



គម្រោងគាំទ្រគ្រួសារកម្ពុជា
Cambodia
Family Support

Progress Report Jan-Jun 2016

“Quality of life improvement and activate local networks productively
 response to the problems of marginalized rural border children”



SUPPORTED BY:



Reported by
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 15th Jul, 2016

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I. PROJECT REVIEW:

Goal of the project:

To improve the quality of life of marginalized rural children through increasing family livelihood incomes, education, access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene and activate local network for addressing vulnerable population in Kamrieng and Rattanak Mondul districts.

Objectives of the project:

1. To improve livelihood income among rural poor family in Kamrieng and Rattanak mondul district.
2. To increase school attendance among rural poor children in Kamrieng and Rattanak mondul district.
3. To enable rural poor family in Kamrieng and Rattanak mondul district to access clean water, sanitation and hygiene.
4. To activate the capacity of local network, to enable them to address the population's needs productively.
5. To change harmful practicing among marginalized rural population on accessing to local services, unsafe migration, water, sanitation and hygiene.

Expected Outputs:

1. 350 poor families (180 families in Rattanak mondul and 170 families in Kamrieng districts) will be changed their vulnerable situation through improving livelihood income.
2. There are 26 Shelf help groups will completely be established (13 SHGs in Rattanak mondul and 13 SHGs in Kamrieng district).
3. 100 vulnerable families (60 families in Rattanak mondul and 40 families in Kamrieng districts) will be evaluated improve of accessing to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.
4. 148 teachers and 138 schoolchildren will be trained to sustain school friendly activity at every local school targeted.
5. 62 WCCC including CCWC members will be improved their capacity to implement their networks effectively for protect and prevent marginalize population.
6. 330 marginalized children who had problems with their education will be addressed for a stable learning environment.
7. 240 vulnerable, migrant children and their families will be referred for medical therapy.
8. 500 school children are accessing to Peers education (Child Led Awareness raising) every month.
9. Each month there are 1050 population will access to WCCC, CCWC information.
10. 3 literacy school will be built

II. PROGRESS REPORT SUMMARY:

A. Financial allocation:

Source of funds Jan-Jun 2016 (Calculated in USD)	Balance at 31st Dec- 2015	Contribution (Jan-Jun 16)	Expenses	Balance at 30th Jun- 16
1. CFSA	7,520.13	8,299.86	12,674.55	3,145.44
2. Tdh-G	345.81	22,362.59	17,666.61	5,041.79
3. Helping hand	0.00	27,995.57	27,995.57	0.00
4. Cambodia-Act -Plan-Cambodia	3,981.27	11,420.68	11,910.52	3,491.43
5. Mike Gurry (Animal bank)	0.00	9,150.00	6,191.00	2,959.00
6. Prey Amport project (Chris McGowan)	0.00	3,883.07	2,138.73	1,744.34

Remark:

Financial resource balance of CFSA here is recorded less than 24.22 USD compared to financial report at the end of Jun-2016. The reason is that financial report in Jun 2016 is included of accumulative monthly bank interest.

B. Review main indicators and achievement:

Plan and Results

No	Main indicators to be achieved	Rattanak Mondul		Kamrieng		Results
		Planned	Results	Planned	Results	
1	Capital provision for livelihood improvement	180	13	170	20	33
2	Establish self help group	13	3	13	5	8
3	Emergency assistance	40	9	50	4	13
4	Teacher trained to be school network	66	0	82	24	24
5	Child train to be peer educator	66	0	72	92	92
6	WCCC's trains to address child's problems	30	0	32	54	54
7	Drop out children referred public school	180	65	150	141	206
8	Vulnerable children referred health center	150	39	120	53	92
9	Vulnerable parents referred Health center	60	31	60	38	69
10	Water filters will be provided	40	30	60	31	61
11	Water jugs will be given to poor	40	32	60	31	63
12	Latrines will be installed	40	32	60	31	63
13	House will be built for the poor families	4	4	6	2	6
14	Wells or ponds will be dug for community	5	12	5	2	14
15	Piglet will be passed on	30	6	60	26	32
16	Heifer will be bought	30	11	40	0	11
17	Calves will be able to pass on	30	6	30	7	13
18	Population awareness raising	12550	1381	12550	1264	2645
19	Child led awareness raising (By Child peers)	5902	2573	5578	2610	5183
20	Literacy centers will be built	1	0	2	1	1

III. BRIEF STRATEGIC PLAN:

To reach project goal, CFS organized four main strategic activities as a dual supported activities as the following:

- Improve quality of networks for prevention and protection vulnerable persons
- Conduct school activity
- Conduct community activity
- Improve water, sanitation and hygiene.



IV. ACHIEVEMENT:

1. NETWORK FOR PROTECTION VULNERABLE PEOPLE :

CFS was having a great honor to be working as a project partner of Cambodian Against Child Trafficking Networks Organization here is called “Cambodia Acts”.

As records, from Jan-Jun 2016, CFS received 11,420.68 **USD** from Plan-international channeled through Cambodia-Acts.



This support is sharing cost to allowing CFS implementing a project called “A Cross-border Protection Program for Cambodian Migrant Children and Young People Living and Working in the fishing industry in Thailand”. The main purposes of this support were to:

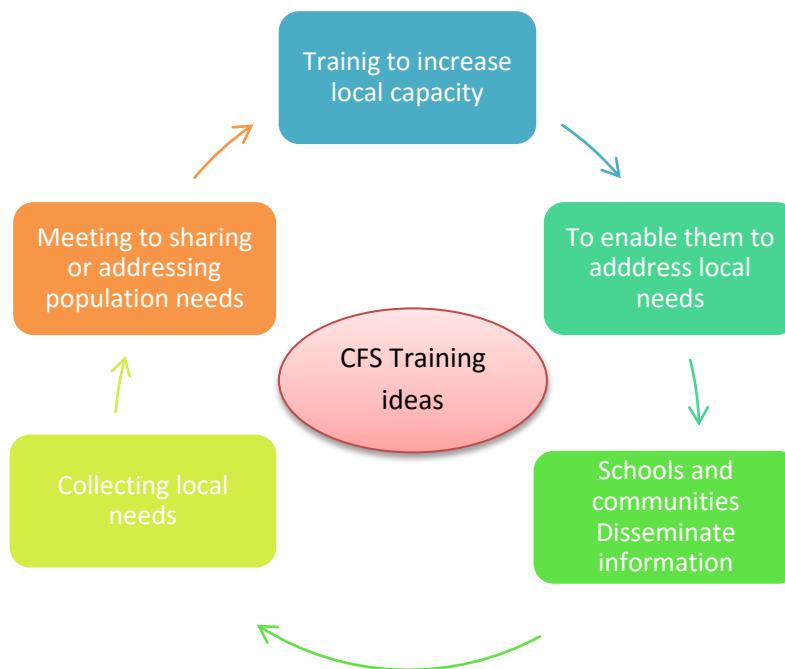
- Increased the capacity of district Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) at district level, Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC) as well as police border to protect and prevent children from the any risk.
- Regular WCCC and CCWC meeting to discussing and addressing the issue of vulnerable children
- Child led awareness raising
- Network collaboration and referral marginalized for appropriate assistance,

A. Capacity of WCCC and CCWC and Border Police:

From Jan to Jun 2016, there were 192 local leaders such as Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) at district level, Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC) as well as police border and peer educators were trained to enable them to address their own local needs. The result of the training is reporting below:

Training results:

Participants	Male	Female	
WCCC-CCWC	42	12	54
Teachers	16	8	24
Police border	21	1	22
Peer Educators	39	53	92
Total	118	74	192



- **Peer educators training:**



(Peer Educators training)



Peers Training (A group discussion session)

- **Police border training:**

CFS target operation is at Cambodia -Thai border such Kamrieng district. Kamrieng is well known as a transit place where Cambodian and Vietnamese people came from everywhere, stayed and waited to pass the Cambodia border to Thailand looking for economic prosperity. Recently it was reported that there are between two to three thousand people are crossing borders everyday (Based on local police reported).

Due to coordinate by Cambodia-Acts, CFS is enable to cooperate with the Ministry of Interior (anti human trafficking dept) conducted a training.



This training was aiming at strengthened the capacity of local border police to enable them to addressing the vulnerable migrants included the right of movement, vulnerable identification network reporting and trafficking law. From Jan to Jun 2016, there are 22 Police were trained.



(Training to Police)

- **Teachers, CCWC and WCCC Training,**

Within the reporting period there are 54 CCWC and WCCC and 24 School teachers are trained. This training were armed at increasing the capacity to allowing them for more productive works with focusing on child related problems including increasing their capacity to responses to child's problems productively.



(Teachers, WCCC and CCWC training)

B. Information dissemination:

After training, CFS encouraged WCCC and CCWC to conduct community raising awareness to their own population. Community awareness was generally moved from one place to place to inform local parents and children on how to get support if they needs. The way of getting for help from their local available services, basic protection measures and other consequence such as human trafficking, domestic violence, safe of movement, particular during cross border was informed. As results, from Jan to Jun 2016, there are 2645 parents accessed to this activity.

Results of the community awareness:

Participants	M	F	Total
Rattanak Mondul	520	861	1381
Kamrieng district	549	715	1264
Total	1069	1576	2645



(Community awareness activity)

• Meeting with CCWC and WCCC after training,

It is noted that, CFS met with CCWC and WCCC every month to follow up or monitor child related issues. During meeting CFS shared successful or unsuccessful dealing child’s related problems. We learned each other during meeting on how to deal child problems successfully. This meeting brought difficulty problem, shared and solved of the problems together.



(CCWC meeting)

C. Referred vulnerable person:

Referred here is mainly focused to which whom who wish to get support but CFS service or local service is not available.

It was remembered that last year, CFS and Cambodia-acts coordinate with assistance of Ministry of social affairs, organized a referral meeting among services providers in Battambang province. This meeting was strengthened referral networks among service provided in the province.



Referral network: (Service providers meeting)

This training was a chance to CFS to get more collaboration with other NGOs who has other services but mutual supports such referral cases for getting an appropriate assistances. As results, there are four cases were referred during this reporting period.



(Result of referring to other services)

2. SCHOOL ACTIVITY

CFS has been encouraging trained teachers and peer to conducting school related activity. The school activity is arming at promoting school attendance. There are several activities has been implementing such as promote school friendly activity through children's play or school happy environment, school awareness raising, follow up activity and referral children back to normal school.

a. Play activity:

Play activity was generally conducted by trained teachers and Peers. Play activity is an activity to create school happy environment through various traditional gams. Most of the schools in the CFS target are routinely organized their play activity by themselves.

The objective of play activity is to promote school happy environment. Trained teachers and Peer educators is responsible to lead this activity. There are several activities has been done during play such as traditional popular gams, sport activity, reading and telling story etc.



(School play activity)

b. School awareness raising:

School awareness was providing schoolchildren with basic information to build them with the capacity to prevent and protect themselves from getting any risk such as trafficking or safe migration etc. Trained schoolteachers and peers are responsible for conducting such activity.



(School awareness raising conducted by Peers educators)

It was noted that, the number of school children's participation during school awareness session was various the number of participation from one school to another. This is because of difference the number of school children at each school. It was reported that, there are approximately 120 to 170 children are participated each of awareness session. School awareness session was done every month. Usually, CFS participated with this session for some school who capacity remain lows. Technical improvement will be given after training session to improve their capacity of conducting.

Usually, school awareness raising was promote understanding about principal of children's rights such as the right to development, the rights to education, the rights to survival and the right to participation. Furthermore, children related difficulty of their learning such as due to school or family were identify, then follow up –home visits will be provided by CFS in collaboration with local school to allowing them back to normal education.

c. Follow up activity or home visits:

As soon as possible, follow up activity or home visit will be given by CFS to explore why does a child is not able to go to the school.



(CFS conducted home visit to understand family and child situation)

Home visit is a chance to allow CFS staff to understand family problems. Usually, home visit is a time to bring family to talk about child issues and as well as discuss for a possible to bring a child back to normal school and sustaining with family and school through other support such as improve family economic income etc.

d. Refer children:

Refer children here is focusing on any child who has problems with their education due to school or family problems. Based on CFS practical implementation, it was shown that there are 3 interconnected factors which were pushing a child out of school, those factors are below:

Factors which are pushing a child out of school:

School factors:	Family factors	Children themselves
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School bad environment • No appropriate toilets especially for girls • Conflict with other friend at school • School punishment • Teachers frequently absences • No available local school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor parent • Sickness parents • Family conflict • Parent on the move/ migration • Domestic violence • Parent low educated/ not value child's education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sickness children • Drug abuses • Fear of attendance • School repetition • Look after their sibling • Helping family for economic income etc.

Home visit is a best time to allow CFS staff and family as well as children talk about possible to be back to normal school, complement with improve livelihood income and school material supported is the best practices. According to the records, there are 367 children and parents are referred. Among those, 206 children are referred back to normal school and another 84 children were for medical therapy.

Results of referred vulnerable people:

Referred to health centers

Rattanak Mondul	M	F	Total
Children	12	27	39
Parent	12	19	31
Kamrieng			
Children	19	34	53
Parent	19	19	38
Grand total	62	99	161

Referred children to normal schools

Rattanak Mondul	M	F	Total
Children	34	31	65
Kamrieng			
Children	72	69	141
Grand total	106	100	206

3. COMMUNITY ACTIVITY

Community activity is a core implementation of the CFS. Community activity is focusing on improving livelihood income among the poor and sustaining them to live with dignity with their community and society.

In general, there are 4 mutual activities were usually practices such as provided emergency assistance, self help group (SHG) establishment, improve income generation, and improve water sanitation and hygiene.

a. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE:

Emergency assistances were given as an exceptional way for those families who evaluated as poorest family such as had foods shortages for their children. We gave the food to the hunger family, fixed shelter, cloth, house utensil for miserable people who evaluated the most needed. It was shown that most of the poor are hopelessness, poor initiative to develop themselves. Most of them are usually depended on daily income through seeking local neighbor works or eventually crossing border seeking job in Thailand. Therefore, this supported was given time for them to think how to improve themselves along CFS staff visiting and helping them for future improvement. From Jan to Jun 2016, there are 13 families received emergency assistance from CFS.

Emergency assistance:

Districts	Families
Rattanak Mondul	9
Kamrieng	4
Total	13



(Poor family received Emergency assistance)

b. Shelf help group (SHG):

Self help group (SHG) were brought community poor and non-poor parents together to set up as group. There are between 15 families to 20 families in each group was formed. SHG is a key success for improving livelihood by themselves with long term responsible by themselves, because they are able to share or pass for not only resources they have but also technical sharing and helping each other was practicable.

In addition, the group member had a chance to meet and discuss their needs with CFS staff through monthly meeting. Technical support such as how to managing, monitoring and

recording of their group to strengthen them for long term sustainable and self reliance was regular done by CFS staff at the initial stage.

Moreover, each group was agreed to save monies. How much money saved for each member group was prioritized according to their own group consensus. In general it was seen that each group member saved between 2000 to 5000 Riel per month. Each group they have their own internal policy to save, to borrow and set up interest rate policy. They are using saving monies for any purpose if they wish to do so but they have their own rule for borrowing and paying back to their own group.

From Jan-Jun 2016, according to the recorded, there are 8 new groups were established, which were 3 groups in Rattanak Mondul and another 5 groups in Kamrieng district. So the total of SHG is 37 SHGs were established. It was recorded that there are 620 families are participated in self help group (SHG) and the total saving monies for available used within their group is approximately twenty one thousand USD (21, 207USD) at the current exchange rate. The table and figure below is reporting SHG and their monies saved:

Kamrieng district:

No	Group name	Families participation	Resources provided by CFS		Amount has been saved (In Khmer riel)	Interest (In Khmer riel)	Fund available in group (In Khmer riel)
			Fund	Cows			
1	Lovete	17	2000000	0	6290000	1915000	10205000
2	Lovete (window Gr)	12	900000	0	1008000	442000	2350000
3	Phum Thmey	14	1200000	0	1512000	1772000	4484000
4	Kamrieng (window)	10	0	4	1080000	311100	1391100
5	Samsep	17	2000000	0	2754000	4291100	9045100
6	Rokabos (group1)	11	1200000	1	924000	609000	2733000
7	Ochrey (Group 1)	16	0	9	2080000	400000	2480000
8	Ochrey (Group 2)	16	0	2	480000	100800	580800
9	Toul Teal	12	0	1	1128000	186000	1314000
10	Srolaotong	15	120000	2	1620000	975000	2715000
11	Svaysor	10	120000	0	760000	670000	1550000
12	Kg Ley	12	120000	0	1512000	432000	2064000
13	Kamprong	10	2000000	6	150000	0	2150000
14	Lomphat	14	0	0	504000	76000	580000
15	Takray	16	0	0	64000	0	64000
16	Rokabos (group2)	31	0	1	372000	60000	432000
17	Samrong	15	0	0	270000	15000	285000
18	Lack 62	15	0	0	180000	15000	195000
19	Boeung Ocheang	15	0	0	60000	0	60000
20	Kg Chamlorng Leu	15	0	0	60000	0	60000
	20 groups	293	9660000	26	22688000	12270000	44618000

Self help group in Rattanak mondul district:

No	Group name	Families participation	Resources provided by CFS		Amount has been saved (In Khmer riel)	Interest (In Khmer riel)	Fund available in group (In Khmer riel)
			Fund	Cows			
1	Boeung Provoek 1	13	1000000	10	2145000	1060000	4205000
2	Boeung Provoek 2	10	1000000	0	1650000	856000	3506000
3	Boeung Provoek 3	18	1200000	0	1404000	146000	2750000
4	Safe village 1	25	1200000	5	3150000	1004000	5354000
5	Safe village 2	20	1200000	3	2520000	756400	4476400
6	Safe village 3	20	1200000	0	2040000	406000	3646000
7	Safe village 4	13	0	0	0	819000	819000
8	Chipang(Plowmeas)	34	1400000	7	4284000	640600	6324600
9	Boeung Ampil	11	0	5	1386000	0	1386000
10	Borbo	40	0	1	3000000	54000	3054000
11	Andoek 11	26	1300000	1	1950000	74000	3324000
12	Svaysor	12	0	8	1320000	0	1320000
13	Phum Kilo (chas)	12	0	0	468000	14000	482000
14	Chisang	17	0	2	663000	0	663000
15	Scre tnout	22	0	0	396000	0	396000
16	Prey amport (Lo 6)	15	0	0	90000	0	90000
17	Prey amport (Lo 4)	19	0	0	114000	0	114000
	17 groups	327	9500000	42	26580000	5830000	41910000

(Recorded updated Jun 2016)

It is to report that, saving monies recorded and other technical management of the group implementation was trained and ongoing monitoring was given for new establishment group in order to strengthening self help group member for sustaining self management. This activity was regular done through regular group meeting.

**Passing resources to help each other is our self help group's philosophy
"CFS Help them to help themselves"**



(SHG-Monthly meeting)

c. ANIMAL BANK:

Animal bank is a great success project additional to livelihood improvement especially cow raising. The pig price was recently getting lower and lower from day to day because many pigs were imported from Thailand and growing industrial pig farm that is a reason for pig price is getting lower and lower.

It is note that CFS director agreed with our pig raisers to sell it out temporally and will start to buy, raise it again when the pig price is getting better. The cow raising is getting better and better, almost 40% of total cows bought previous year are now some pregnant and some produced calves. The total animals are reporting in the table below.

It is to remark that, piglets raising was not a great success. Unproductive of the piglets raising mainly due to shortage of water and growing industrial pig farm invested by Thai business. As at the end of reporting period, there are 164 cows are currently raised (87 at Rattanak Mondul and other 77 at Kamrieng district. There are 213 piglets are being raised, 24 at Rattanak mondul and other 189 piglets at Kamrieng district.

Number of cows:

Number of cow currently raising in Rattanak Mondul:

Calves	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Calves bought by years	16	19	12	2	11	60
Passed on		1	6	19	6	32
Completely passed on	-5	0	0	0	0	-5
Calves death	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total calves are raising	11	20	18	21	17	87
Currently pregnant					29	29
Currently giving birth					31	31

Number of cow currently raising in Kamrieng district:

Calves	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Calves bought by years	7	25	13	4	0	49
Passed on by years			7	16	7	30
Completely passed on	-1	0	0	0	0	-1
Calves death				-1		-1
Total calves are raising	6	25	20	19	7	77
Currently pregnant					34	
Currently giving birth					34	

(Report updated in Jun 2016)

Kamrieng district:

Number of piglets raised

Kamrieng	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Piglets bough by Years	94	0	0	0	0	94
Passed on by years		21	23	40	26	110
Complete passed on		-5	-10	-4	0	-19
Pregnant					14	
Giving birth					9	
Piglets raised by years	94	21	23	40	26	185

**Rattanak Mondul district:
Piglets raised**

Rattank Mondul	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Piglets bought by Years	6	0	2	0	0	8
Passed on by years	0	0	9	13	6	28
Complete passed on				-4	-8	-12
Pregnant					5	
Giving birth					7	
Piglets raised by years	6	0	11	13	6	24



(CFS Cows and piglet raising)

NB: We would like to provide a special thanks to Mike Gurry and his wife Corinne, who were very kind donated his personal funds and as well raised other sources of funds to allow us operate this project (CFS-Animal bank).

d. IMPROVE LIVELIHOOD INCOME

CFS provided various income generation opportunities for poor family such as animal raising, vegetable plantation, farm production and micro business etc. After emergency was given, then income generation for improving economic of a miserable family was developed. Usually, family assessment, including potential skill as well as community resources including the family commitment was identified before starting. From Jan-Jun 2016, there are 35 poor families reported access directly for increased their income.



(Short terms fruit plantation)



(Chicken raising)



(Duck raising)



(Fish pond supported by CFS)



(Food shop or small grocery store)



(Vegetable plantation)



(Motorbike fixed)

4. HELPING HAND PROJECT:



Helping hand is a project supported by MACQUARIE colleagues who were very generous contributed their own personally funds to CFS to allow us to implement a project called “helping hand project”

It was remembered that in July 2014, an Australian group from Perth visited CFS targets. This group member was including members from Rotary Club of Perth. During visits, the team evaluated that poor parents in especially children needed a good school for their education and housing environment was deteriorated which is needed to be fixed or built. Moreover, the team also found that our rural people needed to improve the situation of water, sanitation and hygiene. Among the group member, **Emma Cork** in particular was touched by the need of these children. She decided to channel funds from the Loreto School community to help the villagers, build a new literacy school for our children and support some equipment for building latrines, improve water storage such as big jar 1800L and other water filters . Four months later, after her receiving our first report, she committed to continue her supports.



(Emma Cork, her first visits our school Jul 2014) (Emma and her husband Fred visit us Jun 2016)



(CFS community school after first supported)

Then, late Oct 2015, an idea of Helping Hand Project (HHP) was come out. An evening fund raising event “Matching funds” was conducted among MACQUARIE’s colleagues. Her commitment made a possible project come true. This support was allowed CFS implemented a project called “Helping Hand Project, (HHP) “from Nov 2015 to Jul 2016.

As proposed project planned, Helping Hand Project (HHP) was approved. This support was an additional fund to mutual support to improve vulnerable situation of our CFS targets with focusing on the following components such as

- Improve rural drinking water, family sanitation and Hygiene
- Water ponds and Wells
- A primary school fixed
- A community literacy school
- House building

Brief result of HHP from Nov 2015 to Jul 2016:

With this value supported, CFS has achieved a great result as reporting in the table below:

Brief Results of HHP:

Supported	Rattanak Mondul	Kamrieng
Latrines	32	31
Jugs	32	31
Water filters	30	31
Wells	12	2
Primary school fixed	0	1
Community literacy school	0	1
Income generation supported	4	4
House building	4	2
School water tanks	1	0

(NB: 12 was privately supported by Christopher McGowan, His funded was for improving the situation of rural poor at Prey amport village, Rattanak Mondul district. Only 2 wells were funded by HHP).

a. Water, Sanitation and hygiene:



(CFS is committing to improve such situation)

As our efforts, during this reporting period there are 14 pump wells were fixed, 63 latrines, 63 water jars (1800L) were installed and 61 water filters were given to poor families (Each of family received one).

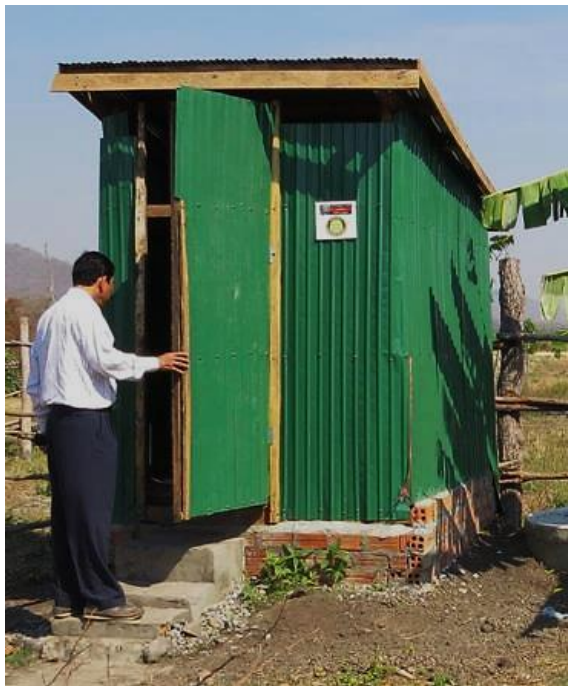
Installed water jars:



(Each of family received one water jar)

Private latrines built for our poor:

Normally, latrines, jar and other supports were directing to Self help Group. In general, the group members are usually helped each other to complete their own latrines. CFS provided resources or material where community people couldn't find. Material such as wooden, tin roof and labor are group members responsible.



(People were helping each other to build their latrines)

Water filters:

Within the reporting period there are 61 water filters are given to poor family, each of family received one.



(Water filters were given to poor family)

Wells:

As suggested by local population during the shortage of water, CFS collaborated with local authority and local people to fixe pump wells. As result, there are 12 pump well were fixed and other 2 wells were completely made.



(Pump well fixed)



(Well supported by CFS)

Tin roof fixed at Primary school:

Phnom 100 is a name of a remote village among 50 villages in Kamrieng district. The name of this village was given during Khmer Rouge soldier occupied. The village situated 23 Km from central district which is road difficulty to get there. Since May 2014, Phnom 100 primary school was seriously affected by Typhoon resulted in no place for children to learn. At the time of reporting, it was reported that only 48% of the total schoolchildren was coming to learn in a pagoda nearby and some of them are learning in neighbor house. (See photo as attached). District governor as well as district education office contacted donor who previously built that school, but impossible to get their further support for such tin roof repairing. Dr. Samnang visited the place where children learned and educated in pagoda and house of the neighbor.



(Dr Samnang visits children where their school was destroyed by Typhone)

On his returned, Dr Samnang contact CFS's board of Director Dr. Vincent Kean to seek a possible way for helping such children needs. Finally, in Nov 2015, Macquarie matching fund was allowed CFS to support these children's needs. Then finally, their school was fixed which is allowing children come back to their school, (See picture below).



(Tin roof destroyed by Typhon)



(Ongoing process of tin roof fixing)



(After school fixing, children back to normal learning)

A community literacy school building:

Within a proposed project from Jan to Jul 2016, there is a new community literacy school was built. This school name was "James Ryan, Centre for education" Located at Kamrieng district Battambang province.



(Dr. Samnang and local leaders discussed a location for building education center)



(Ongoing process of building)



(Macquarie team visit Literacy center)

School water tank building:

Within this reporting period, there is a school water tank completely built at Bobor village Rattanak Mondul district.



(During dry season, people are used water getting from stock of CFS water tank)



House building:

With the generous supported, CFS was able to complete 6 houses for our poor families who shelters had deteriorated, (2 house at Kamrieng district and another 4 at Rattanak Mondul district). Usually community people helped each other to build their house.

Community people are helping each other to build a house



Until early of Jul 2016, there were two houses remain unfinished. Therefore, during recent visited of Macquarie team they proposed to help to complete it. The following activity was greatly appreciated from our local people. See their activity of building houses as follows:



Finally, we get a smile from our poor,



(Before helping)



(Ongoing process of helping)



(Before and after helping)



(Before and after helping)

“Within this great achievement, CFS Dr. ENG Samnang would like to provide a special thanks to all our generous supporters to make this smile happens)

V. OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS

CFS made a great outcomes and impacts during the reporting period. These outcomes and impacts are not only for parents themselves but also for their children and local leaders as well. Although the outcome and impact are difficult to measure in term of quantity but we can be described the main outcome as:

- Economic improvement
- Local authority
- Knowledge attitude and practice
- Other practical sustainability

Economic improvements:

The ID poor (Identification Poor) was use as a tool for project intervention. It was estimated that approximately 95% of the families who had supported by CFS had greatly changed their income compared to the initial stage of family income interviewed. It were evaluated that more than 75% of poor parents who had unstable of daily income at the initial assessment has become stable after project intervention. Approximately 20% said that they are remained difficulty in his or her daily income.

Although income some families were very difficult to measure because their income will be seasonally collecting. But according to the interview at the end of reporting period it was assessed that their earning was gradually improved between 12000 riel (3 USD) to 30000 riel (7 USD) per day per family.

Knowledge attitude and practice:

Regarding the knowledge attitude and practice, there are four groups has recently noticed having changes their knowledge attitude and practice after training such as

- Local authorities (Local leaders)
- CCWC and WCCC
- Peer and teachers
- Local population through working with self help group (SHG)

1. Sustain knowledge among local leaders:

It is reported that this reporting period there are 54 local leaders in Kamrieng district accessed to our training. The training is aimed at gradually changing their usual practice toward long term responsible to address their own population's problems efficiency.

As evidence, Almost 90% of the local leaders trained replied to the correct answer of important recorded and reported their own vulnerable group, the risk of migrant population, the way of analysis the problems root-causes and start to address their own population based their local resources. Although the capacity of addressing their own population needs remain poor but they can do and start to do it.

2. Women and Children Consultative Committee and Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC and WCCC)

Practically, it was noted that the capacity of some members of CCWC and WCCC were poor in terms of productive meeting, analysis problem, prioritize problems, planning, and almost nothing in their implementation toward addressing problems after meeting. Previously, they just come and talk without reality or nothing happen after meeting. But now, they are actively participated and actively involved with address women and children's problems even they are able to further their knowledge to their population constituents.

Further noted is that they are able to organize meeting and raise community awareness by themselves. It was recorded that recently almost 50% of that committee members are understood and able to organize their meeting productively. Such as minute takers, follow up of problems raised, identified the issue which are not been solved etc.

Moreover, the head of WCCC in Kamrieng start to aware about the possible fund from the government can sustain their routine meeting and for their implementation forward addressing vulnerable group.

3. Peer to peer educator and their teachers:

Peer to peer educator are generally recruited from local schools. Previously, they are shy and hesitated to implement even talk to their friend. But after training and gradually coaching their capacity has completely changed. Thus, from time to time they are able to further or disseminated information to their friend productively. This activity is not impact for only today children but also become a good model for future that other friend will positively adapt and use for long term sustainable for their local schools. It was reported that more than 60% of the trained peer educators are able to lead their local activities such disseminated information to their friends, organize school friendly activity and particular they know the way of reporting for seeking assistance and addressing their friend related problems.

4. Self hel-group (SHG):

Self help group is another good example of positive impact for long term of sustainable. This model will become a good modality for expansion the resources to help other through sharing their own community resources by passing on the gift to other.

It was recorded that within the reporting period there are 620 families has formed to be 37 SHG. Each group has saved their own money for using within their group. And the resources contributed by CFS had recently passed on for not only within their group but also out of their group.

For example, within the reporting period there are 209 piglets and 164 calves had already passed on to other families in their group and out of their groups. It is noted

that over 60% of the SHG formed they can manage their groups, solving their group problems, sharing resources productively.

The way of helping other lie this will become a model for next generation. Children who are currently living with this community will obviously learn from their parent model to help their community with positively future impact to sustainable their own community by themselves.

VI. Explanation of unforeseen or Deviations

Within this report period, this nothing deviation from original plan (Nothing change)

VII. Assessment and Recommendations

Usually, CFS uses SWOT matrix to analyze and reflect of the project implementation and made recommendations for future improvement. SWOT matrix is a tool affectively reflection to what we have been achieved and also looks back to what we not success which is allowed the chance to all project staffs to rethink where are we now? And where we should go? And how we go there?

Project analysis:

<p>Strength:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor parents are willing to participating with self help group (SHG). • Commitments of all staff • Sharing and Passing animal resources is continued. • Clear of project framework • Monthly implementation plan • Regular monitoring • Regular meeting 	<p>Weakness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community resources contribution remain poor • Some community networks remain poor of their report about the women and children at risk or vulnerable population. • poorly piglet recorded • Poor monitoring recorded about progress of the poor family. • Poor data document among local leaders especially recording of migrant workers • Slow response regarding problems solving of vulnerable among local leaders • Poor resources contribution from local villages
<p>Opportunity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project support by to government policies • Budget allocation on time • Commit and support from donors • CFS human resources is more expertized in term of implementation 	<p>Threat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High mobile population • No water due to prolong absence of the rain (drought) for some place • Some poor parents are much more depended on project support. • No skill and commitment of the poor • Landlessness

Recommendation:

Based on the project analysis there are several points has to be improved for future implementation such as

- Staff capacity on recording
- Continue to increase mobilize community resources for assistance
- Continue to improve function of local networks especially encourage them to response to the need of the population
- Continue to strengthen networking with other stakeholders

VIII. Information Materials

Information materials like photos, stories, power point presentations, quarterly newsletter and other related project publications is available to view at www.cambodiaaus.org or at www.cambodiafsa.org

