



Featured grantee for January 2017

# Mith Samlanh

## Transitional Shelter for Marginalized Girls in Phnom Penh



*Dining for Women*



Changing the world one dinner at a time

# Introducing Mith Samlanh



Mith Samlanh works to protect the fundamental rights of urban marginalized children and support them to become productive, functional citizens. Their primary target group is children/youth aged 0-24, including those who are living/working on the streets or in slum communities, out-of-school, separated from caregivers, suffering from drug abuse or sickness, and victims of abuse, exploitation or trafficking.

# Where in the world?

Mith Samlanh works in Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia, with a population of 1.731 million (2015). The total population of Cambodia is nearly 16 million people. Cambodia is located in Southeastern Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, between Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos.



# What are we supporting?



Mith Samlanh's goal is to empower marginalized girls in Phnom Penh to secure their rights to family, education and employment. The project will directly benefit 120 urban, marginalized, female children (0-14) and youth (15-24). This population lives on the street or in slum communities, or are former residents of exploitative orphanages, where care is often inadequate or impersonal.

# Life Challenges of Women in Phnom Penh



Mith Samlanh's target groups are urban marginalized children, youth and caregivers. These groups live on the street or in marginalized/slum communities in horrible conditions. They have very low income, on average living on 70 cents a day. They have little to no education or skills, and often undertake undignified and unsafe work on the streets, such as begging, scavenging, petty crime and sex work.

# Prevalence of Problem



Phnom Penh's marginalized communities are a quarter of a million people in all, 33 percent of whom are children and youth. A survey of more than 2,000 street-living/working children in Phnom Penh revealed that close to 50 percent are female.

# Budget

**How Dining for Women's grant of \$50,000 will be used over one year:**

Item		Total
Personnel	Salaries for independent living manager, transitional home center manager, house parents	\$18,065
Indirect Costs	Transportation/gasoline, phone cards for staff	\$2,460
Direct Costs	Material and food support and house rent for girls in independent living; food costs, hygiene and recreational materials for the transition home; rent and utilities costs for the transition home center	\$26,201
Administrative Support	Head office management and administration	\$3,274
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>\$50,000</b>

# About the Featured Grantee



Mith Samlanh was established in Phnom Penh in 1994 by Sebastien Marot. MS began as the organization Amis des Enfants and first received international recognition through AusAID, which provided its first significant funding. In 2002, Amis des Enfants was re-registered as the local Cambodian NGO Mith Samlanh and since then has continued to expand its reach, now working in six zones of Phnom Penh and with 15,000 children, youth, and caregivers annually.



# January 2017 Sustained Program: Anchal Project

Anchal merges design, business, and education to empower marginalized and exploited women living in India. The sustained grant of \$20,000 per year in 2016 – 2018 supports Designing Colorful Change, which will expand employment opportunities in textiles and design for commercial sex workers in India through a natural dye initiative. Designing Colorful Change will provide 35 new women trainees and 100 current artisans with natural dye education and training workshops. Over the course of three years, the project will fund the employment of 35 new artisans and the education of Anchal's current 100 artisans.

**Direct Reach: 135**

Infrastructure – rental space for textile center, equipment and supplies

Personnel

Training/Workshops

Program Development



# Share Your Thoughts



1. What role does gender equality play in the rehabilitation of street children?
2. How important is the relationship maintained by case managers and the children?
3. How does migration affect the lives and future prospects of street children?