



ANNUAL REPORT

2020



“Global Covid-19 pandemic is greatly effecting to people lives. Effecting is not only for livelihood developments but also breaking child’s education from the schools. 2020 is a year of suffering. It is suffering because of current poverty additional with Covid-19 and seasonal variation such as flooding in CFS target areas”

On behalf of rural poor, I would like to extend our great thanks for your very generous support us. CFS will never and ever achieving like today without your donations,

*With our best regards,
Dr. Eng Samnang*





PROGRESS REPORT

Project Title: Quality of live improvement for marginalized rural family in Battambang and Pailin province.

Project Holder: Cambodia Family Support (CFS)

Period Covered: Jan-Dec 2020

Funds spent during report period: USD 195,295.83

Source of funds	Opening Bal	Receipts	Expenses	Closing Bal
1. Terre des hommes Germany (Tdh-G)	4030	22149	23055	3124
2-Private foundation in USA (*includes funding for all of 2021)	2500	305647*	140276	167871*
3. CFS-Australia (CFSA) – private donors through Rotary Australia World Community Service (RAWCS) – sponsoring club Rotary Club of Perth	15476	17490	23408	9772
4. Private donors for Education Center (through RAWCS)	0	7089	7038	50
5. Rotary Club of Western Endeavour, WA for Water & Sanitation-Cycle 13	0.00	1517	1517	0
Total	22006	353894	195295	180819

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.

Project Goal:

- Quality of life improvement for rural poor families along Cambodia-Thai border.

Project Objectives:

- To promote better understanding and behavior change among schoolchildren and villagers on Ecological Child's Rights (ECR), Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), food safety, and the danger of pesticide and chemical fertilizer
- To improve living conditions of poor families through climate-resilient agriculture and income generation activities.

Planned Project Outcomes and Indicators :

Planned Outcomes	Indicators (both quantity and quality)	
	Baseline Situation	Expected Situation
1) Improved understanding among schoolchildren and villagers on ECR, WASH, food safety, and reduction of pesticide and chemical fertilizer	Youth in the target areas do not have any initiative to raise awareness of other schoolchildren and villagers on ECR, WASH, food safety, pesticide and chemical fertilizer.	36 youth are trained and have collaborative initiatives to raise awareness of 12,600 others (6,300 schoolchildren, 6,300 villagers) on ECR, WASH, food safety, pesticide and chemical fertilizer. MOV: Project field report, regular internal project monitoring.

		Pesticide and chemical fertilizer are used by more than 80% of farmers to increase agricultural yield.	The use of pesticide and chemical fertilizer is reduced from 80% to 50% of farmers. MOV: Project field report, regular internal project monitoring.
2)	Improved access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene for poor farmers and schoolchildren	36.76% (3,654 Families) of families in Rattanak Mondul, 47.35 % (6,631 families) in Kamrieng district, and 16.09% (2,798 families) in Pailin have no access to toilet. 16.47% (1,637 Families out of a total of 9940 families) in Rattanak Mondul, 6.03% (1,015 families out of a total of 16833 families) in Pailin and 18.99% (2,659 families out of a total of 14004 families in Kamrieng) have poor access to clean water.	450 families (100 in Rattanak Mondul, 100 in Pailin district, 100 families in Salakrao district, and 150 in Kamrieng district) received materials for toilet construction. MOV: Project field report, regular internal project monitoring. 450 families (100 families in Rattanak Mondul, 100 families in Pailin district, 100 families in Salakrao district, and 150 families in Kamrieng district), each of families will receive one water jars (1,800L) and one water filters. Also, 15 water wells or ponds are dug/fixd. MOV: Project field report, regular internal project monitoring.
		25% (or 40 schools out of a total of 159 schools) of local primary and secondary schools do not have proper toilets and handwashing facilities (According to District Education Office).	21 schools (out of 40 schools) have hand washing facilities and 15 schools have toilet and correctly used. MOV: Project field report, regular internal project monitoring.
3)	Youth's voices on the importance of healthy environment for children are heard at local and national level.	Youth are not given opportunity to raise the issues on ECR at local and national level.	Together with youth from other tdh partners, youth of the project are able to raise ECR issues at local and national level and have it included and highlighted in the shadow report to UNCRC committee. MOV: 2 youth representatives (one boy and one girl) are elected to attend relevant meetings at local and national level; project field report, regular internal project monitoring.
4)	Better living conditions and improved nutrition for poor families through climate-resilient agriculture and other income generation activities.	According to local authorities report, 30.12% (2,994), 21.99% (3,079) and 26.93% (4,533) of families in Rattanak Mondul, Kamrieng and Pailin respectively are living under poverty line with income less than 1.25	At least 70% of 300 assisted families (or 210 families) increase their climate resilience and income from less than 1.25 USD/day to more than 2.5 USD/day.

	USD/day and they are vulnerable to climate change.	Around 20-25% of children in the target areas suffer from malnutrition and/or stunting.
	An estimated 30% of children in the target areas suffer from malnutrition and/or stunting.	MOV: Project field report, regular internal project monitoring, monitoring tools to measure income improvement.

Planned Outputs

Related to what Outcome

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1) | A district-level youth network is established to led awareness raising on ECR. | 1 |
| 2) | Youth-led awareness raising on ECR, food safety, danger of pesticide and chemical fertilizers conducted in 21 schools and 21 villages. | 1 |
| 3) | 450 families have their own clean water storage, latrines and water filter, and 15 water wells (or ponds) are dug/fixe. | 2 |
| 4) | 21 schools have handwashing facilities and 15 schools have toilets. | 2 |
| 5) | ECR issues are raised during relevant meetings at local and national level. | 3 |
| 6) | 300 poor families are assisted to increase their income. | 4 |

Key Activities

Related to what Outcome

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1) | Contact to district education office to get approval on establishing a district youth network | 1 |
| 2) | Develop a module for youth training on affective networks | 1 |
| 3) | Conduct youth network training on specific of safety foods, danger of pesticide and chemical substance used in agriculture production. | 1 |
| 4) | Conduct youth led awareness raising in school and community | 1 |
| 5) | Provide water filters, water jars and toilets to the most needy families | 2 |
| 6) | Conduct monitoring to ensure that latrines, water filters and waters jars are correctly used. | 2 |
| 7) | Identify villages where the most shortage water | 2 |
| 8) | Drill or fix water wells (or ponds) for marginalized families/groups. | 2 |
| 9) | Conduct school visit to identify location for building toilet and handwashing | 2 |
| 10) | Build school toilet and handwashing | 2 |
| 11) | Youth representatives attend meetings of commune councils and CRC Cambodia (national level) | 3 |
| 12) | Form self-help groups among marginalized families. | 4 |
| 13) | Provide (through SHGs) vegetable farming and animal husbandry to marginalized families for additional income generation. | 4 |
| 14) | Conduct ongoing family monitoring to ensure income generation improvement. | 4 |
| 15) | Refer vulnerable women and youth for vocational skill training | 4 |

Results Summary:

No	Main indicators	Results				
		Jan-Dec 2020				
		Battambang		Pailin		Total
		RM	KR	S-KRAO	PL-D	
1	Youth trained to conduct awareness raising	0	36	0	0	36
2	School awareness raising (WASH-ECR)	277	480	77	0	834
3	Community Awareness (WASH-ECR)	1228	1086	925	346	3585
4	Latrines built for poor families	40	75	35	0	150
5	Water filters provided to poor family	30	80	72	40	222
6	Water jugs will be given to poor	30	60	30	0	120
7	Wells- ponds will be dug for community	11	17	2	0	30
8	Build school handwashing	0	6	4	0	10
9	Build school toilet	0	3	1	0	4
10	Literacy centers will be built	0	1	1	0	2
11	Child attended local-national meeting	0	0	0	0	0
12	Establish self help group	4	4	4	2	14
13	Families generated income supported by CFS	38	45	48	26	157
14	Emergency assistance	21	283	35	7	346
15	Heifer will be bought	6	7	1	1	15
16	Calves will be able to pass on	13	21	4	0	38
17	Piglet will be passed on	0	12	21	0	33
18	Goats will be passed on	7	1	2	0	10
19	Houses built for the poor families	2	2	0	0	4
20	Teacher trained to be school network	0	0	0	0	0
21	WCCC's, CCWC trained to address child's problems	0	0	0	0	0
22	Drop out children referred public school	4	5	0	0	9
23	Vulnerable children referred to health center	31	32	62	18	143
24	School uniforms will be given to poor	0	0	0	0	0
25	Vulnerable parents referred to health center	24	32	39	7	102
26	Vulnerable women and children referred to PFC	7	15	109	99	230

Note: Currently, CFS is implementing in two provinces Battambang and Pailin,

- RM stand for Rattanak Mondul district (Battambang province)
- KR stand for Kamrieng district (Battambang province)
- S-KRAO stand for Salakrao district (Pailin province)
- PL-D stand for Pailin district (Pailin province)

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) Contact to district education office to get approval on establishing a district youth network	In April, 2020, district education office has verbally approved on established a district youth network. The list of CFS youth network has been recorded,
2) Develop a module for youth training on affective networks	A module for youth training has been done as planned.
3) Conduct youth network training on specific of safety foods, danger of pesticide and chemical substance used in agriculture production.	<p>Youth network training has conducted as plan. It is to report that in October 2020, CFS had conducted a youth network training. There are 36 children and youth are participated (22 females and 14 male). Objectively, the training aimed at providing youth network addressing the safety foods, danger of pesticide and chemical substance used in agriculture production at school and at community effectively .</p> <p>The training was conducted while Covid-19 outbreak in Cambodia seem to be controllable, Cambodian Government allowed meeting and participation.</p>

Youth training:



Selected school students are trained to participate in CFS-School networks

4) Conduct youth led awareness raising in school and community	This activity could not be done due to Covid-19. It was remembered that youth training was done in October 2020, then we plan to conduct community raising afterward, unfortunately on 3rd November 2020, new cases of Covid-19 were identified, therefore, all meeting and gathering people was warned again by government.																												
5) Provide water filters, water jars and toilets to the most needy families.	<p>Water filters, water jars and toilets/latrines were given to the needy families as plan. From Jan- Dec 2020, there are 222 water filters, 120 water jars, 150 latrines are given to CFS target group.</p> <p>Results:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="662 537 1444 795"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">No</th> <th rowspan="2">Supported Number</th> <th colspan="2">Battambang</th> <th colspan="2">Pailin</th> </tr> <tr> <th>RM</th> <th>KR</th> <th>Salakrao</th> <th>Pailin</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Water filters</td> <td>30</td> <td>80</td> <td>72</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Water Jars</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> <td>30</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Latrines</td> <td>40</td> <td>75</td> <td>35</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Supported Number	Battambang		Pailin		RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	1	Water filters	30	80	72	40	2	Water Jars	30	60	30	0	3	Latrines	40	75	35	0
No	Supported Number			Battambang		Pailin																							
		RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin																								
1	Water filters	30	80	72	40																								
2	Water Jars	30	60	30	0																								
3	Latrines	40	75	35	0																								

Provision of Drinking Water filters:



Water filters given to poor families



Rain water collection jars - before and after providing



Large rain water collection jars are provided to poor families

**Latrines construction:
Example (1)**



This is a process of promoting Self Help Group members to help each other to build their latrines

**Latrines construction:
Example (2)**



This is a process of promoting SHG members to help each other to build their latrines

6) Conduct monitoring to ensure that latrines, water filters and waters jars are correctly used.

From day to day as practices, CFS staff are moving from place to place provides technical supports to family who supported latrines by CFS. This activity is so important. It is important because of it will show us that their latrines, water filters or waters jars are correctly used as advised by ministry of rural development. We continue to help them.

7) Identify villages where the most shortage water

Villages where the most shortage water are identified as planned. Since early March and April-2020, CFS conducted whole communities assessment focusing on villages which are the most shortage of water. Identified villages for the most shortage of water is our is a road map for further activities.

8) Drill or fix water wells (or ponds) for marginalized families/groups.

CFS implemented this activity as planned. Villages where identified as seriously shortage of water will be first helped. Based monthly recorded, there are 30 ponds including bores-well are dug or repaired (11 in Rattanak Mondul, 17 in Kamrieng, and 2 in Salakrao district, Pailin province).



Communal bore well and pump supported by CFS



Between 1995 and 2005, hundreds of bore/wells were constructed by government Social Funds with no provision for maintenance.

In Jun 2017, CFS evaluated that villagers are seriously needed water since most of previous bore-wells are damaged without maintenance or any plan for repairing by government or previous donors has not been seen, (See picture above as an example of broken bore wells). CFS Usually met community parent as well as village leaders for dealing with shortage of water.



Before and after fixed

9) Conduct school visit to identify location for building toilet and handwashing

Location for building school toilets and handwashing was implemented as planned. Pre assessment activity is important before building starting. it is telling us on the right place for building.

10) Build school toilets and school handwashing

School toilet and school handwashing were achieving as planned. Building school toilets and school handwashing is important for Cambodian rural children currently. It is important because of it will not only helping schoolchildren escaping from sickness today, but it will be a good model for other children in the future. As results, there are 10 school handwashing and 4 school toilets were completely built by CFS during the reporting period.

No	Number of Supported	Battambang		Pailin	
		RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin
1	Handwashing	0	6	4	0
2	School toilets	0	3	1	0

CFS will continue to this activity at Rattanak Mondul and Pailin district in 2021. Below here are some pictures of school toilets and school handwashing constructed by CFS in collaboration with local authorities and community members.



CFS director Dr. Eng Samnang Visiting a place for building school hand washing



The same school is starting construction, completed and used by School children



Pre assessment conducted by CFS-director to see the need of children



Starting Construction



Construction completed and used by school children

11) Youth representatives attend meetings of commune councils and CRC Cambodia (national level)

This activity has been delayed due to Covid-19.

12) Form self-help groups among marginalized families.

Self-help groups (SHG) among marginalized family were formed as plan. SHG is an important activity to help villagers to strengthen on the concept of helping, sharing each other for long-term ownership among themselves. Within the reporting period, there 14 Self help group (SHG) were established, among these, there are 4 in Rattanak Mondul, 4 in Kamrieng, 4 in Salakrao and another 2 groups in Pailin district.

No	Results	Battambang		Pailin	
		RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin
1	SHG-established	4	4	4	2
2	Families participated	78	86	67	31



Community people are voluntary participated to establish Self-help group, they are also agreed to save some money within their group, sharing the resources to help each other.

<p>13) Provide (through SHGs) vegetable farming and animal husbandry to marginalized families for additional income generation.</p>	<p>Vegetable farming and animal husbandry supported to marginalized families was done as planned. It is so important because it was helping marginalized families for increased income.</p>
<p>14) Conduct ongoing family monitoring to ensure income generation improvement.</p>	<p>Ongoing family monitoring was done as planned, because this activity was so important to see whether livelihood generated income which were supported by CFS progress or not. Normally, CFS staff are moving from place to place to conduct monitoring to help families who are supported by CFS. Within the reporting period, there are 157 families supported by CFS to generate income (38 families in Rattanak Mondul, 45 in Kamrieng, 38 families in Salakrao, and 26 families in Pailin districts.</p>
<p>15) Refer vulnerable women and youth for vocational skill training.</p>	<p>Vulnerable persons including women, children and youth are referred for skill training as planned. Pailin Family Center (PFC) has been operating without effected by Covid-19. Measure for protecting Covid-19 are strictly carried out at the PFC.</p>

Vulnerable families including women and children are continuing and going to PFC for getting assistance. As results, from Jan-Dec 2020, there are 230 (75 Males and 155 females) vulnerable women and children were assisted by CFS via accessed to PFC. The number of vulnerable who access to PFC are categories as reporting table below:

Report Table:

Vulnerable who access Center	M	F	Total
Children under school aged	18	21	39
Children school aged	9	12	21
Children under skill training aged	12	14	26
Referred back home for generated income	27	66	93
Referred for skill training	6	14	20
Referred to other network NGOs	3	28	31
Total	75	155	230

There were approximately 15 to 30 persons has been accessing to PFC each month.



CFS has been collaborating with other NGOs to help vulnerable women and children



Vulnerable family members being assessed at CFS Pailin Family Center and they are getting counseling, provided by CFS.



Vulnerable children and their families accessed to Cambodia Family Support Center-at Pailin

Our counselor is seeking, referring those who has no skill for skill training, For example, a women was referring to attend vocational raining, which is running by CFS-NGO's network,



A lady who has no skill has been referred for a skill training after accessing to CFS-Center

2.2 Target groups reached

This is a comparison between the planned numbers of target groups versus the actual achievements.

	Number		(f) %		(m) %		
	plan	real	plan	real	plan	real	
Target group children/ youth	Age 0-5	339	187	45	52	55	48
	Age 6-12	559	308	48	47	52	53
	Age 13-17	239	178	49	47	51	53
	Age 18-25	435	326	48	46	52	54
Indirect beneficiaries (Children only)	plan		real				
	29,284		27311				
Other target groups	390Teacher		162 Teachers				
	300 Families		268 Families				

2.3 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) A district-level youth network is established to led awareness raising on ECR.	This output has been achieved as planned. There are 36 (22 females and 14 male) district youth trained on training of trainers (TOT) to led awareness raising on ECR in community and in school.
2) Youth-led awareness raising on ECR, food safety, danger of pesticide and chemical fertilizers conducted in 21 schools and 21 villages.	This output has not been done. It was caused by Covid-19
3) 450 families have their own clean water storage, latrines and water filter, and 15 water wells (or ponds) are dug/fixd.	Within the reporting period, there are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 latrines were built (40 in Rattanak Mondul, 75 in Kamrieng, and 35 in Pailin province). • 222 water filters were distributed to the needy families, among these, there are 30 in Rattanak Mondul, 80 in Kamrieng and 112 in Pailin). • 120 rain water collection jars (1000 Liter for each), among these, there are 30 jars in Rattanak Mondul, 60 in Kamrieng and 30 in Pailin. • 30 ponds and bore well has completely dug for the rural villagers who evaluated as the most needy. Among these, there are 11 well were fixed in Rattanak Mondul district, 17 Kamrieng district and 2 in Pailin province. At the same period, there are 2 new bore-well were completely dug in Kamrieng, and 3 ponds, one in Kamrieng, and 2 in Salakrao (Pailin province).
4) 21 schools have hand washing facilities and 15 schools have toilets.	In 2020, there are 4 school toilets and 10 school handwashing facilities were completely built.

5) ECR issues are raised during relevant meetings at local and national level.	Due to covid-19 is continued, government warned meeting, or gathering people, therefore, this output has not been achieved because of Covid-19.																
6) 300 poor families are assisted to increase their income.	<p>Within the reporting period, there are 157 poor families has been receiving capital assistance to generate incomes.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="614 369 1396 577"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">No</th> <th rowspan="2">Results</th> <th colspan="2">Battambang</th> <th colspan="2">Pailin</th> </tr> <tr> <th>RM</th> <th>KR</th> <th>Salakrao</th> <th>Pailin</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Family generated incomes supported by CFS</td> <td>28</td> <td>45</td> <td>48</td> <td>26</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Results	Battambang		Pailin		RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	1	Family generated incomes supported by CFS	28	45	48	26
No	Results			Battambang		Pailin											
		RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin												
1	Family generated incomes supported by CFS	28	45	48	26												
7) 120 families who needs emergency assistance will be helps.	<p>From Jan-Dec 2020, there are 346 families got emergency support, provided by CFS.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="614 728 1396 907"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">No</th> <th rowspan="2">Results</th> <th colspan="2">Battambang</th> <th colspan="2">Pailin</th> </tr> <tr> <th>RM</th> <th>KR</th> <th>Salakrao</th> <th>Pailin</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Family assisted by CFS</td> <td>21</td> <td>283</td> <td>35</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>CFS exceptionally provided emergency assistance. But shortage of food due to parents sick (Lost of key economic player or in any reason that the child evaluated as shortage of food) or national calamity including flood is considering to support.</p> <p>It is to report that this year Kamrieng district, Battambang province had hit seriously by flood, hundreds of families were affected. As appealed by local people and as well as approved by CFS board director, Dr. Vincent Keane, and our US-based donor, CFS provided emergency assistance to 283 families in Kamrieng.</p>	No	Results	Battambang		Pailin		RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	1	Family assisted by CFS	21	283	35	7
No	Results			Battambang		Pailin											
		RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin												
1	Family assisted by CFS	21	283	35	7												

People affected by flood in CFS target implementation:





CFS provided assistance to victims of flooding



CFS-provided food assistance to flood victims

Exceptionally, foods security will be given to the most vulnerable family for those who has identified or evaluated as having shortage or difficulty of food security due to key economic players getting sick or leaving them for work / or away from home unable to return home. Some poor families are placing children stay at home, they are (children) looking after themselves, some parent leaving home for generating income with unable to return home, some are illegally crossing border with not able back home. They are so poor,



CFS provided food for poor families

3. Project outcomes

Outcome 1: (copy from approved proposal)

- Improved understanding among schoolchildren and villagers on ECR, WASH, food safety, and reduction of pesticide and chemical fertilizer

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> <p>36 youth are trained and have collaborative initiatives to raise awareness of 12,600 others</p>	<p>36 trained youth has not been able to lead awareness raising. This is because of Covid-19. Covid-19 is resulting restricted gathering</p>	<p>CFS will propose change If</p>

(6,300 schoolchildren, 6,300 villagers) on ECR, WASH, food safety, pesticide and chemical fertilizer.	warning by Government. Government and private schools are closed subject to prevent Covid-19 contamination.	Covid-19 continuing.
Indicator 1.2 (copy from approved proposal) The use of pesticide and chemical fertilizer is reduced from 80% to 50% of farmers.	As result of Covid-19 continuing, therefore the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders knowledge has not been measurable.	Propose change If the situation of Covid-19 can not be controlled next few of months

Outcome 2: (copy from approved proposal)																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene for poor farmers and schoolchildren 																		
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>																
Indicator 2.1 450 families (100 in Rattanak Mondul, 100 in Pailin district, 100 families in Salakrao district, and 150 in Kamrieng district) received materials for toilet construction.	<p>The number of poor families who are suffered due to non using latrine has been positively changed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitatively, among non using latrines are decreased from 3654 to 3614 in Rattanak district from 6631 to 6556 in Kamrieng district and from 2798 to 2763 in Pailin. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">No</th> <th rowspan="2">Number of Supported</th> <th colspan="2">Battambang</th> <th colspan="2">Pailin</th> </tr> <tr> <th>RM</th> <th>KR</th> <th>Salakrao</th> <th>Pailin</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Latrines</td> <td>40</td> <td>75</td> <td>35</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitatively, almost 90% of the total families who supported by CFS are correctly replied to three basic ways of latrines used (Evaluated by CFS) <p>NB: There are two districts in Pailin province, one is Salakrao district and another one is Pailin district. Currently, we are implementing coverage whole province of Pailin,</p>	No	Number of Supported	Battambang		Pailin		RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	1	Latrines	40	75	35	0	CFS needs to be speeding up the number of supporting material for latrines construction especially in Pailin district.
No	Number of Supported			Battambang		Pailin												
		RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin													
1	Latrines	40	75	35	0													
Indicator 2.2 450 families (100 families in Rattanak Mondul, 100 families in Pailin district, 100 families in Salakrao district, and 150 families in Kamrieng district), each of families will receive one water jars (1,800L) and one water filters. Also, 15 water wells or ponds are dug/fixd.	The situation of beneficiaries has been changed except in Rattanak Mondul as described quantitatively result as below:	CFS needs to speed up the number of supporting material for latrines construction especially in Pailin Province																

No	Number of Supported	Battambang		Pailin	
		RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin
1	Water filters	30	80	72	40
2	Water jugs (1000L)	30	60	30	0
3	Wells- ponds	11	17	2	0

Note:
RM stand for Rattanak Mondul district
KR stand for Kamrieng district
PL stand for Pailin
In terms of water filters and water jars, there are three main reasons quantitatively of beneficiaries in Rattanak Mondul has not been changed

1. Started implementation there was an internal project evaluation needs. The results found that the population in KR and PL are the most needing for improving.
2. Internal meeting agreed by project staff to focus on Pailin district.
3. RM has long supported in terms of water filters and water jars

Qualitatively, although, at the end of reporting period we did not have project evaluation due to Covid-19, but through individual family visited, CFS evaluated that almost 90% of the family who supported by CFS are correctly replied to basic ways of water filter and big jar usages.

Almost 98 % currently they realize the importance of accessing to clean water and sanitation.

Indicator 2.3 (copy from approved proposal)

21 schools (out of 40 schools) have hand washing facilities and 15 schools have toilet and correctly used.

In the period of reporting, only quantitative of building has been changed. It is expected that after Covid-19 outbreak, the children or teachers will be going back to the school then they have hand-washing facility at their school.

It is also mean that 21 schools previously shortage of hand-washing facilities has been reducing to 11 schools. Hopefully, at the end of project cycle primary the stakeholders will be improved knowledge toward handwashing as expectation.

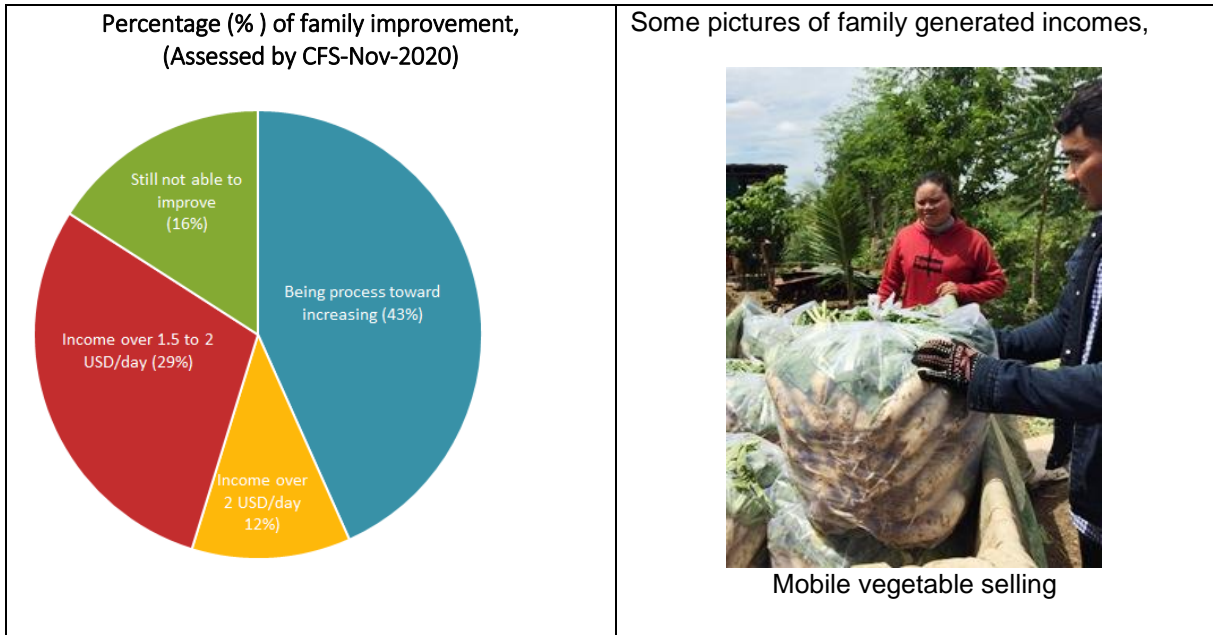
The quantitative of school toilets has been changed noticeably. The number of non-having school toilets at the beginning of project implementation is decreasing from 15 to 11 at the end of reporting period.

No need to be changed. But has to be more putting commitment on building school toilets

<p>Outcome 3: <i>(copy from approved proposal)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth's voices on the importance of healthy environment for children are heard at local and national level 		
Indicators	Results	Need for change?
<p>Indicator 3.1 <i>(copy from approved proposal)</i></p> <p>Together with youth from other tdh partners, youth of the project are able to raise ECR issues at local and national level and have it included and highlighted in the shadow report to UNCRC committee.</p>	<p><i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under "outcomes"?</i></p> <p>This activity has not been done due to Covid-19 outbreak.</p>	<p><i>Please describe</i></p> <p>CFS will propose change in the next couple of months if the Covid-19 break will not be controlled</p>

<p>Outcome 4: <i>(copy from approved proposal)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better living conditions and improved nutrition for poor families through climate-resilient agriculture and other income generation activities. 		
Indicators	Results	Need for change?
<p>Indicator 4.1 <i>(copy from approved proposal)</i></p> <p>At least 70% of 300 assisted families (or 210 families) increase their climate resilience and income from less than 1.25 USD/day to more than 2.5 USD/day.</p>	<p><i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under "outcomes"?</i></p> <p>There are 157 families has been supported by CFS for livelihood improvement.</p> <p>Generally, livelihood improvement is needed sufficient time based on type of business. We are pleasure to report that CFS is helping the most poor familird which is their income less than 1 USD per day.</p>	<p><i>Please describe</i></p> <p>No need to be changed</p>
<p>According to the recent monitoring recorded, It was reported that among 157 families who has been supporting by CFS are having greatly improvements. However this improvement has been seen differently from one family to another, depended on type of business. It was evaluated that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68 families or approximately 43% are being process toward improvement. 18 families or approximately 11.5% are having a great income which is more 2 USD per day. 46 families or approximately 29.30% are having from 1.5 to 2 USD per day. Approximately, 16% or 25 families are still difficulty to improve their incomes. There were recorded that among these due to no potential resource such skill, land, shortage of water or some lack of commitment, and other some due to poor health. 		

Below, here are some pictures of CFS supported poor family to generate incomes,



CFS provided a various opportunity for the poor to generating their income. Here are some pictures of rural families who generated incomes, supported by CFS:



Selling vegetable at local market



Barber shops, supported by CFS



Bicycle - Motorcycle repair-shop, supported by CFS



Food selling, capital supported by CFS





Grocery store, capital supported by CFS

Animal raising supported by CFS:



Chicken and Ducks raised, supported by CFS



Calves raised supported CFS



Piglets raised supported by CFS



Goats raised supported by CFS



Fish raised supported by CFS



Frogs raised, supported by CFS

<p>Indicator 4.2 (copy from approved proposal)</p> <p>Around 20-25% (aged under five) of children in the target areas are estimated suffering from acute malnutrition and/or stunting (chronic malnutrition (total under-fives in the target areas are 339)</p>	<p>Under-five aged children has greatly improved after implementation of CFS assistances. Within the period of reporting CFS has helped 143 children. These children are helped for several mutual supported such:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying as malnourished • Referring for local health clinic for therapy. • Providing emergency food supported as nutrition. • Helping parents or care takers for improving knowledge of nutrition for children. • Supporting capital to improve income generation, etc. <p>There are 143 children who having health problems and associated with malnutrition problems are identified during reporting period.</p> <p>Among these, under-five who helped by CFS are recorded. According to the report, there are 57 or approximately 39% are under-five which were suffering by malnutrition.</p> <p>Among these there are 42 children (approximately 73%) has been improving their malnutrition status by using ongoing project evaluation tools-recording and monitoring).</p>	<p>No need to be changed</p> <p>The project has achieved great results.</p>
<p>Community Education Center:</p> <p>Within the reporting period, from there are two literacy schools were completely built. One in Pailin province (close to Cambodia-Thai border and another one in Kamrieng district which district close to Cambodia-border as well. Community education center is running to play an importance role for helping children who are not able to attend school due to family problems or any problem which interfering children in school. Community Education Center of CFS also functions as a bridge to bring children from non-school to a stable learning environment. These projects involve close collaboration with local authorities and community members.</p> <div data-bbox="491 1397 1139 1832" data-label="Image"> </div>		



a school built at Kamrieng district, Battambang province



School Built at Pailin-Province

4. Child safeguarding mechanisms

Please describe briefly the mechanisms in place as well as institutional developments in relation to child safeguarding (updates of policy, trainings, systems of ensuring that existing regulations are observed etc)

CFS recognized by ministry of social affairs as a NGO Child Safe Organization since 2016.

Although It is too far since recognition or the certificate for Children safe organization was expiratory date since 2019 but all functions or mechanisms for protecting children including complaining and reporting procedures remain strongly used within and among CFS stakeholders.

CFS remains keeps procedure and organizational structure for protecting children as indication in child protection policy. Furthermore, any field visits related children's activity is being applicable. It is also meant that signatory of visitors in any child's related contact including photo taken or interview has to be approval by CFS director and children beforehand.

All staff of CFS has to be sensitized by training, ongoing asking with children's rights and application, inspection and policy verification on child protection including child safeguarding procedure has to be examined and updated.

Although recently CFS-child protection policy has not been updated with ministry of social affairs but the structure including safeguarding mechanisms is in place and clear procedure of application. It is also

meant that safeguarding mechanisms such as risk and risk reduction and the best of interest of every child were taken and reviewed during meeting and during project implementation.

The mechanisms of which whom who will be reported and how to be reported has generally informed to relevant stakeholders. As mentioned, the safeguarding mechanisms is not just only reviewed within CFS of ourself but also with government's partners and parents who are working with CFS.

CFS has trained new staff and nominated a person for communicating, dealing and consulting related safeguarding and mechanisms. Documents including reporting forms has been distributed to all staff and inform to all stakeholders in the target of CFS.

5. Participation of children and youth

Please explain **in what stages** of the project cycle (planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting) and **how** children/youth have participated. Refer to the three levels of participation outlined below.

Project Cycle	Levels of Participation (as per grading below)	Methods (e.g. focus group discussion; Venn Diagram, The spider web, community maps, etc)
Situational Analysis	Level 1	CFS generally used focus group discussion among peer educators
Project Design and planning	Level 1	CFS generally used focus group discussion among peer educators
Project Implementation	Level 3	Child led their activity by themselves, serving as facilitators rather than leaders; children controlling the process.
Project Monitoring	Level 1	CFS generally used focus group discussion among peer educators
Project Evaluation	Level 1	Generally, CFS used focus group discussion among peer educators

Level 1: Consultative participation: where adults seek children's views in order to build knowledge and understanding of their lives and experience. It is often characterized by being: adult initiated; adult led and managed; lacking any possibility for children to influence outcomes.

Level 2: Collaborative participation: where there is a greater degree of partnership between adults and children with the opportunity for active engagement at any stage of decision, initiative, project or service

Level 3: Child led participation: where children and young people have space and opportunity to initiate activities and advocate for themselves on issues affecting them. It is often characterized by: the issues of concern being identified by children themselves; adults serving as facilitators rather than leaders; children controlling the process.

6. 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?

Within the reporting period, there are four main unforeseen developments has been documented as positive changed, those are:

1. CFS got very generous financial supports from an Australian team of private donors from Perth to build a community center for education for children at Okoki Village, Trang commune, Kamrieng district Battambang province. This building has two lavatories room, five square meter playground and one large class room for learning.

2. In March 2020, CFS has also got financial supports from Rotary Club of Western Endeavour (in Perth, Australia), this funding is to bore two communal water-wells in Kamrieng district Battambang province.
3. From Jan- Dec 2020, there are 230 vulnerable persons especially women, children and desperate persons had accessed to Pailin Family Center for emergency assistance such no skills, shortage of food security, no livelihood income generation, victims of domestic violence and victims of sexual trafficking.
4. For the same period, there are 3 girls of sexual trafficking victims has been rescued by CFS in collaboration with local policeman. The traffickers are arrested at the Cambodia-Thai border who attempted to bring the girls across Cambodia border entering to Thailand.
5. During the reporting period, Covid-19 has canceled CFS for two main activities such as conduct youth led awareness raising in school and community and youth representatives attend meetings of commune councils and CRC Cambodia (national level)

7. 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?

Assessment and Recommendations here is reporting based on practical implementation,

Assessment:

Although in 2020 is a period of Covid-19 outbreak in Cambodia. Several activities have been postponed but CFS has carried to achieving a great results which we can do assessment as below:

- CFS has achieved almost important indicators. Only gathering, meeting or training has to be postpone due to Covid-19 effected and as advised by Ministry of Health.
- Activities that not involved with too many people or not involved with gathering people are greatly achieved such as construction or building school handwashing, toilets, distributed water filters, provision of big jar (1000L each) and pump well fixed, or new bore-water wells etc.
- CFS has been implemented their plan compliant with Cambodia Ministry of Health instructions. It is to report that social distancing, facial mask and handwashing are carried out among staff and target groups where we acts with.
- Individual family visit and other individual helping poor family had been implemented as usual but their generated income are majority negative effected due to Covid-19
- All times, CFS remains keeping a good collaboration with all stakeholders in the target in order to achieving its implementation goal.

Problems faced or Challenges:

Although a great achievement has been reported but CFS has met some challenges. The problems and challenges are reported as below:

- Covid-19-pandemic is affecting implementation such as gathering people for meeting training and self-help group establishment.
- Covid-19 pandemic is aggravating livelihood income among rural poor in general,
- In Oct 2020, seasonal variation such as flood this year has enormous damage and horrible, shortage of food, destroyed crop which is leading to poor aggravation.
- Obviously, most of key economic players are staying at home due to international border was closed. You might notice that CFS is working very close to Cambodia-Thai border. Many people in the target are mostly migrated, to work in Thailand and occasionally sent home money for supporting their family.

- One of our biggest challenge is child's education. It was remarkable that most of rural poor which we are working with are too poor to buy smart phone in order to learn online as advised by Ministry of Education.
- Because of extreme poverty, children move without direction. They are moving for getting income to help their parents while they not going to school or their schools is closed due to Covid-19.
- Lack of access to clean water along with poor knowledge of basic sanitation among rural children and their parents is putting them for the most vulnerable and greatly impact for children's health for not only today but also in the future.
- Staff capacity building was plan but not able to implement due to covid-19.
- Additional to flooding, flooding due to heavy rains was very quick receding. This quick moving of water is leading some parts of our target areas faced shortage of water. You might notice that most of our rural poor are generally depended on their crops-production, their crops are totally depended on water. Water shortages is affecting for not only their production but also for their health as general.
- Climate change or seasonal variation is hardly addressed and needs participation and time.
- Landlessness among rural poor were generally reported as difficulty for livelihood improvement.
- Migration across international border/legally or illegally were daily reality. It is to report that migrants are mostly at the reproductive age, selling their labor forces to abroad, placing their children at home commonly seen. Some of migrants children are looking after by their sibling or eventually by their grandparents too old to be taking care of their children.
- Poor people are generally putting clean domestic, water, sanitation and hygiene beyond their consideration or not their first attention (General observation while we are working in rural areas).

Recommendations:

- Knowledge, attitude and practice toward Covid-19 self-protection and prevention should be integrated into daily CFS implementations.
- Youth training, meeting and youth led awareness raising should be proposed change in the next couple of months if Covid-19 will not controllable. Or should started immediately after Covid-19 controllable.
- As much as possible, provide sufficient of water for rural poor family is really needed. Water for improving livelihood is important and needs not just only for handwashing for sanitation but also for basic agriculture productivities such as home gardening and animal raising as practices.
- Livelihood, or generating income among rural poor during Covid-19 should be speed up,
- Covid-19, mode of prevention and protection should be included in the program implementation.
- Some of activity should be proposed change if Covid-19 couldn't be controlled the next couple of months
- Staff capacity building on identification of family potentiality must be done,
- Improve rural access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene has be continued.
- Awareness of Safe migration and consequences of migration or consequences during migratory process including Covid-19 contamination should be included and increased during daily works.
- Keep going good collaboration with all stakeholders in especially with local people and local authorities.

8. 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.

**Our website: www.cambodiafs.org (Khmer) <https://www.cambodiafamilysupport.org> (English)
You can view our report and pictures on our website**

9. Other Remarks

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

Within the period of reporting, CFS has a great honor visited by

- Board member from USA
- Visiting by a team Private donor from Perth Australia
- Pailin provincial governor visited CFS-Pailin Family Center

Written and Reported by
CFS- Director
Date: 10th Feb-2021



Dr. ENG SAMNANG