

2017

Annual Report Performance Review



United Asia Charity



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We would like to express our gratitude to Marie Merz (Aspach, GER) and Moritz Makosch (London, UK) for their analytical and editorial output to the benefit of this report.

All persons depicted in photos have explicitly approved of their photographic publication, including the accompanying text..



Message from the Board

„Cambodian women and men work together for an autonomous and secure future. We support them.“

(Revised Vision of United Asia Charity)

**Dear patrons, dear followers,
dear staff and colleagues, dear volunteers!**

Whenever you cross a large ocean, there are simply two things you rely on: a solid ship and an aspiration and a desire for what you hope to find at the other end. For an organization providing humanitarian service like UAC, this translates into: solid processes plus a vision behind which inspires many to rally around. In 2017, we sharpened our vision. We place in the centre social community welfare, self-sustainability and future prospects of Cambodian citizens. At the same time, we focus our programs accordingly, plan projects to match this very vision, and measure the impact of our supporting service more closely to make sure we are on the right track. All this is being jointly carried out in close cooperation by Cambodians in the selected villages, by our local staff and by the members of UAC Switzerland.



There are great reasons to be happy and thankful. Thanks to your support, UAC is developing - we are maturing. During this process of growing to maturity, we have internalized an important lesson that we would like to share with you: by our observation, the most suited women and the most suited men to sustainably support Cambodia are those Cambodian women and men who themselves come of age.

As Swiss, we provide practical and technical assistance, basic conditions and - yes – occasionally also financial means. However, the latter will not be more than the famous drop in the ocean if we do not engage the future-oriented Cambodian citizens, who in turn help those in need. It starts with our local employees, who work with disadvantaged but motivated people in the countryside - and have by now experienced a very wonderful, highly desirable milestone in the realization of a functioning village community with effective councils, contingency measures



and something like infrastructure planning procedures. This process is conceived, designed, implemented and controlled by the local population. This guide to self-help is, in our opinion, the key to sustainable development work. In everything UAC undertakes, plans and rolls out, this very central intention is being expressed.



One of our three ongoing education, sanitation and home improvement programs is UAC's community development program in Kouk Srok. Quite a few non-profit organizations have canceled their appointment in this poor community. We however continue to address people's problems - and are making progress. Targeted support in three sectors where we believe that change can be inspired, with relatively modest funding ranging from \$ 50 to \$ 1,000 per initiative: home and well repair and rehabilitation, potable water system installation, and educational monitoring, thereby safeguarding and augmenting a more regular school attendance of children and adolescents. The sustainability of the program is ensured by our team through recurring inspection visits, patient training sessions and constant presence

Furthermore, we are pleased to provide a rather encouraging update in relation to the strengthening of our internal processes. Shaukhchann Peich („Chann“, in the middle of the group photo overleaf) has joined our team since August 2017 as Country Manager and Program Manager. He also chairs the three-membered board in Cambodia. He holds a Masters Degree in Business Administration / International Development (MBA) from the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE) in Phnom Penh. He has over 10 years experience in running social programs and managing nonprofit organizations. Together with Somalita Keo (Finance, Second from right), Pisey Chin (Senior Project Manager since the UAC Founding Days, First from left), Khan Ra (Junior Project Manager and Junior Accountant, Second from left), and Nil Chomno (Junior Project Manager, "Mr So", first from the right), we have put together a powerful team. One of Chann's goals is to further build on UAC's network with local organizations and public agencies whose goals and



philosophies are in line with those of UAC's mission. Together with them we want to be more effective and more efficient in translating donor funds into humanitarian impact.

Volunteers are the backbone of a small organization like UAC. They can be an obstacle to performance and turn into a bottleneck if they are ill-qualified, badly chosen and not a good match. We can look back with gratitude on the last year. We are proud and it is gratifying to thank two people who have excelled in humanitarian work, Marie Merz and Moritz Makosch. Moritz spent two months in the dry season with us, Marie two months in the rainy season. Both of them implemented jointly developed initiatives extremely independently and conscientiously - and spread beams of great joy amongst those around them. Both have propelled UAC the next level with their commitment and through their dedication. Plus, they made new friends and are already being missed. Thank you very much from the Board.

’ I had a wonderful time in Cambodia and was able to help achieve visible progress every day with my local team. UAC is on a fantastic path! Many thanks to all who made my time there unforgettable! ’
(Marie Merz, Project Volunteer)

All this would not be possible without your financial, technical and advisory support! In the past year, we recorded an overall increase in grants of 4% to approximately CHF 44,000, which in turn resulted in an increase of 7.5% in direct sponsorship of projects. The ratio of project costs to total costs, which is crucial for us, is now surpassing 60%.

On behalf of all members of the Management Board, of the board and team of UAC Cambodia and our carefully selected beneficiaries:

Thank you very much for your continuous support while we are building United Asia Charity!



Mission Statement

We are a young, results-driven Swiss NGO of high integrity. Thanks to our project experience and passionate commitment, we ensure, in close cooperation with local partners, that donations and volunteer work support the people in Cambodia effectively and sustainably.

Vision

Cambodian women and men work together for an autonomous and secure future. We support them.

Who we are and where we operate

United Asia Charity was established in September 2014 as a Swiss charitable organization. In the run up to this, initiator Enzo Sportelli had experienced in project work how much can be achieved on the ground in Cambodia with only a few resources if you get engaged and deliver with passion. Together, we are passionate about the rural Cambodian population in order to



improve their living conditions for the long term. Since 2014, we have been implementing projects in the provinces of Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey, Cambodia. In addition to this clear geographical focus, we limit our activities to four core areas where we can have the most impact: drinking water and sanitation, sustainable construction, education and agriculture.

UAC is living the notion of "help for self-help" - our projects empower the population to themselves improve their living conditions in the medium to long term. For effective assistance that yields as many synergies and as much support as possible, we focus on the Cambodian provinces of Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey.

Constituency: Association (headquartered in Unterengstringen/ZH), September 27, 2014

Tax: exemption status (issued by the Canton of Zurich), since November 27, 2014

Licenses: Ministry of Finance and Economics in Phnom Penh / initial certification as local NGO obtained in August 2016. Successfully re-certified as of November 2017



Banteay 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 fifteen villages where our projects are used.

In the province of Siem Reap, approximately fifteen to twenty miles outside the well-known provincial capital, we help build up community life in the two villages of Kouk Srok and Anchanh.



Source: <https://www.mapsofworld.com/>



Why Cambodia?

At this point we would like to remind you why we are active and staying the course in the provinces of Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey in particular - and in Cambodia in general. The following text will draw on the latest available dataset found on <http://data.unicef.org/country/KHM/> as well as UNICEF's latest Annual Review for Cambodia (2016):

Although Cambodia received the status of a country at the lower end of the middle income level as of July 2016, according to UNICEF, there are still large gaps and inequalities. For the foreseeable future, the country will be among the lowest-developed countries.



This is especially true for the more rural provinces in the north (where UAC operates), for which the vast majority of socio-economic indicators point to lagging signals in absolute terms but also relative to the national average and in benchmarking comparisons vis-a-vis other developing countries. In these areas, up to 50% of the population has no access to sanitary facilities, and one in five children under the age of 5 is stunted. Several longitudinal studies continue to identify major challenges in health, nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene and education for toddlers. All this affects the population in general, but it hits children and pregnant women especially especially hard.

El Niño's drought in 2015 (less rain and higher temperatures than usual), one of the worst in the world in recent years, has also affected UAC's humanitarian efforts to find drinking water, especially for water-shortage schools. In some municipalities, fishing was completely halted, and the low level of water reservoirs made it impossible to cultivate crops and raise beef, pork and poultry. A survey conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and UNICEF in 21 out of a total of 25 provinces revealed that 30,044 wells and 2,024 ponds had dried up. More than 2,500 schools struggled with water scarcity, affecting about 600,000 students. In the two provinces where UAC is active (where the school grade is lower than the national average anyway), 167 elementary and secondary schools alone were seriously affected by lack of drinking water, latrine dropout, and lack of hand washing facilities. The subsequent increase in

the price of water also hit the poorest. Income slumps of 62% had to be accepted, as well as an increase in diarrheal diseases of children by up to 32%.

In rural Cambodia, still only 39% of citizens have access to basic sanitation. In cities, this is 87% (state average: 49%), in the poorest rural regions of the world 26% and in the rural world average 50%. In only 8% of cases, fresh water is pumped into the household via pipelines, far below the average for other developing countries (15%) and the world average (41%). An estimated 6.4 million Cambodians are still defecating outdoors. This number is only gradually going down, and remains stubbornly high, especially considering that many of them have improved access to latrines when compared to a decade ago. It is therefore important for the work of NGOs such as UAC to ensure that not only toilet facilities are built, but also 'sanitary training' and follow-up support are included in our water programmes. Changing the patterns of behavior of the population requires patience and time.

There is also a lot to do in the education sector. While 86% of children attend primary school and 64% actually go out, only 41% of 11-18 year-old girls go to secondary school and continue to high school:

EDUCATION

(Least Developed Countries Average and World Average in brackets)

Gross enrollment ratio (GER) in pre-primary education (%)

15 (15, 54)

Gross enrollment ratio in secondary schools, Females (%)

41 (39, 74)

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (%)

64 (54, 75)

Net attendance ratio in secondary school education (NAR) (%)

38 (34, 66)

Females, Literacy rate (15-24 years) (%)

66 (53, 81)

WATER IN RURAL AREAS

(Least Developed Countries Average and World Average in brackets)

% Population using a piped drinking water supply on premises

8 (15, 41)

% Population accessing drinking water source on premises (%)

54 (25, 60)

% Population using uncontaminated drinking water source (%)

16 (29, 55)

% Population using a surface water source (%)

15 (11, 4)

SANITATION (Urban and Rural)

% Population using basic sanitation facilities (%)

49

% Population using shared sanitation facilities (%)

8

% Population using other unimproved sanitation facilities (%)

3

% Population practicing open defecation (%)

41

SANITATION IN RURAL AREAS

(Least Developed Countries Average and World Average in brackets)

% Population using basic sanitation facilities (%)

39 (26, 50)

% Population using shared sanitation facilities (%)

7 (9, 7)

% Population using other unimproved sanitation facilities (%)

4 (38, 19)

% Population practicing open defecation (%)

51 (27, 24)

Sources: 1) UNICEF Annual Review of Cambodia (2016), 2) UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene und 3) UNESCO Institute for Statistics



Programmes

I: Community Development: Kouk Srok



This year there was a special focus on another one of our projects: the village Kouk Srok. It is part of the Rolous commune and is one of the 67 villages in the Prasat Bakong district in the Siem Reap province. According to the village chief Mr. Bunteoun there are currently 1320 people living in Kouk Srok, including 682 women/girls and 638 men/boys. Thanks to the cooperation with Mr. Bunteoun we can gain concentrated information about families

in need, before we talk to each of them individually. A better part of the village inhabitants work as farmers or construction workers often even in occasional jobs. This kind of work is traditionally performed by the poorest part of population. This is the reason why many parents are gone during the day or need their children at home, so that they attend school only irregularly or don't go at all. Also, there is often no money left for school accessories including school uniforms, which are necessary in Cambodia.

In addition to our efforts to convince the families of the importance of a good education for their children by visiting them regularly and providing school materials, we concentrate on two additional areas: water and sanitation as well as the renovation of buildings. These focus areas allow us to make a considerable difference with a moderate financial investment, typically between 50 to 1000 USD per initiative.

School material for 11 children in Kouk Srok

Still, there is an over proportional illiteracy and unemployment rate in Kouk Srok, which is the reason why UAC is present in order to improve the living conditions of these rural households. Mr. Bunteoun stresses, that the awareness of education increased during the last years, also thanks to UAC's presence in the village. According to him, illiteracy affects mainly the inhabitants



older than 40. The younger inhabitants could usually, more or less, read and write. Yet, it is still important to enable the children to receive a high quality education in order to allow the young generation of Cambodia to take community development into their own hands.

In November our UAC team in Cambodia could again support 11 children between 5 and 15 years with school uniforms as well as backpacks filled with school material like notebooks, pencil cases and chalk. A few weeks in advance we contacted the families already so that our team could get an own impression on their living conditions. The mentioned families are very poor and cannot



afford enough school material for their children by themselves. The parents showed a high willingness to ensure the regular school attendance of their children and were therefore chosen as beneficiaries.

The students could not wait to try on their new school uniforms and to look at their school material included in the backpacks. Especially the parents of the children showed a high gratitude and promised to tell their children to use the material cautiously, after a quick introduction of the UAC team.



Vocational training for a disabled young man

This year, we visited the 24 year old Voeun again, who lost his right leg in a fire. With our support during the last year, he could concentrate on his high school degree which was overdue. Due to his shortfall in education, which increased during the years, he could unfortunately not complete



his degree successfully despite his high efforts. Still, Voeun is full of energy and would like to start a vocational training. His dream is to be employed in a car workshop. However, this includes physical tasks, which he could not handle due to his disability. In the following conversation we could also raise his interest in the repair of electronics. During the next year we would like to enable him to start his vocational training in cooperation with the “Regional Polytechnic Institute Techno Sen Siem Reap”.

Support of an elderly woman with depressions

Just as in the last years, we continued to check on the well-being of Mrs. Heing Yath. Due to strokes of fate in her family, Mrs, Heing Yath became depressive and could not overcome this mental disease on her own. In 2015 we already built a new stable house for her with the support of donors and started to take her to the hospital for regular check-ups and medication. We continued this proceeding in 2017 and could already see a good process in her health condition, which is also due to the good support of her neighbours. Now, Mrs. Heing Yath can cook again on her own and reduced her aimless walks through the village. In the next year we want to continue our support and hope for steps into the right direction.



Development of a database for Kouk Srok and its surroundings

In order to find potential beneficiaries in the future, who need our help the most and are willing to engage in self-help, we have started to set up a database including the poorest families in Kouk Srok and the surrounding villages. In this case we work closely together with the local village and commune chiefs who provide us with information about families in need and allow us to work together with the village volunteers who lead us to the affected households. On-site we can get an own impression about the real living conditions. In the following we document the most important data with the help of a standardized questionnaire for our database. In the future this proceeding should not only be conducted within the Rolous commune, but also be expanded across its borders.



However, not only beneficiaries will be included in the database, but also important data about the schools of the Prasat Bakong District. Many of the buildings and sanitary facilities of these schools are run down or simply not present. Additionally, the conversations with the school directors allow us to gain further data about families in difficult living conditions.



II: School Infrastructure Project: Nimith Village (Poipet District)

The reason why UAC has been working on this project in North-West Cambodia since the middle of 2015 is in fact rather accurately sketched by the background report of UNICEF which we previously referred to. In so far, our programme is representative of the educational situation in the countryside: UAC strives for a well-balanced, healthy ratio of primary vis-a-vis secondary schools and high schools, as well as access to both sanitation and clean drinking water on school premises. There are fourteen primary schools within a 35-mile radius of our chosen school, but only two secondary (one of them this one) and one high school (i.e. this one). The illiteracy rate in the region is still unsatisfactory and the travel distance for many children is very far, for some too far, to be able to get going at all. The following tables, which are based on community data, illustrate the socioeconomic profile of the programme:

Tabelle 1: Access and average mileage travelled for students to primary schools in the Poipet District is reasonably well established...

Description	2008	2009	2010
Number of primary schools	14 schools	14 schools	14 schools
Number of primary school rooms	46 rooms	96 rooms	96 rooms
Number of primary school classes	123 class	115 class	115 class
Number of primary school teachers	80 persons	72 persons	72 persons
Ratio of children, 6-11 ys, to schools	198	199	203
Ratio of children, 6-11 ys, to school rooms	60	29	30
Ratio of children, 6-11 ys, to school classes	23	24	25
Ratio of children, 6-11 ys, to school teachers	35	39	40
Distance from village to nearest primary school	0.29 Km	0.29 Km	0.29 Km

Note: According to education norm, children, 6-11 yrs, should study at primary school, while 12-14 ys should be in lower secondary school, but in reality, the age range could be varied.



Tabelle 2: ...and enrolment record for pupils at district primary schools is improving...

Description	2008	2009	2010	
	%	%	%	Number
Total number of children aged 6 ys	3.82%	3.48%	3.65%	673
# children aged 6 ys go to school	70.51%	79.72%	87.82%	591
# children aged 6 ys not go to school	29.49%	20.28%	12.18%	82
Total number of children aged 6-11 ys	14.71%	15.16%	15.44%	2,844
# children aged 6-11 ys go to school	80.75%	86.56%	88.54%	2,518
# children aged 6-11 ys not go to school	19.25%	13.44%	11.46%	326.

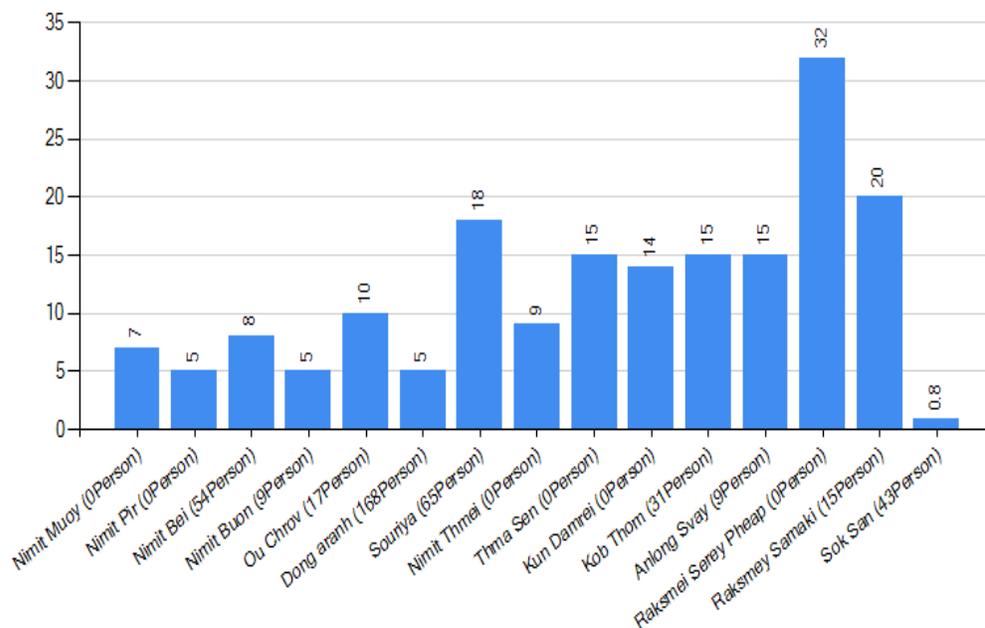
Tabelle 3: ...but the picture changes considerably when one turns attention to higher levels of school education...

Description	2008	2009	2010
Number of upper secondary schools	0 school	1 school	1 school
Number of upper secondary school rooms	0 rooms	13 rooms	13 rooms
Number of upper secondary school classes	0 class	18 class	18 class
Number of upper secondary school teachers	0 persons	31 persons	31 persons
Teenage, 15-17 ys, ratio to school		1,551	1,570
Teenage, 15-17 ys, ratio to school room		119	121
Teenage, 15-17 ys, ratio to school classes		86	87
Teenage, 15-17 ys, ratio to school to teacher		50	51
Distance from village to nearest upper secondary school	11.92 Km	11.92 Km	11.92 Km

Note: According to education norm, teenage, 15-17 years old, have to attend upper secondary school, if no repeated but in reality, this range could be varied to above 17 years old. In this table, if no figure display, it means that no upper secondary school exists in the commune.



Tabelle 4: Distance from village to nearest upper secondary school and number of teenagers that do not go to school in the Poi Pet District (by village, 2010)



Note: Figure next to village name is number of teenage 15-17 years old that did not go to school.

Tabelle 5: There are unacceptably poor enrollment levels at the high school level and 20% of population remaining illiterate...

Description	2008	2009	2010	
	%	%	%	Number
Illiterate population, 15-60 years old	13.26%	14.91%	13.91%	1,509
Female illiterate, 15-60 years old	7.18%	7.32%	7.15%	776
Illiterate population, 15-17 years old	6.40%	7.22%	3.69%	58
Female illiterate, 15-17 years old	4.27%	3.61%	1.78%	28
Illiterate population, 18-24 years old	6.21%	9.01%	7.55%	206
Female illiterate, 18-24 years old	3.34%	4.85%	4.07%	111
Illiterate population, 25-60 years old	17.62%	19.09%	19.00%	1,245
Female illiterate, 25-60 years old	9.37%	9.19%	9.72%	637

Quelle für alle Tabellen: <http://db.ncdd.gov.kh/cdbonline/home/index.castle>



A typical primary school in the province of Banteay Meanchey can house up to 200 pupils, and this also holds true for the Poipet Primary School which happens to share a campus with both the Poipet Secondary and High Schools. For the secondary school, about 350 pupils registered for the semester that started back in November 2016 (divided into seven classes), and the school management expected roughly the same number of registrations and class size for the high school (which – even at the end of 2016 – was still in a rather precarious state). If all children of primary, secondary and high school students show up on class breaks, approximately 900 pupils gather on the generously laid out schoolyard (200 + 350 + 350).

Following the completion of a new school building in the spring of 2016 (spearheaded by a Japanese NGO whose mission is now complete), and after our resources were exhausted at the time, we resumed work in September 2016 in order to implement the crucial step: water supply for the 700 students. While the primary school disposes of its own well, of a considerable greenery, and last but not least of a rather modern toilet facility, the two other schools (secondary school, high school) lacked all these things.

There was a single toilet complex with four seats available, without gender separation, let alone adequate access for the disabled. We found this in unsustainable condition. Instead of demolition, teachers and parents, together with UAC, agreed on a jointly organized renovation. We forged an alliance with all stakeholders - the older students also joined in. All should be having the feeling to be a part of the whole! In addition, a completely new sanitary facility was to be built, so that after completion of this work a total of eleven toilets (five for girls, six for boys including three latrines) were available. The core of the rehabilitation is a system of water tower, tank and reservoir, to which the ground water is pumped. The water, which is filtered with bioactive sand, is then divided and fed on the one hand to the sanitary facilities, on the other hand, to the courses of the schools to supply four drinking water stations.

In addition, the analysis of samples of water ponds in the vicinity of the school revealed a rather devastating result: 456-fold overconcentration of microbial (*E. coli*) contaminants as well as traces of elements of the nitrogen group: phosphorus, arsenic (admittedly small but sufficiently irritating for UAC), antimony. Before the implementation of our programme, the school was pumping water across the field to the school grounds. We stopped this altogether and work with all of local authority, school management and by educating the parents. We had to dig a new well - not quite as trivial and cheap a task on a turf such as this, with its hard-to-



penetrate ground and its inhomogeneous, deep groundwater levels. Alas, local connaisseurs! A team of three local well workers was put together at the beginning of October 2016 and started searching for water.



Pictures (from top left, clockwise) *:

- 1) Existing 4-seat toilet facility (for 700 pupils) - after renovation / expansion, 11 modern toilet places were available
- 2) Additional toilet complex and greening according to UAC planning (drawing owed to Leakana Blong, architectural student and UAC volunteer)
- 3) UAC hand-picked, seven-headed local building team before the start of the sanitary work: labour for the locals
- 4) High School Vice Director Mr. Kung Thuch before the school adjacent water reservoir after receiving the results of water analysis ('Water for Cambodia' evaluation: 456-fold excess contamination with *E. coli* bacteria as well as arsenic traces)
- 5) There is only one way: to search for uncontaminated groundwater on the premises, and then drill a well. 19th Oct, 2016, 6.30am: The team actually did it! Everyone is on their feet buzzing around in the early morning! In the background: newly renovated school building
- 6) Next step - this was definitely in the budget now, thanks to generous donations: water tower / water tank / water storage facility
(Drawing owes to Leakana Blong, architectural student and UAC volunteer)
- 7) If finances permit: to ensure absolutely best drinking water quality, water treatment / activated carbon filters / ion exchangers will have to be connected in series (courtesy of: Buntrey Srey High School, Siem Reap Province, filter system using activated carbon, installed in 2003 year by our partner 'Water for Cambodia')

*All recognisable persons have consented to this publication including the text

After a two-month search on the site, our local team of construction workers discovered uncontaminated groundwater. A well was dug. Now that there was good water, the next step was only logical: a completely new toilet facility with water tower equipped with a biosand filter system was built, two existing toilet complexes renovated, four drinking water facilities furnished, six gardens with about 200 flowers, jasmine sambac bushes and trees donated, In total, there are now 17 modern, gender-separated and wheelchair-accessible WC places available to students and teachers (6 for the primary school, 11 for the other two schools).



Following our successful water installation work, the Government of Pnomh Penh paid us a visit to the site and decided to participate extensively in the expansion or to add new elements such as accommodation and accommodation. A budget of USD 1.2- 1.5Mio was assigned. Construction began in June 2017 and will be completed by May 2018. Of course, we are happy about this 'acceleration' in our reference project, but on the other hand we are a bit sad, because our own plans now have to be canceled or taken over by the government. We visit the school once a month to monitor updates and progress.



Programme Impact – Outputs and Outcomes

I: Entwicklung der Communities Kouk Srok, Anchanh/New Anchanh

The following graph summarizes the social value added by our two community development programmes in the Prasat Bakong District (Kouk Srok) and the Siem Reap district (Anchanh / New Anchanh). The programmes have been running since the end of 2014. The data and costs shown reflect this period. The actual implementation of projects on which the programmes are based usually last only a few weeks, while follow-up, maintenance and support are also part of the programme and are more difficult to grasp.

Effectively realized costs of USD 7,919 in 2017 were in reasonable range compared to a 2017 budget of USD 7,491. In 2017, we underestimated the cost of follow-up, training, and employee visits needed to ensure sustainability of the repaired infrastructure with the local communities.

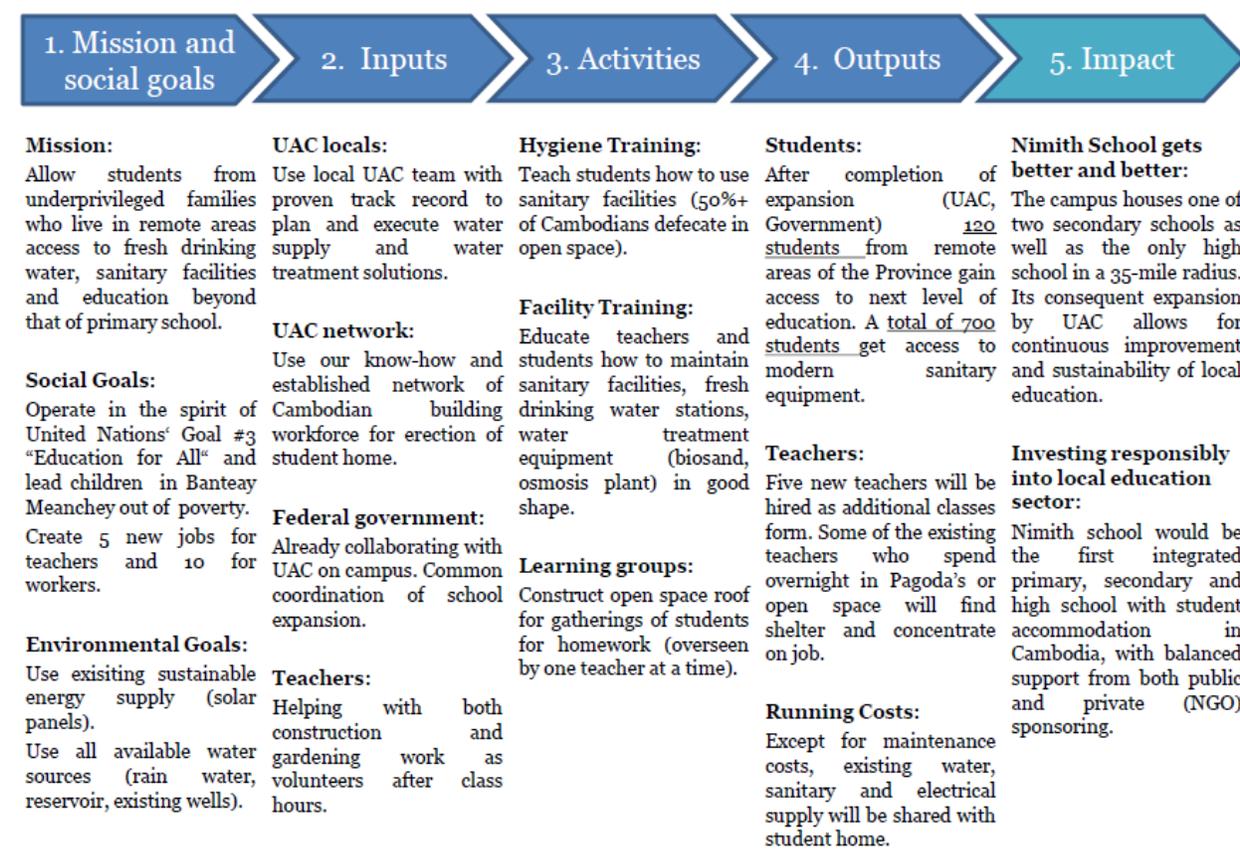
Beneficiaries by Category		
	Beneficiaries	Households
Water	79	17
Construction	93	16
Education	39	18
Health	9	0
Agriculture	6	2
Transport	17	4
TOTAL	243	57



II: School Infrastructure Project: Nimith Village (Poipet District)

The following graph summarizes the social value-added of our school extension project in Poipet. In addition to UAC's own measures, we also take into account the USD 1.2mio-1.5mio (a preliminary budget at this stage, as of the second quarter of 2017) governmental programme, which was allocated to 'our' school in the aftermath (and as a consequence) of our measures that we had implemented for water treatment and for upgrading the sanitary facilities at the school.

Our own budget of USD 10'000 for the various reconstruction works was exceeded by 11.4%, at USD 11'354. In hindsight, we underestimated the influence of the border proximity to Thailand - local workers and building materials are settled in the Poipet district in Thai Baht rather than in Cambodian Riel or in US dollars.



Impact Story: Interview with a courageous mother in the Prasat Bakong District

A conversation with Naen Syan

Do your children go to school regularly? Do the children have clothes and kit as well as other equipment that the school expects them to bring?

As the school is so close to my house and my children are no longer required to help me with my work, they go to school every day unless they fall sick. I want my three children to receive good education for their future. I don't want my children to follow my footsteps. I have only few skills which makes it so difficult to find a good job. Therefore I was not in a position to buy good school uniforms and school kits for my children because all money that I have earned I am allocating to the whole family, notably food. I really thank Miss Speiser and UAC for their support for these uniforms and school kits. Now they can attend classes. My children are very happy and they do love, take care of and keep clean their new uniforms. I advise my children to respect the opportunity and I encourage them to study much.



Are they doing well in school or they struggle? If they struggle - why you think that is?

My children are rarely absent from school because they are not required to stay home and help, so what they have to do is to go to school and try to follow the teachers' advice. Every month, the teachers provide an evaluation form for transparent communication of study performance to students so that parents can track how the kids are doing. My children's results track a medium level since they joined. They lack attention and concentration sometimes because being in school is an unfamiliar environment for them. However, I continue to encourage my children.

What do you think about quality of teaching here?

In a rural area like Prasat Bakong District, an inferior quality of education is provided because of 1) missing school infrastructure 2) shortage of trained teachers 3) lack of solid teaching



equipment and 4) low salary for the teaching staff. Teachers at times do not have a roof over their heads and sleep in Pagodans or in the open space. Often, the monks have to help with teaching. These are the reasons behind the slow progress in the educational development in Kouk Srok village and other urban areas of Cambodia.

How happy are you with the sanitary facilities and are they used regularly?

We have a toilet which was built by my family under the surveillance of UAC. The whole family can use it regularly and we share the facility with three other families in the neighbourhood. I learned about hygiene from UAC and health promotion on television. I also made friends with a hospital nurse who I can ask for advice. All of this hygiene and sanitary knowledge I can use to apply to my family and teach my children how to keep clean.

How important is washing hands for you?

I am very strict now. I advise my children to clean hands after using toilet and before taking a meal. I went with them at the beginning, the same way UAC went with me at the beginning. I now teach my neighbours, especially those that we share the sanitary equipment with.

Where do you get water from and for what do you use it?

Nobody here had water until three years ago. Fortunately, there was a non-profit organization (remark: not UAC) that worked on water projects and helped some families who did not have access to and use of water. This organization helped my neighbour drill a well. I took courage and asked them for one, and then I received a well for my family too. They did not ask for money but just asked for lunch for the workers. Since then, we have got a well and a biosand water filter to use. The NPO left soon after installation. However, all of us did not have much knowledge of how to keep water clean, use and repair well and, to be honest, we were all a bit careless for how to maintain it. With the help of UAC, the installation has been fixed. They show up often to check that we are handling the installations with care. I am grateful to both NPOs, one for building, one for taking care and teaching.

Do you think the water is clean enough for family use?

Now that we have a well, a biosand-based water filter and training how to use it, we have plenty of clean water to use.



Who maintains your house and in case of damage, do your family members undertake the necessary repair work by themselves? Do you have access to spare parts?

When I have a problem with a broken roof or a broken wall, my husband can repair it by himself using our own spare parts. But we are the exception, not the rule. Take our neighbour, Vong's grandmother. When her roof is broken, the grandmother repairs the roof by herself because her husband cannot help (he got sick), her grandson Vong cannot be expected to climb at the age of 10, and her direct offspring are living far away from her with their own families. I think this is a difficult situation for an old woman like her to do this kind of work. There are also still many many families who lack access to materials and spare parts for repair. We work with both NGOs and the Kouk Srok village chief to improve. It will take time.

Thank you one more time for making yourself available for UAC.

(The interview was conducted in Khmer and translated by our staff)





Finance Report/ Auditor's 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"). There is currently no need for so-called Earmarked Fund Capital („zweckgebundenes Fondskapital“).
4. Both financial statements, 2016 and 2017, have been audited. The figures and accounts for 2015 were not audited but taken into consideration by our trustee, thv AG, CH-5000 Aarau, as they serve as year-over-year comparables for the 2016 accounts. The accounts for 2015 were prepared strictly along the lines of the same principles, rules and chart of accounts that were applied for those of 2016 and 2017. As such, UAC would like to relay trust in the *stability and consistency* of its accounting framework and financial reporting.
5. 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 chart of accounts between the two countries is fully aligned.
6. UAC has no participations held by or held in other associations or companies. UAC operates an office in Cambodia. This is predominantly – but not exclusively - financed by transferring funds from UAC Switzerland.



Income Statement UAC Switzerland / 01 Jan 2017 – 31 Dec 2017 (CHF)

Bezeichnung	Anhang	01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017		01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016		Abweichung	
			%		%		%
Spendenertrag Privatpersonen		17'943	46.8	15'141	39.5	2'803	
Spendenertrag Institutionen		9'072	23.6	9'458	24.7	-386	
Spendenertrag Beantragte Fördermittel (Grants)		10'000	26.1	-		10'000	
Mitgliedsbeiträge Verein		450	1.2	-		450	
Spendenertrag UAC KHM von UAC CH (Gegenkonto: 4100)		896	2.3	-		896	
Spendenerlöse		38'362	100.0	24'599	64.1	13'763	35.9
TOTAL ERTRAG		38'362	100.0	24'599	100.0		
Übertrag an UAC Kambodscha	E1	-19'246		-7'378		-11'869	
Übertrag an UAC Kambodscha		-19'246	62.8	-7'378	24.1	-11'869	38.7
Aufwand für Aus- und Weiterbildung		-		-75		75	
Spesenentschädigung pauschal		-2'102		-		-2'102	
Personalaufwand		-2'102	6.9	-75	0.2	-2'027	6.6
Personalanlässe		-		-125		125	
Informatikdienstleistungen		-3'719		-4'163		444	
Büromaterial		-		-164		164	
Telefon und Porto		-160		-4		-157	
Buchführung und Revision		-1'275		-		-1'275	
Werbeveranstaltungen		-1'871		-2'577		706	
Werbung (Drucksachen etc.)		-		-		-	
Reisespesen		-1'730		-483		-1'247	
Verpflegungsspesen		-		-989		989	
Übriger betrieblicher Aufwand	E2	-8'755	28.6	-8'504	27.7	-251	0.8
Bankspesen		-544		-460		-85	
Währungsverluste		-1		-		-1	
Finanzaufwand		-545	1.8	-460	1.5	-85	0.3
Zinsertrag		-		-		-	
Finanzertrag		-		-		-	
TOTAL AUFWAND		-30'648	100.0	-16'417	100.0	-14'231	
Jahresergebnis	E3	7'714		8'182		-468	



Balance Sheet UAC Switzerland/ 31 Dec 2017 (CHF)

Bezeichnung	Anhang	31.12.2017		31.12.2016		Abweichung	
			%		%		%
AKTIVEN							
Bankguthaben		15'152		12'068		3'083	
Sonstige kurzfristige Forderungen		-		-		-	
Vorräte		-		-		-	
Wertberichtigung Vorräte		-		-		-	
Aktive Rechnungsabgrenzung		-		-		-	
Umlaufvermögen		15'152	100.0	12'068	100.0	3'083	
Finanzanlagen		-		-		-	
Sachanlagen		-		-		-	
Anlagenvermögen		-		-		-	
Aktiven		15'152	100.0	12'068	100.0	3'083	
PASSIVEN							
Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen		800		-		-	
Übrige kurzfristige Verbindlichkeiten		-		-		-	
Passive Rechnungsabgrenzungen		-		-		-	
Kurzfristige Verbindlichkeiten		800		-		-	
Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Enzo Sportelli	B1	-		5'431		-5'431	
Langfristige Verbindlichkeiten		-		5'431		-5'431	
FREMDKAPITAL		800	5.3	5'431	45.0	-4'631	
Vereinskapital	B2	6'595		595		6'000	
Organisationskapital		6'595		595		6'000	
<i>Gewinn- / Verlustvortrag</i>		43		-2'139		2'182	
<i>Jahresergebnis</i>		7'714		8'182		-468	
Bilanzergebnis		7'757		6'043		1'714	
EIGENKAPITAL		14'352	94.7	6'638	55.0	7'714	
PASSIVEN		15'152	100.0	12'068	100.0	3'083	



Cash Flow Statement UAC Schweiz/ 01 Jan 2017 – 31 Dec 2017 (CHF)

Bezeichnung	2017		2016		Abweichung	
		%		%		%
Jahresgewinn	7'714		8'182		-468	
Geldfluss aus Betriebstätigkeit	7'714	250.2	8'182	74.7	-468	
Investitionen in Sachanlagen	-		-		-	
Devestitionen von Sachanlagen	-		-		-	
Geldfluss aus Investitionstätigkeit	-	-	-	-	-	
Veränderung kurzfristige Verbindlichkeiten	800		-		800	
Veränderung übrige langfristige Verbindlichkeiten	-5'431		2'567		-7'997	
Veränderung Vereinskapiatal			200		-200	
Geldfluss aus Finanzierungstätigkeit	-4'631	-150.2	2'767	25.3	-7'397	
VERÄNDERUNG NETTO FLÜSSIGE MITTEL	3'083	100.0	10'949	100.0	-7'866	
Netto flüssige Mittel per 1. Januar	12'068		1'120		10'949	
Netto flüssige Mittel per 31. Dezember	15'152		12'068		3'082	
VERÄNDERUNG NETTO FLÜSSIGE MITTEL	3'083		10'949		-7'866	



Appendix to the Annual Financial Statement of UAC Switzerland

Notes to the Income Statement:

E1: Transfer of funds to UAC Cambodia: A large majority 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 years 2015 and 2016 under review here, 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. Enzo Sportelli has injected equity of CHF 200.00 in 2016, and by financing a service for the association from private funds.. The capital of the association was augmented by CHF 6'000 subsequent to a Board meeting and related decision dated 21 September, 2017. 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).

A statement of Changes to called-up capital/equity according to Swiss GAAP FER 21 is not required at this time.



Excerpt: Auditor's Report (German only)



**Bericht der Revisionsstelle zur
eingeschränkten Revision**
an die Mitgliederversammlung der
United Asia Charity
8103 Unterengstringen

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Ziegelrain 29
5001 Aarau
Telefon +41 62 837 17 17
Telefax +41 62 837 17 77
thv.aarau@thv.ch
www.thv.ch

Bericht der Revisionsstelle zur eingeschränkten Revision

Als Revisionsstelle haben wir die Jahresrechnung (Bilanz, Erfolgsrechnung, Geldflussrechnung und Anhang) der United Asia Charity für das am 31. Dezember 2017 abgeschlossene Geschäftsjahr geprüft.

Für die Aufstellung der Jahresrechnung in Übereinstimmung mit Swiss GAAP FER, den gesetzlichen Vorschriften und den Statuten ist der Vorstand verantwortlich, während unsere Aufgabe darin besteht, die Jahresrechnung zu prüfen. Wir bestätigen, dass wir die gesetzlichen Anforderungen hinsichtlich Zulassung und Unabhängigkeit erfüllen.

Unsere Revision erfolgte nach dem Schweizer Standard zur Eingeschränkten Revision. Danach ist diese Revision so zu planen und durchzuführen, dass wesentliche Fehlaussagen in der Jahresrechnung erkannt werden. Eine eingeschränkte Revision umfasst hauptsächlich Befragungen und analytische Prüfungshandlungen sowie den Umständen angemessene Detailprüfungen der bei der geprüften Einheit vorhandenen Unterlagen. Dagegen sind Prüfungen der betrieblichen Abläufe und des internen Kontrollsystems sowie Befragungen und weitere Prüfungshandlungen zur Aufdeckung deliktischer Handlungen oder anderer Gesetzesverstösse nicht Bestandteil dieser Revision.

Bei unserer Revision sind wir nicht auf Sachverhalte gestossen, aus denen wir schliessen müssten, dass die Jahresrechnung kein den tatsächlichen Verhältnissen entsprechendes Bild der Vermögens-, Finanz-, und Ertragslage in Übereinstimmung mit Swiss GAAP FER vermittelt und nicht Gesetz und Statuten entspricht.

Aarau, 15. Januar 2018

thv AG
Wirtschaftsprüfung

Rolf Kihm

Leitender Revisor
zugelassener Revisionsexperte
dipl. Wirtschaftsprüfer

Adrian Scholze

zugelassener Revisionsexperte
dipl. Wirtschaftsprüfer



Income Statement UAC Cambodia/ 01 Jan 2017 – 31 Dec 2017 (USD)

	Jan - Dec 17
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
3000 · Donation from private person	5,440.39
3100 · Transfer from UAC CH to KHM	17,840.27
Total Income	23,280.66
Gross Profit	23,280.66
Expense	
4300 · Project Expense Cambodia	
4301 · Project 018-CON/15-SR	69.63
4302 · Project 062-EDU/17-SR	386.58
4303 · Project 060-HEA/17-SR	227.24
4304 · Project 033-EDU/15-SR	290.50
4306 · Project 040-WAT/17-SR	199.45
4307 · Project 061-EDU/16-SR	296.10
4308 · Project 066-CON/17-SR	554.79
4310 · Project 034-EDU/15-BM	225.75
4312 · Project 064-CON/17-SR	57.89
4313 · Project General Visitation Fuel	164.03
4390 · Project General Salary	5,804.01
4391 · Project Personal Expenses & ben	561.13
4392 · Project General Rental	2,375.20
4393 · Project General Utilities	640.22
4394 · Project General Stationary	539.41
Total 4300 · Project Expense Cambodia	12,391.93
5600 · Payroll Cambodia - Salaries	2,159.67
5689 · Other personal expenses & benef	36.50
5690 · Temporary workers / volunteers	74.00
Total Expense	14,662.10
Net Ordinary Income	8,618.56
Other Income/Expense	
Other Expense	
6000 · Rental	1,028.40
6031 · Utilitie	211.52
6102 · Equipment and Manufacturing Dev	168.00
6130 · Office Furniture	265.00
6210 · Fuel costs	59.30
6500 · Office Supplies Stationary	599.79
6510 · Telephone costs	8.00
6532 · Legal costs	1,947.37
6600 · Marketing & Advertisement	390.38
6640 · Travel	244.18
6641 · Meal Allowances	1,159.17
6642 · Accommodation	28.00
6940 · Bank fees	112.62
6990 · Interest income	-111.29
Total Other Expense	6,110.44
Net Other Income	-6,110.44
Net Income	2,508.12



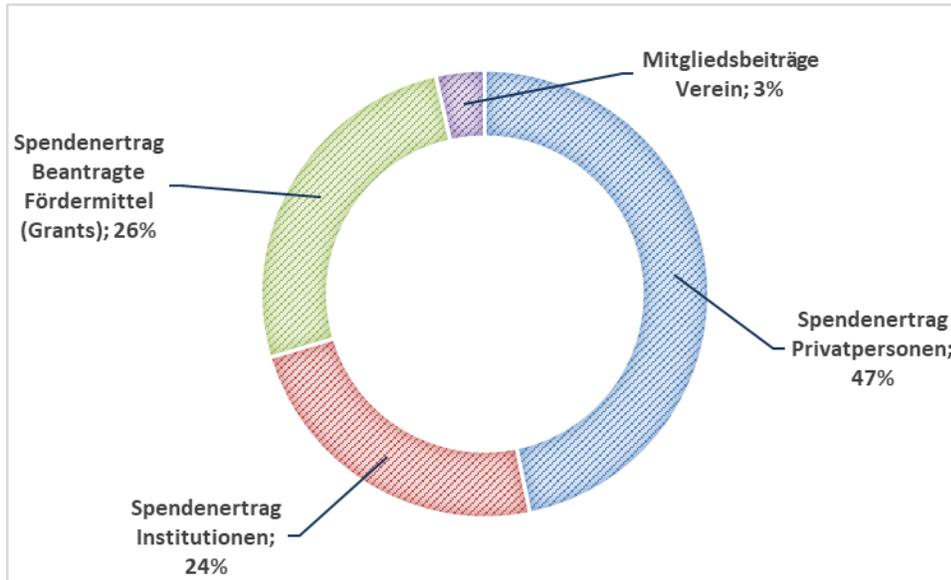
Balance Sheet UAC Kambodscha/ 31 Dec 2017 (USD)

	Dec 31, 17
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
1001 · ABA Cash Account United Asia Ch	1,084.75
1005 · Kasse USD (Cash on hand)	1,078.30
Total Checking/Savings	2,163.05
Other Current Assets	
1400 · Prepaid Expenses	
1401 · Prepaid-Staff Insurance	190.55
1402 · Prepaid_Rental	1,200.00
1404 · Water usage	30.00
1400 · Prepaid Expenses - Other	-725.98
Total 1400 · Prepaid Expenses	694.57
Total Other Current Assets	694.57
Total Current Assets	2,857.62
TOTAL ASSETS	2,857.62
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Equity	
30000 · Opening Balance Equity	349.50
Net Income	2,508.12
Total Equity	2,857.62
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	2,857.62



Where do our cash inflows come from?

UAC Switzerland generates proceeds of CHF 38,362 in 2017:

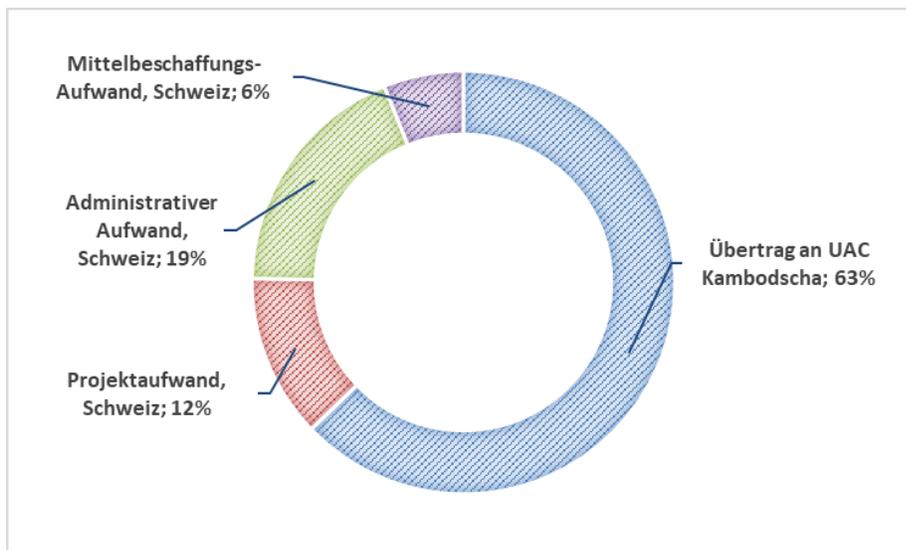


Note: Cash inflows for UAC Switzerland, excluding local grants in Cambodia.

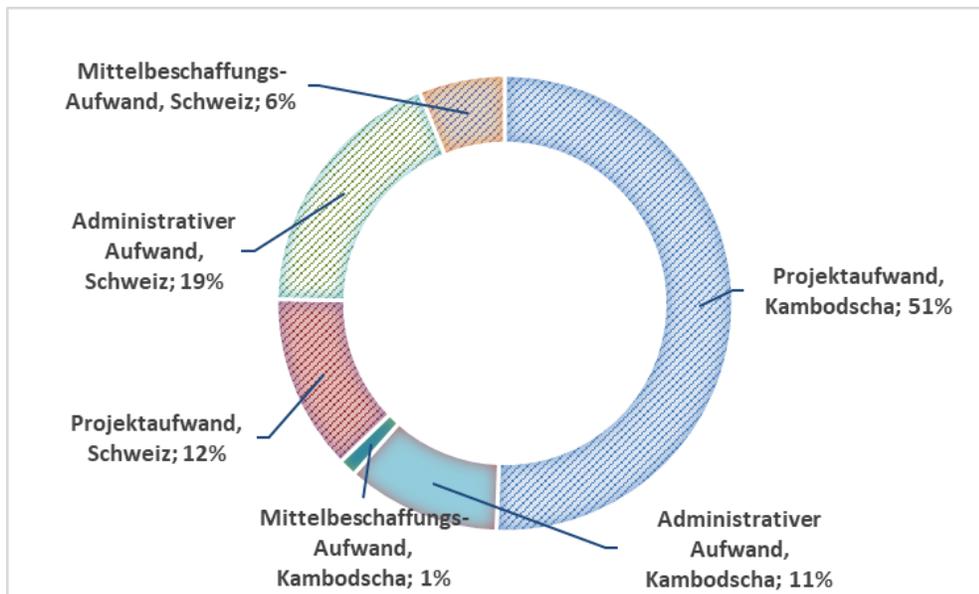
How does the cost split?

UAC Switzerland reports a total expenditure of CHF 30'648 in 2017. Of these, 63% came from project costs (51% were incurred in Cambodia, 12% in Switzerland from project volunteers), 7% for fundraising (1% on-site, 6% in Switzerland) and 30% for administrative, IT and Finance (11% in Cambodia, 19% in Switzerland):

Cost split from a UAC Switzerland point of view



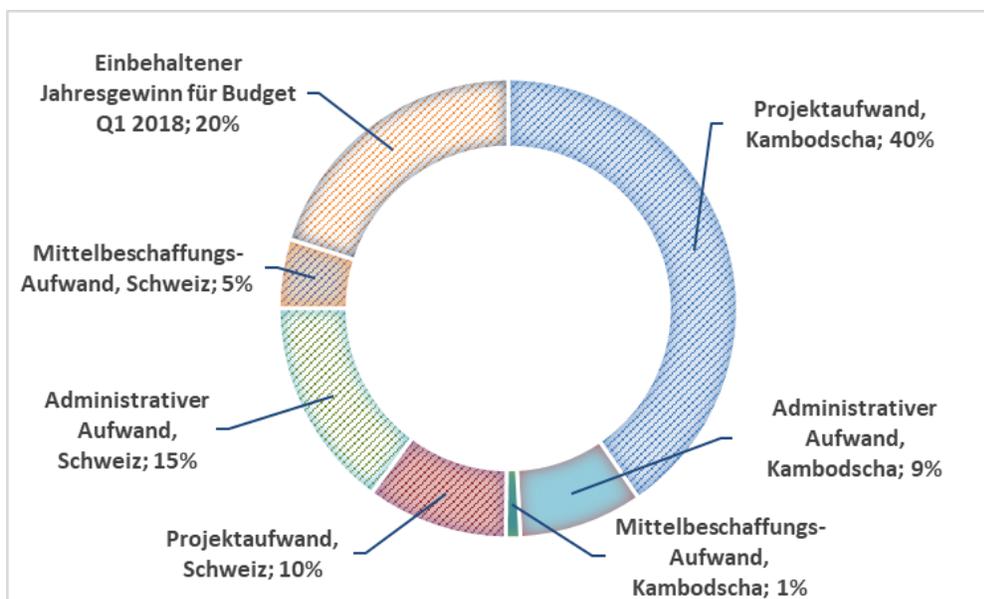
Cost split including use of funds transferred from UAC Switzerland to UAC Cambodia



Note: Personnel, room and meal expenses in Cambodia are recorded pro rata according to the actual hourly costs (staff and meals) or use (premises) either as project expenses (75%) or as administrative expenses (25%). The costs incurred in USD will be converted into a graph with an exchange rate of 0.98USD / CHF (annual mean value 2017).

Where does the cash flow entrusted to UAC?

Including the annual profit retained for the project budget in the first quarter of 2018 as of the balance sheet date, the funds are thus deployed as follows



Commentary Financials/Use of grants and donations

UAC Switzerland with increased donation volume

Thanks to our loyal private donors as well as new institutional donors and a first grant from the Clariant Foundation, UAC Switzerland was able to raise funds of CHF 38,362 Swiss francs in 2017, an increase of 36% (previous year: CHF 24,599). Membership fees contributed to revenues for the first time in 2017.

UAC Cambodia generates own income

We can also look back on a gratifying 2017 in Cambodia. By means of private donations of USD 5'440 - these were largely donated by foreign patrons on site - UAC Cambodia was able to cover most of its administrative costs by itself.



Adjusted for exchange rates, UAC achieved a global donation / promotional volume of CHF 43'693 in 2017, an increase of 4% compared to 2016 (CHF 42'016). Our two largest donors each contributed 22% of the total amount. Our third largest donor / our third largest donor provided 15% of the total amount. In total, the funds were distributed to about 50 donors.

Slight increase in project volume in Asia despite the pause in Poipet

Thanks to this slight increase in cash inflows, we were able to increase our spending on aid projects approximately proportionally by 7.5% last year (**2017: USD 14,261 vs. 2016: USD 13,261**). This despite the pause of our educational program in Poipet that has been on hold since the middle of the year (due to government expansion). These project outputs were divided among the programs as follows:

Nimith (Sanitary, Education): USD 5'804

Kouk Srok (Sanitary, Construction): USD 7'843

Anchanh (Construction, Health Care): USD 614



Cambodia Administration: Strengthening governance, expanding the local team and improving insurance coverage for our employees

While non-project spending in 2015/16 focused on infrastructure development in Siem Reap and travel and subsistence expenses, in 2017 state re-licensing and staff costs (including the appointment of a new Khmer chief executive in August 2017 and the introduction of health and accident insurance protection for our four full-time employees) came into focus.

Significant administrative effort was attributable to:

Rental and Power: USD 1'240

Staff costs: USD 451

License and Administration Fees: USD 1'947

Food expenses: USD 1'159

Travel expenses: USD 244

Office Supplies / Phone: USD 1'041

Accommodation expenses: USD 28



Total Administrative und Fundraising-Cost: USD 6'110

(2016: USD 12'281)

Total cost in Cambodia of USD 20'773 require transfer of funds from Switzerland

Total post-tax expense in Cambodia was \$ 20,773 last year (2016: \$ 25,442), of which **69% was attributable to project expenses (2016: 52%, 2015: 21%)**, as previously stated. There was a noticeable increase in this key KPI (Key Performance Indicator) to more than 50%. UAC's **medium-term target is 80%**.

Thus, the total expenditure (projects, administrative expenses, cost of funds, including finance, taxes) in Asia exceeded the funds generated in Asia by USD 15'333. This required transfer payments from Switzerland of a net amount of USD 17,840. Cash and cash equivalents in Cambodia amounted to USD 2,163 as of the balance sheet date 31 December, 2017.



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 less transparent 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 29 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.

Legal Risk (Licensing)

UAC has obtained a local license from the Ministry of Economy and Finance in Cambodia, while many other NGOs prefer the International License (to be issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Since 2017, legislators have been calling for more stringent requirements for the recertification, which is pending every three years. These requirements are accompanied by regular, strict controls. Many NGOs are therefore struggling with successful licensing and need to raise their internal processes and reporting, project and financial transparency to a higher level. This could also increase our administrative burden in Cambodia over time. In the worst case, UAC could lose critical local licenses if it violates local laws and policies.

We protect ourselves against this by establishing in 2017 a three-member board on site with a great deal of of experience (accumulated over 25 years) in financial supervision and government affairs. We also believe that we have established "best-in-class" local governance from the start. This was confirmed by a relatively quick re-assignment of our license in November 2017 by the authorities.



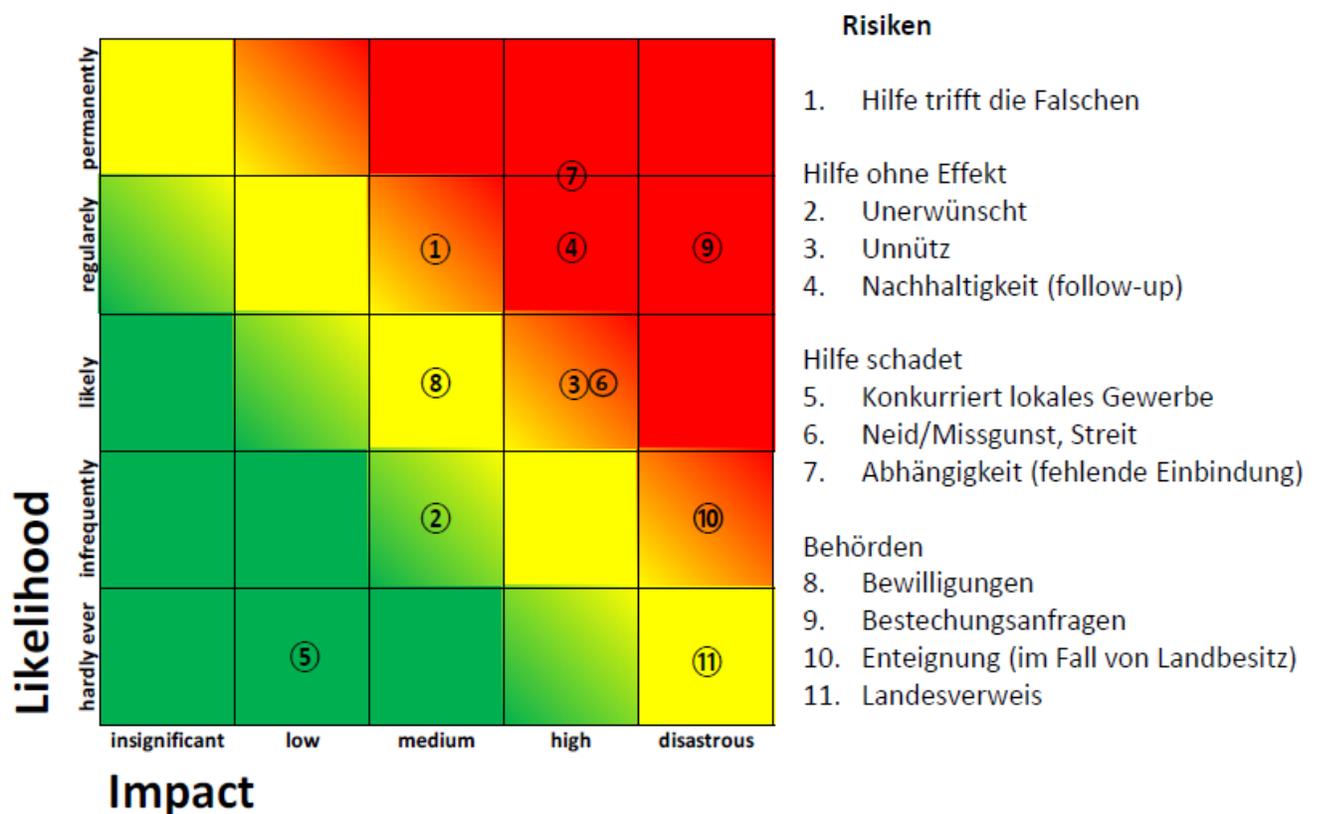
Risks specific to UAC

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.

UAC-risk prevention is a part of our DNA: permanent in-house evaluation



Source: UAC, thanks to: Jürg Baltensperger, UAC Legal Counsel, Member of the Executive Board and certified project manager. The full English version is available upon request.



Outlook 2018

Local Networking, ZEWQ Certification and Fundraising

The Board of Directors in both Switzerland and Cambodia have agreed on the following five goals for the current year in their very first meetings in 2018:

A We will launch at least one new program in Cambodia and expand or resume existing programs. In doing so, we are building on the strength of our strong local team of country head, chief accountant, and three project managers, who are supported by others and our loyal volunteers.

B Our team, strengthened in Cambodia, should be fully effective and better network UAC. In particular, we want to initiate projects / programs with local or international organizations with similar vision. It can be linked to important preparatory work in 2017.

C We would like to expand the Management Board in Switzerland by one person in order to further strengthen our position in the fundraising area in particular.

D After the pre-audit in September with favorable evaluation by the ZEWQ Switzerland Foundation, in the first quarter of 2018 we will file the application for the ZEWQ Quality Seal in order to receive it in 2018. Going through this rigorous vetting process, we would expect to further improve internal processes on the one hand and help achieve the organisation a sharper external profile on the other hand.

E In addition, we are currently working hard on further improving public relations and are developing a rebranding to help UAC better reach its target audiences.



Governance

Our organization and governance consist of two parts that complement each other. We manage project strategy, fundraising, administration and use of funding and donations, information technology, legal, finance and audit from Switzerland (headquarter: Unterengstringen in the Canton of Zurich). Our operational centre, including project management, liaison with authorities and voluntary work, is located in Siem Reap, Cambodia.

In doing so, we pay attention to the fact that at least one member of the Board of Management is on the ground in Asia during the launch of an important project or project stream. Accounting and controlling are strictly implemented locally.

The highest body is the General Assembly, which was convened in 2017 three times, twice extraordinarily, in accordance with the Articles. The Executive Board also met three times in 2017, with parts of the Executive Board coming together for half a dozen additional committee meetings on a variety of topics including finance, marketing, fundraising and IT.

UAC Schweiz Vorstand

Vizepräsident* und CIO Kim Thurnherr Informationstechnologie Unterhalt Medien Spendenplattform Layout Schriftverkehr Ansprechpartner für IT-Partner Strategie/Projektauswahl	Präsident / Vorsitzender Thomas Gilbert Fundraising International Governance Finanzen/Budget HR/ Volontäre Strategie/Projektauswahl Kommunikation/Donoren Mitgliederversammlung	Vorstand Jürg Baltensperger Rechtskonsulent Strategie/Risikomanagement Arbeitsverträge Spesenreglement Verhaltenskodifizierung Fundraising Jahresbericht/Newsletter
Vorstand Peter Quenzer Finanzen / Buchhaltung Liaison Treuhand / Revision Fundraising	Vorstand Joe Lang Fundraising Besondere Aufgaben	Vorstand Stephan Lienin Strategie/Kooperationen Nachhaltigkeitskonzepte Fundraising

*: since 01.06.2017, succeeding Mr. Enzo Sportelli below, who on 31 May 2017. retired from the board at his own request.



The Board wishes to inform about the following mandates and business liaisons of its members:

1. Peter Quenzer (*1968) is Chief Financial Officer of HINT AG / Lenzburg.
2. Stephan Lienin, Ph.D, (*1970) is a trained scientist, longtime corporate consultant for sustainability and co-founder of Sustainerv (Zurich, Boston).
3. Thomas Gilbert, Ph.D, (*1971) is a trained scientist, industry coach, runs his own business and is a non-executive Member of the Board of Glassolite AG, Eggemoen/Norway
4. Jürg Baltensperger (*1978), MLaw, leads his own consulting firm in the areas of compliance, risk management and corporate governance. He is a certified project manager.
5. Joe Lang (*1988) is employed as joint business head of QualiClean GmbH.
6. Kim Thurnherr (* 1992) is an IT service provider, self-employed and managing director of KDT-Solutions.

UAC Kambodscha Vorstand



Projektmanagement
Pisey Chin

Bauplanung und Bauleitung
Projektumsetzung
Edukation Spendenbesuchern
Training der Junior Manager

Landeschef / Programm Manager**
Shaukhchann Peich

Umsetzen Governance / Vereinsstatuten
Programm Management, M&E
Auswahl der Volontäre
Edukation von Spendenbesuchern
Networking mit Grassroots NGOs
Kontaktpflege Regierung/ Steuerbehörden



Finanzen/Buchhaltung
Somalita Keo

Finanzen UAC Kambodscha
Umsetzen Vereinsstatuten
Auswahl Volontariate
Arbeitsverträge



2

**: 100% employed since August 1, 2017



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

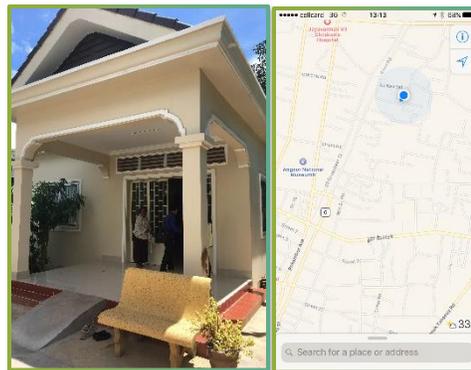
Think of patrons who donate, but at the same time also provide hands-on aid. Donors who prefer to coordinate how their contribution is used, plus learn about the culture of an exciting, underrecognized part of Asia. It is also possible for you to visit our site at any time, to visit our work, and even 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 20 minutes by Tuk-Tuk from the airport // to the city centre: less than 2 miles or 10 minutes by bike, 5-7 minutes by Tuk-Tuk, respectively). 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
House No 57
Treang Village
Slorkram Commune
Siem Reap Province
Cambodia*



Contact us via courier or via e-mail:

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

info@united-asia-charity.org

vorstand@uac.ngo

A wholehearted thank you for your generosity!





2017

Annual Report



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