

PARTNERS FOR DEVELOPMENT CAMBODIA

2011

FACT SHEET

Population:	14.8 million
Population Growth:	1.7%
GDP Per Capita:	\$2,470
Life Expectancy:	61
Under-5 Mortality:	88/1,000
Malnutrition Prevalence:	29%
HIV Prevalence:	1%
Adult Literacy:	68%



SOURCE WORLD BANK 2009

CAMBODIA OVERVIEW

To ensure local ownership and sustainability, PFD works with local partners in the design, implementation, and assessment of programs to the greatest degree possible.

Within the context of the 1991 Paris Peace Accords and the subsequent return to Cambodia of 365,000 refugees, PFD staff began work in late 1992 in the isolated and underserved north-east of Cambodia, focusing initially on clean-water supply in Kratie province. Activities were extended to Stung Treng province in 1994.

Building on this early relief work in Cambodia, PFD has subsequently implemented a variety of innovative community level programs in public health, water and sanitation, agriculture/food security and school-based health and hygiene education in Kratie, Stung Treng and Koh Kong provinces.

The cornerstone of all PFD projects is community participation, with emphasis

on building local capacity through peer education and by working through existing structures.

PFD's malaria prevention and control program, supported by the Global Fund since 2004, works closely with the Ministry of Health's National Center for Malaria and Dengue (CNM) to implement malaria prevention and control activities through village volunteers who work as malaria educators in their communities and implement the CNM's decentralized strategy for bed net distribution and re-impregnation.

A network of 1,000 school teachers train students to disseminate malaria prevention messages to their communities using the Child-to-Child methodology.

In November 2007, PFD commenced work on the USAID-funded Malaria Prevention and Control in Cambodia (MCC) Project in collaboration with University Research Corporation and the CNM in the northwest provinces of

MISSION:

Partners for Development's (PFD) mission is to work with underserved populations in developing countries to improve quality of life.

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MALARIA DAY EVENTS



Throughout a long history of engagement in Cambodia, PFD has initiated community led Malaria Day events. The programs vary by location, but the theme of the event is always the same: sharing messages on malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

Utilizing a peer-to-peer educational methodology, PFD shares malaria messages with children, who then present the material in the form of skits, songs, and melodramas to their family members at the community event.



MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH

PFD specifically targets interventions to improve the health and livelihoods of rural women and children.

Recent achievements include quadrupling Vitamin A coverage among children under five years, achieving 95% coverage in childhood immunizations, and tripling the percentage of children receiving appropriate treatment for diarrhea in PFD target populations.

PFD has trained over 1,200 Village Health Volunteers and over 250 Traditional Birth Attendants to aid their communities and share life saving knowledge.

Rural and migrant populations targeted by PFD interventions are traditionally vulnerable to misinformation regarding reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. PFD has trained 727 Community Based Distribution Agents to sell condoms and oral contraceptives.

PFD has also trained 455 Influential Male & Female Educators in STI and HIV/AIDS Prevention methods, bringing information to vulnerable populations and beginning to alter norms surrounding reproductive health.

Additionally, PFD supported Chhlong District in the construction of a Voluntary Counseling and Testing facility in 2005.

Battambang, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey, which are focal points in the global issue of multi-drug resistant malaria.

Under the Northeast Cambodia Community Development Program (1992-2002), PFD assisted in the formation of Village Development Committees, installed community and household water points and latrines, rehabilitated rural schools, and established community rice banks and a family gardening program.

The Northeast Cambodia Child Survival Program (2000-2004) focused on improving control of diarrheal disease, infant feeding practices, and vaccination coverage among children under five years of age in Kratie Province.

The Northeast Cambodia Reproductive Health Program (1999-2003), focused on improving awareness of the benefits of birth spacing, and increasing contraceptive prevalence through the training of community volunteers as contraceptive promoters.

The Spien Sokhaphheap (Bridges for Health) program, (2002-2006), saw the expansion of PFD's health focus from child survival to integrated community health in Kratie and Koh Kong provinces, where activities focused on maternal and child health and nutrition, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS, and infectious disease control.

In Stung Treng and Kratie provinces, the Agricultural Development Program (2004-2006) involved four key components: improving agricultural productivity, enhancing household nutrition, supporting the Provincial Agricultural Extension Service, and improving access to markets.

PARTNERS

FOCUS ON SUSTAINABILITY: BUILDING STATE HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

PFD makes a special priority of targeting interventions to have a sustainable impact. In Cambodia, this means working closely with national health workers and education systems.

Working with local leaders, PFD has established 300 Village Development Committees, which lead *****.

PFD has supported the national government through rehabilitation of 200 rural schools, serving 40,000 students, and 4 health centers, serving 42,000 villagers.

In past water and sanitation projects, PFD has trained over 1,900 teachers and more than 40,000 students in improved water use and basic hygiene.

