

Buddhism for Social Development Action

Annual Report 2013





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Dear Friends and Colleagues,



Mr. Thorn Vandong,
is one of the
founding members
of BSDA.
*His personal touch
is visible in every
project.*

Letter from Exective Director Venerable Thorn Vandong

2013 saw the continued success and growth of BSDA as we were able to reach out to more people, utilizing the skills and talents of a wider circle of staff and volunteers. There was a big change of my life since I left from monk-hood which I spent 20 years as a monk in order to address the challenges associated with strengthening ownership and partnerships with staff and the local community as well as implementing the innovation of Social Enterprise for sustainable development, I continually and closely work with all stakeholders in the communities, national and international level.

I am extremely proud to be the Founder and Executive Director of BSDA and work with fantastic people on a daily basis. There were more major achievements within this annual report with the amazing works have been done, the relationships with local organizations and government bodies, and of course the generosity of our many donors and partners from around the world. I look forward to the future with renewed optimism and the opportunity for BSDA to serve the poorest of the poor and disadvantage young people in achieving their potential needs.

Letter from Acting Director of BoD Mr Kurt Bredenberg

The Board of Directors of BSDA is happy to provide its approval of the Annual Report for 2013. The report demonstrates the rapidly increasing capacity of BSDA to formulate its mission and vision in very concrete terms. This is a very informative report that will be of much use to donors, stakeholders, and partners everywhere to better understand what the agency is doing and how it is doing it. The Board is very pleased with progress that the agency has made in the past year including a rapid evolution in strategy and programming to meet the demands of the changing service environment. The Board fully endorses the report and we look forward to working closely with the Executive in helping the agency to move forward in providing better services for the most vulnerable members of Cambodian society.



Kurt Bredenberg
Acting Director of
Board of Directors



SOLIDARITY **COMPASSION** EDUCATION
UNITY INTEGRITY ACCOUNTABILITY
DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT DIGNITY

Our Values

- Rooted in the Buddhist teachings on «Mettā», BSDA adheres to and promotes the following values:
- Saving the poorest of the poor
 - Social solidarity and unity
 - Democratic approach to development
 - Integrity and accountability

Our Vision

BSDA envisions a society where people are empowered to fully exercise their potential to live in dignity, peace and free of poverty.

Our Mission

BSDA’s mission is to work to empower and support women, children and marginalized people in social development processes especially health, education and livelihood promotion.

Our Goals

- To improve and support education for communities by providing technical skills, vocational training, life skills, scholarships and social morality activities.
- To enhance community health through partnership with the government to strengthen the community health care service and sustainable livelihoods of vulnerable people.
- To improve social accountability and transparency to achieve democratic development at the sub-national level.
- To participate in climate change programs and to promote agricultural practices which support community livelihoods and adaptation to environmental change.





Buddhism for Social Development Action (BSDA) about the organisation

BSDA is a non-profit and non-governmental organisation which was founded by 7 buddhist monks in 2005.

BSDA Family *total amount of staff in all projects in 2011*

Staff

45 Full Time Staff (23 ♀)
20 Part Time Staff (11 ♀)



Volunteers

82 Cambodian volunteers (19 ♀)
4 International volunteers (1 ♀)



Total Receipts for 2013
from donations, private donors and other income

USD 552,047



Education & Vocational Training Mekong Kampuchea Kids (MKK) Project

MKK is currently the largest and most successful project of BSDA. The main objective of the MKK project and all its programs is to help orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in Kampong Cham Province. It does this through a variety of means, such as informal education, life skills training, vocational training and scholarships. This helps the children to increase their confidence, gain an education and find a livelihood, which will ultimately lead them to successfully participating in Cambodian society and achieving their potential.

Mekong Kampuchea Kids Project - MKK
Grant receipts and other income: USD 264,665.00
Donors: EcoSolidar.
Beneficiares: 916
Area: Kampong Cham Province

Organisational Development

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Staff Development

Throughout the year BSDA staff and volunteers have been attending various capacity building courses and workshops, which have been held in-house and externally. This is in line with BSDA's commitment to increase the knowledge and skill set of its employees, which benefits staff and beneficiaries alike. A variety of topics have been covered, from child protection, monitoring and evaluation, basic micro finance and even cocktail making in Smile Restaurant.

MKK Rice Field Kids Village

The Rice Field Kids Village is the heart of the MKK vocational project, which not only provides a space for the trainees to learn but also a safe and nurturing place for them to live and grow.

Main Objectives

- ✿ Provide vocational training to OVC
- ✿ Provide accommodation and a secure place for the OVC to live
- ✿ Provide life skills training to the trainees
- ✿ Develop a sense of community

When asked, all of the trainees believe that they can see themselves in a better situation in the future because of this program and what it has taught them. As well as learning a new vocational skill that will help them in the future, the students have also grown in other areas, for example increasing their own self-confidence, communication and social skills, all of which will be a huge benefit to them when they leave the program.



Weaving Training

During 2013, 6 students trained on weaving. 2 students dropped out and other 4 students graduated. All students underwent a final examination which had a practical (75%) and theoretical component (25%). The practical component measured criteria such as proficiency in weaving, duration for making a krama, technical ability preparing a krama and quality of the krama. The theoretical component measured the mathematical operations needed for preparing kramas. All students got marks ranging from 68% to 81%. Scores above 85% were deemed as “very good”, scores between 70 – 85% were deemed as “good”. Scores between 50 – 70% were deemed as “average”. The examination is primarily a way for BSDA to know their capacity to work in their business as well as if further support is needed. While they were learning to make Kramas, and got to sufficient skills, the kramas they weaved were sold at the Hand Made Gift Shop at the beginning. Now the Kramas are only sold at the Smile Restaurant. The customers like this product, but have also commented that there should be more designs. All graduates received a final certificate after completion of their training at the beginning of January 2014.

Sewing Training

12 students (8 girls) took part in sewing training. 5 of these female students were arrivals from Kampuchean Action for Primary Education (KAPE) organisation and joined the training in mid-year. In December 2013, a total of 9 students graduated (6 girls). KAPE paid BSDA \$210 for each student for the entire training course. The practical test includes eight sewing criteria, such as duration taken for sewing, design, cutting proficiency and quality of clothes produced. The written examination measured ability to take measurements of clothes as well as basic mathematical processes needed for sewing. Very good scores were deemed above 85%, Good scores were between 70 – 85%, Average was 50- 70%. Anyone who got less than 50% was classified as Needs More Attention..



Culinary training classes

In December 2013, 9 students (3 girls) graduated from the culinary training. The trainees have learnt a broad set of technical culinary skill knowledge, such as, rules of behaviour in the kitchen, cooking and cutting vegetables, how to make Western dishes and benefits and the importance of hygiene. All students undertook a final examination where each student had to cook a specific meal and were marked on taste, presentation, preparation and hygiene. All students got “Good” to “Very good” marks (77–95%) and successfully demonstrated that they meet the requirements to be excellent cooks. Scores above 85% were deemed as very good, scores between 70 – 85% were deemed as good. We were very pleased to see one graduate had applied for a job in a restaurant at a resort in Kep, and had successfully landed this job. Apart from the one graduate going to Kep, all the rest of the 8 graduated trainees have been hired by Smile to become permanent staff, and are provided



Case study

Miss. Kim Eang has given a definite expectation saying she expects to pay the full loan by 2015, although she has only paid 3 months of the loan thus far. Miss. Kim Eang has remained at home since the beginning persisting with their home businesses as well as providing training for another in sewing skills. The sewing training is leading to graduates her is being able to commit to saving to pay back the loan. General livelihoods have however improved considerably for majority of graduates who through their sewing skills have at least enabled them to get a decent salary working in their location and not migrant out to find job.

Therapeutic and outreach medical/health care education and social development

During 2013 the MKK Project provided basic medical checks, treatment and counseling to 25 students (13 girls) in the Rice Fields Kids Village. 23 students were given the vaccines of which 12 were females. 2 students provided the individual counseling and 12 students (one male) were checked for general health. The nurse had contacted Kampong Cham Hospital when they were starting of practice for learning nursing to provide 16 vocational training students (12 female) who had problems with their teeth to a check-up and clean for free. Training students then have more confidence in their health and support from the care service.



MKK Social Enterprise Smile Restaurant

Smile Restaurant
Profit in 2013: USD106,840
Staff: 1 chef (♀), 6 service & kitchen
staff (3 ♀) and 9 trainees (3 ♀)

This social enterprise part of the BSDA organization provides extra income to the MKK project, but more importantly it provides a space where the trainees in the vocational training program of cooking and service can gain first hand 'on the job' experience and training.

Main Objectives

- ✿ Provide a location for the trainees to practice their vocational skills
- 📄 Provide a channel through which BSDA can increase its presence in the local and international community
- 📄 Provide extra income for the MKK program
- 📄 Provide a relaxing setting for tourists and Khmers alike to eat, meet and chat



In 2013 Smile Restaurant moved to a larger space next door. Smile started fixing the building, installed furniture and decoration and on the 11th of March 2013 opened officially at the new place and can hold over 60 customers at the same time. After Smile Restaurant moved next door, the old place was given to Samaki Restaurant.



The staff have been busy looking for ways of improving service to customers and the staff have capacity for advanced bookings, which proved very useful towards the end of the year when many large groups used the restaurant for lunches and dinners. Along with producing a new marketing flyer for the restaurant, the staff created a new dessert menu, revised menu, a revised cocktail menu and a new pizza menu to go with the new pizza oven that was purchased during the year and this menu was translated into Khmer. For new marketing, the staff also communicated with Monorom VIP and Mariya Hotel to deploy the menu inside rooms so that customers who sleep in the hotels can order at Smile from their rooms.

Half way through the year, Smile Restaurant got winner of excellence from Trip Advisor in 2013 which was a good way that Smile could attract more customers. Half way through the year, the new trainees started to come down to the restaurant from the Rice Field Kids Village to put into practice what they had learnt so far and to get valuable experience with the older generation of trainees on how the restaurant should be operated before they left at the end of the year. The profit of Smile Restaurant has been used as a sustainable income for Social Enterprise.



Case study

20 year old Rous Sokleang comes from a poor but large family in Kampong Cham. Her father died when she was 6 years old and then she lived with her mother and grandmother. In 2010 she joined the MKK project and became one of the third generation of trainees to learn cooking and service. She spent the next 3 years learning everything to do with working in the restaurant both in the kitchen and in front of house. In January 2013 a position became available at Smile Restaurant for a Cashier and Service that she applied for and impressed the recruitment committee with her knowledge in all areas. As a result she was successful in her application and has since been working as a full-time member of staff in the restaurant, sharing her knowledge and experiences with the new group of vocational trainees





MKK Apsara Dance Centre

Apsara Dance Centre
Donors: EcoSolidar, Rustic Pathways, Les Enfants
du Vat Nokor and private donors
Funds raised: USD4,366 through dance perfor-
mances

BSDA's original program in the MKK project aims to teach traditional Khmer dancing to the younger generation in order to preserve this traditional art form. Taught by a former student and teacher of the Royal Art School in Phnom Penh, the students in their spare time learn the routines and the techniques behind this intricate dance form.

Main Objectives

- ✿ Teach local children the traditional skills of Apsara dancing
- ✿ A source of enjoyment and fun
- ✿ Ensure the continuation of this traditional skill
- ✿ Integrate the local children from all different backgrounds together
- ✿ Build confidence in the children
- ✿ Cultivate a learning process in the children who do not attend school

In 2013 saw 57 children (38 girls) continued receiving traditional dance training through the MKK Project. Only 7 (5 girls) of these children are newly enrolled. The core aim of the project is to provide children with traditional dance training. However, participation in the classes also enables children improve life skills, make a small income to support their lives and education and also to receive social counseling and ethical education as required. Some students receive BSDA scholarships and sponsorship from the godparent program. The traditional dancing classes are held every morning and evening depending on the timetable of their public schools. They also have the opportunity to put on performances, by reservation for visitors to the Nokorbachey Temple and are sometimes asked to perform at other ceremonies and activities. 80% of the fee charged for each show is given directly to the children, who usually use this money to allow them to continue their public school education and their personal needs. 20% of the fee is retained for MKK development activities.



The successful of the Apsara students have gained immense confidence from performing to the community and tourists. From performing in outside events, they have gained allowances enabling them to support their education and personal needs and also provide something for their family. This has greatly helped to empower the children and taught them valuable skills in managing money for future success. In addition, learning morality and other life skills, especially good behavior has helped them to be valuable members of their society. The dance lessons will/can help them in the future to be professional entertainers, who earn good money in a respected Khmer tradition.



TARGET GROUP

Unlike the majority of the MKK programs, the Apsara Dance program is open to all children – no criteria - as BSDA feels it is important that all children have the opportunity to learn about their heritage. Also, by having a mix of backgrounds it helps to break down any prejudices or discrimination in the communities.



Case study

Chan Srey Roerun, a girl, 18 year old, She was born on 06. July 1996 in a poor family in the village of Barbay, Khvet Thom Commune, Preychhor District, Kampong Cham Province, Her dad's name Chan Pov, 43 years old, work as a soldier and her mother's name Chea Srey Mom, 39 years, work as a farmer. Her parents have 5 children, 2 Sons and 3 Daughter, Srey Rouern is the 3rd child in the family. At 6 years old, she relocated from Prey Chhor district to live with her father and she also enrolled in Aknuwat primary school. When the difficulties of family that her brother had dropped out and she also want to stop learning too, but her parents has encouraged her to continue studies.



One day she received the news from her friends about teaching dance to children in Wat Nokor Bacheh and her artistic preferences thought her real skills she will be able to earn a living in the future and can help alleviate spending in family. So she decided to ask for training in dance in Mekong Kampuchea Kids. Due to practiced regularly and high commitment made her dance progressed from day to day and can perform well. Especially Srey Rouern may have the ability to teach other students. Currently, she is studying in grade 11th in Secondary school, when her free time outside the school she can perform in any public, wedding, ceremonies and other programs well and can earn a small part to support her living. part to support her living.



Beneficiaries: 90 children

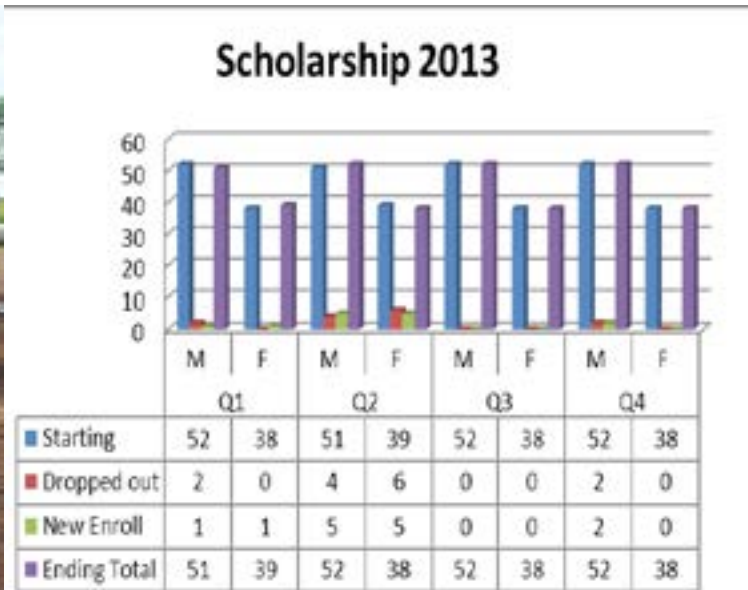


The scholarship scheme gives Orphan and Vulnerable Children (OVC) in the local community a chance for support that helps them continue with their education.

Main Objectives

- ✿ Integrate OVC into the educational system
- ✿ Reduce the number of drop-outs from the educational system
- ✿ Help support families of poor and marginalized children
- ✿ Promote the benefits of obtaining an education

In 2013, the project provided scholarship support to 90 OVC's who were from street communities and poor families and were selected using the criteria of MKK. 10 students (7 boys and 3 girls) dropped out and 4 (3 girls and 1 boy) were moved to godparents sponsorship program. Those OVCs were recruited to replace the drop outs. Scholarship children were provided rice, salt, fish sauce, package of powder soup, fish can and oil every month. Social awareness about migration and violence in the family have been presented four times via video. Verbal dialogue is used during the scholarship distribution to the communities in Kampong Cham Province. At the beginning of the school term the program provides school material and uniforms., Some other students moved on from the scholarship program, after they got sponsorship from godparents. The table below, shows how many students left the scholarship, and of this how many moved to sponsorship by god parents, with the rest exiting the program entirely.



Lesson Learnts on scholarship provision:

Through these MKK scholarship program, students have been provided ways to go to school and create a better future. In addition it has reduced the burden for their families that have to pay for their child to go to school. The impact for the community is that more children are able to get education without having to become dependent on low salary incomes from high risk or unsatisfactory jobs. Furthermore the scholarships has helped reduced drop outs of students from the educational system. The program also reduces child labour, which normally happens when parents cannot provide for their children and force them to seek work (normally in very inhumane conditions and low pay). The parents of children have been knowledge on the child rights due to this practicing the scholarship provision as the main supporting to continue their living condition as well.



MKK «Godparent» Pro-

Yearly sponsorship: USD ??????
 Donors: private individuals
 Beneficiaries: 22 (17 ♀)
 Age: 7–22 years old

Main Objectives

- ✿ Enable children to gain a full education
- ✿ Reduce the number of drop-outs from the educational system
- ✿ Promote the benefits of obtaining an education
- ✿ Support the families of the students who go to school

During 2013 the MKK project has supported a total of 22 kids (17 female), who were sponsored by godparents. 3 dropped out (2 boys and 1 girl). Each of them received \$30 per month. \$12 of this was used to provide rice, while the remaining money is used for school and other general education material. . Moreover, all the sponsors are private donors, of which 9 students are supported by Les Enfant Du Wat Norkor Association (France), 10 students are supported by Rustic Pathways organisation (United States) and 3 students are supported by Nadja Compress family donors of the website: www.lldriveadream.net from Switzerland. Every quarter, students always write letters to their sponsoring god parents.



MKK Computer Lessons

Computer Lessons
Beneficiaries: 40 OVC & local children (17 ♀)
Age: 9-25

Main Objectives

- ✿ Provide opportunities to all to learn basic computer skills
- ✿ Enhance the students' capacity and ability to gain a better education

In the first quarter of 2013, the computer classes did not progress well as lack of continuous engagement by volunteer teachers who were not provided any incentive to teach often led to them failing to turn up to teach, causing students to lose commitment and motivation to participate. However by the 3rd quarter of 2013, we moved the computer class to RFKV and now it is running smoothly again. 40 students (17 female) from MKK scholarship are provided \$10 training fee (per month) so they are able to sit in the computer class. 10 computer and desks, 1 LCD Projector, 1 Printer and 5 UPA Batteries were donated by Nadja Compress.



Case study

Chhun E 14 year olds and she received a scholarship to poor students for computers training skills that started in 2013 and now she has completed the training course of computer skills. This computer skills has made her to use for herself to type the articles as she needed and she able to teach to her friend at home.



Angkor High School English Lessons

Angkor High School – English Lessons
Beneficiaries: 839 (465 ♀)
Age: 6 - 19

As one of the original 3 projects of the MKK Program, the Angkor High School English Lessons reflects one of the core goals of BSDA – providing the opportunity for education to children from all backgrounds.

Main Objectives

- ✿ Provide an opportunity for students to learn
- ✿ Give even the poorest children the opportunity for language classes
- ✿ Enhance the students capacity and ability to gain a better education
- ✿ Giving students an opportunity to compliment their school studies with extra lessons

The MKK project continues to provide English classes at Angkor Primary School. The classes are conducted from 5pm to 7pm from Monday to Friday. 839 students (465 girls) attended including 28 children from MKK. The cost for these classes is lower than other private schools in Kampong Cham and each student pays school fees of only USD \$2 per month which is equal to 50% or more of the fees charged by private schools. There are 22 (10 female) volunteer teachers including BSDA volunteers, monks, English language students from Universities in Kampong Cham and teachers from the Provincial Teacher Training Centre.



Case study

Srey Mouy is 15-year-old girl from village 6th, Veal Vong Commune, Kampong Cham District, Kampong Cham Province. She lived in a household with more family members in the poor status, among the poor families in community. Her father's name Lot Pha, now he work as motor taxi and mother name's name Kheng Mong as a housewife, with 3 Brother and Sister others. And she was studying in secondary mountain near where she lived. Because of the hard status on the revenue to be less can sustain family life is while parents often quarreled regularly and sometimes leading to use the violence in her family, wife and children. Every time her father fight mother, she always ran out to hide herself at neighbor's house and are often missed learning and until she drop out school. One day in 2010, she has been informed scholarship through BSDA staff and she has been interviewed and then she luckily was elected as a poor Student among the poor families in the Ondong Chrus village as a scholarship student to resume her study and her family life better than before.



Infrastructure construction

BSDA's strategy plan from 2012 to 2016 is to extend the Kid's Village infrastructure including increasing the vocational training capacity and development of social enterprise. In 2013 BSDA built three buildings (a boys and girls dormitory and a new, bigger kitchen building). A water system and fence which are yet to be completed as well as filling in the centre with earth is still in progress. Three buildings have been successfully completed (100%) including water and the sewerage system.

A guard house sponsored by "Rustic Pathways" has also been fully completed. Currently, around one and a half hectares of the fence has been completed, and another 1 hectare is in the process of being constructed. In 2013 the infrastructure work went smoothly because of close technical supervision provided by engineering staff, especially for reducing costs and improving the quality of materials. Using advice from a BSDA engineering staff member, BSDA hired a contractor for doing the construction, whilst BSDA bought materials itself separately to cut costs, rather than using a private company for the whole job. This way BSDA was able to reduce costs, and had more flexibility for re-drawing and re-designing the buildings according to requirements. But the process has been very time consuming for a lot of BSDA staff involved.

Using the \$20,000 provided by Ecosolidar, BSDA was able to build a road to the Happy Happy Centre, and also filled the land behind the RFKV with earth to make it higher and level. The road is 600 m long, with a width of 5 metres, and a depth of 0.65m. 4000 metre to a depth of 0.5m earth was used to fill the ground behind the RFKV building.

In addition, the RFKV project received a small grant from Handicap International (HI) to improve accessibility for people with disabilities. With support from HI the toilets were adapted to suit needs of people with disabilities, as well as the pathways and ramps constructed to connect to each building so that people with disabilities could easily move to different areas. In 2014-2015 MKK plans to make a commitment to select people with disabilities as a proportion of new recruits of trainees. Recently Handicap International also updated tools on how to record BSDA's beneficiary database. The BSDA staff also received HI training on dealing with handicapped people in society.

In 2012, the MKK Project applied for a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) from the Ministry of Social Affairs, who then conducted an inspection of the Rice Fields Kids Village so as ensure that it meets the minimum standards of practise for social affairs. BSDA has complied with the recommendations made by the Ministry, including the installation of a flag pole and a new sign board at the entrance to the Rice Fields Kids Village. In the beginning of the second quarter 2013 BSDA signed an (MoU) agreement with Ministry of Social Affairs.



At the beginning of 2013, the vegetable garden, chicken-raising and silk worm- raising had to be stopped and suspended due to the new construction works. The vegetable garden, which was started at the beginning of 2013, produced some yields for a few months and the vegetables were used to supplement students' meals. However the garden had to be done away with in order for the sewerage system to be constructed. Only the growth of the vegetable "Morning glory" is continuing.. The chicken pen was removed for construction purposes also, however a few chickens remain and roam freely. The fish pond still exists, with a water channel where the fish can come. However all the fish had been gathered and eaten and now there are no more fishes. Rice has been planted around the pond and behind the building. Around 200kg of rice was harvested at the beginning of December 2013.

Rice Fields Kids Village



In 2013 at the Rice Field Kids Village (RFKV), the students continued to be trained for their skills after they completed preparatory classes. RFKV has been developed with the addition of new buildings and the filling of the surrounding area with earth to make it level. We hope it will help to make the RFKV a comfortable place for the trainees and accommodate other BSDA activities planned for the future, such as Restaurant training for the Social Enterprise venture of BSDA.





1. Culinary Training Students:

The MKK Project continued to provide technical support to 3 BSDA culinary training graduates who received a USD \$ 6,000 business start-up loan from BSDA in December 2011. Currently one graduate, Miss. Kim Leang at Samaki has resigned and has started work at Korean run restaurant called Srey Leak, nearby Kisuna bridge. She is earning \$120 per month with accommodation and food provided at the restaurant. She is the only one currently responding with the cooking at the restaurant.

The other two Samaki graduates continue to work at Samaki, whilst Miss. Srey Ya from Smile Restaurant is going to replace Miss. Kim Leang. Samaki has thus far only been able to pay back \$ 1,000 of the loan. 5 out of the 9 students that graduated in 2012 now work in Smile Restaurant. 3 have been promoted to one chief cook and two supervisors. 3 have resigned and 1 BSDA stopped due to drug behaviour. The 3 that have resigned have gone on to work, one working in Koh Kong selling sea food.

2. Sewing Students

At the beginning of January 2014, MKK Project have been providing 9 sewing graduates with loan of \$250 and technical support as well as close guidance on how to buy materials and equipment for their sewing business. Each graduate receives one sewing machine and 8 out of the 9 agreed to receive a loan from BSDA. One graduate requested not to get a loan, as she can borrow necessary money from her sister. BSDA gained confidence that she will be able to get enough capital after a visit check to her house and speaking with her family. They are about to relocate from the RFKV to go back home and start their business.

Conducting follow up home visits and phone calls to sewing students that graduated in June 2012, in December 2013, the Monitoring and Evaluation team assessed the current situation of 10 graduates in the 2012 cohort. Miss. Kim Eng has been running a sewing business at her home since she has started to thus far. She is currently running this business only part-time with low profits however, due to having commitments with social work for multiple NGO’s and also for the Commune. We were pleased to see her active commitment to the community and she is also consequently desiring that BSDA provide her with further training and support to better teach her student and also to help her pursue her dreams of starting a community-based sewing organization training marginalised children. Two graduates from Ponhea Kreak district, Miss Srey Mou and Miss. Sorth, had stopped their sewing business, primarily due to low customer base as they report many of their villagers migrated to look for work. Srey Mou still takes small orders to do clothing corrections infrequently for villagers. Miss. Srey Mou however hopes to get further training someday, and to also open a more appropriate shop with cemented floors and walls. Another three graduates interviewed are currently in Phnom Penh working in jobs requiring sewing related skills for garment factories earning on average \$80 per month or up to \$130 if they work overtime. Another graduate, Miss. Sok Lin did home business for approximately 1 year made about \$60 - \$75 per month from her home business. But as customers dried up she decided to go to work with her friend in Phnom Penh, where they hired her for \$100 per month at a sewing business, being a staff of a NGO-run store. One graduate with a disability is currently working for a garment factory in Kampong Cham earning around \$80 per month. Furthermore one graduate had migrated to Thailand in search of better incomes.



3 Weaving students

There are 4 weaving trainees that have graduated in January 2014. MKK project have been providing 3 of these weaving trainees with a loan of \$200 each and further technical support. These three weaving trainees have agreed to collaborate, providing the necessary support for each other that is required for running a weaving business and are high in confidence in their ability to form a successful business. The preparation stages to make the krama materials requires at least 3 people to do it and also takes a significant proportion of the time so team support is essential. The other graduate, Miss. Srey Ya will not get a loan because after BSDA reviewed her situation, BSDA deemed that she does not currently have a viable business future that will enable her to successfully be able to pay back the loan. It is clear that Miss. Srey Ya has a strong passion for weaving, with a thoughtful business plan, however Miss. Srey Ya is largely on her own, living in Ourang Ov, being far from the other graduates, has little foreseeable support necessary from family or relatives and is also not as mentally capable enough to do the extremely technical skill such as weaving by herself own. However BSDA plans to provide Miss. Srey Ya with a loom and hire her for labour (which she can do individually) to make krama for a Japanese seller. BSDA will provide her ready-prepared material from the RFKV and continue to give the necessary technical support to undertake this work and improve capacity. BSDA hopes to facilitate a long-term future for her where she will eventually be able to do the whole process of weaving.





SAHACOM Project

Sustainable Action against HIV and AIDS in the Community - SAHACOM
Grant receipts and other income: USD 71 511.50 Donor: USAID through KHANA
Area: Kampong Cham Province

BSDA is addressing Cambodia's HIV/AIDS problem through the SAHACOM project in which SAHACOM staff use a network of volunteers, who they train and who have first hand experience of the virus, in order to reach out into the communities and educate people about the disease.

Main Objectives

- ✿ Increase the capacity and sustainability of self-help groups of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) & Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)
- ✿ Provide high quality comprehensive care, treatment and support services for PLHIV and OVC
- ✿ Increase the access to services, HIV knowledge and related behaviour change among community members by reducing the discrimination and stigma
- ✿ Build on and create strong new relationships with stakeholders at all levels

The SAHACOM Project facilitates the setting up of self-help groups for adults and children who are infected with HIV as well as those indirectly affected, and offers a well needed support system for families and communities. The project helps the communities to set up Small Grants, Village Savings and Loans schemes, which enables members to save and/or set up income generating activities like chicken rearing, in order to support themselves.

The Home Care Teams of SAHACOM have conducted the home care to 295 PLHIV (159 females) & 486 OVC (232 female). 1,209 cases of PLHIV (809 females) were referred to access health services. 460 cases of OVC (186 females) were referred to access health services. 352 cases (255 females) of general people suspect, TB Partain and Zero-disordnance couple were referred to health services. 1,276 PLHIV (731 female) were reached through the Positive Prevention Activities. 693 OVC and youth from 11-24 year were reached through the Positive HIV Prevention Activities include life skills.



SAHACOM's GlobeMed program identified 32 PLHIV in need of livelihood promotion. 32 PLHIV were trained to manage small businesses such as chicken and vegetable raising. Of these PLHIV, 5 have been given loans to start their business.

495 General Populations (273 females) were reached through HIV/AIDS Prevention, stigma and discrimination session. 13 SHG (298 PLHIV members) and 16 OVC-SG (452 OVC members) were established and 06 SHG out of 13 SHG are running the Village Saving Loan (VSL) which consisted 115 members (86 females) and 72 (55 females) out of 115 VSL members are the PLHIV. 49 Small Grant of PLHIV-Livelihood were agreed with KHANA (39 females). The PLHIV and community were able to access the referral service among service provider and public health. The SAHACOM team conducted social events such as World AIDs Day, Candle Light Day, Child Right Day etc. The MoU has been done with MoH, NAA, PHD and the SAHACOM team have regularly participated in the meetings with stakeholders such as Pro-TWGH, CoC, monthly meetings with OD etc.

Case study



Mr. Toung Moeurn is 39 years old, he is a PLHIV among other PLHIV who living with HIV/AIDS. He lives in Toultaorp village, Ampiltapok Commune, Oreang Ov District, Kampong Cham province. He has been joining in SHG group since we organized our basic in that area and He had a job as Security Guard in a bank the same time that participated in SHG Group. Because of the sympathy, kindness, understood of consequence and the lack of awareness about HIV of all PLHIV after that he decided to stop his job and participated in SHG group by commitment.

Before he had never got any benefits from BSDA because of that time he wasn't become a CSV he had help his neighbors and people who living with HIV by his knowledge. When BSDA saw that he was a good man and pattern person in his community BSDA decided to appoint him to be a CSV. After he became a CSV he had joined a lots of courses which trained by BSDA's staff and HC's staff such as Health in general, chicken raising, Village Saving Loan etc. The first time he has got a little benefit from BSDA amount 25\$ or 30\$ but he was very happy though it was a little money just in July, August, September that he got 50\$ it's make him more happy.



Facts & Figures on the SAHACOM Project



TARGET GROUP
People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV)
Children Affected by AIDS (CAA)
Children Infected by AIDS (CIA)
Orphans and Vulnerable Children

Staff

3 full time



Volunteers

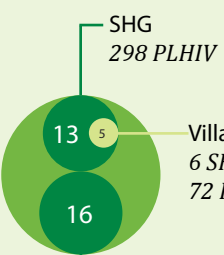
13 Community Support
Volunteers (CSVs)



16 OVC-Support Group
Leaders



Activities in the Community



Village Saving & Loans
6 SHG (115 members;
72 PLHIV) run VSL.

OVC SHG
452 members



49

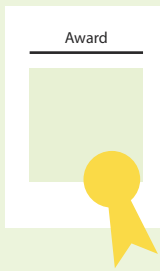
small grants for PLHIV
livelihoods were awarded,
to females

1669

referred to Health Services
for testing and treatment

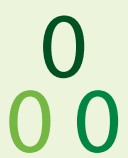


Awards



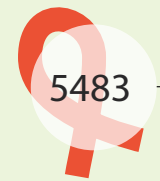
«Best practice in prevention,
treatment and impact
immigration with HIV/AIDS»
— Awarded by the Ministry of
Religious Affairs

Three Zero



SAHACOM promotes the UN
principle of «Three Zero» goal for
2020: zero new infections, zero
discrimination, zero AIDS-related
deaths

Community Participation Events



4950 - People reached through
HIV/AIDS anti-stigma and
anti-discrimination
workshops
533 - under 18 year olds reached
through HIV/AIDS
prevention activities

Events

World AIDS Day
Candle Light Day
Child Rights Day



25

prisoners at Tropeang Plung Correction
Centre received care and welfare



HIV/AIDS Prevention and Harm Reduction of Drug
Abuse – HAPHRODA
Grant receipts: USD 18 860
Donor: Global Fund Round 7 through KHANA
Area: Kampong Cham Province

HealthHAPHRODA Project



With this project BSDA are focusing on educating drug users on the links between using drugs and HIV/AIDS through using volunteers to hold self-help groups in the local communities. The volunteers have first hand experiences of drug use and can therefore relate to the users, gain their trust and therefore try to help them turn away from drugs.

Main Objectives

- ❖ Reach and inform local people about the connections, problems, solutions of HIV/AIDS and drug abuse.
- 📋 Strengthen the capacity of the volunteers and staff in HAPHRODA on HIV/AIDS prevention and harm reduction of drug abuse
- 📋 Increase the awareness of HIV/AIDS and drug abuse issues and the links between the two in high schools
- 📋 Enhance the knowledge on HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse in the communities and for peer educators and peer facilitators
- 📋 Provide drop-in centres and out-reach programs for primary treatment of drug users and HIV/AIDS in the community, including prevention, reduction, treatment, rehabilitation, intervention and counseling

During 2013 the beneficiaries of the HAPHRODA project have Referral to health Service (VCCT, OI/ART, SRH/FP) 537 cases (58 Female) and education about useful of blood testing(finger-prick), and HIV/AIDS prevention before refer drug user to access service. 6,638 condoms were delivered to PWUD and citizen in community when OW conducted outreach education or home visit. 09 Self Help Groups were established and 307 DU members (24 Females).



290 general populations (153 Females) reached through conduct community event on HIV/AIDS prevention and reduce stigma and discrimination on drug users in community and on the other hand, they joined in a stakeholder meeting. 576 ATS (Amphetamine type stimulants) (58 female) reached through HIV/AIDS and Drug Prevention Activity. 3 community stakeholder meetings and 3 provincial coordinating meetings were conducted by BSDA.

Case studies

Mr. Sey Rady, He was a drug user, 25 years old. He lives at Ampileu village, Ampil commune, Kampong Siem district, Kampong Cham province. He found a job as a construction worker in Kampong Cham. He did not know about drugs then, but had a lot of friends, some of whom introduced him to drugs. His friends urged him to use drug when he was not in a good mood, had a problem in life or in the family. He used Mateuk kork(Meth Ice) and continued to use it for a year. He used to spend 10 to 15 dollars for drugs per week, only on himself and at night. In one month, he makes thirty thousand Riels (\$75). During the time he used drugs, he didn't think about effects of drug use and the problems associated with it. Then he met an Outreach Worker (OW) of the organization called BSDA. The OW educated him about drug issues and Mr. Sey Rady, became aware of drug consumption related problems e.g. dropping-out of school, weak health, loss of memory, loss of happiness in the family, and discrimination and social stigmatization ,Hiv /Aids. After this Mr. Sey Rady joined a Self Help Group of HIV/AIDs Prevention and Harm Reduction of Drug Abuse (HAPHRODA) of Buddhism for Social Development Action organization (BSDA). At the end, Mr. Sey Rady says that" We need to help educate others by sharing our experiences

and difficulties associated with using drug with the community , friends, general public and the vulnerable in society

Mr. Long Sophy is a youth, 21, he used to Drug abuse. He is living RokaKhroum Village, Sambuor meas Commune, Kampong Cham District, and Kampong Cham Province. His behavior had changed after he meets Per Facilitator and he knew prevention, education and relationship between HIV/AIDs and Drug Abuse. He finished study only grade 7 and after paintings the car at Krotie Province in order to make money and adopt of life and his family at every day; and difficult to make money for him so much. He has 2 brothers and one sister. He tries to work hard for himself and Support all of people in him family. He is a third child in him family. He ever uses the Drug few years but next after he had reduced drug

step by step and days by day; he has understood as for a long time of drug abuse, he think that he didn't received nothing from drug abuse. It has issue for him and his family such as destroy wealth, health, and lost happiness in his family. He has a lot of friends and his friend call him to drug abuse but he has join issue call his friend by he know about issue of drug abuse, he has jointed meeting of self-help group, and HAPHRODA-DHA of BSDA, to encourage form his family, PF of HAPHRODA-DHA and BSDA's staff that is Non-government organization in Cambodia, that have education program to drug user and HIV/AIDs, and help their to receive service of health in order to **stop drug abuse, and to make their**

Facts & Figures on the HAPHRODA Project



TARGET GROUP
Drug Users in the Communities (DUs)

Staff

1 full time



Volunteers

6 Outreach Worker s (OWs)



Beneficiaries

290 direct beneficiaries
(153 women)



Referred to Voluntary
Confidential
Counselling and Testing
(VCCT) Services

Cases

537

10.8%

Female

HIV/AIDS and Drug Pre-
vention Activities (ATS)

576

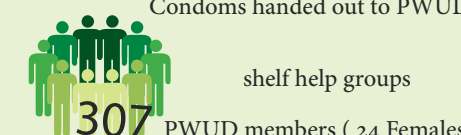
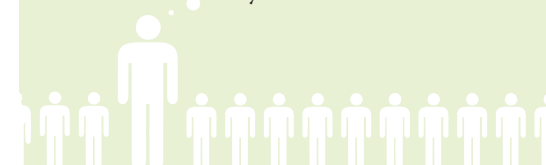
10.06%

Female

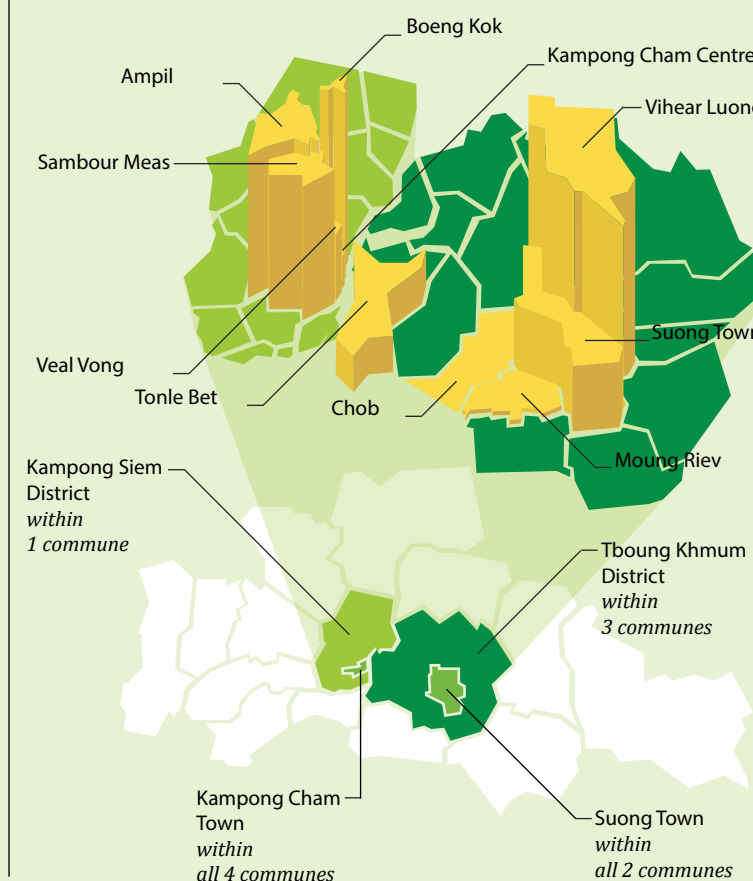
Achievements through actions

1,710

people were reached through
community events



Location of the HAPHRODA project (DUs) within Kampong Cham Province





HEALTH - CHILD SURVIVAL (SIFPO) Annual Report 2013

SIFPO project of Child Survival program will work with the Provincial Health Department (PHD) and the Operational Districts (ODs) and other relevant stakeholders in other performing areas to identify geographic areas, within the province and ODs, of high burden of diarrhea and pneumonia disease and gaps in term of knowledge of diarrhea and pneumonia prevention and treatment among mothers and caregivers of children under five years old. Then, This project will work to promote improved care-seeking behavior among mothers and caregivers by increasing their knowledge about and perception of diarrhea and pneumonia prevention and treatment as well as to inform them about appropriated places where they can access ‘Safe Water’ and ‘Orasel KIT’ at nearby village shop/grocery shops.

Main Objectives: To reduce the rate of death of children under five years old on Diarrhea and Pneumonia disease.



Conducted three stakeholder meetings (the total number of participants was 97 Persons). Over 10,808 Mothers and Caregivers of children under five years old got outreach education sessions on Diarrhea and Pneumonia programs. 86 Doses of Safe Water products were sold. 121 doses of Orasel Kit products were sold. 100 Sale Outlets for our products were found

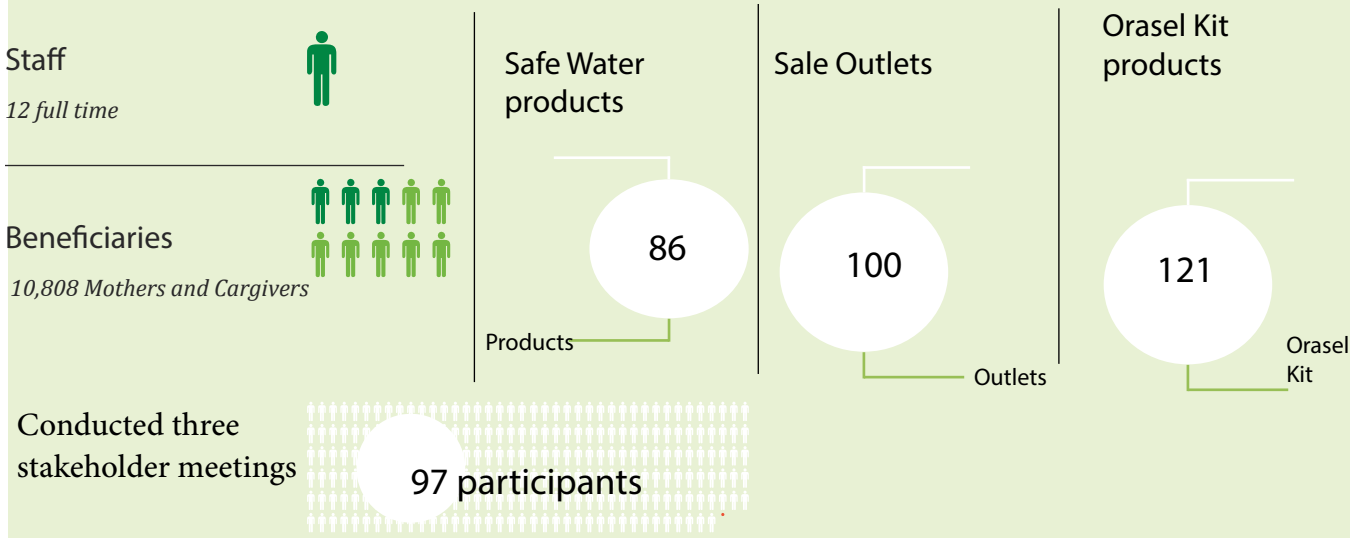


The target groups (mothers and caregivers of children under five years old) got to understand how to prevent and treat slight Diarrhea and Pneumonia diseases. When their children got sick, they knew where they could find and buy the ‘Safe Water’ tablets and ‘Orasel KITS’ at nearby village shops and grocery stores. Furthermore, when their children became seriously sick, they could find the appropriate places with a specialized doctor (e.g.at a health center, clinic or hospital near them).They have also improved their hygiene such as when using the latrine, hand washing with soap, and cleaning the food and fruits before cooking or eating.



Facts & Figures on the Child Survival (SIFPO) Project

TARGET GROUP
Mother/Care givers of children under five year



Case Study



Mr. Thiem Khon, is 55 years old and a village doctor at Doun Meas village Kouk Srok commune Dambae district Kampong Cham province. His wife’s name is Thien Horn. She is 42 years old and they have two children in their family. Besides being a village doctor, he is also a farmer.

In the past, diarrhea was wide spread in his area: In the villages, communes and in the entire district. This disease made his villagers to have a lot of problems such as feeling unwell and weak so that they could not go to work, waste a lot of money in search of treatment and much worrying about their children’s health and welfare. However, things have changed since August 2013 until right now. His Doun Meas villagers have got much knowledge on diarrhea through Buddhism for Social Development action’s staff, in the safe child program, which is funded from Population Service Khmer, (PSK). The program aims at changing of behavior of mothers and caregivers of children under five years in diagnosing, treatment of mild diarrhea and referring their children to hospital incase of severe illness.

Mr. Thiem Khon is proud to support and to continue collaborating with BSDA and he would like to thank Buddhism for Social Development Action and Population Service Khmer for providing the knowledge and funding to help the people living in the remote areas to get to understand about taking care of their hygiene to prevent diseases, especially diarrhea, which is a major killer of children under five years of age. He is also happy that the place where people have to buy the Orasel Kit product is near to their communities and they do not have to travel far.



The project’s activities have been done and the students are very happy to know the other students from the countries of Switzerland and Peru. They enjoyed acting in the short film; they really liked to join in the film making as well as following their storyboards. However they had to be in front of the camera to say feedback after watching the films, they enjoyed watching their teammate films very much. For the last part of the project was public screening; the films were showed first time at the BSDA’s Apsara stage performance. There were many kind of participants joint the films projection such as villagers, children, students and foreigners. However the films projection were conducted with some problems with arrangement and the films were not finished with Khmer fonts for the feedbacks, we will have another films projection after we fixed the problems to subtitle the films

Main Objectives: Acquisition of capacities by students to orient themselves in a globalized world, to develop their own values and positions, and to understand better other realities and contexts of living.



The sixteen (12 female) students were introduced the project aims, trained on designing letters/posters, introduced on medium of social networking (Facebook) or email and these students have formed into 4 small work-groups. The small work-group of students shared their ideas of water context among their group and they created a Facebook page, updated the progress of the program and then they exchanged e-mail with the teacher of Switzerland.

The students test their knowledge about Facebook with their partners from three involved countries and water. Each group created their own storyboard with the general information about their movies and they had two days for shooting the film based on their own ideas and all the footages were developed in video film.



The films from the students of Switzerland and Peru were shown to Cambodian students in the meeting room of BSDA. After watching the films, the students had chances to share their feedback in front of camera as individual and made groups. They were a bit shy to be in front of the camera because this was the first time they were involved in this kind of interview feedback process. After all the film feedbacks are translated in to Khmer fonts. This is the last special part of the project. All the films are integrated and produced DVDs. The film projection was done at the Apsara stage of BSDA and this film has included some Apsara dances performance that performed by the Apsara kids, and then the product of film has been showed in one day at late evening.



Network of Affiliated Monk Movement for Social Accountability - (NAMSA)– Annual Report 2013

The knowledge on education is improved by increasing the social accountability to CCs and by NAMSA through training workshop and mentoring coaching. This is visible in the social accountability performance of a project, it has been raised among the social accountability tools. The previous progression can be attributed to the CCs and NAMSA participating in training to discuss education issues and knowledge sharing such as on the concept of tools for social accountability, the structure of NAMSA including CEFAC, SSC, and SA as well as how to make micro-planning for participatory act development, the rights to information act, the citizen report cards and the dialogue between citizens and local government. Based on these training reflections, NAMSA members and other stakeholders now have a greater understanding of the meaning and the importance of education in community development.

Main Objectives:

- To empower and inform the citizens and respected groups of people (monks) in communities by using their cultural context to promote the social accountability for improving the education in community
- To enhance and strengthen the knowledge on education improvement through increasing the Social Accountability to Commune Council (CCs) and Network of Affiliated Monk Movement by conducting training workshop and mentoring coaching
- To increase the cooperation among Community Based Organizations (NAMSA) and CCs on sharing the experience on education issue by conducting the exposure visit from commune to commune
- To integrate education issues into the Social Accountability tools as a good governance CEFAC (Commune Education For All Committee), SSC (School Support Committee) and SA (Student Association) by conducting the orientation training and meetings with local government and citizens
- To engage and increase the participatory action of citizens in the community regarding educational issues.



A. Recruitment of NAMSA members and a facilitator in target areas: BSDA announced the NAMSA project to all monks in the proposed target areas, in order to let them to know about our project and give them an opportunity to apply to be volunteers. This was the first time that BSDA has provided the opportunity for monks in the community to be involved in social work. The NAMSA Network of monks was recruited in March 2012, with 15 monks in selected target areas. In addition, 25 young people committed to work as volunteers with NAMSA because it offered them a new opportunity to help their communities while gaining experience and knowledge.



B. Conducting orientation of all NAMSA staffs regarding the role of NAMSA's activities, goal and objectives of the project: On 31st May 2012, 40 participants (15 female) attended the Orientation Day about the activities and intended objectives of the NAMSA project. The task of setting the objectives of the project fell on the acting Project Coordinator (PC) and Project Facilitator (PF), of whom, were both BSDA staff members. Each position required close, community based work, with the Commune Education For All Community (CEFAC) and the Structure of Student Associations (SSA). At the same time, Project coordinator showed participants how the NAMSA project relates to the values, vision, mission, goals and programs of BSDA. In particular, we explained to participants about the responsibilities of the NAMSA Network. Participation was enthusiastic and participants recognized the significance of this meeting for strengthening the Network for the future.

C. Signing of agreement between NAMSA members and BSDA:

BSDA interviewed and signed agreements with 15 monks in target areas. In addition, 25 young people committed to work as volunteers with NAMSA, because it offered them a new opportunity to help their communities, while gaining experience and knowledge. BSDA staff worked closely with the newly formed NAMSA network to support them in implementing the new project.



Capacity Enhancement Training & Mentoring and Coaching:

The NAMSA project conducted monthly meetings for all NAMSA members. The meetings were about the project's main activities and provided the technical work shops related to public speaking with the stakeholders and citizens in their communities.

Sharing NAMSA's experience with NAMSA's members and senior monks in Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom and Takeo Provinces, Cambodia:

It is important for NAMSA to share achievements and experiences with each other in the project because we all work to achieve the same goal in different locations and activities. The reflection work shops were conducted and experiences were exchanged among NAMSA, new information on social accountability was obtained, continued collaboration among network, and new strategies for proposal writing were discussed.

Citizen dialogue: Having participated in few dialogues, people gained the confidence to address their concerns and exclaim problems that were not just personal, but are a collective issue in the community. As result, this change will help stakeholders to join the communal participatory planning, increasing social accountability which will be fully performed to reduce the poverty.

Citizen Report Card: The second tool of social accountability is citizen report card which allows people who would not otherwise dare express their ideas in dialogue to be a part of the social accountability process. People felt like they could communicate by message, in the written forms directly and anonymously, because it is more confidential. Those things in the feedback boxes were then put into the communal investment planning for community development.

Access to the information: NAMSA project placed the information boards and feedback boxes in each commune and school of implementing areas. The immediate change was it helped people find sources of information easily and facilitated releasing messages in public anonymously. This process changed the behavior of information hunters and providers, which was extremely useful for the social development process in the real time.





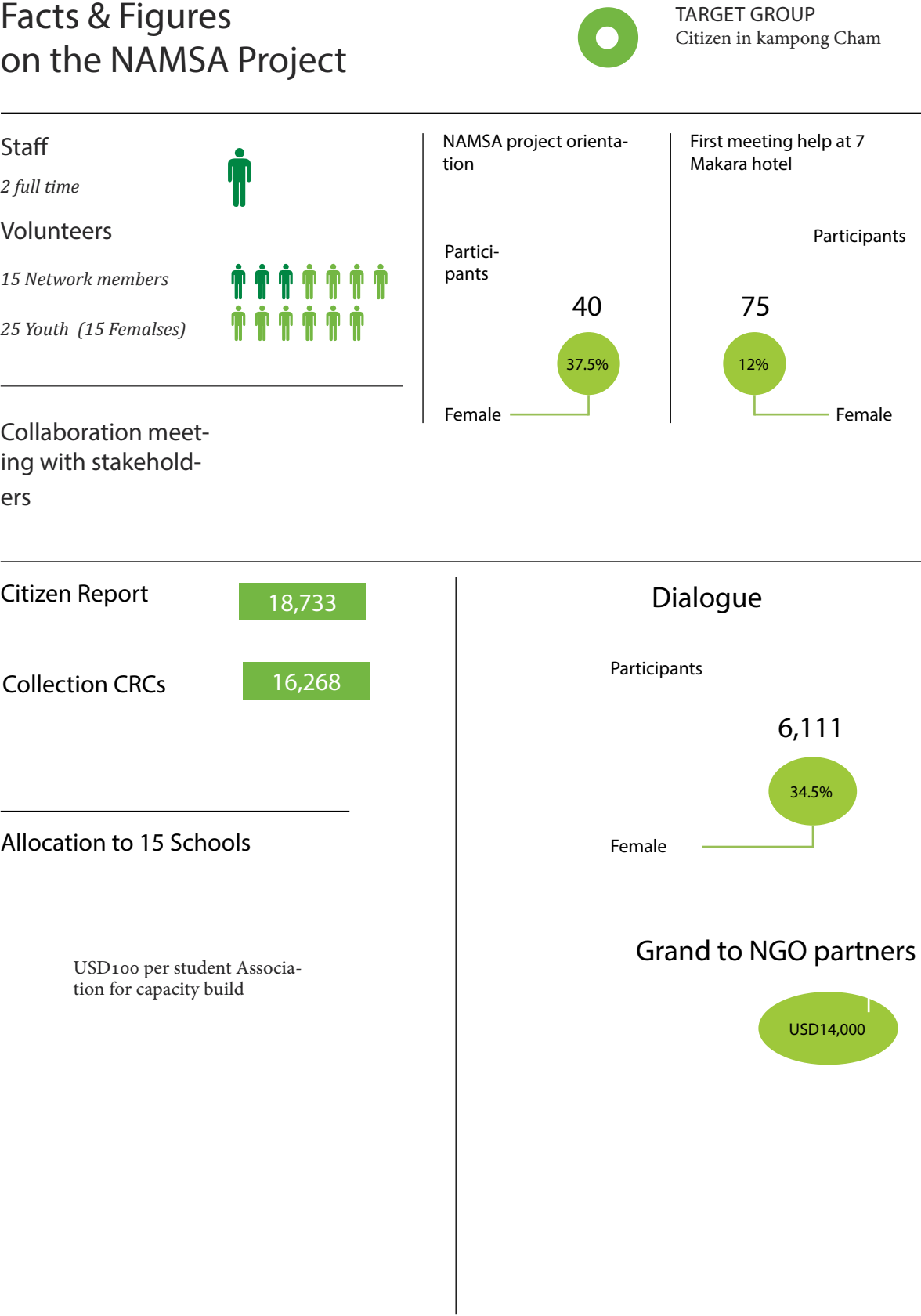
Participatory planning:
Participatory Planning meetings helped citizens better understand about the commune project and further develop it. This involved the community in participating in any activities or event, especially communal investment planning.

Providing Small Grants to Coordinating Partnered NGOs (CPNs):
Both IPs were glad to have obtained small grants from BSDA in performing the social accountability project. It was a part of a fund to run the project under the technical support from BSDA NAMSA members in Kampong Cham to the other two NGO partners in Takeo and Kampong Thom provinces. Having gained funds from BSDA, the two CPNs could run the project effectively with more support from their communities and local governments.

Monitoring and Evaluation:
In order to make sure that the project is on the track, management had set up the system to monitor the project as the following such as monthly budget monitoring; monthly execution report; monthly internal report for stakeholders; Interviewing fact to face (PC & NAMSA); advising Implementing Partners (IP) to use the timetables and budget plans and to process Project Team Discussions and Feedback from the BSDA project.



Facts & Figures on the NAMSA Project





Health – HOME BASE CARE – Annual Report 2013

The Child survival project is aim to increased capacity and sustainability of self help groups of PLHIV & OVC, to provide the high quality comprehensive care, treatment and support services for PLHIV and OVC, Increased the access to services, HIV knowledge and related behavior change among community member by reducing the discrimination and stigma and encourage to make good at relationship with stakeholders.

Main Objectives:

To reduce the impact of HIV/AIDs, especially among the PLHIV and OVC for improving their health and quality life.

362PLHIV (198 females) and 240 OVC (122 female) were cared for by 4 Home Care Teams.211 OVC Cases (100 females) were referred to access health services and 34 cases of the general population (30 females) were referred to access health services. 592 PLHIV (352 females) were reached through Positive Prevention Activities (PPA).903 OVC (600 females) and youth from 11-24 years old reached through Positive HIV Prevention Activities including life skills. 299 people from the general population (153 females) reached through HIV/AIDS Prevention, stigma and discrimination prevention sessions.



2013 Facts & Figures on the HOME BASE CARE Project



TARGET GROUP
PLHIV & OVC in the Communities

Staff
4 full time



PLHIV were cared by
Home Care Teams

ovc were cared by Home
Care Teams

PLHIV

362

55%

Female

OVC

240

51%

Female

OVC referred to access
health services

Cases

211

47%

Female

PLHIV referral to access
health service.

Cases

933

59%

Female

General People referral to
access health services.

Cases

34

88%

Female

PLHIV reached through
Positive Prevention Ac-
tivities.

Cases

592

59%

Female

OVC and youth from 11-
24 year reached through
Positive HIV Prevention
Activities.

Cases

903

66%

Female

General Peoplereach
through HIV/AIDS
Prevention, stigma and
discrimination session

Cases

299

51%

Female

SHG were establishe

21 SHG

602

362 PHIV

240 OVC

PLHIV's families had pro-
vided welfare that have a
low standard of living.

Fami-

669



21 SHG (362 PLHIV members) and 10 OVC-SG (240 OVC members) were established. 14 OVC's households were provided with shelters because their houses were seriously damaged and their walls were crumbling. HAPHRODA project provided there pairing such as roofing sheets (zinc), nails and bamboo for beneficiaries. 24 OVC families received small businesses support such as hen, pig and vegetable growing for families in order to the help with income generation and for reducing OVC drop outs of school and reducing the family migration out of the community.8 PLHIV families got small IGA such as chicken, pigs and skills for growing vegetables for families contributing to increased income of families, similarly reducing number of OVC drop out of school and also improving their living condition. 187 OVC families and 669 PLHIV's families received food and welfare support. Conducted coordination meetings in the community and social events such as World AIDs Day, Candle Light Day and Child Rights Day. BSDA did a MoU with MoH, NAA and PHD and as a result staff regularly participated in meetings with stakeholders such asPro-TWGH, CoC as well as monthly meetings with OD.



KEY CHALLENGES/ISSUES



- It is very difficult to meet the target group of PWUD, as some of them do not appear in public out of fear of police. Some of them constantly change their names and their place of residence to avoid being arrested by the police.
- Lack of IEC while working in the field such as as conducting home visit or community meeting.
- Target area overlaps between BSDA and RHAC in Tboung Khmum District which prevented project from having proper implementation.
- Some members of targeted groups migrated to other Provinces to look for work, and so they cannot join in SHG meetings or activities.
- Target 2013 was handed over from Kaksekor Thmey (KT) the figure of PLHIV are not realistic.
- We did not receive the full amount of money from GlobeMed donors so not all of the beneficiaries could receive loans.
- To be difficult to invite the people to participation in activities
- The member of commune is not understand the goal and objectives of project.
- There are lot of important festivals made difficulty to some members of monk absent from important event or training workshop.
- There is no RFKV manager to manage the centre. There is lack of regular follow up of graduated students by staff. Too much work has been taken up by the construction and agency work causing lost time required for other duties. There is a lack of materials for sewing practicing in the classes.
- The technical training provided in sewing classes is not comprehensive enough to meet more modern customer needs, which include Khmer traditional and wedding styles that require further training.
- There is no clear marketing research before implementing the vocational training for sewing. Weaving preparation requires assistance and therefore the weaving business cannot be done alone.

LESSON LEARNTS



- Provide a monthly report to the Authorities and stakeholders about our activities and the positive impact they have in the community in order to increase support and strong cooperation, as well as and to be able to gain access to work in their area.
- The participation in relevant meetings such as CoC meetings, coordination meetings, stakeholder meetings, service provider meetings, TWG-meeting with PHD, etc. It is very important to receive new information, knowledge, cooperation and networking from stakeholders.
- Conducted home visits and peer outreach education to encourage the PWUD's to participate in the project and help them get knowledge and education on HIV/AIDS prevention and dangers of Drug Abuse. Increase their relationship and participation in the community activities to reduce discrimination against them.
- Good Co-operation with provincial Health Department, NGOs, stakeholders and Local Authorities is very important and makes it easy to implement the project in the target area. Also, we should encourage institutions and other NGOs to clearly understand the Project Implementation of our NGO.
- Conduct monthly meetings of SHGs is a good occasion to exchange information and experience between CSV and SHG members. It is also an opportunity to provide them with new knowledge, teach them how to improve their health, follow up on their appointments to access health services at referral hospital and encourage them to participate in other activities. There, we can also educate the community in order to reduce discrimination against PLHIV/AIDS.
- Village Saving Loans is a successful activity that not only interests the target group, but also the community as a whole too. This activity encourages them to save money and leads to engagement between the community and the target group. This reduces community stigmatization and discrimination against PLHIV/AIDS in the community.
- Providing small grant loans to target groups is good but, the beneficiting family has to follow the agreed on plan. We found that there are some families who use the allocated loan money to support their daily expenditure, instead of using it for the planned activities or projects. Some used the money as planned but due to lack of knowledge, experience and relevant skills ended up failing in project implementation. This leads to members being unable to repay the loans or delayed payments as per the agreed contract. In future, technical skills and support should be provided to them before any money or loans are given out. A follow up and M&E mechanism should be set up with enough funding and personnel to ensure that the project is sustainable. No funds should be released as small grant loans before control mechanisms are in place.



Financial Report 2013

BSDA is reliant on the generosity of its many donors, big and small, who help us to educate and empower those in the most need, relieve poverty and breakdown barriers. In addition to donations, the income from Smile restaurant is a valuable source of finance which provides us with a degree of flexibility when extra expenditure is needed across the projects.

BSDA’s receipts for 2013 totalled \$552 thousand, representing the highest level in our history. Of those, grant receipts equalled \$424 thousand, other donations made up \$127 thousand and income from social enterprise totalled \$101 thousand. Ecosolidar remained our biggest donor, contributing \$264 thousand to the MKK project, while income from Smile restaurant made up an impressive \$106 thousand.

Total disbursements for the year were \$544 thousand, which resulted in an excess of receipts over expenses of \$8 thousand. Of these expenses, \$412 thousand related to project expenses, \$131 thousand related to social enterprise expenses . With the excess, BSDA is able to invest further in its projects and build up a level of reserves in case of emergency.

2013 was the fourth year that BSDA had had an external audit carried out on its entire operation, and we are very happy that the audit firm gave us an unqualified report for our financial statements. This demonstrates BSDA’s commitment to its stakeholders in conducting its business in a transparent manner and with the necessary controls in place to ensure this.

BSDA enters 2013 in a healthy position to continue its work of helping the poorest of the poor, none of which would be achievable without the continued generosity from and close working relationships with our supporters. Thank you!



Income

BSDA’s sources of Donor income

Grant & donations split by donor	US DOLLAR
BSDA/ Private Donation	\$15,081.00
EcoSolidar-MKK	\$264,665.00
EcoSolidar-GWVP	\$3,636.00
GIZ	\$1,120.00
GlobMed	\$1,514.00
Handicap International	\$4,485.00
KHANA-GF-SSF-GFR7-OVC	\$11,258.00
KHANA-GF-SSF-GFR7-DHA	\$12,160.00
KHANA-GF-SSF-GFR9-PHLIV	\$24,264.00
KHANA-USAID	\$47,355.00
Les Enfants du Vat Nokor	\$8,146.00
NAMASA	\$10.00
PSK-Phneumonia	\$6,611.00
PSK-Diarhrea	\$21,187.00
Rustic Pathways	\$3,275.00
Total	\$424,767.00

BSDA’s sources of Social Enterprise income

Grant & donations split by donor	US DOLLAR
Angkor School/English	\$11,763.00
Computer School	\$1,293.00
Handmade Gift shop	\$2,826.00
Smile Restaurant	\$106,840.00
Traditional Dancing	\$4,366.00
Traditional Music	\$192.00
Total	\$127,280.00

These figures are representative of all of BSDA’s activiites

	USD
Total Receipts	552,047
Total Payments	544,380
Excess of Receipts Over Payments	7,667
Funds Brought Forward	55,583
Fund Returned	(4,390)
Fund Caried Forwards	59, 140



Expenditure

Grant & donations split by donor	US DOLLAR
BSDA/ Private Donation	\$13,046.00
Courage	\$10.00
EcoSolidar-MKK	\$245,491.00
EcoSolidar-GWVP	\$3,361.00
GIZ	\$1020.00
GlobMed	\$1,362.00
Handicap International	\$4,458.00
KHANA-GF-SSF-GFR7-OVC	\$11,258.00
KHANA-GF-SSF-GFR7-DHA	\$11,970.00
KHANA-GF-SSF-GFR9-PHLIV	\$22,147.00
KHANA-USAID	\$47,230.00
Les Enfants du Vat Nokor	\$4,220.00
NAMASA	\$18,183.00
PSK-Phneumonia	\$5,856.00
PSK-Diarhrea	\$18,865.00
Rustic Pathways	\$4,182.00
Total	\$412,668.00

BSDA’s sources of Social Enterprise Expenditure

Grant & donations split by donor	US DOLLAR
Angkor School/English	\$11,350.00
Computer School	\$571.00
Handmade Gift shop	\$2,541.00
Smile Restaurant	\$113,258.00
Traditional Dancing	\$3,978.00
Traditional Music	\$14.00
Total	\$131,712.00



**Statement of Receipts,
Disbursements and
Fund Balance by Donor
FY 2013**

USD

Fund sources	1-BSDA/Private Donation	2-Courage	3-Eco-MIKK	4-Eco-GWVP	5-GIZ	6-Globmed	7-HANDICAP IN- TERNATIONAL	8-KHANA-GF-SSF- GFR7-OVC	9-KHANA-GF- SSF-GFR7-DHA	10-KHANA-GF- SSF-GFR7-PLHIV	11-KHANA-US- AID
Receipts											
Donor funding/ Grants	1,388		262,960	3,636	1,120	1,500	4,483	11,258	12,136	24,264	47,342
Sale revenue	13,688										
Other Income			1,705								
Bank Intrests	5					14	2				
Total Receipts	15,081		264,665	3,636	1,120	1,514	4,485	11,258	12,160	24,264	47,355
Expenditure											
Personnel cost	-	-	31,516	1,400	-	-	-	4,527	5,158	3,932	21,810
Indirect cost	4,039	10	38,795	965	770	-	3	1,170	2,354	1,200	3,107
Infrastructure and equipment	6,523	-	126,512	-	-	-	-	-	129	-	-
Program Cost	2,484	-	48,668	996	250	1,362	4,455	5,561	4,338	17,015	22,313
Cost of Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	13,046	10	245,491	3,361	1,020	1,362	4,458	11,258	11,979	22,147	47,230
Surplus/(deficit) for											
Accumulated surplus/ (deficit) as at the be- ginning of the year	6,062	253	3,542	-	-	40	-	-	329	-	71
Prior Period Adjust- ment Funds Returned	-	-	(120)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance C/F	6,505	243	22,596	275	-	192	27	-	-	-	125
Represented By											
Cash at Bank	6,676	243	18,367	275	-	118	1	-	-	-	69
Cash on hand	216	-	1,131	-	-	74	26	-	-	-	56
Advance to sub-recip- ients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Statement of Receipts,
Disbursements and
Fund Balance by Donor
FY 2013 (Continue)**

12-Les Enfants Due Nokor	13-Namsa	14-PSK-Phneu- monia	15-PSK-Diah- rea	16-Rustic Pathways	17-Smile res- taurant	18-Social En- terprises	Total
8,109		6,611	21,162	3,264			409,233
-						19,999	125,768
-					1,071	441	16,905
37	10						141
8,146	10	6,611	21,187	3,275		20,440	552,047
-	3,054	4,525	12,930	-	16,891	9,946	115,689
-	1,196	1,331	4,584	-	25,932	4,869	90,325
-	-	-	-	-	12,583	1,098	146,845
4,220	13,933	-	1,052	4,182	617	-	131,446
-	-	-	299	-	57,235	2,541	60,075
4,220	18,183	5,856	18,865	4,182		18,454	544,380
519	18,244	-	-	2,368	22,433	1,722	55,583
-	-	-	-	-	400	-	280
4,445	71	755	2,322	1,461	16,415	3,708	59,140
4,376	-	755	2,216	1,370	5,698	2,956	43,120
69	71	-	106	91	204	752	2,796
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	5,280	-	5,280



BSDA originally registered with the Ministry of Interior in June 2005 under the name of **Buddhism and Social Development Association**, however recently in July 2012 BSDA re-registered with the Ministry of Interior under the new name of **Buddhism**



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