



PROGRESS REPORT
(Jan-Jun 2018)



PROJECT TITLE:
QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVEMENT FOR MARGINALIZED RURAL POOR CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES IN BATTAMBANG AND PAILIN PROVINCE (CAMBODIA)

SUPPORTED BY:



US-CHARITY and
and



16th Jul, 2018
Reported by Dr. ENG Samnang

Project Title:

Quality of life improvement for marginalized rural poor children and families in Rattanak Mondul and Kamrieng Districts, Battambang Province and Pailin Province by helping them access to education, clean water, sanitation & hygiene, income-generation, with social protection networks potentially for local self-reliance.

Project Holder:

Cambodia Family Support (CFS)

Period Covered:

Jan-Jun 2018

Funds Spent during the Period:

Source of funds Jan-Jun 2018 (Calculated in USD)	Opening Balance	Income Supported	Expenses	Closing Balance
1-US-Charity	0.00	72,340.00	56,946.12	15,393.88
2. Terre des hommes Germany (Tdh-G)	5,667.95	26,557.37	26,987.24	5,238.08
3. CFS-Australia (CFSA)	910.40	8,021.97	6,875.69	2,056.68
4. Chris McGowan (For Prey Ampor project)	2,424.60	1,535.00	2,981.99	977.61
5. Helping hand (Macquarie)	41,280.00	0.00	41,023.07	256.93
6. Private donors (For Education Center)	0.00	6,794.00	6,442.06	351.94
7. Water Sanitation-Cycle 11 (Rotary Club)	0.00	1,644.00	1,608.00	36.00
8. Cambodia-Act (Plan-Cambodia)	2,575.81	5,359.02	7,656.23	278.60

1. Project review

This is a brief presentation of the project's objective(s) and indicators, expected outputs, outcomes and indicators, and major activities that were planned for the period.

Expected Outcomes:

1. To improve livelihood income among rural poor family in Kamrieng, Rattanakmondul district, Battambang province and Salakrao, pailin province.
2. To increase school attendance among rural poor children in Rattanak Mondul, Kamrieng and Salakrao.
3. To enable rural poor family in in Rattanak Mondul, Kamrieng and Salakrao access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.
4. To refine the capacity of safety net to enable them effectively address the population's needs.
5. To change harmful practicing among marginalized rural population on accessing to local services, unsafe migration, water, sanitation and hygiene.
6. To enable the most vulnerable women and children who need emergency assistance access to Pailin Family Center

Expected outputs:

1. 300 poor families (80 families in Rattanakmondul and 80 families in Kamrieng districts and 140 families in Pailin) will be changed their vulnerable through improving livelihood income.
2. There are 24 Shelf help groups will completely be established (6 in Rattanakmondul, 6 in Kamrieng district and 12 in Pailin).
3. 300 families (100 families in Rattanakmondul, 100 families in Kamrieng districts and 100

<p>families in Pailin) will be evaluated improve of accessing to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. 140 teachers and 240 schoolchildren will be trained to sustain school friendly activity at every local school targeted. 5. 105 WCCC including CCWC members will be improved their capacity to implement safety net effectively for protect and prevent marginalize population. 6. 450 marginalized children who had not enroll or dropped out will be addressed and reunited for a stable learning environment. 7. 450 vulnerable, migrant children and their families will be referred for medical therapy. 8. 70% of the population and 80% schools targeted will access to awareness raising 9. Pailin Family Center will be servicing vulnerable with emergency assistance.

	Key Activities (make sure that the key activities are reflected in the budget)	Related to what Output
1)	Community mapping to identify marginalized families for basic intervention.	300 Poor or vulnerable children and their families will be mapped for project intervention
2)	Ongoing family, community assessment and encourage family to develop a feasible plan for livelihood improvement.	A plan for individual family improvement will be developed for a tool implementation
3)	Provide capitals or animal husbandry to marginalized family to improve their income.	150 animal husbandries will be given to 70 poor families (60 heifers will be bought and 90 will be passed on)
4)	Conduct ongoing family monitoring to ensure that amount support is generated income for the poor.	Regular monitoring for technical assistant will be given to family who had supported by CFS
5)	Build 10 house for selected poor families	10 houses will be built and handover to 10 needy families
6)	Information of self-help group (SHG) establishment will be disseminated throughout community.	24 SHG will be established. Expectedly there are 12 families to 30 families will be formed to be a group.
7)	Conduct training to SHG leaders	Each of SHG leader will be trained to be able manage their own group.
8)	Conduct monitoring to SHG established	Technicalfor implement and manage SHG will be improve through regular monitored by CFS
9)	Member of SHG will be identifiedand elected for receiving water jug, water filter and install latrine	300 latrine, 260 water jar and 260 water filters will be given to SHG members.
10)	Conduct technical assistance in the process of building latrine	Participate with SHG leaders to provide technical assistance along process of latrine installation.
11)	Conduct ongoing home monitoring to see latrines built and are correctly used	The correct usage among latrines users will be monitored through home visiting
12)	Conduct assessment for providing	10 pounds or 10 pump well will be

	poundor pump well	established
13)	Review manual of training with focusing on advantage of school friendly activity	A Module of school friendly manual will be updated for training
14)	Conduct school friendly training to schoolteachers and school children	140 teachers and 240 schoolchildren will be trained for conducting school friendly activity
15)	Participate or organize school led awareness raising	Up to 8539 schoolchildren will attend child led awareness raising in their school
16)	Conduct ongoing monitoring and technical coaching trained teachers and children on effective of organizing school friendly activity.	Technical of school friendly activities will be refined through regular monitoring by CFS
17)	Conduct international children's day	At least, 600 children will attend to promote their rights
18)	Review role, responsibility, develop module of planning cycle for building the capacity of WCCC and CCWC	A module of function and responsibility, planning cycle will be developed for a training to 62 members of the WCCC and CCWC,
19)	Conduct training to WCCC and CCWC	105 members of the WCCC and CCWC will be trained on function, responsibility and planning cycle
20)	Participate with WCCC and CCWC meeting to address marginalized problems	Number of child and woman problems will be recorded
21)	Conduct school visit to monitor dropped out children	Number of dropped out children will be recorded and intervention
22)	Participate with regular school meeting to address child's related educational problems	Child educational related problem will be addressed through regular meeting
23)	Build 3 literacy schools	3 Literacy school will be built
24)	Ongoing home visit to identify marginalized or child related sickness	Sickness children and their families will be recorded
25)	Refer family or child related sickness to meet a proper health care	450 children will be referred for appropriate medical treatment
26)	Participate with WCCC and CCWC to develop schedule for community awareness raising	A schedule of monthly awareness raising will be developed
27)	Participate with WCCC and CCWC to conduct community awareness raising	At least, 70% of the total targeted (both male and females 27486) will be accessed to information provided by WCCC and CCWC
28)	Servicing assistance at Pailin Family Center (PFC)	Ten vulnerable persons will be access to Pailin Family Center each month.
29)	Reuniting or Referring vulnerable persons to an appropriate safety	Each month 10 vulnerable persons who access to PFC will be united or referred

	place.	after their problems had completely solved,
30)	Develop a directory resource for getting any assistance related to PFC activity	Relevant services including contact persons will be developed as a resource for any needed.

Progress summary:

No	Main indicators	Plan for 2018-19				Result from Jan-Jun 2018			
		RM	KR	Pailin	Total	RM	KR	Pailin	Total
1	Establish self help group	6	6	12	24	3	6	4	13
2	Capital provision for livelihood improvement	80	80	140	300	36	55	45	136
3	Emergency assistance	30	30	40	100	14	29	19	62
4	Heifer will be bought	20	20	20	60	2	6	7	15
5	Calves will be able to pass on	40	40	10	90	10	9	0	19
6	Piglet will be passed on	40	80	20	140	0	24	0	24
7	Goats will be bought	10	10	10	30	0	1	0	1
8	Goats will be passed on	20	20	20	60	3	9	0	12
9	House will be built for the poor families	3	3	4	10	4	2	1	7
10	Latrines will be installed	100	100	100	300	45	27	35	107
11	Water filters will be provided	80	80	100	260	0	55	27	82
12	Water jugs will be given to poor	80	80	100	260	77	45	41	163
13	Wells or ponds will be dug for community	2	3	5	10	4	10	0	14
14	Teacher trained to be school network	40	40	60	140	0	0	0	0
15	Child train to be peer educator	60	60	120	240	28	90	0	118
16	Child led awareness raising (By Child peers)	1630	1202	5706	8539	2652	2734	119	5505
17	WCCC's trains to address child's problems	28	30	47	105	0	0	51	51
18	Population awareness raising	5881	4991	16614	27486	935	345	492	1772
19	Drop out children referred public school	150	150	150	450	73	67	121	261
20	School uniforms will be given to poor	150	150	200	500	5	85	32	122
21	Vulnerable children referred health center	150	150	150	450	60	61	66	187
23	Literacy centers will be built	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	2
24	School toilet will be built	2	2	4	8	0	2	2	4
25	School hand washing	2	2	4	8	0	2	4	6
26	Vulnerable family access to Pailin center	0	0	120	120	2	18	110	130

2. Project achievements		
2.1 Project activities		
Planned activities (Refer to proposal)		Implementation <i>Implemented as planned? If yes, describe in details. If not, please describe reasons.</i>
1)	Community mapping to identify marginalized families for basic intervention.	As plan, CFS has implemented of mapping vulnerable children and their families. This mapped is allowing CFS staff to proceed their intervention where and how to help these poor and vulnerable families.
2)	Ongoing family, community assessment and encourage family to develop a feasible plan for livelihood improvement.	Practically, A plan for individual family improvement was done before started family development. Because family plan is a roadmap for CFS staff, they use it to improve quality of life of the rural poor in general.
3)	Provide capitals or animal husbandry to marginalized family to improve their income.	Rural poor families in CFS target areas has receiving animal husbandries as plan. Because animal husbandries such as calves, piglets, chicken duck or fish is part giving poor family to improve their living condition.
4)	Conduct ongoing family monitoring to ensure that amount support is generated income for the poor.	Technical monitoring was done as plan. Because technical monitoring is importance to see whether capital provision or animal husbandries which were provided by CFS appropriately used or not. Or it was also a chance to help them how to be success along process of helping.
5)	Build 10 house for selected poor families	This activity is implemented as plan. Because shelter is really needed as basic needs for especially children. CFS provided materials and Shelf-Help group members, or community members helped together built the house for a most needy family.
6)	Information of self-help group (SHG) establishment will be disseminated throughout community.	Information of Self-help group (SHG) establishment were done as plan. The information SHG establishment is important to allow community parents aware of in general and this information is a key for their decision whether they join or not without discrimination.
7)	Conduct training to SHG leaders	Training to SHG established is important especially for group leaders. This activity was done as plan. Because through a training, the group members or group leaders knows how to implement or manage their group.
8)	Conduct monitoring to SHG established	Monitoring to SHG established was done as plan. Because through monitoring, CFS staff be able to improve the technical for group implement or manage their SHG more efficiency.
9)	Member of SHG will be	Latrine, water jar and water filters were given

	identified and elected for receiving water jug, water filter and install latrine	to SHG members as plan. Because recent community assessment found that rural poor are mostly suffering due to lack of water, sanitation and hygiene.
10)	Conduct technical assistance in the process of building latrine	This activity was implemented as plan. Technical assistance of building latrine was generally done. That was allowed community SHG know on how to build their own latrines correctly.
11)	Conduct ongoing home monitoring to see latrines built and are correctly used	Monitoring the use of latrine was generally done. This is important particularly among children in order to make sure that they used their own latrines correctly or not. Then through monitoring we can improve it.
12)	Conduct assessment for providing pond or pump well	Assessment for providing pond was done as plan. Because this assessment is crucial important to look at the area or people who are the most needs.
13)	Review manual of training with focusing on advantage of school friendly activity	Module of school friendly manual was revised and updated as plan. The previous module is missing some important part that is why this cycle we revised with more profound than previous one.
14)	Conduct school friendly training to school teachers and school children	School teachers and Peer educators were trained as plan. Trained teachers and Peer are gradually improve their skill for further their knowledge to their friends at local schools.
15)	Participate or organize school led awareness raising	school led awareness raising has been conducted as plan. school led awareness raising was giving school children with various topic including consequences of physical violence in school, importance of safe migration, trafficking and sanitation and hygiene etc.
16)	Conduct ongoing monitoring and technical coaching trained teachers and children on effective of organizing school friendly activity.	Ongoing monitoring for technical coaching to trained teachers and children was regular done by CFS. This monitoring was given chance to trained teachers and Peer educators for improving their skill of providing information to their constitutions.
17)	Conduct international children's day	International children's day was conducted as plan in 1 st Jun 2018 this year. This event was given children and their teachers for more understanding of children's rights.
18)	Review role, responsibility, develop module of planning cycle for building the capacity of WCCC and CCWC	A module of function and responsibility, was reviewed by CFS and disseminated to WCCC and CCWC. This revised module was allowing CCWC and WCCC for more understanding of their role and function.
19)	Conduct training to WCCC and	The training of role and function of WCCC and CCWC was NOT be achieving because

	CCWC	of political situation.
20)	Participate with WCCC and CCWC meeting to address marginalized problems	A regular meeting among WCCC and CCWC were done as plan. This meeting was allowing WCCC and CCWC including children's related stakeholders better understanding of children and women related matter. Beside this meeting, CFS is better understanding of local children and women's situation.
21)	Conduct school visit to monitor dropped out children	As mentioned in session number 16, a school monitoring was regular done as plan. This monitoring activity was allowing CFS as well as Peers educators and their teacher deeply understand children related drop out problems with further focused on solution in order to bring drop out children back to their local schools.
22)	Participate with regular school meeting to address child's related educational problems	A regular school meeting to address child's related educational problems has been done but it was various from school to school. But generally CFS was attended this meeting in order to understand children related school problems and further activity for addressing those problems accordingly.
23)	Build 3 literacy schools	Literacy school or kindergarten were built as plan. This building school was allowing under school achievement children, drop out, and children who has never attended school to participate or come to the school for more educated and then this school was serving as bridge to bring those children back to normal public school.
24)	Ongoing home visit to identify marginalized or child related sickness	Home visit related activity was done as plan. This activity was crucial important for better understand the root cause of the rural children and further activity will continue to conduct to address children or their families related their sickness.
25)	Refer family or child related sickness to meet a proper health care	Referred for appropriate medical treatment or care had been conducted as plan. This activity was allowing children receive a proper medical care.
26)	Participate with WCCC and CCWC to develop schedule for community awareness raising	A schedule of monthly awareness raising was developed as plan but activity of conducting was NOT regular done because of the political situation.
27)	Participate with WCCC and CCWC to conduct community awareness raising	As mentioned in the activity number 26, community awareness raising in collaboration with WCCC and CCWC was NOT done as plan because of the political situation.

28)	Servicing assistance at Pailin Family Center (PFC)	This activity was proceeding as plan. More than ten vulnerable persons are normally access to Pailin Family Center each month.
29)	Reuniting or Referring vulnerable persons to an appropriate safety place.	Vulnerable women, children and their family who accessed to PFC were united and referred for appropriate places as plan. Because their problems were completely solved.
30)	Develop a directory resource for getting any assistance related to PFC activity	The directory resource for collaboration assistance has NOT been achieving because of resign of the programme manager, and new manager position was recently recruited.

2.2 Outputs (services) and use of outputs																																																																																	
Planned output (Refer to proposal)	Realized outputs / use of outputs <i>What planned outputs have been realized? Which one not? Why not? Have the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders made use of the project output? Please describe.</i>																																																																																
1) 300 poor families (80 families in Rattanakmondul and 80 families in Kamrieng districts and 140 families in Pailin) will be changed their vulnerable through improving livelihood income.	<p>From Jan-Jun 2018, there are 136 families accessed to livelihood income improvement which were supported by CFS. Among those supports, there are 36 Families in RattanakMondul, 55 families in Kamrieng and 45 families in Pailin. The table below reports the number of <u>family</u> who has accessed to CFS supports:</p> <p>Table: Livelihood income supported by CFS (Jan-Jun 2018)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="color: red;">Support</th> <th>RM</th> <th>KR</th> <th>Pailin</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Fish</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Chicken</td><td>2</td><td>11</td><td>8</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>Duck</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Piglets</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>Cow</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>4</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>Goat</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Food selling</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>Grocery store</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Sewing/waving</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Motorbike</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>barber</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Vegetable</td><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>4</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>Mushroom</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Farming/Plantation</td><td>16</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>34</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>36</td><td>55</td><td>45</td><td>136</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Below, here are some pictures of livelihood income improvement supported by CFS: (CFS provided a various income improvement opportunities for the poor, the capital given was based on family evaluation and family potential skill)</p>	Support	RM	KR	Pailin	Total	Fish	2	1	2	5	Chicken	2	11	8	21	Duck	0	2	3	5	Piglets	0	1	8	9	Cow	8	9	4	21	Goat	1	3	0	4	Food selling	2	4	1	7	Grocery store	1	2	1	4	Sewing/waving	0	1	0	1	Motorbike	1	3	3	7	barber	1	2	1	4	Vegetable	2	7	4	13	Mushroom	0	0	1	1	Farming/Plantation	16	9	9	34	Total	36	55	45	136
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Total	36	55	45	136																																																																													

Fish raising:



(Fish raised supported by CFS)

Chicken and Duck raising:



Piglets raising:



(Piglets raising, supported by CFS)

Number of Piglets raised in RattanakMondul:

Piglets by Years	201	20	20	20	201	201	2018	Total
Piglets bough by Years	2	13	14	15	6	7		8
Pass on by years	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
Completed pass on	0	0	9	13	6	20	0	48
Pregnant			2	2	2	4		-10
Giving birth						4		
Piglets raised by years	6	0	11	13	6	20		46

Number of Piglets raised in Kamrieng:

Piglets by Years	201	201	201	20	201	201	201	Total
Piglets bough by Years	2	3	4	15	6	7	8	
Passed on by years	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
Complete passed on	0	28	27	40	60	53	3	211
Pregnant	-27	-10	-18	-24	-20	-9		-108
Giving birth						14		14
Piglets raised by years	94	28	27	40	60	53	3	197

Number of Piglets raised in Pailin:

Piglets by Years	2017	2018	Total
Piglets bough by Years	0	0	0
Piglets	14	21	35
Piglets bough by Years	0	0	0
Passed on by years	0		0
Complete passed on	0		0
Pregnant	14	21	35

Raising piglet is part of contributing to improve livelihood income among the poor in general, but within the report period it was noted that poor families are hesitated to raised it recently. Only 24 piglets are able to pass on. It is seen that 3 piglets has been passed on to a family in Kamrieng, and another 21 piglets passed on from Kamrieng district to Pailin. The declined of number piglets raising are caused by 2 main reason as below:

- CFS is working mostly focused on poorest families. In general, poorest families are mostly shortage of food for their children. Therefore, raised piglets might additional shortage of human foods in especially shortage food for poor children.
- Since 2016, there was a huge piglet farm was locally established by a Thai Company, which is making local piglets price gradually going down and it is scared local people to raised piglets.

Calves raising:



Calves raising:

Raising Calves or heifers is greatly contribute to improve livelihood income among the poor because heifer is expensive, and they eat nothing human food, that is why poor family want to raise it.

From Jan-Jun 2018, there are 34 calves have been given to the poor family (12 calves in RM, 15 in Kamrieng and 7 calves in Pailin. The total calves are currently raising is reporting below:

Number of Calves/heifer are raising in RattanakMondul:

Calves /Heifers	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Calves bought by years	2	19	12	2	11	14	2	76
Passed on by years	0	1	5	18	20	27	10	81
Complete passed on	1	-10	-5					-25
Current giving birth						42		
Currently pregnant						60		
Currently calves raising	6	20	17	20	31	41	12	157

Number of Calves/heifer are raising in Kamrieng:

Calves /Heifers	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Calves bought by years	7	25	13	4	0	15	6	70
Passed on by years	0	1	7	15	17	16	9	65
Complete pased on	-6	-8	-3	-3	0	0	0	-20
Current giving birth					58	0	0	
Currently pregnant					53	0	0	
Currently calves raising	7	26	20	19	17	31	15	135

Number of Calves/heifer are raising in Pailin:

Calves /Heifers	2017	2018	Total
Calves bought by years	3	7	10
Passed on by years	2	0	2
Current giving birth	0		
Currently pregnant	2		
Currently calves raising	5	7	12

Goats raising:

Goats are productive animal but until recent rural people are remained scare of raising it because local market is not available. CFS initiated goats raising since 2016, but only 42 goats are currently raised by the poor families, (27 goats in RattanakMoundul and 15 goats in Kamrieng).



Food selling and grocery stores:



According to the recorded, there are 7 families who have been access to CFS fund for improving income through food selling, (2 families in Rattanak Mondu, 4 families in Kamrieng and one family in Pailin).

Saving/Waving:

Only one family has been supported by CFS for improving income through sewing business,



Motorbike:

Within the reporting period from Jan-Jun 2018, there are 7 families has been accessed to CFS capital for improving livelihood income through motorbike fixing, (1 family in Rattanakmondul, 3 families in Kamrieng and another 3 families in Pailin).



Barber:

From Jan-Jun 2018, there are four barber shops was established by the poor family, supported by CFS (One family in Rattanakmondul, 2 families in Kamrieng and another one family in Pailin)



(barber shop supported by CFS)

Vegetable and Plantation or farming:

Within the reporting period, there are 48 families (18 in RattanakMondul, 16 families in Kamrieng, and 14 families in Pailin has been supported by CFS for improving economic income through vegetable, plantation or farming).





(Vegetable plantation or farming supported by CFS)

2) There are 24 Shelf help groups will completely be established (6 in Rattanakmondul, 6 in Kamrieng district and 12 in Pailin).

Within the reporting period from Jan-Jun 2018, there are 13 Self-help groups (SHG) has been established, **SHG established during reporting period (Jan-Jun 2018)**

2018	RM	KR	Pailin	Total
Number of Groups established	3	6	4	13
Number of families participation	70	178	77	325

The total self-help groups are established:

2018	RM	KR	Pailin	Total
Number of Groups	23	34	12	69
Number of families participation	46	60	228	1301

Since 2011, there are 69 SHG had been established, 23 groups in RattanakMondul, 34 groups in Kamrieng, and 12 groups in Pailin, (table above).



(Self-help group meeting).

The SHG meeting was generally seeking their if any their group member has any problem, generally they save money and uses their own local resources to help their groups members.

3) 300 families (100 families in Rattanakmondul, 100 families in Kamrieng districts and 100 families in Pailin) will be evaluated improve of accessing to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.

From Jan-Jun 2018, there are 107 toilets had built for poor families, 163 water jars (2000 liters) has given to poor families, and 82 water filters were provided to poor families by CFS.

The detail report is in the table below:

Community Water sanitation and Hygiene	RM	KR	Pailin	Total
Latrines	45	27	35	107
Jugs	77	45	41	163
Water filters	0	55	27	82

Usual practices of among rural poor families in CFS targeted,





Open defecation, waste disposal, understanding of a possible communicable disease among rural Cambodian children is poor, therefore, change their usual practice is a crucial important for contributing to poverty alleviation. That is why CFS implementation is promoting community villager including school children to change their harmful practice through community and school awareness raising, Then number of community parents and school children access to information provided by CFS is reported in outputs number 8 in this report below:

Below here are some pictures of CFS implement activities of water, sanitation and hygiene,

Toilets provided by CFS:





(Latrines provided by CFS)

It is important to note that, CFS provided material or equipment for Self-groups members, then the group members has to make a plan to help each other to build their own latrines. They helped each other by build for a family and then move from one family to another.

Water jugs provided by CFS:



(CFS staff coordinate before and after putting water jar)



(Before and after putting water jar)

Water filters provided by CFS:



(Water filters are given to SHG who has completely built their own toilets and well demonstrated about consequences of harmful practice of mal-sanitation and hygiene.


4) 140 teachers and 240 schoolchildren will be trained to sustain school friendly activity at every local school targeted.

Training:

Within this reporting period, there are 118 peer educators had trained, Male 52 and females 66). The teachers will be trained in Nov 2018.

Total number of trained teacher and peer educators are:

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>M</td> <td>F</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Teachers</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peer educators</td> <td>52</td> <td>66</td> <td>118</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>52</td> <td>66</td> <td>118</td> </tr> </table> <p>Rattanak Mondul (RM)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>M</td> <td>F</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Teachers</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peer educators</td> <td>12</td> <td>16</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>12</td> <td>16</td> <td>28</td> </tr> </table> <p>Kamrieng (KR)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>M</td> <td>F</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Teachers</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peer educators</td> <td>40</td> <td>50</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>40</td> <td>50</td> <td>90</td> </tr> </table> <p>Pailin (PL)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>M</td> <td>F</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Teachers</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peer educators</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table> <p>CFS plan to train teachers and Peer educators in Pailin, teachers in Rattanak Mondul and teacher in Kamrieng in November 2018. The objective of the training to teachers and peers is allowing them to further and monitors their routine school education at their local place.</p>	Participants	M	F	Total	Teachers	0	0	0	Peer educators	52	66	118	Total	52	66	118	Participants	M	F	Total	Teachers	0	0	0	Peer educators	12	16	28	Total	12	16	28	Participants	M	F	Total	Teachers	0	0	0	Peer educators	40	50	90	Total	40	50	90	Participants	M	F	Total	Teachers	0	0	0	Peer educators	0	0	0	Total	0	0	0
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<p>5) 105 WCCC including CCWC members will be improved their capacity to implement safety net effectively for protect and prevent marginalize population.</p>	<p>Training: From Jan-Jun 2018, there are 51 WCCC including CCWC has been trained, total trained WCCC and CCWC (in Pailin)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>M</td> <td>F</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WCCC-CCWC</td> <td>32</td> <td>19</td> <td>51</td> </tr> </table> <p>CFS has planned to train WCCC and CCWC in Rattanakmondul and Kamrieng in Dec 2018. It is to remark that currently WCCC and CCWC in Rattanakmondul and Kamrieng be able to conduct their awareness raising they know their role and responsibility due to they had trained previously by Government and as well as by CFS (2017).</p> <p>But the refreshing or reviewing their role and responsibility is needed because some of WCCC and CCWC members changed after commune election and especially might be changed after national assembly election. Therefore, the remaining number of WCCC and CCWC trainees will be considered afterward.</p>	Participants	M	F	Total	WCCC-CCWC	32	19	51																																																								
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<p>6) 450 marginalized children who had not enroll or dropped out will be addressed and reunited for a stable learning environment.</p>	<p>Referred children's related educational problems or number of reunited them back to normal public school is highly appreciated compared to number of planning set up in proposed project. It is seen that 261 (Male 124, females 137) children who has educational problems either within their school or within their community had been referred back to their normal school. Report table, number of children referred to public school by CFS</p>																																																																

	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Children</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RattanakMondul</td> <td>42</td> <td>31</td> <td>73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kamrieng</td> <td>29</td> <td>38</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pailin</td> <td>53</td> <td>68</td> <td>121</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>124</td> <td>137</td> <td>261</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Children	M	F	Total	RattanakMondul	42	31	73	Kamrieng	29	38	67	Pailin	53	68	121		124	137	261																				
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<p>7)450 vulnerable, migrant children and their families will be referred for medical therapy.</p>	<p>From Jan-Jun 2018, there are 315 vulnerable children and their family has been referred for medical therapy at local hospital and Health center (187 children and 128 parents).</p> <p>Number of children are referred by CFS:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Children</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RattanakMondul</td> <td>28</td> <td>32</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kamrieng</td> <td>23</td> <td>38</td> <td>61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pailin</td> <td>27</td> <td>39</td> <td>66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>78</td> <td>109</td> <td>187</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Number of parents are referred by CFS:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parents</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RattanakMondul</td> <td>13</td> <td>21</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kamrieng</td> <td>14</td> <td>22</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pailin</td> <td>21</td> <td>37</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>48</td> <td>80</td> <td>128</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">  </div> <p>(Children and their parents are referred for medical therapy)</p>	Children	M	F	Total	RattanakMondul	28	32	60	Kamrieng	23	38	61	Pailin	27	39	66	Total	78	109	187	Parents	M	F	Total	RattanakMondul	13	21	34	Kamrieng	14	22	36	Pailin	21	37	58	Total	48	80	128
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<p>8) 70% of the population (27486 both male and female) and 80% schools targeted (8539 both male and female) will be accessed to awareness raising</p>	<p>Within the reporting period, there are 1772 (549 male and 1223 females) are accessed to information provided by CFS in collaboration with local WCCC and CCWC. According to this report, the number of population accessed to information provided by WCCC and CCWC were very low compare to the expected outputs planed. This under achievement is due to WCCC and CCWC are very busy with their political parties.</p> <p>Number of parents accessed to CFS information:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Community parents</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RattanakMondul</td> <td>263</td> <td>672</td> <td>935</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kamrieng</td> <td>135</td> <td>210</td> <td>345</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pailin</td> <td>151</td> <td>341</td> <td>492</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>549</td> <td>1223</td> <td>1772</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Community parents	M	F	Total	RattanakMondul	263	672	935	Kamrieng	135	210	345	Pailin	151	341	492	Total	549	1223	1772																				
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(Community awareness raising)

Within this period, Number of school children accessed to information is greatly achieved. This great achievement is due to Child peers educators are able to conduct their activity regularly as plan. In general, Child Peers who trained by CFS were able to organized their activity in their local school. From Jan to Jun 2018, there are 5386 (2799 male and 2706 female) school children accessed to information provided by their friends (Child peers). We called it as child led awareness raising.

Number of school children accessed to CFS information:

School children	M	F	Total
RattanakMondul	1400	1252	2652
Kamrieng	1342	1392	2734
Pailin	57	62	119
Total	2799	2706	5505

It is to remark that, Children who had already trained by CFS is able to organize school friendly activity. And the child led awareness raising was generally done during school friendly activity as well.

Child led awareness raising:





(Child led awareness raising conducted by Child Peers)

It is noted that child led awareness raising was aimed at giving a basic understanding of children's rights, trafficking and its consequences, important of accessing to school and community clean water, sanitation and hygiene.

School friendly activity:

As above reported, school friendly activity was generally organized by trained children with coordinated and facilitated by their local teachers.

School friendly activity is aimed at providing school happy environment. It is a key to promote children interested in school. School friendly activity is also a contributing factor to increase school attendant rate.

CFS used traditional game to promote school happy environment. Here are some pictures telling the activity for school happy environment.





(School friendly activity organized by Child Peers)

<p>9)Pailin Family Center will be servicing vulnerable with emergency assistance.</p>	<p>Pailin family center (PFC) was established in 2017, It was noted that there are between 13 to 23 vulnerable women and children accessed to PFC every month. From Jan-Jun 2018, there are 110 vulnerable children and their family accessed to Pailin Family Center (PFC).</p> <div data-bbox="655 353 1385 728" style="text-align: center;"> <p>Vulnerable children and their families accessed to Pailin Family Center (Monthly report Jan-Jun 2018)</p> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Number of vulnerable children and families</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>JAN</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEB</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAR</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>APR</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAY</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JUN</td> <td>23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Month	Number of vulnerable children and families	JAN	13	FEB	19	MAR	14	APR	20	MAY	21	JUN	23
Month	Number of vulnerable children and families														
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3. Project outcomes

<p>Outcome 1: (copy from approved proposal) <i>To improve livelihood income among rural poor family in Kamrieng, Rattanakmondul district, Battambang province and Salakrao, pailin province</i></p>		
Indicators	Results <i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under “outcomes”?</i>	Need for change? <i>Please describe</i>
<p>Indicator 1.1 (copy from approved proposal)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% of 300 Poor families who accessed to CFS livelihood project will measure improve their income over 2UDS/day at the end of 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From Jan to Jun 2018, there are 136 poor families had accessed to livelihood income improvement provided by CFS (36 families in RattanakMondul and 55 families in Kamrieng, and another 45 families in Pailin). CFS use its own tools to measure change of the family who had supported by CFS. It was a quantitative measure. Within the reporting period from Jan-Jun 2018, there are 60 families (RattanakMondul 20 families, Kamrieng 20 families, and Pailin 20 families) who are supported by CFSwere randomly selected for measure changed. This called internal livelihood income measurement. Based on internal livelihood income measurement, it was shown that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 70% of respondent 	<p>No need to be changed</p>

	<p>replied that they changed their income compared to before and after received supported by CFS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among 70% of respondent replied that their economic have been changed from unstable daily income to 20,000 Riel/day (about 5 USD/day. - 10% of them reported that their income has slightly increased from unstable daily income to 12,000 Riel/day to 20,000 Riel/day (3USD to 5 USD). - 20% of them said that their income is hardly measured due to they had just received support in a short period of time and their livelihood activity is in the process of development. For example, they are raising cow/Heifer, heifers are impossible to give result within few months period of time. 	
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<p>Outcome 2: (copy from approved proposal) <i>To increase school attendance among rural poor children in Rattanak Mondul, Kamrieng and Salakrao.</i></p>		
Indicators	Results <i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under “outcomes”?</i>	Need for change? <i>Please describe</i>
<p>Indicator 2.1 (copy from approved proposal)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 450 dropped out children will be take up school by the end 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing drop out children or promote children who had never enrolled to the school is a part of increase school attendance. • Based on our practical experiences has been shown that, there are complex of causes and sometime mutual causes has pulling and pushing children out of school. But poverty and low value of child’s education among parents is a main cause of putting children away from school. Therefore, livelihood income among parents to enable them to respond to their children’s education. Additional school material supports and promote school happy environment might a contribute factor to stabilize child at school. • From Jan-Jun 2018, there are 261 dropped out children including children who has never enrolled were referred by CFS to attend normal public school. Among these there are 73inRattanakMondul and 67inKamrieng and 121inPailin. 	<p>No need to be changed</p>

	Report number:			
	Referred children to school	M	F	Total
	RattanakMondul	42	31	73
	Kamrieng	29	38	67
	Pailin	53	68	121
		124	137	261
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFS School material support is given exceptional for the poorest children. Usually, school uniforms and noted books, pen and pencils are given. As result, from Jan-Jun 2018, there are 122 poor children are received uniforms including other school material supported by CFS. 			
	Supported school Uniform	M	F	Total
	RattanakMondul	0	5	5
	Kamrieng	52	33	85
Pailin	16	16	32	
Total	68	54	122	

<p>Outcome 3: (copy from approved proposal) <i>To enable rural poor family in RattanakMondul, Kamrieng and Salakrao(Pailin Province) access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.</i></p>																						
Indicators	Results	Need for change? Please describe																				
<p>Indicator 3.1 (copy from approved proposal)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2019, 300 families will be measured improve access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene 	<p><i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under "outcomes"?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From Jan to Dec 2017, CFS has achieved a great result of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) component. This great achievement of is reporting in the table below: This result of WASH: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Water-sanitation</th> <th>RM</th> <th>KR</th> <th>Pailin</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Latrines</td> <td>45</td> <td>27</td> <td>35</td> <td>107</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jugs</td> <td>77</td> <td>45</td> <td>41</td> <td>163</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water filters</td> <td>0</td> <td>55</td> <td>27</td> <td>82</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on this achievement, CFS is expecting to reach the result as planned. And it is gradually contributing to achieving MDG which was committed by Royal government of Cambodia to be free defecation by the year 2025. As committed by Royal government of Cambodia, recently it was seen that local rural development department such as in RattanakMondul, Kamrieng and Pailin was starting contributes the equipment and materials to the poor families for building the toilets but the exact amount quantity of providing material is not obtainable recently. Although an accurate number of latrine built by local government and government refinedpopulation access to clean waterwas not clearly reported, but, the local situation of the population access to toilet and clean water have been reported greatly improved in general. 	Water-sanitation	RM	KR	Pailin	Total	Latrines	45	27	35	107	Jugs	77	45	41	163	Water filters	0	55	27	82	<p>No need to be changed</p>
Water-sanitation	RM	KR	Pailin	Total																		
Latrines	45	27	35	107																		
Jugs	77	45	41	163																		
Water filters	0	55	27	82																		

Situation of population access to clean water and toilets:

Table:1:

Percentage (%) of local population access to clean water		
District	2017	2018
Rattanakmondul	58%	61%
Kamrieng	40%	46%
Pailin	45%	48%

Table:2:

Percentage (%) of local population access to own toilet		
District	2017	2018
Rattanakmondul	46%	62%
Kamrieng	60%	63%
Pailin	48%	65%

Within the reporting period from Jan-Jun 2018, other activities such as school hand washing, school toilets, pond and wells are made for achieving and contributing to local poor children and their family.

Water-sanitation	RM	KR	Pailin	Total
Pounds	4	3	0	7
Wells fixed	0	7	0	7
School hand washing	0	2	2	4
School toilet	0	2	1	3



(Pump well fixed by CFS)



(Hand washing and school toilet built by CFS)



(Hand washing and school toilet built by CFS)

Outcome 4: (copy from approved proposal)

To refine the capacity of safety net members to enable them implement more effectively to address the population's needs.

Indicators	Results <i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under "outcomes"?</i>	Need for change? <i>Please describe</i>
<p>Indicator 4.1 (copy from approved proposal)</p> <p>Capacity of CCWC and WCCC will be improved to enable to identifying, problems solving, planning and monitoring women and children related problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of WCCC and CCWC members was a key for a long sustainability of addressing the local population, particular among women children. But recent political changed has negative impacted to CFS implement the training of WCCC and CCWC. Because they are busy with their political parties. • It is reported that recent dissolve of Cambodian National Recue Party (CNRP) has pushing 	<p>No need to change but propose for more focus from Jul-2018 onward,</p>

	<p>some member of WCCC and CCWC member who from CNRP leaving their work as WCCC and CCWC member.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently, CFS has very good collaboration with WCCC and CCWC who had previously trained by CFS. It is reporting that within this reporting period, CCWC and WCCC who has trained by CFS are able to organize and conduct community awareness by themselves. The population needs were generally integrated into their planning. • Although home visited to understand the population needs was poorly conducted by CCWC and WCCC but they did. It was a great time that poor parents and other vulnerable children has a chance to meet CCWC and WCCC in especially they raised their concern or question during their visiting. • Furthermore, the number of WCCC and CCWC members who were trained by CFS are below expected plan but most of them were demonstrated their capacity improvement during home visit and community awareness session. • CFS is usually participated with them during home visit or community awareness raising. CFS was integrating the use of checklist to measure the capacity of CCWC and WCCC in addressing their population needs during home visit and community awareness raising. • As outcome, more than half of vulnerable children and their family who has referred as recorded on page 21 were addressed and referred by CCWC and WCCC. • In addition, during the reporting period from Jan-Jun 2018, CFS has attended CCWC and WCCC meeting at provincial and district level and also collaborated with them to conduct field visit of CFS implements safety net for preventing and protecting vulnerable women and children in the target of CFS. 	
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(CFS staff participate with WCCC and CCWC meeting)



(CFS and WCCC and CCWC conducted home visit)

Outcome 5: (copy from approved proposal)

To change harmful practicing among marginalized rural population on accessing to local services, unsafe migration, water, sanitation and hygiene.

Indicators	Results	Need for change? Please describe
Indicator 5.1 (copy from approved proposal) By the end of 2019, 10%	Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under “outcomes”? It is important to report that from Jan-Jun 2018, CFS is usually integrating the knowledge, attitude and practice [KAP-checklist] to measure change their current practices. As mentioned on	No change is required,

(4876) of local population will be evaluated improved access to social service, knows the way of safe migration and improved practice of accessing to clean water and sanitation	<p>awareness session (page 21). A checklist for measuring change (KAP) was developed and used.</p> <p>As result, there are 75% of populations (1329 among 1772) who accessed to awareness raising, and 80% of schoolchildren (4308 among 5386) who accessed to school awarenessraising are demonstrated correctly to 3 basic ways on how to prevent and protect themselves of all form of abuses including preventable diseases.</p>	
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<p><i>Outcome 6: (copy from approved proposal)</i> <i>To enable the most vulnerable women and children who need emergency assistance access to Pailin Family Center</i></p>																
<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Results <i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under “outcomes”?</i></p>	<p>Need for change? <i>Please describe</i></p>														
<p>Indicator 6.1 (copy from approved proposal)</p> <p>No less than 10 women including children will received emergency assist through accessing to Pailin Family Center</p>	<p>It is to report that more than 10 vulnerable women and children had accessed to Pailin Family Center every month. As result, from Jan-Jun 2018, there are 110 vulnerable children and their family accessed to Pailin Family Center (PFC).</p> <p>Practical implementation has been shown that there are various problem of women and children who had accessed to PFC, most them are coming to PFC for livelihood income consultation, wishes to improving their life skill, and some for solving their physical and sexual violence, As recorded, lack of skill are most cases come to PFC</p> <div data-bbox="544 1541 1262 1921" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Reasons for accessing PFC</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reason</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No Skill</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No dependency</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Orphan</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Domestic violence</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Handicap</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rape</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>It is to report that PFC has various ways of helping</p>	Reason	Count	No Skill	85	No dependency	11	Orphan	5	Domestic violence	5	Handicap	3	Rape	1	<p>No</p>
Reason	Count															
No Skill	85															
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Orphan	5															
Domestic violence	5															
Handicap	3															
Rape	1															

vulnerable women and children, but in general, information taken, provided counseling, collaboration with local police or local authority, referred for long term placement, referred for vocational training or referred back, family and community reintegration are usually done.

For example,



A woman who come to PFC by a villager told her that PFC might possible to help her for a skill training. After consultation with her, our counselor realized she needs a skill for sustaining her economic living condition,

Our counselor started to contact to local vocational training, and later we sent her for a sewing skill training,



(That woman attend a regular life skill training)

A few moth later, that lady graduated from vocational training, then CFS supported her some capital for initiated her own sewing shop,



(Capital provision for starting income)



(here shop established few months later)

4. Project impacts

What impacts the project had on the target groups? IMPACTS are answers to the questions: What benefits--economic, social, political, environmental, cultural, etc.--has society or community realised or received because of the project intervention? What contributions has the project made that help facilitate the actualisation of the UNCRC, the Millennium Development Goals and or other societal goals for empowerment, development and human rights promotion.

Although, duration from Jan to Jun 2018 is a short period of time, but CFS had made a great achievement which is impact targeted population in general. This impact is not only for individual poor family who has getting directly supported by CFS but also seen throughout community as whole. In addition, this impact is not only seen in terms of quantitative but also qualitative as well. Despite of this impact is difficult to measure in terms of qualitative in a short period of time but we can classify for the two main impacts such as economic and behavioral change:

A. Economic impact:

- Economic impact here is focusing on measuring family income who are supported by CFS. Although an accurate income is hardly measurable, but from Jan-Jun 2018 CFS uses individual family income which is calculated in Khmer Riel or in USD at the initial stage of helping by CFS comparing with family income at Jun 2018. It is measure income change after a six months period of helping. It is hardly measure for those who had just start few months ago. CFS has developed a small tool (short quantitative questionnaires), using it to measure economic change for those who receiving supported by CFS. It is also report that CFS is using family history record (File Case-records) which is recorded since beginning of helping, by using it then compare with current follow up sheet which is also stated about daily income.
- Due to time constrain, it is to report that only 60 families who received supports for more than three months are randomly selected for measuring change, (20 family in Rattanak Mondul, 20 families in Kamrieng and 20 families in Pailin). Based on family interviewed.
- It was seen that only 18% of 60 families who were selected said that they has hope to change but they are hesitated to reply how much it is, because of they had just got support last few month ago, they said,
- 32% among 60 families who had interviewed, replied that they had changed their income. This change is measuring by daily income at initial stage of helping compare to current economic income at the time of interviewing. Although, their income is daily unstable, but increase from nothing measure to approximately 20,000 Riel/day (about 5 USD/day, said by respondent.
- 20% of them reported that their income has slightly increased from unstable daily income to 12,000 Riel/day to 20,000 Riel/day (approximately 3USD per day).
- 30% of them said that their income is hardly measurable due to his or her their grop or animal raising is in the process of development.

B. Impact on behavioral changed:

Behavior changed here is referring to changing Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP). Within the reporting period from Jan-Jun 2017, CFS has made greatly impact on behavioral changed, this changed is mostly seen particularly among community self-help group, schoolteachers, schoolchildren and Women Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) and Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC).

- KAP changed among shelf help group:
Self-help group (SHG) is a good example of positive impact for long term of community sustainability. This impact was gradually becoming a good model of sharing and expanding the resources from one family to another or from one shelf help group (SHG) to another SHG. It is also means that the poor was starting to help other poor by themselves through sharing their own community or personal resources through passing on their gift. As evidence, the community poor family after their economic is sufficient then they shared or passed on their resource to another poor villagers within or even outside their group. For example from Jan to Jun 2018, there are 19 calves, 24 piglets and 12 goats were passed on to their community poor families. In addition, what is a great impact is that passed on their resources might became a good model for the young generation. Young generation who are currently living with their parents or with their communities will obviously see and learned from their parents or community to help other in the future as model. It is changed from practice they used to live individually, by changing to help other within oven outside their local communities.
- KAP changed among local villagers:

Based on recent evaluation by CFS staff, knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) among villagers has recently measured change. From Jan-Jun 2018, more than 80% of villagers who had accessed to CFS information are responded correctly to the questions.

- KAP changed among schoolchildren:
Approximately 75% of the local schoolchildren are demonstrated correctly on the impact and consequences of accessing to unclean water, sanitation and hygiene. Regarding to their practice, it was reported by peer educators that 75 % of schoolchildren who had accessed to education about water, sanitation and hygiene had changed their usual practice from unknown washing to correctly washing hand (it is measure after using school toilets). This positive change is obviously impacts on their healthy. This positive impact will be contributing to reduce the economic lost due to medical expenses caused by preventable disease.
- KAP changed among peer educators and schoolteachers:
Peer educator is a schoolchild who had trained by CFS to be child educator at their local school. Children are trained to be peer educators are able to disseminate or even further their knowledge to their friends, we called Peer to Peer educator. Peer to Peer educator are generally recruited from and by local schools. Before trained they are mostly shy and hesitated to implement even talk to their friend. But after trained they are gradually received coaching to increase their capacity, 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 for children themselves but also become a good model for future to other friends. This childrens used such knowledge for long term sustainable for their local schools. Within this reporting period, more than 80% of the trained peer educators are able to lead their local activities such child led awareness raising or disseminated information to their friends, they are able to organize school friendly activity and they know the way of reporting or even seeking appropriate assistance and addressing their friends related problems.
- KAP changed among CCWC and WCCC:
Although the number of Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC) and Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) were trained within this reporting is less than the number of expectation but they are productively addressed Children and women's related problems. For evidence, almost 50% of women and children who had problems are reported completely solved their problems by the rained CCWC and WCCC.
- More importantly, it as observe that recently Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC), and Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) are able to organize their routine monthly meeting and planning to address vulnerable women and children by themselves.
- CFS is usually encourage CCWC and WCCC to conduct home visit and conduct community awareness raising because that was a time to allow them to meet with local population and even listened to the voice of poor population who needs assistance or solved their problems locally. Therefore, increase the capacity among WCCC and CCWC members remain needs and it is a key for a long sustainable addressing local population needs particular among women children.
- But recent political restriction has negative impacted on training of WCCC and CCWC. It is means that CFS will wait until after national election and make sure that how many and who will be hold position as WCCC and CCWC then CFS will ask for collaboration with them to train new member of WCCC and CCWC.
- It is reported that the dissolve of Cambodian National Recue Party (CNRP) was leading some members of WCCC and CCWC who are in CNRP's party leaving their position as WCCC and CCWC.

5. Unforeseen developments and side effects (positive/negative)

Which unforeseen developments appeared? What else has changed in the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders? Which side effects were observed? What has been done to reduce them?

- Nothing seen unforeseen developments effects beside number of trained WCCC and CCWC and number of population access to information provided by WCCC and CCWC is less than expected plan.

6. Assessment and Recommendations

What are the strengths of the project and what factors contributed to its effectiveness, efficiency, and overall success? What problems and difficulties were encountered during project implementation, and what factors hindered the full realization of the objective(s) and expected results? What are areas for improvement? What measures or recommendations should/must be pursued in the next period of the project cycle?

From Jul-2018 until end of proposed project, CFS shall continue to implement the following activities:

- Review criteria of closing cases by setting criteria of family role model.
- As much as possible, seeking potential donors for increase the number of school toilet construction, school hand washing, and community literacy school (Kindergarten)
- Continue to implement Self Help Group (SHG) with continue to focusing on improving performance and management of the group in especially among group leaders.
- Continue to collaboration with CCWC and WCCC and encourage CCWC and WCCC to continue to address vulnerable children and women.
- Continue to collaborate with CCWC and WCCC to trained or review or refresh their role and responsibility.
- Improve performance skill particular resilience and agriculture with Climate Change Adaptation by propose to visit NGO partners who has fully skill or sending some key staff to learn or improve their skill regarding agriculture and animal raising,
- Continue to promote school attendance through promote school happy environment and promote collaboration with local teachers and encourage them to monitor children's related educational problems

7. Information materials

What project-related information materials like photos, stories, publications, power point presentations, webpage, sound slides, etc. were made available to the public during the period under review? If possible, kindly send all these materials separately.

- Nothing produce except half year report

8. Other Remarks

For any other information or remarks, you wish to make.

During this reporting period, it was noted that community literacy school (Kindergarten) might be a positive way to promote school attend rate since recently CFS literacy school (Kindergarten) is serving as a bridge to look at and recruit number of children who has never enrolled or even dropped out, encourage and support them then returning them back to normal local public

schools.

As commitment, there are two Literacy schools (Kindergarten) has completely build during this reporting period. One literacy school (Kindergarten) is located in Tasen commune (Kamrieng district-Battambang province) and another one is located in Prey santah village, Stoeungrang commune, salakrao district Pailin province.

Tasen Literacy school was supported by Macquarie team (Helping hand project) and Prey santah literacy school was funded by Smith Family and his friends. Tasen literacy school was completely built in April 2018, and Prey santah literacy school is recently completely built in Jun 2018. All that two school has been starting.

Tasen Literacy school:



Dr. Samnang, Director of the CFS visited location for building literacy school at Tasen village after local community leader approve on building and supporting teacher. As approval the location, his team contacted builder and agreement of building was made to allow construction commence.





(Construction started)





(Construction finished)



(Visited by local district governor to start school education)



(school start for their education)

Prey santah Literacy school:

Prey santah Literacy school located in Prey santah village, stoeungtrang commune, Salakrao district Pailin province. This school situated approximately 40 Km from central municipality of Pailin. After getting supports from Smith Family and his friends, Dr. Samnang Director of the CFS discussed and sought approval from local authority for location of building,



(Dr. Samnang and his colleagues visit location for building)

After visiting, CFS and local community leaders agreed to build, then material and equipment as well as agreement for building was carried out,



(Material and equipment taken to the building place)

Then, the construction was quickly implemented,





(Building started)



(Literacy school mostly completed)



(Finally, Preysantah Literacy was completely built)



Prey santah Literacy school is starting with bringing community children more and more to enjoy our school

Written by
Director of Cambodia Family Support (CFS)

