a number of initiatives World Vision International - Cambodia has sought to promote unity across a broad spectrum of Christian groups, to develop Cambodian Church leaders, and to encourage a more holistic expression of God's love for the poor. In turn World Vision International - Cambodia, and its staff, are learning to appreciate the Cambodian Church in its own historical and cultural context and maturing in our own spiritual journey through the ministry of the Cambodian Church.

Although Christianity is believed to have come to Cambodia before 450 A.D., it has only begun to grow again in recent years. In 1989, the government of Cambodia officially sanctioned church worship and in 1993, the new constitution guaranteed freedom of religion. Since then there has been significant Church growth, but there are very few church leaders with sufficient training or experience. Most say they feel inadequate for their leadership role.

In response World Vision International - Cambodia organized a "Consultation on Cambodian Christian Leadership Development" at its Conference Center in January 1997. Thirty national and international Christian leaders held discussions on both the problems and opportunities of Christian leadership in the Cambodian context. The group envisioned a project - independent of any international or national organization and lead by a board of Cambodians - which would address some of their needs. The outcome of this was a "Training of Timothys" (ToT) project which World Vision International - Cambodia has funded.

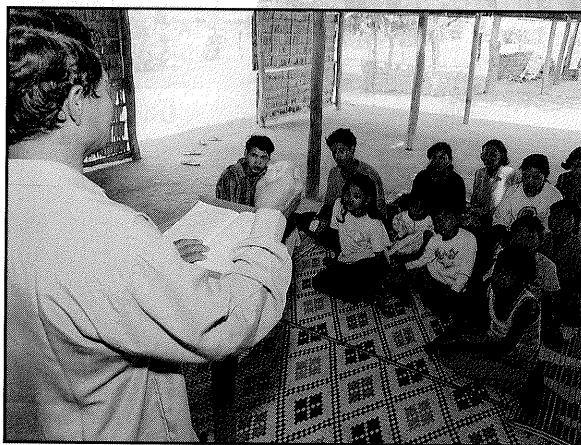
The ToT project is pursuing a more relevant and holistic Christian theology through research into Cambodian world-view, culture, history and social issues from a Biblical perspective. The project also seeks forums for promoting unity among Cambodian Christians, such as "National Pastor's Conferences," and for developing Cambodian Christian leaders. Heng Cheng, the head of the Evangelical Fellowship of Cambodia (EFC) - an umbrella organization representing 103 members - commends the project because it "brings leaders of different groups together and facilitates leadership training."

The project Steering Committee has, and will continue, to provide small grants towards specific initiatives of local Christian groups which promote the same aims as the ToT project. For example, ToT has sponsored training for rural Church leaders through the School of Practical Ministries in Cambodia (SPMC); it has supported EFC leadership development initiatives such as the Youth Camp and Women's Commission; and, it will fund Khmer language materials for the Theological Extension Education Association of Cambodia (TEEAC).

Finally the ToT project will improve networking across Christian groups so that learning, research, trainers and other resources are made more widely available.

World Vision International - Cambodia will continue to fund this project in the years to come as part of its commitment to the Cambodian Church. The project will also impact the holistic quality of World Vision International - Cambodia's work among the Cambodian poor.

Nyoung Sam Oeun is the leader of a rural Cambodian Church attended by 30-50 local people. Nyoung Sam Oeun has attended several leadership training workshops organized by World Vision. He says, "These workshops are a great forum for exchanging ideas. It is there that I learnt from other experienced leaders that being a good leader means building a sense of community among my people. Now whenever one of our members is sick or faces some loss or crisis, we all get together and support them in anyway we can."



The Year in Projects

Area Development Programs (ADPs)

Project FY97 expenditure (US\$)

KANDAL STUNG ADP

Kandal Stung District, Kandal Province

Formerly Kandal Rural Health and Development and Kandal Stung Agriculture Project

Funded by WV Canada and the Canadian Public Health Association (CPHA)

US\$ 236,460

In 1997 these two projects joined to become an ADP. CPHA's funding drew to a close in March, but health activities have continued throughout the district's 23 target communes and 70,000 population. Health education, immunization and birth spacing activities aim to continue reductions in child and maternal mortality and morbidity. This is integrated with community development which in 1997 has seen improvements in access to water and primary education. Through the well established network of Farmers Clubs activities include: rice banks, animal banks, credit based income generation, provision of vegetable seeds and strengthening of community infrastructure.

ANG SNOUL ADP

Ang Snoul District, Kandal Province

Ang Snoul Women in Development Project

Funded by WV Japan

US\$82,240

This project aims to promote communities' development of a shared vision and a chance to move toward self-dependence and particularly on relationships between women, men and children. Activities in 1997 included health education, agricultural development, family food production, primary education, credit and vocational skills training based income generation activities, gender awareness, environmental hygiene. In one tragic accident this year two local children were killed and six injured by landmines.

BATI ADP

Bati District, Takeo Province

Funded by WV Singapore and Malaysia

US\$3,346

In 1997 Bati district was selected as the site for a new ADP. Starting in late 1997 site selection, community relationship building and information gathering were the focus of initial activities, with good cooperation from the district and provincial government.

TRALACH ADP

Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province

Kompong Tralach District Health and Development Project

Funded by WV UK and the British Department for International Development (DFID formerly ODA)

US\$193,765

Following on from the 1992-96 Tralach Rural Health this project aims for sustained improvements in health and living conditions of the 72,813 people in the district. In 1997 project activities have expanded from 14 to 37 villages, and capacity building of village development volunteers has been an important focus throughout the year. Achievements in 1997 include: 52 wells dug to provide clean drinking water, 25 latrines constructed to improve community sanitation, 29 rice banks set up to combat food shortages, formation of health committees and staff training to support three local health centers.

LOUDONG I ADP

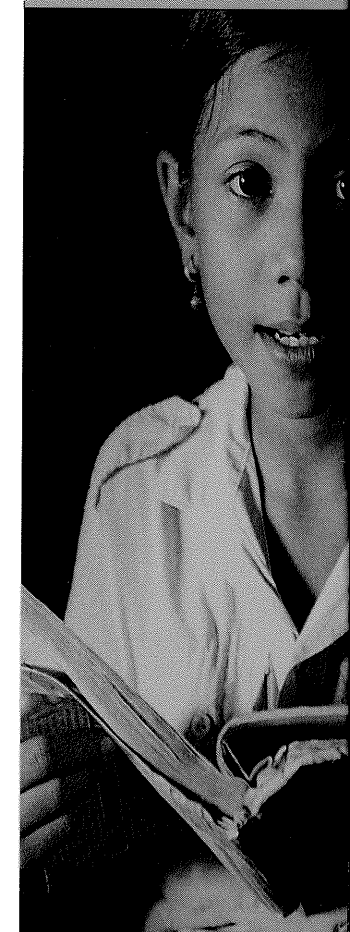
Preah Srae/Ksem Ksan communes, Loudong District, Kompong Speu Province

Loudong Rural Health and Development Project

Funded by WV Japan

US\$244,165

In 1997 the project expanded its community development from Preah Srae to Ksem Ksan commune, whilst continuing health activities through all 11 communes of Loudong district. Three health centers were built and equipped this year. Support to child immunisation, and health education in 5 primary schools were among project maternal and child health activities. In development - one new school and a library were constructed in Ksem Ksan commune; cash credit now reaches 52% of families in Preah Srae, and the rice banks 77% of families in Preah Srae and 78.5% in Ksem Ksan. 80% of the families are involved in a reforestation plan to plant fruit trees and vegetables.



Ensuring a better future

LOUDONG II ADP

Trachtong, Meanchey, Yuthsamaki communes, Oudong District, Kompong Speu Province Project FY97 expenditure (US\$) **US\$155,255**
 Oudong Rural Development Project
 Funded by WV New Zealand

1997 has been a good and memorable year for the project, being able to phase out of Vealpong commune after 8 years whilst continuing and expanding community development in Trachtong, Meanchey and Yuthsamaki communes. Farmers Clubs in Vealpong formed a Farmers' Life Improvement Group, and monthly meetings of club leaders take place to share plans and monitor progress. The people of Vealpong are able to manage the development process successfully on their own.

SAMRONG TONG ADP

Samrong Tong District, Kompong Speu Province Project FY97 expenditure (US\$) **US\$3,285**
 Funded by WV New Zealand

Samrong Tong district was selected this year as the site for a new ADP. Starting late in 1997 initial activities included: commune site selection, community relationship building and information gathering - with good cooperation and welcome from the district and provincial government.

KOMPONG THOM ADPS

Prasath Balang, Prasath Sambo, Sandan Districts, Kompong Thom Province Project FY97 expenditure (US\$) **US\$309,482**
 3 district ADPs under Kompong Thom Development project
 Funded by WV United States

A highlight of 1997 was receiving a gold medal from the second Prime Minister Hun Sen, in recognition of the project's contribution to the nation's reconstruction and development. Activities this year included: renovation of a watergate and an irrigation canal to increase rice production following damage to crops by flood and drought, construction of a health center and support in its provision of maternal and child health services, credit and training for income generation, and support to increase primary school attendance. International Children's Day celebrations were also held for the first time with thousands of children and their families participating.

BANAN ADP

Banan District, Battambang Province Project FY97 expenditure (US\$) **US\$139,352**
 Funded by WV Australia and WV New Zealand

Capacity building of Village Development Groups has been a major emphasis this year to enable communities to understand community development concepts, identify and prioritize their problems, and to plan for the future. In addition to ongoing agricultural and economic development activities, and non-formal education, two new schools were constructed this year. WVI-C cooperated with the Mines Advisory Group in providing mine awareness education and materials for teachers and children. Child sponsorship was also introduced this year, with careful orientation to ensure good community understanding of the integration of child sponsorship into community development.

RATTANAK MONDOL ADP

Rattanak Mondol District Development Project Project FY97 expenditure (US\$) **US\$159,842**
 Funded by WV UK, British Department for International Development (DFID formerly ODA) & WV New Zealand

Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons has been a major focus during the year, with registration for land ownership for 155 families in four resettled villages including recently de-mined land. Food For Work, agriculture, credit, water and health activities in resettlement villages were started, and urgent water needs and malaria outbreaks were responded to. Health education campaigns on malaria, diarrhea, and dengue fever took place. In the more settled areas of the district new Village Development Committees have been set up and trained.

SVAY POR ADP

Svay Por District, Battambang Province Project FY97 expenditure (US\$) **US\$124,754**
 Funded by WV Australia and WV New Zealand

This project supports health centres servicing people in six communes, combined with integrated community development in two target communes of Omal and Wat Ko. 1997 activities included primary health care training to village health workers, improved sanitation in nine villages through construction of latrines and ongoing income generation and agricultural assistance.

Health**NATIONAL PEDIATRIC HOSPITAL (NPH)**

National level hospital in Phnom Penh Project FY97 expenditure (US\$) **US\$515,750**
 Funded by WV Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, Hong Kong, Korea, and United States

1997 was the second year of a 5 year phase-out plan for World Vision with the NPH. A pilot cost recovery system was started. Physical facility improvements included construction and equipping of a new surgical ward funded by WV Japan and Foundation for International Development and Relief (FIDR).

CAMBODIA CHILD HEALTH PROJECT

National level project from Phnom Penh Project FY97 expenditure (US\$) **US\$97,489**
 Funded by WV United States, WV Relief Development (US) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

With success in its approach of 'training of trainers' in child health - in particular the clinical management of diarrhea, pneumonia and dengue hemorrhagic fever, this project finished in early FY97. A follow up project to continue training activities in collaboration with the National Pediatric Hospital and BASICS (Basic Support for Institutionalization of Child Survival) was postponed due to funding restrictions after the July 1997 conflict.

KEAN SVAY CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT

Kean Svay District, Kandal Province Project FY97 expenditure (US\$) **US\$158,052**
 Funded by WV United States, WV Relief Development (US) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Health education and training have been provided and immunization to children under the age of two in the 46 villages of Kean Svay district. Measles had been a major cause of death in the past, with many other deaths listed as malnutrition, pneumonia, diarrhea and meningitis actually complications from measles. After a year of hard work and cooperative partners, the percentage of fully immunized children under the age of two has increased to 92%.

AIDS PREVENTION AND CARE PROJECT

Toul Kok & Rossey Keo Districts, Phnom Penh Project FY97 expenditure (US\$) **US\$149,396**
 Funded by WV Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan, Netherlands and Austria

Since starting as an AIDS Awareness project in 1993, this project has continued to respond to the growing problem of HIV/AIDS in Cambodia, and to the changing epidemiology and needs. To control and reduce the spread of HIV infection in Phnom Penh the project has emphasized behavior change towards HIV/AIDS among young adults through peer education, and production of IEC materials. In 1997 the project was active in media and special campaigns at Khmer New Year, Water Festival and World AIDS Day in cooperation with the National AIDS Programme and HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee. With the numbers of AIDS patients rising, the project also provides confidential, anonymous counseling services at two centres for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (CEDC)**PHNOM PENH STREET CHILDREN**

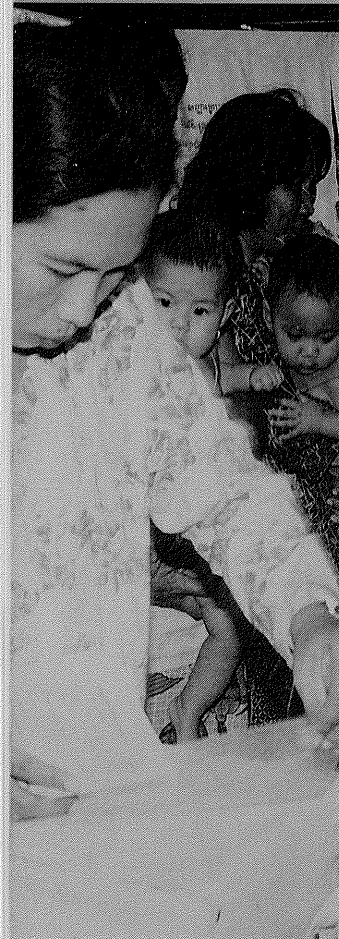
Bamboo Shoot Children's Centre in Phnom Penh Project FY97 expenditure (US\$) **US\$244,015**
 Funded by WV Australia, Cambodia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Singapore and Taiwan

The project was started in 1993 to respond to the immediate and long term needs of homeless and abandoned children in Phnom Penh. A central aim of the Bamboo Shoot Children Center is to break the cycle of homelessness and vulnerability by supporting children to leave the streets. Tools in this process include access to education, skill training, sport and cultural activities medical assistance, family tracing and care. Re-unification of children with their own families is explored and supported. Long term alternative care such as foster families are available for children where reunification is not an option. In addition to direct service the project is active in capacity building with local partners and government, advocates with children on related issues and researches causes and responses to social issues which lead children to live on the street.

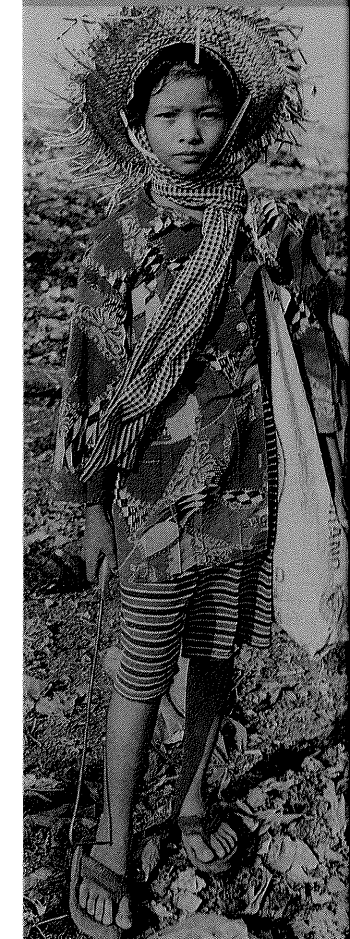
CHILD LABOR INITIATIVE

First initiative begun in Stung Meanchey, Phnom Penh Project FY97 expenditure (US\$) **US\$15,139**
 A pilot project funded in FY97 through the Street Children Project by its donors

This initiative was started in May 1997 in a response to the needs of children involved in hazardous forms of labor.



Promoting better health



Stung Meanchey: creating alternatives for child scrap collectors.

The pilot study centered on child scavengers and their communities at Stung Meanchey dump, 5 kilometers from Phnom Penh. Lack of school access, exploitation and serious physical injury are issues which this group share with other working children in Cambodia. The aim of the project is to reduce factors leading children to scavenge, minimize the health risk faced and promote alternatives. Credit and savings schemes, small business development and access to skills training have been introduced to the communities of child scavengers. Promotion of child rights, advocacy and links with other agencies to combat exploitative child labor are other program components.

THE RECOVERY PROGRAM

"New Ship" center located in a rural area near Phnom Penh

US\$44,545

Funded by WV New Zealand

The new project called "New Ship" center aims to respond to the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children. One aspect of the program is a residential component which provides support to young women who have been sexually exploited. Psycho-social recovery and social integration are promoted along with vocational skills training, education and performing arts. Long term support for girls is provided when they leave the center and are re-united with their own families or alternative care. Other components are collaborative research into prevention of and recovery from sexual exploitation and cross border trafficking of women and children. Efforts are also directed at capacity building with local partners on legal protection of children, investigation of child sexual exploitation and advocacy both locally and regionally.

Landmine Related Projects

MINE AWARENESS TRAINING TEAM (MATT)

Battambang and other mine affected provinces

US\$174,950

Funded by WV Australia, Canada, Hong Kong and Japan

Operating since 1993 MATT aims to effect behavioral change through mines education in order to diminish mines related deaths and injuries. In 1997 a "ban landmines" campaign was organized in the heavily mined Siem Reap province. Education materials were supplied to school teachers to use with students. 168 Village Representatives were selected and trained as village mines educators. This year MATT also worked with Internally Displaced People in Bavel district to promote safe alternative income generation activities through credit and training for crafts, small business, animal and seed banks. By the end of 1997 MATT had reached 400,000 people in Cambodia.

SUPPORT TO MAG DEMINING

Rattanak Mondol District, Battambang Province

US\$131,600

Funded by WV Australia and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid)

World Vision funded the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) to demine land for resettlement and agriculture in Kilo 38 and Thmor Prous, Rattanak Mondol district. AusAID are also funding the follow up Integrated Mine Clearance/Education Project from 1997-99 to continue mine clearance and education by MAG and WVI-C in Rattanak Mondol and Banan districts of Battambang province.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FOR THE DISABLED

Based in Battambang

US\$205,817

Funded by WV Japan, FIDR, New Zealand, Netherlands and Taiwan

This project targets mine-related disabled men and women through: provision of professional skills training, agricultural technique and income generation activities. This year over a hundred students of the Vocational Skills Training Centre finished courses in engine, television and radio repairs and welding. 18 disabled students joined the International Wheelchair Marathon and 11 participated in the National Sports Day. Agricultural training and credit activities were established in Moug Rossey district reaching 150 additional disabled persons.

Human Resource Development

NATIONAL STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kompong Thom

US\$107,222

Funded by WV New Zealand and WV United States

This project supports in-house training to World Vision's 245 national staff including professional training, exposure trips and study tours. In 1997 this included training of 16 PRA facilitators and 5 ADP managers attended rural devel-

opment training at IRR in the Philippines. Many staff benefited from the "Gift that Releases" training on development principles and "Frontline Leadership" training on management and leadership.

SUPPORT FOR CAMBODIAN CHURCHES

National level from Phnom Penh

US\$79,294

Funded by WV United States and WV Cambodia

The Spiritual Nurture and Leadership project helps emerging Cambodian churches connect to a larger network of Cambodian Christian leaders and resources in their planning and development. During the year, 154 youth from different provinces attended a Youth Conference organised and funded by World Vision. A national church leaders conference supported by WVI-C led to a new capacity building project in partnership with Cambodian churches called the Training of Timothy's project which started in late 1997.

SUPPORT FOR TABITHA COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Phnom Penh and Siem Reap

US\$28,590

Funded by WV New Zealand

World Vision completed its' support project to partner NGO "Tabitha" this year. This empowered poor women and their families in five slum communities in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap to realise their dreams through cottage industries, savings schemes and skills training. Incomes have been raised and lifestyles improved with new land ownership, improved school attendance, sanitation, food security and mutual trust.

Relief And Rehabilitation

KANDAL FLOOD RELIEF

Kean Svay and Lavea Em Districts, Kandal Province

US\$207,417

Funded by WV UK, British Department for International Development (DFID formerly ODA) and WV Taiwan

Following the September 1996 flooding relief and rehabilitation activities were successfully completed in 1997 which included assistance with: safe drinking water, food packages, oil, rice, mosquito nets, building material, vegetable seeds, and infrastructural repairs.

BATTAMBANG FLOOD RELIEF

Banan and Rattanak Mondol Districts, Battambang Province

US\$10,162

Funded by the Canada Fund of the Canadian Embassy to Cambodia

Flood relief activities were carried out from late 1996 until June 1997 including food, medical assistance and infrastructural repairs - two watergates, four bridges and a culvert.

SCHOOL AND HEALTH CENTRE CONSTRUCTION

Kandal, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang

US\$183,486

Funded by WV Japan, FIDR and Embassy of Japan 'Small Scale Grassroots Assistance' (SSGA) program

Five primary schools were successfully constructed in ADP areas in Kompong Speu and Kandal provinces. Four health centers were also constructed in ADP areas in Kompong Chhnang and Kompong Speu provinces.

WATERGATES/IRRIGATION

Construction, And Women In Development

US\$86,420

Funded by WV New Zealand and NZ government "Voluntary Assistance Subsidy Scheme" (VASS)

Water gates and irrigation systems for improving agricultural crop production were constructed in ADP areas in Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom and Kompong Speu. Credit/IGA for women in Ang Snoul ADP in Kandal.

NPH SURGICAL WARD

National Pediatric Hospital in Phnom Penh

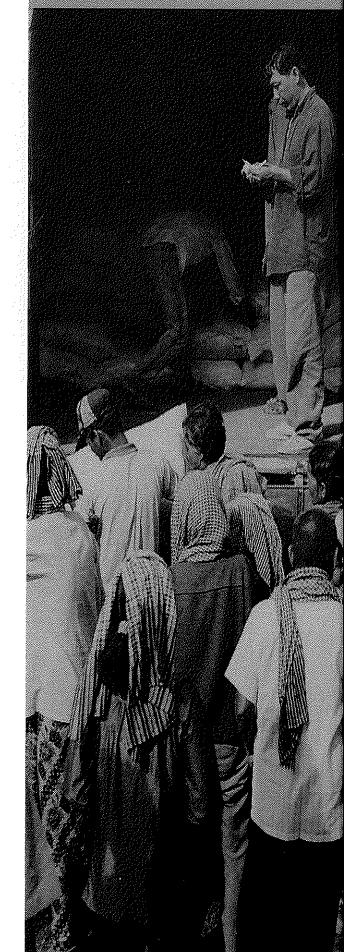
US\$286,662

Funded by Japanese government-funded NGO Subsidy and FIDR

Construction and equipping of a new surgical ward at the National Pediatric Hospital.



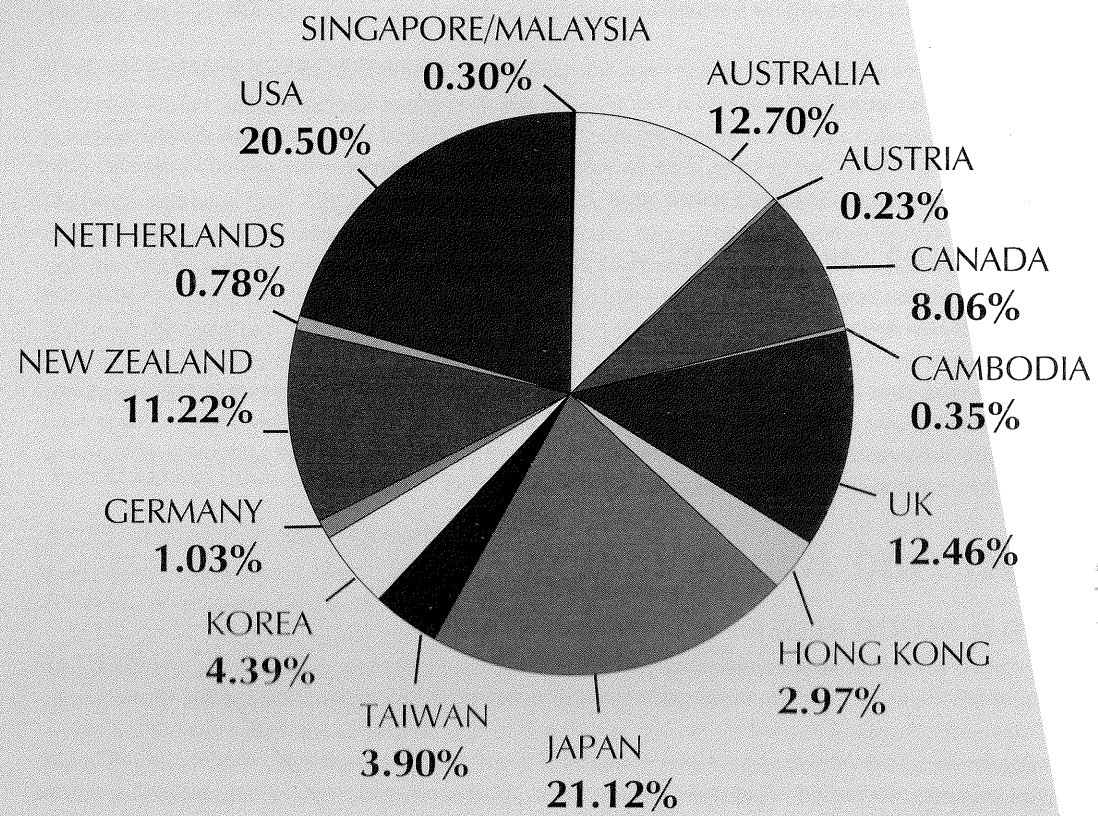
Rebuilding a new life



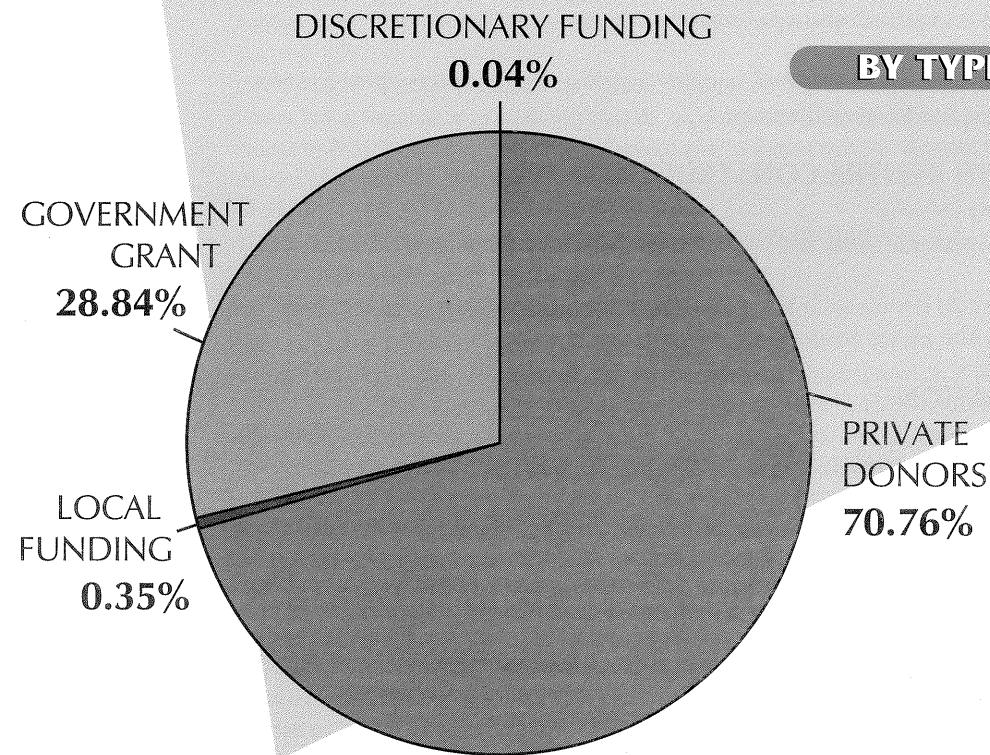
Rice to survive

Annual Financial Report: Total 1997 Project Expenditures - US\$4,388,775

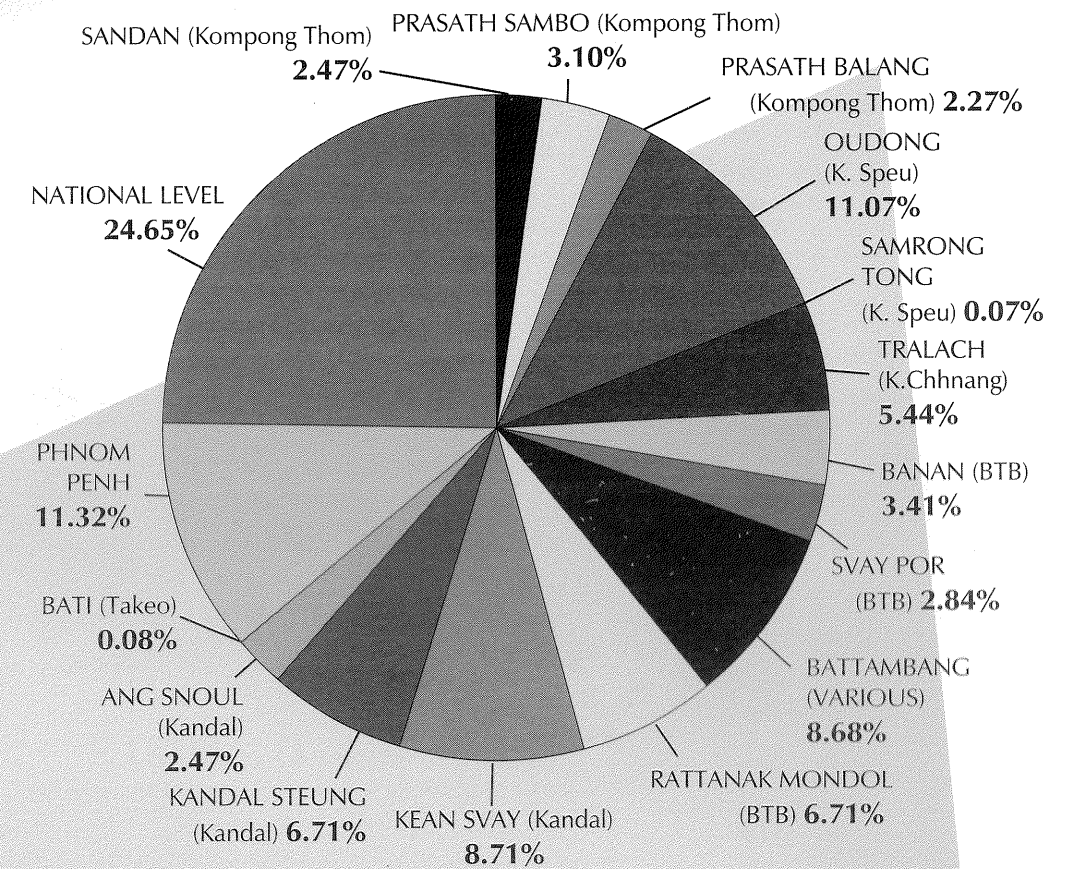
BY DONOR COUNTRY



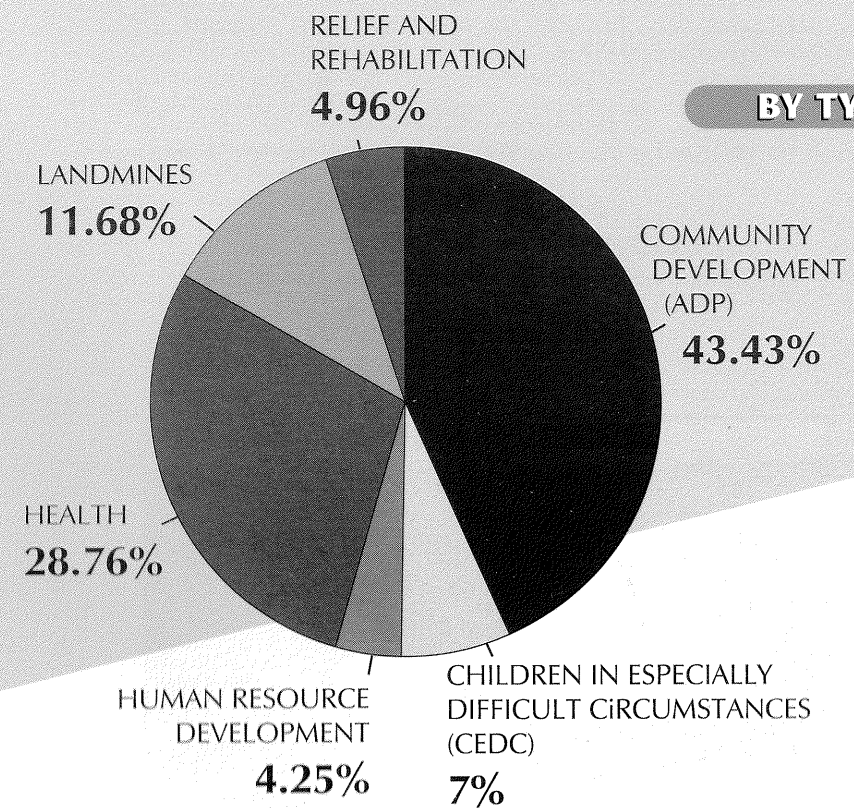
BY TYPE OF FUNDING



BY DISTRICT



BY TYPE OF PROJECT



WORLD VISION

MISSION STATEMENT

World Vision is an international partnership of Christians whose mission is to follow our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ in working with the poor and oppressed to promote human transformation, seek justice and bear witness to the good news of the Kingdom of God.

We pursue this mission through integrated, holistic commitment to:

Transformational Development

that is community-based and sustainable, focused especially on the needs of children;

Emergency Relief

that assists people afflicted by conflict or disaster;

Promotion of Justice

that seeks to change unjust structures affecting the poor among whom we work;

Strategic Initiatives

that serve the Church in the fulfillment of its mission;

Public Awareness

that leads to informed understanding, giving, involvement and prayer;

Witness to Jesus Christ

by life, deed, word and sign that encourages people to respond to the Gospel.

