



Annual Report 2022



CONTENTS

MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL DIRECTOR	3
IN BRIEF – WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL IN CAMBODIA IN 2022	5
• Integrated Nutrition	7
• Education	17
• Child Protection and Participation	25
• Disaster Management	33
• Implementation of the Social Accountability Framework (ISAF)	41
• Local Fundraising	46
OUR PARTNERS	47
FINANCIAL REPORT	49
WHO WE ARE	51

NATIONAL DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



Janes Imanuel Ginting
National Director

Dear friends,

I am humbled to share with you World Vision International (WVI) in Cambodia's Annual Report 2022. Amid the ongoing efforts to support the most vulnerable children and communities recovering from COVID-19 impact, in close collaboration with all stakeholders, we are able to positively impact (directly and indirectly) more than 4.5 million people, including 1.3 million children in 14 Provinces and urban Phnom Penh. 876,700 (67% of children reached) were categorially very vulnerable.

Specifically, 50% of 10,197 underweight children graduated from malnutrition; over 63,000 children accessed 835 reading camps activities after school hours at community centre; more than 264,000 people joined in ISAF programme activities in 410 health centres, 2400 schools and 530 communes; and over 8,500 members of agriculture cooperatives able to secure higher incomes through their engagement in more than 57 agriculture cooperatives and other economic generating activities. We are also able to partner with local/community-based WASH Committee and local governments to install water facilities at 111 schools, 10 health facilities and communities.

In addition, World Vision is among the first INGOs responding to the flood in October 2022 at the grounds level. In collaboration with local government/authorities and district and commune committee for disaster management, we provided 204,470 sachets of Proctor and Gamble (P&G) water purifier and food and hygiene items, reaching out to 16,000 adults and 8,000 children in collaboration with National Committee for Disaster Management.

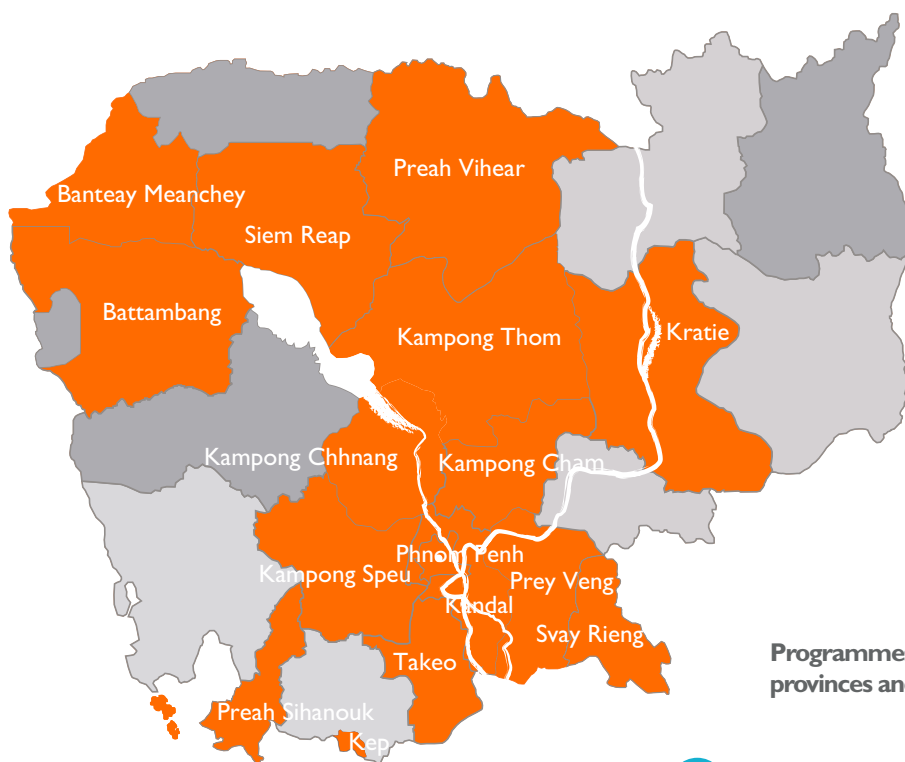
On behalf of World Vision International in Cambodia team, I express our genuine appreciation to all communities and caregivers, our field staff, community partners, faith-based groups, volunteers, World Vision Funding/Support Offices, development partners, and the Royal Government of Cambodia for all commitments to work together for the wellbeing of children. These all achievements in this report are OUR joint results, thank you for your partnership!

Finally, I am very proud of all World Vision staff who have been working so hard with full dedications bringing hopes to the most vulnerable children. I am humbled to be part of your team and I look forward to making more meaningful contributions in the year ahead.

Thank you very much, Orkun Jreun.



IN BRIEF – WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL IN CAMBODIA IN 2022



4.5 million people reached

1.3 million children reached

876,700 most vulnerable children reached

Programmes in **14** provinces and Phnom Penh

Total budget in 2022
US\$ 30 million

Programmes funded through child sponsorship in
35 districts and **12** Khans

Our Objectives



Integrated Nutrition

Increasing the number of children who are healthy and well-nourished



Education

Children are equipped with literacy for life



Child protection and participation

To ensure that children are protected from abuse, exploitation and other forms of violence



World Vision's Nutrition Programme contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals:

2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 
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World Vision 

INTEGRATED NUTRITION



Increasing the number of children who are healthy and well-nourished



Budget in 2022
US\$ 9.4 million



Total number of people reached in 2022

649,112 people directly impacted, including **324,556** total children, and among them **184,889** were Most Vulnerable Children (60%)

Target area

20 districts in 8 provinces and Phnom Penh Capital



(Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Preah Vihear, and Siem Reap)

Objectives



Caregivers exhibit good infant and young child feeding practices



Children are free from infection and disease



Families have sufficient time, money, and the right attitudes to prioritise their children's nutrition, health, and educational needs

Our Approach

World Vision implements a comprehensive approach, combining health and nutrition interventions with Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) programmes and livelihood projects to address the root causes of malnutrition in Cambodia.

Timed and Targeted Counselling

A set of basic counselling services aimed at supporting mothers, children under 5 years, and household members at timely intervals to improve health and nutritional status.

WASH

A set of behaviour change interventions and community-led activities to improve access to safe water, promoting good sanitation and hygiene practices.

Local Value Chain Development

Agriculture Co-operatives are supported through skills-building programmes and linked with markets and financial institutions to include local producers in the market value chain.

Results

Child Feeding Practices



With financial support from World Vision, more than **1,623 village health support group (VHSG) members** (community health workers) were trained, based on the curriculum developed by the Ministry of Health.



In coordination with health centre staff and under the supervision of World Vision, these VHSGs provided out-reach services to communities in **21 districts** through home visits and awareness-raising activities.



14,428 women at reproductive age received information on care during pregnancy, new-born care, breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and care during childhood illness.



10,197 children under 5 years ranging from moderately to severely underweight received 2 or more home visits and counselling from the VHSGs. By the end of these activities, **45%** of these children (**4,571**) had gained weight and stayed normal in the growth curve.



To protect exclusive breastfeeding, World Vision launched and led an online system for reporting violations against Sub-Decree 133, the law preventing the promotion of breastmilk substitutes in coordination with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement.

WASH

In coordination with the Provincial Rural Development Department, World Vision implemented a series of WASH activities to protect children from infection and disease. Through WASH interventions 82,814 children were reached, of them 64,868 (78.3%) were the most vulnerable children.



More than 66,168 people gained access to basic drinking water.

- 54 boreholes and 23 water supply systems were built.
- 35,100 households gained access to piped water connections.
- 161 water management committees were formed to maintain the water stations constructed during the year.



Over 63,141 people (13, 899 households) gained access to latrines.

Following the implementation of a community-led total sanitation campaign, 106 villages were declared Open-Defecation Free (ODF).



In coordination with water management committees and sanitation action groups, nearly **127,431 people** attended hygiene and sanitation awareness activities conducted at the community level.



To respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, World Vision supported more than **24,364 households** for installation of handwashing stations with water and soap.



Handwashing facilities were built at **10 health facilities** connected with **23 water taps**.



Handwashing facilities were built in **111 primary schools** with **477 water taps**, and **13 latrines** were constructed in schools.

Livelihood and Economic Resilience

World Vision implements both agriculture and farm-based approaches to enhance the income levels of vulnerable households, especially ID Poor 1 and ID Poor 2. Our approach aims to improve market links, enhance the business management skills and capabilities of cooperative members to increase productivity and raise their income levels. Of the 10,197 children reached through the programme, 8,134 (79.8%) were the most vulnerable children.



57 agricultural cooperatives (AC) with more than 8,526 members, 6,070 were women with a total capital of \$2,645,393 and social fund of \$24,225.



Among the **256 AC** management committee members, **146 were women**.



Among the **57 ACs**, **18 ACs** have reached the mature stage based on the AC stage assessment, and **6 ACs** are utilising formal financial services to support their businesses.



49 producer groups, with **798 members**, of which **588 were women**. The formation of producer groups enables them to sell and buy vegetables, livestock, and crops as a collective, develop contract farming agreements with local buyers and contractors, and enhance market linkages.



951 farmers have access to agricultural extension services to improve productivity, with 84% of participants applying their learning to farming. of them **253 were female**.



51 Local Market Facilitators (LMF) were selected in the target area by the AC or Producer groups. Among the 51 LMF, there were **41 LMF** capable of providing independent guidance and support to AC members on sales and purchases. In addition, they were able to support the producer group members with market linkages, contract farming, and production. As a result, **26 producer groups (53%)** reported that they are successful in collective sales.



372 participants received business and entrepreneurial skills training, while **224 women** are leading small businesses to support their families. In addition, **166 business operators** received assets to upgrade and improve their businesses.

Grant and Non-Sponsorship Projects



Integrated Health, Nutrition, and WASH (IHNWASH) Project aims to improve caregivers' knowledge and practice on maternal child health, nutrition, and to improve water hygiene and sanitation, to enhance access to clean water and sanitary facilities in the project site and to strengthen the local health and WASH structure by closely working with relevant partners. In 2022, the project impacted 125,079 (females: 66,292), including 52,720 (girls: 27,942) plus 36,683 most vulnerable children (girls: 16,262) in 112 villages of 27 communes in four districts in Preah Vihear province. The project is funded by Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA).



Graduation-Based Social Protection (GBSP) Project is a large-scale randomized control trial to validate the results of the analytical research and to test the delivery of graduation-based programmes in the field. The end goal is to enable the adoption of these programmes within the National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF) and to scale it up nationwide, and in turn, meet the twin aims of eradicating extreme poverty and delivering an effective Social Protection Floor. This project is funded by the United Nations Development Programme and implemented in Kampong Chhnang - Teukphos and Preah Vihear - Rovieng. The project reached 1,541 households, with 6,934 people (females: 3,412) and 3,128 were the most vulnerable children (girls: 1,481).

3

Commercialisation of Aquaculture for Sustainable Trade (CAST) Project

aims at accelerating the growth and development of freshwater aquaculture in Cambodia. The sanitary and phytosanitary standards are promoted, business development services are provided to market actors, while small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are trained in financial management, accounting, marketing, and sales. This project also aims to improve the marketing and branding of Cambodian-raised fish, facilitating a traceability system for domestic aquaculture to commercialise high-value fish products in local and international markets. This project is funded by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and implemented jointly with the American Soybean Association (ASA), Auburn University, Kansas State University, and World Vision United States. The project benefited 430 households significantly, including 4,775 people (females: 2,031) and 3,461 children (girls: 1,799), and 2,366 were the most vulnerable children (girls: 1,129). The project is being implemented in Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Pursat, Siem Reap and Phnom Penh.

4

Micro-Franchised Agriculture Service Expanded – Project 2 (MASE 2)

Poor farmers are empowered to become productive and profitable through capacity building in horticulture technology, market linkages, adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), and gender/disability inclusion. The project helps the farmers to gain knowledge of modern agricultural techniques, quality inputs, up-to-date training, and market linkages. This project was funded by the Australian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and implemented jointly with iDE, Loris Thmey (LT). The project reached 1,688 households, 7,977 people (females: 3,766), and 2,110 children, all of whom were the most vulnerable (girls: 979).

5

Re-building Resilience of COVID-19 affected Communities Project

The resilience levels of target communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear province have been rebuilt and strengthened with the objective of providing responsive services and assistance to restore the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities affected by COVID-19 pandemic. This project is funded by Swiss Development Co-operation. The project impacted 1,535 households, including 7,606 people (females: 3,801), and 2,747 were the most vulnerable children (girls: 1,708).

6

WASH in School Project

is funded by UNICEF and aims to strengthen the commitment and capacity of the government to increase access to quality WASH facilities and services in schools and communities. The project was implemented in 30 primary schools in 22 communes and 3 districts of Takeo and Kampong Speu Province. The project directly impacted 11,974 students; 6,586 were the most vulnerable children (girls: 3,408).

7

Proctor and Gamble (P&G) Safe Drinking Water Project aims at reducing the prevalence of waterborne disease in communities, schools, and disaster-affected households in Cambodia. The project is implemented in four provinces, Takeo, Kampong Thom, Battambang, and Kratie. The project impacted 2,656 households, comprising 12,850 people (females: 6,485) and 10,129 children (girls: 5,055), 8,837 were the most vulnerable children (girls: 4,410).

8

Cambodia Rural WASH Improvement Project aims to improve the school environment and reduce waterborne diseases in communities. The project cooperated with the District Office of Education (DoE), the Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD), the Provincial Governor, private constructors, local authorities, and school directors (SDs). The project benefited 2,945 households, 18,311 people (females: 9,543), including 10,098 children (girls: 5,091), and 5,545 were the most vulnerable children (girls: 2,802).

9

USAID Child-Sensitive Livelihood Assistance Project funded by Save the Children, intends to strengthen the livelihoods of the most vulnerable families in the urban areas of Phnom Penh and Siem Reap provinces, ensuring a safe and nurturing family and community for children impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The project was implemented in all Khans of Phnom Penh, Siem Reap- Chikreng, Sort Nikum, Pouk, Kralanh, Varin, and Krong Siem Reap districts. The project benefited 159 households, and 24 were the most vulnerable households.

Policy Change



National Guidelines on verification of Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities: The policy lays out criteria for verifying and certifying processes for declaring communities or villages as Open Defecation Free. WVI in Cambodia led and attended a series of consultation workshops to provide technical inputs in revising the guideline. Partial financial support was made from WVI for this policy by printing a few copies of the guidelines.



National Guidelines on Rural Drinking Water Quality: The guidelines promote the availability of safe drinking water to the community and are based in the context of the communities; a wide range of water purifying techniques are recommended in this document. This policy document recommends standard measures for testing the water quality by setting minimum requirements on the control, monitoring, and on the roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders to enforce this policy. WVI in Cambodia is one of the major organisations that provides technical inputs through a series of consultation meetings on the development of the guidelines. WVI contributed significantly to the translation of the policy into the Khmer language.



Fast Track Road Map for Improved Nutrition: World Vision International is part of the steering committee tasked to design the upcoming Fast Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition (2023-2030).



Stable Income Source and More Time to Take Care of Children



A treehouse with a total size of 2 metres by 3 metres was used to accommodate a family of seven; Mrs. Yen (30) and her husband Thy (32) cried as they told the story.

Living in Puok district of Siem Reap province, the family was far from tourist areas and temple sites. Owning no land, they had to have their habitat in the tree and fish for a living. Though earning a decent living from their fishing, what they made was all spent on healthcare, not to mention how their frequent commutes to the health centre cost time which should have been spent on fishing. In such conditions, their children often get sick due to their unhygienic environment and the lack of a nutritious diet.

“We used to earn enough to eat from our fishing, but our children get sick frequently, and it costs a lot. When they are sick, we have to take them to the clinic, and we cannot fish that day,” Yen said.

Her husband, Thy, added, “They always fall ill while we are busy selling the fish. We cannot make regular nutritious food for them.” He continued, “If you could see how we used to live in the treehouse, you would cry.”

Holding a government ID poor card, the Puok Area Programme of World Vision International in Cambodia identified the family as a Poor Family and has supported the family since 2019. As a result, the family moved from the treehouse in 2020 and built a tiny house on their relative’s land, constructed with materials, supported by WVI-in Cambodia.

Under the new roof, their unstable future persists. The World Vision Local Value Chain Development (LVCD) project registered them as beneficiaries because of their fragile situation. The LVCD project aims to provide sufficient livelihood security for beneficiaries and ensures that all children are healthy, protected from harm, and educated for life. With this objective, the LVCD project has improved access to profitable markets for smallholder farmers and producers. In addition, the approach is designed to increase knowledge of market demands among the producers and embed greater market understanding and ownership within communities and reorient them to cope with the demands.

To further establish the resilience and livelihood security of the family, the LVCD project continuously conducts training, coaching, and awareness sessions. These ensure that all homegrown products, which are fresh and healthy, are grown with standard techniques and come in varieties that meets market demands.

Presently, the family has a stable income source and more time to take care of their children, providing clean water, hygiene and sanitation to them and all their children over the age of six attend school.

World Vision International in Cambodia's Local Value Chain Development project is a part of a broad economic development spectrum. It also supports adults to provide for their children, resulting in proper health, nutrition, education, and a protected life.





World Vision's Education Programme contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals:

4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 
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EDUCATION



Children are equipped with literacy for life

Students learning loss caused by school closure for nearly two academic years was very challenging for students when they returned to school and needed to move to the next grade. Therefore, in this reporting period, in addition to the actual activities designed in the logical framework, the Technical Programme team working with the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport (MoEYS) provided extra support to children through enabling the application of a remedial package for early grade children. Through additional funding, the Technical Programme team conducted two learning recovery projects in two Area Programmes in order that the children could catch up with their learning. The School Feeding Program (SFP) has been implementing in two provinces to enhance food security, reduce nutrient deficiency, improve attendance and school performance, and encourage healthy eating habits.



Budget in 2022
US\$ 3.8 million



Total number of people reached in 2022
186,976 children (91,538 girls), including 86,046 Most Vulnerable Children (47,399 girls)

Target area

173 communes and 32 districts, in 9 provinces and Phnom Penh Capital



Kandal, Takeo, Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear and Kampong Thom. World Vision works with 498 primary schools

Objectives



Strengthen classroom and school-based instruction in literacy



Achieve "Quality of Learning Environment" in an increased proportion of schools



Increase support within families and communities for children's learning



Strengthen government systems supporting children's education

Our Approach

Our **Unlock Literacy** approach supports children in Grades 1-3 to improve their reading skills. Through this approach, World Vision offers comprehensive learning support to children:



In the classroom, through capacity strengthening, teachers incorporate the five core reading skills into their curricula.



In libraries, World Vision supports schools through training for librarians, school directors and teachers, and books and learning aids/materials to meet the minimum standards established by the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport for the libraries.



In homes, World Vision provides child-friendly reading materials and encourages caregivers to set up reading corners and literacy-supporting activities to support their children's learning.



In the community, reading camps are established and World Vision-trained community reading facilitators help children to promote their reading through weekly sessions.



Links and interactions are fostered between the formal sector and the community and national policies are supported to provide quality primary education.



Results

In this reporting period, **186,976 children (91,538 girls)** were reached through our activities both in school and out of school. Below are the results for this reporting period.

Capacity Building of Teachers



1,137 (632 females) teachers in grade1-3 were successfully trained on Unlock Literacy Teacher training and remedial packages (MoEYS). Based on Monitoring and Evaluation Quality Assurance (MEQA), 91.78% (782/852) of teachers utilised the skills acquired from the training in their classes.



2,020 (1,008 females) teachers fully attended the Positive Discipline and Effective Classroom Management training.



415 (85 females) members of schools and local authorities were trained to directly support the implementation of education programmes in their schools.

Libraries Improvement



299 schools (among 404) are meeting the library minimum standards of MoEYS.



15 new school library buildings were built and equipped with reading materials through the mobilisation of community resources, with support from World Vision.



2 school library buildings were renovated and equipped with reading materials through the mobilisation of community resources, with support from World Vision.



Over 122,400 story books were distributed to 498 schools to ensure the availability of reading resources to support teaching and learning.

Reading Corners



More than 7,000 reading corners (at home) were prepared by parents or caregivers for children to promote learning environments at home.



Over 10,800 parents/caregivers were trained to support children's reading and learning at home.

Reading Camps



835 reading camps (638 met the minimum standard) were established, providing opportunity for children to enjoy their literacy time in their village at the weekend. **New 808 (706 females) community reading facilitators** were trained to lead the reading camps sessions and Reading Promotion Workshops with parents.



Over 111,600 story books and literacy materials were distributed to Reading Camps by World Vision, for community mobilisation, so children can read during weekly sessions and borrow to read at home.

Grant and Non-Sponsorship Projects

Catch Up Learning Project

1

The Catch-Up Learning project is to support children in early primary to catch-up to the fundamental literacy, numeracy and social-emotional skill levels that they need to successfully engage in the formal education system and at their grade. Through the project, 426 children, including 50% girls, improved their literacy and numeracy.

Together for Children's Learning Recovery Project

2

Together for Child's Learning Recovery (TCLR) project aims to support girls and boys from grade 2 to grade 4 in 13 primary schools in two target communes of Moung Ruessei district. This is to recover the functional skills of literacy and numeracy through social and emotional learning by arranging additional a remedial learning schedule for those children after the period of school closure because of the COVID-19 outbreak. 74% of 1400 children have improved their literacy and 80% of 1,300 children have improved their numeracy.

School Feeding Programme



The School Feeding Programme (SFP) promotes good nutrition and improves access to food and education. This contributes to the education priorities of the Government in promoting early childhood development and right-age enrolment, reducing drop-out rates and encouraging completion of primary education. World Vision International in Cambodia implemented the project in partnership with the Provincial Department Office of Education, Youth, and Sport (PDoEYS) in Kampong Thom and Kampong Chhnang provinces, covering 316 primary schools in 11 districts. WVI in Cambodia collaborated with the District Office of Education, Youth and Sport (DoEYS); schools; and local authorities to implement both the School Meal Program (SMP) and Home-Grown School Feeding Hybrid (HGSH) models. In 2022, more than 75,000 (37,113 girls) students benefited from the project.

Policy Change



In mid-2020, WVI in Cambodia led the work with the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports (MoEYS), with management from a consultant who wrote documents on the organisation of several consultative meetings with all relevant stakeholders to develop Operational Guidelines for Child Protection in Schools. The Operational Manual for CP in Schools was piloted from late 2020 until early 2022 in two provinces, Preah Vihear and Siem Reap. Based on the results of the pilot project, WVI in Cambodia co-organised different learning events and technical discussions to provide inputs to improve the operations manual. The government then officially adopted the policy to implement nationwide in June 2022.



The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) initiated a National Reading Day on 11 March 2016 to promote reading in Cambodia. In 2022, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport announced that the theme of the national reading day was “Reading improving quality of life in a digital society”. WVI in Cambodia used this day, in line with the government’s commitment, to support communities to advocate to improve the quality of the libraries in the target schools through a social accountability process involving a dialogue between the community (including students, parents and caregivers) and decision-makers. There were 28 APs and 55 primary schools (38 communes) in Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap and Takeo) that conducted National Reading Day activities. More than 13,500 participants (including nearly 10,000 children, over 2,900 caregivers and more than 600 officials) took part in the National Reading Day Event mobilisation.

Community-Based Efforts in Response to COVID-19 Learning Disruption in Cambodia



The pandemic experience has been challenging for everyone. It was the same for Chamnan, an eight-year-old boy, whose class shut down last year, a month and a half before his first day at school. Schools abruptly closed as a part of the national preventive mechanism and Chamnan's school was no different.

His parents raised concerns as it was not easy for them to assist the child studying at home because they did not know how to teach, as well as being exhausted from a full day's work. When school reopened and Chamnan was promoted to grade two, his dad said Chamnan could not read at all.

Their worries, however, lessened after Chamnan attended the Catch-Up Learning classes led by World Vision International in Cambodia, which focused on students from grade 2-3 who were found to be more at risk of losing their foundational learning. It aimed to equip children with supplementary learning on numeracy and literacy so they could catch up with their formal education.

Chamnan himself appears to really like the classes because they serve as extra learning for him to ease his way into formal education at school.

Chamnan added, "Not only did I get to learn extra and know how to blend Khmer words using the alphabet, vowels and consonants, but I also get to play games with friends after the class ends."

The Catch-Up Learning Project is working closely with community volunteers and the local authority in conjunction with existing World Vision Reading Camps. The Reading Camp Facilitators (RCFs) also visit parents and caregivers regularly to check on their children's progress and encourage home learning.

Ratha (22), an RCF at the reading camp Chamnan attends, expressed her excitement in seeing how the situation has been surprisingly good in improving the children in her community.

Ratha said, "Chamnan is a great example of improvement in my class. He improved in a very short time and can now read texts and do simple calculations with little or no support."

A village leader where Chamnan lives, Nass (65), shared his sympathy with every parent on how COVID-19 affected their children's education. He recognised the vital presence of the Catch-Up Learning project and encouraged parents to assist their children in attending the class.

He said, "This is a timely intervention because these children really need urgent support to catch up with their formal classes when schools reopen."





World Vision's Child Protection Programme contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals:

<p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> 	<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> 
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World Vision 

CHILD PROTECTION AND PARTICIPATION



To ensure that children are protected from all forms of violence, and are participating in decision making



Budget in 2022

US\$ 3 million for child protection and US\$ 1 million for adolescent programming

Target area

97 Communes, 38 districts in 9 provinces and Phnom Penh Capital



Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap and Takeo.



Total number of people reached in 2022

333,857 children (183,621 girls) including 229,097 most vulnerable children, took part in and benefited from World Vision's Child Protection and Participation Programme.

Objectives



Children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, are protected from violence and participate in decision making.

Our Approach

The Child Protection and Advocacy Core Project Model was implemented to strengthen child protection through a systems approach and social-ecological model focusing on four main domains of change:



Empowering children and adolescents with life skills, resilience, psychosocial well-being and meaningful participation in decisions that affect their lives.



Transforming attitudes, norms and behaviours of parents, faith leaders, faith communities and community members while promoting positive norms and practices.



Strengthening services and support mechanisms, the capacity, coordination and collaboration of formal and informal actors to prevent, protect and respond to child protection issues.



Improving laws and accountability through advocacy at all levels and citizens' voices in the quality and provision of services by service providers and local duty bearers.

IMPACT+ is a holistic and multi-sectoral approach to adolescent engagement that supports adolescents to transition well into adulthood as active citizens empowered with competencies, values, confidence and social connectedness.



Results

Empowering Children



More than 3,431 adolescents (1,569 girls) were engaged and trained in a life skills curriculum.



24,128 children (13,185 girls) were engaged and trained in protection-related life skills.



500 child led initiatives were developed and implemented by children's groups contributing to addressing violence against children.



237 projects were initiated and led by adolescent and youth groups in partnering with 22,448 local adults (12,454 female adults) to address violence against children and other issues in their communities.

Transforming Attitudes



More than 12,900 caregivers (1,699 females) were trained in positive discipline and practices that benefited 23,843 children.



9,978 caregivers (8,295 female) were regularly engaged in parent support groups to continue reflecting on and sharing learning and practices of positive parenting.



79% of 12,900 caregivers who participated in positive parenting training have reported increased knowledge of positive parenting skills, which benefited 23,843 children.

Strengthening Services and Support Mechanism



Child protection groups, including members of Commune Committees for Women and Children (CCWCs), local authorities, members of the police and the judiciary, caregivers and community volunteers, were created in 97 communes, with 3,325 members (including 194 children), in 10 provinces and Phnom Penh city.



The members of these groups were then trained in child rights, recognising signs of child abuse, how to collect and analyse child protection data, the role and responsibilities of CCWCs, psychosocial first aid training, and how to report and refer child protection cases.

Improving Laws and Accountability



Through **Social Accountability for Child Protection**, World Vision supported more than 3,325 citizens, children and youths in 97 communes to engage with local authorities to urge for improved performance of the local child protection systems. As a result, action plans were agreed between citizens and local authorities and US\$ 240,000 from commune budgets was allocated to their implementation and benefited 249,764 children by improving the performance of local child protection systems.



Since 2018, World Vision has implemented the **'It Takes A World to End Violence Against Children (Kumrou Ahoengsa)'** campaign to eliminate violence against children in Cambodia. Through campaign efforts in 2022 World Vision reached more than

- **666,366 people** through our radio talk show programme both on Facebook live and radio stations,
- **304,414 people** through 5 human interest feature videos
- **33,015 people** through 5 feature articles

IMPACT+ Project Funding Through Smart Axiata



More than 27,559 adolescents (14,754 girls) were engaged and trained in life and child protection skills.



237 projects were initiated and led by adolescent and youth groups in partnering with **22,448 local adults (12,454 female adults)** to address violence against children and other issues in their communities.



169 IMPACT+ clubs were formed with on-going support from programme teams. Among these clubs, 13 IMPACT+ clubs were formed in schools partnering with the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports.



9,820 local children, adolescents and youth were engaged in Community Service-Learning Projects to support the campaign and awareness raising events through participation and partnership.

Safe to Learn in Schools



Safe to Learn is a joint partnership project with Save the Children and MoEYS in 2021-2022. The project works with 45 primary schools in Chey Saen, Cheab, and Sangkhum Thmey in Preah Vihear Province, with **430 teachers (185 females) and 7,708 students (3,933 girls)**.

Policy Change



World Vision International in Cambodia contributed to the revision of the operational guidebook on child protection in schools. The operational guidebook was later launched by the Ministry of Education, Youths and Sports representatives on 28 June 2022. WVI in Cambodia contributed to the Cambodia National Action Plan on Youth Development 2022-2026. WVI in Cambodia also contributes to the development of the Family Strong Curriculum as part of the MoSVY plan to strengthen the primary protection prevention.



Opportunities to Improve Life Skills



Aspiring to pursue a bachelor's degree in the city with a plan to contribute back to her community, 18-year-old Seavmey sits down and revisits her experiences with World Vision as a former World Vision's youth club leader.

Seavmey signed up as a youth club member with the IMPACT+ programme in 2018 when she was 13 because she reckons it is a good opportunity for her to get involved in volunteerism and improve her community while also building her own capacity.

She said, "I received a lot of opportunity to improve myself especially my soft skills from the provided life skill lessons and the experiences of leading the youth club."

Seavmey highlights advocacy and leadership as two of the most helpful skills she receives during her membership with the IMPACT+ programme.

"I like talking and debating on various topics but never am I confident, so the advocacy and leadership sessions pique my interest and help me deliver my ideas better," said Seavmey.

Seavmey also puts great emphasis on her increased sense of responsibility after becoming the youth club leader through facilitating sessions and representing the club in dialogue with local authorities.

Nevertheless, the process to where she is now is not always as seamless as it seems; Seavmey also has it rough.

She said, "People were not as supportive and discontent with my effort in volunteerism at first."

Her family and relatives used to nag that she should be more at home to help with chores and wonder what she is doing volunteering for. However, their views of her effort change after hearing praises of her from the community and authority especially seeing first-hand the improvement in how Seavmey interacts daily.

Volunteering from a young age, Seavmey still puts effort in her academic study and achieves her hard-earned high school diploma in 2022. Seavmey was also offered to join a Youth Forum in Singapore through the IMPACT+ programme immediately after her high school exit exam. She cannot put into words her utmost gratitude for the opportunity and believes her first trip abroad would help her to view the world through a broader lens.





World Vision's Disaster Management Programme contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals:

1 NO POVERTY 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	13 CLIMATE ACTION 
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DISASTER MANAGEMENT



Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Response

Disaster Management is to ensure the individuals, families and communities, especially, **the most vulnerable children become more resilient** to the adverse impacts of disasters and climate change to **sustain the well-being of children**.

In 2022, World Vision still continued its responses to COVID-19 and floods to the affected families. WVI in Cambodia implements its programme focusing on Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) and Safe School Framework (SSF). The Programme is implementing its activities to improve the capacity of community partners enabling them to protect, care and prevent the communities, especially the most vulnerable children, from the impact of potential future disasters occurring in the communities.



Budget in 2022

US\$ 1,574,930



Total number of people reached in 2022

208,985 people (129,144 females) including 174,798 children (90,172 girls) and 156,258 most vulnerable children

Target area

141 Communes in 39 Area Programmes of 10 provinces including Urban Programme



(Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Takeo, Kandal, Kampong Chhnang and Urban Programme (Phnom Penh Capital))

Disaster Risk Reduction

To enable communities to become more resilient, World Vision works with community members, local authorities, teachers and students to support capacity building and the development of preparedness plans, particularly in disaster-prone areas of Cambodia. There are two approaches 1)-Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) and 2) Safe School Framework (SSF) implemented in APs prone to disaster aiming to achieve the programme goals.

Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) is a comprehensive community-driven process in which communities are actively engaged in identifying, analysing, reducing, monitoring and evaluating disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and to enhance their capacities in coping with shocks and stress by anticipating, preparing for and mitigating the impact of hazards, while improving their ability to respond to and recover from disasters. The highlighted achievements are as follows:



338 members (93 females) of Disaster Management Committees (DMC) and **83 Community Small Group (CSG) members (59 females)** received the training on disaster risk management including the relevant topics in terms of DM law, humanitarian principles and humanitarian accountability...etc.



43 Community Small Groups (CSG) with **3,745 members** including **2,001 females** have developed plans to implement DRR and Climate Changes activities, moreover, 20 target communes decided to integrate DRR and CC activities into commune investment plans.



With World Vision's support, **Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRP)** have been revisited and updated for future disaster responses.

Safe School Framework (SSF)

The Safe School Framework (SSF) is an approach that makes schools have safer learning facilities and supports students and teachers to become resilient to better cope with disasters. World Vision supports the implementation of this framework through a range of approaches, including working directly with target schools and with other NGOs.

WVI in Cambodia implements its programme in **29 target schools** at AP level. **95 School Disaster Management Committees (SDMC) including 39 females** received capacity building on various topics such as Disaster Management (DM) concepts, SSF components, how to develop disaster preparedness plans and other relevant topics. SDMC led coordination with committees to identify and map hazards, vulnerability and capacity at the school level. With the result of the analysis, the committees put a high commitment on developing and updating School Disaster Preparedness Plans (SDPP) and also conducting drill exercises. So, 29 SDPP have been updated in the fiscal year 2022 and **11/29 schools** have conducted drills benefiting **8,901 students including 3,729 girls**.

Disaster Response

Flood Response 2022

World Vision International in Cambodia declared a Category 1 National Response to the flood emergency of 14th Oct 2022. WVI in Cambodia, in collaboration with local government/authorities, quickly responded to the families affected by the flooding through our multi-sectorial relief interventions including food security, WASH, Hygiene kits, Non-Food-Items and Child Protection Awareness. The highlighted achievements are as follow:



2,150 flood-affected families with 7,633 people (3,779 females) including 4,345 children (2,406 girls) were impacted by WVI in Cambodia's flood response. This also includes 3,704 of the most vulnerable children and 735 registered children.



204,470 sachets of P&G water purifier were distributed to the flood-affected families in 19 Area Programmes. The majority of the delivery was done in collaboration with NCDM, benefiting more than 16,000 adults and 8,000 children (4001 flood-affected families). Currently, the NCDM and WVI in Cambodia are exploring the possibility of repositioning P&G water purifiers for future responses.

COVID-19 Response 2022

World Vision's COVID-19 response and recovery efforts reached:



173,916 people (110,868 females)



151,658 children (73,921 girls),
including 147,136 of the most vulnerable children



1,675 villages, 218 communes of 42 districts

WVI Cambodia implemented a multi-sectoral and comprehensive response to COVID-19



The prevention of community transmission: Approximately **153,965 people** received protective equipment and awareness raising materials to protect themselves against COVID-19. Around 15,163 IEC materials were provided, and **3,516 families** received comprehensive hygiene kits.



Food security: Around 5,479 affected families received food assistance from programme interventions, and it impacted 23,050 people. 136,990 kg of rice were distributed to those beneficiaries.



Livelihood and economic resilience programmes: were the priorities to restore the impact on family economies through the programming of target areas. The programme supported hundreds of families, who had lost their income, to develop new economic activities.



Education: 223,152 educational materials were provided to 33,100 children including MVC and RC to enable remote learning during the school closures. 561 schoolteachers and 2,610 parents/caregivers received capacity building through the training and reflection workshops.



Child Protection: was integrated in all World Vision sectoral interventions through psychological support, and training in positive parenting, which was adapted to COVID-19. As a result, 11,896 people were reached by IEC PSS materials for COVID-19 and 9,412 children were supported with child protection programming.



Cash Transfer Programme: Around 5,241 affected families received cash support from programme intervention. Regarding the results of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), 93.1% was used for food purposes and 61.1% for medicine and 56% for education of the children.

Re-Building Resilience of COVID-19 Affected Communities (RCAC) Project



The project rebuilt strengthened resilience of people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear province. As a result of the project implementation, over **7,100 people (more than 4,300 females)** from the most vulnerable households were greatly impacted by the secondary effects of COVID-19 and 847 families received 160,000 Riel or USD 40 per household once and the cash transfer scheme benefited 3,692 people, including 1,883 females, 1,894 children, 944 girls, and 657 Registered Children (RCs). The project was funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

Policy Change



During the fiscal year 2022, the Disaster Management Secretariat of the Ministry of Education, Youths and Sport has worked in good collaboration with INGOs/LNGOs to revisit and review the Child-Friendly School/Safe School Framework Guidance. Learning from the implementation experiences, guidance suggested is to review all the components and pillars of the SSF. All INGOs/LNGs partners, including WVI in Cambodia supported the provision of the inputs to the guidance. As a result, the guidance is currently being drafted and will be completed and disseminated in 2023.



Be Ready For Disaster



The adverse effect of climate change has been exacerbated in Cambodia and has caused significant disasters, including floods, storms, and lightning strikes during the rainy season. Last year, more than 170,000 households in 14 towns and provinces across Cambodia were affected by floods and drought.

Located in southern Cambodia, Takéo has been identified as more prone to natural disasters, including storms, drought, and heavy rain, than other provinces. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, in early 2023, four districts of Takeo were affected by floods in the dry season, including Treang, Samrong, Angkor Borei and Daun Keo districts, while more than 10,000 hectares of rice paddy were affected by the rain, 10 hectares were completely destroyed and 300 were saved. Likewise, about 40 kilometres from the town, Phnom Chiso primary school in Samrong district is known as the most potentially exposed to climate change disaster risks.

To mitigate risks to the lives of the people in Samrong district, World Vision International in Cambodia implemented a Disaster Risk Management project (DRR) in 2020 to promote school safety guidelines and to advance community resilience in Samrong district, Takéo province. The Safe School Framework (SSF) approach is being implemented to improve community partners' capacity to protect, care for and prevent the communities, especially the most vulnerable children, from the impact of potential future disasters occurring in the communities.

Recently, the Samrong 2 Area Programme of World Vision in Cambodia organised a simulation exercise to respond to a disaster in Phnom Chisor primary school, which engaged 17 school committees, including 120 children.

After the drill disaster exercise pre-training, students, school committees, communities, and relevant stakeholders were grouped into an emergency announcement team, an evacuation team, research on victims team, a first aid team, and a security team to start the activities.

An iron horn speaker hung under the tree and sounded loudly to alert the evacuation from the high-risk buildings. A moment after the siren sounded, people rushed to safe shelters, although some were missing. Carrying a handmade stretcher, the evacuation team rushed to save lives for immediate first aid treatment.

The simulation exercise aimed to support School Disaster Management Committees (SDMC) in rolling out Disaster Management Plans, training children, especially children in primary school, on how to protect themselves during an emergency at school and engaging stakeholders in supporting the School Disaster Management Plan.

In his second participation with World Vision International during the drill assimilation in Phnom Chiso primary school, Mr. In Sovann, director of the school cluster, noticed the intelligent and flexible response to disaster management. He said, "If there is a storm or any other disaster occurring in the future, all these experiences will leverage practical responses."

"Thanks to World Vision International for the disaster risk reduction training for students, education staff, and the community to advance their resilience to climate change and other disastrous events."

Putting on his school uniform along with a high visibility safety vest, a twelve (12) year old boy, Sorn Thearith who was assigned in a security role, excitedly exclaimed, "I want to participate in drill simulations like this again in the future so that all children are empowered with self-preservation measures during unexpected disasters."





The Implementation of the Social Accountability Framework programme contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals:

<p>1 NO POVERTY</p> 	<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> 
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Implementation of the Social Accountability Framework (ISAF)



Budget in 2021
US\$ 2.1 million

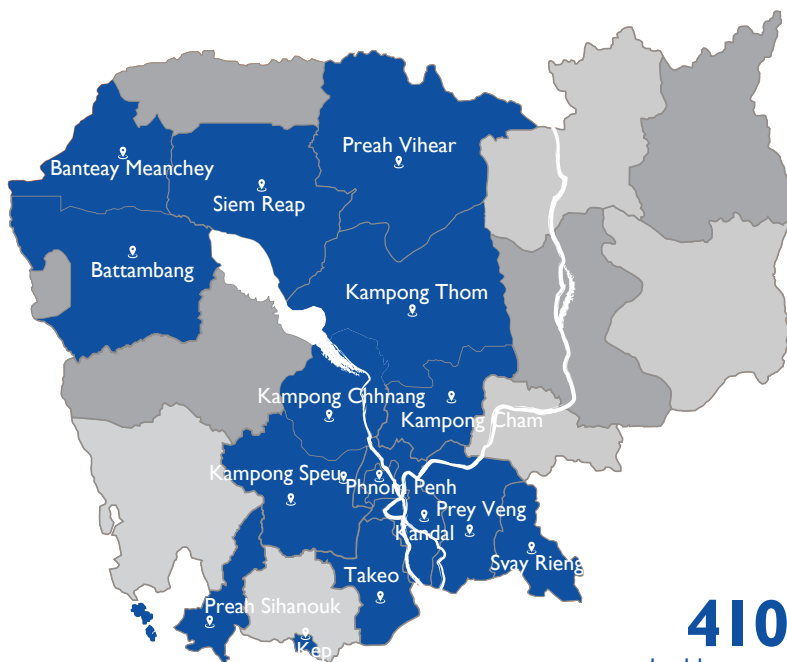
Funding Sources

The German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the World Bank and World Vision Australia

Objectives

The Implementation of the Social Accountability Framework (ISAF) empowers local communities and promotes dialogue with service providers to improve the quality of local public services provided by commune administrations, health centres and primary schools.

Target area



SASD Trust Fund (2020 – 2024)

14
provinces and
Phnom Penh Capital

530
communes

410
health centres

2,400
primary schools

In 2022, ISAF registered several significant achievements

More than **80,000 citizens and officials** took part in a dialogue to identify issues affecting the quality of services and to develop action plans to address them.

- The implementation of these action plans led to the improvement of services provided by **530 communes administrations, 410 health centres** and **2,400 primary schools** used by over **4.2 million people**, including **1.5 million children**.
- Almost **300,000 citizens** and officials took part in the activities of the project to improve the quality of local public services (health centres, primary schools and commune administrations in their commune or Sangkat).
- The understanding of citizens of their rights and standards increased from 69% in 2020 to 73% in 2022.
- **86% of the 470 Communes/Sangkat's** that finalised a JAAP conducted at least one monitoring meeting.

Inclusiveness

- **35% of the total participants** in ISAF activities were men
- Youth participation increased from **11% in 2020, to 17% in 2021, and to 28% in 2022**.
- Participation of ID Poor increased from **21% in 2020, to 23% in 2021, to 26% in 2022**
- **56% of the citizens** reached through home visits were ID Poor
- Understanding of ID Poor on rights and standards increased (**from 65% to 72%**)
- **89% of the respondents to a perception survey**, conducted among randomly selected citizens in 228 communes, believe that the priorities of the most marginalised people in their community are reflected in the JAAPs.
- Actions proposed by members of the marginalised groups discussed **increased from 46% in 2021 to 73% in 2022 of the Interface meetings**.

Extension of Social Accountability for District Municipal and Krong

The main purpose of the extension of ISAF to the DMK administration is to contribute to enhancing accountability and citizen participation in strengthening the performance of DMK administration and authorities in the implementation of their responsibilities, including the One Window Service Office and the Ombudsman Office.

The extension has the following objectives:

- **Inform** citizens on the standards that DMK administrations and OWS and Ombudsman offices are expected to meet regarding their responsibilities.
- **Enhancee accountability** through public awareness raising on the budget and performance of DMK administrations.
- Allow citizens to assess the quality, and provide **feedback** on the delivery of the services under the responsibility of the DMK administrations.
- Create **dialogue** opportunities to discuss the feedback from the citizens and service providers through interface meetings and JAAP follow-up meetings.
- Allow relevant ministries, citizens, local authorities and service providers to identify and implement **joint action plans** to address issues and improve performance and the quality of implementation.
- Allow the collection and consolidation of the feedback of citizens for **learning and monitoring** purposes at sub-national and national levels.

Policy Change



Through social accountability and local dialogue, action plans were identified in **2,400 primary schools** to improve the quality of the services provided to improve the Child Friendly School Policy. Most of these actions focus on quality of teaching, improved attendance of teachers, increased number of teachers, improved building for schools, improved sanitation and toilets, increased number of books.



The Minimum Package of Activities (MPA) defines the services that should be provided at health centers (HC), their costs and other quality standards that the HCs are supposed to meet. Through social accountability and local dialogue, action plans were identified in **410 health centres** to improve the quality of the services provided. Most of these actions focus on increasing the number of staff, increasing the availability of materials, improving attendance, and repairing buildings.



The law of Commune and Sangkat Administrative Management 2001 clarifies the rules of the management of all Communes. It also lists the services that should be provided to the citizens, including birth certificates. Through social accountability and local dialogue, action plans were identified in **530 communes** to improve the quality of the services provided. Most of these actions focus on increasing the number of staff, availability of materials, improving attendance, and repairing buildings.

A Thriving Woman



Samley (33) had to fight to live with only her mother without a father or siblings. Samley lost her father who served in the military in 1989, before she was born.

Samley had to get up early every day to help her sick mother make rice noodles to support the family and her studies. As her mother's condition worsened, Samley had to quit school in ninth grade and became the breadwinner for the family. Samley even migrated abroad for short-term labour to make extra income.

Despite the difficulties, Samley joined World Vision as a village volunteer to gain more learning opportunities. Out of all the World Vision projects, Samley's commitment to the Implementation of Social Accountability Framework (ISAF) was the most noticeable. This high commitment stemmed not only from her will to see her community getting equal access to public services but also from an experience Samley cannot forget.

Samley lost her mother to a lack of enough support from health care staff and an unsupportive community. As her family was poor, the health centre staff in her village was not careful with treating her mother and her neighbours were also not supportive. She managed to move her mother to a provincial referral hospital, but it was already too late; she lost her mother.

Starting from there, instead of being indisposed, Samley strove even harder to ensure service providers in her community were responsive and efficient. Samley is recognised for her capacity and high commitment, and she also provides support to other volunteer networks.

"I always tell others that when we face difficulties, to look at others who have greater challenges than we do, so that we won't be defeated and give up on our work easily", shared Samley.

Samley was selected to present the project's progress to donors at the Australian Embassy of Cambodia in Phnom Penh, amongst three thousand other Community Accountability Facilitators, because of her high commitment and well-versed knowledge of the topic.

ISAF in Cambodia aims to empower citizens, to encourage partnerships between sub-national administration and citizens, and to improve the accountability of sub-national administration to improve the provision of public services. This project is supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation Trust Fund and Australian Government aid through the World Bank and is implemented by World Vision International in Cambodia in cooperation with the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development.



Community Sponsorship



Community Sponsorship, a programme under WVI in Cambodia Local Fundraising unit was **created to raise awareness among individuals about World Vision** and encourage the locals to donate for the most vulnerable children through the programme.



The programme first reached out through “**Orange heart**” approach. **Each heart = \$10** which goes toward WVI in Cambodia’s community development programmes. Participants who agree to contribute can choose how many hearts they donate from their salary each month. Participants can donate any amount monthly, and not just in lots of \$10.



In 2022, Community Sponsorship has received **total donation amount of \$49,101** in which the fund is going to constructing water station and piped system in Roveing 2 AP, Preah Vihear province in 2023.



Successfully opened **the first water pipe connection and treatment system** in Ampil Teuk Village, Sambour District, Kratie Province on 13th, Oct 2022 which benefit to 279 families includes 155 poor families, 571 most vulnerable children and 168 registered children able to access to clean water year-round.

Charity Event



Read Louder, a charity event happened at Odom Garden on 26th March 2022 with the purpose to raise awareness about reading for children, youth, students and encourage parents to start reading for their children in order to create reading habits. Through Read Louder **\$2,436 and 522 books were raised** and provided to 2 World Vision area programmes; Sambour and Choam Ksant.

Our Partners and Supporters

We wish to acknowledge and express appreciation to our partners, below, for their continued commitment to improving the lives of Cambodia's very vulnerable children.

Royal Government of Cambodia

- Council for the Development of Cambodia
- Cambodia National Council for Children
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
- Ministry of Planning
- Ministry of Rural Development
- Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
- Ministry of Women's Affairs

Development Partners

- Australian Government—Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- World Bank Trust Fund
- World Food Programme (WFP)

Civil Society Organisations

- Action for Development (AFD)
- Buddhism for Social Development Action (BSDA)
- Cambodian Civil Society Partner (CCSP)
- ChildFund Cambodia
- Nak Akphivath Sahakum (NAS)
- Plan International Cambodia
- Ponleu Kumar (PK)
- Reproductive and Child Health Alliance (RACHA)
- Save the Children International Cambodia
- SOS Children's Villages
- Sovann Phoum (SP)
- Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO)
- Wathnakpheap (WP)

Private Sectors/Foundation

- Eco Soap Bank
- Monument Bookstore
- Northbridge International School (NISC)
- Olympia mall
- Planet Water Foundation
- Procter and Gamble (P&G)
- Smart Axiata

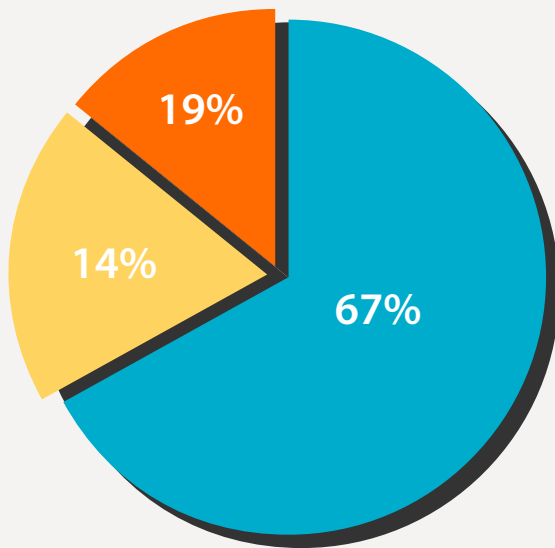
World Vision Support/Funding Offices

- World Vision International in Cambodia
- World Vision Finland
- World Vision Malaysia
- World Vision United Kingdom
- World Vision Korea
- World Vision New Zealand
- World Vision Japan
- World Vision Canada
- World Vision Taiwan
- World Vision Australia
- World Vision Germany
- World Vision Hong Kong
- World Vision United States



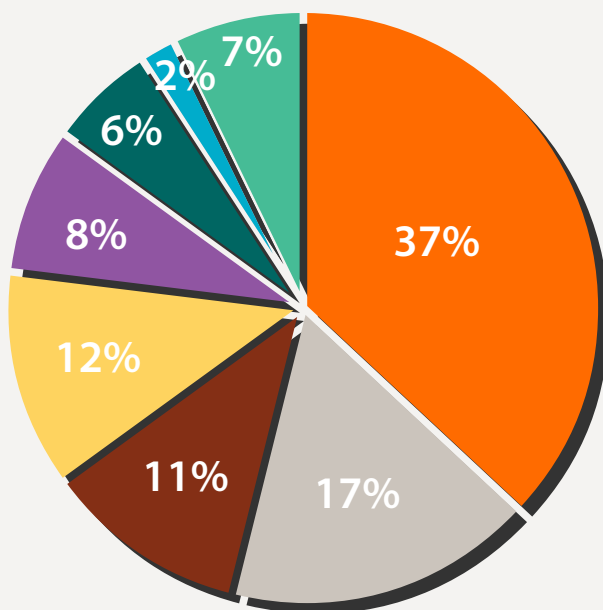
Financial Report

Types of Funding



- Private Funding (Sponsorship)
- Grants (Bilateral/ Multilateral donors)
- Private Funding (Non-sponsorship: Private Sector/ Foundations)

Sector



- Community Engagement for Strengthening Ownership
- Education
- Child Protection and Life Skill Investment for Youth
- Livelihood
- Nutrition and Health (Included Infectious Disease)
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Emergency and Covid-19 Responses
- Citizen Engagement for System and Culture Changes





WHO WE ARE

We are a Christian organization working to help communities lift themselves out of poverty.

Our Vision Statement

Our vision for every child, life in all its fullness.

Our prayer for every heart, the will to make it so.

World Vision commenced work in Cambodia in 1970. Our focus is on helping the most vulnerable girls and boys overcome poverty so they can experience fullness of life now and in the future. Inspired by our Christian faith, our work reaches children no matter their background or if they live in the most dangerous of places.

We are driven by our desire to ensure that every girl and boy has what they need to grow in mind, body, and spirit. Every day, our 600 staff work hard to empower children to live lives filled with joy, become all that Jesus created them to be, and go further than they could ever have imagined.

Guided by more than 50 years of experience and expertise, our dedicated staff employ proven, effective development and relief practices to empower communities to become self-sufficient and bring real, lasting change.

As a leading global partner, we labour alongside supporters, stakeholders, families, and communities to transform lives and offer hope. As a result, all our lives are enriched. Together, with our partners, we have positively reached the lives of more than 1.3 million children in Cambodia, including 876,700 most vulnerable.



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

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