

# CAMBODIAN INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMING FOR STREET CHILDREN PROJECTS IN HONDURAS

ATN/JF-6528-RG-107

Report prepared by



The Street Children Network

## **I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

In 1999, the IDB established the Japan Program within the Integration and Regional Program Department to promote the exchange of knowledge, experience and best practices in development between East Asia and the Latin American and Caribbean region.

In 2005, the Japan Program plans to fund a sub-operation on Innovative Programming for Street Children in Honduras, which will contribute, through capacity building, awareness raising and training, in specific areas, to develop a child-centered model of attention for street children in Honduras. Through the training received and the development of pilot projects, the capacity building of the local NGOs would be enhanced and it would allow them to participate, more actively and assertively, in the design of the national strategy for street children that the Honduran government is aiming to create in the near future.

## **II. FRIENDS-INTERNATIONAL**

Since 1994, Friends-International has been running projects worldwide for and with street children with the objective to reintegrate these children into their society.

Friends-International works with street children in a developmental and sustainable perspective in accordance with the Convention of the Rights of the Child (UN-CRC).

Its work is supported by Support Offices opened in Europe and the USA with a Field Office located in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Friends-International aims at developing projects that are creative and innovative while keeping in mind the need for them to become sustainable over time.

Friends-International carries out the following activities:

- Programming
  - Initiate new programs (ex. Mith Samlanh)
  - Support Government to initiate programs (ex. Peuan Mit)
  - Technical support to existing programs
  - Support organization wanting to initiate street children projects
- Cultural projects
- Capacity building
- Networking and advocacy

Friends-International received the Order of Australia for service to humanity and the gold medal for the development of Cambodia.

## **III. OBJECTIVES**

**3.1** The general objective of this proposed sub-operation is to contribute, through capacity building, awareness raising and training, in specific areas, to develop a child-centered model of attention for street children, which currently does not exist in Honduras. Through the training received and the development of pilot projects, the capacity building of the local NGOs would be enhanced and it would allow them to participate, more actively and assertively, in the design of the national strategy for street children that the Honduran government is aiming to create in the near future.

**3.2** The specific objectives of this proposed sub-operation are as follows: i) to raise awareness and to build capacity among social workers, policy makers and people working with street children about the capability of the child to actively participate in his/her own development and not to consider them simply as subjects of charity; ii) to train to some of the key advisors for the government in the design of the national strategy for street children; iii) to enhance the capacity and skills of the local NGOs to contribute more effectively to the implementation of the on-going IDB operations related to street children in Honduras, where the grass-root component has been rather weak until the current moment; iv) to provide skills to the NGOs and government officers to have a more fruitful and effective collaboration; v) to train trainers in specific areas to improve the quality of the services provided to the children, particularly regarding out-reach work; vi) to develop a comprehensive child-centered model of attention to be implemented through the implementation of three pilot projects by the participating NGOs and to be spread in the country afterwards; vii) to provide training to the participating NGOs to start to develop income-generating activities to enhance their financial sustainability; and, viii) to support trained persons to become trainers and provide further capacity building and spread lessons learned to other social workers and other projects in Honduras.

#### IV. STRATEGY

The strategy for the first phase of this project, is to present Mith Samlanh to the Honduran delegation as a “model” for good working practice with street children.

The program was designed to mix both field visits and experience with sharing and discussion sessions. Half the day was dedicated to field visits giving the Honduras team with a practical overview of the work carried out in Cambodia. In order to give a broader view, visits included projects run by Mith Samlanh, the Government and partner organizations.

The second half of the day allowed for two exercises:

-A more formal presentation of the work observed in the morning (presented by the teams): this allowed the Honduras team to have a wider understanding of the philosophies and global strategies. It gave them also the opportunity to ask questions and compare with their own experience.

-This was followed by a discussion aiming at defining common strategies on the various topics related to working with street children.

This strategy aimed at allowing the Honduras team to reflect on their work in comparison with what they experienced.

It also aimed at defining procedures and strategies that are common to all street children projects. These principles will be the basis for the evaluation of the Honduras projects during the Phase 2.

#### V. EXPECTED OUTPUTS

**5.1** A 15-day learning mission for 6 NGO leaders and policy makers from Honduras to Cambodia to learn *in situ* about innovation and practice in providing integrated services for street children and how to develop income-generating activities for the sustainability of the NGOs.

**5.2** Strengthen institutional capacity of the participating NGOS and government agencies to have a more efficient and assertive participation in the implementation of the IDB operations, related to the target population in Honduras.

**5.3** Develop skills to develop a more efficient and fruitful dialogue between NGOs and government agencies. Contribution through training key stakeholders to the design of the Honduran national strategy for street children.

**5.4** Establishment of a network of people involved in the work with street children in Cambodia and Honduras to exchange research, technical assistance, and informal consultations on the implementation of a holistic child-centered model of attention for street children.

**5.5** The publication and distribution of a trainer’s handbook to serve as practical instruction and referral tool where the lessons from the complete training program would be available for the use of trainers, social workers and policy makers. The distribution would be regional to expand the lessons learned beyond Honduras.

#### VI. PARTICIPANTS / AGENCIES

Participants included:

<b>Instituto Hondureño De La Niñez Y La Familia (IHNFA):</b>	1 participant
<b>Proyecto Mano Amiga (PRAF):</b>	1 participant
<b>Fundacion Sampedrana Del Niño:</b>	1 participant
<b>Casa Alianza (Honduras):</b>	2 participants
<b>Feed the Children:</b>	1 participant

#### VII. CHALLENGES

##### 7.1 Language

It was initially made clear that all sessions would be carried out in English. However, among the participants, some did not have a good understanding of English. It was, therefore, needed to hire a translator on a very short notice.

A Spanish / English speaker (with some knowledge of Khmer) was identified and hired to provide translation when necessary. This translation was not always good enough and other members of the group had to jump in to clarify / add / translate on numerous occasions. This slowed down the discussions, led to some aspects of the discussions to be unclear and some members not being able to participate fully or as actively as the others.

Additionally, some of the Cambodian presenters did not always master the English language well enough to be easily understood.

Finally, the issue of accents made it sometimes difficult for people to exchange easily.

### **7.2 Attendance**

One participant was not able to join the entire time of the exchange visit because of work related issues. He arrived later than the others (and missed the orientation which slowed him down in the initial phases) and then had to leave at the end of the second week and missed the last part of the training.

Some members of the group also fell ill, and this disrupted their full attendance in a minor way.

### **7.3 Cultural differences**

It was feared that despite some similarities, the differences between LAC and SEA would be great and lead to misunderstanding and / or disinterest in others' work.

Some of the main identified differences included: gangs, HIV/AIDS, type of drugs, ages of the children on the streets, profile of the target youth/children.

Despite this, the group adapted very well to the local realities and participants were clearly able to identify similarities, differences and pick ideas that could be useful to their own work.

### **7.4 Openness**

It was feared that the exchange visit be hindered by both a possible mistrust between invited agencies from Honduras and a lack of openness on behalf of the Cambodian teams.

It became quickly clear that the Honduras team was able to see itself as one cohesive group. This led to some interesting constructive interactions between the various participants. This will hopefully continue once back in Honduras and will reinforce the inter-agency cooperation.

The Cambodian teams were carefully briefed and were very professional and open in all aspects of their work. This allowed for all participants to feel at ease and share all aspects (positive and negative) of their work and led to fruitful exchanges.

## **VIII. PHASE 1 SCHEDULE**



**WEEK 2**

	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>AM (Site visit)</b>	Child-Rights (Marie Caroline /Thida/Sophea)	Educational Center / NFE / Culture / Outreach Education (Monileap / Marong / Nhim / Sokhom)	Drug projects (David/Phally /Amatak/Gneng)	-Life skills (Phally) -In-Center Support (Gneng / Nicolas)	Training Center / Business (Justin/Gustav/ Savoern/ Lim / Marie)	Siem Reap	Siem Reap
<b>Lunch</b>	Free	Free	Free	Free	Lunch @ Cafe du Centre		
<b>PM (Discussion)</b>	-Discussion -Definitions of basic principles for Child Rights (Sebastien/ Thida / Marie Caroline / Sophea) <i>Location: FI</i>	-Discussion -Definition of basic principles for NFE (Pierre/Monileap / Marong / Nhim /Sebastien) <i>Location: FI</i>	Definition of basic principles for Drug work (David/Seb / Amatak / Phally) <i>Location: FI</i>	Culture team / Culture show  3:30 - RAP	-Discussion -Definition basic principles training (Justin / Marie / Savoern) -Definition basic principles business (Marie / Gustav / Lim) <i>Location: FI</i>	Siem Reap	Siem Reap
<b>Evening</b>	Group 1 Outreach	Group 2 Outreach	Drink @ Sebastien's	Group 1 Outreach	Group 2 Outreach		

**WEEK 3**

	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>AM (Site visits)</b>	Centers (BKK, BH, NYC) (Vutha/Amatak/Phally)	Departure Kg Cham -Youth Center (Sathia, Pierre)	Safe Migration / Prevention (Sathia / Hoang)	Children and HIV / AIDS, CAA / Medical (Nao Korn Sophal/ Louch Peu)	8:30 Chom Chao (Government Center)  Reintegration (Srei Peu)	Wrap-up Evaluation (Seb/Carole/others) <i>Location: FI</i>	Departure
<b>Lunch</b>	Free	Kampong Cham	Free	Free	Free	Free	
<b>PM (Discussion)</b>	Definition of common principles for Centers (David / Nicky / Vutha/Amatak/Phally) -Common principles for Life Skills -Common principles for support to children Wrap-up week 1-2 (Seb/David/Gneng, Phally, Nicolas) <i>Location: FI</i>	-Safe migration -Meeting with Ministry of Social Affairs (Sathia, Pierre)	Definition of common principles for Prevention (Pierre/Nicky/Marie/ Sathia / Hoang) <i>Location: FI</i>	1:30-Visit partner NGO HIV/AIDS  3:30-Krousar Thmey <i>Location: FI</i>	Definition of common principles for Reintegration (Pierre/Srei Peu/Nicky) <i>Location: FI</i>	Free	
<b>Evening</b>	Free	Free	Free	Free	Farewell dinner	Free	

## **IX. CONTENT OF THE PROGRAM**

The program was designed to mix both field visits and experience with sharing and discussion sessions. These exchange opportunities led to the definition of common strategies on various topics related to working with street children.

The program was organized around the interests expressed by the Honduras group before coming to Cambodia:

*The following are the topics of interest of the Honduran participants:*

- *Panorama regarding Cambodia's current reality.*
- *Current panorama regarding children situations in Cambodia. Include statistics.*
- *Future vision of children in Cambodia - where do they want children's situation to improve.*
- *Participation of government in the efforts to improve children's situation.*
- *Agencies and ngo's that are working to improve children's situation.*
- *Success stories regarding projects.*
- *Best practices from government agencies and ngo's regarding children.*
- *Current situation and achievements regarding the UN Convention on Child's Rights.*
- *Intervention Methodologies on diverse children programs: drug abuse, sexuality, commercial sexual exploitation, hiv prevention, pregnancy prevention, self employment programs for children, etc.*
- *Experiences regarding collaboration and cooperation between government and ngo's, for example: collaborations between prosecutors and ngo's, etc.*
- *Visit to ngo's working on diverse child problems.*

The Honduras group was introduced to the activities carried out by Mith Samlanh and other partner organizations specializing in various fields of interest (Krousar Thmey, the Government, Maryknoll, RAP, etc.). The Honduras team was invited to join and participate in the activities of all Mith Samlanh teams and ask all questions related to the work.

The formal presentations by the Cambodian teams included: Outreach, Child Rights, Non Formal Education, Drugs, Culture, Vocational Training, Business, Centers, Life Skills, Support to Children, Prevention and Reintegration. These presentation were made by the Friends-International and / or Mith Samlanh Team Leaders and specific team members through powerpoint and Q&A. (see Annex 1 for presentations)

Following the presentation, the Honduras group, the Mith Samlanh team and the Friends-International facilitators identified guiding principles for **all** organizations on various topics, including: outreach, child rights, business, NFE, drugs, prevention and reintegration (see Annex 2 for Principles).

These principles were designed together as guiding principles for the work of any organization dealing with street children. These principles will become the basis of a common principle manual and a guide for the work to be carried out in Phase 2.

## **X. RESULTS**

The group from Honduras and the counterparts from Cambodia were able to exchange and share experiences in an open and fruitful manner. Some of the main results achieved are:

- A strong collaboration and sharing spirit between the LAC and SEA organizations
  - A stronger and more harmonious cooperation between the LAC participants. It is hoped that this will reflect in the inter-agency collaboration in the future.
  - New concepts and approaches were discussed and integrated by the Honduras participants.
- It is hoped that the participants will be able to use and adapt the lessons learned and observed good practices (as well as the issues, problems and failures) from Cambodia to their needs and work in Honduras.

## **XI. EVALUATION**

### **11.1 Friends-International's evaluation**

This Phase 1 was very successful in many aspects:

- There was a clear improvement in the collaboration and exchange between the various Honduras participants. If supported, this trend could lead to an effective network of organizations working with street children.
- The group was very open in its exchanges and discussions. This was achieved early on in the process and allowed for the visit to be very enriching for both the Honduras group and their Cambodian counterparts.

### **11.2 Participants' evaluation**

The Honduras group was asked to carry out a final evaluation (see Annex 3 for evaluation report)

## **XII. RECOMMENDATION FOR PHASE 2**

From the final discussion between Friends-International and the Honduras participants, the following strategy is being proposed:

- Step 1: identify gaps and overlaps in services (by visit to various organizations) and identify areas for cooperation

- Step 2: Organize training on some of the issues raised by the Honduras team (with an emphasis on sustainability/business options) to a selected number of organizations (selection based on level of services and gaps/overlap assessment)

- Step 3: Support the development of a coordination between these agencies (strategic, financial and technical support)

- Step 4: Promote initial campaign to promote street children in a more positive light

It was recommended that:

- The trip take place in April 2006 (elections will be held in Honduras early 2006 and might lead to some changes in structure)

- The IADB – Honduras office play an important role in the setting up and facilitating the coordination / network

## **ANNEX 1: PRESENTATIONS**

### **1 - CAMBODIA**

#### **Background**

##### FACTS ABOUT CAMBODIA

- Geography
- History

##### POVERTY IN CAMBODIA (1)

- Indicators
- Urbanization
- Health
- HIV / AIDS
- Education
- Child Labour
- Trafficking
- Drugs
- Violence

##### CHILDREN IN CAMBODIA

- Statistics
- Cambodia / Honduras
- Weight of the past
- Pressure of today

##### STREET CHILDREN

- Statistics
- Trends
- Issues faced by the children

### **2- OUTREACH**

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- To build self confidence, trust and self esteem.
- To teach children to protect themselves from the risks and dangers of street life.
- To help them plan for their future.
- To support children to leave street life, and reintegrate them into employment, family, society.

#### **PRINCIPLES**

Based on respect for children, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

- Convince not coerce children to leave the streets.
- Provide basic services to the children, regardless of their lifestyle or choices.
- Provide a service that is flexible according to the changing needs of our target group.
- Be flexible geographically
- Child development for sustainability.
- Child participation.
- Self esteem, self evaluation, independency.
- Non partisan (religion, race, politics)

#### **PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

- An average of 4,100 children per month are met, day and night.
- There are 45 target locations in Phnom Penh, 1 in Kandal province (12km away), and the Youth Rehabilitation Centre, a government facility in Chom Chao. The team are always looking for new locations and children to work with.
- The outreach team works 7 days a week, and is made up of 18 full time, and 9 part time staff.
- The target group are:
  - street living children (1,500)
  - street working children (10-20,000)
  - children of street families (variable)

## ACTIVITIES

- Providing basic medical care.
- Providing Non Formal Education (literacy, numeracy, games etc).
- Life skills education about HIV/Aids prevention, drugs prevention for non users, and harm reduction for users. Reproductive health, hygiene, and nutrition education.
- A mobile library, which provides reading, story telling, sport, and games to street children, children in other NGO's and community children.
- 1 to 1 counselling and problem solving through individual case management, and making life plans.
- Discussion groups, training peer educators (safety agents) there are 45 operational safety agents.

## CAPACITY BUILDING

Mith Samlanh's outreach team provides training from it's experience in working with street children to:

- NGO partners Goutte d'Eau, MLOp Tapang, OEB.
- Government staff from DSAVY Kg' Speu, Kratie, Kg' Cham, and Phnom Penh.
- MOSAVY staff and Police.
- International partners, from Lao PDR, India, Myanmar, and Thailand.

## PROBLEMS

- Some of the children migrate within the city, to other provinces or groups and neighbouring countries.
- This makes providing services to these children very hard.
- Drug users need a great deal of time and resources in order to work with them effectively.
- Some drug users are part of the service more than once, they relapse due to strong peer pressure and other reasons.
- Police chase children away from where they live, this makes it difficult for the team to find them again.
- Some parents/ other street children do not want children to come and study at the centre, because they use them for income generation.

## SUCCESSSES

- The team regularly reaches over 4100 children per month.
- A trust relationship has been developed between Mith Samlanh, and the children we work with.
- An average of 50 street children per month choose to leave the streets and become part of the Mith Samlanh program.
- We have helped local government to understand the situation of street children, and how to work effectively with them.

## 3- CENTERS

### OBJECTIVES

- To ensure children are welcomed and feel comfortable in their environment (sustainability)
- To ensure that children receive services that are essential for their safety, security, and their daily living needs
- Children develop home skills and take responsibility for their environment (daily living skills))
- Children are able to decide how their living space should be (ownership)
- Children have the facilities to play and be involved in activities (culture/society/fun!)
- Children have access to information/services so that they can protect themselves

### CORE PRINCIPLES: Residential Center and Boarding House

- Accommodation that provides safety, security, and stability (a home)
- Provides services and activities based on the needs expressed by the children (spoken/shown)
- Child centered approach (child lead)
- Assist the children in moving away, and staying away from the streets
- Open door policy

### HOW DO WE DECIDE THE CENTERS ARE NEEDED?

- Ask the children!
  - Understand their needs, so you can provide the right services.
  - Identify the right location.
  - Identify the right opening times.

- Listen to comments to improve services.
- Don't be afraid to change.

## CENTERS

- Drop-in center: to carry out specific work (including emergency)
  - Day center
  - Night center
- Residential center: to house children while they prepare for their reintegration (study, preparing the family etc). In exceptional cases, this may be long term.
  - Short-stay shelter
  - Long-stay shelter
  - Hostels
  - Community housing
- Vocational / Education centers (schools)

### How can we encourage children to stay in centers?

- Make the center a more attractive option than the streets.
- Make it useful for their future
- Encourage children to feel involved in the place (participation)
- Provide a safe and fair atmosphere (rules)
- Demonstrate awareness of problems children are facing in the center
- Awareness of outside influences (peers, partners etc.)
- Include fun and exciting activities (prevent boredom)

### Why do children leave centers?

- Inadequate or inappropriate services
- Peer pressure (family, friends, boy / girlfriend)
- Problems or disagreements with other children or staff

## ACTIVITIES

- Children are introduced to the staff, and integrated into the center.
- Children receive a medical check up upon entry, and regular medical supervision thereafter.
- Children are organized into groups, with responsibilities (cleaning the center, homework etc).
- Children have weekly meetings to discuss issues concerning their home.
- Children elect their own representatives twice per year.
- Children have access to:
  - Reading and drawing in the library.
  - Sports and entertainment materials (chess, badminton, table tennis etc).
  - Games and dancing in the center.
  - Regular cultural activities and outings are organized.

## 4-SUPPORT OF CHILDREN IN CENTERS

### OBJECTIVES

- Ensuring safe and sustainable entry of children into services.
- Ensuring the safety/security/care/support of children throughout involvement in services through case management.
- Ensuring children have access to information/support to make decisions for their current and future lives.
- Facilitating Choice.
- Promoting a sustainable future away from the streets.

### PRINCIPLES

- Children who choose to leave the streets have access to services that are:
  - Holistic.
  - Confidential.
  - Safe.
  - Secure.
  - Supportive.
  - Relevant /needs based.
  - Respect choice.
  - Promote a sustainable future away from the streets.

## ACTIVITIES

- Assessment-history,culture,needs
- Introduction to center services/staff
- Providing information regarding options and choices
- Supporting the establishing of a future plan based on informed choices/ current needs
- Coordination of services in order to facilitate future plan (case conference/establishing responsibilities)
- Child encouraged to choose case manager
- Case management established
- Case manager provides ongoing support for the child/coordination (daily needs, family needs ensuring plan is followed, evaluation, referral etc).
- Maintaining records

## CHALLENGES

- Limited space to provide services/activities
- The developing street culture (drugs etc) has impact on behavior change and sustainability
- Increasing numbers of children with special needs (mental health, learning disability, brain injury, physical disability, trauma)
- Higher turnover of children requiring services

## ACHIEVEMENTS

- Increased level of safety/security
- Increased number of services/capacity
- Development of multi disciplinary team providing holistic services
- Providing services to hardest to reach children (10% of long term street children contacted every month leave the streets/boarding house)

## 5- CHILD RIGHTS

The overall objectives of child rights program are:

- Protecting the rights of street children
- To fight the factors facilitating the spread of sexual abuse of children/pedophilia in the tourism industry in Cambodia

The activities of this program are:

- I- Implementing the CRC within all Mith Samlanh projects:
  - Children Representatives elections
  - Newsletters
  - Children workshops
  - Suggestion boxes
- II- Preventing child abuse
  - Child Safe Hotel project
  - Moto-taxi peer education
  - Advocacy

Children Representatives elections:

2 times a year, children and youth in the center elect their representatives. Their responsibilities are to provide an information which they got from the meeting with Management to children in the center and bring all suggestions, ideas, complaint from children to the Management team.

Newsletters:

Children and youth in the center organize their own newsletters by develop a committee and select the topics. This newsletter was distribute to children in the center, street children.

Children workshops:

Children and youth in the center and street children organize a workshop by select their own topics. They also do an evaluation workshops to evaluate project of Mith Samlanh in order to improve the better work of Mith Samlanh system.

Suggestion boxes:

Children and youth in the center design boxes to put in all the center in order to get suggestions, comment, complaint, request, etc. These letter will be replied by Management team and stick on the board for them

Child Safe Hotel project:

Mith Samlanh and Friends International were sign an MoU with Ministry of Tourism to star this project. The team designing a curriculum and an IEC material to train to staff in the hotels/guesthouses. Posters/Leaflets were distribute to those hotels/guesthouses.

Moto-taxi peer education:

Child Rights team design a curriculum and IEC materials to train to Moto-taxi in the target areas to respond child abuse

Problem the team meet:

- Children who have been abuse (sexual abuse/pedophilia) difficult to change their behavior.
- Working with government is take a long time.
- The communities don't care

Solutions:

- Try to understand children need and encourage them to change behavior
- Try to push Government many times and encourage them to work with the team to understand of our work

## 6- CHILDSAFE PROJECT

### OBJECTIVES

- Background:
  - Since 1996
  - Recently: too many organizations chasing after foreign pedophiles
  - Decided to work with the “facilitators”
- Objectives:
  - Improve protection of children from abuse
  - Reduce access to children by working with facilitators
  - Create a Cambodian protection network
  - Support children victim of abuse
  - Ensure legal protection and support of children and parents
  - Duplicate project including on an international level

### PRINCIPLES

- Not morality but money
- Holistic response
- Social marketing approach
- Simple IEC
- Provide real information for behavior change
- Collaborate with MoT and Cambodia Hotel Association

### ACTIVITIES

- Training of “Facilitators”:
  - Guest-houses / hotels
  - Restaurants
  - Taxis
  - Tourists
  - Police
  - Children
  - Internet cafes and clients

→ Specific material

- [www.childrights-cambodia.org](http://www.childrights-cambodia.org)
- Diplomas
- Sex education website
- IEC
- Posters
- Screensavers...

- Support to child-victims:
  - Toolbox
  - Support on the streets
  - Support in Camp Sabay-Sabay
  - Reintegration
- Legal support to children and families
  - Educate children and families about their rights
  - Support official registration of children and families
  - Identify cases
  - Establish network of legal support organizations
  - Accept students from Faculty of Law to work with the teams
  - Ensure that cases are processed properly
- Duplicate the project:
  - Train partner organizations
  - Work in collaboration with Government (MoT)
  - Work in collaboration with private sector (CHA)
  - Design an overall visibility (social marketing)
  - Ensure possibility for international expansion

#### CHALLENGES

- Collaboration with MoT
- Desire of many to chase after pedophiles
- Slow implementation of training
- Mobility of abusers (in country and internationally)
- Expansion from Phnom Penh and Siem Reap

#### SUCCESSSES

- IEC material is a success
- Social marketing
- Website
- Positive response from facilitators
- Addresses Cambodian abusers
- International campaign (through FI international offices)

### 7- MEDICAL

#### OBJECTIVES

- To provide health care to children living/working in the streets, children in Mith Samlanh Centers and their families.
- To provide medical care/support to ensure sustainable reintegrated children in to society.

#### PRINCIPLES

- To ensure the health and safety of all children and when necessary, their families.
- Protect life
- Provide medical care/support unconditionally
- Do no harm

#### TARGET GROUP

- Street living/working children/youth
- Children/youth in Mith Samlanh Centers.
- Families of street children
- Families of reintegrated children

#### ACTIVITIES

- Streets/outreach
  - Providing basic health care and first Aid. Support to children and their family in the streets.
  - Medical care for street youth using drugs.
  - Providing Reproductive Health Care / STI health services, including HIV/AIDS related illness.
- Mith Samlanh Centers

- Training/Educational Center
- Traditional Home
- Boarding House
- Safe Migration
- Drop-in-Center
- Mobile Drop-in-Center
- Youth Centre
- Detoxification Center
- Social Rehabilitation Center

- Communities
- Family follow up
- Individual support

- Hospitals
- Referrals
- Follow up/support

- Dental care
- Referrals/prosthesis
- Mouth care/education

#### HEALTH DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

- Improve the quality of the services.
- Increasing health education/awareness.
- Develop support material in the clinical.
- Develop Standards of practices.
- Rules and regulations.

#### CAPACITY BUILDING

- Developing a health care network
- Developing Mith Samlanh staff skills
- Facilitating working groups on health training

#### PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

- Physical disability, children with learning disabilities.
- Mental health issues.
- Child abuse (Sexual, Physical and Emotional).

#### POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Organizing case management meetings with the Team, network, Technical Assistant and the Management.
- Working in close collaboration with families, local authorities and NGOs/Government networks

### **8- CHILDREN AFFECTED BY AIDS**

#### OBJECTIVES

- To enable street children and their families to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS and STDs
- To support children who are living with HIV/AIDS to lead a healthy and positive life
- To support children affected by HIV/AIDS to reduce the number of children ending up on the streets

#### PRINCIPLES

- To provide children and their families with the knowledge and materials to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS
- To provide HIV+ children with the knowledge, support and medication to live happily and healthily
- To reduce the number of children living / working on the streets as a result of HIV/AIDS
- To refer HIV/AIDS orphans for placement within a family environment
- To reduce HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination in the community / society

## ACTIVITIES

### Outreach:

- Identify and support street children and their families affected by HIV/AIDS:
- Emotional and Spiritual Support
- Counseling and referrals for VCCT for children at risk of HIV/AIDS
- Referral to free medical facilities

### Identify and support children who are HIV+:

- Provision of basic medical treatment
- Referrals for OI prophylaxis
- Referrals for ARV treatment
- Emotional and Spiritual Support
- Regular Support Group Meetings
- Encourage participation in social activities
- Follow up

### Communities:

-Support children and their family affected by AIDS to reduce / stop children working on the streets:

- Referrals for home based care
- Referrals for OI prophylaxis
- Referrals for ARV treatment
- Emotional and Spiritual Support
- Life skills education
- Short-term food support
- Business training and micro-credit for small business
- Materials for children attending school
- Follow up case
- Net working with NGOs partners/Local authority
- Support reintegration of orphaned children into society:
- Work in close collaboration with placement team for reintegration with extended family or foster care

### Day Care Centers

- Early identification of CAA at risk of moving to the streets:
- Collaborate with social workers of Hospitals to gather information about social situation of the children
- Emotional and Spiritual Support
- Completion of Memory Book
- Creation of family plan with parents to:
  - gather information about family
  - ensure on-going care of children
  - assess support required by subsequent career of child
- Educational and Recreational Activities in Day Care Centre
- Nutritional Support for children
- Basic medical treatment for children
- Networking with NGO partners

## CHALLENGES

- Street children and families are highly mobile – affects follow up
- Government strategies to clean up the street affected street living families
- Stigma & Discrimination - HIV+ families are often forced out of their homes
- Domestic Violence – stress due to sickness, second marriages
- Illiterate families find it hard to run a business adequately
- Ill health is a common reason for businesses to fail

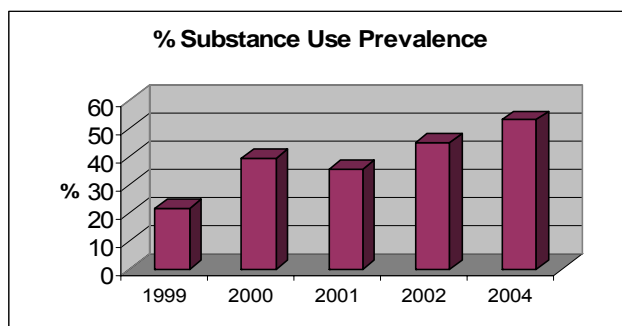
## POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Improve collaboration with government local Authorities and other NGOs
- Improve collaboration with all the team of Mith Samlanh
- Improve follow-up activities
- Discuss difficult case management with Team Leader and Technical Assistant

## 9- DRUG PROGRAM

### TIMELINE

- 1994- Mith Samlanh established.
- 1998-First evidence of substance use became apparent on streets (Glue).
- 1999-First substance use survey carried out (showed 21.7% prevalence)
- 2000- Heroin identified.
- 2000-Injecting identified
- 2003-ATS overtakes solvents as the most commonly used substance
- 2004- 73% of street living youth regularly using substances
- 2004- 9.8% of substance use intravenous across substance using population



### PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

- 1999- Began first prevention/ harm reduction work through Outreach.
- 2002-Opened drop-in-center offering harm reduction services to substance using street youth.
- 2004-Began Needle syringe Pilot program activities through drop-in-center and Outreach.
- 2004-Developed second 'Mobile' drop-in center.
- 2004-Openened 'Green House' Formal residential Detoxification center.
- 2004-Developed a formal rehabilitation service keying in to existing Mith Samlanh Training, education and reintegration services.

### TARGET GROUP

- Street children at risk of substance use.
- Street children and street youth using substances
- Street children and street youth looking for information about substances
- Street children and street youth looking for services

### OBJECTIVES

- Prevention: Prevent street children and youth from beginning to use substances:
  - Provide education/awareness on substance use to the children in the streets and providing them with support, entertainment and alternatives to substance use in the streets and/or in specific centers (Club friends)
  - Teach children how to protect themselves
  - Provide means for children to protect themselves
  - Peer education program
  - Update and develop curriculum and educational materials
- Harm Reduction: Maximize the safety of young people who use substances Provide information, materials and services to young people using substances. Offer alternatives to substance use
  - Safe practice awareness/materials/services
  - Syringe/Needle and condom distribution
  - Personal hygiene
  - Medical care
  - Problem solving support
  - Activities
  - Case management
  - Future planning
  - Assessment/Referrals
  - Treatment assessment

- Detoxification: Provide safe and effective opportunities to recover from substance dependence
  - Symptomatic treatment
  - Voluntary access
  - 14 day process
  - 10 bed unit
  - Combined Medical/Social work team
  
- Rehabilitation: Provide the skills and support to maintain a substance free lifestyle. Provide sustainable options and choices so that children are able to move away from street life
  - 4 week intensive Rehab
  - Strict group work based
  - Access to individual counseling
  - Continued medical support
  - Access to activities
  
- Capacity building: Developing partners through training.
  - Social reintegration via:
    - Access to remedial school
    - To vocational training
    - Developing activity interests
    - Psychosocial support
    - Relapse prevention
    - Family reconciliation
  - Leading to:
    - Access to employment
    - Access to public school
    - Reintegration into family/social network
    - Follow-up/Relapse prevention
  
- Capacity building
  - Developing the network
  - Developing skills
  - Encouraging the establishment of projects
  - Providing formal and applied training
  - Facilitating working groups
  - Supporting Government

## PRINCIPLES

- All Mith Samlanh substance user projects follow the same principles of professional practice
- Respect the principles of the United Nations conventions of human rights and the rights of the child

### Child/Person Centered:

- All services reflect the stated or implied needs of the children
- All services are voluntary and respect choice
- All services respect the culture/religion/history and needs of the individual, 'unconditionally'
- All services respect confidentiality

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

- All -services have strict policies to promote and maintain the safety of children:
  - From infection/illness or harm
  - From exploitation
  - From neglect or lack of care
  - Through application of holistic support
  
- And to protect staff and others:
  - From infection related harm
  - From exploitation (rights under labor law)
  - Misrepresentation
  - The right to practice

## CODE OF CONDUCT

- Protects the children

- Protects the staff
- Protects others (families, visitors etc)
- Protects the organization
- Protects society
- Promotes best practice
- Promotes consistency

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

- The creation of Cambodia's first comprehensive substance user program including it's first and only treatment/ rehabilitation services.
- The only consistent surveys of substance use in Cambodia.
- Capacity building of government and NGOs, toward the nations response to the increasing drug use issue.
- Influencing government policy by:
  - Facilitating inter-government cooperation (NAA/NACD).
  - Facilitating acceptance of harm reduction as a valid strategy for reducing HIV vulnerability.
  - The recovery rate of former dependant users 6 months after treatment at Mith Samlanh is 68.8%,

#### CHALLENGES

- Increasing level of substance use
- Establishing addiction issues
- Lack of nationwide infrastructure
- Lack of awareness

### **10- NON FORMAL EDUCATION**

#### TARGET GROUP

Non Formal Education aims at allowing:

- Street living children
- Street working children
- Children of street families
- And children in poor communities

who are unable to attend school to get an education

#### OBJECTIVES

- Provide basic education to children on the streets.
- Provide remedial education so that children can reintegrate into the public school system.
- Provide activities that help them reconnect with their culture and society (dance, music, traditional crafts, drawing).
- Provide activities that allow children to develop emotionally and physically.

#### PRINCIPLES

- Using the children's normal surroundings as a teaching tool.
- Student centered activities, "learning by doing"
- Providing for children's needs in a holistic way.
- Adapting curriculums to children needs
- Following the public school curriculum in order to prepare reintegration
- Mith Samlanh must not become a parallel educative system.
- Sharing new techniques with partners.

#### ACTIVITIES

- Pre school
- Khmer Literatacy
- Mathematics
- Science
- Geography
- History
- Hygiene
- Sports
- Life Skills
- Drawing

- Library
- Culture: dance, music and other artistic activities.

#### STREETS:

- Literacy.
- Numeracy.
- Nutrition.
- Hygiene.
- Geography.
- History.
- Sport.

#### EDUCATION CENTER

- Pre school
- Khmer Literacy
- Mathematics
- Science
- Geography
- History
- Hygiene
- Library
- Drawing
- Life Skills
- Sports
- Culture (dance and music)

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER

- Khmer Literacy
- Mathematics
- Science
- Geography
- History
- Hygiene
- Life skills

#### KAMPONG CHAM YOUTH CENTER

- Khmer Literacy
- Mathematics
- Science
- Geography
- History
- Hygiene
- Sports

#### REINTEGRATION

All children are reintegrated into the public school system

Children receive support to access school:

- Uniforms
- School materials
- Follow up (children, family, school)

#### CAPACITY BUILDING

- One teacher trainer for
  - Mith Samlanh staff and teachers
  - Partner NGOs
  - Public school teachers
- NFE techniques using Tool Box:
  - Mathematics
  - Literacy
  - Science
  - Life skills

#### DIFFICULTIES

- Cost of public school.
- Lack of parents interest in their children's education.
- Due to the cost of public school, parents want their children to study at Mith Samlanh during all their studies.
- Children of street families are very mobile and come to study irregularly.

#### POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Advocacy to reinforce the public school system
- Collaboration with public schools for reintegration of children
- Collaboration with Ministry of Education to open Non formal education classes in public schools
- Education and support of families
- Involvement of students parents (election of representatives in each communities)
- Part time class for children of street families

#### ACHIEVEMENTS 2004

- Over 400 children per month access non formal education on the street
- An average of 219 children per day accessed remedial classes in the Educational Center.
- An average of 313 children per day receive NFE in the Training Centre.
- 55 children of the Training Center received certificates of literacy recognized by the Ministry of Education in 2004.
- 325 children have been reintegrated into public schools in 2004.

### 11- VOCATIONAL TRAINING

#### OBJECTIVES

- To provide students with professional training.
- To build self confidence, trust and self esteem.
- To help students plan for their future.
- Successful and gainful job placement.
- Reintegration into society.

#### PRINCIPLES

- You care, we care.
- A child centred approach is used.
- Students continue to train until they graduate, there is no 'fail'
- Open door policy.
- Training is provided regardless of religion, politics, race, or gender
- Training is developed based on sound employment market research.
- Entry at any time / self paced to allow traumatized children to receive training and other Mith Samlanh services.

#### ACTIVITIES

- Training is delivered in 3-4 levels.
- Each level is divided into self-paced modules.
- Each module is divided into individual lessons.
- Testing at all modules, to check students progress.
- A curriculum is used to develop students professional skills, including lessons on personal and general hygiene.
- Study visits, frequent testing and an exam to graduate to the next level.
- Level 1: training (basic). Focussing on general and personal hygiene, and basic skills of the training.
- Level 2: training (intermediate.) includes general and personal hygiene, and a more advanced, skills orientated curriculum. Students from level 2 help support students from level 1.
- Level 3: Specialized, advanced vocational training which includes life skills, and literacy.
- Final exam level 3 (advanced) practice and theory, including life skills and literacy, the vocational skills part of the exam is conducted externally, in order to ensure impartiality and quality of training.

#### CHALLENGES

- Difficulty finding qualified teaching staff.
- Teachers have to manage multi level student groups.
- Drug abuse by trainees.

- Long-term input is required from technical assistants.
- Avoiding the appearance of using child labour.

## POSITIVE OUTCOMES

- Good job prospects for our students.
- This in turn attracts more street youth to our projects.
- From 2000 to the end of 2004, 479 students (144 female) have been successfully placed in employment

## 12- BUSINESSES

### OBJECTIVES

- To generate income for the organization, in order to ensure financial self-sustainability of the programs.
- To promote the public identity of the organization

### PRINCIPLES

- Non-charity based business.
- Professional approach : quality products and services, efficient and productive management. Well organised and effective marketing.
- Business tailored towards actual market needs.
- Transparent financial system.
- All profits are reinvested into the various Mith Samlanh projects.

### ACTIVITIES

- “Café du Centre”, located in the French Cultural Centre, selling French and Cambodian specialities.
- “Friends’N’Stuff”, a retail shop selling goods produced at the training centre, donated products and consignments from partner organizations.
- “Friends the Restaurant” serving western and Asian tapas style food.
- Friends cook book, ‘The Best of Friends’
- T-shirts / posters / post cards / calendars.
- Regular special events including:
  - Cocktails and parties.
  - Catering services.
  - Flea markets.
  - Attending national trade fares

### FINANCIAL RISKS

- Financial risk : projects funded for start-up only.
- Difficulty finding qualified staff, long-term capacity building investment.
- Long-term input from technical assistants required.

### SUCSESSES

- All businesses are generating income. In the last four years, \$245,000 (US).
- Businesses are creating jobs locally, a total of 22 positions.
- Increased visibility of the organization, in terms of image and professionalism.

## 13- REINTEGRATION

### OBJECTIVES

Ensure sustainable reintegration of children into their family, their community, into public school, gainful employment/job, into their culture and to help them gain and retain citizenship.

### PRINCIPLES

- Priority given to family reintegration / independent living
- No cash/food support is provided to parents as a condition to let their children study (not sustainable).

- We support children for education/training/life planning and support families to improve their economical/emotional situation.
- Reintegrating children into their family when both are ready.
- Institutional care in last resort.

#### FAMILY REINTEGRATION – STEPS

- Tracing: finding the family.
- Provide emotional support and assessment/individual case management.
- Assessing the family's situation:
  - Economic.
  - Social.
  - Psychological / emotional.
- Design support plan (family & child):
  - Economic.
  - Social.
  - Health.
- Placement (includes public school, employment).
- Follow-up.

#### FAMILY SUPPORT

- Counseling.
- Reconciliation.
- Education.
- Health support.
- Food support.
- Micro-credit.
- Employment.
- Financial support.
- Legal support.

- Mith Samlanh believes that family support is essential to allow families to take care of their children after reintegration.
- Emergency support is sometimes necessary but the family's situation will not be changed in the long term (most of the time food, health and sometimes money).
- Mith Samlanh tries to focus on sustainable support: supporting families to start long term sustainable income generating activities.

#### SCHOOL REINTEGRATION - STEPS

- Family tracing.
- Children's emotional assessment and support / individual case management.
- Family assessment.
- School assessment.
- Children school level evaluation.
- Family support.
- Negotiation with school administration
- Public school reintegration.
- Follow up

#### JOB PLACEMENT

- Family tracing.
- Future plan.
- Individual case management.
- Family assessment.
- Business plan/employment research.
- Skill evaluation (with teachers).
- Family support.
- Support for interview
- Job placement / business start up.
- Follow up.

#### FOLLOW-UP

- Placement staff solve problems as soon as possible.

- Collaboration with Ministry of Social Affairs
- Follow-up is carried out by staff (or Ministry staff in the provinces) on a regular basis:
  - 3 visits per month during the first 2 months.
  - 2 visits per month until 6 month.
  - 1 visit per month until case closure.
- Follow-up is for:
  - Child.
  - Family.
  - Neighbors / community.
  - Employer.
  - School.

#### PARTNERS

- Ministry.
- Local authorities.
- Teachers / school directors.
- Employers.
- Other organizations.
- Neighbors / communities.

#### DEBTS

- Debts.
- Family's lack of education (literacy, health, birth spacing etc).
- Loss of family initiative.
- Street families: mobility/ no land/ no house.
- Alcoholism / violence in families.
- Drug use.
- Family's health.
- Limited economic opportunities.
- Corruption and vulnerability
- HIV/AIDS
- Influence of other organizations providing charity solutions

#### SOLUTIONS

- Advocacy during Ministry/Municipality meetings.
- Collaboration with Ministry of Social Affairs.
- Education of families.
- Involvement of families (meeting with parents, election of parents representatives).
- Flexible and creative solutions
- Networking
- Prevention
- Standards of Procedures shared among all stakeholders

#### ACHIEVEMENTS 2004

- 425 children reintegrated.
- 325 children have been reintegrated into public schools.
- 100 children have been placed in gainful employment.
- 18 former students of Mith Samlanh got married.
- 377 families received support from Mith Samlanh.

### **14- PREVENTION**

#### OBJECTIVES

- Prevent more children to become street living or street working children.
- Prevent more families to send their children working on the streets

#### TARGET GROUP

- Children
- Families
- Communities
- Authorities

## PRINCIPLES

- You care, we care
- Prevention curriculums based on observed needs
- Effective prevention tools provided to the families (not just talk)
- Messages/materials adapted to the target
- Information is sometimes not enough (support is also necessary)
- Collaboration with communities/authorities
- No shame or discrimination, well trained staff, no lies or wrong answers

## VARIOUS PREVENTION PROJECTS

- Safe migration
- Income generation for families
- Life skills (drug prevention, HIV prevention)
- Day care centers
- Child rights

## 15- SAFE MIGRATION

### OBJECTIVES

- Reinforce the prevention of trafficking of children and youth in Cambodia, with a special focus on girls.
- Preventing young women to come to the street and fall into sex work.
- To support and provide information to young migrants about safe migration, reducing the risk of being trafficked into the sex trade.

### TARGET GROUP

- Children and youth at risk of migration in the provinces.
- Young people migrant arrived in Phnom Penh.
- Families, communities, local authorities.

### PRINCIPLES

- We cannot and do not want to stop migrations from the provinces.
- But we can make migrations safer (by providing information and education)
- And sometimes support children/youth to find alternatives in the province

### PROVIDING INFORMATION

- The team is working in **collaboration with Government teams in 5 districts**. Government staff implement the prevention campaign in the districts.
- Identification/referral network** (more than 300 key people: policemen, taxi and moto drivers, sellers, monks, teachers...)
- Provide support** to young people (to access education, vocational training in the province) and to families (to start income generating activities).

### YOUTH CENTER IN KAMPONG CHAM

- Pilot project to build the government's capacity to run a center for vulnerable youth in Kampong Cham.
- To provide a safe space for youth in Kampong Cham, providing entertainment, sports, literacy, numeracy and life skills to keep them from idleness and risky behaviors such as crime, drug-use, prostitution and unsafe migration.

### SAFE MIGRATION PROJECT

- Prevention materials have been designed and adapted for Phnom Penh and provinces: Posters, picture cards, stickers, T-Shirts, leaflets
- A safe migration video produced in January 2004 was prepared to teach in the provinces about risk linked to Migration
- Hotlines in Phnom Penh and Kampong Cham

### IDENTIFICATION UPON ARRIVAL

- Outreach team** at entry points: Taxi and bus station, street, garment factories,...
- Identification/referral network** (more than 300 key people)

**-Drop-In Center: Young Women Information Center:** Preventing young women to come to the streets and / or sex work by providing: Information, Case management, Life plans, Life skills, Recreational activities, Medical services, Hygiene facilities, Job placement, Referral, Support for family reintegration

#### ACHIEVEMENTS PHNOM PENH

- 686 young migrants met on the streets
- 278 young migrants met in the center
- 114 female young migrants have been supported to find alternative to street life

#### ACHIEVEMENTS KAMPONG CHAM

- 717 young people willing to migrate identified by Ministry staffs
- 32 referrals to other organizations
- 349 key people identified

#### CHALLENGES

- Limited resources for prevention in provinces.
- The need for the Government to take eventual responsibility.
- Project far from head quarter.
- Reach other provinces.
- Lack of opportunities (training-employment-recreational activities) in the provinces.

#### SOLUTIONS

- Use of volunteers.
- Government capacity building/involvement of Ministry staff in the management of the center.
- Extension to new provinces generating migrations: Prey Veng, Kratie, Battambang....
- Work with existing organizations in the provinces

## 16- COMMUNITY BUSINESS

#### OBJECTIVES

To provide a **primary or secondary income** to parents in vulnerable communities, in order to **prevent children to come to the streets**

#### PRINCIPLES

- Families are supported to produce various products **at home**.
- Families are supported **to sell** their products.
- A social-trade approach is adopted.
- Fit with MS image : recycled, local, fun and practical.
- Profit for sustainability and to build a social welfare plan

#### TARGET GROUP

- Parents of children at risk, principally **mothers**
  - Few restrictions apart from **basic health condition** and eye-sight
- Localization:
- Vulnerable concentrated communities,
  - Groups of neighbors,
  - Near to Mith Samlanh

#### ACTIVITIES – PRODUCTS

- A market survey is conducted amongst local and expatriate customers.
- Products are designed, with a strong marketing approach, to fit with MS image: recycled, local, fun and practical.
- Some local products are identified.
- Families receive training and equipment.
- Products are then sold to different markets

#### ACTIVITIES – SALES

- Sale** of the products is the **key element of the project**.
  - Local market** : usually low income possibilities, but interesting in large quantities (whole sales) and long-term sustainability.
- **Direct sales by families**

-**Local-expatriate** : a point of sales is needed .

→ **Sales through Organization (Friends'N'Stuff, Tooit Tooit)**

-**Export** : a good international network is needed, like partner NGOs with offices in western countries, fair-trade organisations, international humanitarian organizations.

→ **Sales through Organization**

Families are encouraged to produce for different markets, to reduce the level of dependency with NGO .

-**Strong marketing to be launched** :

- Flyers and labels attached to the products
- Web-page / catalog to be sent abroad
- Visits of the projects by potential customers

## WAGES AND PROFIT

-The objective is to allow **regular income for the families**,

- Important to keep a **good balance** between the number of participants and the possible sales.
- Buy products **regularly** (weekly).

-For **direct sales** on the local market, families are advised on **basic business practices** : book-keeping, prime-cost and selling price calculation, margins and profit making.

-For **indirect sales**, through NGO:

- Supported with prime material and paid for labor.
- Gradually encouraged to invest in the prime material and sell their finished products with more profit.
- All added profits from the sales through NGO, is saved in a common business account, to allow for the project's future sustainability and to build a social welfare plan.

## CHALLENGES

-Keeping a Business approach while dealing with a vulnerable target group :

Quality, Timing, Creativity in difficult environment.

-Managing logistics is complex, as families are producing at home.

-Working closely with vulnerable communities exposes the staff to many **social issues** →to refer to specialized other teams→ strong structure of the NGO in social work as a backbone of the project.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

-After 6 months, participant's daily income has increased.

-Social counselling by other MS teams is facilitated.

-Positive motivation of the participants in the project.

## 17- TOOLBOX

### 7 STEPS TO RELIEVE TRAUMA

- Safety and trust
- Self esteem
- Boundaries (external and internal)
- Dynamics of trauma
- trigger response exercises
- Healthy body and image
- Integration

### 6 FLOATING TOOLS

- Tales
- Drawing
- Puppets
- Theater
- Picto language(s)
- Board game(s)
- Group activities

## KEY POINTS

- provide a safe “space” to evoke trauma
- low skills needed from social worker
- allow self-improvement and
- cheap-adaptable-flexible
- easy to develop

## **ANNEX 2: GROUP WORK OUTCOMES – COMMON PRINCIPLES**

### **COMMON PRINCIPLES – OUTREACH**

- Reaching out to all the children living and working on the streets
- Providing an identity to children on the streets
- Reach out to children who are in the custody of police, prisons, in hospitals, etc.
- Outreach must provide options for children, using those options must be a matter of free choice – self evaluation, and self improvement.
- Information, not intimidation.
- Outreach workers must demonstrate respect, and take a human approach
- Outreach must respond to the immediate needs of the children
- No discrimination against any child (religion, race, ...)
- Maintain an open door policy and on-going opportunities
- Time factor: reach out and make contact as soon as possible with children who are at risk, or are already living/working on the streets.
- Children must move on from the streets in the most sustainable way possible: institutions should not be seen as the only option, other forms of direct placement include family, job, school, fostering, independent life etc.
- Outreach provides tools for children to make their own decisions and prevent charity approaches
- Build on the children's innate strengths and resilience to build their capacity to protect themselves
- Coordination between teams and or other organizations in order to avoid duplication of efforts and wasting resources.
- Use peers for communication and support the outreach team's work
- Organize work to ensure that street children have access to all their rights based on CRC in a holistic fashion
- Street children must be seen as children first (no stereotyping).
- Outreach teams must be flexible and adapt to the changing circumstances of the individuals they meet.

## **COMMON PRINCIPLES FOR CHILD RIGHTS / RIGHTS**

- Child Rights are not negotiable, they are universal, and cannot be postponed for the sake of convenience or any other issues
- Need involvement of all parties: Government, organizations, communities, children..... and a coordination of all for policy design and implementation
- Adults must be educated and trained to support and allow children to exercise their rights
- Empowerment of the children to exercise their rights: by themselves, for themselves, with themselves (and the support of adults, not manipulation)
- Organizations must advocate in all media at all levels for child rights
- Child Rights are a holistic issue: legal + social + political + economical + cultural + etc.
- Child Rights are part of a system of inter-related rights of equal importance, human rights, workers rights, womens rights, children's rights, etc.)
- Organizations, with children, must promote a culture of respect for rights in a pro-active and on-going manner.
- Child Rights must be an integral part of all activities and projects
- When compromised, Child Rights must be reinstated efficiently, effectively, and as fast as possible.
- Build a close environment around children (parents / relatives / communities) to build awareness / implementation of the rights of children

## **COMMON PRINCIPLES FOR EDUCATION**

- Non Formal Education aims to complement the public school system, not replace it.
- The purpose of NFE is to include as many children as possible into the public school system.
- Respect gender and human rights
- Provide quality basic education to all children who cannot access the public school system
- Provide holistic education: sports, cultural, recreation, etc.
- Methodology adapted to the needs of the different types of children (age, disability, etc.) in order to help them attain their full potential.
- Child centered education (not teacher centered)

- Have a clear curriculum and specific material for efficient teaching
- Have an influence on the public school methodology / material
- Should be an essential way to promote and practice child and human rights
- Involve families and communities in the education of their children
- Education is an essential tool for family reintegration

## **COMMON PRINCIPLES – DRUGS**

- Holistic response / approach is necessary for people with drugs issues (psychological, medical, social etc.)
- Open door policy
- Voluntary rehabilitation (not forced)
- Harm reduction must be constant and gradual and only directed at current drug users
- Detox can be carried out on the streets or at centers
- Involve family and community to help support drug users to stop and remain off the drugs
- Need for coordination, networking and collaboration between all actors
- Need holistic step-by-step response: (in order) prevention, harm reduction, detox and rehabilitation
- National basic standards of practice for drug related services are necessary.
- The whole process, including harm reduction, needs to be presented as a public health policy (and part of a continuum of care)
- A flexible approach is needed to work with drug users effectively
- Non-judgmental
- The process of rehabilitation (detox. etc) must be based on general guidelines, but adaptable to individual needs
- Support systems must be in place for drug users and former drug users
- Workers in the organization need high quality specialized training
- Organizations must respect the basic human rights of drug users
- Confidentiality must be maintained
- Prevent discrimination by the community against drug users with positive publicity etc.

- Work with drug users is based on trust and confidentiality
- Work where the drug users are using drugs is effective (outreach).

## **COMMON PRINCIPLES – REINTEGRATION/PLACEMENT**

- Successful reintegration is defined by the level of sustainable independence achieved.
- A holistic process of social, emotional, and economical support.
- Not only the child, but the entire family and community need support.
- Community involvement is necessary for sustainable reintegration.
- There is a need for a network and collaboration of all involved partners in order to avoid duplicated efforts and wasted resources.
- Reintegration is a step by step, ongoing process and all steps need to be followed in accordance with a case management plan
- A flexible and adaptable approach to the needs and situations of families and children is necessary.
- Reintegration is always the first choice, before resorting to a center-based solution (institution is the last resort)
- Adapted to the particulars of each case – case management
- Children and families must be actively involved in the reintegration process
- Need to measure the impact not only for child, but for entire community
- Support families to improve income to ensure sustainability of reintegration
- Both the child and the family need to be ready before reintegrating
- Family reintegration is important but is not the only option: all situations must be assessed to find the best solution for the individual child
- Family reintegration is important but on its own, is not enough, full reintegration must include schooling, employment, culture, citizenship...
- Advocacy at wider level to address social issues that prevent reintegration
- Follow up is paramount to ensuring effective reintegration, and ultimately, an effective project.
- No financial incentive for families, except in emergencies.

## **COMMON PRINCIPLES – PREVENTION**

- Organizations and individuals who work with prevention need to have a good understanding of factors pushing children to the streets before launching initiatives
- Produce and use social educational tools in order to bring about change to protect children / youth / families / communities
- Provide families and children basic principles of life skills (including hygiene and health) that will ensure improvement of their situation
- Prevention projects aim to reduce harm and ensure protection of rights
- Prevention is not always preventing, it is ensuring that decisions are made based on information to ensure maximum safety of the people
- Prevention starts with improving families' income to make them able to improve their lives
- Prevention is not only aiming at children, but their families, communities and authorities
- Adapt messages and actions to the different people we work with
- Needs holistic approach and therefore a collaboration between communities, organizations, government/authorities, public sector, etc.
- Prevention education should be integrated into all projects of the organizations
- Prevention must be intense and creative and take into account children and families' identified and expressed needs and interest
- Prevention activities are not confined to the city, which is often the planned destination, it is also done where children come from
- Talk to people in their own language and use relevant and understandable visuals
- Fear tactics do not work: there is a need to provide objective information (pros and cons) and a need to promote positive attitudes
- Prevention messages/material/procedures need to be designed and prepared with the people they are intended for.

## **COMMON PRINCIPLES – BUSINESS**

- Business should not create dependency on the organization.
- Business is not charity, it supports and encourages independence.
- Business needs to include the human touch (“social trade”)
- Financial transparency (profit and use of profit) must be maintained at all times.

- Over-saturating markets must be avoided, as this compromises sustainability
- High quality market research now, equals sustainability in the future.
- Products and projects must be inexpensive, realistic, and innovative.
- Quality and careful quality control first – business must not be seen as charity i.e. not “it’s for the poor/sick/homeless people”
- When providing business training, consideration must be given to individual circumstances, and training must be fast and effective
- Ensure access to raw material
- Provide “jump start” support (material, tools, capital, etc.)
- Support to improve self-esteem for all members of the family / community, encourage hope for their future
- Let people choose their own pace and organization of their work
- Provide wages / profit share on a regular and planned basis (weekly?)
- Women are usually more reliable for business and use of money
- Make sure that the parents are working, not the children: this requires strong supervision and follow-up, and can often be facilitated with a simple contract.
- Not immediately provide material / tools / supplies that are worth a lot (more than few months of income) in order to prevent stealing
- Profit promotes solidarity more efficiently than talk

## ANNEX 3: EVALUATION REPORT



## Cambodian Innovative Programming for Street Children Projects in Honduras

### EXCHANGE VISIT

1. What did you find most useful for you during the exchange visit?
  - a. useful to come up with common principles of both countries
  - b. everything, all visits/presentations complementary
  - c. the work carried out by outreach, very effective in its holistic approach towards the children; educational methodologies are very consistent e.g. the reintegration team and business oriented activities and coordination of the groups
  - d. general information about country (incl history) allowed to place projects into many contexts; social, political, economic etc; able to see how each program carried out with different methodologies; assessing interaction of NGOs with other partner orgs and Cambodian govt
  - e. participating with outreach team both day and night visits; visiting other centres and hearing explanations of their functioning
  
2. Were the topics relevant to your needs?
  - a. yes, but felt Honduran org not managing all of them as effectively as Friends is
  - b. yes, organization works on almost all topics discussed, plus some that don't work on and some failed to do and helped become clear that must introduce necessary changes and be more flexible
  - c. yes, especially those related with 'caring of kids', lifeskills and vocational skills taught at different training centres
  - d. care methodology focused on the children; way in which programs such as street approach, life skills, family reintegration, micro credit for families, addiction were handled
  - e. way the work is carried out (by using a network); the way teams work and effective way the teams fulfill their duties; enviable will to work
  
3. Was the methodology appropriate?  
(Please comment on mix of presentations, site visits, length of exchange, level)
  - a. could not have absorbed essence in shorter period of time
  - b. presentations clear, visits accurate
  - c. combination of visits and presentation for analysis of general principles gave a very realistic idea based on fieldwork approach from where final guidelines are coming
  - d. was understandable and encouraged discussion and team interaction, and showed a greater comprehension of what has been shown or learned

- e. very suitable as technical presentations complemented by visits to actual places, though visit to Camp Sabay Sabay may have shown more consolidated experience than the other visits
- f. very appropriate, time training took was needed to visit some of centres to get an idea of the process

4. Please comment on the staff who gave the presentations.

(Were they clear, and understandable, did you require a translator?)

- a. all presentations clear, in one case problems with words, but understandable
- b. sometimes not so clear because of language (sometimes some English to English translation necessary) but felt best way to train the TL 'in-the-job' to empower them – powerpoint presentations very clear
- c. precise in content and comprehensible, needed to use translator due to lack of fluency in English
- d. during visits to streets would have been more appropriate if teams had applied techniques or dynamics involving both children and the visiting team in order to break the ice and allow for more interaction
- e. Needed a translator, the information was shared among the participants and everything was made clear and where there was doubt the option of asking a question was there

5. Is there anything you would recommend we change?

- a. visit to Kg Cham as a new project, felt maybe visit to Camp Sabay Sabay might have been more productive to see
- b. more iced tea, less cookies!
- c. not really, but maybe organized travel to see centres – if on same route to visit aswell even if not completely relevant to the days presentation eg green house, Chom Chou
- d. also felt schedule could have been busier especially looking at cost ie only 1 hour for lunch, longer schedule 'every minute is gold'
- e. translator should have been given contents of scheduled presentations previous day so would know technical terms; would have been better to hold presentations in a more 'theoretical/conceptual' way meaning a process focused on children themselves and the programs which possess a holistic approach
- f. important to talk about challenges faced inside the country when presentations made in order to generate discussion and be able to tackle different experiences with similar problems; liked to have known more about Sabay centre; when meetings with govt – good if they were held with officials who possess not only information about specific program but also have insight on national/general policies, plans, programs, strategies of central govt
- g. shortening afternoon sessions and increasing the number of field visits

6. What was the most useful to you and your work?

- a. Outreach and training centres (do have this but felt their methodology a bit off track)

- b. Got to see a clear holistic process and possibility of its implementation based on communication strategy that exist in the organization
  - c. Discovering and learning new ways how to educate and capacitate targeted groups; also learning how to implement sustainable programs for institutions and their families
  - d. The engagement and the care, alongside a mystical attitude towards their work, shown by every single member of Mith Samlanh); reinstalling the importance of the child centred approach
  - e. The applied work methodology
7. What was the most useful for your organization?
- a. idea that charity may solve problems today, but not sustainable; should focus on ‘helping our youngsters to help themselves’; offer the complete service of reintegration and follow up, instead of leaving them halfway
  - b. have identified ‘the correct and most CRC based approach’ and the possibility of its replication
  - c. techniques on how to protect children while on the streets – approach, life skills, harm reduction; methods which allowed a more integral handling of information; the cooperation and coordination among the different groups/programs
  - d. how to take theoretical speeches into action; communication and interaction shown by the team; re-evaluate the importance of the follow up program; how to identify programs which are a strictly ‘economic assistance’ nature, similar to the ones in Honduras, in order to change them
  - e. everything to do with sustainability and of the international funders for Mith Samlanh/Friends-International (in order for Honduras to do the same)
8. What was the least useful / interesting?
- a. the returnee project, although Honduras have this problem
  - b. the centre has a lot of opportunity to learn to ‘project their image’
  - c. even though important, the visit to Kampong Cham could have been skipped and the presentation by the team sufficient together with visit to Safe Migration centre, with a little more background of Kg Cham
  - d. visits to NGOs which focused on prevention (play safely) as not centred towards street children
  - e. the visit to the RAP project; visit to MoSAVY in Kampong Cham
  - f. all of it was useful and interesting

## **ORGANISATION OF EXCHANGE VISIT**

9. Please comment about the organisation of the exchange visit
- a. very effective, educational and accurate
  - b. was excellent
  - c. very good – changes undertaken were suitable/appropriate, appropriate logistical support throughout
  - d. fulfilled the teams expectations
  - e. felt very comfortable, everything well organized

10. Do you have any suggestions for how we can improve the organisation of a visit in future?

- a. a sneak preview of what about to see from person in charge of visit ie while on drive to place, person gives background information
- b. if there is need for a translator, the rules for the person hired must be clear in order to have him/her formally doing it without being asked, and the rules for the translating should be clear in every presentation
- c. to provide leaflets, flyers about organizations before visits, allow participants to make questions with field team/children themselves
- d. improving translation, more time in between presentations in order for translator to intervene; avoiding comments just between 2 participants
- e. like to get to know work carried out by some more NGOs (although did hear about many)

## **FUTURE WORK**

11. What are the specific areas for changes/improvement/new areas that you want to work on in Honduras for the next phase?

- a. outreach techniques, small business approaches and placement/reintegration and project management
- b. sustainability – new (for small business); emphasise the child-centred philosophy of the implemented models; outreach (new) and reintegration/placement (improve)
- c. concentrating on prevention, harm reduction, life skills (outreach); improving process of family reintegration, self-sustainability, institutional projects
- d. learning about child-centred methodologies; work carried out on streets, not just outreach but also interaction between programs to do better job on the street; family reintegration, especially income generation for families and projects of economic sustainability for organizations
- e. methodologies of street work; self-sustainability; improvement of income

12. What kind of profile do you need for the trainers who will come to Honduras for the next phase – the next phase involving the FI trainers supporting the Honduran counterparts to identify areas for development and provide training to develop a child-centred holistic model of attention?

- a. vast fieldwork; understanding of child rights; innovative and creative to be able to see appropriate changes within cultural context; with a managerial overview of the original project to advise and see our gaps of opportunity
- b. in the field and theoretical knowledge of the process, strong practical management and evaluation process skills to measure the approaches and the impact of the projects to be implemented
- c. child centred processes shown with clarity/fluidity to see not only practical but conceptual side of things; full knowledge of child-centred techniques for life skills and harm reduction; knowing holistic model and able to demonstrate its application and practice based on needs of children and their families and how

they interact and connect with different programs; knowledge and experience on different processes of family reintegration and enabling families to be more productive; to manage/run topics regarding 'organisation', 'supplementation', 'training etc of self-sustainable businesses'

- d. acknowledging the pattern of attention shown by Friends especially the way in which the project had a holistic approach; to be able to communicate with others in English/Spanish and/or French; knowledge of sustainability of projects
- e. good knowledge of the child centred holistic model and all that is related to the organisation; to have the ability to transfer knowledge of how to increase income; confident and experienced

### 13. Any other comments?

- a. strongly believe we have all the tools to make this happen (govt/NGOs); but will have a challenge to make sure that the profile of our people exceed expectations to feel the love, the responsibility and the care for the less fortunate
- b. thanks for the opportunity, the knowledge and the care, could not have been better
- c. thanks for the chance to get to know about the work and respect and honesty shown by all came across, eagerly await you arrival in Honduras and will do everything to show a level of competence equal to the one shown us
- d. never thought Friends was such a large organization, saw very effective way in which different groups carried out their duties, and how the teams integrated to achieve the goal – I congratulate you