

OPERATION ENFANTS DU CAMBODGE

MID-TERM REVIEW REPORT OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2011 – 2015

I- Foreword of the Board

Since 1993 Cambodia get a new renaissance, many international donors come assisting in its development that allow OEC to take part in the mission from 1996 and started its first strategic plan 2011 – 2015 whereby our midterm review. On behalf of the Mid Term Review Team and in my quality as Chair Person of the Board of Directors, I am grateful to all institutions and individuals who contributed in various ways towards the success of the Review exercise. Our special thanks go to UNICEF, Friends International, Adopt-A-Minefield, KHANA/USAID/Global Fund, EU/DFID/Handicap International, Safe the Children/IKEA, SCHMITZ STIFTUNGEN, BICE/OAK, MISEREOR, KINDERMISSIONSWERK and SVENSKA POSTKOD STIFTELSEN/CMAC for giving us the opportunity to serve children in remote areas, orphan children, children living with family affected by HIV/AIDS, CWDs, poor people, PWDs/LVS in Cambodia, by the Strategic Plan 2011 – 2015. It is with pleasure that we note the valuable cooperation and participation of provincial, district and communal officials and community members in enabling the review team to do the work with relative ease. Our thanks also go to the various non-governmental and other civil society groups which gave us relevant pieces of information and documentation available to make this exercise a success. Their willingness to participate in the assessment and critical insights helped to shape our presentations in this review. We do not forget to thank all OEC staff who always stands in democratic governance express constructive view without bias for future enhancement.

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III- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Operations Enfants du Cambodge (OEC) has established its strategic plan 2011 - 2015, by setting 3 programs, Children's Rights Development Program (**CRDP**), People with Disabilities and Landmine Victims/Survivors Empowerment Program (**PWD/LVS/P**) and Rural Women Empowerment Program (**RWEP**), with one project, extra-program, fighting drug as special project.

The CRDP contains 7 projects: (1)- Ensuring the Rights of Children with Disabilities, (2)- Smiling Cambodian Children, (3)- Improving Equality of Opportunity and Outcome of Cambodian children, (4)- Improving Education and Health Care of the Poor Children and Children in the families affected by HIV/AIDS(KINDERMISSIONSWERK), (5)- Improving Education and Health Care of the Poor Children and Children in the families affected by HIV/AIDS(SCHMITZ STIFTUNGEN), (6)- Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities, supported by Australian Red Cross and (7)- Promoting Rights to Development for Children of Incarcerated. The 7 projects have well served the Strategic Objective .4 of the Strategic plan 2011-2015 which is to improve equal access to good quality of education and eliminate discrimination in education for children living in remote areas and emarginated, in order to reduce distance between countryside and town, and to promote equality of opportunity and outcome, by implementing inclusive education expanding to six provinces, creating parents association and child clubs working closely with CCEC and local authorities for child protection; establishing child-friendly spaces and non-formal classes ; giving scholarship to poor and children living with family affected by HIV/AIDS; strengthening morale and confidence of incarcerated children; improving equal access to quality of education of PWDs' children. In addition, two projects, the "Improving Equality of Opportunity and Outcome of Cambodian children" and the "Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities," have organized training workshops and circle talk among parents, community members, local official treating basic human rights, children rights, prevention against children trafficking, combating all forms of violation, abuse and sexual exploitation, including civil and penal law with rightful interference to save and protect the victim of violation.

These activities should be maintained and given importance equally in all the projects. In the view of developing the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential as stated in article 29 of CRC, OEC should try to put the idea in paragraph 2, 3 and 4 of Strategic Objective 4, about development of learning and teaching with child rights education in school, in concrete, responding to the present and real requirement.

The PWD/LVS/P supervised 3 projects, the "Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine People Survivors" which operated in 8 districts to strengthen livelihood of 480/16F/LVSS through agricultural farming with instruction of Cambodian law on the protection and the promotion of persons with disabilities. Promote right and dignity of LVSS through training the "Towards Sustainable Income Generation Activities for People with Disabilities and their Families" operating in 4 districts to improve life standing of 110PWDs and 64 Families of PWDs through generating activities and the "Improving Quality of Life for People with Disability" working in 3 districts improving life of 155 PWD/LVSS. The 3 projects served SO.7 which is to improve: economic, social, cultural, standing and human rights of people with disabilities, including landmine victims and survivors, opening opportunity of their children to enjoy their rights to access to good quality of education. The program has supported 936 secondary children and 355 primary students.

To strengthen respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, independence of persons, non-discrimination, full and effective participation and inclusion in society, respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part

of human diversity and humanity, the program should be maintained and extended to other province.

The RWEP was not yet run. OEC must remember the paragraph 1 of article 16/CEDAW which states that States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women. In addition OEC should consider the present situation of Cambodia in term of politics and economics that require empowerment of women, especially the Cambodia MDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women with its Overall target 6: Eliminate gender disparities in wage employment in all economic sectors. Therefore OEC should fulfill its RWEP as stated in SO.8 To develop women rights of human rights and gender equality with safe sex and birth spacing related to children rights, inseparable from their motherhood, through promotion of social, cultural, economic, educational, legal, decision making, health, technology, equal rights and freedom of expression, development, focusing mainly on reinforcement of their rights and capabilities in practicing income generating activities, supported by men/husbands, for financial power to improve family life standing that allows children to attend school successfully for future adult replacement.

The Special Project “HIV/AIDS and Drug USE Prevention” is to improve quality and accessibility of integrated services for the prevention of illicit drug use related HIV/AIDS harms. The project worked successively in Tuol Ta Ek commune of Battambang city, in Rattanak, O-Cha, ChamkarSamrong and Kdol Donteav commune of Battambang district, in Anlong Vil, Norea, O-Dambang I and O-Dambang II of Sangker district, in Chheu Teal and Phnom Sampeou commune of Banan district, Battambang province, and succeeded to attract 800 persons participating in the project, among them 203 persons can stop consuming, 360 can reduce consumption of 50% and 237 can reduce only 20% with reinforcement of individual, familial and social discipline. The project is worth continuing for healthy society.

IV- INTRODUCTION

1. Background

Operations Enfants du Cambodge took its birth on 1st March 1996, authorized by Ministry of Interior, under the name of "Operations Enfants de Battambang" (OEB), first, to serve children of father or mother wounded by mine explosion, or parents member infected by HIV/AIDS, hospitalized in reference hospital of Battambang. Supported by international organizations and foundation, OEC extended its activities to support orphans of AIDS parents, disabled children, children of poor families, children living in areas facing difficulties, empowering poor children and young people not attending formal school by constructing classrooms collaboratively with villagers, conducted by contracted teachers sponsored by donor to develop education, child's rights and basic health care in remote areas. Other supporting activities spread out to the five North-Western provinces of Cambodia. The fruitful development of the activities permitted Operations Enfants de Battambang (OEB) to take a new name, Operations Enfants du Cambodge (OEC), approved on 5 December 2006 by Ministry of Interior again. From January 2011, OEC established its strategic plan 2011 – 2012 by assembling all OEC projects in three main programs to be managed and coordinated as one unit with the objectives of achieving outcomes oriented towards OEC vision, Children's Rights Development Program (CRDP) which is to promote the rights and responsibility of children, teachers parents and citizens in realizing the respect and co-operation among schools and community around to build learning atmosphere and human rights culture, and that the elimination of all form of discrimination and exploitation of children; Rural Women Empowerment Program (RWEP) which is to develop women rights of human rights and gender equality with safe sex and birth spacing related to children rights, inseparable from their motherhood, through promotion of social, cultural, economic, educational, legal, decision making, health, technology, equal rights and freedom of expression, development, focusing mainly on

reinforcement of their rights and capabilities in practicing income generating activities, supported by men/husbands, for financial power to improve family life standing that allows children to attend school successfully for future replacement of adults, and People with Disabilities and Landmine Victims/ Survivors Empowerment Program (PWD/LVS/P) which is to improve economic, social, cultural, standing and human rights of people with disabilities, including landmine victims and survivors, opening opportunity of their children to enjoy their rights to access to good quality of education, keeping drug fighting as special project apart.

2. Goal of Midterm Review

The goal of the midterm review of strategic plan 2011-2015 is to verify the success or constraints, or difficulties encountered during the two and half-year-implementation of the plan, from 2011, more important for the implementation of the three programs, CRDP, PWD/LVS/P and RWEPP, that means to see the development of all activities, such as financial management, relation of cross-programs or cross projects, as information sharing, program tracking and consulting to find the points to be strengthened, to be replenished for reaching the determined strategic objectives and goals of the programs that require enhancement, adaption or alternative for the last two years going to end in 2015. The overall goal of the MTR is to assess, through an in-depth analysis, the attainment of the strategic plan objectives and, propose areas for modification for the remaining duration using relevant existing data from administrative, program management, project management and communication with partners and local authorities as well as with related agencies.

3. Objectives of Midterm Review

Objectives of the Midterm Review are:

- 1) Assess progress of implementation of the strategic plan against the key targets as set by the ten strategic objectives for 2011-2015.
- 2) Identify the challenges experienced, lessons learnt and best practices during the implementation of the strategic plan, interventions in the two and half years.
- 3) Detection of deficiency and identification of areas for change or modification in planned intervention strategies.
- 4) Propose recommendations and adjustment to the strategic plan, implementation modalities and management policies for the remaining years of the plan and subsequent alignment to the new requirement.
- 5) Review the project in every program of strategic plan aligned with resources available from donors.

4. Rationale of Midterm Review

The general plan of strategic plan was adopted in consensus by general evaluation of 56 participants, organized in Sihanouk Ville, Holiday Hotel, on 25 August 2010 and approved by the Board for establishment of a strategic plan for 5 years from 2011 to 2015 with predetermination of midterm review to find the points to be strengthened, to be replenished for reaching the determined strategic objectives and goals of the programs that can reinforce cooperation and commitment from partners to realize the plan through the remaining time to 2015.

5. Midterm Review management and coordination

The midterm review was conducted by management committee of OEC starting from 15 June 2013. The management committee members were subdivided in 3 main sub-committees: (1).Sub-committee of data collection and recording information from all the 11 projects in the data frame work analysis for MTR, led by two leaders. (2).Sub-committee analyzing all comments of every project and making synthesis for expressing conclusion and recommendation for every program composed of 3 persons, (3). Sub-committee of analyzing findings and drafting MTR for the whole management committee composed of 3 persons to finish the draft within two weeks.

6. Discipline of MTR members:

Having transparency and objectivity, accepting criticism and suggestion with happiness, willing to respond to the real circumstance for positive change, exciting people to express their points of view freely and independently, becoming good listener and recorder with no comment during data collection, not lessening or exaggerating interviewees' idea or words, respecting principles of team work without any domination or influence, keeping in mind that discussion enlightens the solution.

V- METHODOLOGY

1- Approach:

- 1.1-** The full day of 15 June 2013 was used for clarification of the process of conducting midterm review with assignment of sub-committee and members for undertaking the activities. From 16 June to 16 July 2013, the Sub-committee of data collection composed of all project team staffs and its two leaders started making survey by using questionnaire form for their sample groups during circle talk or training workshop, or special meeting from discussion group or from plenary discussion or direct interview with their local partners, especially with related services and filling data framework. From 17 July 31 July: Data interpretation and analysis with record in data framework performed by the sub-committee of data collection.
- 1.2-** From 1st to 14 August, the synthesis committee analyzed all comments, verified with some proper partners and formulating conclusion and recommendation for existing programs and special project, recording in Data Framework Analysis for Midterm Review. (**Annex 1**) and then hand it to the last sub-committee, composed of 3 persons for analyzing the findings and drafting Midterm Review Report to be submitted to Management Committee for finalization within two weeks.

2. Analysis of Findings

SO1: *To come to an end from 2011 to 2015, by grouping all projects in three programs, Children's Rights Development Program (CRDP), Rural Women Empowerment Program (RWEPP) and People with Disabilities and Landmine Victims/ Survivors Empowerment Program (PWD/LVS/P).*

Since 2011, OEC has established 3 programs, Children's Rights Development Program (CRDP), People with Disabilities and Landmine Victims/Survivors Empowerment Program (PWD/LVS/P) and Rural Women Empowerment Program (RWEPP), with one project, extra-program, fighting drug as special project.

The Children's Rights Development Program (**CRDP**) is to empower children in remote areas deprived of public school, vulnerable children, and children without appropriate care, children with disabilities and children of persons with disabilities to enjoy their basic rights and realize progressively the four principles of Child Rights.

The program People with Disabilities and Landmine Victims/Survivors Empowerment Program (**PWD/LVS/P**) is to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons with disabilities following the eight General Principles of the convention (Non-discrimination; Full and effective participation and inclusion in society; Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity; Equality of opportunity; Accessibility; Equality between men and women; Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities); including those who require more intensive support, in order to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination based on degree of disability.

The Rural Women Empowerment Program (**RWEP**) is to empower rural women through right to development, gender equality, liberty of opportunity and outcome and mean to access to opportunity, enabling them to enjoy financial power, sustainable livelihood participating in social, economic, cultural and political life of their community, supporting their children in their right to education.

The position of **Program Managers** is nominated Honorary and benevolently for managerial, technical and social development with the objective of achieving outcomes and benefits for the organization and the targeted groups. Therefore the strategic objective 1 was satisfied.

SO2: *To prepare documents and conduct training for OEC staff on human rights, women rights and children rights of human rights; inter-relation between Human Rights and Democracy; Human Rights and Good Governance; human rights and development; human rights and the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG).*

Human rights, women rights and children rights of human rights; inter-relation between Human Rights and Democracy; Human Rights and Good Governance; human rights and development; human rights and the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG) were successively and completely trained during monthly meeting within 2011-2013. Other life skills related to professional work, management and social affairs were already trained. Additionally OEC has established a memory aid for training dealing in detail with Human Rights, Women Rights and Children Rights with their history and highlight of important articles for deepening comprehension of learners. Consequently the strategic objective 2 was satisfied. From 2011 to 2013, thirty six topics were treated to develop capabilities of staff.

Recommendation: All instructional theory and fundamental principles should be repeated by practical exercises or group discussion for good practice in daily life and in organization work, mainly enhancing the way of transferring to targeted groups for strengthening culture of human rights.

SO3: *To implement the instruction of World Program for Human Rights Education of the first phase 2005 – 2009, second phase 2010 -2014 and the Curriculum Development of the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, received by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on 31 January 2008, by conducting formal and informal human rights education in selected primary school clusters with successive expansion and relation between schools and communities.*

Factually OEC has 7 project: 1)- Ensuring the Rights of Children with Disabilities, (2)- Smiling Cambodian Children, (3)- Improving Equality of Opportunity and Outcome of Cambodian children, (4)- Improving Education and Health Care of the Poor Children and Children in the families affected by HIV/AIDS (KINDERMISSIONSWERK), (5)- Improving Education and Health Care of the Poor Children and Children in the families affected by HIV/AIDS(SCHMITZ STIFTUNGEN), (6)- Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities, supported by Australian Red Cross and (7)- Promoting Rights to Development for Children of Incarcerated, through which the project teams have organized training workshops and circle talk among parents, community members, local official treating basic human rights, children rights, prevention against children trafficking, combating all forms of violence, abuse and sexual exploitation, including civil and penal law with

rightful interference to save and protect the victim of violation. These activities are good for eliminating domestic violence, for child protection and building good learning environment, but not for fullest development of children. The strategic objective 3 is then moderately satisfactory, because:

In the contrary, Human rights education in school provides the child with life skills, to strengthen the child's capacity to enjoy the full range of human rights and to promote a culture which is infused by appropriate human rights values, enabling the education system to fulfill its fundamental mission to secure quality education for all. Accordingly, it contributes to improving the effectiveness of the national education system as a whole, which in turn has a fundamental role in the country's economic, social and political development. It provides, among others, the quality of learning, achievements by promoting child-centered and participatory teaching and learning practices and processes, as well as a new role for the teaching profession, creating a rights-based learning environment that is inclusive and welcoming and fosters universal values, equal opportunities, diversity and non-discrimination with introduction of democratic citizenship and values.

Recommendation: The above two forms of education are complementary to respond to development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential, as stated in article 29 of CRC. Therefore to get satisfactory, OEC should make effort in conducting human rights education which includes child's rights and women's rights in school community for improving learning and teaching techniques, especially to enhance classroom management and class council, getting them function effectively.

SO4: *To improve equal access to good quality of education and eliminate discrimination in education for children living in remote areas and emarginated, in order to reduce distance between countryside and town, and to promote equality of opportunity and outcome.*

The 7 projects of the Children's rights development program (CDP) have well served this objective. The PWD/LVS/P also has supported children of PWD/LVS to access to quality of education. This effort should be maintained constantly, equal access to education and liberty of opportunity.

SO5: *To make community members and local educational officials aware of preventive measure against disabilities, with behavioral changed by concrete activities enabling full enjoyment by children with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children, rid of all form of discrimination, mainly discrimination in education.*

This objective has been satisfied by two main projects, (1)-Ensuring the Rights of Children with Disabilities supported by Save the Children, working in six provinces to improve inclusive education and (2) Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities, supported by Australian Red Cross, operating in 4 communes of Kamrieng district along Thai border, In the both project training modules have been produced for training workshops conducted at the intention of teachers and community members.

Recommendation: For sustainable and constant inclusive development, OEC should never forget to bring education staff and community member to understand clearly **The Rights Framework for Inclusion** and the four key element of the conceptualization of inclusion: (1)- Inclusion is a process. That is to say, inclusion has to be seen as a never-ending; (2)- Inclusion is concerned with the identification and removal of barriers. Consequently, it involves collecting, collating and evaluating information from a wide variety of sources in order to plan for improvements in policy and practice; (3)- Inclusion is about the presence, participation and achievement of all students and (4)- Inclusion involves a particular emphasis on those groups of learners who may be at risk of marginalization, exclusion or underachievement.

SO6: *To promote equality of opportunity, outcome and realize the right to education and health care of orphans, poor children, children living with parents affected by HIV/AIDS and young people.*

For achieving this objective, OEC has satisfaction from two specific projects, (1)- Improving Education and Health Care of the Poor Children and Children in the families affected by HIV/AIDS (KINDERMISSIONSWERK) operating in 3 communes of Sangker district, while the (2)- Improving Education and Health Care of the Poor Children and Children in the families affected by HIV/AIDS, supported by SCHMITZ STIFTUNGEN operating in two communes of Ek Phnom district. The projects offer scholarship to children in primary and secondary school including some students in university also.

Recommendation: A close psychological encouragement and advice for maintaining strong learning, familial and social disciplines are required for learning success and pleasing donors for long support.

SO7: *To improve: economic, social, cultural, standing and human rights of people with disabilities, including landmine victims and survivors, opening opportunity of their children to enjoy their rights to access to good quality of education.*

The Strategic objective 7 has been fulfilled by two important projects, (1)-Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine People Survivors supported by Adopt-A-Minefield operating in 8 district, supporting 702LVS and (2) Towards Sustainable Income Generation Activities for People with Disabilities and their Families, supporting 187PWDs and 127F/PWDs in providing them with small capital preceded by technical and management training workshop for generating activities to improve their standing of life allowing their children to attend school for bright future.

SO8: *To develop women rights of human rights and gender equality with safe sex and birth spacing related to children rights, inseparable from their motherhood, through promotion of social, cultural, economic, educational, legal, decision making, health, technology, equal rights and freedom of expression, development, focusing mainly on reinforcement of their rights and capabilities in practicing income generating activities, supported by men/husbands, for financial power to*

improve family life standing that allows children to attend school successfully for future adult replacement

OEC started running Smiling family Program (SFP) since 01 February 2007, supported by Global Fund Round 5 through FHI Cambodia. The project worked with military families and civilian families living around military barracks, in the view of reducing the HIV vulnerabilities of high-risk families, increasing the accurate knowledge of safe sex, sexuality transmitted infection (STI), gender Equality and the empowerment of Women, the behavior change communication (BCC), reproductive health, voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) and voluntary counseling and confidential testing service (VCCT) and medical care during pregnancy. The project took its end at the end of 2011, but the instruction clearly got may continuously be spread out through other existing projects.

The real activities for Rural Women Empowerment Program (RWEP) as stated in the strategic plan have not yet been implemented following the advice of CEDAW in article 14.

Recommendation: OEC should use instruction and experience from Smiling Family Program integrating into other projects related to family and Women Rights, mainly article 11 of CEDAW paragraph f: The right to protection of health and to safety in working conditions, including the safeguarding of the function of reproduction. Importantly OEC should make great effort to realize the program as respecting article 14 of CEDAW, contribution to MDG3 and improving familial economy.

SO9: *To build healthy life with protection against new infected HIV among military family members in military positions of the West and North-Western Cambodia, in raising them to smiling atmosphere and harmonious environment with civilian around, that lead to strengthen their mutual aid for healthy society.*

OEC has great chance to have Smiling Family Program serving this objective as already described in SO8 above. The same program transferred to villages bordering Thailand and Vietnam would be desirable.

SO10: *To Cooperate with Provincial Drug Control Committee (PDCC), District Drug Control Committee (DDCC) and Local Communal Authorities to conduct awareness campaign for drug prevention and reduction, to develop villages free from drugs with prevention against new HIV/AIDS infection, and principally to prevent drugs from infiltrating into school mass.*

OEC fulfilled strategic objective 10 by support from USAID and Global Fund through KHANA which have supported the project “HIV/AIDS and Drug USE Prevention” since 2006. The Global Fund, round 7 continues supporting the operations always through KHANA. The project worked successively in 8 communes of 4 districts of Battambang province, and succeeded to attract 800 drug users participating in the project. This success comes from the methodology of using drug education, sensitization and prevention and participation in response by clear comprehension of human rights of drug users. Among them 203 persons can

stop consuming, 360 can reduce consumption of 50% and 237 can reduce only 20% with reinforcement of individual, familial and social discipline. The team works closely with Provincial Drug Control Committee (PDCC), District Drug Control Committee (DDCC) and Local Communal Authorities to conduct awareness campaign for drug prevention and reduction, to develop villages free from drugs with prevention against new HIV/AIDS infection, and principally to prevent drugs from infiltrating into school mass. The project is worth continuing for healthy society.

2.1. Participation of local authorities and community members

The 7 projects of Children's Rights Development Program (CRDP) and the 3 project of People with Disabilities and Landmine Victims/ Survivors Empowerment Program (PWD/LVS/P) operating actively in district areas received warm welcome and active cooperation from local authorities, district, communal officials and other services, social and women affairs including CCWC and education staff, that gave large possibilities for all projects to achieve their objectives.

2.2. Financial management

From 2011 to 2013, global annual financial report has been published regularly through www.oecbtb.org. No over expense or illegal fund deviation has been noticed. Organizational general audit performed by KPMG in 2012 did not find any misused of supporting funds.

VI- Conclusion

a) Achievement:

First OEC succeeded to establish 3 programs, CRDP, PWD/LVS/P and RWEP, portfolios comprised of multiple projects that are managed and coordinated as one unit with the objective of achieving outcomes and benefits for the targeted groups of communities. The CRDP covered 7 projects; the PWD/LVSP covered 3 projects. All the 10 strategic objectives of the strategic plan have been in great parts fulfilled successfully, except human rights education in selected primary school clusters and the real activities for Rural Women Empowerment. In addition, OEC has accepted running special project, "HIV/AIDS and Drug USE Prevention" with success.

b) Facilitating factors:

Majority of projects in CRDP and in PWD/LVSP correspond to the donors' tendency and respond to the real needs of the communities. All staff well educated has high commitment to fulfill mission in all conditions of targeted areas. All projects have been welcome by communities and local authorities which have cooperatively participated in all projects.

c) Constraint:

OEC did not yet try to raise funds for human rights education in selected primary school clusters that will contribute to strengthen the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms with improvement of learning and teaching techniques to form personalities of children, and activities for Rural Women Empowerment to completely fulfill the strategic plan 2011-2015.

d) Recommendation:

OEC should make great effort in the remaining time of strategic plan to raise fund for human rights education in primary and secondary school, respecting World Program for Human Rights Education, especially article 26 of UDHR and to strengthen existing class and student's council for Building Positive Teacher-Student Relationships. Additionally,

OEC should also try its best to realize Rural Women Empowerment, respecting article 14 of CEDAW and Cambodian Millennium Development Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.

VII- Finalization Session

The management committee organized finalization session in three afternoons consecutive from 9 to 11 September 2013 studying attentively the data framework, conclusion and recommendations proposed by assigned sub-committees, especially the fact findings analysis, and found that were reasonably acceptable. Finally all members unanimously decided keeping the strategic plan as planned in asking OEC to raise fund for the two remaining projects which respond actually to the present circumstance.

Battambang, 11 September 2013
Submitted to the Approval of the Board
by the Team Leader of MTR,

Din Peng An

“Fully Agreed”

Battambang, 11 September 2013
Executive Director,



Battambang, 11 September 2013
FINAL APPROVAL BY:
The Chair Person of the BOD

ANNEX 1: Timetable for Implementation of MTR of Strategic Plan 2011-2015

Tasks	Schedule in 2013				Person in charge
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
Full day meeting of MT for clarification of MTE process.	15				Chairman of MTR
Sub-committee of data collection making survey by using questionnaire form for their sample groups or direct interview, or plenary discussion and then filling data framework.	16	16			The head of sub-committee for data collection and its team.
Data interpretation and analysis with record in data framework performed by the sub-committee of data collection.		17-31			The head of sub-committee for data collection and its team.
Synthesis committee analyzed all comments, verified with some proper partners and formulating conclusion and recommendation for existing programs and special project.			1 st -14		The head of Sub-committee analyzing all comments of every project.
Analyzing findings and drafting MTR for the whole management committee.			15-31		The head of Sub-committee of analyzing findings and drafting MTR
MT meeting to analyze and finalize the MTR				9-11	The Chairman of MT

LIST OF COMMITTEES MEMBERS FOR MTR OF STRATEGIC PLAN 2011-2015

Tasks	Responsible persons
Management committee	Chairman: Mr. Din Peng An
(1) Sub-committee of data collection and recording information	Head of Sub-committee: Mr. Meas Vicheth seconded by Ms. Vin Sophon and all Project Managers.
(2) Sub-committee analyzing all comments of every project and making synthesis for expressing conclusion and recommendation	Head of Sub-committee: Mr. Hak Sokly seconded by Mr. Seng Phin and Ms. Chhim Vannara
(3) Sub-committee of analyzing findings and drafting MTR	Mr. Meak Marin seconded by Mr. Chhoeung Chhun and Mr. Dos Roeungdeth
Finalization of MTR	Common an analysis and decision making by all MT members
Approbation	The Chairperson of the Board of Directors

ANNEX 2

DATA FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS FOR MIDTERM REVIEW	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2011-2015	
SO1	To come to an end from 2011 to 2015, by grouping all projects in three programs, Children's Rights Development Program (CRDP), Rural Women Empowerment Program (RWEP) and People with Disabilities and Landmine Victims/ Survivors Empowerment Program (PWD/LVS/P),
SO2	To prepare documents and conduct training for OEC staff on human rights, women rights and children rights of human rights; inter-relation between Human Rights and Democracy; Human Rights and Good Governance; human rights and development; human rights and the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG).
SO3	To implement the instruction of World Program for Human Rights Education of the first phase 2005 – 2009, second phase 2010 -2014 and the Curriculum Development of the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, received by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on 31 January 2008, by conducting formal and informal human rights education in selected primary school clusters with successive expansion and relation between schools and communities.
SO4	To improve equal access to good quality of education and eliminate discrimination in education for children living in remote areas and emarginated, in order to reduce distance between countryside and town, and to promote equality of opportunity and outcome.
SO5	To make community members and local educational officials aware of preventive measure against disabilities, with behavioral changed by concrete activities enabling full enjoyment by children with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children, rid of all form of discrimination, mainly discrimination in education.
SO6	To promote equality of opportunity, outcome and realize the right to education and health care of orphans, poor children, children living with parents affected by HIV/AIDS and young people.
SO7	To improve: economic, social, cultural, standing and human rights of people with disabilities, including landmine victims and survivors, opening opportunity of their children to enjoy their rights to access to good quality of education.
SO8	To develop women rights of human rights and gender equality with safe sex and birth spacing related to children rights, inseparable from their motherhood, through promotion of social, cultural, economical, educational, legal, decision making, health, technology, equal rights and freedom of expression, development, focusing mainly on reinforcement of their rights and capabilities in practicing income generating activities, supported by men/husbands, for financial power to improve family life standing that allows children to attend school successfully for future adult replacement.
SO9	To build healthy life with protection against new infected HIV among military family members in military positions of the West and North-Western Cambodia, in raising them to smiling atmosphere and harmonious environment with civilian around, that lead to strengthen their mutual aid for healthy society.
SO10	To Cooperate with Provincial Drug Control Committee (PDCC), District Drug Control Committee (DDCC) and Local Communal Authorities to conduct awareness campaign for drug prevention and reduction, to develop villages free from drugs with prevention against new HIV/AIDS infection, and principally to prevent drugs from infiltrating into school mass.

ACCOMPLISHMENT FROM 2011 TO 2013

I- CHILDREN'S RIGHTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CRDP)

PROJECT TITLES IN THE PROGRAMS	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	COMMENT	
I- CHILDREN'S RIGHTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CDP)				
2011 2012 2013	(1) Ensuring the Rights of Children with Disabilities	<p>During 2011 and 2012, the project operated in Rukkha kiri, Bakan, Krokor, Kandieng district and Pursat city. From 2013 the project extends to Kampong Chhnang, Koh Kong, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear and Kampong Cham working collaboratively with education administration of all level, CCWC and POSVY: 433 CWDs/100F rehabilitated; 1303 CWDs/528F enrolled; 1831 poorest children/921F and 88 minorities/48F enrolled. 2315/913 composed of territorial officials, education staff, social affairs staffs and parents are trained on CRC, rights of CWDs and learning-friendly environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discrimination against CWDs in the family, in schools and in the community disappears. - Under-estimation of CWDs decreases and the recognition of possibility to develop CWDs appears clearly, concretized by acceptance of sending CWDs to schools, expecting future change. - Teaching behavior changes, proofed by consideration of CWDs at equal learning possibilities. - With support of learning facilities, rehabilitation and moving facilities, CWDs feel encouraged, not neglected and make great effort in learning with hope and happiness, rid of complex of inferiority, but dull of confidence. 	<p>Provincial and District education offices including POSVY and DOSVY welcome the project and allowing their concerned staff to cooperate actively with the project team, based on rights to development and to education stated in UDHR, basic rights of the child and the CWD, mainly the Law on the Protection and the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Parents and teachers demand extension of activities in numerous schools of the commune, not focusing only in one school as model. Generally by effect of the project, discrimination against children with disabilities disappears.</p>
2011 2012 2013	(2) Smiling Cambodian Children	<p>Through Child-Friendly Spaces practice with child protection objective, the project operated in 5 villages of Prey Nob, establishing 6 non-formal classes, 6 parents association of 196 members, 6 child-clubs of 129 members and 3 effective child-friendly spaces attended by 71 children of fishermen and collectors of forestry products. In collaboration with LICADHO, ADHOC, APLE and POSVY, the project team succeeded to rescue and rehabilitate 3 young girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instead of bringing children with them, the fishermen and the collectors of forestry product accept sending children to attend NFE and child-friendly spaces. - The basic rights of children, mainly the right to equal access to quality of education, the right to development and to be protected against all form of abuse are practically understood. - Good parenting and relationship between children and parents developed. - Inter-relation between PAs, territorial authorities and child protection network improvingly effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishermen and researchers of forest products in Prey Nob abandon their neglect and feel obligation to educate their children through non-formal education and child-friendly spaces. The project is really a stimulus opening eyes and mind of poor people to think about the future of their children by respecting and protecting children rights. - Considering exact situation, an addition of Health Care Education and Awareness Campaign are desirable for healthy community.

<p>2011 2012 2013</p>	<p>(3) Improving Equality of Opportunity and Outcome of Cambodian children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Playing role of child protection, the project worked successively in year one in Koh Kralor and Rukkha Kiri, creating 6PAs and - Discrimination in education based on wealth and parent's status disappears, relationship and friendship proofed by mutual aid in learning improved. - Children become more courageous and active in inter-cooperative learning, discussing politely with teachers, CCWC members and PA members about their interest for development and protection. - Domestic abuse and child domestic forced labor are almost disappeared completely. - PAs, CCWC, CCs and communal security service, as well as education staff become more vigilant and active in making intervention for child protection. - The feeling of safe learning environment increase learning quality. - 6 CCs; in year two in Bovel and Sampeou Loon, creating 5 PAs and 5 CCs and then in year three in Kamrieng and Phnom Proek, creating 6PAs and 6 CCs; in total 17PAs with total active members of 585members with deep comprehension of Human rights; Women rights; Child rights, Right to education, Rights of persons with disabilities; Law on the marriage; Law on domestic violence; Law on anti-human trafficking; Law on suppression of gambling and Guideline for PA's activities in child protection. - The total active club members of 850 members grouping voluntary of both sex among primary and secondary students in the commune implementing article 15 of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discrimination in education based on wealth and parent's status disappears, relationship and friendship proofed by mutual aid in learning improved; - Children become more courageous and active in inter-cooperative learning, discussing politely with teachers, CCWC members and PA members about their interest for development and protection. - Domestic abuse and child domestic forced labor are almost disappeared completely; - PAs, CCWC, CCs and communal security service, as well as education staff become more vigilant and active in making intervention for child protection. - The feeling of safe learning environment increase learning quality 	<p>The main goal of the project is to concretize the article 3 about the Best interests of the child, article 12 about Respect for the views of the child, article 13 about Freedom of expression, article 15 about Freedom of association, article 17 about Access to information and mass media, article 19 about Protection from all forms of violence and article 35, chapter 7 of the Law on Education about the right to free expression on academic views; the rights to freedom of study; the right to access the quality of education; the right to assemble as groups or clubs of the learners for educational purposes; the right to participate actively and fully in order to develop educational standards at institutional and national levels, directly or through their representatives...etc., that mean to train CC members to be capable of practicing these articles effectively in cooperation with PAs and CCWC for child protection. The past experience show that time set for training workshop for building capabilities of CC members is not enough, lacking practical exercise and presentation. Another desirable activity is general meeting assembling children, parents,</p>
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		<p>CRC about the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly; article 13 about the right to freedom of expression, freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, working in close cooperation with PA, CCWC, community and schools to get strong protection of children against all forms of abuse, as stated in article 19 of CRC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manuals: Memory Aid for training, guideline for PA and CC established. - Two young girls rescued and rehabilitated in cooperation with CCWC and child protection network. 		<p>educators and territorial authorities for discussing and solving some local issues.</p>
<p>2011 2012 2013</p>	<p>(4) Improving Education and Health Care of the Poor Children and Children in the families affected by HIV/AIDS(KINDERMISSIONSWERK)</p>	<p>From 2011 to 2013, the project operates in the same commune of Roka, Raingkesei and Tapon of Sangker district supporting learning facilities, monthly food supply of 75 students, children of poor families, families affected by HIV/AIDs and orphans in primary, secondary and university in their mainstream school. The number of children in different classes varies depending on children completing their cycle and leaving school, or some children abandoning school by diverse cause, that require recruitment for completion the constant 75 students. Additionally the project provides yearly a limited number of 8 parents and 5 young children with possibilities to make income through agricultural, or technical activities, or through small business to improve their livelihood. Weak children not exceeding 45 are allowed yearly to attend remedial class for improving their learning capability equal to their classmates that eliminate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family in poverty or in difficult living condition recognize the importance and effect of education on individual children, family and society that makes them accept some sacrifice allowing children to continue learning for a bright future; - By the support of KINDERMISSIONSWERK and SCHMITZ STIFTUNGEN poor children previously hopeless, begin to 	<p>All chiefs of communes, heads of villages and educators welcome the project which has given great opportunity to poor, orphan children facing difficulties to have a chance enjoying their right to access to education. Some have completed their learning cycle and some others still going in their mainstream course. They wish to see the project continuing the support, because economic situation of the country is not yet in a full satisfaction. To reinforce friendship and exchange experience learnt from getting support of the project, as well as to celebrate the gratefulness toward donors, an annual, only one common meeting among beneficiary children, parents, and communal authorities is worth organizing in a commune of the targeted areas at the end of every</p>

		hopelessness. Regularity of study is maintained by monthly rotating medical examination for healthy learning. In the view of maintaining good hygiene and sanitation, the project repairs 3 houses and builds 7 latrines for the poorest people. 3 targeted groups receive the training of motorbike repairing.	<p>have self-confidence in learning that attract other children in similar condition to make serious effort for continuous learning;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational neglect disappears; everyone accept primary and secondary education as necessary key to unlock golden door for next professional option; - Analytical thinking of children and parents developed. The passivity disappears. The proverb “God helps the one who helps himself” has effective meaning in people spirit. 	school term.
2012 2013	(5) Improving Education and Health Care of the Poor Children and Children in the families affected by HIV/AIDS(SCHMITZ STIFTUNGEN)	The project supported by SCHMITZ STIFTUNGEN separated independently from the one of KINDERMISSIONSWERK”, active from 2012, operates in 2 communes of Ek Phnom district, Peam Ek and Prek Khpop. The main activities are to enable 60/37g children, mixed of poor children, orphans and children living in families affected by HIV/AIDs, from grade 6 to 12 to enjoy their learning equally to their classmates. They are facilitated by provision of annual learning materials, uniforms, monthly food supply and monthly rotating medical examination for healthy learning. The weak students not exceeding 40 are allowed to attend remedial class according to their chosen subjects. Three students living far from school get bicycles for attending class on time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Neglect and discrimination against CWDs disappear. CWDs feel morally and physically supported by community members and classmates, a happy atmosphere for learning with confidence hope. 	The project was a short term project and similar to the one supported by
2011- 2012	(6) Inclusive Education for Children with	Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities, supported by Australian Red Cross operates in 29 villages of 4 communes in Kamrieng district supporting 37/7f CWDs and 55/13f children of PWDs’ children in the mainstream schools. Additionally the project creates 5 home-based classes and 4 child-clubs. Thirty four CWDs among them 6 girls (34/6f) are rehabilitated with provision of 4 wheel-chairs, one for a girl. The training		

	Disabilities, supported by Australian Red Cross	workshop on child's rights, rights of children with disabilities, education law and causes with advantage of inclusive education are treated for 231/72 persons mixed of CWDs, parents, territorial officials and education staff to mobilize community members to support inclusive education. To encourage CWDs to strengthen their courage and confidence in serious learning, some famous people in the world are presented with large discussion.		Save the Children in six provinces, which has already recommendation.
2013	(7) Promoting Rights to Development for Children of Incarcerated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concretizing article 2,3 and 9 of CRC, improve the right to protection and to development of children living with incarcerated parents in Batambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin prison, or placed temporary in the care of relative or caregivers, in total 42/21F. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discrimination against children of incarcerated persons reduced; compassion for the children of prisoners develops leading to accept possible assistance. 	<p>The project is welcome by the concerned head of provincial prison, head of commune, guardians and foster parents.</p> <p>Considering the present situation of the country the project is worth asking donor to continue supporting for empowering children of incarcerated parents.</p>
CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION		<p>The Children's Rights Development Program contains 7 projects: (1)-Ensuring the Rights of Children with Disabilities, (2)-Smiling Cambodian Children, (3)-Improving Equality of Opportunity and Outcome of Cambodian children, (4)-Improving Education and Health Care of the Poor Children and Children in the families affected by HIV/AIDS(KINDERMISSIONSWERK), (5)-Improving Education and Health Care of the Poor Children and Children in the families affected by HIV/AIDS(SCHMITZ STIFTUNGEN), (6)-Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities, supported by Australian Red Cross and (7)-Promoting Rights to Development for Children of Incarcerated. The 7 projects have well served the Strategic Objective .4 of the Strategic plan 2011-2015 which is to improve equal access to good quality of education and eliminate discrimination in education for children living in remote areas and emarginated, in order to reduce distance between countryside and town, and to promote equality of opportunity and outcome, by implementing inclusive education expanding to six provinces, creating parents association and child clubs working closely with CCEC and local authorities for child protection; establishing child-friendly spaces and non-formal classes ; giving scholarship to poor and children living with family affected by HIV/AIDS; strengthening morale and confidence of incarcerated children; improving equal access to quality of education of PWDs' children. In addition, two projects, the "Improving Equality of Opportunity and Outcome of Cambodian children" and the "Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities," have organized training workshops and circle talk among parents, community members, local official treating basic human rights, children rights, prevention against children trafficking, combating all forms of violation, abuse and sexual exploitation, including civil and penal law with rightful interference to save and protect the victim of violation.</p> <p>These activities must be maintained and given importance equally in all the projects. In the view of developing the child's</p>		

	personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential as stated in article 29 of CRC, OEC should try to put the idea in paragraph 2, 3 and 4 of Strategic Objective 4, about development of learning and teaching with child rights education in school, in concrete, responding to the present and real requirement.
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II- RURAL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM (RWEP)

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION	The program was not yet run. OEC must remember the paragraph 1 of article 16/CEDAW which states that States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women. In addition OEC should consider the present situation of Cambodia in term of politics and economics that require empowerment of women, especially the Cambodia MDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women with its Overall target 6: Eliminate gender disparities in wage employment in all economic sectors. Therefore OEC should fulfill its RWEP as stated in SO.8 To develop women rights of human rights and gender equality with safe sex and birth spacing related to children rights, inseparable from their motherhood, through promotion of social, cultural, economic, educational, legal, decision making, health, technology, equal rights and freedom of expression, development, focusing mainly on reinforcement of their rights and capabilities in practicing income generating activities, supported by men/husbands, for financial power to improve family life standing that allows children to attend school successfully for future adult replacement
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III- PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND LANDMINE VICTIM/SURVIVORS EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM (PWD/LVS/P)

2011 2012 2013	(1) Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine People Survivors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote welfare for 702 landmine/ERW victim survivors (LVS) in 8 districts: Pailin, Mng Russei, Malai, Sampeou Loun, Bovel, Samlot, Rattanak. Mondul and Koh Kralor. The first necessary need for them is rehabilitation quality enabling them to enjoy moving ability for daily life (480/16F/LVSs rehabilitated, 174 get artificial legs and 150 get crutches), then developmental capability by training workshop on UDHR, CEDAW, CRC, CRPWD and Cambodian law on the protection and the promotion of persons with disabilities. Promote right and dignity of LVSs through training workshop on agriculture, small business management and provision of \$150 as capital for starting their own business (76 LVSs practice corn and manioc farming; 55/17F do livestock raising and 14 rice farmers.). - Alleviate poverty of LVSs by assisting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life of landmine victims improved by clear comprehension of their rights under human rights umbrella, shaped with practical implementation of the law on the protection and the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, - They start then participating in social affairs with dignity and capability of expressing their points of view for free discussion and common interest. - Their children learn cooperatively with classmate in good harmony and mutual that encourages them to make serious effort for hopeful success of their learning. 	The improvement of standing of livelihood with clear understanding of rights and responsibilities by several training workshops, people in Pailin, Mng Russei, Malai, Sampeou Loun, Bovel, Samlot, Rattanak. Mondul and Koh Kralor, former hot zones of armed and political regime conflict recognize the past useless tragedy and start living together in peaceful mind for restoration of family, community and society by based on UNDHR , article 1 Right to Equality. Article 2 Freedom from Discrimination, article 27 Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of Community; article 28 Right to a Social Order and article 29 Community Duties Essential to Free and Full Development.
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		<p>their children, 640 attending primary school and 355 in secondary school in providing them with annual learning materials and T-shirts. Eighty children living far from school get individually a bicycle for regular attendance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project digs 4drilling pounds for LVSs in zone lacking of water source. 		
<p>2011 2012 2013</p>	<p>(2) Towards Sustainable Income Generation Activities for People with Disabilities and their Families</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2011 and 2012, Tiga II works in 4 districts: Maung Russei, Banan, Thmor Kaul and Bavelt, Supporting 187PWDs and 127 family members of PWDs, a total of 214 beneficiaries. In year 2013, the project works only in Bovel, Thmor Kaul and Banan distrixt building life standing of 174SBHs subdivided in 110PWDs and 64 Families of PWDs. During 3 years, the project has successfully formed 488 small business holders. - The project preliminarily organizes successive training workshops responding to their option including financial management for trading. The option requiring special techniques is referred to private workshops, paid by the project. At the end of training courses an individual kit of \$75.00 is provided for starting their own business followed by technical, managerial and analytical assistance of the project team. - The project pays round trips of 91 SBHs and medicine cost as prescribed by the clinic, not exceeding \$18 each for healthy operations. - Within March 2013 the project received 2 honorable visits, one HI's Delegation Friend from Belgium and another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economical spirit and self-development for positive change developed, that eliminate passivity and dependency from PWDs' mind. - The complex of inferiority is replaced by recognition of their right to equal opportunity and right to participation with dignity in social, political and cultural activities, recognized by all community members, who give appearance of inclusive community wherein the discrimination based on level of disability and wealth, disappear. - The visit of foreign friends from abroad especially from the ambassador for Handicap International make the PWDs feel their importance in human society that eliminate all complex of inferiority and hopelessness. 	<p>Concrete example of the 515PWD shows clearly that with financial, physical, technical, instructional and moral support from the project, they can get themselves out of inferiority complex and discrimination, due to improved living status that builds confidence and familial harmony opening space for them to participate in social life with dignity</p>

		Violinist Rachel Kolly d'Alba, the ambassador for Handicap International, performing a violin show in Maung Russei.		
2011 2012 2013	(3) Improving Quality of Life for People with Disability, 11A092	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2011, the project works in 3 communes, Sdao, Andoekhep and Traing of Rattanak Mondol district supporting 25LVSs and 75 children of LVS; in year 2012 the project works in Preahnet Preah and Thmor Puok district of Banteay Meanchey province to improve quality of life of 80PWDs and 20 poor people; in year 2013, the project expands its activities into 6 communes of Svay Chek district building life quality of 50PWDs/12F. In summary, the project has developed physically, intellectually, economically 25 LVSs, 130PWDs, 20 poor people and 295 children in their learning cycle. - For income generating activities, after training workshop, a starting capital of \$70 is accorded to: 25 people for chicken raising; 28 people for pig raising; 9 people for duck raising; 32 people for farming; 01 people for manioc planting; 02 people for hair cutting. Improve hygiene and sanitation by making contribution of \$200 to each of the 5 LVSs for reparation of their house, and to 5 others for constructing toilets, completed by digging 2 drilling wells. For rehabilitation, 43/2F of PWDs get rehabilitation in BRB/PRC and 89/13F get rehabilitation in the lieu by mobile team of PRC. - Strengthen education quality by providing the 295 children of LVSs with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As effect of awareness campaign, PWDs, LVSs and territorial authorities comprehend clearly the rights of PWDs/LVSs in under the umbrella of Human Rights that eliminate discrimination against disabled people based on level of disability and wealth, and then recognize their values and dignity in participating in all social activities for common well-being. PWDs/LVSs with their moving power have no more complex of inferiority and use their liberty of opportunity in struggling for life with friendly and moral support of community members that make a step toward inclusive community. - The improvement of life standing becomes a good learning environment for children to prepare their future; 	<p>From 2011 to 2013, the project has socially improved livelihood of 25 LVS, 130 PWDs and 20 poor families in supporting also their 292 children enable them to implement article1/1 of ICESCR (All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development)</p>

		annual learning materials and uniforms; 85 of them receive individually a bicycle for regular attendance and attending class on time.		
CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION		<p>The “ People with Disabilities and Landmine Victim Survivors Empowerment Program (PWD/LVS/P) supervised 3 projects, the “ Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine People Survivors” which operated in 8 districts to strengthen livelihood of 480/16F/LVSs through agricultural farming with instruction of Cambodian law on the protection and the promotion of persons with disabilities. Promote right and dignity of LVSs through training the “Towards Sustainable Income Generation Activities for People with Disabilities and their Families” operating in 4 districts to improve life standing of 110PWDs and 64 Families of PWDs through generating activities and the “Improving Quality of Life for People with Disability” working in 3 districts improving life of 155 PWD/LVSs. The 3 projects served SO.7 which is to improve: economic, social, cultural, standing and human rights of people with disabilities, including landmine victims and survivors, opening opportunity of their children to enjoy their rights to access to good quality of education. The program has supported 936 secondary children and 355 primary students.</p> <p>To strengthen respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one’s own choices, independence of persons, non-discrimination, full and effective participation and inclusion in society, respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity, the program should be maintained and extended to other province.</p>		
IV- SPECIAL PROJECT				
2011 2012 2013	(4) HIV/AIDS and Drug USE Prevention	<p>- To improve quality and accessibility of integrated services for the prevention of illicit drug use related HIV/AIDS harms, the project works successively in Tuol Ta Ek commune of Battambang city, in Rattanak, O-Cha, ChamkarSamrong and KdolDontev.commune of Battambang district, in AnlongVil, Norea, O-Dambang I and O-Dambang II of Sangker district, in Chheu Teal and Phnom Sampeou commune of Banan district, Battambang province. The project works cooperatively with Provincial Drug Control Committee (PDCC), District Drug Control Committee (DDCC) and Local Communal Authorities. In year 2011, the project team conducts awareness campaign for drug prevention and</p>	<p>The danger of drug is conscientiously known by all people who pay great attention in educating their children to avoid that, especially teachers and parents scrutinize children learning behavior, in the view of remarking unusual manner for undertaking effective prevention measure. Territorial authorities, CCWC, Communal police officers and community members work hand in hand to combat drug for healthy society.</p>	<p>The success of the project is awakening people see danger caused by drug and HIV/AIDS and accept to practice self-control through VCCT, VCT, STI. As evidence at the end of 2013 there were 127 VCT, 123 HTC, 84 STI and 4ART. In addition, the project succeeded to have 203 drug users stop consuming definitely, 360 reduce to half consumption and 137 reduce to 20% consuming. It is then a contribution to reduce poverty, build familial happiness, and decrease successively trouble caused by drug.</p>

		<p>reduction, to develop villages free from drugs with prevention against new HIV/AIDS infection, and principally to prevent drugs from infiltrating into school mass. The project uses 8 peer facilitators to identify all categories of drug users including drug injectors, and then using psychological way to convince the patients to reduce absorption leading to stop absorbing by accepting voluntary counseling testing, (VCT), or voluntary counseling and confidentially testing (VCCT) service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DUs classified by age: 18-20: 140; 21-25: 130; ≥ 26: 30, in total: 300 persons. In 2012 the project uses 19 PFs well trained working with 21 groups of drug users classified in senior: 581/11F; novice: 125. -DU classified by age: ≤ 17: 31; 18-25: 332/3F; 26-35: 194/6F; 36-4: 19/3F; ≥ 46: 5. in this year the targeted people referred to clinic center for health care are as follows: Consultation: 133/1F; VCCT: 343; ART: 27/1F; STI: 4 and CD4: 3/1F. In year 2013, the project team focuses mainly on human rights of DUs in encouraging them to use health care service because DUs have the right to treatment without discrimination: Addiction is a disease and no one should be discriminated against that for past or present drug use, or for any other reason, such as race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender disability status etc. They have the right to the same ethical standards of treatment as is given to those with physical health conditions. They have the right to access to treatment during all stages of the disease 		
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		<p>and have the right to privacy of information. As result, 127DUs/3F referred to clinic center, among them 123 persons have undergone blood test, 84 persons attain venereal disease and 4/2F got antiretroviral drug. The 800 DUs classified by age: 10-17: 43/2F; 18-25: 447/5F; 26-35: 255/.12F; 36-45: 52/2F; ≥46: 3/2F.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From 2011 to 2013 the DUs participating in the project succeed to stop consuming: 203 persons, to reduce potential consumption at 50%: 360 persons and to reduce at 20%: 237 persons. 		
<p>CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION</p>		<p>The Special Project “HIV/AIDS and Drug USE Prevention” is to improve quality and accessibility of integrated services for the prevention of illicit drug use related HIV/AIDS harms. The project worked successively in Tuol Ta Ek commune of Battambang city, in Rattanak, O-Cha, Chamkar Samrong and Kdol Donteav communes of Battambang district, in Anlong Vil, Norea, O-Dambang I and O-Dambang II of Sangker district, in Chheu Teal and Phnom Sampeou communes of Banan district, Battambang province, and succeeded to attract 800 persons participating in the project, among them 203 persons can stop consuming, 360 can reduce consumption of 50% and 237 can reduce only 20% with reinforcement of individual, familial and social discipline. The project is worth continuing for healthy society.</p>		