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KROUSAR THMEY
“New Family”

First Cambodian foundation assisting deprived children

The Chba Ampeou school for the blind

« First steps towards regular education... »

Semestral report January - July 2003



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« States Parties recognise that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.»

Article 23 of the Convention of the Rights on the Child. November, the 20th 1989

Ratification of Cambodia: October the 15th, 1992

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I - Introduction: General situation of blind people in Cambodia

1/ General conception towards persons with disabilities

More than 85% of Cambodian people practice Buddhism. So, the majority of Khmer people believe in Karma: “Commit good receive good, commit bad receive bad.” In Buddhist theory, disability is the outcome of a bad thing, which a person made in his / her previous life’s course. The disabled person have no other choice to “pay for his / her former faults” by leaving in merge of the society with his / her disability.

People have also been taught to have mercy for the weak. They believe that a good action brings good luck. Therefore, most Cambodian people prefer to give donations or charity to the poorer people and disabled beggars. This may encourage parents to send their disabled children in the streets in order to beg for money instead of trying to cure and educate them.

Moreover, without any medical basic knowledge or medical diagnosis, most parents do not recognise and understand the disability of their child. They are not aware at all that they can help their child with specific and proper training and education. The blind child is not able to move around, especially in a country where the roads are in a really pity stage and flooded half of the year, and where the houses are build on stilts with very steep stairs. The blind child is therefore often considered as useless, not able to help his family with the daily work in the rice fields, and is left alone, in a dark corner of the house, hidden away from the neighbours... when he is not simply abandoned on the streets...

But the younger is a child when you start to re-educate him, the better he will be able to deal with the effects of his handicap. As a matter of fact, the path towards autonomy is long and difficult for the young blind child. He will have to learn very specific techniques to overcome his disability: discovery of his body, orientation and mobility courses, observation by touching, and the Braille...

2/ Situation of education for disabled persons in Cambodia

Education is a human right and a basic need. Education in Cambodia however, has suffered greatly from past political, social and economic turmoil. The Khmer Rouge Regime (1975-1979) oversaw complete destruction of the educational system. Nevertheless, Cambodia has made significant progress in the two last decades in recovering from the years of war and turmoil: with the help of foreign countries and many NGOs, Cambodia implement a lengthy phase of emergency opening of schools and emergency training and deployment of teachers. It is only from mid to late nineties that it can be said that the transition from emergency relief to reconstruction and development has been made.

For disabled persons, formal and non-formal education is among the services essential for child survival and development, and a vital means of empowerment and self-help.

In 1992, the government of Cambodia is a signatory to UN convention on the Rights of the Child. This convention legally obliges Cambodia to provide educational opportunities for children with disabilities. The Ministry of Education ratified in 2000 the international treaty to attain “education for all” by the year 2015. In last October, for the start of the new school year, the Ministry of Education sent a letter to all the teachers of the country to strongly encourage to accept the disabled children in the classroom without asking them money (as teachers are really poorly paid, 20\$ to 30\$ a month, it is a well spread usage that teachers do ask money to students that attend their classroom. They usually ask for 300 to 500 riels a day, that is 0.10 to 0.25 cents; but this amount is big enough to discourage poor family from sending their children to school).

Although efforts have been undertaken to promote this “education for all”, a lot is still to be done and, to date, educational programs for persons with disabilities have been launched mainly by NGOs and especially by Krousar Thmey. The government does cooperate and is really involved in our programs, which is a good sign for the future, but he never initiates itself actions towards blind community.

II - Krousar Thmey's action towards blind children

1/ The origins of Krousar Thmey's action

The story of Krousar Thmey's involvement in education for blind children began with a small boy called Wanna. Krousar Thmey started to take care of Wanna in 1991 in the Site II refugee camp in Thailand and then repatriated him to Cambodia in 1993 with all the others children. But arriving in his country, Wanna had a big disappointment: all the children were able to go to school except him! Wanna was blind and blind children did not have access to education in Cambodia.

Therefore, Krousar Thmey decided to create the first specialised school for blind in Chba Ampeou near Phnom Penh. So in a way, we can say that the little Wanna, 12 years old at that time, is at the origins of our entire program for disabled children!

Wanna studied there for 7 years and then started in 2001 training in traditional massage with Krousar Thmey. Today, Wanna is financially independent; he works in a practice with other blind people and offers traditional massage to tourists in Siem Reap.

2/ 1st step: Creation of adapted tools and publication of specialised books

In 1994, Krousar Thmey was the first NGO to propose education for blind children. At that time, nothing existed for their education, so Krousar Thmey had first to develop the tools necessary for good communication; so our teams worked on creating a Khmer version of Braille. Now, two Braille bookmaking workshops, one in Chba Ampeou and another in Battambang, set up by Krousar Thmey, make textbooks in Braille from the national curriculum accessible to the blind.

For mathematics and physics, our pupils use also adapted tools and they calculate with the Chinese abacus.

3/ An educational network dedicated to blind children

Since 1994, Krousar Thmey opened 4 schools for blind children but is still the only NGO building specialised schools for them.

This school-year 129 blind students receive a proper education in our 4 specialised schools located as follow:

- Chba Ampeou, near Phnom Penh. Opened in 1994. 43 students. Grade 1 to 9.
- Battambang. Opened in 1996. 41 students. Grade 1 to 7.
- Siem Reap. Opened in 2001. 12 students. Grade 1 and 2.
- Kompong Cham. Opened in October 2002. 33 students. Grade 1.

In the Krousar Thmey schools, the education follows the National Education Programme; the students attend exactly the same topics as at public schools: Khmer, mathematics, social sciences, natural sciences.

Moreover, all our blind students attend public classes from the grade 3 on. As public school is half-day, they stay in Krousar Thmey school the other half part of the day and revise all the lessons with our professors. This immersion with “normal” pupils allows a better integration of blind children. It also gives them the opportunity to prove their abilities to the others schoolmates; blind pupils are very serious, very quick at learning, and reach often the first positions in the class grading! Hopefully, this integration will help young pupils that are future adults to change their mentality towards blind, and other disabled people.

From grade 7 on (high school), the students attend public school all day long. They have extra courses in Krousar Thmey premises only one or two hours per day; our teacher dedicated to high school students strictly follows their studies, provide them with all the books and specialised materials and is always present at the Krousar Thmey school to help and give them further explanations if necessary.

Krousar Thmey also created special courses for blind children: learning of the Braille (reading and “writing”), orientation and mobility courses and music.

Cultural and artistic activities are fundamental for Krousar Thmey. Blind children were totally isolated and usually suffered from sort of autism when they arrive at our school. Music allows them to develop their self confidence and also their other senses. It also gives them a good introduction to the traditional arts of Cambodia. In our schools, blind children play music while deaf children dance and they perform together for official ceremonies in front of important persons such as Ministers, people form the Royal Family, journalists, representatives of other NGOs...

4/ Adapted vocational training

Krousar Thmey is working not only for providing education to blind children, but also more globally for integrating those future blind adults into the society. Blind students will have to live independently one day so they will need to learn a job that allows them to earn their own money.

Indeed, the first students are now of age to find jobs and careers. In our schools, we have already set-up some specific workshops. But as adult training is not really part of our mission, Krousar Thmey is collaborating with an NGO, ABC (association for Blind in Cambodia) in order to create specialised vocational training.



Weaving workshop in the school of Chba Ampeou

The following trainings are presently available in our schools:

Massage: For the moment, this is the most developed option. The training started in 2001 and is taught regularly by French physiotherapists. There are now 15 blind masseurs in Siem Reap offering their services to tourists visiting the temples of Angkor. They are living on their own and have reached full autonomy.

Computer skills: In Chba Ampeou, the school is equipped with 5 computers with sound cards. With the help of the speakers, the blind students can do things such as type documents, open and close applications, and translate documents from Khmer to Braille.

Music: Their well-developed auditory capabilities and natural sensitivity make the blind children excellent musicians. This direction enables them to find a job with a group performing in hotels or for wedding parties.

Braille: In the same line of thought, editing Braille books and other things having to do with Braille create jobs. 3 of our students have already started working part-time in our Braille bookmaking workshops.

Teaching: As education for the blind becomes more common, teachers should be in demand. There are some opportunities in this sector, whether within a Krousar Thmey school, within future classes for the blind in provincial public schools, or in the schools that may be developed later.

Weaving: This is our latest workshop. It started in March 2003 in the Chba Ampeou School. 6 students (3 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon) can learn how to spin and to weave. Their training will last 6 months; so 12 students will be trained each year.

5/ The project of integrated classes for blind

Krousar Thmey opened the first integrated classes for deaf students in 2001. This is a very important step because it is the result of a real cooperation between Krousar Thmey and the Ministry of Education of Cambodia. The Government and the National Education are really involved in this project and we hope that they will take the whole responsibility of these classes and the education of disabled persons in the future.

This project also enables to build a real national network because we can “open” a class even in remote areas where it would have been impossible and much too expensive to build an entire specialised school.

And last but not least, this project works for a better integration of disabled children in their family (as the public school is not far away from home, they can still live with their parents; the parents can thus attentively follow the child’s progress) and more generally in the society (the disabled children are directly in contact with “normal” children and can prove their capacities; they also play together and often become friends).

The integrated class concept is quite different than that of our specialised schools. An entire classroom is made available to the disabled children within the public school building. The school provides the room and a teacher is elected by a committee to teach the disabled students. This teacher undergoes an annual training with Krousar Thmey every August and September so that he is fit to teach. Krousar Thmey is also in charge of recruiting the pupils and gives a supplementary wage to the teachers, so they do not ask money to the students.

For the time being, we opened integrated classes only for deaf children and we have 12 classes with a total of 94 pupils.

For the new school year 2003-2004, Krousar Thmey plans to open the first integrated class for blind students in Sihanoukville. Negotiations have been under way and Mrs Phalla, our director for the program dedicated to handicapped children, has already a list of 5 blind students that should attend the class.

III - The last semester in Chba Ampeou School

1/ Statistics of the school in July 2003

Grade	number of students		
	Male	Female	TOTAL
Primary School			
1	4	1	5
2	5	1	6
3	3	1	4
4	2	4	6
5	7	2	9
6	1	0	1
Sub total Primary School	22	9	31
High School			
7	4	0	4
8	4	1	5
9	3	0	3
Sub total High School	11	1	12
TOTAL	33	10	43

There are only few changes among the students attending school since last December:

- One girl in grade 1 stopped school because her family moved in the province.
- A new boy, Bo Lyhouth, 6 years old, arrived in April in grade 1. Unfortunately, he had a moto accident and had to stay at hospital and then at home for two months; he is back to school since June the 4th.
- Another new boy arrived in grade 2 in January. He is named Chan Sophea and is 18 years old. Actually, Sophea attended grade 1 in Chba Ampeou School in 2001, but then his family moved to the province and he had to stop school. Now, Cambodia Trust NGO sponsors him and gives money for his accommodation in Phnom Penh in a specialised foster family. Sophea is also polio handicapped so he needs special care from his foster family. He will repeat grade 2 next year but his teacher is quite confident. He says that the boy is a very serious student and works hard in order to cope with its one year without learning.

2/ Results of the school year 2002-2003

Grade	School results	Percentage of students passing next grade
1	All (5) students repeat grade 1	0%
2	2 students repeat grade 2 4 students pass grade 3	67%
3	All (4) students pass grade 4	100%
4	All (6) students pass grade 5	100%
5	1 student will repeat grade 5 8 students pass grade 6	89%
6	All (1) students pass grade 7	100%
7	All (4) students pass grade 8	100%
8	All (5) students are able to pass grade 9 But one will stop studying to become music teacher	100%
9	Exams postponed in October	-

The two first grades and especially grade 1 are very important for the pursuit of the studies as children learn the bases of Braille. Some children may have a lack of concentration due to their long isolation or to the fact that they may often suffer from illness or bad nutrition (they often come from very poor families). This explains that all the students in grade 1 this year will have to repeat and one third of the students in grade 2.

But overall, the school results are excellent this year. From grade 3 on, all the students except one pass the following grade!

One student of grade 8, Noun Sok, will stop studying and will become the new music teacher in our school for blind in Kampong Cham. His story is detailed in part IV.

As for grade 9, the students have not passed the exams yet: due to elections (July the 27th) and the usage of the schools for voting, the Ministry of National Education decided to postpone the exams in October... Nevertheless, our students had very good school marks during the year so the teacher is very positive on the exams. Therefore, we plan to open a

new grade 10 class to welcome them next year and the staff in the bookmaking workshop is already translating all the books.

3/ The degree courses in Chba Ampeou

The students follow exactly the same curriculum as the Cambodian public school: mathematics, Khmer language, social sciences, and natural sciences for grade 1 to grade 6. Literature, mathematics, geometry, physics, science, chemistry, geophysics, biology, geography, history, social science, foreign language (English or French) from grade 7 to grade 9.

Krousar Thmey provides also different special courses:

- **Braille:** During the first year of school, we focus on the Braille learning. A Braille sign is composed of 6 points forming a rectangle (2X3). Each combination of these points is a letter. We teach children how to read using their fingers to feel the embossed Braille signs as well as how to write in Braille. Writing is a bit more complicated as the children have to punch marks on the back of the paper. In others words, the letters must be written in reverse so that when they turn the page they are able to feel the bumps in the right direction and read.
- **Mobility and orientation:** The aim of this topic is to teach children to be independent in their movements. It is only for grade 1 students and they will attend this course 6 hours per week. When the blind children start the school year, it is usually the first time they get out of their isolation, so they are not used at all to walk outside! In this course, they learn to walk alone, how to remember an itinerary. They begin by moving inside the classrooms; then, they discover the courtyard and the garden, and they will even learn to walk outside in a completely new environment with the help of a white stick. As soon as they are capable of moving alone, they take part to the life of the school as for other children in Cambodia: they help doing the dishes, cleaning the rooms... and they feel useful for the first time of their life.
- **Physical exercises:** Every Monday morning, all the children have sport for 1 hour and make gymnastic movements. This is very important for them because it helps them to know and trust more their body and to have physical exercise at least once a week.
- **Music:** In our schools, all the blind children have the possibility to attend music courses as a complement to their education and to learn how to play the Khmer traditional instruments. The audition of blind pupils is often more developed than others so they

become very good skilled musicians. This activity also helps them to improve their self-esteem and self-confidence. For grade 1 and 2, there are 3 hours per week of music lessons; for grade 3 on there are only 1 or 2 hours per week, depending on their public school schedules.

The best musicians (8 children + 3 young singers) are members of a group and they accompany the deaf students of the school next door when they dance. The troop of Chba Ampeou is very skilled and often performs for official meetings.

- **Computer:** From grade 3 on, the children who want to can attend computer lessons 2 hours per week. Thanks to a special software, a sound card and a speaker, they can learn computer general functioning and to type in English with WinWord and even to type Braille.
- **English:** As there is no English teacher for the moment at our school, we collaborate with a private teacher; she gives us a special discount (1\$ per month per child for the two first level, 3\$ for level 3) even if teaching blind children gives her more work. From grade 3 on, the children who are interested can attend these English lessons one hour per day, 6 days per week. We sponsor directly 4 children for these lessons; and 5 other children get the private lessons paid by their own parents. The staff from the bookmaking workshop translates into Braille the English lessons when needed. For next year, we plan to print small conversation books and some storybooks in English Braille.

4/ Special events

This school year was very rich in events. Here are the most important:

- ***Opening of the weaving vocational training:***

In August last year, Mrs Neang Phalla, director of the school, participated in a skill exchange with Indian NGOs working in the same field. This exchange was particularly interesting because the Indian NGOs have been developing their programs for a longer time and have already faced problems we are now encountering. For example, their first students have already grown up so they have already faced the question of professional integration.

The idea of creating a weaving vocational training in Chba Ampeou came directly from the visit of Mrs Phalla in India. This workshop will permit older children that are not really interested and not very good at studying to learn manual activity that should become their job later on. The workshop started on March the 10th, 2003. Six students are learning how

to weave kramas (traditional Khmer scarves). They are very quick at learning and really enjoy this new activity. Their production is sold in our exhibition in Siem Reap and the money collected helps to finance this new workshop.

- ***Chba Ampeou in the spotlight!***

A reporter team of the first national TV channel, TVK, spent a whole morning in the school. They filmed the children reading in Braille, counting with abacus, playing music, weaving, walking around the school with their stick... They made also several interviews of blind children, of the director and of teachers. The children were both very proud and very impressed by the journalists; they urged to show them all their skills. The report lasted 5 minutes and was broadcasted twice last June, during the famous show "Rendez-vous".

Lately in July, another team from CTN came to interview one of the students. The broadcast is a kind of life program where they focus on someone's special life. They chose the young Noun Sok, which story is detailed in paragraph IV.

- **Official visits:**

On February the 17th, the wife of Singapore's President came to visit Chba Ampeou School. It was an intense moment as the President's wife is very charismatic and full of compassion for all the children. She was very interested by the studies and all the activities at the school and asked many questions to the children. To commemorate the event, the blind musicians and the deaf dancers from both schools of Chba Ampeou performed a traditional show.

On June the 16th, all the wives of the ASEAN ministers and their Khmer counterparts visited our school. Many journalists and TV reporters were there to cover the event. The assistance was greatly impressed by the traditional dance and music show and the skills of these young disabled children.

- ***Special outing at Tonle Bati:***

Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen gave to all our schools a donation in order to organise outings for the children (price of transportation, food, and beverage...). So on May the 16th, the blind and the deaf children of Chba Ampeou's schools spent a full day at the Tonle Bati. They had picnic along the Bati River, a very popular place on weekends. They even all had a Coca-Cola! The deaf children swam in the river and the blind played throwing water to each other. In the afternoon, they visited Phnom Tamao zoo. Blind children listened to the animals, monkeys, birds, sun bears, tigers and tried to recognise them by their noise. They also learned about the trees by touching the bark, the leaves and smelling their essence.

IV - Stories of children from Chba Ampeou School

1/ Noun Sok, the little beggar who will become a music teacher

When you first meet Sok, you are amazed at once by his everlasting smile and his strong will to talk with you. He will tell you with great pleasure his personal story and his happiness to have been able to learn so many things and discover an all new world thanks to Krousar Thmey.

Sok is 21 years old, and is the second child of a family of 4 brothers and 1 sister. He remembers that his mother told him he was blind because of the nastiness of his natural father. Actually, his father abandoned his mother while she was pregnant. She was so desperate that she tried to abort with traditional medicine and massages. The abortion failed but the foetus was damaged and blindness resulted from all this bad treatments.

Sok spent his childhood in Siem Reap, near Angkor Temples. As his family was very poor, the young Sok spent his days playing flute and begging money around the temples. He does not like to talk much about this period of his life and does not want to reveal the bad treatments he suffered from; he says that he loves his family and it was his duty to help them finding money...

One day in 1995, as he was begging in front of Angkor Wat, he met Benoit Duchateau Arminjon, the founder of Krousar Thmey. Sok remembers perfectly this encounter: "Benoit proposed me to go to school and to learn many things as all the other children do. I did not know what to answer because I was very afraid to go in a new place and to leave my family behind; but Benoit insisted and I followed him. Now I bless that day that changed my life!"

Sok started school at the age of 12 in Chba Ampeou. The first year, Sok had great difficulties to adapt himself; he felt guilty and wanted to come back to Siem Reap and help his family. But the Krousar Thmey's protection centre of Siem Reap helped financially his family for 6 years. Sok comes back to visit his family once a year. They are astonished by all the new skills of Sok; as the majority of the Khmer, they did not know that blind children were totally able to learn and to receive education. Now they are proud of Sok and think that he is a very clever boy.

Sok is a very good student at school at he never repeated a grade, even grade 1 that is the most difficult grade. Now he is studying at High School in grade 8. He learned quickly how to move around and to be more independent. Despite the bad conditions of the road and all the motos passing by, he is able to walk alone to the public school, just with the help of his bamboo stick.

His best souvenirs of the years passed with Krousar Thmey are the outings organised with other children. One of the best is the "Family Festival" which occurs every two years and where all the children and the staff of Krousar Thmey, - at least 1.000 people each time! - , meet for 2 or 3 days. Sok has already attended 3 "Family Festivals", one in Siem Reap and two in Chba Ampeou. Each time, it was the occasion to meet new blind students from the other Krousar Thmey schools. He made many friends and thanks to the education they receive within the school, they were able to keep in touch by sending letters in Braille to each other during the year. Sok also remembers well the first time he went on weekend by the sea in Sihanoukville. It was an outing organised with both blind and deaf children from the two Chba Ampeou's schools. He had very good time during the journey with all the children singing in the car! He discovered then the beach and the sea and the strange feeling of the sand between the toes and the salty taste of the water. They had picnic on the beach and started to play music and sing while the deaf children were dancing...



When he misses his family, Sok likes to play kloy, a kind of flute

The dream of Sok is to become a music teacher. He would like to teach other blind students the pleasure of playing music and of communicating stories and feelings through music. Indeed, Sok is very skilled for music and is able to play 7 different traditional instruments: Throv and thosem (kind of guitars), Rneat and khong (kind of xylophones), skhom (drum), cheng (percussion) and kloy (flute). Kloy is his favourite instruments because it was playing flute that he helped his family finding money to survive. At the beginning of the year, Sok applied to become the music teacher for blind students in our new school of Kampong Cham, which opened last October. The director, Mrs Phalla, told him that he would first have to complete his school year and to show good marks. The results of the exams were known 2 weeks ago: Sok passed all his exams and should be able to pass grade 9... So the decision is now official, his dream will become true and Sok will integrate the Krousar Thmey team of teachers next year!!!

2/ Gnem Sinath, from the abandoned baby to the serious student

Gnem Sinath is a young girl of 15 years old talking in a very low voice because she is very shy and she is still not used to people asking her questions and interested in her story. Sinath is coming from Sisophon province and became an orphan when she was only 1 year old. Actually, her father died in 1989 in the refugee camps of site B and her mother disappeared then in Thailand, abandoning her blind daughter to her family. One of the cousin, Miss Hath Vann then took in charge the young Sinath. But she did not really take care of the child and did not feed her properly. Sinath spent the whole day alone hidden in the house, not daring to go outside or to talk to anyone and she was also often beaten by her cousin.

One day in July 1995, Miss Hath Vann decided to get rid off the girl and simply abandon her in front of the pagoda. The achar of the pagoda contacted then Mrs Mak Yom, director of the Krousar Thmey protection center in Sisophon, and the young Sinath was immediately taken in charge by our staff. As Sinath was born blind, Mrs Mak Yom decided to send the little girl to Chba Ampeou, so that she can receive proper education.

Sinath is a very serious student and work very hard but she had many problems the first years; she had to repeat twice grade 1 and once grade 2. She was really traumatised by all the years of isolation and from the bad treatments she received. So at the beginning, it was quite hard for her to concentrate, to learn Braille, to discover her body and its

possibilities and to accept to talk to other people and to move around. Now thanks to her efforts, she is in grade 5 and will pass in grade 6 next school year. Her favourite subjects, where she has the best marks, are sciences, mathematics and Khmer language.



Sinath attending music lesson at the school

She is now sleeping at the school at a teacher's home. Actually, as all the other orphans from the Krousar Thmey's school, she was living in a foster family. Krousar Thmey pays the foster family 1\$ per school day and 1.5\$ per day off for the food and accommodation of the children. This school year, Krousar Thmey sponsors this way 12 children; 5 others children from the school also live in foster families but are sponsored by other NGOs, such as the Catholic Church, Cambodia Trust... Regularly, Mrs Phalla, the director, or the teachers visit the families to be sure that the child is in good care. But last summer, they discovered with horror that Sinath was victim of sexual assault from the father of the foster family. Mr Prum Thary, the former director of Krousar Thmey, was informed and he immediately decided to accommodate the girl in the school under the protection of a teacher; he also reported the fact to the local authorities. Such behaviour from people that are supposed to take care of a child is absolutely shocking, but unfortunately it is not that uncommon because people do not respect blind children. So our staff has to be vigilant and we hope that one day mentalities will evolve towards disabled people.

Synath is very happy and grateful to have access to knowledge and education as all the other children. She wills to become a specialised English teacher for blind children later on and she works hard for it. Indeed, everyday, from 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m., she attends private English lessons, paid by Krousar Thmey. She loves to learn English and she is very good, she is even able to write in English Braille. The staff from the bookmaking workshop helps her translating her books and lessons into Braille because they are printed in regular characters, so she can not read them. She started to learn English only in last October and she is already able to have conversations and to answer the questions of the interview in English. She also made a very good friend at her English course. Her name is Kiri, she is 16 years old and study at High School in grade 10. Kiri is a seeing girl and she discovered with Synath that blind children could be as clever as "normal" children...



*The wife of the Singapore President with the blind children and deaf children
after their performance*

***On behalf of the blind children
of Chba Ampeou
who discover the joys of a child's life,
Thank you for your very generous
support!***