

The Cambodia Trust

5 Year Plan:
Our Goals
2004-2009



Anniversary year 1989-2004
CSPO 1994-2004



A landmine accident survivor who has been supported by the Cambodia Trust to set up his own business.

Use of the term 'disabled people'

There is no consensus across the world concerning the use of the terms 'disabled people' or 'people with disability'. A decision has been made to use the term 'disabled people' within this document. This follows the social model of disability.

“Disabled people use the word ‘disability’ to refer to prejudice and discrimination, just as racism and sexism refer to the prejudice and discrimination experienced by black people and women. This is why the term ‘disabled people’ is used rather than ‘people with disabilities’ as usually, the latter means ‘people with impairments’. Politicised disabled people wish to assert what society does to them, thus challenging the practice of identifying them according to their functional limitations [impairments].” (Morris 1995, p.34)

Contents

Introduction	2
The Cambodia Trust - Background	4
The current situation of disabled people in Cambodia	6
The situation of the wider development sector	8
International trends in the disability field	10
The Cambodia Trust's mission, vision and goals	12
Monitoring & Evaluation	14
Contact details	back

Introduction

This document sets out the broad direction for Cambodia Trust Programmes for the next 5-year period from April 2004 to March 2009. It addresses:

The Cambodia Trust - Background
The current situation of disabled people* in Cambodia
The situation of the wider development sector
International trends in the disability field
The Cambodia Trust's mission, vision and goals
Strategy for achieving these goals in the period 2004 to 2009
Monitoring and evaluation

A comprehensive plan for 2004 to 2009 has been set out in a separate log frame. Please ask us for a copy if you would like to read about our plans in greater detail.

Cambodia Trust CBR worker Lim Eng, who is herself a landmine accident survivor, making a follow-up visit on a disabled woman to check that her prosthesis is working correctly.

The Cambodia Trust - Background

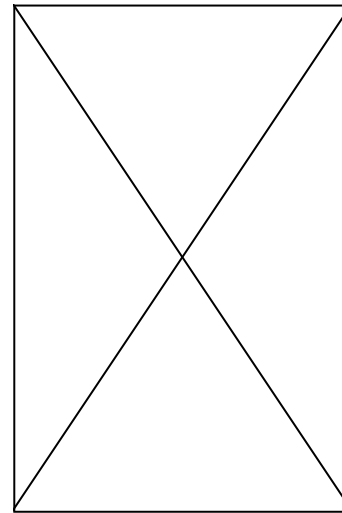
Restoring mobility

The Cambodia Trust was founded in 1989 in Oxford (United Kingdom) in response to the emergency need for prosthetic services for survivors of landmine accidents in Cambodia. The Trust opened its first Rehabilitation Centre in Phnom Penh in 1992, followed by a centre in Sihanoukville (also known as Kompong Som) in 1993, a centre in Kompong Chhnang in 1995, and the Cambodian School of Prosthetics and Orthotics in 1994.

Reducing poverty & promoting equality

After an initial focus on prosthetics (the prescription and fitting of artificial limbs), the Cambodia Trust extended its programmes to respond to the wide-ranging needs of disabled people in Cambodia. Today, each of the Cambodia Trust Rehabilitation Centres delivers prosthetic, orthotic and physiotherapy services. Each centre also supports community-based rehabilitation activities, including support for disabled people to access education and training opportunities; support for

income generating opportunities; and advocacy within the community to create positive attitudes towards disabled people.



Building local capacity

As part of the long-term aim to build national expertise in the field of rehabilitation for disabled people, the Cambodia Trust established the **Cambodian School of Prosthetics and Orthotics (CSPO)** in 1994. The aim of the school is to create the foundation of sustainable physical rehabilitation services by producing qualified specialists with the skills and knowledge to provide long-term support for disabled people in the region. **CSPO** provides a 3-year training course in the prescription and fitting of artificial limbs

(protheses) and orthopaedic braces (orthoses). The school has now established itself as a regional prosthetics and orthotics education centre and takes students from Cambodia and other low-income countries. Most graduates from the school go on to work in the Cambodia Trust's rehabilitation centres or in centres run by our partner organisations in the region.

Cambodia remains one of the worst landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) affected countries in the world. This school lies right next to a minefield.

The current situation of disabled people in Cambodia

841 people were killed or injured in Cambodia by landmines or UXO in 2002. (Handicap International)

235 people received amputations as a result of their accidents.

33% of all casualties were children.

70% to 80% of disabled people in Cambodia live below the poverty line and experience segregation and isolation.

Landmines & UXO

Following almost three decades of conflict, Cambodia remains one of the worst **landmine** and **unexploded ordnance (UXO)** affected countries in the world. The annual number of civilian casualties still remains very high.

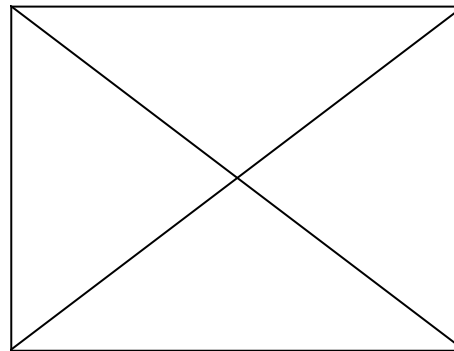


Photo. @Wendell Phillips/CIDA

Poverty

Disability in Cambodia also results from **poverty**. Malnutrition, vitamin A deficiency, low rates of immunization, poor maternal health and inadequate health services all lead to high prevalence rates of childhood disability including **polio**, **cerebral palsy**, **hearing** and **visual impairment**.

Discrimination

The central problem for disabled people, however, is not their individual impairments but **society's negative view of disability**. Disabled people are seen as less valuable than non-disabled people and are consequently excluded from fully participating in the economic, educational, social, political, cultural and religious life of Cambodia.

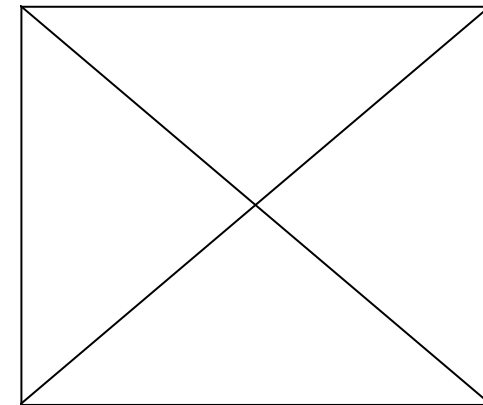


Photo. @Wendell Phillips

Millennium Development Goals

Landmine accident survivor Vat Soeun, 65, who has recently received support to start a small business raising chickens. Her increased independence means she can now support her granddaughter so she can go to school.

1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

2: Achieve universal primary education

3: Promote gender equality and empower women

4: Reduce child mortality

5: Improve maternal health

6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

7: Ensure environmental sustainability

8: Develop a global partnership for development

UNDP 2002

The situation of the wider development sector

Millennium Development Goals

The priority for Governments, UN agencies and major development organisations, is to meet the **Global Millennium Development Goals** by 2015.

Unfortunately, the Millennium Development Goals do not make specific reference to disabled people.

Most major development organisations have **failed to include disabled people** in their mainstream poverty alleviation programmes.

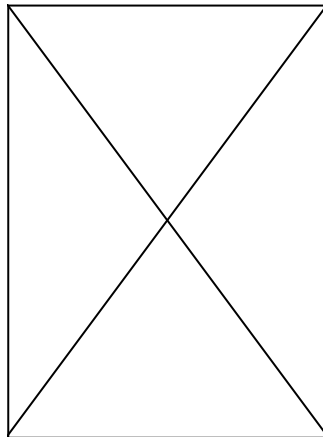


Photo. © Wendell Phillips/CIDA

“Eliminating world poverty is unlikely to be achieved unless the rights and needs of disabled people are taken into account.”

Cambodia’s goal

Cambodia has added a ninth target to these goals: MDG 9 - to move towards zero impact from landmines and UXOs by 2012. One quotation from this document is of specific importance:

“A victim assistance framework [for victims of landmines and unexploded ordnance] needs to be developed on a national scale that is **rights based** and not a disability model. Victim assistance must move much more into **mainstream development programmes and the self-help movement**.”

“The challenge to develop victim assistance through mainstream poverty reduction programs requires developing co-operative strategies with a network of NGOs. Just as the disability sector in Cambodia needs to develop a rights-based approach, **so victim assistance needs to be thought of in terms of integration with society and not as a separate group**”.

(Unpublished paper, UNDP, Dec 2003).

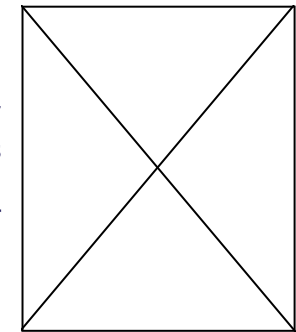


Photo. © Robert Joiner

The 7 priority areas for action:

1: Self-help organisations of disabled persons and related family and parent associations

2: Disabled women

3: Early detection, early intervention and education

4: Training and employment, including self-employment

5: Access to built environment and public transport

6: Access to information and communications

7: Poverty alleviation through social security and livelihood programmes

Disabled children are frequently excluded from school. Deeply entrenched discrimination means that parents and teachers often think that disabled children should be kept separate and that their impairments may be contagious.

International trends in the disability field

In May 2002, UNESCAP adopted the resolution "**Promoting an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society for people with disabilities in the Asian and Pacific Region in the twenty-first century.**"

In October 2002, Governments at the high-level Intergovernmental Meeting to Conclude the Asian Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons 1993-2002 adopted the "**Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based society for Persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific**" as the regional policy guideline for 2003-2012.

The **Biwako Millennium Framework** outlines issues, action plans and strategies towards an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society for disabled people. To achieve the goal, the framework identifies seven priority areas for action. The new decade (2003-2012) will ensure the paradigm shift from a charity-based approach to a rights-based approach to protect the civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights of disabled people.

Cambodia has signed up to this framework and all programmes for disabled people should ensure that they contribute towards these overall goals.

How we will achieve these goals

Student Prosthetist-Orthotist Khin Maung Kyaw working with an upper limb amputee at our rehabilitation centre in Phnom Penh.

We will achieve these goals by

- Providing comprehensive rehabilitation services for disabled people through our three Rehabilitation Centres in Phnom Penh, Kompong Chhnang and Sihanoukville (Kompong Som).
- Providing community-based rehabilitation services from each of these Rehabilitation Centres, adopting a community development approach to rehabilitation and empowerment of disabled people.
- Delivering Prosthetics and Orthotics training in order to meet the need and demand for qualified Prosthetist-Orthotists in Cambodia and other low-income countries in the region.
- Building the capacity of national staff at the Cambodia Trust to deliver, manage and sustain these programmes so that all Cambodia Trust operations in Cambodia can be localised.
- Working in close collaboration with the Cambodian Government, the Disability Action Council, the Cambodian Disabled People's Organisation and other key stakeholders to achieve an inclusive, barrier-free and rights based society for disabled people in Cambodia.

Our overall goals

Our mission

The Cambodia Trust's overall mission is "to provide disabled people with quality rehabilitation services and to ensure they can participate in the normal life of the community."

Our vision

The Cambodia Trust's long-term vision is for an inclusive, barrier-free and rights based society for disabled people in Cambodia.

Our target group

The Cambodia trust's target group is disabled people who live below the poverty line and experience segregation and isolation.

To increase disabled people's mobility and functional skills.

To increase disabled people's access to health care and to ensure early detection of preventable conditions.

To ensure that disabled children of school age complete a full course of primary schooling.

To increase opportunities for disabled people and their families to generate income, through skills training, employment and self-employment.

To ensure disabled people have a voice and that Government and civil society organisations include disabled people's organisations in decision-making processes.

To alleviate extreme poverty amongst disabled people and to ensure they have equal access to social security and income generation programmes.

To train skilled Prosthetists and Orthotists in order to meet the demand for Prosthetic and Orthotic services in Cambodia and other low-income countries.

To ensure that national (Cambodian) capacity is developed to deliver and sustain these services in the long term.

Comprehensive Plan for 2004 to 2009

There is a log frame to accompany this document which sets out our 5-year plan in detail. Please ask if you would like a copy. Our contact details can be found on the back cover.

Local staff with Cambodia Trust co-founder, Dr Peter Carey, working to define our vision and goals.

Monitoring & Evaluation

Measuring our progress

All Cambodia Trust programmes will be measured against the extent to which they achieve the outcomes listed below. Each programme will set indicators for measuring achievement of these outcomes. Progress against the goals will be measured annually.

- Increased mobility and functional skills for disabled people
- Increased access to health care / early detection and intervention
- Increased access to schooling for disabled children
- Increased access to skills training for disabled young people
- Increased income generation for disabled people and their families
- Increased participation in the community for disabled people and their families
- Increased civil rights for disabled people in Cambodia
- Increased capacity of national staff to deliver and sustain rehabilitation services for disabled people
- Increased financial sustainability of rehabilitation services

Feedback from disabled people

Cambodia Trust programmes will be evaluated externally on a 2-yearly basis. Disabled people will participate in this process through focus groups and feedback questionnaires.

Founder Patrons

Dr Peter Carey
Stan Windass

Patrons

H.R.H. Sdech Krom Khun
Sisowath Chivan Monirak
Sinéad Cusack
Philip Dixon OBE
Margaret Drabble CBE
Samdech Preah Maha Ghosananda
Roland Joffé
Fr. Michael Lapsley SSR
Dr Andrew Markus
Lord Puttnam CBE
Dr Miriam Stoppard
The Most Rev. Desmond Tutu DD FKC
Kirsty Wark
Professor Sir David Weatherall FRS

**For further information, please contact us or visit our website:
www.cambodiatrust.com**

UK HQ:

The Cambodia Trust
11 Friday Court
North Street
Thame
OX9 3GA, UK

Telephone: **+44 (0)1844 214844**

Fax: **+44 (0)1844 216269**

office@cambodiatrust.com

www.cambodiatrust.com

UK Registered charity no: 1032476

In Cambodia:

PO Box 122
Phnom Penh
Cambodia
Tel/Fax: +855 23 427 067/23 426 380
ctinformation@cambodiatrust.org.kh

Strategy & Development:

Carson Harte, International Director
carson@cambodiatrust.com

Fundraising/Media enquiries:

fundraising@cambodiatrust.com