



អង្គការឧបត្ថម្ភគ្រួសារកម្ពុជា

Cambodia

Family Support

REPORT

Improve Water-Sanitation & Hygiene Project

(Period: Aug-Oct, 2023)

SUPPORTED BY



The Rotary Club of Western Endeavour

(Perth, Australia)



Reported by

Dr. Eng Samnang

Director of Cambodia Family Support-(CFS)

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I. INTRODUCTION:

Cambodia is one of the most vulnerable countries in the Southeast Asian region to the impacts of climate change. The environmental changes is likely increasing frequency and intensify of extreme weather events such as droughts and floods and alteration in rainfall patterns, (JSTO Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health 2016). This academic research also reported that Cambodia's population will be more vulnerable than others with respect to climate change impacts on water and health, including agricultural workers and residents of flood-and drought-prone areas. This report is clearly happened with reality seen in target of CFS implementation. Too much water such flood and without water such as drought mostly effected rural people as practiced.



(Drought at CFS target implementation-Photo by CFS-2023)





(Flood at CFS target implementation-Photo by CFS-2023)

Approximately 80% of total Cambodian are living in rural areas. Their life mostly depended on agriculture production, but agriculture production is totally depended on water-Rainfall. Therefore, poor water for both quality and quantity obviously effected people life. Rural Cambodian is the most vulnerable whenever without or poor water. Without water or poor of water is another issue, but health risk related to practice is another issue that need to be addressed together.

Health risk related practice has been seen, particular among rural children. This is usually seen at Cambodia Family Support target implementation.



(Photo by CFS-2023)



(Poor practice among Rural children-Photo by CFS)



(At CFS target implementation, Photo by CFS-2023)

It was reported that nearly ten million of Cambodians are living without privet sanitary toilets, and almost ten million people nationwide are still practicing open defecation (CDHS 2005). Where do the excreta of these people go? The same year, Asian Development Bank (ADB-2005) also reported that family medical expenses due to preventable disease is exacerbating the current poverty of Cambodian rural poor. The Sickness among under-five children is high prevalence due to water-borne diseases contributed by lack of access to potable water and fecal waste contamination, particularly in the Monsoon season.

Since then, Government of Cambodia with supported by national and international community had putting their efforts to address the above issues by committing with United Nation (UN). However, ten years later, many of UN observers believed that some indicators of MDGs goals are linkages and still too far to be achieved, (UN-rapporteur-2015). Then, in September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs). This Agenda contained of 17 items that well known as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), intended to drive action for the important areas that to be achieved by the year 2030. The new

Agenda 2030 transformed from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which will be achieved by the year 2030, are included:

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Education for all and Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reducing Inequality
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life with Water
15. Life On Land
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals,

According to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Clean Water and Sanitation is clearly set up as in SDGs, No-6. It is one of the most challenging to be addressed and speeding up to achieving by 2030.

Since 2010, CFS was actively participating with Royal Government of Cambodia to address clean Water sanitation and Hygiene. Although each year we have supported very little by our generous donors including **Rotary club of Western Endeavour** but this is very important. Very important because the pass ten years, with your support additional with our other generous donors had built more than 1400 private latrines for rural poor families in CFS target. See brief 10 years result as below:

No	Main indicators (in English)	CFS Results 10 years of operation 2013-2022				
		Battambang		Pailin		Total
		RM	KR	SK	PL	
2	School awarness raising (WASH-ECR)	27186	33631	3386	4347	68550
3	Community Awareness (WASH-ECR)	24892	28379	5361	9704	68336
4	Latrines built for poor families	548	488	65	319	1420
5	Water filters provided to poor family	415	354	142	294	1205
6	Water jugs will be given to poor	615	473	205	352	1645
7	Wells- ponds will be dug for community	41	50	5	10	106

Note:

RM stand for Rattanak Monudul district, Battambang province

KR stand for Kamrieng district, Battambang province

SK stand for Salakrao district, Pailin province

P stand for Pailin district, Pailin province.

Please be noted that the above achievement is not included the result of this cycle and CFS result-2023.

II. PROJECT REVIEW:

The objectives:

Within the project approval from Aug-Oct 2023,

1. Provide 25 families each with
 - a home latrine;
 - a 1800-liter concrete, water jar with roof guttering to collect rainwater;
 - a water filter for drinking water.
2. Mentor SHG members including project beneficiaries on
 - a. the use and maintenance of facilities provided;
 - b. teach community members the importance of good sanitation and hygiene practices.

III. RESULTS OF THE PROJECT:

Within the project period, there are 25 families, each of family received

- a home latrine;
- a 1800-liter concrete, water jar with roof guttering to collect rainwater;
- a water filter for drinking water.

As results, there are 25 LATRINES HAS COMPLETELY BUILT FOR 25 FAMILIES:

Below are some pictures of CFS help rural poor in CFS-Self help group to help each other to build their own latrine.

Example: 1



Family members in Self help group are helping together to build their latrines then they moved from one family to another

From no latrine

helping each other

they have own latrine and usable

Example: 2



From no latrine

helping each other

they have own latrine and usable

Example: 3



From no latrine

helping each other

they have own latrine and usable

Within the same period, there are 25 families, each of family received one big jar (180 liters):

Example: 1



From no Jar

helping each other

they have own Jar

Example of providing jar cases 2



From no Jar



helping each other



they have own Jar

Example of providing jar cases 3:



From no Jar



helping each other



they have own Jar

Within the same period, there are 25 families, each of family received one water filter:



Water filter given to our poor family by our friends from Australia



Water filter given to our poor family by our friends from Australia

Within the same period, Education has done from time to time, the family in self help group as well as villager near by are invited to get an information about importance of accessing to clean water and domestic sanitation. Below are some pictures taken during home visiting:



Director of CFS explained villagers on importance of keeping clean living environment

On behalf of rural poor family and my staff, I am deeply honored to receiving your all supported. My profound thanks and gratitude go out to those who supported my project, especially for **The Rotary Club of Western Endeavour** (PERTH ASUTRALIA) FOR SUPPORTED CFS,

