



**PROGRESS REPORT
(Sep 2019-Jul 2020)**

Project Title:

“Quality of life improvement, Education and Protection
Of marginalized rural family at Western of Cambodia
“Battambang and Pailin Province”



SUBMITTED TO US-CHARITY

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BACKGROUND

CFS emerged from a predecessor program, the Post-Conflict Family and 'Child Support Program' (FSP) established in 1998 by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). During the internal conflict (Khmer Rouge), hundreds of thousands of Cambodians including children were displaced within Cambodia or in refugee camps on the Thai side of the Cambodian-Thai border. In 1992 many refugees were repatriated by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and placed in a refugee camp in Rattanak Mondul, Battambang province.

In 1998, FSP began operating in the camp with a focus on the psychological and social problems of children and their families. From 2000-2003 FSP expanded to other communes in the post conflict zone while continuing to work in the refugee camp following the withdrawal of UNHCR. With funding supported by Japanese and Canadian governments. FSP continued its services with focus on vulnerable children and their families. Unfortunately, in May 2006, FSP had to discontinue its services due to lack of funding.

In August 2008, Dr. Eng Samnang, the former head of FSP, discussed with the former IOM Chief of Mission in Cambodia Dr. Vincent Keane, who had returned to Australia, the possibility of re-establishing the program with a local base.

As a result, in August 2008, Cambodia Family Support (CFS) was officially registered with Cambodian Government Ministry of Interior as a non-profit, non-governmental organization. CFS was initially funded with a modest budget by Cambodia Family Support Australia (CFSA) in partnership with Rotary Australia.

Since March 2009 CFS receives funding from 'Terre des hommes Germany' (TdH-G) which has enabled CFS to scale up the areas for support, including anti-trafficking activities at Cambodia-Thai border in Battambang province. This support was addressing the psychosocial problems of the most vulnerable children and their families in the post conflict areas of Kamrieng and Rattanak Mondul Districts of Battambang Province

In February 2010 a member of the Rotary Club of Perth, Australia conducted a visit to CFS areas and identified the shortages of clean/potable water, sanitation and hygiene in Kamrieng and Rattanak Mondul districts which aggravated poverty of the villagers. Since April 2011 until now CFS supports activities, which improve access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene.

Since the start of 2017 CFS has gratefully received funding support from the Karakin Foundation to further enhance the livelihood improvement of the rural poor and to expand the operational area to include 1 further district in Pailin Province in 2017 and continue to expand to another district in Pailin in 2020. This additional funding allowed CFS coverage all 2 districts, 8 communes and 90 villages in Pailin province. Meantime, CFS continues to operate the 'Pailin Family Center', which assists vulnerable persons, predominantly women in emergency situations.

Project Goals:

To improve the quality of life for marginalized rural border family and their children by mobilizing community resources and promoting participation among multi-sectorial stakeholders for actions on social development.

Project Objectives:

1. To improve livelihood income among rural poor families.
2. To increase school attendance among rural poor children through 'school-friendly' activities.
3. To improve access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene among rural poor families.
4. To improve the capacity of Women Children Consultative Committees (WCCC) and Commune Councils for Women and Children (CCWC) to productively respond to the population's needs.
5. Ongoing provide temporary drop in, solving and referring vulnerable women children and their family through implement 'Pailin Family Center'.

Expected results:

1. 300 poor families are adequately support themselves (90 families in Rattanak Mondul (RM) 90 families in Kamrieng (KR), 120 families in Pailin)
2. 30 new village self help groups are established and functioning independently (7 in RM, 7 in KR, 16 in Pailin)
3. 450 vulnerable families have improved access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene. (150 in RM, 150 in KR, 150 in Pailin)
4. 120 teachers and 120 students are trained to sustain school friendly activities in targeted local schools.
5. 120 WCCC and CCWC members show improved capacity to implement their network activities effectively to protect marginalized individuals and prevent their exploitation.
6. 750 marginalized children having problems with their education are assisted to find a stable learning environment.
7. 450 vulnerable migrant children and family members are referred for medical treatment.
8. 600 villagers each month are provided information and awareness-raising on where they can seek help, consequences of illegal migration, human trafficking, violence against children, importance of proper water, sanitation and hygiene and importance of birth spacing
9. 600 schoolchildren each month are given information on how to seek help, consequences of illegal migration, human trafficking, violence against children, importance of accessing to unclean water, sanitation and hygiene and consequence of drug addiction.
10. At least 20 families, women or children each month access the Pailin Family Center for respite, counseling, solving problems, temporary accommodation and/or referring for vocational training skill.

EXPECTED RESULTS SUMMARY:**Target plan by districts:**

No	Main indicators (in English)	Target 2020-21	Expected results for 2 years (Jan 2020-Dec 2021)			
			BATTAMBANG		PAILIN PROVINCE	
			RM	KR	Salakrao	PL-D
			1	Youth trained to conduct awareness raising	36	0
2	School awareness raising (WASH-ECR)	3600	900	900	900	900
3	Community Awareness (WASH-ECR)	3600	900	900	900	900
4	Latrines built for poor families	450	100	150	100	100
5	Water filters provided to poor family	450	100	150	100	100
6	Water jugs will be given to poor	450	100	150	100	100
7	Wells- ponds will be dug for community	15	5	5	5	0
8	Build school hand washing	15	5	5	5	0
9	Build school toilet	15	4	4	4	3
10	Literacy centers will be built	3	1	1	1	0
11	Child attended local-national meeting	36	0	36	0	0
12	Establish self help group	30	7	7	7	9
13	Families generated income supported by CFS	300	80	80	80	60
14	Emergency assistance (Given food)	120	30	30	30	30
15	Heifer will be bought	30	7	7	7	9
16	Calves will be able to pass on	100	35	35	20	10
17	Piglet will be passed on	100	35	35	20	10
18	Goats will be passed on	40	15	15	10	0
19	Houses built for the poor families	9	3	3	3	0
20	Teacher trained to be school network	120	30	30	30	30
21	WCCC's trained to address child's problems	120	30	30	30	30
22	Drop out children referred public school	750	200	200	200	150
23	Vulnerable children referred to health center	450	100	100	100	150
24	School uniforms will be given to poor	450	100	100	100	150
25	Vulnerable parents referred to health center	450	100	100	100	150
26	Vulnerable women and children referred to PFC	720	180	180	180	180

Note:

- RM, standing for Rattanak Mondul district
- KR, standing for Kamrieng district
- PL-D, standing for Pailin district
- Salakrao is a district of Pailin province, (Pailin province is having two districts, Pailin district and Salakrao.

COMPARING EXPECTED RESULTS TO ACTUAL RESULTS

No	Main indicators (in English)	Target 2020- 21	Expected results for 2 years (Jan 2020-Dec 2021)				Results Sep 2019 to Jul 2020				
			BATTAMBANG		PAILIN		BATTAMBANG		PAILIN PROVINCE		Total
			RM	KR	Salakrao	PL-D	RM	KR	Salakrao	PL-D	
			1	Youth trained to conduct awareness raising	36	0	36	0	0	0	
2	School awareness raising (WASH-ECR)	3600	900	900	900	900	833	729	187	0	1749
3	Community Awareness (WASH-ECR)	3600	900	900	900	900	1249	1395	1029	19	3692
4	Latrines built for poor families	450	100	150	100	100	21	75	55	0	151
5	Water filters provided to poor family	450	100	150	100	100	90	80	70	1	241
6	Water jugs will be given to poor	450	100	150	100	100	13	40	60	0	113
7	Wells- ponds will be dug for community	15	5	5	5	0	7	14	2	0	23
8	Build school hand-washing	15	5	5	5	0	0	4	1	0	5
9	Build school toilet	15	4	4	4	3	0	2	1	0	3
10	Literacy centers will be built	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2
11	Child attended local-national meeting	36	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Establish self help group (SHG)	30	7	7	7	9	3	4	3	1	11
13	Families generated income supported by CFS	300	80	80	80	60	28	38	36	2	104
14	Emergency assistance (Given food)	120	30	30	30	30	18	36	35	2	91
15	Heifer will be bought	30	7	7	7	9	8	4	1	0	13
16	Calves will be able to pass on	100	35	35	20	10	13	21	1	0	35
17	Piglet will be passed on	100	35	35	20	10	5	18	15	0	38
18	Goats will be passed on	40	15	15	10	0	11	5	2	0	18
19	Houses built for the poor families	9	3	3	3	0	2	2	1	0	5
20	Teacher trained to be school network	120	30	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0
21	WCCC trained to address child's problems	120	30	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0
22	Drop out children referred public school	750	200	200	200	150	16	44	30	0	90
23	Vulnerable children referred to health center	450	100	100	100	150	27	6	35	4	72
24	School uniforms will be given to poor	450	100	100	100	150	7	97	28	0	132
25	Vulnerable parents referred to health center	450	100	100	100	150	15	1	15	1	32
26	Vulnerable women and children referred to PFC	720	180	180	180	180	22	16	176	15	229

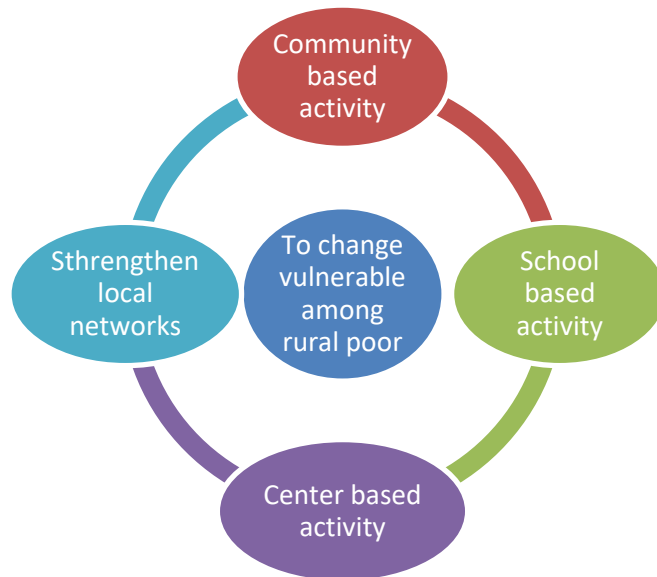
FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

Source of funds	Opening Bal	Supported	Expenses	Closing Bal
1-US-Charity	33707.73	152694.30	113734.43	72667.60
2- CFS-Australia (CFSA)	26485.67	17651.03	24531.78	19604.92
3- Terre des hommes Germany (Tdh-G)	12787.01	22149.65	21163.46	13773.20
4- Private donors (For Education Center)	0.00	7089.79	7038.92	50.87
5- Water Sanitation-Cycle 13 (Rotary Club)	0.00	1517.00	1517.00	0.00

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS:

As submitted in project plan, Cambodia Family Support (CFS) is committing to change vulnerable situation among rural poor family in, Battambang province (Rattanak Mondul, and Kamrieng districts) and Pailin province (Salakrao, and Pailin district). This commitment is bringing them to meet their basic needs gradually toward long terms of self-sufficiency and sustainability. To reach this expectation, CFS has designed four dual supportive approaches which effectively addressed the population needs such as

- A. Community based activity,
- B. School based activity,
- C. Center based activity and
- D. Strengthen local network:



How do we implement?

A. COMMUNITY BASED ACTIVITY:

Community based activity is a fundamental approach of helping directly to poor families at home or at community. As usual, most of poor families are living in the community and their vulnerable or problems firstly had happened at community. They are so poor; their poor were not only property and economy but also knowledge on how to tackle down their problems in general.

Based on many years experienced, many community poor parents are usually lack of understanding on how to access to available local services or local services somewhere were not available for them. Therefore, raising them awareness on how, who and where they can access to is the most important for long term addressing their needs.

Routinely, CFS staffs are moving from place to place and from one village to another. This activity is helping us to response immediately to the population needs. In general, there are six consecutive and connective activities that enable us to help the population needs correctly, these activities are:

- Family visited
- Provided emergency assistance
- Community awareness
- Established Self Help Group (SHG)
- Generate income for long terms self-reliance,
- Community water, sanitation and hygiene

1. Family visit:

Family visit is a first step for project intervention, it is an important step toward providing other interventions appropriately. Family visited is a time to enabled CFS staff to understanding the reality of the family. In general, family evaluation was done. We talked, discussed and identified the best way on how to address the problems together with family themselves and family neighbors. Sometime family visit has done in collaboration with local authority. CFS brought local authority/local leaders to show their population needs. We also do a social works with them. And show them on how we had helped the poor who needs assistance. Family visit is a time allowing CFS staff to identify vulnerable children and their family. It is to reports that the way of helping poor family is different from one family to another family. Family visits or sometime we called "Family Evaluation" Generally, we communicated with local people, leaders, talked and discussed the best ways to help and address vulnerable family. We start by telling them who we are? why we come? And how can we help?



(Family visited)



(Family visits conducted by CFS staff in collaboration with local leaders)

As soon possible, a family who identified as having a serious problem or shortage of food will be received an emergency assistance such as a bag of food. And we continue to deal with other problems to bring them for long terms self-sufficiency and sustainability.

2. Emergency assistance:

Emergency assistance will be given immediately to help the neediest family. This assistance can be food (a bag of rice), house utilities, fixing their shelters, or building house for them. It was given to adapt with their basic needs accordance to the result of the family evaluation during conducting home visit.

Most of time, referral vulnerable children or women were done. It is meaning that women and children who needed extra resources or needed extra services that CFS cannot be given then referral will be done to bring them to meet their needs.

Within the reporting period, there are 202 families received an emergency assistance, which was given by CFS staff. Among those families, there are 43 families in Rattanak Mondul, 80 families in Kamrieng, 74 families in Salakrao, and 5 families in Pailin district (See table below).

Emergency assistance provided by CFS:

Support	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Food	18	36	35	2	91
House utilities	18	36	35	2	91
Shelter-Fixed	5	6	3	1	15
Building houses	2	2	1	0	5
Total	43	80	74	5	202



(Food given to poor parents who has shortage food for their children)

Building houses or fixing house:

Within the reporting period, CFS has collaboration with local villagers to fix 15 houses and build 15 new houses for poor families:

Example (1) Building house:



(His house before we build)



(His house after built)

Example (2)



(His house before we build)



(His house after built)

3. Self-Help Group establishment: (SHG)

Self-Help-Groups establishment was aimed at promoting community poor family both rich and poor together to join as a group for helping each other. There are several steps to reach the end of SHG establishment such as disseminated information to local people about the importance helping together, meeting discussing on how to help each other, saving, passing resources, established group internal policy, voting and training manager and treasurer of the group on how to manage their own group etc.

Generally, in between 15 to 40 families are willingness to join in a group. Each group has to vote to elect their members to be group leader and a treasurer. CFS was usually attended the process in order to coordinate and facilitate them to implement their group properly. Self help group (SHG) implementation has to be slowly and slowly, promoting poor parents to agree for monthly saving, meeting, caring, sharing and passing their own resources to another. The group's policy of above sharing and helping are inserted. But the amount of monthly saving was depended on ability of the group member or group consensus but prioritized to poor family's ability how much they can save per month. Practically, the amount of saving are varied in between 0.5 to 2.5 USD per month per family. It is to report that from Sept 2019 to Aug 2020, there are 11 SHG were established (3 groups established in Rattanak mondul, 4 groups established in Kamrieng, 3 groups established in Salakrao district and another one group established in Pailin district, Pailin province). By the time of reporting period there are 87 SHGs were established with 1713 families are participated.

Number of SHG established:

Self Help Group (SHG)	No of Groups	Families Participated
Rattanak Mondul district	27	549
Kamrieng district	39	747
Salakrao district	20	401
Palin district	1	16
Total	87	1713

Here are some example pictures of Shelf help group (SHG) establishment:



(SHG meeting and saving)

4. Income generation activity:

Normally, CFS promoted family to generation their incomes. But this activity was generally done after emergency supported and Self-help group (SHG) establishment. CFS provided various opportunities to poor families to enable them to generate incomes. Usually, CFS provided capital and material based on family commitment, professional skill and local potential. In general, local family likes to do vegetable plantation, vegetable selling, farm production and micro business including small grocery store / food shop, vehicle fixed, animal raising such as duck, chicken, fish, piglets, goats and cows are given to improve their quality of life,

From Sep 2019-Aug 2020, there are 104 poor families identified by SHG leaders received CFS capital supports to generate their incomes. Among these, there are 28 families in Rattanak Mondul (RM), 38 Families in Kamrieng (KR), 36 Families in Salakrao district and another 2 families in Pailin district.

Number of family accessed to CFS support for generate income:

Income generation	RM	KR	Salakrao	Total	Total
Fish	1	2	1	0	4
Chicken	6	9	7	1	23
Duck	3	4	6	0	13
Food selling	0	2	0	0	2
Grocery store	2	3	1	0	6
Sewing/waving	0	2	1	0	3
Motorbike	0	1	2	0	3
barber	1	1	0	0	2
Vegetable	9	7	8	1	25
Mushroom	0	2	1	0	3
Farming/Plantation	6	5	9	0	20
Total	28	38	36	2	104

Here are some pictures of CFS had helping poor family to generate income,
Chicken raised, supported by CFS:



(CFS supported poor family to generate income by raising chicken)

Calves /Heifers raised:



Number of CFS calves/Heifers

Calves/Heifers	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Calves bought	91	78	13	0	182
Pass on by family to family	115	113	9	0	237
Complete pass on	44	39	0	0	83
Currentl pregnant	55	80	14	0	149
Current giving birth	77	76	11	0	164
Currently calves raising	162	152	22	0	336

Note:

- At the current reporting period, 336 calves /heifers are recording and controlling by CFS. Among these, there are 162 calves or Heifers in Rattanak mondul district, 152 calves/heifers in Kamrieng district and 22 calves/heifers in Pailin province.

- Number of calves /heifers completed pass on such as 44 heifers in Rattanak mondul and 39 in Kamrieng district as above table are not recorded as under CFS controls anymore. Because these numbers are belong to or own to family raisers.

Piglets raised:



Number of CFS piglets raising:

Piglets raised	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Calves bought	8	94	0	0	102
Pass on by years	114	302	91	0	507
Complete pass on	51	185	33	0	269
Currently pregnant	4	34	8	0	46
Current giving birth	6	16	5	0	27
Currently calves raising	71	211	58	0	340

Note:

- At the current reporting period, 340 piglets are recording and controlling by CFS. Among these, there are 71 piglets being raised in Rattanak mondul district, 211 piglets in Kamrieng district and 58 piglets in Pailin province. Among 91 piglets as we have seen passed on in Salakrao, there are 50 piglets were passing from Kamrien district since 2017 and 2018.
- It is the same as heifers raised, the number of completed pass on such as 51 piglets in Rattanak mondul and 185 piglets in Kamrieng district and 33 piglets as you have seen as above table are not recorded as under CFS controls by CFS anymore. Because these numbers are belong to or own to family raisers, it is also meaning that these numbers are responsible to CFS anymore.

Goats raising:



(Goats raising supported by CFS)

Number of goats are raising (Supported by CFS)

Goats raising	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Goats bough by Years	14	1	0	0	15
Passed on by years	28	13	11	0	52
Complete passed on	6	4	4	0	14
Pregnant	5	4	2	0	11
Giving birth	7	6	4	0	17
Goats currently raised	36	10	7	0	53

Other income generation supported by CFS:



(CFS supported poor family to generate income by Vegetable plantation)





(Fish raising)



(Mushroom growing)



(CFS helped poor women to generate income by Sewing)



(Generate income by Food selling)



(Generate income by Moto fixed/maintenance)

5. Community water, sanitation and hygiene:

Community water, sanitation and hygiene is still considering as a high priority in Cambodia, especially for rural remote of Cambodia. Sanitation and Hygiene is an issue which is committing by the Royal Government of Cambodia that is why this issue is formulating into sustainable development's goal (SDG) until 2025. It was realized that almost 6.3 million out of 15 million Cambodians are unable to access clean drinking water, most of them are poor and living in rural areas. Improving the quality of rural water would help accelerate Cambodia's social and economical development. In its report, UNICEF urging local authorities to make greater commitments and investments to tackling the issue of improving access to clean water and basic sanitation (UNICEF-2014).

In Jul 2015, CFS has conducted an evaluation; the evaluators found that improving family water and sanitation is an important part to reduce suffering of rural family. Most of rural poor people are uncomplained and reluctant to say on how to access to clean of water. Tap of water might not be their requirements but clean water is a vital necessary particular for child's growth and as it is fundamental need without negligible.

Access to unclean water leaves Cambodian children vulnerable to preventable diseases derived from diarrhea, pneumonia and malnourish in which a leading cause of death among Cambodian children under five. Cambodian under five mortality remained high comparing to neighboring countries (CDHS-Report 2015). Similar estimation, local authority reported that approximately 30% of the CFS target population are currently suffering due to access to unclean water and sanitation particular in the dry season (district governor reported Jun 2018). They also raised their concerned about poor knowledge, family sanitation and hygiene. Furthermore, social acceptant, habit of practicing open defecation remained daily seen among rural children. It was reported that rural poor are living without privet sanitary toilets. The question is that where do the excreta of these people go? Medical expert agreed that malnourish among under-five, diarrhea, pneumonia and other poor health due to poor access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene. Family medical expense caused by preventable disease is another exacerbated current poverty condition of rural poor. The vulnerability of children in high prevalence of water-borne diseases was remarkable by poor access to potable water and fecal waste contamination.

Practically, it was seen that some locations of CFS target the soil-types for storage water such as ponds can be dug to allow sufficient and suitable water for their usage, however, it is not possible in many locations because of the porosity of the soil or some places need heavy machinery to excavate rocky ground. There only be sufficient water during the monsoon season. Water can be collected from their roof thatch or tin roofs, stored in tanks or large jugs/jars. This water can be used for drinking after the first few rainfalls of the season. (As it is important for users to be aware of possibilities of contamination from rainwater sources, users will be made aware of these at the time of installation and again during the implementation phase through information sessions provided to the self-help groups or by through community awareness session. Rain water stored in large jars can provide sufficient potable water to sustain an average family/population of school children throughout the year. Unfortunately, they are very poor, they cannot afford to purchase big water jars and install a simple rain-water collection system for their sufficient uses. That is why CFS committing to help them through community self help group establishment (SHG), provide water jugs, installed rain water collection, installed family sanitary toilets and contributed water filters and dug the ponds or water well accompanying with improved practical neglected on family sanitation, knowledge on how to

protect and prevent preventable diseases. "Sickness due to preventable diseases such as diarrhea, malnourish and pneumonia are generally aggravated family poverty condition. CFS help rural community to break down dilemma such as poverty might lead them to lack of basic needs. Lack of basic need will lead to poor of domestic clean, sanitation and hygiene. Poor of domestic clean or poor of sanitation and hygiene will lead to repetition of sickness. Sickness will generally aggravate poor economic condition. Reality, shortage of water usually has been seen at rural remote areas, particular during dry season. Below here are some pictures of water shortages during dry season at CFS targets:



(Rural villagers needs water)



(Streams and Ponds become dry)



(Villager brought water home),



(Not only human but animal also needs water)

Furthermore, risk behavior such as domestic sanitation and hygiene including open defecation remains need to be improved especially among rural children.



All these are reality which has been seen, therefore to address these issues CFS implements the following activities:

- a. Building toilet for poor family
- b. A big jar (1800 liters) one for each poor family:
- c. Water filter for each poor family
- d. Water pump/ ponds or for community,
- e. Community education

Brief results:

CFS supported	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Latrines	21	75	55	0	151
Jugs	13	40	60	0	113
Water filters	90	80	70	1	241
Water pumps/well	7	14	2	0	23

Note:

RM is standing for Rattanak mondul district, (Battamang province)

KR is standing for Kamrieng district (Battamang province)

Salakrao is a district of Pailin province, (Pailin are having 2 districts, Salakrao district and Pailin district)

According to project recorded, there are 151 latrines completely installed for poor family (each family get one), 113 water jars (180 liters each), provided 241 water filters to poor family (one for each family).

Within the same period, from Sept 2019 to Jul 2020, there are 23 water pumps/wells are completely built or dug. Among these, there are 19 pumps well were fixed (7 pumps well were fixed at Rattanak Mondul, 11 pumps well were fixed at Kamrieng, 2 new water bores at Kamrieng district. One pound was dug at Kamrieng district, and other two pounds were dug at Salakrao Pailin province,

See the following picture as presenting below:

a. Toilets



(Community villagers are helping together to build toilets)



(Community villagers are helping together to build toilets)



(Toilet supported by CFS)

b. A big jar (1800 liters):



(Before and after putting jar)



(Jar supported by CFS)

c. Water filters:



(Water filters provided by CFS)



(One water filter for each of poor family)
Education on how to use this filter are trained

d. Water pump/ ponds or for community,

As record, there are 23 water pumps/wells has completely built or dug. Among these, there are 19 pumps well were fixed (7 pumps well were fixed at Rattanak Mondul, 11 pumps well were fixed at Kamrieng, 2 new water bores at Kamrieng district. One pound was dug at Kamrieng district, and other two pound were dug at Salakrao Pailin province,



(Community children and their families are using bore wells supported by CFS)

As recorded, there are 19 pumps well were fixed (7 pumps well were fixed at Rattanak Mondul, 11 pumps well were fixed at Kamrieng, 2 new water bores at Kamrieng district. Here is an example of water pumps fixed.



(Broken water well was fixed by CFS)

e. Education on accessing to clean water, sanitation, hygiene :

Currently, community education on assessing to clean water sanitation and hygiene is so important because it is helping many poor families to reduce sickness and medical expenses through changing their harmful practices. From period Sept 2019 to Jul 2020, there are 3692 community parents both males and females are accessed to information provided by CFS.

Number of villager accessed to CFS-education.

Districts	M	F	Total
Rattanak Mondul (RM)	432	817	1249
Kamrieng (KR)	455	940	1395
Salakrao	221	808	1029
Pailin	3	16	19
Total	1111	2581	3692

Note: Since March 2020 until now, Covid-19 has limited community education activity. This is because of government restriction moment and social distancing in order to preventing and protecting spread out Covid-19. Here are some pictures of Community awareness conducted by CFS.



(Community awareness on important of accessing to clean water, sanitation and hygiene)

As result of community awareness some of poor parents are starting to change their living environment, below is an example:



(They are starting to clean their house environment)



(Their house has been cleaned)

B. SCHOOL BASED ACTIVITY:;

CFS school based activity is aimed at promoting happy school environment. Psychologically, happy school environment will be a contributing factor to attract children to go to the school.

Normally, CFS collaborated with the trained teachers and trained children (Peer educators) in order to start this program, unfortunately, this year due to Covid-19, CFS agreed by board of directors has postpone some activities such as

- trained teachers and schoolchildren (Peer educators)
- No play activity due to schools were closed down
- Monitoring dropped out children
- Referring dropped out children
- Child led awareness raising etc.

Therefore, within this reporting period, there are few activities such as constructions that can be done to prepare for school day which will be coming after Covid-19 can be controlled. Those constructions are:

- Building community center for education,
- School toilet construction, and
- School hand washing that can be done:

a. Community education center:

Within the reporting period, there are 2 communities school were completely constructed. One at Kamrieng district which was funded by David Smith's family and his friends and another one built at Pailin border, which was funded by US-Charitable (Karakin foundation).

Here are some pictures of community school constructions:

1. School one situated at Okoki village, trang commune, Karieng district, Battambang province.
Here are some pictures of community center for education:



(Starting construction)



(CFS-director visited construction site)



(School completely built)

2. School, number two located at Pailin-Thai border, in Phsaprum village, Stoeung kak commune, Salakrao district, Pailin province.

Here are some pictures of second education center for education:



(CFS staff visited location for starting school building)



(CFS director visited school construction site)



(School construction mostly finished)



(School completely built)

b. School toilet:

Within the report period, there are three school toilets were built. These school toilets are two in Kamrieng district and another one at Sal district. Here are some pictures of the school toilet which was built and totally supported by CFS.



(CFS staff visited location where to build)



(School toilet is constructing)



(School toilet completely built)

c. School hand washing:

From Sept 2019-Jul 2020, there are five school hand washings has completely built. Among these, there are four in Kamrieng district Battambang province and one in Salakrao district, Pailin province. Below here are some pictures of hand-washing building supported by CFS.



(School handwashing supported by CFS)



(School hand washing supported by CFS)

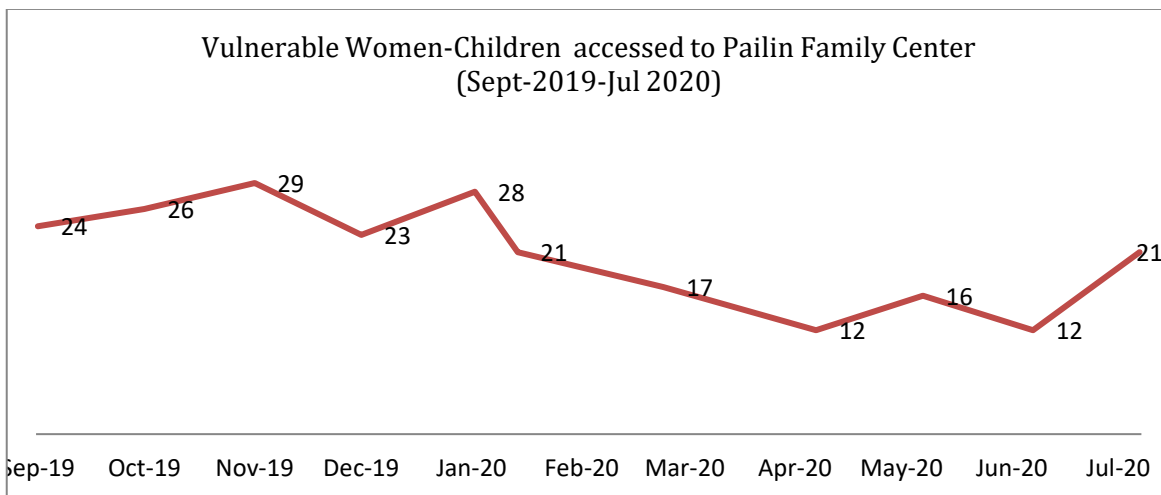
C. CENTER BASED ACTIVITY:

Center based activity implemented since 2017. It was established in early 2017 in Pailin province. The objective of established Pailin Family Center is serving for many purposes and addressed of the most challenging problems of women, children and their family. Center based or Pailin Family Center is being supported to:

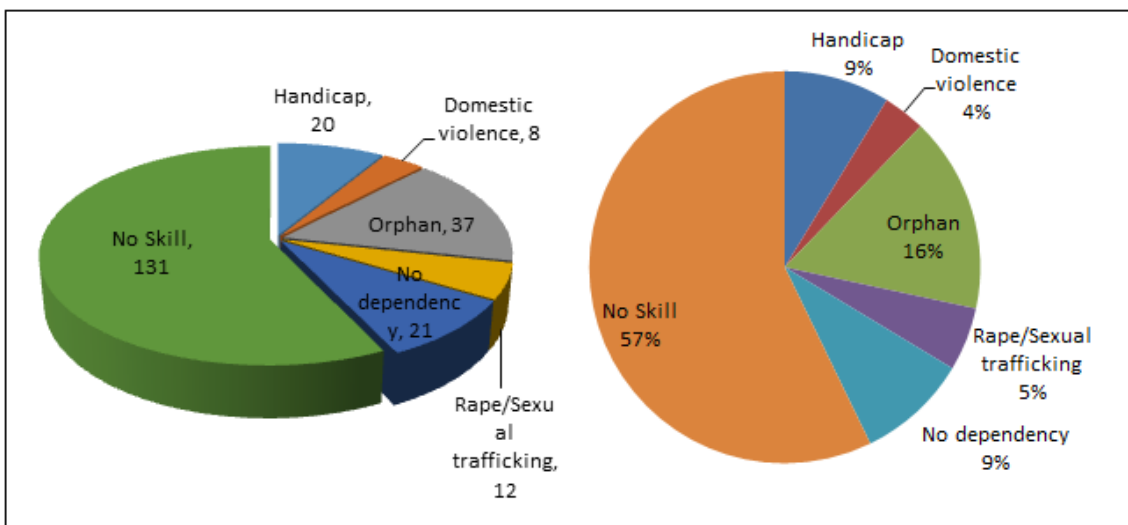
- Victims of domestic violence and sexual exploitation
- Person who hopeless/ Cross-border trafficking for labour and/or sexual exploitation is an endemic issue in this area because poverty and the proximity of the Thai border. CFS collaboration with local authorities (police, Ministries of Women’s Affairs, Social Affairs to manage cases of domestic violence, basic human rights and TIP etc.
- Counselling service for persons with mental health issues
- Temporary accommodation for the rural poor who need accommodation in Pailin while accessing emergency medical care and other emergency assistance.
- Coordination center for school and community-based awareness-raising of the risks of human trafficking (Trafficking in Persons (TIP)) among the vulnerable rural poor.

Within the reporting period, from Sep 2019-Aug 2020, there are 229 women and children accessed to Pailin Family Center (PFC). The monthly numbers of vulnerable persons who had accessed to Pailin Family Center (PFC) seems to be declined since Feb 2020. The number of going down might be caused by Covid-19.

Pailin Family Center or Center based activity:



Number of vulnerable persons accessed to PFC by problems:



According to report it was seen that approximately 60% of vulnerable women or their family who had accessed to Pailin Family Center were seeking to improve their skills, 16% seeking for getting support due to no parents taking care. See table reported above.

We would greatly to report that Pailin Family Center (PFC) has been providing various chances to helping vulnerable women and children. In general, information taken, counseling, conducted home visit for information verification in collaboration with local authority such as local police or ministry of social affairs, Ministry of women affairs to dealing with problems we faced or vulnerable women and children will be referred for long term placement, referred for vocational training or referred back, family and community (reintegration) are usually done.



(A blind man whose wife is leaving him, he wishes to place his both children with PFC. These children are referred to NGO for long term placement and education and the parents place with their relative.)



(CFS collaborated with local authority to address women's problems)

We are pleased to report that, Pailin Family Center has very close with other NGO who have long term placement of the most vulnerable women and children in Battambang. In this case CFS will refer vulnerable women and children to place with them. Picture below is an example,



(A boy who has never attended school, his aged is over school aged. He can't read and write, His living condition was so poor, He lived with his mother who is having other 2 children. He came to PFC for skill learning, But PFC isn't have learning center, therefore, CFS referred him for another NGO who provided skill training)



(CFS was very grateful to have visited by Pailin Provincial governor, he used to visit us)

D. STRENGTHEN LOCAL NETWORK:

Strengthen local network is one of our commitment to sustain technical addressing problems of local women and children and other vulnerable persons. Local network was established for prevention and protection women and children. Recently this network is becoming Women Children Consultative Committee (WCCC), this committee is for district level and Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC) is at commune level. These committees were locally established by Cambodian Government Interior Ministry.

WCCC and CCWC formed by representatives from relevant ministry such as local police, school principal, district admin leader, social affairs, agriculture, and women affairs. Currently, there are three main important activities that CFS collaborating with WCCC and CCWC to prevent and protect women and children from getting risk. Those activities are

- CFS attend regular monthly meeting
- CFS collaborate with them for disseminated inform to community people,
- CFS collaborate with them for conducting home visit (we call it as collaborative visit)

Usually, CFS attended the meeting with WCCC. CFS as a technically supporter, facilitated to enabled them to raise women and children related issues. Women and children related issues raised during meeting will formulate into a plan with timeframe for conducting family visit. According to the problems raised in the meeting, as soon as possible CFS collaborates with WCCC member conducted home visit in order to understand of the problems. Generally, women and children's problems are solved.



(CFS-attended WCCC monthly meeting or attended network meeting)

Note:

Within this report period, there are several activities such training and meeting with local villagers/gathering villagers for awareness raising and school activities were postponed due to Covid-19.

Assessment:

Although within the reporting period, especially since Mar 2020 until now is in the same period of Covid-19 outbreak in Cambodia, therefore, CFS has some scale down its implementation, but we still have achieved a great results as made an assessment as below:

- CFS has been implemented their plan compliant with Cambodia Ministry of Health instructions. It is to report that social distancing, facial mask and hand-washing are practically implemented among CFS staff and CFS target groups.
- Some of activities for example gathering villagers, Self help group meeting or meeting-training with villager and children are postponing due to (Covid-19), social distancing advised by Cambodia Ministry of Health.
- 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
- Other activities that not involved many people or not involved with gathering people are greatly achieved such as construction or building school hand-washing, toilets, distributed water filters, provision of big jar (1000L each) and pump well fixed, or new bore-water wells etc.
- All times, CFS remains keeping a good collaboration with all stakeholders in the target in order to achieving its implementation's goal.

Problems faced or Challenges:

Although a great achievement has been reported but CFS has met some challenges during the implementation, these challenges are:

- Staff capacity for assessment potential of a family remain poor
- Staff capacity building was plan but not able to implement due to covid-19
- Most of rural poor are generally depended on their crops-production, but their crops were totally depended on water. Insufficient or water shortages effected their production and impact on daily livelihoods.
- 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.
- Covid-19 outbreak is aggravating livelihood income among rural poor in general,
- Migration across international border/legally or illegally is daily reality seen, reported mostly migrants are at reproductive aged for selling their labour force to abroad, placing their children at home commonly seen. Some of migrants place their children looking after by thier

sibling or eventually by their grandparents. Some grandparents are too old to be taking care of their children.

- Obviously, migration is one of a biggest issue and lead to many vulnerable and greatly impact over children especially poor children who currently living in rural areas.
- Practically, it is seeing that climate change (seasonal variation), shortage of water and livelihood income are interconnected- and closely linkage. Addressing shortage of water might be a right issue of addressing forward poverty reduction.

Recommendations:

- Staff capacity building on identification of family potentiality must be done,
- Some of activity should be requested to change if Covid-19 couldn't be controlled in the next couple of months.
- Livelihood, or generating income among rural poor during Covid-19 should be speed up,
- Covid-19, prevention and protection should be included into current programme implementation.
- Improve rural access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene has be continued especially provide sufficient water for villagers is the most necessary.
- Provide sufficient of water for rural poor family is really needed for improving livelihood, it is not just only for hand-washing for sanitation but also for basic agriculture productivities such as home garden and animal raising etc.
- Awareness of Safe migration and consequences of migration or consequences during migratory process should be increased among rural poor.
- Keep going goo collaboration with all stakeholders
- Youth training, meeting and youth led awareness raising should be started immediately after Covid-19 controlled or subject to be changed if Covid-19 could not be controled in the next couple of months.

