



ANNUAL REPORT 2019



QUALITY OF LIVE IMPROVEMENT FOR RURAL FAMILIES IN NORTHWEST CAMBODIA (BATTAMBANG AND PAILIN PROVINCES)

OUR SUPPORTERS

A private charitable foundation in the USA
Terre des hommes Germany (Tdh-G)
CFS-Australia (CFSA)
Rotary Australia World Community Service
Rotary Club of Perth
Rotary Club of Western Endeavour
Rotary Club of Dalkeith
Macquarie Foundation
Cambodia Against Child Trafficking (Plan-Cambodia)
Private donors

Reported by
Dr. ENG Samnang
Director Cambodia Family Support
January 2020



ANNUAL REPORT 2019

Project Title:

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

Project Holder:

Cambodia Family Support (CFS)

Period Covered:

12 months period (January-December 2019)

Funds Spent during the Period:

Source of funds	Opening Bal	Income	Expenses	Closing Bal
Private USA charitable foundation via CFSUSA	55733	44198	97430	2500
Terre des hommes Germany (Tdh-G)	2505	33978	32453	4030
CFSA via Rotary Australia World Community Service (incl.support fm Rotary Clubs Perth, Western Endeavour, Dalkeith; Macquarie Foundation; private donors)	4280.90	68027	56831	15476
Cambodia-ACT (Plan-Cambodia)	8094	5062	13013	0

1. Project review

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

Expected Outcomes:

1. Living conditions of poor families improved
2. School attendance among rural poor children increased
3. Access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene improved
4. Children and women protection networks strengthened and effectively functioned
5. Safe migration and hygienic practices adopted
6. Well-being of the most vulnerable women and children and those in crisis situations who stayed in CFS Family Center in Pailin improved

Expected outputs:

1. 300 poor families assisted in income generation activities
2. 24 new and 56 existing self-help groups established and strengthened
3. 450 poor children who have problems with their education assisted and supported, and 450 vulnerable children and their families referred to relevant medical services.
4. 140 teachers and 240 schoolchildren trained on how to sustain child-friendly school activities
5. 300 vulnerable families supported on access to clean water and sanitation
6. 105 WCCC and CCWC members trained on the roles and responsibilities on child and woman protection
7. 80% of the target groups and schools trained on safe migration, human trafficking, violence against children in school and community, water, sanitation and hygiene.
8. At least 10 women and children in crisis are provided with necessary assistance

2018 – 2019 Summary of Main Achievements (2 year program cycle)
Rattank Mondul District, Kamrieng District, Pailin Province

No	Objective/Indicator	<i>EXPECTED RESULTS 2018-2019</i>	<i>ACTUAL RESULTS 2018-2019</i>	% of target achieved
1	Self Help groups established	24	24	100%
2	Families given livelihood assistance	300	427	142%
3	Families given emergency assistance	100	151	151%
4	Heifers bought	60	32	53%
5	Calves passed on	90	87	97%
6	Piglets passed on	140	160	114%
7	Goats bought	30	1	3%
8	Goats passed on	60	33	55%
9	Houses built for poor families	10	24	240%
10	Latrines installed	300	337	112%
11	Water filters provided	260	252	97%
12	Rainwater collection jugs provided	260	369	142%
13	Wells/ponds for communities	10	25	250%
14	Teachers trained for school network	140	183	131%
15	Students trained to be peer educators	240	352	147%
16	Student-led awareness raising - students attended	8538	13868	162%
17	WCCC/CCWC members trained to address children's and women's problems	105	180	171%
18	Awareness raising- villagers attended	27486	15632	57%
19	Drop out children referred to public school	450	774	172%
20	School uniforms provided	500	647	129%
21	Vulnerable children referred to health center	450	452	100%
22	Literacy centers opened	3	3	100%
23	School toilets installed	8	5	62%
24	School hand washing installed	8	9	112%
25	Vulnerable families access Pailin Family Center	120	552	460%

2019 Progress Summary January - December
Rattank Mondul District, Kamrieng District, Pailin Province

No	Main indicators	2-year plan 2018-2019	Results Jan-Dec-2019			
			RM	KR	Pailin	Total
1	Establish self help group	24	1	2	5	8
2	Capital provision for livelihood improvement	300	27	76	32	135
3	Emergency assistance	100	21	19	17	57
4	Heifer will be bought	60	7	5	2	14
5	Calves will be able to pass on	90	19	23	4	46
6	Piglet will be passed on	140	21	32	18	71
7	Goats will be bought	30	0	0	0	0
8	Goats will be passed on	60	12	4	3	19
9	House will be built for the poor families	10	9	3	1	13
10	Latrines will be installed	300	36	69	105	210
11	Water filters will be provided	260	120	0	50	170
12	Water jugs will be given to poor	260	31	65	110	206
13	Wells- ponds will be dug for community	10	2	5	0	7
14	Teacher trained to be school network	140	20	45	30	95
15	Child train to be peer educator	240	20	142	30	192
16	Child led awareness raising (By Child peers)	8538	3140	2640	667	6447
17	WCCC's trained to address child's problems	105	38	23	19	80
18	Population awareness raising	27486	3733	3772	3924	11429
19	Drop out children referred public school	450	38	90	63	191
20	School uniforms will be given to poor	500	39	144	105	288
21	Vulnerable children referred to health center	450	59	90	59	208
22	Literacy centers will be built	3	0	1	0	1
23	School toilet will be built	8	0	0	1	1
24	School hand washing	8	1	0	1	2
25	Vulnerable family access to PFC	120	29	29	230	288

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)	Conduct community mapping to identify marginalized families for basic intervention	<p>This activity implemented as plan. Since early Jan 2018, CFS conducted a a roadmap to identify vulnerable family. This mapping is used by CFS.</p> <p>Family Mapping is useful because its tell CFS staff who, how and where is the most family shall be focused. It is also tell us who is the most needed to be helped first.</p> <p>According to this activity there are 632 families identified</p>

		as the most needed to be help in this cycle phase.
2)	Conduct ongoing family and community assessment, and encourage families to develop a feasible plan for livelihood improvement	<p>Ongoing family assessment was done as plan. CFS conducted daily activity to understand family living condition and as well as family problems and their needs.</p> <p>This activity was allowing CFS to encourage families who identified as poor and difficult to start thinking on how to develop furture plan for improving their living condition.</p> <p>In general, problems of a family including needs and potential of a family such as their own skill, resource and commitment are identified before assistance can be made.</p>   <p>(CFS director visiting poor family)</p>
3)	Provide capital or animal husbandry to marginalized families to start their income generation activities	<p>This activity implemented as plan. In general, capital provisions were given after family assessment. Result of family assessment was used to improve their living condition. Funds for livelihood improvement and other animal husbandry will be given.</p> <p>As result, within the reporting period from Jan-Dec 2019, there are 135 families had supported by CFS for improved their iliving condiction.</p>

There are varied types of livelihood improvement has been given to poor families. The number and types of livelihood improvement is reporting below:

Report table:

Supported	RM	KR	PL	Total
Fish	0	3	2	5
Chicken	3	24	9	36
Duck	10	15	4	29
Food selling	2	4	5	11
Grocery store	3	10	4	17
Motorbike	0	1	0	1
Vegetable	2	11	5	18
Mushroom	0	5	0	5
Farming/Plantation	7	3	3	13
Total	27	76	32	135

Note: RM is standing for Rattanak Mondul district
 KM is standing for Kamrieng district
 PL is standing for Pailin.

CFS provided various opportunity for poor family to improve their incomes. Out of supporting as described above table, animal raising has been given to poor family to add their generates income. As results, within this report period there are 60 calves (including heifers), 71 piglets, and 19 goats were given to poor families.



Mushroom growing



(Cucumber growing)



(Cucumber growing)



(Foods Selling)



(Market, foods selling)



(Morto shop/fixed)



(Barber shop)



(Sewing)



(Grocery shop)



(Fixed Morto or bicycle)

Calves or Heifers raising,



Piglets raising:



Goats raising:



Chicken raising:



Fish raising:



(Vegetable plantation)

Consecutive number of animal raised during this report period:

Piglets raised in Rattanak Mondul:

Piglets by Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Piglets bough by Years	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
Piglets Pass on by years	0	0	9	13	6	20	26	21	95
Completed pass on			5	7	3	10	15	15	-55
Pregnant								2	
Giving birth								6	
Piglets raised by years	6	0	11	13	6	20	26	21	53

Piglets raised in Kamrieng:

Piglets by Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Piglets bough by Years	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
Piglets Pass on by years	0	28	27	40	60	53	52	32	296
Completed pass on	27	10	18	20	30	27	26	22	180
Pregnant								4	
Giving birth								7	
Piglets raised by years	67	18	9	16	40	41	52	32	210

Piglets raised in Pailin:

Piglets by Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Piglets bough by Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piglets Pass on by years	0	0	0	0	0	14	33	18	65
Completed pass on	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Pregnant	0	0	0	0	0		0	2	
Giving birth	0	0	0	0	0			6	
Piglets raised by years	0	0	0	0	0	14	33	9	57

Number of Calves/Heifer raising in Rattanak Mondul:

Calves	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Calves bought by years	16	19	12	2	11	14	5	7	86
Passed on by years	0	1	5	18	19	27	20	19	111
Complete passed on	-10	-10	-5	-6	-2	0	0	5	42
Current giving birth								29	
Currently pregnant								65	
Currently calves raising	16	20	17	20	30	41	25	16	151

Calves/heifer are raising in Kamrieng:

Calves	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Calves bought by years	7	25	13	4	0	15	6	5	75
Passed on by years	0	1	7	15	18	16	19	23	103
Complete passed on		4	7	7	9	3	0	0	33
Current giving birth								52	
Currently pregnant								61	
Currently calves raising		26	20	19	18	31	25	25	147

Number of Calves/heifer are raising in Pailin:

Calves	2017	2018	2019	Total
Calves bought by years	3	7	2	12
Passed on by years	2	2	4	8
Complete passed on			0	0
Currently pregnant			7	
Current giving birth			3	
Currently calves raising	5	9	14	20

Goats raising:

Goat is a productive animal raising, but generally Cambodian rural are scaring to raising it because of poor local market and the transportation to central city was expensive. CFS initiated goats raising since 2016, but according to the record there are 61 accumulative goats are currently raised by the poor families, (41 goats in Rattanak Moundul, 21 goats in Kamrieng and another 12 goats in Pailin). 12 goats in Pailin are passed on from Rattanak Mondul district and Kamrieng. It is also meant that within this resporting period from Jan-Dec 2019, there are 19 goats were passed from one family to another.

Regarding the goats raised, it to remark that up to the reporting period, there are 15 goats firstly bought. It is slowing progress 46 goats are passed on from previous family who raised it. This year the climate was too hot leading scare to raise goat because of not enough food for them. Some of people they sold it out and will be purchased later, recently reported to our field staff.

From period Jan-Dec 2019, it was recorded that 68 Goats were selling out by poor families because of no family who want to raise it, that is why we didn't see much improvement about goats raising in this reporting period.

Goats raised by years	RM	KR	PL	Total
Goats bough by Years	14	1	0	15
Passed on by years	27	20	12	59
Complete passed on	4	5	4	13
Pregnant	3	0	4	7
Giving birth	8	0	2	10
Goats raised by years	41	21	12	61

4) Build houses for very poor families and families in emergency situations

This activity implemented as plan. During this report period from Jan-Dec 2019 there are 13 houses were completely built for poor families. Among these houses are 9 houses built at Rattanak Moundul, 3 houses at kamrieng district and another 1 house at Pailin/salakrao district.

It is to remark that, houses building for poor family is exceptional, it was given for those who are very poor with house deteriorated after staff evaluation.

House bulding for poor families:





(Example (1) In the process of building and complete building)



(Example (2) In the process of building and complete building)

5)	Conduct community dissemination on the importance of self-help groups (SHG) and assist interested ones to form SHGs	This activity implemented as plan. Normally, before establis Self help group (SHG). Information was disseminated throughout villages by head of village in order to aware local villagers knows about important of SHG. Whithin this report period, there are 8 SHGs were established, a group at Rattanak Mondul district, 2 groups in Kamrieng district and another 12 groups in Pailin (Salakrao district). There are between 12 families to 30 families were formed to be a group.																																								
6)	Follow up assisted families and support SHGs	This activity implemented as plan. Usually, SHG leaders were technically supported such as coached by CFS staff through a regular monitoring. SHG monitoring was aimed at enabling particular group leaders to managing their own group efficiently. Furthermore, through a regular monitoring families who supported by CFS has also coached or monitored to improve their living condition as well.																																								
7)	Join the meetings of SHGs to identify and prioritize families who will receive water jars, water filters and latrines	This activity was done as plan. As practices, CFS attended SHG meeting as observer and also play as helper. The meeting usually discussed to identify needs or solved of any problems if they had. The needs of group members or family including water jar, water filters and latrine were identified during the meeting.																																								
8)	Review training manual with specific focus on child-friendly school activities	A school friendly activity was reviewed and used as a manually training. This revising is used to train to allow teachers for better understanding on implementation of school friendly activity based on their local context and acceptable.																																								
9)	Conduct child-friendly school training to schoolteachers and schoolchildren	<p>Child-friendly activity was done as plan. Generally, teachers and school children are trained before implemented child's friendly activity. It is to report that school teachers trained to be school network or contact person at local school. School children trianed to be peer to peer educators.</p> <p>As result, from Jan-Dec 2019, there are 95 local schoolteachers are (61 males and 34 Females). At the same time there are 192 schoolchildren trained by CFS, among these 85 children were males and another 107 were females (See result in the table below).</p> <table><tr><td>Teachers trained</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>Rattanak Mondul</td><td>12</td><td>8</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>20</td><td>10</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>29</td><td>16</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>61</td><td>34</td><td>95</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>School children trained to be peer educators</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>Rattanak Mondul</td><td>12</td><td>8</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>20</td><td>10</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>53</td><td>89</td><td>142</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>85</td><td>107</td><td>192</td></tr></table>	Teachers trained	M	F	Total	Rattanak Mondul	12	8	20	Pailin	20	10	30	Kamrieng	29	16	45	Total	61	34	95	School children trained to be peer educators	M	F	Total	Rattanak Mondul	12	8	20	Pailin	20	10	30	Kamrieng	53	89	142	Total	85	107	192
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Total	85	107	192																																							

		<p>According to this result, almost 50% of the total school in the target (Total number of schools in the target are 159 schools. RM are 54 schools, PL are 57 schools and KR are 48 schools) are implemented new revising module on child-friendly activity. It is also meant that currently there are 70 schools are able to conduct school friendly activity by themselves. Among these there 24 school in Ratatanak Mondul, 18 Schools in Pailin and another 28 primary schools in Kamrieng district.</p>
10)	Celebrate International Children's Day	<p>This activity was done annually as plan. It is to report that each year CFS conducted International children's day with participated by local government, teachers and children in the targets are invited.</p> <p>It was reported that, approximately 600 children including male and female attended.</p> <p>It is to remark that international children's day is an event to promote public awareness on particular Children's rights. In Cambodia the scheme was moving and different from year to year according to child related main problems.</p>
	<p>International children's day:</p> <div data-bbox="284 1010 1347 1722" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>(CFS –director attend international children's day with local authority)</p>	



- 11) Conduct school visit to monitor dropout children and join regular school meetings to address children's related educational problems

This activity was implemented as plan. Normally, CFS has attended meeting with school principal at district level. The meeting was done in order to sharing information related child education. Problems of dropped out and other child's related educational problems are raised and addressed during meeting accordingly.

Within this reporting period from Jan-Dec 2019, there are 191 (94 males and 97 females) who were identified as having problems with their education has been solved and referred back to their normal education.

Child refers	M	F	Total
Rattanak Mondul	14	24	38
Pailin	31	32	63
Kamrieng	49	41	90
Total	94	97	191

- 12) Build classrooms for literacy classes where needed

Within this reporting period, from Jan-Dec 2019, there is a primary school built at Kamrieng district.

This school having 3 rooms with 123 children are attended. CFS having seen a deteriorated school in Kamrieng border district, see photo below:

Dr. Samnang, CFS director approach our friends in Perth Australia, then our CFS board of director Dr. Vincent Keane and Helen Keane agreed.

David Smith family as well as Robinson and Mulgrew families are very generous provided financial support to build this remote school.



Dr. Samang CFS director visited process of building





This building is allowing almost 120 school children attended.

- 13) Provide latrine accessories and technical assistance on latrine construction and home visit

This activity implemented as plan.
Within this reporting period, there are 337 latrines, 367 water jars and 252 water filters are given to poor family who are SHG members.

Water-Sanitation	RM	KR	Pailin	Total
Latrines	36	69	105	210
Jugs	31	65	110	206
Water filters	120	0	50	170

Note:

RM is standing for Rattanak Mondul district

KM is standing for Kamrieng district

PL is standing for Pailin.

Normally, our community self help group are helped together to complete their toilet buiding and move to help from one family to another, below are some picture showing CFS activity in supported toilets:



(Example: Place for toilet buiding)



(Self help group, helping each other)



(Toilet completely built and used)

CFS provided jurs to poor family:



(Example: a poor family's house before and after providing jar)



(Example: another poor family's house before and after providing jar)



(CFS provided water fileter to poor familie)

Water sanitation and hygiene remained challenges for Cambodian rural poor. Sicknes is aggravating living poor condition. Preventable disease caused by poor hoousehold sanitation and hygiene is reality seen. Harmful practices espeically among Cambodian children in rural poor usually reported.





Therefore, education for living with sanitation and domestic clean will bring or reduce sickness due to preventable disease among rural children.



(Example of CFS Educated rural poor for living with domestic sanitation and hygiene
Before and after education)



(Example of CFS Educated rural poor for living with domestic sanitation and hygiene
Before and after education)

14)	Dig ponds or water pump wells	<p>This activity implemented as plan.</p> <p>As result there are 7 ponds including bore wells were dug or drilled for villagers. Among these, there are 2 in Rattanak Moundul and 5 in Kamrieng district.</p> <p>It is noted that, Pailin has requested bore wells and ponds by villagers but local price were very expensive which was not able to offering during this reporting period.</p>
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CFS is committing to bring rural poor to access clean water and sufficient water for productivity. Therefore, bore wells are fixed or dug/drilled for community people:



(Well supported by CFS)



(Well before fixed)



(Community people helped together fixed well)



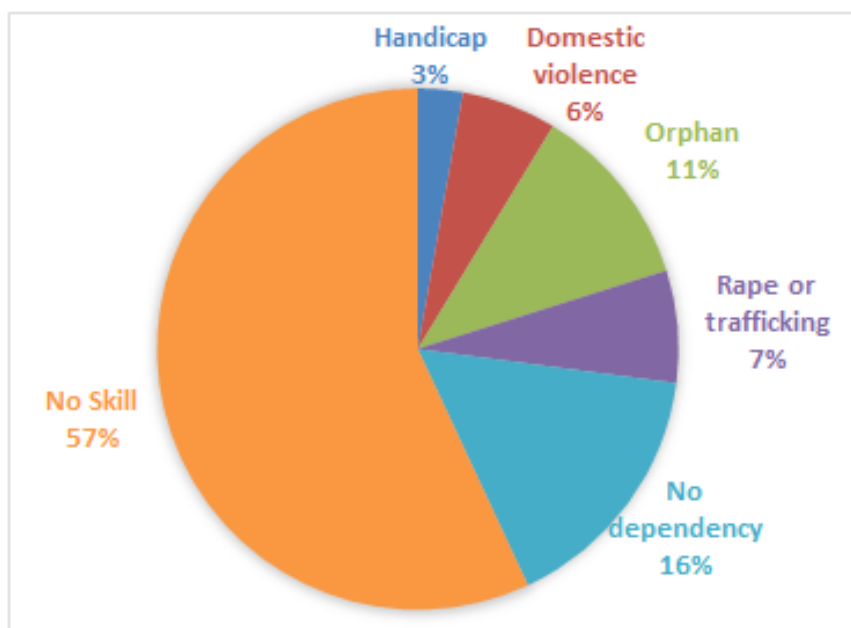
(Well fixed by CFS)

15)	Develop training module and hold training for WCCC and CCWC members	<p>A module for training and trained to WCCC and CCWC as plan. This training was aimed at providing them with more comprehensive on their roles, duties and responsibilities.</p> <p>CFS has integrated an idea of planning development for them for further plan and integrated the issue of children into their commune plan. Within this reporting period, there are 80 WCCC including CCWC (34 male and 46 females) had trained by CFS.</p>
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		<p>Result of training:</p> <table><tr><td>WCCC</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>Rattanak Mondul</td><td>18</td><td>20</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>4</td><td>15</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>34</td><td>46</td><td>80</td></tr></table>	WCCC	M	F	Total	Rattanak Mondul	18	20	38	Pailin	4	15	19	Kamrieng	12	11	23	Total	34	46	80																				
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16)	Join WCCC and CCWC meetings to observe and share information to address problems of vulnerable families and children	<p>This activity was done as plan. CFS Usually attended this meeting regularly. The meeting was brought issues of children and women related problems to share and solved during meeting.</p> <p>Although the number of children and women who problems has solved through this meeting was not recorded during this period, but progressively and productively has been noted such as they have brought the issues and followed up the issues of children and women for further dealing etc.</p>																																								
17)	Conduct home visit to identify sick villagers and children and refer them to get proper medical services.	<p>This activity implemented as plan. Usually sickness children and their families are referred for medical care. Actually, CFS has promoted poor families to access local available services. But some of poor families remained hesitant to access to. Some of them they said that they are so poor to be even neglected by health providers for those who shown the ID-Poor. Within this report period, from Jan-Dec 2019 there are 208 children (81 males and 127 females) and 113 (26 males and 77 females) parents who were identified by CFS as had sickness were referred by CFS for appropriate medical care at their local places.</p> <p>Result of referral for medical care,</p> <table><tr><td>Children referred</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>Rattanak Mondul</td><td>21</td><td>38</td><td>59</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>26</td><td>33</td><td>59</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>34</td><td>56</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>81</td><td>127</td><td>208</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>Parents referred</td><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>Rattanak Mondul</td><td>13</td><td>25</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>13</td><td>32</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>10</td><td>20</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>36</td><td>77</td><td>113</td></tr></table> <p>Normally, poor family who has ID-Poor can be accessed to Health Center (HC) or Referral Hospital without charged.</p>	Children referred	M	F	Total	Rattanak Mondul	21	38	59	Kamrieng	26	33	59	Pailin	34	56	90	Total	81	127	208	Parents referred	M	F	Total	Rattanak Mondul	13	25	38	Kamrieng	13	32	45	Pailin	10	20	30	Total	36	77	113
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18)	Participate with WCCC and CCWC to develop action plans and conduct community awareness raising on child and woman protection, unsafe migration, human trafficking, violence against children, etc.	<p>This activity was done as plan. Action plan of monthly awareness raising was developed and implemented as plan. Regularly, CFS collaborated with local WCCC and CCWC conducted monthly awareness raising. This awareness raising was moving from one place to another to inform local population on child and woman protection, unsafe migration, human trafficking, violence against children, and importance to access clean water sanitation and hygiene etc.</p> <p>As result, there are 11429 villagers including man (3538 and women (7891) accessed to CFS disseminated information.</p> <p>Result of raising awareness:</p> <table><tr><th>Participation</th><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Rattanak Mondul</td><td>826</td><td>2907</td><td>3733</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>1307</td><td>2617</td><td>3924</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>1405</td><td>2367</td><td>3772</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>3538</td><td>7891</td><td>11429</td></tr></table>	Participation	M	F	Total	Rattanak Mondul	826	2907	3733	Pailin	1307	2617	3924	Kamrieng	1405	2367	3772	Total	3538	7891	11429						
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19)	Provide services at CFS Family Center in Pailin	<p>As plan, Pailin Family Center has been operating and routinely providing servers to population emergency needs as planned.</p> <p>Women and children such as handicape, victims of domestic viiolence, orphan, victims of rape or sexual abuse, youth or parents no skill or children no dependant due to parents went away and not be able to return home are usually accessed to Pailin Family Center for getting assistance</p>																										
20)	Reunite or refer vulnerable persons to appropriate safety places	<p>This activity implemeted as plan.</p> <p>Within this reporting period, from Jan-Dec 2019, 288 vulnerable women including children and parents are accessed to Pailin Family Center. It is to report that from Jan-Dec 2019, all of vulnerable women and children who had accessed to Pailin Family Center had reunited back to family after their problems and needs are addressed.</p>																										
	<p style="text-align: center;">Intervention of Pailin Family Center</p> <div><table><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>Jan</th><th>Feb</th><th>Mar</th><th>Apr</th><th>May</th><th>Jun</th><th>Jul</th><th>Aug</th><th>Sep</th><th>Oct</th><th>Nov</th><th>Dec</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Number of vulnerable women and children accessed</td><td>28</td><td>25</td><td>23</td><td>16</td><td>19</td><td>21</td><td>26</td><td>22</td><td>22</td><td>28</td><td>32</td><td>26</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <p style="text-align: center;">Number of vulnerable women and children accessed to Pailin Family Center (Jan-Dec 2019)</p>		Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Number of vulnerable women and children accessed	28	25	23	16	19	21	26	22	22	28	32	26
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Number of vulnerable women and children accessed to Pailin Family Center
Classified by type:



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	294	393	46	51	54	49
	Age 6-12	622	696	47	51	53	49
	Age 13-17	220	307	46	52	54	48
	Age 18-25	406	362	48	51	52	49
Indirect beneficiaries (Children only)		plan		real			
		10674		15632			
Other target groups		300 families/households		427 Families/ households			
		140 teachers		183 Teacher			

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	300 poor families assisted in income generation activities	135 poor families had been accessed to CFS supports for improving livelihood income
2	24 new and 56 existing self-help groups established and strengthened	8 self help groups were formed during Jan-Dec 2019.
3	450 poor children who have problems with their education assisted and supported, and 450 vulnerable children and their	From Jan-Dec 2019, there are 191 poor children who had problems with their education were referred back to their normal school after their problems were solved.

	families referred to relevant medical services.	Out of children who had problems with their education, another 208 children who identified getting sickness had referred for proper medical care. The same of reporting period, there are 113 parents who identified has been referred to medical treatment as well.																																		
4	140 teachers and 240 schoolchildren trained on how to sustain child-friendly school activities	It is to report that from Jan-Dec 2019, there are 183 teachers were trained and 192 schoolchildren were trained to be peer educators.																																		
5	300 vulnerable families supported on access to clean water and sanitation	210 poor families had received toilets construction which was supportd by CFS, 170 families received water filters and 206 received big jars (1800L) to improve access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.																																		
6	105 WCCC and CCWC members trained on the roles and responsibilities on child and woman protection	From Jan-Dec 2019, there are 80 WCCC and CCWC were trained by CFS.																																		
7	80% of the target groups and schools trained on safe migration, human trafficking, violence against children in school and community, water, sanitation and hygiene.	<div>51.50% (17876: 6447 are children and 11429 are parents) of target group and school children had been accessed to information provided by CFS.</div> <table><tr><td rowspan="2">Awreeness raising</td><td colspan="2">Children</td><td colspan="2">Parentms</td><td rowspan="2">Total</td></tr><tr><td>M</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>F</td></tr><tr><td>Rattanak Mondul</td><td>1670</td><td>1470</td><td>826</td><td>2907</td><td>6873</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>348</td><td>319</td><td>1307</td><td>2617</td><td>4591</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>1309</td><td>1331</td><td>1405</td><td>2367</td><td>6412</td></tr><tr><td>total</td><td>3327</td><td>3120</td><td>3538</td><td>7891</td><td>17876</td></tr></table>	Awreeness raising	Children		Parentms		Total	M	F	M	F	Rattanak Mondul	1670	1470	826	2907	6873	Pailin	348	319	1307	2617	4591	Kamrieng	1309	1331	1405	2367	6412	total	3327	3120	3538	7891	17876
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8	At least 10 women and children in crisis are provided with necessary assistance	288 vulnerable women and children who are in crisis were helped by Pailin Family Center.																																		

3. Project outcomes

Outcome 1: Living conditions of poor families improved

Indicators:	Results <i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under "outcomes"? If not, why not? Please compare with initial situation.</i>
Indicator 1.1. 255 (85%) out of a total of 300 (target) assisted families earn more than 2 USD/day	According to recorded, there are 118 approximately 88% of 135 families helped by CFS had recently evaluated improved income over 2UDS/day compared to before helped they had less than 1 USD per day.

Outcome 2: School attendance among rural poor children increased

Indicators:	Results <i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under "outcomes"? If not, why not? Please compare with initial situation.</i>
Indicator 2.1 450 dropout children assisted and took up school again	191 children who had problems with their education were addressed and took up school again this year. This number is much reducing the number of dropped out from the initial situation measured at 1067 children to 293 at the end of this year (if included 583 from previous year).

Outcome 3: Access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene improved

Indicators	Results <i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under "outcomes"? If not, why not? Please compare with initial situation.</i>
Indicator 3.1 300 families improved access to clean water and sanitation	210 poor families had supported toilets, 170 families received water filters and 206 received big jars (1800L) to improve access water, sanitation and hygiene. This result is greatly achieved compared to initial planned, Over 100% families planned were reached. It is reported that approximately 92% of family who had accessed to program water, sanitation and hygiene of CFS were correctly demonstrated to 3 basic ways of using toilets, sanitation and hygiene.

Outcome 4: Children and women protection networks strengthened and effectively functioned

Indicators	Results <i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under "outcomes"? If not, why not? Please compare with initial situation.</i>
Indicator 4.1 31 WCCC members increased their capacity and are able to identify children and women in vulnerable situations, set up action plans to address problems of women and children.	Within the reporting period, there are 80 WCCC including CCWC were trained by CFS to implement efficiently their functions. It was recently evaluated that almost 75% of the trainees had been reported improve their performance compared to initial planned only 30% reported efficiency their functions (Using measurement tool developed by CFS).

Outcome 5: Safe migration and hygienic practices adopted

Indicators	Results <i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under “outcomes”? If not, why not? Please compare with initial situation.</i>
Indicator 5.1 1,999 of targeted population know how to access local services, do safe migration and increased awareness on hygienic practices	<p>From Jan-Jun 2019, there are 17876: 6447 are children and 11429 are parents of target group and school children had had known on how to access local services.</p> <p>The number is less than expected. The reason for unable to reach expected target was due to road difficulty and prolong rainy season which was community awareness session can not be conducted.</p>

Outcome 6: Well-being of the most vulnerable women and children and those in crisis situations who stayed in CFS Family Center in Pailin improved

Indicators	Results <i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under “outcomes”? If not, why not? Please compare with initial situation.</i>
Indicator 6.1 In yearly average, approximately 100 women and children in crisis situations seek and receive emergency assistance through CFS Family Center, 80% of whom are able to improve their living conditions	<p>The number of vulnerable women and children seek emergency assistance were greatly achieved compare to initial plan.</p> <p>It is to report that from Jan-Dec 2019, there are 288 women and children receiving assistance, more than 80% of them had recently evaluation improve living condition and another 20% is in the process of improving.</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 has developed Child safeguarding mechanisms since early 2017 and latest updated in August 2019. All staff, head of local authority, key persons who are working relevant with children and head of children club are informed to realize the system of working and reporting children related, protection, abuse or violation.

The trainees had known which whom, she/he shall report to whenever suspected child's related abuse or violation. In addition, CFS has nominated a contact person responsible for receiving report, investigating and dealing matters with child abuse or violation. An instruction including way of communication (Phone number/name of person) has regular updated during meeting with villagers, community self help group (SHG) and as well as with Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) and Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC). Furthermore, regulation and application of child safeguarding have strictly been observed by CFS director.

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	Focus group discussion
Project Design and planning	Level 1	Focus group discussion
Project Implementation	Level 3	Child led education
Project Monitoring	NA	NA
Project Evaluation	NA	NA

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?

- The Cambodia Family Support (CFS) took a participatory approach in formulating its Strategic Plan for the next five years, that is from 2020-2024. This document is an outcome of such a process which included a week-long participatory workshop with staff and management on 22-27 April 2019 in Battambang. The process of development this strategic plan was inclusive, participatory and consensus by seeking consulting meeting with Advisory Board.

7. Reflection / assessment	
What were the strengths / weaknesses of the project?	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff are committed and well known the local target areas implementation. • Plan of actions, implementation plan, monitoring tool are well understood among all staff. • Format for reporting report as well as cases recorded are clearly documented • Activity including plan of the CFS are supporting by Government local authorities. • Good working relations with other NGOs and local authorities. • Most of outputs are reached within the project cycle. • Most of staff are well known of Child Safe Organization procedure and implementation. • Child's safe guarding is very clear instruction on how to implement with children for reducing harm as well as reporting systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some target such as number of population access to awareness raising was lower than expected planned. • Unable to maintain some teachers and children who are trained for working and networking due to they are moving or changing their position • Unable to encourage some government officers to fully participation with CFS activity due to they are not understood the CFS activity and they are much depended on financially incentive or financially supports demanded. • Lack of skills among staff particular on Agriculture climate changes resilience. • Insufficient public knowledge about CFS emergency assistance which could be provided to vulnerable groups • Unable to get an accurate data especially on poverty rate, number of external migration, and vulnerable due to access to unclean water and sanitation. (No available local data which was recently survey or research). • Poor child participation in especially on the level of child participation for project monitoring and evaluation
Lessons learnt for future activities, potentials and risks for future projects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of water remain a potential risk for future improving of livelihood, • Sickness among rural children due to poor access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene more likely aggravated economic income. • Scaring of accessing to social services were frequently reported among rural poor. • Unpredictable changes of government's policy might affect to CFS implementation (For example, in 2018, member of CCWC and WCCC trained by CFS were left because of political reasons) • External migration due to poor productivity and climate change are reported 	
Which kind of support of tdh might be useful in future co-operations?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote quality of life among rural poor through climate change preparedness and harm reduction • Promote access to clean water sanitation and hygiene for both community and school • Promote child's participation in especially on the level of implementation, monitoring and evaluation. 	

What are the plans for the future in the area of intervention? (Follow-up project planned? Is there an exit strategy in place?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quality of life among rural poor through climate change preparedness and harm reduction Promote access to clean water sanitation and hygiene for both community and school Promote child's participation in especially on the level of implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
Important events or changes during the reporting period within the organisation (management structure, planning system, staff composition, use of resources, etc.)
There is nothing to report on this

8. Information materials <i>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.</i>
CFS pictures/photos report and as well as newsletter are available to view on the CFS website Please view it at www.cambodiafs.org

9. Other Remarks <i>For any other information or remarks, you wish to make.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within this report period, there are four other donors such as Helping hand (Macquarie) funded for promoting livelihood and Water sanitation in Pailin province, Private donors (Funded for a Education Center, in Kamrieng), Rotary club western endoeuvor fund Water Sanitation-Cycle 12 in Kamrieng and Cambodia-Act (Plan-Cambodia) for child club for promote understand of unsafe migration and additional livelihood program in Kamrieng. That all contribution to make CFS progress much more achieving than expectation. In April 2019, there was strategic plan for further outlook of the Cambodia Family Support (CFS) was developed. This strategic plan development will be used as a roadmap for future operation of the CFS. Cases study is recorded the best learned. This learning will be used for further model intervention. Through the records, our field staff can review best practices they had done with the most fruitful, and with effectiveness cost. Lesson learn was usually done during CFS staff monthly meeting. It was a chance for all programme staff learn together, documented best practice and used it to improve further intervention. <p>Normally, a responsible success case told the story/background of the case including case management, how they proceeding from beginning until success. It was also reported the process on how she/he interacted with the cases. Everyone CFS staff, talked during meeting, they raised questions concerned, shared best practiced through demonstration cases management and procedure, etc. Here are some examples cases:</p>

Case (1):

A poor farmer whose name is Chhim Pros, aged 44. He lived in Daykraham village, Tasen commune, Kamrieng district. Currently, he lives with his wife and other two children, a boy aged 13 and a girl aged 11. The two children of Chhim Pros were irregularly attended school because of they had to help their parents to earn their income.

Chhim Pros has drunk most of the time and for more often his wife got sick, as result of their terrible living condition, Chhim Pros income was totally depended on the two children. CFS has seen Chhim Pros in a very bad condition of alcoholism, he lived in small house and deteriorated. His wife having sick during first of our visited.



(Chhim Pros's house)

At the first time of our visited, we wanted to talk with Chhim Pros but we cannot because Chhim Pros was seriously under influenced of alcohol. We just able to bring his wife to local health center for medical therapy. We do not give up, we tried a few more times to visit him and wishes to meet and talk with him but we still cannot meet. Later, we decided to tell the neighbor to call us if Chhim Pros is out of influenced of alcoholic.

Finally, we are able to meet with him and talk with him. After listening to Chhim Pros story telling; we realized that Chhim Pros has a serious mental health problem, that is why he had addicted to alcohol and became alcoholism. Chhim Pros used to work in Thailand after he left from Khmer rouge soldier. Chhim Pros had work seriously as a constructor in Thailand to get support to his family but during working there he was cheated by his employer, without getting any support for almost two years. Chhim Pros used to ask his employer to get pay but more often Chhim Pros has nothing and got seriousness physical violence and work very hard. Chhim Pros had nothing to complain because his working in Thailand is illegal with passport or personal identity.



(Dr. Samnang, CFS director with him and their neighbors)

After working there for several years he had poorly contacted to his family in Cambodia, because he did not know how to contact and ask for any assistance. One day, he got sick, his employer brought him back and dropped him close to Cambodia border at the night time. He didn't know where it was, Chhim Pros said. Once he got up, he knows that he was in a mango field, he walked, he pains and fears because of he didn't know where to go. He walked and run without direction, fortunately, she heard the sound from the pagoda, he decided to reach the sound there and aske the monk for the direction to go to Cambodia. Finally, he got home, Chhim Pros has hopeless because of his cannot complain for his labor for almost two years. From time to time, Chhim Pros used to dream and seen badly thing in his dream. Fear and hand tremble usually happened, as result of this sickness he cannot work that is why his living condition was totally depended on his children. After getting his story and his problems, we decided to bring him some medications and tell him for future hope, a few months later, Chhim Pros was evaluated much better, he has good health, and start to smile. During my visit, I told him to be happy and promised to help him with generate income to support the family and start new life, with learn to forget previous thing. A long the process of mental rehabilitation, we decided to support Chhim Pros a bag of rice with house utensils at the first time to allow him hope and struggle to survive.

Along the process of helping him, his wife was recovery from sickness as well, they both are helped by their neighbor with a block of land for starting their agriculture production as vegetable plantation. According to discussion for his future plan, Chhim Pros, he told our staff that he is very keen in vegetable plantation, that is why he asked us for supporting seeds for his plantation. Chhim Pros has started his plantation as his commitments by firstly clean the grass.



(Chhim Pros has got foods supported from CFS)



(Chhim Pros shows his block of land for vegetable plantation)

No later, Chhim Pros has started clean his field for his plantation. CFS has conducted his monitoring for more often in order to help him.



(Chhim Pros start his field plantation)



(Material and seeds supported by CFS)

As his land for plantation was cleaned, we decided to support him seeds and other material to fruitful his plantations. Chhim Pros vegetable was quickly growing. He was very happy to see his fruitful production.



As result of quick growing, Chhim Pros was able to collect it for local market



(Chhim Pros was happy of his generated income, he got some money and saved for another generated income as chicken raising.)

Chhim Pros is a clever man, he saved some monies, bought some chickens to get more income, Finally, he asked additional support for having a suitable shelter, CFS had asked neighbour contribution their labour and additional some support for building a suitable shelter for Chhim Pros's family.



(We built a house for him with participation from their neighbor)



His neighbors were also very happy to help him and seen him as a commitment man



(Chhim Pros's family and his new house supported by CFS)

As his commitments, Chhim Pros living condition is now so strong and very sustainable.

Case (2):

Chhin Saray, aged 42, widow, living at Samaki village, Tasen commune, Kamrieng district. She is living with 3 children, two girls and one male. Chhin Saray, previously lived at Kampong thom province. After divorced, Saray completely desperate, because her living condition was previously totally depended on her husband, and she has to responsible to support three abandon children.

Saray living condition was terrible from time to time that is a reason for her to leave Kamponthom province, migrate to Thai-Border. During living and working at the border, Saray has got to know a neighbor who was very kind to allow her to live nearby. Saray living condition is not better because she has to sell her labor a lone for daily food in order to support her three children. Saray living condition was very poor (See photo belwo)



(Chhin Saray, before helping)

As result of discussion with her neighbors, Saray has got a plot of land for building a suitable house. Last year in November, 2018, Dr. Vincent Keane, CFS head of board director has visited location of building house for Chhin Saray. We all hare happy to help her for building a house.



(Head of CSF board director visited place for building house for Saray)

I need a house, I am most happy If I have a good house for my children, Saray said. Community neighbors and CFS staff decided to help Saray for building a house as needed.



(CFS-Help Saray. She has started building her house)



(Saray's house completely built)

After Saray house completely building, CFS continue to support her with latrine and jar water collection. CFS also provided two calves and capital to start her corn plantation. Recent visits, Saray said, her family living condition is much better compare to before, her generate income through her field plantation and heifers raised will help her, she said,



(Saray house and her raising calves)



(Saray with her corn field supported by CFS)

Other remark:

Recent visit of Pailin provincial Governor and relevant ministries to CFS-Pailin Family Center/ visiting trafficked victims, sexually abused and other domestic violence victims who were rescued by CFS. This visit has a great value to encourage CFS implementation for more value assisting vulnerable needs,



(Pailin Provincial governor recently visiting CFS-Center)

