

# 2015

## Annual Report Performance Review



**United Asia Charity**

# Contents

Message from the Founder	1
Mission Statement	4
Vision	4
Who we are and where we operate	4
Why Cambodia?	6
Programmes	8
Programme impact: Outputs vs. Outcomes	12
Impact Story	14
Financial Report	16
Risk Assessment	24
Outlook 2016	25
Governance	29
How to support UAC	30
Connect with us	32

# Message from the Founder

Dear friends, Dear followers, Dear patrons!

We present to you the integrated annual report, performance report and financial report for the first full year after the formation of United Asia Charity ("UAC") in Berne on September 27, 2014. We have constituted ourselves as an association, have established articles of association and, with legal headquarters domiciled in the canton of Zurich, have obtained tax exemption status from the cantonal tax authorities.

In 2015, the operational focus was on building infrastructure, on training volunteers and project work in Asia. UAC primary and only focus is on Cambodia, more precisely on the provinces of Siem Reap and of Bantey Meanchey.

Enlighten, watch, network, love, give, receive, settling dispute, forgive. With these few virtues, it should be possible to create, to shape and to cultivate small miracles with great effect, and finally to overcome big barriers, and in order to help the local population of Cambodia, and sustainably so!

My visit 2012 in Siem Reap, Cambodia, made a lasting impression on me. The open-mindedness and joy of the people is arousing. However, I also took home some negative impressions - the poor living conditions of the people in the slums, the begging children in the city, the daily struggle for the survival of the rural population. These impressions have stuck with me to this day. The decision to help this country and its inhabitants came only six months later. After I had enough time to digest and filter what I had experienced, my first thought was to open some sort of educational institute. However, I quickly became aware that these are already widely offered in the Siem Reap region. It would have not added much value to build a further school besides the existing ones.

However, I quickly became aware that these are already widely offered in the Siem Reap region. It would have not added much value to build a further school besides the existing ones. That is why I decided to go along a more innovative pathway, and I began to study the rural population in the province of Siem Reap, in order to improve communal living conditions. I subsequently concluded to deal more intensively with the basic needs of the Cambodians. I was predominantly concerned with the question of what is needed to improve the quality of life of the rural communes.

UAC now pursues this goal in a variety of ways. We subdivide our projects into six different project groups: Construction & Renovation, Water, Economy, The Environment, Education and Health. It is extremely important to us to realise projects in harmony with the customs, religion and ideas of the local population, because my preferred mantra and credo remains one of **sustainability**. Although this fashionable term has already been embraced by many, and for a thousand times, few people are conscious of how sustainability describes a concrete principle



Enzo Sportelli, Initiator UAC



for action in the efficient use of resources. Sustainable development is, however, only possible if all parties involved work closely together and have the same goal in mind.

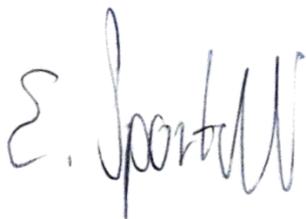
This leads me to another important point: our team. Large goals can only be achieved together, which is why I am convinced that networking is indispensable. This includes not only all contacts established in Cambodia, but also those in Switzerland. I have already set up respectable teams in both Switzerland and Cambodia in order to implement challenging and extensive projects with these outstanding and loyal co-workers.

In order to be able to meet the basic needs of the local population, the following questions arise: How can we solve water problems during times of drought? How can farmers be aided to multiply their crop yields? How can farmers be convinced to use compost as a fertilizer rather than a chemical compound? Careful handling of fertilizer and insect repellents, as well as alternative soil treatment methods, are important to ensure that human health is not jeopardized. This is especially true for vegetables, fruit and herbs. Another question is:

How can we advance into remote areas of Cambodia in order to guarantee a basic education there? **In seeking the answer, the frequently raised query regarding the name of our charitable association becomes self-evident:** In the long run, the Asian countries will have to help each other, the richer ones provide aid to the underdeveloped. It is only through a concerted intra-continental coalition of all countries in Asia that problems like those occurring in Cambodia (below-average life expectancy, educational inequality, above-average illiteracy rates) can be addressed. May they stand united - **United Asia Charity**.

I would like to draw the attention of the people in Siem Reap and overseas to certain things which, in my view, are mission critical for delivering sustainable aid: we at UAC want to motivate the local population to actively participate in the design of our projects and to create a future that can make everyone happy in the long term.

Many thanks for supporting us as we build UAC!





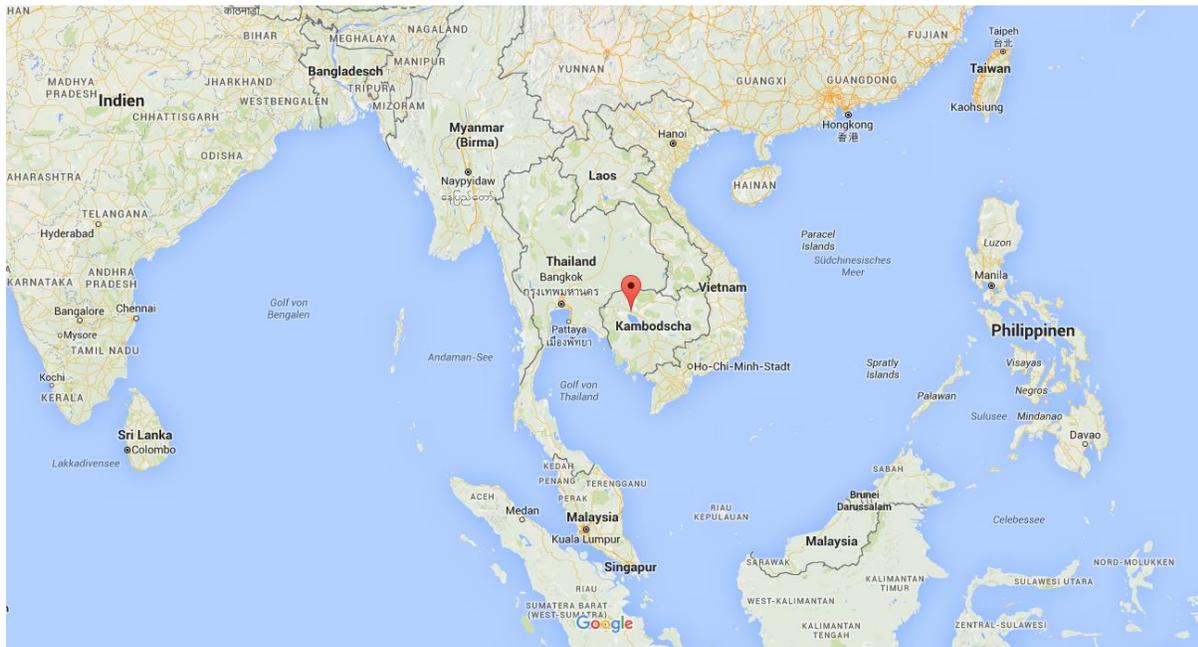
For effective assistance that yields as many synergies and as much support as possible, we focus on the Cambodian provinces of Siem Reap and Bantey Meanchey. Bantey Meanchey, less known, has a total of about 680'000 inhabitants. In the current phase, UAC mainly supports the community of Sang Kat Nimith with a population of 19'388 people. The district is home to 15 villages where our projects are used. In the province of Siem Reap, appr. 15 miles outside the well-known provincial capital, we help build up community life in the two villages of Kouksrok and Anchanh.

Shortly after Enzo Sportelli had started working in Cambodia, Pisey Chin was hired as a project manager and cultural agent.

It quickly became clear that the concept of the organization was successful and the work required more time and labour. In March 2015 the team was supported by Lukas Biry and Ranja Habegger. From May, Kim Thurnheer joined the team. In June, Esmir Davorovic took over the project management, allowing Enzo Sportelli to return to Switzerland in early July to devote himself to fundraising. The team continues to grow steadily. In order to be able to successfully implement our projects in the future, we are dependent on a good and loyal team, which is why we are very proud of our local volunteers!



# Why Cambodia? A look 'back into the present time'



*The following text passage is courtesy of our patron and good advisor, Mister Marc Hubacher:*

The Civil War of Cambodia belongs into the historical context of the Vietnam War (1959-1975), one of the most lossy wars of the 20th century. The war in Cambodia is a tragic example of how the development of a poor country was stopped and thrown back for decades by the Civil War.

During the war years between 1970 and 1975, the civilian population suffered mainly from famine and from the violence of the war parties. The economy was in a desolate state. In 1975, the Khmer Rouge took over and established the terrorist regime under Pol Pot. Their reign led to unspeakable atrocities and culminated in one of the most terrible genocides in history. The number of victims of torture and execution, starvation or lethal fatigue is estimated at between 1.7 and 2 million people.

It was mentioned above that intellectuals (it was enough to be a spectacle wearer to be classified as such) were persecuted. Only 50 physicians and 5'000 from 20,000 teachers previously survived.

The Khmer Rouge was overthrown by Vietnamese troops in 1979. But Cambodia was deeply shaken and destabilized. The rival parties - including the royal family's supporters and the remaining Khmer Rouge - fought in a civil war, which could only be halted in 1991 via international mediation. Elections were held in 1993, and a constitution came into effect. New elections followed in 1998, accompanied by violent riots. Nevertheless, with these elections some sort of stability was achieved. The Khmer Rouge officially dissolved. In 1998 Pol Pot passed away.



While the country still had the highest standard of living in Southeast Asia before 1970, and was often referred to as the "Swiss South-East Asia", Cambodia was thrown back decades by the destruction of corporate structures and the ruin of the economy and now found itself one of the poorest countries in the world. While initial economic support came from the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc, these resources also shed after their collapse in 1990.

It was only during the 1990s that Cambodia recovered slowly and economically from the long war - with extensive international assistance.

The war goes, the poverty remains!

The aftermath of a war goes far beyond its end - materially and mentally. The war continues to call for its victims. Mines, environmental damage, health damage and poverty are the consequences of war in Cambodia. 35 years after the end of the Vietnam War and two decades after the end of the Civil War, Cambodia is still one of the poorest countries in Asia. Health, education and the environment are areas where the country is underdeveloped. Around 30% of the population of 14 million people live under the poverty limit. The economy is developing. Growth is, however, mainly restricted to the urban centres. Rural areas remain underprivileged. Crop yields for farmers are affected by floods, drought and environmental damage caused by illegal deforestation.



# Programmes

## I: Development of a Community: Anchanh

Anchanh is a small village, about 15 minutes from Siem Reap. In this village, UAC has already implemented several projects after only a few months. As sustainability plays an enormously important role in our projects, we regularly visit them, even if the material work has already been completed.

We regularly visit the Ket family after helping them to renovate their home. We passed by the family's house in the morning to find out about their well-being. The daughter is sitting in the shadow of the mango trees and gently rocks her one-year-old son who is comfortably sleeping in a hammock.



The Ket family lives a simple life. Their house can only be reached by motorcycle. Around the house, mango trees and other fruit trees are planted that provide shade, but also feed the family with food. The family consists of eight members who all live together in one household.

These include the grandparents, their three children, the partner of one daughter and the two grandchildren. The 46-year-old grandmother works



as a dishwasher in two different pubs. One shift takes place in the evening from 5 pm to 2 am, the next work shift already starts five hours later.

### UAC in action

The house of the family Ket was built by the grandfather himself - from natural materials that were available at the time. Available funds were insufficient to coat the walls traditionally with palm leaves or to coat with metal plates. Thus, the family had to cover the walls with old plastic planes, in order to at least have some protection from external environmental influences. Likewise, the interior of the house is only separated by large cloths, in order to divide it into rooms.

UAC has helped the family renovate this house. The plastic sheets were replaced by solid metal plates. The boards as well as the wooden beams, which have already been eroded by beetles, were replaced by UAC with high quality wood. This renovation was implemented with a relatively small budget. This is, however, only a transitory solution until the family can build a solid house with our support. For the future, the family wants two things: sufficient money to build a solid, big house as well as a good education. The grandmother told us: "We hope that our grandchildren can have a good education, so that they can earn enough money and look after themselves."

The older son will soon be six years old and should attend school accordingly.

Unfortunately, however, he does not have the opportunity to do so because public schools are located too far from his home. Private schools offer a pick-up service, which costs the monthly basic fee of ten US dollars - but these are ten dollars which the family cannot afford. In order to enable the little boy to take this opportunity, the whole family is working hard to set some money aside. At the moment, however, they still have to make repayments to the bank as they have borrowed through a loan for their land purchase.

We have not only helped this family to renovate their home, but we have also provided them with a water filter, so they have clean drinking water without the need to boil the water.



## II: Development of a Community: Kouksrok

We also pay close attention to the small village of Kouksrok. The following excerpts of project work illustrate our approach: Identify livelihoods in urgent need, but also with the potential to catch up, identify the ones in need by collaborating with the community, with the village chief, conduct interviews with the neighbourhood involving our Khmer staff and, last but not least, provide adequate training and guidance, for both the actual construction work as well as the subsequent maintenance and follow-up jobs. Our team usually visits the community once a month, if not more often. The aim is to help shape resident citizens and community members who organize themselves.

### Construction of a new house

In the village of Kouksrok in the district of Rolous, UAC has built a new house from 3rd of February 2015 to 9th of February 2015. Heing Yath (45) had lived in a decayed bamboo hut with her children Tao (16) and Tom (9). This was so damaged and infested with vermin, that we had to tear down the hut and build a completely new house. We chose a simple house, which stands on wooden piles and concrete bases. For the roof, we used corrugated iron so that the living space during the monsoon season is better protected from the rain. For the side walls and the floor, wooden boards and palm leaves were used, in order to inhibit the heat development in the living area during the drying time.



In order to improve the hygienic conditions of the family, we renovated and repaired their existing toilets. The new homeowners were also equipped with pillows and blankets and we bought a bicycle to son Tao so that he could cope with the long journey. The total cost of the project (material incl. bicycle, personnel costs and their food) amounted to 1214.75 USD, compared to a budget of 1200 USD.

### Drilling a well Kouksrok

The UAC commissioned a team from the region of Rolous to build a well on 6th of February 2015. The drilling occurred without complication and at 24 meters drilling depth we came across ground water. After completing the drill hole, a concrete floor was installed and a hand pump was mounted. The Heing family has had access to clean water since. In addition, an agreement was reached that the neighbour family may also use the well for the irrigation of their vegetable and herbal beds. The total project cost ended up at 130 USD, compared to a budget of 145 USD.



### Cultivation of Moringa Oleifera in Kouksrok

At the end of July 2015 we supplied the farm Chin Thot and his family with 200 Moringa seedlings. The family did not have the financial resources needed to use their uninhabited land. We helped to encourage these young citizens and accompanied the project throughout the following weeks. The goal was to enable the farmers to sell that share on the market, which they cannot use for their own needs. It was also negotiated that the farmers had to make a small part of their harvest available to the poorest families of Kouksrok, free of charge.

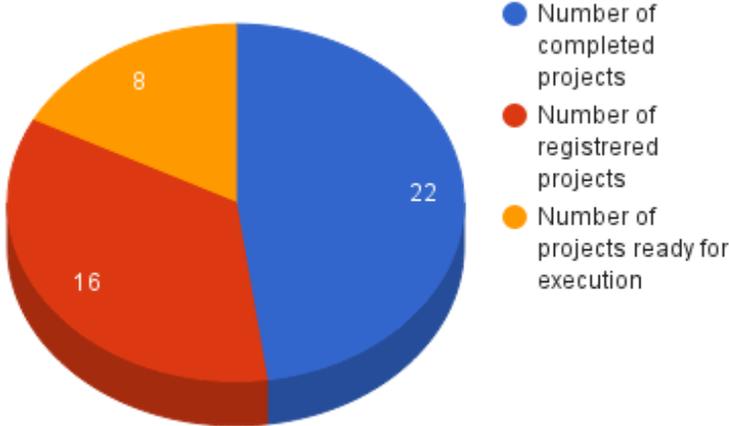
The project was successful in the first four months and the trees grew fast. After the rainy season towards the end of December, however, the trees began to lose their leaves. We assume that torrential rains damaged the plants, as Moringa Oleifera usually require little water. We are now continuing to accompany this project and implement new approaches. The current cost for the project is 118 USD vs a budget of 90 USD.



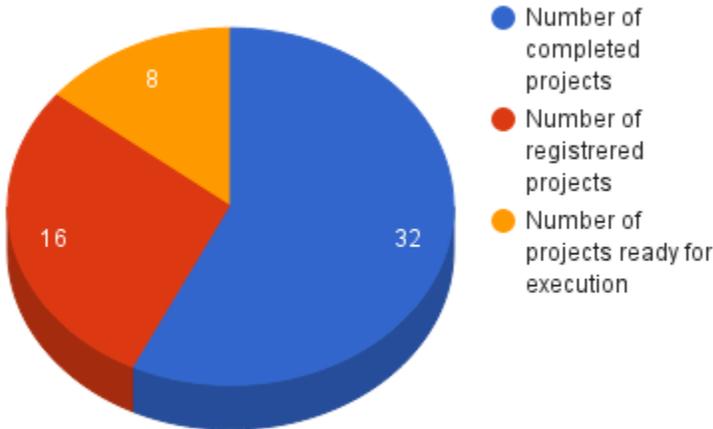
This example is intended to show that we do not just stand for the sustainability of our projects and want to support people permanently. We also draw conclusions from the setbacks and always look for new solutions. We will continue to communicate these failures in the future in order to ensure utmost transparency of our work.

# Programme Impact : Outputs vs. Outcomes

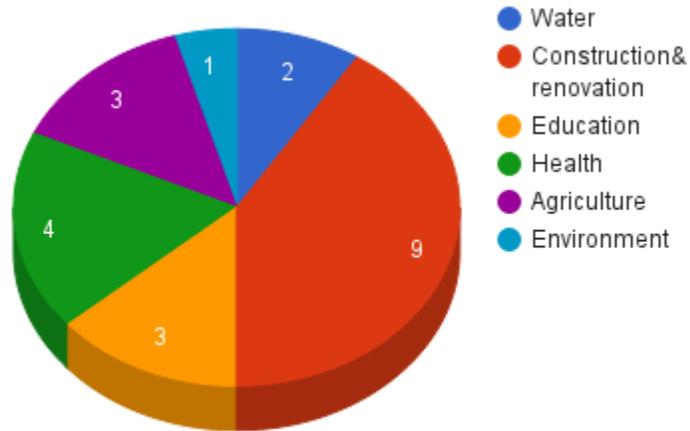
## All of UAC's Projects in 2015



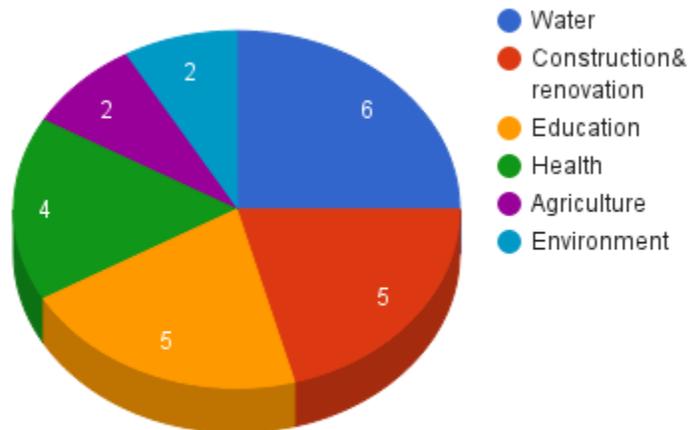
## All of UAC's Prior Projects



## Type of projects completed in 2015



## Type of projects registered in 2015



# Impact Story – Interview with a young volunteer

## Rem Chhoeng

The 24-year-old Rem Chhoeng has been supporting United Asia Charity for a year and has greatly benefited us with her knowledge and commitment. Rem is employed at the reception in a hotel in Siem Reap, where she started to work as a cleaner and was able to work her way up to her current position. Rem grew up in a village outside of Siem Reap. Since 2010, however, she has been living in the city, where she has completed high school. She is currently studying accounting.



## What brought you to UAC?

Pisey, UAC's local project manager, told me about a year ago. We used to work in the same hotel and we were still in touch after Pisey had already switched to UAC. I loved the idea, too, and want to be a part of a charity organization and try and support my fellow citizens.

## Why did you want to lend support to UAC?

I grew up in the country side and was constantly confronted with poverty. Many of my neighbours could not even afford a decent house. I want to provide aid to these people.

## You came to Siem Reap four years ago. What makes rural life the most different from life in the city?

Life in the city is much more exciting. There is always something going on. This is probably due to the fact that there is electricity here and that everything works with batteries or candles in the country. In the country we have neither toilets nor have all people access to clean water, which is a very big problem.

## What are the main changes to be made in the country?

My hopes for the future are that all people have access to drinking water, the opportunity to have a solid education and also have access to medical care. These are certainly points that must first be considered. But there are other points, such as agriculture. We have to



show the farmers how they can produce profitably and sustainably with little effort. That is why I am convinced that UAC can achieve a great deal here, because UAC is pursuing six areas - water, health, education, agriculture, construction and renovation as well as ecology.

## **There are numerous NGOs in Cambodia. What value does these organizations bring to the rural population of Cambodia? What is the impact on you personally?**

The work done by NGOs like UAC is extremely important. The authorities cannot cope with all the needs of all parts of the population. It therefore requires support from third-parties. NGOs and their leaders have a lot of knowledge and experience, but also because they motivate people to change and achieve what they want.

For people like myself, NGOs offer the opportunity to develop in a team and to improve our communication skills as well as our English. We improve our IT skills, we learn about how to manage a programme and determine the social indicators of the projects and measure the success (monitoring & evaluation).

We learn about the interplay between input, output, output, and impact. This structured work, I can benefit from in the future in a variety of ways, whatever happens with me professionally.



# Financial Report

## Accounting - Preliminary Remarks

1. The present financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law, in particular the articles on the commercial accounting and accounting of Swiss GAAP FER 21 for Non-Profit Organizations. UAC's fiscal year ends on December 31 of each reporting year.
2. In particular, the income statement is prepared according to the principle of *gross accounting*. As a result, fundraising expenses and the resulting donation income are not at all offset against each other.
3. For the period considered, all donations were non-dedicated and therefore freely available. There are no recurring donations (permanent standing orders) to be mentioned, nor any contributions from the public sector ("Public Private Partnerships").
4. A Statement of Changes in Capital cannot be created in the first year, as the balance of the capital on Jan 1, 2015, was zero.
5. This Financial Report 2015 is not certified by a trustee. However, the figures and books were taken into consideration by our trustee thv AG, CH-5000 Aarau, and as they are needed for the year-to-year comparison for the 2016 accounts (2014 is not a meaningful comparison and 2015 is UAC's first full financial year),
6. In addition to the financial statements for Switzerland, this report also details the operating accounts for our activities in Cambodia, our only foreign representation, and in particular an activity report designed to provide transparency for the use of funds transferred from Switzerland to Cambodia. The operating account was installed, monitored and validated by our local accounting department, and the reporting currency is USD. The set of accounts between the two countries is fully aligned.
7. UAC has no participations held by or held in other associations or companies.



## Income Statement UAC Switzerland / 01 Jan 2015 – 31 Dec 2015

Appendix	(CHF)	%
Donations from private individuals	9'520	100.0
Donations from institutions, grants	-	-
<b>Income from donors</b>	<b>9'520</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>9'520</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Funds transferred to UAC Cambodia	E1 -7'898	
<b>Transfer to UAC Cambodia</b>	<b>-7'898</b>	67.7
Salary and related expense	-	
<b>Personnel expense</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Costs for internal events	-	
IT/Media expense	-748	
Office supply	-254	
Telephone/Porto	-101	
Marketing expense	-2'100	
Advertising expense (prints, flyers, etc)	-65	
Travel expense	-139	
Food expense	-93	
<b>Total, non-project related expense</b>	E2 <b>-3'498</b>	<b>30.0</b>
Banking costs	-263	
<b>Financing expense</b>	<b>-263</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Interest income	0	
<b>Financing result</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0.0</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSE</b>	<b>-11'659</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>NET INCOME/LOSS</b>	E3 <b>-2'139</b>	



## Balance Sheet UAC Switzerland/ 31 Dec 2015

	Appendix	(CHF)	%
Cash and Equivalents		1'120	
Receivables		-	
Inventory		-	
Inventory adjustments		-	
Active accounting delimitation, adjusting for timing effects		-	
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>1'120</b>	100.0
Financial assets		-	
Fixed assets		-	
<b>Non-current assets</b>		-	
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1'120</b>	100.0
Creditors		-	
Other short-term liabilities		-	
Passive accounting delimitation, adjusting for timing effects		-	
<b>Short-term liabilities</b>		-	
Liabilities to Enzo Sportelli	B1	2'864	
<b>Long-term liabilities</b>		<b>2'864</b>	
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2'864</b>	255.8
Capital of the Association	B2	395	
<b>Organisation Capital</b>		<b>395</b>	
<i>Loss/gain from prior year</i>		-	
<i>Annual loss/gain</i>		-2'139	
<b>Movement in equity</b>		<b>-2'139</b>	
<b>EQUITY</b>		<b>-1'744</b>	-155.8
<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Equity</b>		<b>1'120</b>	100.0



## Cash Flow Statement UAC Switzerland/ 01 Jan 2015 – 31 Dec 2015

	(CHF)	%
Net Gain/Loss for the year	-2'139	
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>-2'139</b>	100.0
Investment in plant, property and equipment	-	
Divestment of fixed assets	-	
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	-
Change in other liabilities	-	
Change in equity, capital of the association	-	
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	-
<b>Net change in cash at hand</b>	<b>-2'139</b>	100.0
Net cash at hand, January 1	3'259	
Net cash at hand, December 31	1'120	
<b>Change in net cash at hand</b>	<b>-2'139</b>	



## Appendix to the Annual Financial Statement of UAC Switzerland

### Notes to the Income Statement:

**E1: Transfer of funds to UAC Cambodia:** 99.9% of donations are received in Switzerland. On a regular basis funds are transferred to UAC in Cambodia, so projects can be implemented on the ground. The annual report provides detailed information on the use of these financial resources.

**E2: Other operating expenses:** Marketing, IT and donation acquisition are by and large carried out by UAC Switzerland. These expenses are invoiced in Switzerland.

**E3: Tax:** Since November 27, 2014, UAC is exempt from tax and donations are tax deductible.

### Notes to the Balance Sheet:

**B1: Long-Term Liabilities:** In the founding year 2014 and also in the financial year 2015 under review, the founding member Enzo Sportelli has paid out-of-pocket during times of financial bottlenecks. These funds are treated as a long-term, non-interest-bearing loan.

**B2: Capital of the Association:** Mr. Enzo Sportelli has donated the founding capital. At the time of the balance sheet preparation, UAC only has so-called 'organizational capital' (non-dedicated, 'free' funds) and no 'fund capital' at all (third-party funding earmarked for specific use).



## Income Statement UAC Cambodia/ 31 Dec 2015

(German only)

	(USD)	(%)
<b>Ertrag</b>	<b>\$7'957</b>	<b>100%</b>
Spendenertrag, Privatspenden	\$0	0%
Spendenertrag, Institutionelle	\$0	0%
Transferleistungen von UAC Schweiz	\$7'957	100%
<b>Aufwand</b>	<b>-\$12'581</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>davon: Projektaufwand</b>	<b>-\$2'642</b>	<b>21%</b>
No. 009/15	-\$968	
No. 010/15	-\$131	
No. 011/15	-\$76	
No. 012/15	-\$30	
No. 013/16	-\$35	
No. 014/17	-\$272	
No. 015/18	-\$181	
No. 016/19	-\$388	
No. 017/20	-\$107	
No. 018/21	-\$52	
No. 019/22	-\$52	
No. 020/23	-\$69	
No. 026/24	-\$121	
No. 035/25	-\$22	
No. 037/26	-\$71	
No. 048/27	-\$68	
Löhne	-\$753	6%
Volontäraufwand	-\$155	1%
Büroinfrastruktur	-\$3'344	27%
Raumaufwand, Stromkosten	-\$1'934	15%
Versicherungsaufwand	-\$190	2%
Verwaltungsaufwand	-\$168	1%
Reisespesen	-\$1'623	13%
Verpflegungsaufwand	-\$1'781	14%
Finanzaufwand/-ertrag	\$9	0%
<b>Netto-Verlust für Buchungszeitraum</b>	<b>-\$4'624</b>	



## Commentary Financials/Use of grants and donations

### UAC Switzerland with first-time income from donations

Thanks to our first patrons and donors, all of whom were private individuals, UAC Switzerland achieved first-time funding of CHF 9'520 Swiss francs in 2015 (previous year: n/a). The donation volume is spread over more than 20 patrons, with the largest donation (one-off, non-recurring) accounting for appr. 30% of the total income.

### UAC Cambodia yet without its own income

For our branch in Siem Reap, it was still too early to generate funding in its own right, as marketing and fundraising activities as well as personal networks were concentrated mainly on Switzerland in the past year. Cambodia therefore financed itself from existing cash and equivalents and transfers from UAC Switzerland.

### First-time project expenses in Asia

Thanks to these initial inflows, in the first full year of 2015, we were able to raise our expenditures for **concrete aid projects from zero to USD 2,642**. These costs are attributable to 16 projects, according to our project accounting. The funds were split among the communities selected by us as follows:

Kouksrok (Sanitary, Construction, Agriculture):  
USD 1'771  
Anchanh (Sanitary/Water, Construction, Health):  
USD 503  
Nimith (Sanitary/Water, Construction):  
USD 245  
Other: USD 103



### Cambodia: Investment in Infrastructure and first-time personnel expenses

Non-project-related expenditures focused on our Siem Reap office in 2015, first salary payments (project manager Pisey Chin), expenses for volunteers, as well as rent, electricity costs, food and travel expenses.

Significant operating expenses were as follows:

Rental and Electricity: USD 1'934  
Personnel: USD 908  
Infrastructure ramp-up costs: USD 3'344  
Food: USD 1'781  
Travel: USD 1'623  
Other: USD 349

**Total non-project related expenses: USD 9'939**



### **Total costs in Cambodia of USD 12'581 require transfer of funds from Switzerland**

The total cost of after-tax in Cambodia last year was USD 12'581, of which 21% was project-related expenditure. This ratio has to be increased after the end of 'start-up phase' in order to make UAC more efficient. This is one of the prime objectives for 2016. The ratio should rise above 50% in the short term and over 80% in the long term.

All of the above prompted transfers from Switzerland of CHF 7'898 (USD 7'957). The difference to the total cost requirement was accounted for by cash and cash equivalents (bank balances, cash accounts, unpaid donations) of USD 4'695. Cash and cash equivalents in Cambodia totalled USD 71 as of the balance sheet date at December 31, 2015.

### **Swiss expenses: Fund transfers, Investment in Information Technology, Investment in Marketing**

In addition to the aforementioned transfer of donations to Cambodia (CHF 7'898 or 67.7% of the total Swiss expenditure of CHF 11'659), UAC Switzerland focussed on investments in IT technology / media (CHF 748) and marketing measures (CHF 2'100).

We report a loss of CHF 2,139 in Swiss Francs in 2015, which was charged to equity for the year by means of a resolution passed by the Management Board. Cash and cash equivalents in Switzerland totalled CHF 1,220 as of 31 December 2015.



# Risk Assessment

## Financial Risk

UAC might not be able to raise the required total amount for specific project commitments and thus lose funding in the form of funds or 'grants'. This can put at risk the continued functioning of the association.

UAC might err in budgeting, and effective project costs could significantly exceed projected costs. Cambodia currently has high rates of inflation in wages, rents, electricity and land ownership.

UAC might not have enough funds available in the form of free resources (e.g., membership fees, non-dedicated grants) to cover its fixed and overhead costs.

## Operational Risk

UAC might hire unqualified personnel in the context of assembling construction teams, which could lead to delays or even strikes.

Persistent monsoon storms (especially between July and September) might destroy essential infrastructure during project preparation, especially during early stages of a construction project.

The legal situation regarding land ownership in Cambodia is at times intransparent and UAC might not protect itself sufficiently against property confiscation. UAC has for the time being made a conscious decision not to acquire any land. According to local Property Law, the Khmer share of ownership in property must be at least 50.1% anyway.

## Political Risk

The presidential elections on 19 July 2018 could lead to political changes and uncertainties, but at least to economic changes including recession. We firmly believe that we are prepared for economic headwinds since we are predominantly financed from abroad. We are also currently looking for partnerships with local grassroots organisations to mitigate risk. We are not, however, immune to any incipient acts of violence or unrest, and would have to postpone or cancel projects under such scenario.

## UAC-specific Risk

UAC might be deprived of critical local licenses if it violated laws and guidelines for NGOs.

Important employees might defect and join peer organisations or leave to enter into the commercial industry, or may require longer absence period due to illness.

UAC could lose the trust of important stakeholders in projects: village citizens, village chiefs, teaching staff at schools, parents, collaborators, provincial authorities, donors, and many more.



## Outlook 2016

### Making our Swiss and Cambodian back offices more professional

We have also planned a great deal for 2016. On the administrative front, it will be our main concern to be awarded the local NGO license in Cambodia by the Ministry of the Interior in Phnom Penh which would ensure credible, local certification. To this end, we must fulfil state requirements in advance, such as the creation of a local management team consisting of at least three members.

At home in Switzerland, the main focus will be on raising funds, thereby using a more structured approach, allowing us to grow. For this purpose, it is our belief that UAC requires a Board of Directors, which should be in place come the end of 2016. We also need more stringent and precise articles of association, a code of conduct, professionalised employment contracts in Cambodia and expense/budget management, as well as state-of-the-art accounting in both countries. We are striving to obtain the so-called 'ZEWO' license in Switzerland by 2019, a kind of gold standard and a seal of excellence for Non-Profit Organisations based in Switzerland.

As mentioned in the financial section, UAC wants to increase its efficiency in Cambodia in 2016, We aim for the share of project-specific costs as a percentage of the total expenditure in Cambodia to rise from the unsatisfactory level (start-up effect) of 21% (2015) to over 50%. Consequently, for Switzerland, the share of funds to be transferred to Cambodia for projects and overhead as percentage of total costs incurred in Switzerland is expected to increase correspondingly (2015: 67.7%).

### Smaller Projects – Examples from our Pipeline

Furthermore, we are constantly supporting smaller projects, aiming to improve the quality of life of individuals or their entire families with this micro-project approach and **help shape the selected villages of both Kouksrok and Anchanh to become 'communities'**. We will largely implement these projects with moderate financial resources (USD 50 - USD 1000 per project). Here are a few examples:

#### Construction and Renovation

Rural areas often lack sanitation facilities. This is why personal business is often carried out in the open air. In order to improve the hygienic conditions, we want to build a toilet facility in Kouksrok in the district of Rolous, which will be available to three families.



## Education

The picture on the right shows the fourteen-year-old Yun Rak Sa. She cannot attend the school at the moment because she does not have a bike and the school is too far away to cope with the route every day. For just \$45, we could buy the girl a bicycle to complete her education.



## Water

We would like to install a water system with an automatic pump for a family in Bakong. The couple have three children and a large garden, where they grow various herbs and vegetables. Since the man suffers from considerable back problems, he can only perform light work on the construction site, with which he can only earn a deep wage. With this income the family can barely survive.

With an autonomous water system, the family could save time and energy. For the mother would also like to look for a job to relieve her husband and the children.

## Larger Projects – Examples from our Pipeline

UAC has planned some major projects. Three of these are briefly presented below. All projects bar one, a sanitary and school programme in the Province of Banteay Meanchey, are still in the pre-project phase. Data are being collected, programmes are being designed, detailed architectural drawings are being produced and research is being undertaken.



## Sanitary/Education

Which child would like to drink from this water, go to such toilets and visit algebra or history lessons in such a class building threatened by collapse?



In Nimith, a village in the Poipet district of the Province of Banteay Meanchey, in the poor Northwest of the country, we would like to rally and lend support to a secondary school / high school - the only one in c50km radius!

The goal is the renovation / demolition of a teaching building, the extension / renovation of the existing toilet facilities from 4 places to up to 15 places, the establishment of drinking water facilities (teachers and students currently use water from surrounding open rain water basins, badly contaminated with metals and E.coli bacteria). In the future, because of the long distances, we envisage the construction of an



accommodation facility for teachers and pupils. The district of Poipet displays an above-average illiteracy rate, a below-average health profile of children, and longer access routes to secondary schools compared to the country's average.

This project will likely serve as a reference project for UAC - here we can show that we are now fit and proper and that we can handle more complex tasks!

## Water

Clean water is essential for a healthy life. Unfortunately, many Cambodians have no access to purified drinking water. Therefore, in regions where permanent potable water supplies cannot be guaranteed, there is a need for water reserves. We carefully calculate the required budget and have created some blueprints. It is only when this phase has been completed that we can implement the plans.

The water should be collected efficiently. Important are, for example, the canopies, from which one can collect a lot of water during the rainy season. Also, in the vicinity of the reservoir, lids are lined with a special film in order to conduct further water into the reservoir with a filter system. The following points must necessarily be included in the final planning:



1. The number of people who will actually use the reservoir
2. Average rainfall per year in this area
3. Area calculations for roof drainage as well as for the maximum volume flow
4. Geological conditions
5. Political and cultural situation on the ground, as well as avoiding, or preventing corruption

In order for the project to function as efficiently as possible, a water treatment plant is also to be installed. We also rely on the cooperation of our local volunteers and experts in this project.

## Education

We would like to offer free accommodation to students from poor families. Student hostels are designed to provide young people with the opportunity to study in the city and free of charge. Thus, they can use their money for enrolment or required material.

The student halls are preferably built in the cities and their agglomeration.

Prior to the realization of the project, careful investigations must be made regarding land purchase, ownership and the economic situation on the ground.

A home should accommodate 100 students. The rooms are designed for two people each and each one has its own simple desk. The floor area of the rooms will be about 20 to 25 square meters.

On the roof we intend to establish a lounge and common room, which is to be located beside tables and chairs also a small library. This creates a space in which the students can exchange and support each other.

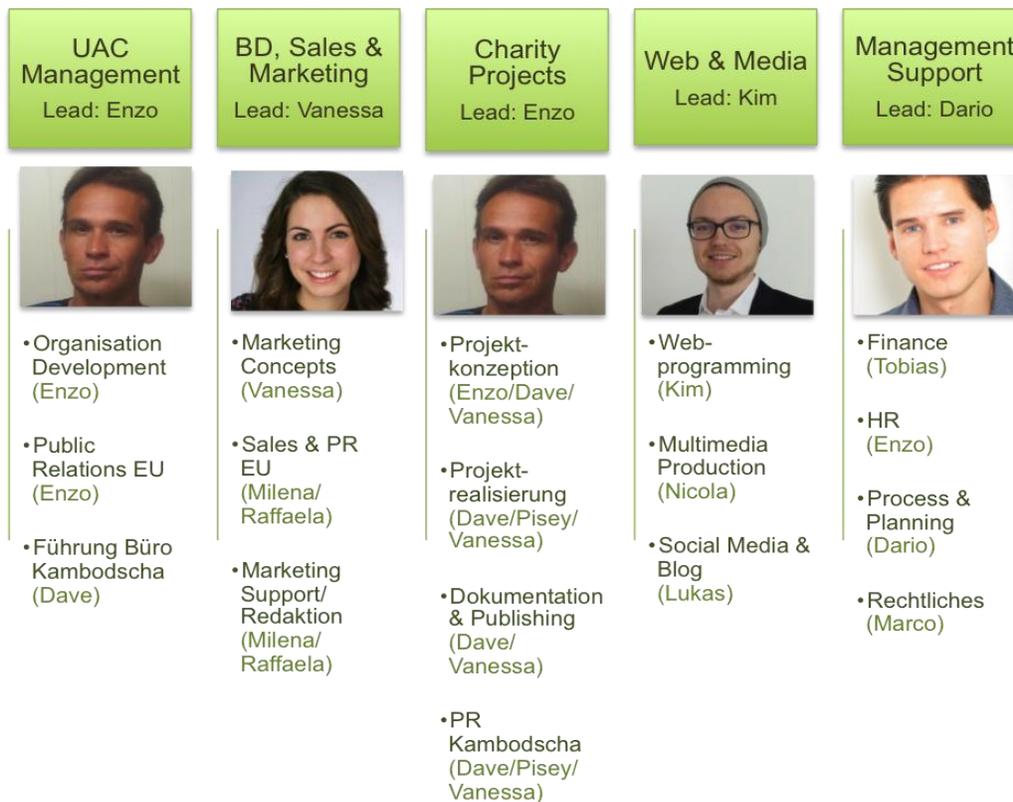
The building will be two or three floors high. The length will be about 120 meters, the width will be about 40 meters. 500 square meters of floor area will be sufficient to ensure sufficient space. Thus, the building would have a total area of approximately 1500 to 2000 square meters. Shower/bath rooms will be available on each floor. An efficient roof drainage will be supplied to the sanitary facilities. In addition, a reservoir and a water treatment plant are to be built. A reverse osmosis system is to be installed for water treatment. The production volume aspires for a water requirement of 10 to 50 litres per hour. It should be sufficient for 100 people, as this is drinking water.

A careful and clean installation will be meticulous. In the ideal case, the connection to the public water network is omitted. When it comes to power, we want to ensure that we can cover a good part by photovoltaics. Cambodia is ideal for photovoltaic installations due to its many sunny days. A large part of the electricity requirement could thus be covered. We also want to build a small fermentation plant. The gas thus obtained serves, for example, for cooking. Organic waste or human excrements could thus be further processed, but a principle scheme would suffice. Enzo Sportelli has already gained a lot of experience in this field since he has already built various plants in the area of process engineering, under the guidance of project managers and engineers.



# Governance

(German only)



There are no significant mandates pursued by any of the management or the governing management board of UAC which warrant disclosure.



# How to support UAC: Donations, Visits, Volunteering

Donate with one of the payment processes provided below. We appreciate and welcome your contribution, even more so if you would like to specify the project or the project type that you want us to support on your behalf! Thank you very much, your UAC.

## Financing concrete projects

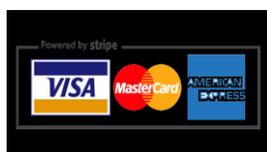
1. You donate for a concrete project, which appeals most to you. See [Project Overview](#)
2. Your donation flows directly into the chosen project.
3. You monitor of the progress and sustainability of the projects online.
4. Even with what one would consider a ‚moderate‘ one-time donation, you can help alleviate the sufferings of the rural population.

## Become a patron / ongoing membership

1. Support United Asia Charity with an annual donation.
2. You can become a patron contributing from CHF 100 USD per year.
3. As a patron, you are measurably backing the build-up work of UAC and support the coverage of fixed costs in Cambodia (notably ongoing salaries and rent due)

## Uncomplicated, immediate support

1. Donate quickly, safely and in an uncomplicated manner.
2. Your donation is used directly where it is most needed.
3. In the case of larger donations, you can contact us directly and discuss with us where exactly you would like us to deploy your funds.
4. We offer numerous ways to make a financial contribution: Post Finance, Bank Wire, Credit Card, PayPal, SOFORT Transfer, Ammodo and The Charities Aid Foundation (Tax-free grants and donations out of the United Kingdom).



For further information on the different donation possibilities, please visit our website:

[We support UAC and Cambodia](#)



## Philanthropists stopping by

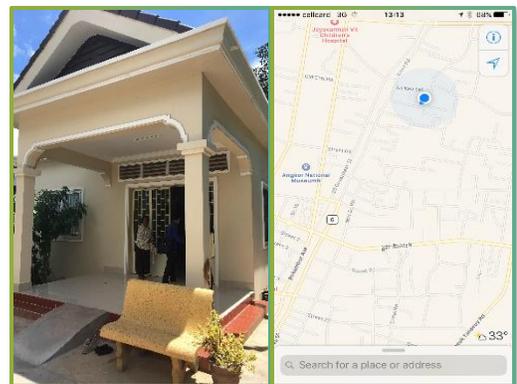
Think of patrons who donate, but at the same time also provide hands-on aid. Donors who prefer to coordinate how their contribution is used, plus learn about the culture of an exciting, underrecognized part of Asia. It is also possible for you to visit our site at any time, to visit our work, and even to support projects. This way, you can see in action how and where the funds flow.



Our Cambodian office is located in the outskirts of Siem Reap (about 10 minutes by Tuk-Tuk from the airport, appr. 2 miles away from the city centre). We offer guests the opportunity to stay overnight undisturbed and with respectful distance, yet be close to the team.

### Our local address:

*United Asia Charity  
Treang Village  
Slorkram Commune  
Siem Reap Province  
Cambodia*



### Contact us via courier or via e-mail:

*United Asia Charity  
Sparrenbergstrasse 9c  
CH-8103 Unterengstringen  
Switzerland*

[info@united-asia-charity.org](mailto:info@united-asia-charity.org)

[vorstand@uac.ngo](mailto:vorstand@uac.ngo)

**A wholehearted thank you for your generosity!**





# 2015

## Annual Report



**Connect With Us!**



+41 79 708 5552 | [info@united-asia-charity.org](mailto:info@united-asia-charity.org)

