



អង្គការឧបត្ថម្ភគ្រួសារកម្ពុជា
Cambodia
Family Support

Progress report (Jul-Dec 2021)



*We would like to extend our great thanks for your very kind and support us.
CFS has never been and ever like today without your generous,*

Reported by
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3rd Jan 2022



PROGRESS REPORT

Submitted to Tdh-Germany

Project Title: Healthy Environment Promotion for Marginalized Rural Children in Battambang and Pailin province.

Project Holder: Cambodia Family Support (CFS)

Period Covered: Jul-Dec 2021

Funds Spent during the Period: USD **89,280.01**

Brief budget Jul-Dec 2021 (Budget Calculated in USD):

Source of funds	Opening Bal	Supported	Expenses	Closing Bal
1. Terre des hommes Germany (Tdh-G)	4,990.92	9,539.46	9,613.58	4,916.80
2-US-Charity	98,511.82	153,950.00	61,151.91	91,309.91
3. CFS-Australia (CFSA)	5,135.29	25,821.13	13,784.52	17,171.90
4. Animal Bank	4,730.00	0.00	4,730.00	0.00
Total	113,368.04	189,310.59	89,280.01	113,398.62

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 Objectives:

- To promote better understanding and behavior change among schoolchildren and villagers on ECR, WASH, food safety, pesticide and chemical fertilizer
- To improve living conditions of poor families through climate-resilient agriculture and other 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.
		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.	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.

		<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
			<p>MOV: Project field report, regular internal project monitoring.</p>
		<p>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).</p>	<p>21 schools (out of 40 schools) have hand washing facilities and 15 schools have toilet and correctly used.</p> <p>MOV: Project field report, regular internal project monitoring.</p>
<p>3)</p>	<p>Youth's voices on the importance of healthy environment for children are heard at local and national level</p>	<p>Youth are not given opportunity to raise the issues on ECR at local and national level.</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>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.</p>
<p>4)</p>	<p>Better living conditions and improved nutrition for poor families through climate-resilient agriculture and other income generation activities.</p>	<p>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 USD/day and they are vulnerable to climate change.</p> <p>An estimated 30% of children in the target areas suffer from malnutrition and/or stunting.</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>Around 20-25% of children in the target areas suffer from malnutrition and/or stunting.</p> <p>MOV: Project field report, regular internal project monitoring, monitoring tools to measure income improvement.</p>

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/fixd.	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

2. Project achievements	
2.1 Project activities	
Planned activities <i>(Refer to proposal)</i>	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	Establishing of district youth network had approved by district education office since Mar-2020. This approval was allowing CFS to recruit youth and train them to be network.
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.	Youth network has been established and trained to Youth members as plan. (Youth network training was plan only one session. The training session was done since 2020).
4) Conduct youth led awareness raising in school and community	This activity is impossible to be done. All schools were recently reopening due to Covid-19.

5) Provide water filters, water jars and toilets to the most needy families	Water filters, water jars and toilets are given to the most needy families as planned. This activity is implementing without hardly effecting by Covid-19
6) Conduct monitoring to ensure that latrines, water filters and waters jars are correctly used.	This activity was shedulled and implmented as planed. Since providing water filters, water jars and toilets is not seriously effecting by Covid-19, therefore, conducting monitoring activity is important to make sure that latrines, water filters and waters jars are correctly used or not.
7) Identify villages where the most shortage water	This activity implemented as planned. CFS is implementing this activity with focusing on the most shortage water area.
8) Drill or fix water wells (or ponds) for marginalized families/groups.	Drilled or fixed water wells (or ponds) for marginalized groups has been implenmented as plan. Because this activity was not having hardly affected by Covid-19.
9) Conduct school visit to identify location for building toilet and handwashing	School visited for identified the location for building handwashing was not implemented because most of the school are closed and some just re-opening after Covid-19.
10) Build school toilet and handwashing	Within this reporting period, building school toilets handwashing were not built becuae most of the school are closed and some just re-opening after Covid-19.
11) Youth representatives attend meetings of commune councils and CRC Cambodia (national level)	This activity has not been done. This acctivity was approved cancelled due to Covid-19
12) Form self-help groups among marginalized families.	This activity implemented as plan. Because SHG has formed or established early year 2020 before Covid-19 outbreak.
13) Provide (through SHGs) vegetable farming and animal husbandry to marginalized families for additional income generation.	This activity has been implementing and achieving as plan. Because most of rural farmers are depended on their farming to improve their live. Therefore, vegetable plantation and animal husbandry will be the most important for their survival and individually activity has not been hardly affecting by Covid-19.
14) Conduct ongoing family monitoring to ensure income generation improvement.	Ongoing family monitoring was done as planned, because this activity was so important to see whether livelihood imcome supported by CFS was progress or not. This activity will allow CFS staff corection them ontime.
15) Refer vulnerable women and youth for vocational skill training	This activity implemented as planned. Becuase of vulnerable persons including women, children and youth are continually needed to solving their problems and skill for thier livelihood.

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	187	71	45	58	55	42
	Age 6-12	170	220	48	52	52	48
	Age 13-17	65	96	49	56	51	44
	Age 18-25	148	137	48	42	52	58
Indirect beneficiaries (Children only)		plan		real			
		28,190		30,084			
Other target groups		390 Teachers		Unreachable due to Covid-19			
		445 Families		312 Families			

Remark: it is to report that during the project implementation from Jul-Dec 2021 most of schools in the target implantation are closing or some just re-opening due to prevention Covid-19.

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 achieving. CFS has contacted school principal and also agreed both teachers and youth themself for participating with CFS as child-youth networks.
2) Youth-led awareness raising on ECR, food safety, danger of pesticide and chemical fertilizers conducted in 21 schools and 21 villages.	The district youth network has been established but Youth led awareness raising has not been done due to Covid-19.
3) 450 families have their own clean water storage, latrines and water filter, and 15 water wells (or ponds) are dug/fixed.	From Jul-Dec 2021 CFS has achieved the following outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 latrines are built for rural poor family in Pailin province. Among these, there are 30 latrines in Salakrao and another 30 latrines in Pailin district. 128 water filters are given to rural poor families. Among these, there are 30 in Rattanak Mondul, 36 in Kamrieng, 1 in Salakrao and 61 in Pailin district. 240 water jars are given to poor families. Each of family are recieved one. Among those jars, there are 50 in Rattanak Mondul, 70 in Kamrieng, 80 in Salakrao and and 40 in Pailin district. Only one ponds has been done for the rural villagers at Pailin distict, Pailin province.
4) 21 schools have hand washing facilities and 15 schools have toilets.	From Jul-Dec 2021, there is non school handwashings has been built. Most of school were closed during Covid-19.
5) ECR issues are raised during relevant meetings at local and national level.	This output has not been done due to Covid-19.
6) 300 poor families are assisted to increase their income.	From Jul-Dec 2021, there are 87 poor families has been receiving capital assistance to generate incomes. Among these supported there are 22 families supported in Rattanak Mondule, 27 Families in Kamrieng, 21 in Salakrao and 17 families in Pailin district, Pailin

province.

It is to report that are various livelihood income are supporting to poor family for generated income including animal raising, plantation and other micro-bussiness In general, there are many types of animal raising are helping poor family such as

- Chicken
- Duck
- Piglets
- Fish
- Goats
- Cows etc.

It is to report that among animal raising, cow raising is the most important contribute highly to generate income because cow is expensive and can be helped poor families to improve with sustaining their live quickly. Until Dec-2021, there are 377 heifers-calves are currently raising by 218 families. Some family are raising one and some are raising more than one.

Current CFS Cow Bank:

Heifer Recording Numbers	RM	KR	PL	Total
Calves bought by years	92	80	28	200
Passed on by years	136	138	21	295
Complete passed on	69	49	0	118
Current giving birth	60	90	10	160
Currently pregnant	62	70	14	146
Calves currently raising	159	169	49	377

Piglets raising is the most quickly productive but it was too much depended on water. In addition, piglets are human food needed (they eat human food) while our rural poor are mostly shortage of water and foods. That is why raising piglets in CFS project is not very good success. At the time of reporting, ther are 155 piglets are recording as being raised by poor families. Some families are rasing one, some are raising more than one.

Piglets Number Records	KR	PL	RM	Total
Piglets bought by years	94	0	8	102
Passed on by years	324	122	178	624
Complete pass on	222	42	182	446
Current giving birth	12	6	1	19
Currently pregnant	8	5	3	16
Piglets currently raising	87	68	0	155

It is to remark that, some families are raising piglets associating with cows and some families are raising chicken and ducks. They believed that multi-animal raising is a mutual suppprtng which is greatly helped them quickly to improve their living condiction. Some family are raising animal associate with plantatin or associate with other farming.

Note: MR stand for Rattank Mondul, KR stand for Kamrieng (Kamrieng and Rattanak Mondul district are in Battambang province). PL stand for Pailin district Pailin province has two districts Pailin and Salakrao district.

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 <i>(copy from approved proposal)</i></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>There are 36 Youths was trained by CFS in 2020 and planed to led awareness raising after training. However, due to Covid-19, this plan has been delayed until the time of reporting</p>	<p>The proposal for delaying of this activity has been submitted and approved by Cambodia Tdh-G</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2 <i>(copy from approved proposal)</i></p> <p>The use of pesticide and chemical fertilizer is reduced from 80% to 50% of farmers.</p>	<p>The situation of the beneficiaries has not been measured because of community Covid-19 outbreak in the target of CFS implementation.</p> <p>The current situation has been leading to postponing of this activity, therefore the outcome of this indicator is impossible to measure at the time of reporting.</p>	<p>This proposal of delaying has been submitted and agreed, by Cambodia Tdh-G</p>

<p>Outcome 2: <i>(copy from approved proposal)</i></p> <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>
<p>Indicator 2.1 <i>(copy from approved proposal)</i></p> <p>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>	<p>The situation of beneficiaries has been changed. It is measured that among non using latrines which was measuring since the begining of the project implementation is improving both quantitative and qualitative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitatively, from Jul-Dec 2021, there are 60 private toilets has been constructed for poor families who has non toilet. Among these, there are 30 toilets were built in Pailin district and another 30 built in Salakrao district Pailin province. Qualitatively, It was measured that over 90% of the families who had built their latrines are correctly used with correctly replied to three basic ways of latrines used. Furteremore, they starte to realize the importance of 	<p>No need to be changed</p>

	using latrines. The behavior of current using latrines among rural population will become a good model practices for our next generation children.	
<p>Indicator 2.2 (copy from approved proposal)</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The situation of beneficiaries has greatly comparing to the expectation as described in the proposal under outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantatiely,from Jul-Dec 2021, there are 240 water jars had given to families in the target. Among these families there are 50 jars given to families in Rattanak Mondul, 70 jars to family in Kamrieng, 80 jars given to family in Salakrao, and another 40 jars given to family in Pailin district, Pailin province. • In the same period, there are 128 water filters given to poor families in the targets. Among these there are 30 water filtes given to family in Rattanak Mondul, 36 water filters to family in Kamrieng district, 1 water filter given to a family in Salakrao district and another 61 water filters given to family in Pailin district. It is to report that one family have got one water filter and one jar. • Qualitatively, although we did not have the project evaluation at the end of reporting period, but through the individual family visited, we evaluated that almost 90% of the family who supported by CFS are correctly replied to three basic ways of water filter and big jar used. <p>Almost 95 % of the current CFS-beneficiaries are realizing the importance of accessing to clean water and sanitation. Up to the time of reporting, we observed that commiunity parent especially are protecting water sources and protecting themselves from getting sick due to access to unclean water. They are using jar cover to protecting their clean water in the jar which was supported by CFS. And it was seen that most of them are using water that they have in the water wells, or big jar to clean their hands and utilized in general,</p>	<p>No need to be changed</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3 (copy from approved proposal)</p> <p>21 schools (out of 40 schools) have hand washing facilities and 15 schools have toilet and correctly used.</p>	<p>Within this reporting periods from Jul-Dec 2021, there is non handwashing and school toiltets construction has been constructed. The reason is that most of the school-were closed due to Covid-19.</p>	<p>No need to be changed</p> <p>Reason: We will</p>

		implement this activity again once government school reopen.
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Outcome 3: <i>(copy from approved proposal)</i>		
<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 <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 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>Within the reporting period from Jul-Dec 2021, the situation of the primary stakeholders has not been improved, it is due to Covid-19. Period from Jul-Dec 2021 is the time of community Covid-19 outbreak, it is a major cause for postponing this activity.</p>	<p>CFS has reported to Tdh-G and also getting approval for postponing due to Covid-19</p>

Outcome 4: <i>(copy from approved proposal)</i>		
<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 <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 <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>Within the reporting period from Jul-Dec 2021, there are 87 families has been supported by CFS for varios income generating activities. As practice, CFS provided capital assistance according to their potential resources including skills and commitments. Usually, plantation such corn, casava, vegetable with animal raising such as chicken, duck, fish, and cow-raissing. Foods selling or crocery stores has also generated (Micro-bussiness) were usually initiated.</p> <p>According to the recent monitoring records, among 87 familes who has generated income which were supported by CFS has seen greatly changed. It was seen that 42 families (48%) has evaluated improved their daily income from less than USD 1.25 per day</p>	<p>No need to be changed</p> <p>But need to be speeding up of this activity</p>

	<p>(pre-income evaluation) to approximately 5 USD per day at the time of reporting. 18 families (20%) has recently evaluated improved their income from less than 1.25 USD/day at the time of pre-evaluation supported, changed to approximately 3 USD per day. And another 27 families (31%) still in the progress of their generating income which is not able to measure at the time of reporting period.</p> <p>Sadly, to report that 12 families among 27 families who are in progressing of improvement income will not be able to be measured due to their productive were destroyed/damaged by shortage of water. All these families are supported for re-starting their business recently,</p>	
<p>Indicator 4.2 (copy from approved proposal)</p> <p>Around 20-25% (under five 101) of children in the target areas are estimated suffering from malnutrition and/or stunting. (total under five in the target areas are 339)</p>	<p>Under five children has greatly improved after getting CFS assistances. Within the period of reporting CFS has helped 143 children in 2020 and another 67 children in the period from Jan-Jun 2021 and another 71 children period from Jul-Dec 2021,</p> <p>All children are getting several mutual supported direct or indirect as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying as suffering from malnourished • Referring them 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>At the same reporting period, 104 children who identified having health problem are referred by CFS for an appropriate therapy at local health centers.</p> <p>Within the reporting period from Jul-Dec 2021, there are 38 or approximately 54% of underfive children which were suffering by health problems are currently improving malnutrition and health statute. And another 33 children (approximately 46%) are in the process of improving their malnutrition statute.</p> <p>CFS is using local health facilities for referring and conduct ongoing evaluation with monitoring those children. Additional assistance such family foods (rice supported) are carried out individually from case to case.</p>	<p>No need to be changed</p> <p>But need to be speeding up of this activity</p>

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 safeguarding mechanisms has mostly included in Children safe organization. Although CFS has it too far out of date since recognition and certified by Ministry of social affairs but it is effective implementing as NGO for Children safe organization in 2016. It is expiry date since 2019 but all functions and mechanisms for protecting children including implementing, complaining and reporting procedures remains strongly used within stakeholders and among CFS staff.

Procedure of safeguarding mechanisms:

CFS remains keeping procedure and organizational structure for which whom who reports to who for protecting children. This is having very clear as indication in child protection policy. Furthermore, any field visits related child's activity is being applicable. Family agreement, child's agreement and as well as visitors agreement has been carried out. It is also meant that signatory of visitors, family (parents) including children in any child's related contact has been spoken in advance before contacting. This procedure is including approval of photo taken or interview of any child. In addition approval by CFS director, child as well as family are sought beforehand.

Structure of safe guardian

CFS has a clear structure which is for who report to whom. A senior staff has been nominated to be a contact persons for receiving and reporting child's related abusive matter. It is meant that CFS is sensitized by them by training, ongoing asking for improving with children's rights and application, inspection and policy verification on child protection including child safeguarding procedure has to be examined and updated not only among staff themselves but also stakeholders in general.

Although recently CFS- not be able to update child protection policy but implementation is strictly carried out. CFS is having plan for updated child safe organization as well as child protection policy with ministry of social affairs.

Childsafe guarding related documents and the structure including safeguarding mechanisms is in place and clear procedure for application. It is also meant that safeguarding mechanisms such as risk and risk reduction and the best of interest of every children were taken and reviewed during meeting and during project implementation.

The mechanisms of which whom who will be reported and how to be reported including on how to keep confidential among rapporteur has generally informed to relevant stakeholders.

As mentioned, the safeguarding mechanisms is not just only reviewed within CFS of ourself but also with governments's partners and parents who are working with CFS (all stakeholders related working with CFS).

CFS has inform and 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 characterised 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 period from Jul-Dec 2021, There is non unforeseen developments has been documented. Just observe that Covid-19 has greatly going down since Mid November. The performance of CFS programme is gradually returned to normal functioning.

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:

From Jul-Dec 2021 is a period of community Covid-19 outbreak in Cambodia, but CFS has been implemented and achieved a great results and made an assessment as below:

- Within the reporting period, CFS has been implemented activities on the right tract, with the Cambodia Ministry of Health instructions.
- CFS continues to implement emergency assistance such as foods and material assistance to the needy population as reported and identified. We participated with local governments to disseminate information on how to protecting ourselves from getting risk of Covid-19. In general, we informed villagers including children on importance of social distancing, facial mask, handwashing and unaccessing to public place where many people are there.
- Some of activities for example gathering villagers, Self help group meeting or meeing-training with villager and children which were postponing previously are now gradually restarting again.
- Individual family visit and other individual helping poor family had been implemented as usual. Generated income are majority negative effected due to Covid-19 is now much better since some of market places are locked down previously reopening and returned to normal activity.
- Other activities that not involved many people or not involved with gathering people are greatly achieved such as construction toilets, distributed water filters, provision of big jar (1800L each) etc. All implemented having great resulted.
- CFS is keeping and continuing doing a good collaboration with all stakholders in the target in order to achieving its implementation's goal.

Problems faced or Challenges:

Although in this reporting period from Jul-Dec 2021, Covid-19 has greatly declined but we continue to face some challenges as the following:

- Although Covid-19 is greatly going down but scaring of accessing to community or contacting with local people still remained for some places.
- Most of target schools still closing which some of activity were planning to implement at school is continue to postponing.
- Staff capacity building was plan but not able to implement due to covid-19. Covid-19 outbreak is aggravating livelihood income among rural poor in general, and the it impact still not be address for some families.
- Migration accross international border/legally or inlegally ware daily reality seen, reported mostly migrants are at reproductives aged, selling their labour force to abroad, placing their children at home commenly seen. Some of migrants children are looking after by thier sibling or eventually by their grandparents, too old to be taking care of their children.
- Most of rural poor are generally depended on their crops-production, but their crops were totally depended on water. Insufficient or shortages of water is effecting their production and greatly impact on daily livelihoods.
- Climate change or seasonal variation is hardly addressed and needs participation and time. Practically, climate change (seasonal variation) mainly shortage of water and livelihood income and interconnected- and closely likaged. Obviously, migration is one of the biggest issue and lead to many vulnerable and greatly impact over children especially poor children who currently living in rural areas.

- Landlessness among rural poor were generally reported as difficulty for livelihood improvement since they are need to hiring land for their production and sharing crop for land owners or some having no land for growing crops.

Recommendations:

- We continue to participating with local authorities to fight against Covid-19 contamination, mode of prevention and protection should be included in the programme implementation with applicable and feasible.
- Staff capacity buidling on prevention and protection must be done, and continue to further their knowledge community villagers.
- Livelihood incme, or generating income among rural poor during Covid-19 should be speed up, with improve of capital assistance accompanying with improving rural access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Provide sufficient of water for rural poor family is really needed for improving livelihood, it is not just only for handwashing for sanitation in the time of Covid-19 that we need more water for handwashing but also necessary for agreculture productivities such as home gaderning and animal raising and so on.
- 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 dealing and addressing of all vunerable related maters. We continue to help them as much as we can and in line with CFS Goals and objectives.
- Youth training, meeting and youth led awareness raising should be started immediately after Covid-19 controllable. Or it is might be proposed to modify by teaching them for further knowledge to their friends on how to live with Covid-19 outbreak.

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.cambodiaafs.org

You can view our report and pictures on our website

9. Other Remarks

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

NO other remarks has been seen within this reporting period

Reported by
Dr. ENG Samnang
CFS-Director
3rd Jan-2022