



LOTUS OUTREACH INTERNATIONAL

COUNSELING & REINTEGRATION DINING FOR WOMEN, SECOND ANNUAL REPORT



In March 2014, Dining for Women provided funding of \$15,000.00 as the second part of a 3-year \$45,000 grant to support Lotus Outreach's Counseling and Reintegration program. This grant has provided critical support to our shelter-based counseling and economic empowerment project for survivors of sexual abuse, domestic violence, and human trafficking in Banteay Meanchey, Cambodia.

All of us at Lotus Outreach and the Counseling & Reintegration Program are extremely grateful to Dining for Women for their continued support of this project. Together we are creating a cultural shift, bringing awareness to issues of violence affecting women that have long been overlooked, or worse, accepted by the wider Cambodian population. Please address all grant related concerns to Harry Bartle. He can be reached by email at harry@lotusoutreach.org or by telephone at 917-797-2641.

Recap briefly what the program was designed to achieve.

- 1)** Provide up to 100 survivors of Violence Against Women (VAW) with individual and group trauma therapy, allowing them overcome the ravages of abuse and regain the self-worth and self-confidence needed to successfully rejoin society and lead safe, healthy and happy lives.
- 2)** Award small business grants to approximately 10 reintegrated survivors, allowing them to utilize the vocational skills acquired while in residence.
- 3)** Pair survivors with a qualified social worker that will assist them in planning their lives beyond the shelter, including: finding a new home, starting a small business, managing money and enrolling their children in school.

- 4) Social workers support and accompany survivors in reintegrating with their families and communities and provide follow-up support.
- 5) Maintain and expand local, external women's support groups for reintegrated survivors and other vulnerable women and girls in the community so they can share their challenges, frustrations, problems and concerns, giving them a continued emotional support-base and source of encouragement once they leave the shelter.

What was accomplished in connection with this project? Please address each stated objective.

1) 80 survivors received individual counseling during the program year. All were residents of the shelter. The average length of stay at the shelter was 117 days. All survivors remained at the shelter for at least one month, up to a maximum of one year. Counselors provided a total of 278 total sessions of individual counseling to 80 survivors. The counseling sessions had a combined total time of 182 hours. 22 small group sessions, usually 2 to 4 clients, were attended by 61 survivors, totaling 26 hours and 30 minutes. 25 large group-counseling sessions, with 5 to 10 clients, were attended by 78 survivors, totaling 47 hours and 30 minutes. Weekly sessions were held 36 times totaling 36 hours and 30 minutes and were attended by 114 clients and their relatives. Of the survivors provided counseling, 43 were victims of domestic violence, 16 were victims of sexual assault, and 23 were victims of human trafficking.

Individual and group counseling continue to yield high rates of success in behavioral shifts for our clients. In these sessions, our counselors help our clients to overcome the ravages of abuse and regain the self-confidence needed to successfully rejoin society and lead safe, healthy and happy lives. Our counselors attended four separate conferences and continuing education courses organized by the Cambodian Women's Crisis Center, on subjects like "Bad Touch, Good Touch" led by CWCC consultant Kylie Johnson. In these sessions, our counselors remain up to date on the latest techniques in counseling female victims of violence.



Small group counseling with some of our youngest clients.

(2) Nine small business grants were allocated to ten reintegrated clients, who are required to participate in entrepreneurial skills trainings. All grant recipients must complete a business plan that is approved by the director of the Beanteay Meanchey shelter. Two grants were allocated to help establish grocery businesses, one the guardian relative of a four-year-old victim of sexual abuse, and one to an adult victim of domestic violence. The third grant was issued to a 15 year old survivor of sexual abuse and her family along with help developing a business plan to create a small business selling goods at the Poipet international border in the first quarter of 2015.

The fourth grant, of about \$400 went to Ray Choi a 54-year-old survivor of domestic violence to start a home tailoring business in Chhnuor village, Banteay Meanchey. Ms. Choi was already a skilled tailor before her arrival at the shelter, and the program provided her with the funds to purchase the necessary equipment to start her own business. A recent follow-up visit has found Ms. Choi off to a successful start, and it has been determined that she could earn up to \$120 US per month!

Five grants, each about \$500, have been allocated in conjunction to a group of women who are in the process of initiating a collective pig raising business across several homesteads in Banteay Meanchey province. It takes some time to develop a group from being a savings group to an **economic empowerment group** seen capable of receiving SBG funding. So while these SBGs are being disbursed in 2015, they were set-up over some months in 2014, and the correspondent funds have been allocated as a deferred payment from the 2014 budget. One grant is going to the family of a pair of sisters, aged five and seven, who are very young survivors of sexual abuse. Their mother will head their pig raising business in the Tuol Pongro village in Banteay Meanchey. The sixth grant, second in the pig rising collective, is going to the family of a 15-year-old survivor of sexual assault. The survivor's elder sister will head their business at their home in the Mongkul Borey district in Banteay Meanchey. The next grant was allocated for the family of an 18-year-old victim of rape, who is mentally disabled. The grant is going to her aunt, who runs the household and will head their business in the Phnom Srok District, Banteay Meanchey. The fourth grant in the five-business collective is going to a 37-year-old survivor of domestic violence, who lives in the Char village of the Mongkul Borey District. She will be running the pig-raising business herself. And the final grant in the collective was allocated for the family of a six-year-old survivor of sexual abuse. The victim's mother will manage the business. This is a very exciting development for our reintegration team. We have had success with this collective model in the past, and greatly look forward the collective empowerment of our reintegrated clients!

In addition, 13 separate survivors who have received counseling, including five domestic violence survivors, four sexual abuse survivors and three human trafficking survivors, have received life start-up support of \$50 to help them get on their feet. Start-up support is used to supply their homes with necessary commodities such as rice, kitchenware and groceries.

(3) All shelter residents are paired with a social worker. Most survivors leave the program and the shelter upon their own request. In these cases, reintegration-staff conduct an interview to determine their readiness to reintegrate into their communities. 58 survivors requested to be reintegrated, and were interviewed and assessed by the reintegration officer.

For certain cases, a community assessment is deemed necessary to verify the situation of their family/community to ensure that there is little risk for clients to be abused or exploited. During the reporting period staff conducted 43 family assessments for 43 survivors previous to reintegration. 82 clients (49 survivors and 33 relatives) were successfully reintegrated into their home communities. 71% returned to Banteay Meanchey, 10% returned to Battambang, 7% returned to Kampong Thom and the remaining 12% returned to Kampong Cham, Siem Reap, Takeo, Pursat, Kampot and Phnom Penh.

(4) After having reintegrated clients into their homes and workplaces, the reintegration team conducted 179 follow-up visits to 77 survivors and 119 relatives in their communities. These follow-up visits are designed to check up on their living situation, work, community involvement, childcare, and physical and emotional health. The reintegration officer found that most of the clients had built healthy social lives, were living happily despite of poor livelihoods, and were had not been subjected to any new violence or abuse. The livelihoods of each reintegrated survivor were documented, indicating their type of employment and their level of income.

During follow-up visits social workers also determined the safety of survivors' lifestyles and home situations. The only the cases closed were those of clients whose lives had shown marked improvement,

safety and freedom from violence. During the reporting period, 24 cases were closed. 14 of the closed cases were domestic violence victims, 6 sexual abuse victims, and 16 victims of human trafficking.

During this grant period, it should also be noted that the reintegration team attended 24 monthly meetings of district based multi-sector networks established by the Cambodian Women's Crisis Center, comprising of police, commune council members, health personnel, community resources personnel, women's affairs and social affairs, which were held at Ochrov, Malai, Sereysophoan and Mongkul Borei districts. The reintegration team took the opportunity to learn about the current situation of women and girls in the reported communities, exchange information on case referrals, follow-up and tighten cooperation for further joint interventions, and stay up to date on the latest counseling techniques for victims of VAW.

Additionally, the counselors accompanied seven clients (three domestic violence clients, two sexual abuse clients and two human trafficking clients) to visit their families in Banteay Meanchey and Battambang to address acute homesickness. These are great opportunities for the counselors to introduce themselves to their clients' families, and they were accepted warmly.

(5) In this grant period, three additional women's support groups were established, with a total of 17 members, all in Banteay Meanchey. Nine women's support groups had previously been established and operating successfully, and the 12 groups have a total of 85 members. 42 meetings were held by these support groups in this grant period, facilitated by CWCC staff for the benefit of former clients of Counseling & Reintegration and the wider female community. The groups mix reintegrated survivors with community members from their home villages. In these groups women meet monthly to discuss their personal situations, talk about violence against women and other issues in their local communities, and provide assistance and support to survivors of VAW.

In addition to the support groups, there are four Women's Economic Empowerment Groups. The goal of these groups is to gather C&R small business grant recipients who had received agricultural training to share best practices with other women from the wider community. There were three groups that were previously established in the Ochrov, Sereysophoan, and Thmar Pouk districts, all former C&R clients who have joined together to start collective chicken farming businesses. The Reintegration staff had conducted 4 follow-up visits to the three existing women's economic empowerment groups this grant period, offering advice and supervising the bookkeeping.

A new economic empowerment group began this January in Banteay Meanchey with seven members who are collectively starting a pig raising business, with aid, support, and technical training from the C&R program. The group is developing its business plan now and is projected to begin in the coming months.

What challenges did you face in connection with this project? How did you address these challenges?

Severe Trauma Cases

This grant period, there were repeated challenges in the shelters among clients who had been severely traumatized by sexual violence and required special medical attention beyond counseling. Counselors made it a priority to identify these patients, and are very proud of their work with two survivors of human trafficking and sexual abuse, who were given extremely close attention despite severe behavioral symptoms until they recovered and were eventually reintegrated.

Maintaining a 100% Follow-Up Rate

In several instances, clients moved without notifying the program and could not be contacted. As a response, the reintegration team made more continuous contact through telephone calls to ensure former clients were still located in the same communities as well as with local authorities.

Aviary Illness Strikes Women's Economic Empowerment Groups

Unfortunately, there were significant and unavoidable illnesses amongst the chickens in Samroang and Pongro villages. We continued our assistance and technical advice mentoring with these groups, and the groups remained committed to continuing their joint businesses ventures. Chicken stocks have since recovered significantly, and the businesses are newly healthy and self-sustaining.

Small Business Grants for Reintegrated Survivors

Administering agricultural training and awarding small business grants to newly reintegrated clients posed challenges. Many women in our shelter were either too young to start their own businesses, or had little agricultural experience. LO and the CWCC made it a priority to try to identify those in the shelter who might be interested in starting a small collective agricultural business. We then trained a group of five clients who are in the process of collectively starting their own pig raising business, and facilitated a capacity building visit for the five survivors to an established CWCC women's' business group in in Siem Reap.

Massive Migrations

This year saw an enormous challenge for NGOs in Cambodia with the gigantic influx of Cambodian migrants returning from Thailand over June and July. Over 250,000 migrants crossed back into the country. Facing a crisis, LO and the CWCC sprung into action, offering support for transport costs and food for 124 female deportees with special needs, usually pregnant women and children who had little access to resources. The program supplied water, worked to make conditions better for pregnant migrants in the shelters, attended ad-hoc meetings with government authorities and other NGOs, and worked with Cambodia ACTs to provide transport costs, sleeping nets, milk, drinking water, and food to a total of 610 families, including 709 children and 110 pregnant women.

Is your organization or program situation different than presented in the approved proposal?

Lotus Outreach is currently in a period of transition among its internal staff. We are currently in the process of bringing on a new executive director to replace our interim director Thomas Waltcher, who came on after the resignation of our previous Executive Director, Elise De Grande. Our grants manager Wesley Samms left the LO staff to pursue a different line of work as well, which has led to the very recent hiring of Harry Bartle to as our new grants manager. It's important to note here, however, that the LO staff that have direct impact on the ground in Cambodia and deal with the specific implementation of this program remain committed, and have been since its founding. Both our Director of Field Operations for over 17 years, Glenn Fawcett, and Raskmey Var, our Country Representative in Cambodia, are fully immersed and have been at the forefront of monitoring and implementing this program since we began almost a decade ago.

Recently, a chief reintegration officer Ms. Sar Sopheak has moved to work as counselor at the CWCC's shelter in Phnom Penh since mid-February 2015. The recruitment of new reintegration officer has been in the process, and Ms. Sar Sopheak's responsibilities have been assumed by the regional manager

whom she has worked closely and consulted with for some time.

What were the most important lessons learned?

Counseling & Reintegration has proven to be an effective program, and our dedicated counselors have continually impressed us with their efforts to improve the lives of the women and girls who pass through the Banteay Meanchey safe shelter. We believe strongly in the model of pairing counseling with economic empowerment and will continue to move forward with this model.

Lotus Outreach is dedicated to constant improvement of even our best programs, and we are continuing to enhance the capacity of counselors to heal survivors of the trauma through special trainings. We are working towards an even more comprehensive reintegration program that prepares women for economic empowerment, so that they are prepared to reenter their communities as capable, community leaders.

Over the grant period, our counselors led and attended several meetings and technique-sharing conferences both within and outside of their communities, including 24 monthly meetings in district based, multi-sector networks. Some of the highlights include our counselors four visits to a professor in Phnom Penh, who trained them in supervising techniques and how to second trauma prevention methods.

What has changed within your organization as a result of this project?

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Lotus Outreach is dedicated to constant improvement of even our best programs, and we are continuing to enhance the capacity of counselors to heal survivors of the trauma through special trainings. We are also working to improve monitoring and reporting mechanisms to give us more client-specific information.

Describe the unexpected events and outcomes, including unexpected benefits.

The women's economic empowerment groups this period at Samroang, Pongro and Srahchreywere villages faced huge mortality rates in their chicken stock from aviary illness, but persisted, and continue to sustain themselves in business. The Pongro group was in their second cycle, and, as a small savings group, has managed to accrue more than 13,000,000 riel (US\$4,250), making them eligible for a small loan to increase their operational capacities.

Our efforts facilitating a collective pig raising business among a group of five clients was wrought with the unexpected. We brought our clients on a capacity building visit to a previously established women's pig raising collective in Siem Reap this period to demonstrate a successful model, and the result was more wonderful than prior-conceived: both collectives now plan to work with each other raising and buying piglets, and it appears that they will work in close cooperation. Hopefully, this communication

will help prevent issues like the illnesses encountered this year while raising chickens.

The Thai migration crisis over June and July incited valuable partnerships with other area NGOs, representatives from the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Labor, UN agencies, and a host of other organizations. The CWCC partnered with the Cambodia chapters of the Mekong Migration Network to launch the findings of research on the movement called “The Precarious Status of Migrants in Thailand”, which was attended by a large share of the media and NGOs in the area. The personal relationships developed as a response to the migration crisis should extend Lotus Outreach’s resource network in exciting ways.

Did you change your strategy as a result of obstacles your encountered? How will you address these challenges in the future?

New strategies for disbursing small business grants for reintegrated survivors are in development. Continuing to develop the women’s economic empowerment groups as successful businesses will establish them more fully as role models in their communities, inspire others to follow the same path, and further the stature and esteem of women of the younger generations.

Approximately how many lives have been touched, both directly and indirectly, by the program?

A total of 80 survivors received professional counseling and reintegration services, and they have been returned to their home villages where they will be able to better support over 400 family members. 217 total survivors and family members received follow-up support, providing a safety net to ensure their continued protection from assault and human trafficking. Thousands more people benefit from the businesses run by C&R entrepreneurs, as these survivors grow and cook food to feed their communities and spend their own money on other local businesses.

Total Beneficiaries: approximately 700 directly, and thousands more, from the very young to the very old, across larger Cambodian communities.

What are the measurements use to monitor success and how was this information measured (e.g., surveys, observation)?

Measurements and data on the C&R clients are collected by our counselors, members of our reintegration team, and the CWCC staff with whom we work in conjunction on the Consoling and Counseling Program. Before counseling begins, counselors apply a mental assessment and analysis survey that determines if the survivor’s needs are in line with what the program provides. The program counselors log notes on individual clients after each session, tracking their progress, and the CWCC staff maintains running data on who is at the shelter, along with collecting and maintaining data on our clients’ legal situation vis-a-vis their abuser and their personal, domestic and economic circumstances. The reintegration team conducts follow-up visits for all reintegrated survivors to track their progress, and visits former clients in their communities with CWCC staff.

Cases are only closed once they are in a safe, stable place, as determined by our reintegration staff to be free of any violent threat. The reintegration team conducted 217 follow-up visits to 217 clients and their relatives.

The Counseling and Reintegration Program maintains consistent communication with clients that choose to pursue the small business grants offered as well. Detailed records are kept of incomes and expenditures of each small business. We record all details of stock in and out and what remains in the period but after analyzing the records, it is difficult to measure profit and loss for the businesses undertaken in this period. Many of our clients have only received primary school education, which is a major obstacle to maintaining consistent records. We are however establishing new formats in the current period, which will apply retroactively to all the grant recipients mentioned in this report. We expect to see usable data that will allow us and the recipients to make a clear assessment of their profits, expenditures, and costs from herein.

If the program is ongoing, provide plans and expected results, including projected timeframe.

New cases will continue to be opened, and we expect between 75 and 100 clients will be served each year. Individual cases may remain open for years should the survivor still need monitoring by reintegration staff.

We are examining ways to bolster this program's economic empowerment access, including membership in micro-lending Savings Groups, and further developing the small business grant program for people who have limited history running their own business. The program will continue facilitating collective economic empowerment groups for VAW survivors, and following up with professional mentorship and support.

We will also continue to provide capacity building resources to enable the counselors at CWCC to be more effective, furthering their involvement and organization of conferences, summits, and technique sharing meetings.

Provide a detailed list of all expenses incurred during the grant cycle, which have been paid for with the Dining for Women grant.

Please see attached for our budget report from this grant period.

Did this grant and relationship with DFW assist your organization in obtaining other funding, partnerships with other organizations, or public recognition in some capacity?

To our knowledge, though the generous support of Dining for Women has assisted us in fully funding the program, we do not believe that the partnership has resulted in any additional grant funding, partnerships, or public recognition. Dining for Women's support is absolutely critical to the operation of this program and to the lives of hundreds of Cambodian women. We are extremely grateful for all of its support!

Include several stories, experiences and quotes from women/girls, preferably in their own words, whose lives were altered by the funded program.

Phyma*, a trafficking survivor returned

Many of Lotus Outreach's neediest clients are victims of traumatic human trafficking experiences. 28-year-old Phyma, from a rural community in Banteay Meanchey, was forced to confront the gruesome realities of human trafficking in Southeast Asia all alone until her fate was finally rerouted into caring hands.

As the fourth of six siblings in a family facing dire poverty, Phyma made two attempts to migrate to Malaysia in search of work. Her first time, she was able to secure employment, but soon discovered her wages were being reduced dramatically to pay the recruitment company that handled her migration. After her return to Cambodia, she made a second attempt in July 2011 through another recruitment company who assured her work as a domestic helper and a monthly wage of 800 ringgit (US \$266).

As is so often the case with those involved with human trafficking, she had little idea that she was entering into a deeply troubled household.

The wife of the house's family soon became violently jealous of Phyma. She accused her of involvement with her husband. She beat Phyma very seriously, and repeatedly refused her meals. Eventually, Phyma realized that she could no longer bear to stay there, and without other options, resolved to flee the house, with no safety network or documents.

The story does not improve from there. Phyma took up work at another house, but the situation was even more grim. She was sexually assaulted and raped many times over by the house's owner. She became pregnant, and had hit rock bottom when she realized that the house's owner was planning on selling her to a brothel.

Somehow, Phyma jumped at an opportunity to escape. In trying to cross the border from Malaysia to Thailand, she was thankfully referred to Lotus Outreach's local partner the Cambodian Women's Crisis Center for services and assistance.



Art therapy and game based exercises provide an outlet for feelings that are difficult to access.

Phyma met with CWCC's monitoring project to identify her status of case, and was referred to stay at CWCC's shelter in Banteay Meanchey. *"I had mental problem at that time. I did not know what I said. And sometimes I took off my clothes..."* Phyma said, reflecting on her psychological issues in that period.

Adjusting to life in the shelter was not easy at first for Phyma. She was visibly scared and refused to talk. Phyma spent her time alone, and, troublingly, always spoke to herself in front of the mirror. She isolated herself from others, and was alarmingly preoccupied with ghosts and spirits, who she claimed she could speak to at night. She did not get along with others, and could not manage her personal hygiene.

Little by little, counseling sessions at the shelter and a strong relationship with her counselor began to help. Our counselor worked hard to build a level of trust and establish confidence with Phyma. They worked together, often with the counselor putting herself in Phyma's position so they could both understand what had happened. The counselor asked Phyma to draw the pictures that Phyma saw in her nightmares, and she found an outlet for her feelings of hatred, fear, and anger. A proven technique

in our shelters, art therapy allowed Phyma the critical space to reflect on and identify feelings. The counselor paired this with demonstrating a deep care for Phyma that encouraged her self-esteem and helped her to turn around negative thoughts. Step-by-step, the C&R program worked to connect her in small and big group counseling sessions with other survivors of human trafficking, that encouraged them to share experiences with each other through group discussions, plays, and solidarity exercises.

Finally, Phyma began to make real strides towards a remarkable recovery. She got along with the counselor, and began to forge real connections with the people around her. She learned to love herself, and care for her pregnancy. She improved her hygiene. Rarely would she choose to isolate herself, and her preoccupation with ghosts and spirits subsided. Eventually, she began to be a positive, pro-social presence around the shelter, and a remarkable example of progress and a source of inspiration for the women around her.

With the assistance from CWCC's reintegration project, Phyma returned home this past quarter. There she has begun a new life with her infant child. As is our commitment, the reintegration project will continue to follow up Phyma, and track her progress as she begins afresh as a mother and a newly empowered woman in charge of her own destiny.

Tyna*, a teenage assault survivor

Many of the survivors at our Counseling and Reintegration shelters are minors, and their stories are often the most emotionally wrenching. Tyna's story is no different.

Tyna, who has been given an alternate name here to guard her identity, is 16, the third of six siblings, and lives in Banteay Meanchey province. Her family faced extreme poverty at home, so when the opportunity arose, many of her siblings left to migrate into Thailand. Her father then separated with her mother, leaving Tyna alone with simply her mother and youngest brother to provide for the household. To make matters worse, it is more difficult for Tyna to take care of herself than for other teens her age: she has suffered from what local medical officials call "brain-fever" since childhood, and has a long history of going into convulsive shock.

As her situation at home grew more desperate, Tyna began to look for work, and approached a man who promised her that he could find her a decent job in Thailand. This was a tragic lie. Instead, he abducted her for a night, took her out of town, and raped her, before bringing her back in tatters.

Upon Tyna's return, her mother demanded to know where she'd been. At first Tyna couldn't bear to tell her. Shame and confusion are very common in young sexual assault victims, and Tyna made up a story that she had went to bathe at a pond nearby, and there had suffered a convulsion. Her mother persisted until finally Tyna broke down and revealed the truth: she had been assaulted and raped.

Devastated, her mother reported the crime to the village head and police on November 17th. 2014. The authorities thankfully believed her, and the rapist was arrested and detained. Tyna was referred to Lotus Outreach's local partner, the Cambodian Women's Crisis Center's safe shelter. She decided to register at



Counseling from C&R works to rebuild survivors' self-confidence and personal self-image so they can feel good about themselves again.

the shelter of our local partner, the Cambodian Women's Crisis Center, where she would be safe while she waited for her case to be processed.

Initially, Tyna struggled to adjust to residing in the shelter. She suffered from an acute homesickness. Tyna was preoccupied with her concerns about her mother, and would often go in to convulsions. She repeatedly requested to go back home, and displayed extreme anxiety. She easily cried, and was often angry and upset. The psychological impact of her assault was severe. Still a child herself, it was initially extremely difficult to establish trust with between her and her elders in the community. Only with young children would she occasionally come out of her shell.

Tyna's counselor worked to build confidence with her. The Counseling and Reintegration Program hinges on demonstrating to all clients that the shelter is a safe space for expression. After a number of counseling sessions, Tyna eventually grew comfortable enough to share her story and address directly the cruelty she was subjected to that night. The counselor talked with her extensively, forging a strong relationship, and helping her to develop techniques to reduce stress, homesickness and avoid convulsions. With Tyna still being so young, the counselor developed games they would play together to lead her towards a better understanding of her problems and possible solutions. The counselor also employed art therapy, and Tyna responded well. Gradually Tyna participated more in small and big group counseling and weekly meetings. She connected to other clients residing in the CWCC shelter, and began to join in with others groups, playing together in games designed to reduce stress and homesickness.

Tyna's mental health has substantially improved since counseling began. Her extreme homesickness has subsided, and she no longer complains about her health. She now enjoys playing with other kids in the program and what's more: she has begun to get her convulsions under control. Tyna has made broad, heroic strides towards taking care of herself.

The C&R Program doesn't just help women find reconciliation; it also helps them find justice by prosecuting the perpetrators of the violent crimes against them. Armed with her experience and allies at the Counseling and Reintegration program, the newly empowered Tyna currently awaits her court case, and looks forward to the moment when she will receive justice.

**The names of our clients have been changed here to guard their identities*

Any message you would like us to convey to our membership and donors about the impact our grant is having on those being served and/or your organization and its mission.

Lotus Outreach is dedicated to ensuring the education, health and safety of at-risk women and children in the developing world. Our programs focus intentionally on the education and empowerment of some of the world's most vulnerable women. We are extremely grateful for Dining for Women's critical support in allowing our vital programs to continue to transform the lives and social attitudes towards women in Cambodia. Thank you!!