



CAMBODIA FAMILY SUPPORT  
PROGRAM REPORT  
August 2021 - July 2022

*Improving the quality of life for marginalized rural families  
Battambang and Pailin Provinces, Cambodia*



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## INTRODUCTION

Yesterday was the COVID-19 pandemic, today is Ukraine vs Russia conflict. These have had severe long-lasting impacts directly and indirectly on both social and economic security. This leads to many challenges.

Pre COVID-19, the past 2 decades in Cambodia saw social security and economy growth positively and remarkably. This country was having reached lower middle-income, (Cambodian Prime minister's speeches). Royal Government of Cambodia committed to attaining upper middle-income status by 2030. Garment exports, tourism and construction are sources of Cambodia's economy growth. According to the Cambodia ministry of Economic reports, an average annual rate is 7.7 percent between 1998 and 2019, making this country to become one of the fastest-growing economies in the region.

However, since 11th March 2020 Cambodian's life were completely changed once the World health Organization (WHO) confirmed that Covid-19 became global pandemic. Covid-19 caused millions of death and millions of hospitalizations, led to unprecedented global socio-economic upheaval across the world. Social disrupted were obviously evident, social connectivity has greatly changed. Furthermore, poverty, migration, abuse, trafficking in persons, education are the negatively affected. The rural poor especially are worst impacted.

International tourism to Cambodia was dramatically reduced. Public gathering such as resorts, hotels, markets, supermarkets, stores, leisure, sport, meeting, workshop, conference, religious or cultural ceremonies, entertainments, music performances, national or international event were shutting down. Villagers who are suspected of having Covid-19 are locked down at homes without business or income connected activities. Some business or livelihood income activities turned to be inactive during covid-19. Poverty especially among rural Cambodians is a reality. During Covid-19 and up to April 2022, Royal government of Cambodia used over \$500 million to support almost 690,000 families (2.8 million people) who are poor, impacted by Covid-19.

Since 1997 the government of Cambodia had not revised the poverty threshold. But now the government decided to revise the Kingdom's poverty line due to Covid-19 pandemic which had hard hit the people and the country economy. The poverty line for Cambodia in 2019-2020 was \$2.69 per day in Phnom Penh, \$2.35 in Provincial urban centres and \$2.19 in rural areas. (Cambodia Ministry of Planning April, 2022). Before the pandemic 500,000 households were living below the poverty line. After the Covid-19 crisis, this increased to 700,000 families. (Ministry of Planning, 2022).

Today, Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine is creating a major humanitarian crisis affecting millions of people's lives and a severe economic shock, uncertain duration and magnitude. In addition, impact of COVID-19 including climate change are additionally provoked people's lives in extreme poverty worldwide, it is directly or indirectly impacts over Cambodian lives especially for those who live in fragile condition such as poverty and dysfunctional. Due to poverty and family's dysfunctional, many families especially rural poor are moving or eventually across national or international boundary legally or illegally after Covid-19 declined and international border re-opened. In part because they lack awareness on safe migration, these families are at increased risk of exploitation by human traffickers.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has committed to fight against human trafficking previously. However, in 2022 the US-State Department for human trafficking reported that the Cambodia does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so, even considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its anti-trafficking capacity; therefore Cambodia was downgraded to Tier 3. Despite the lack of significant efforts, the government took some steps to address human trafficking, including continuing to arrest, prosecute, and convict traffickers, proactively screening for and identifying victims, and assisting in the repatriation of Cambodian trafficking victims and those vulnerable to trafficking abroad.

**During all these social disruptions Cambodia Family Support has implemented our activities to help the rural poor. Working with Cambodian local authorities CFS will continue to address these increasing challenges.**

### **Cambodia Family Support (CFS) BACKGROUND**

CFS evolved from a program of the Post-Conflict Family and 'Child Support Program' (FSP). The program was 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 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. 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 the Rotary Club of Perth, Australia.

Since March 2009 CFS has received 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 visited CFS and noted shortages of clean/potable water, sanitation and hygiene which aggravated poverty of the villagers. Since 2011 CFS supports activities to improve access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene.

From 2017-2022 CFS received significant funding support from a private foundation in the USA. This additional funding allowed CFS to expand to all 2 districts, 8 communes and 90 villages in Pailin Province. CFS also operates the ‘Pailin Family Center’, which assists vulnerable persons, predominantly women in emergency situations.

### **PROGRAM GOAL AND OBJECTIVES:**

Goal of the CFS is 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.

#### **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 for 2021-2022:**

6. 300 poor families are adequately support themselves (90 families in Rattanak Mondul (RM) 90 families in Kamrieng (KR), 120 families in Pailin)
7. 30 new village self help groups are established and functioning independently (7 in RM, 7 in KR, 16 in Pailin)
8. 450 vulnerable families have improved access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene. (150 in RM, 150 in KR, 150 in Pailin)
9. 120 teachers and 120 students are trained to sustain school friendly activities in targeted local schools.
10. 120 WCCC and CCWC members show improved capacity to implement their network activities effectively to protect marginalized individuals and prevent their exploitation.
11. 750 marginalized children having problems with their education are assisted to find a stable learning environment.
12. 450 vulnerable migrant children and family members are referred for medical treatment.
13. 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
14. 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.
15. 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 (PLANNED) RESULTS SUMMARY:**

No	Main indicators (in English)	Target 2021-22	Expected results for 2 years			
			(Jan 2021-Dec 2022)			
			BATTAMBANG		PAILIN PROVINCE	
			RM	KR	S-krao	PL-D
1	Youth trained to conduct awareness raising	36	0	36	0	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

- RM: Rattanak Mondul District, Battambang Province
- KR: Kamrieng District, Battambang Province
- PL-D: Pailin District, Pailin Province
- S-krao: Salakrao District, Pailin Province



## COMPARATIVE TABLE (PLAN vs RESULT) SUMMARIES

No	Main indicators (in English)	Target Plan Results 2021- 2022	Results					Results					ACTUAL RESULTS TOTALS - TWO YEARS
			Aug-2020- Jul 2021					Aug-2021 to Jul 2022					
			BATTAMBANG		PAILIN		Results	BATTAMBANG		PAILIN		Results	
			RM	KR	S-krao	PL-D		RM	KR	S-krao	PL-D		
1	Youth trained to conduct awareness raising	36	0	36	0	0	36	0	36	0	0	36	72
2	School awareness raising (WASH-ECR)	3600	0	344	0	0	344	1816	2443	2055	2306	8620	8964
3	Community Awareness (WASH-ECR)	3600	791	787	990	846	3414	2779	2832	2440	2185	10236	13650
4	Latrines built for poor families	450	90	100	0	26	216	30	70	30	85	215	431
5	Water filters provided to poor family	450	70	40	42	69	221	60	60	30	90	240	461
6	Water jugs will be given to poor	450	50	70	50	40	210	110	70	60	125	365	575
7	Wells- ponds will be dug for community	15	8	21	3	5	37	1	6	0	5	12	49
8	Build school hand-washing	15	2	3	3	0	8	0	3	0	0	3	11
9	Build school toilet	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
10	Literacy centers will be built	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
11	Child attended local-national meeting	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	9
12	Establish self help group (SHG)	30	2	1	2	3	8	2	3	2	2	9	17
13	Families generated income supported	300	34	40	40	38	152	55	57	64	45	221	373
14	Emergency assistance (Given food)	120	22	289	32	13	356	123	9	5	14	151	507
15	Heifer will be bought	30	1	3	3	3	10	4	4	20	4	32	42
16	Calves will be able to pass on	100	13	16	3	0	32	22	23	4	2	51	83
17	Piglet will be passed on	100	6	4	20	6	36	0	24	12	6	42	78
18	Goats will be passed on	40	8	8	6	6	28	18	10	4	13	45	73
19	Houses built for the poor families	9	3	2	1	2	8	1	1	1	0	3	11
20	Teacher trained to be school network	120	0	0	0	0	0	24	32	62	18	136	136
21	WCCC trained to address child's problems	120	0	0	0	0	0	18	28	28	24	98	98
22	Drop out children referred public school	750	88	16	1	7	112	41	39	40	40	160	272
23	Vulnerable children referred to health center	450	28	31	69	49	177	28	10	114	98	250	427
24	School uniforms will be given to poor	450	0	0	0	2	2	22	25	23	22	92	94
25	Vulnerable parents referred to health center	450	17	31	55	32	135	10	0	81	74	165	300
26	Vulnerable women/children referred to PFC	720	7	12	64	154	237	1	6	120	159	286	523

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY August 2021 – July 2022:

Source of funds (\$ donations only) Currency: USD	Opening Bal	Receipts (\$ donations)	Expenses	Closing Bal 30/7/2022
Terre des hommes Germany (Tdh-G)	12923	17060	22353	7630
Private foundation in the USA	84460	256667	235077	106051
CFS-Australia via Rotary Austalia World Community Serivce (RAWCS)	3412	30143	31272	2283
Education Center (private donors via RAWCS)	0	9500	9500	0
Water Sanitation-Cycle 15 (Rotary Club Western Endeavour via RAWCS)	0	1775	1765	10
Animal Bank (private donor via RAWCS)	4730	7367	12097	0

## PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS:

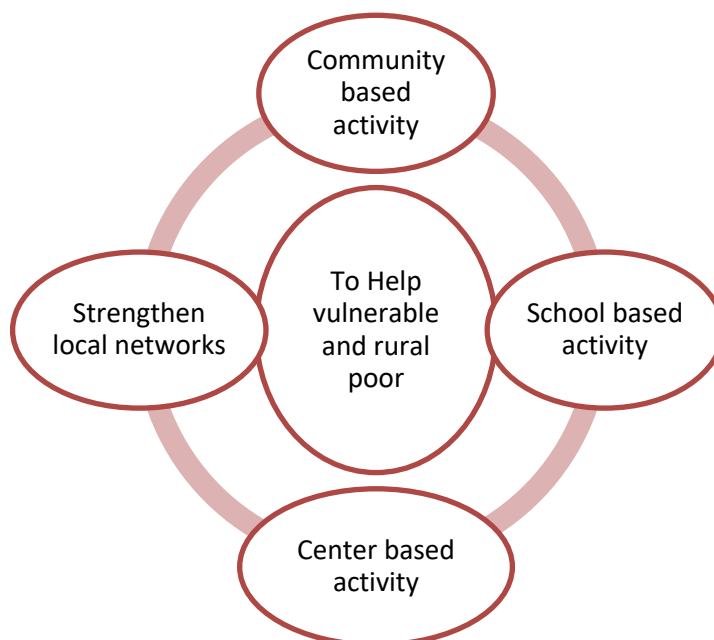
Cambodia Family Support (CFS) is committing to change the vulnerable situation of the rural poor families. CFS is helping poor family to meet their basic needs which is gradually bringing them toward long terms sustainability and self-sufficiency.

Our implementing target are:

- (1) Battambang province, two districts Rattanak Mondul, and Kamrieng districts
- (2) Pailin province, two districts Salakrao, and Pailin district.

To reach this expectation, CFS is implementing the four dual supportive approaches such as

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



**CFS working approaches**



### Why and how are we using this approach?

This approach is a comprehensive approach which will be helped from each component to another. Simply, this approach is a mutual supportive approach. Let start with a simple example case of a child who had a problem of not going to the school. A child had not going to the school because of he has a problem with his parents. He said, his father was usually bit him and forced him to work for getting money to exchange his alcohol drink. So the first approach we did was contacted school teacher for verification problem and seek possible solution at school. We called this activity as “SCHOOL BASED APPROACH” Then the second steep was contacted parents and local leaders to seek why the child was having such problem and we seek root cause and identify the best solution at community level, we called this activity as “COMMUNITY BASED APPROACH”. The third, We might contact higher level of network if the problem cannot be solved locally. We called this approach as “STRENGTHEN LOCAL NETWORK” as an example.

#### A. COMMUNITY BASED ACTIVITY:

Community based activity is a fundamental approach of helping poor family. This approach is working with poor families at home or at community directly. 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 just only property and economically but also knowledge on how to tackle down their problems in general.

Based on many years of working with poor families, our experienced has been shown that many community poor parents are usually lack of understanding on how to access to the available of local services or local resources. Or some places that local services are 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 one place to place or from one village to another. This moving is helping us to response immediately to the population needs. In general, there are six consecutive and connective activities which are enable us to help the population needs correctly, these activities are:

1. Family visited
2. Provided emergency assistance
3. Established Self Help Group (SHG)
4. Income generation activity,
5. Community water, sanitation and hygiene
6. Education on domestic sanitation and hygiene,

#### 1. Family visit:

Family visit is an initial step for project intervention. This activity is an important step toward providing assistant and addressing family problems appropriately.

Family visits is a time to enabled CFS staff to collate family information or to understand the reality of the family. In general, family evaluation is done at the time of family visits, because this time is allowing us to talking, discussing and identifying the best way on how to address their problems with their agreement and participation. We together with the family themselves and family neighbors were talking and discussing the problems faced and seek potential solution together.

Sometime family visits had done several times by collaboration with local authority. CFS brought/invite local authority/local leaders to show their population problems and report what they need. Sometime we show them on how we had helped the poor who needs assistance. Family visit is also a time that allowing us to identify vulnerable children as well. Our experience has been shown that the way of helping vulnerable family is different from one family to another.

Family visits is sometime called “Family Evaluation”. In generally, family visits is telling us the reality of the poor. We talked and discussed with them, confirmed by their neighbor and local leaders in order to identify the best ways on how to address their problems. Initially, building trust, mutual respect and encourage them to participate/cooperate with us is a vital key to address their vulnerable matters. We start by telling them who we are? Why are we coming? And how can we help? Etc. Home visits or family evaluation has to be done for more often for some families before starting or providing assistance. It is depended on family problems and their commitment.

Family visits can be “Family Evaluation”. Conducting family visits is telling us how the situation was progressing after helping them. It is also means that some family visits is the initial before helping but some family is going to make sure that they are progress or not after helping. We talked and discussed with them to find the best way for helping them but also seeking progress for those who had helped. Here are some pictures of the CFS practices during conducting family or home visits:



**Family visits**



**Family visits**

## 2. Emergency assistance:

After family visits, as soon as possible an emergency assistance will be given if any family identified that they are having a serious problem or shortage of food etc. Usually, an emergency assistance is starting soon by giving them a bag of food and encourage them to access social services such as health care or legal services etc. Sometimes, CFS provided assistance as an initially step for pre-additional capital assistance or livelihood improvement in order to bring them toward long terms sustainability with self-sufficiency.

It is to report that referral assistance will be done for vulnerable children or women who needs extra resources or needs extra services that CFS cannot be provided. A referral for an appropriate services including safety shelter of NGO and vocational training generally has been done.

CFS provided immediately assistance for those family who evaluated and seen having shortage of foods or inappropriate shelter to stay etc. Within the reporting period from Aug 2021 to Jul 2022, there are 167 families received an emergency assistance supported by CFS. Among those families, there are 136 families in Rattanak Mondul, 10 families in Kamrieng, 6 families in Salakrao, and 15 families in Pailin district, (See table below).

### Emergency assistance provided by CFS:

	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Food	123	9	5	14	151
House utilities	0	0	0	0	0
School uniform	6	0	0	0	6
Shelter-Fixed	6	0	0	1	7
Building houses	1	1	1	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>167</b>



Below, here are some pictures of food assistance, supported by CFS:



Food given to poor parents who has identified, shortage of foods for their children

### House building & House fixing:

CFS is usually collaborated with local villagers and local leaders in order to share a small plot of land for house building for poor family, for those who has not an appropriate shelters. Within this reporting period there were 7 houses had fixed and 4 houses were built for poor family (See report table above) and pictures below.

Here are some pictures of house building:  
Example (1)



**A poor family who need new house**



**Their house before getting assistance**



**Their new house, supported by CFS**



**The family is very happy to have new house.**



### Example (2)



Process of house building, Supported by CFS and helping by their self-help group



House before building



House after building

### Example (3)



House before building





**Building a house for her and her family**



**Their new house building supported by CFS**

### **3. Self-Help Group establishment: (SHG)**

Covid-19 had negatively effected Self-help Group (SHG) activity. During Covid-19 outbreak, most of SHG members are scaring to participate in their group meeting due to prevent Covid-19 contamination. Normally, the group meeting is a key for group functioning, therefore, without meeting the group was not well functioning. For instance, there are 95 groups before Covid-19 outbreak declined to 58 groups with only 9 new groups are established this year after Covid-19.

**Total SHG and number of family participation:**

Self Help Group (SHG)	No of Groups before Covid-19	No of Groups after Covid-19	New group established in 2022	No of Families participate SHG
Rattanak Mondul district	29	17	2	369
Kamrieng district	40	17	3	390
Salakrao district	22	18	2	328
Palin district	4	6	2	135
Total	95	58	9	1222

Usually, CFS encouraged community parents to join together to establish a group, called “Self-Help-Groups” (SHG). The objective of SHG establishment is aimed at promoting community family both rich and poor together join as a group for helping each other. There are several steps proceeding to reach the end of SHG establishment.

These steps were included disseminate information on the objective of SHG, the importance helping together, meeting discussing on how to help each other, saving, passing resources, established group internal policy, voting and training group leaders and treasurer of the group on how to manage their own group etc. In generally, in between 15 to 40 families are voluntary joined in order to form a group (Self Help Group). Each group has to vote themselves in order to elect their members to be a group leader and a treasurer. CFS usually attended these process in order to coordinate and facilitate them to implement their group properly.

After elected their group leaders, CFS participated with them to tell on how Self help group (SHG) implementation. Implementation has to be slowly and slowly, promoting poor parents to agree for monthly meeting, saving, introduced on important of caring, sharing and passing on to their own resources to another. The group’s policy of above sharing and helping are inserted. All member has to be agree to saving money but the amount of monthly saving is depended on ability of the group member or group consensus with prioritizing on ability of a poor family member how much they can save per month. Practically, the amount of saving is varied in between 0.5 to 2.5 USD per month per family. It is to remark that since Feb 2021 community Covid-19 outbreak in Cambodia, has leaded to slowly community activity particular for forming and proceeding Shelf help group (SHG) establishment. It is meant that, CFS has able to conduct monitoring or visiting group leaders individually only. This activity is restrictive for group meeting and with highly precaution of Covid-19 contamination.

**Here are some pictures:**





**SHG meeting and Monitoring**

#### **4. Income generation activity:**

Income generation activity is a core implementation of the CFS. Usually, this activity is done whenever SHG was completely established. Information of a poor family or a family in difficulty situation usually came from this group. CFS provided various opportunities to poor families to enable them to generate incomes. More often, CFS provided capital and material assistance based on commitment, professional skill and local potential of individual family. In general, we are promoting what they can do locally to increase their income such as vegetable plantation, vegetable selling, farming (corn, cassava, rice production, sesame etc.).

CFS encouraged poor parents to promote their income via micro business such as small grocery store / food shop, vehicle fixed, animal raising such as duck, chicken, fish, piglets, goats and cows with other activity which can be generated income to improve the quality of their life.

From Aug 2021-Jul 2022, there are 221 poor families received capital assistance supported by CFS to generate incomes. Among these, there are 55 families in Rattanak Mondul (RM), 57 Families in Kamrieng (KR), 64 Families in Salakrao district and another 45 families in Pailin district. See report table as below:

#### **Number of family accessed to CFS support for generate income:**

<b>Support</b>	<b>RM</b>	<b>KR</b>	<b>Sala Krav</b>	<b>Pailin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Fish	1	1	1	1	4
Chicken	6	3	4	3	16
Duck	0	0	10	10	20
Pig	4	8	14	6	32
Cow	26	27	24	6	83
Food selling	4	0	0	4	8
Grocery store	3	2	4	7	16
Sewing/waving	1	1	0	0	2
Motorbike	0	0	0	0	0
barber	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetable	2	1	3	2	8
Mushroom	0	1	2	0	3
Farming/Plantation	8	13	2	6	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>221</b>



Below, here are some pictures of CFS helped poor family to generate income through various activities, here are some pictures of CFS helped poor families to generate income:



**Mushrom farm**



**Vegetable market garden**





Vegetable market garden



**Other micro business activities, supported by CFS:**



**Income generation activities, supported by CFS**





**Micro-business for generating income, supported by CFS**



**Micro-business for generating income, supported by CFS**

Practical implementation has been shown that approximately 90% of rural family are interested in animal raising for additional income and for nutrition. Raising chicken, duck fish, frog, goats, piglets and cows were supported by CFS. Below are some pictures of animal raising supported by CFS in helping poor families to generate income:

**Chicken and duck raising supported by CFS:**



**CFS supports Chicken raising**





**Chicken and Duck raising, supported by CFS**

### Fish raising supported by CFS



Rural poor raising fish for nutrition and income, supported by CFS



**Frog raising, supported by CFS**



**Frog raising supported by CFS**

### Goats raising:

Goats raised is an easy activity because they ate only three types of leaves. But community parents are not interested in raising it, because they don't have enough space to raise it and goat meat is not typically eaten. CFS initiated this project in 2018 but the speed of production is too slow.

Currently we are have got goat offspring from family who raised it. It will be able to use it and pass on to another who wish to do, but more often poor family don't want to raise it. We are providing goat offspring only to family who has enough land space to raise it or those commit to raise it.

According to the record in Jul 2022, there are 45 goats passed from previous raiser to another who raised it. Among these, there are 18 in Rattanak Mondul (11 nannies, 7 billies), 10 in Kamrieng (7 nannies, 3 billies), 4 in Salakrao (3 nannies, 1 billy) and 13 in (Pailin district 8 nannies, 5 billies). Until now there are another 88 goats has been recording as passed on to another family within and outside their Self-help group (SHG).

#### Goats raising supported by CFS:

Goats raising	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Goats bough by Years	14	1	0	0	15
Passed on by years	54	32	20	13	119
Complete passed on	17	14	11	4	46
Pregnant	12	8	11	4	35
Giving birth	7	11	6	5	29
Goats currently raised	51	19	9	9	88

#### Some picture of CFS goats raising



Goats raising supported by CFS





**Goats raising supported by CFS**

### **Piglets raising:**

Piglets raising is a productive domestic cattle's breed. Some families in some places are interested in raising it, but some families are not. The reasons are that, piglets need too much water and eat human foods. CFS is working in the area of shortage water and we are working with poor families that they are already shortage of food for their children, that is why raising piglets is not a good idea for those who poor and shortage of water. Poor water and poor of foods are leading to many families refused to raise piglets.

Furthermore, pigs are too many imported and imported piglets price is cheap compared to local pig price. That is why local poor families they don't want to raise it. Based on current records, the number of families raising piglets is continued to decline this year. As recorded, at the time of reporting, there are only 42 piglets are passed within the reporting period. Among these is zero in Rattanak Mondul district, 24 in Kamrieng district, 12 in Salakroa, and 6 piglets in Pailin district. See report table below:

### **Accumulated numbers of piglets raising:**

#### **Recorded Jul-2022**

Piglets Number Records	RM	KR	S-Krao	Pailin	Total
Piglets bought by years	8	94	0	0	102
Passed on by years	184	346	138	6	674
<b>Complete pass on</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>553</b>
Current giving birth	0	4	21	2	27
Currently pregnant	0	8	5	1	14
Piglets currently raising	6	16	42	6	223

Some picture of piglets raising:



**Piglets raising supported by CFS**

Note: The number of complete pass on in the above table are not recorded or not under control of CFS project anymore. According to the animal raising policy; when a family got an animal from CFS, that family has to be raised for generate income and nutrition. But that family is responsible to return 2 animals back to CFS. When that family has already passed 2 animals to CFS, the first one that we gave will belong those family and not control by CFS anymore.



### Calves raising, supported by CFS:

Our experience has been shown that villagers more and more are interested in raising calves. Heifer or bull is expensive with a quick suitable way for increasing income. According to recent records, (last update Jul-2022), 427 calves including heifers are currently raising by poor families. Among these, there are 176 in Rattanak mondul district, 183 in Kamrieng district, 61 in Salakrao district, and 7 calves are raising in Pailin district, Pailin province. See report table below:

#### Accumulate recorded:

Heifer Number Records	RM	KR	S-Krao	PL	Total
Calves bought by years	96	84	37	4	221
Passed on by years	153	144	24	3	324
Complete passed on	73	45	0	0	118
Current giving birth	73	86	8	1	168
Currently pregnant	60	83	22	1	166
Calves currently raising	176	183	61	7	427

#### Number of CFS calves/Heifers-Last updated in Jul 2022

Note: Number of completed pass in red highlighted as above reporting table are not recorded or not under control of CFS project anymore. These number heifers are already belonging to the family who has already gave or passed on 2 calves to CFS after raising. CFS is using pass on calves to give to another family. It is also mean that they got one calves from CFS then they raise it and later they pass on 2 calves to another family in the same village or in the same their Self help group (SHG). As this recorded, CFS would greatly like to report that there are 221 calves bought since the pass 10 years ago is not very fast because of cow project is only one component of the CFS and we have limited staff for implement this. It is also meant that CFS is using the same human resource from other project to look after this cow project. According to the recent record, or up to date, there are 324 calves are passed on from one family to another. It is also meant that almost 80% of the current calves or heifer raised are getting from pass on from one family to another.

#### Here are some pictures of cow raising:





**Cow raising, supported by CFS**

### **5. Community water, sanitation and hygiene:**

Cambodia has made impression progress over the last 30 years in increasing access to sanitary latrines throughout the country, but it still remains a challenge outside urban areas. Water and sanitation and hygiene in Cambodia especially at rural areas still needs to be improved. More often, open defecation among rural children and poor of domestic clean, poor sanitation and hygiene seem to be neglected among poor families. Poor sanitation and hygiene is a contribute factor lead to repetition of sickness. Sickness among rural poor generally aggravate their poor economic condition. In addition, behavior changes such as domestic sanitation and hygiene including open defecation among rural children must be taken into consideration. Education among young children for long term safety practices would be advantaged for gradually changing their knowledge, attitude and Practice (KAP).

Sanitation and Hygiene is an important issue which is committing by the Royal Government of Cambodia since 2015. That is why this issue is formulating into sustainable development's goal (SDG) until 2025. UNICEF-2018 estimated that almost 1/3 of Cambodians are still unable to access proper 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. UNICEF is urging to local authorities to make greater commitments and investments to tackling the issue of improving access to clean water and basic sanitation.

The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) said that more than 3 million people in Cambodia, mostly living in rural areas, lacked access to toilets, some 74.57 percent of the country's population have access to latrines so far, as 25.43 percent, or more than 3 million people, still defecate in the open such as in fields, bushes, or bodies of water, the MRD said in the statement, which was released to mark the 11th National Sanitation Day. "The MRD is committed to achieving the government's goal of reaching 100 percent access to clean water and sanitation in rural areas by 2025," he said. "We want to see people in rural communities live in a hygienic environment and enjoy good health, especially among children (MRD-2020).

Until 2022, estimated that more than 2 million people in Cambodia lack access to safe water, and 3 million lack access to improved sanitation. Approximately 77 percent of Cambodians living in rural areas, poor access to safe water and sanitation disproportionately affects its rural communities.

Although Cambodia has one of the fastest growing economies in Asia, but access to affordable financing for water and sanitation remains a barrier for families to secure water connections and toilets for their homes.

Almost 80 % of Cambodian are living in rural areas, they are mostly depended on agricultural production but their agriculture production is totally based on rainfall in general. More often seasonal variation is putting them into another difficulty. The reality is that water of some ponds or streams are gradually seeped-out or eventually dried up during dry season. Shortage of water for domestic utilization will lead to poor sanitation and hygiene. Shortage of water are putting risk for people health while they are needing for more water for cleaning hand and drinking for not human but also other productivities.

Furthermore, it was seen that some rural poor family are living without private sanitary toilets. The question is that where do the excreta of these people are going? Approximately 30% of Cambodian under five children are malnourished (CHDS-2020). More often, diarrhea, pneumonia and other respiratory infection might due to poor health, poor access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene. Medical expense while sickness caused by preventable disease is another exacerbated to current poverty. The vulnerability of children in high prevalence of water-borne diseases was remarkable by poor access to potable water and fecal waste contamination. Below, here are some pictures of typical rural practices of sanitation and hygiene.



Domestic rural sanitation and hygiene







Some rural families they carried water from long distance and they don't have water containers which is difficult for them

In order to improve these situations, CFS is implementing several components to helping them, those as mention below:

- a) School and Community education,
- b) School hand washing
- c) Building school latrine
- d) Building toilets/latrines for poor family
- e) A big jar (1800 Litre) one for each poor family:
- f) Water filter for each poor family
- g) Water pump/ wells, ponds or for community,

**Note: Water, sanitation and hygiene is implementing in community and also in school. Therefore, within this report we put all water, sanitation and hygiene in school based activity as reported below:**



## 6. Community education on domestic sanitation and hygiene:

Community education on domestic sanitation and hygiene aimed at helping rural villagers to understand the consequences due to lack of domestic sanitation and hygiene. Practical implementation has been shown that poor of domestic sanitation and hygiene was leading for more often of sickness/repetition of sickness. Sickness among rural poor family is aggravating poverty condition. Below diagram is reality seen:



Therefore, to reduce poverty condition among rural poor, domestic sanitation and hygiene should not be negligent. That is a reason why CFS usually focus on it while we are conducting community education. Below is an example of CFS implementation to changed rural behavior in regard to domestic sanitation and hygiene.



Typical pre-intervention sanitation and hygiene of a rural family



**Family members participate in cleaning their home environment**



**We gave them a water filter as a reward to keep their house environment clean**



## B. SCHOOL BASED ACTIVITY:

### a) School and Community education:

CFS School and community education activities were restarted since school reopening and social connected activities are returned to normal after Covid-19 manageable. Initially, CFS trained local schoolchildren and Youths for further or disseminating information to their local constituents. This year, CFS trained 36 Schoolchildren and youth in Kamrieng district as a pilot project, among these, there are 23 are females. See training pictures as below:



Child-Youth Training

CFS is starting introduce new idea of inviting/recruiting schoolchildren-youth from their local schools and communities. There are six communes in Kamrieng district, therefore. We divided 36 schoolchildren-youth into 6 groups. Each group is having 6 schoolchildren-youth responsible for their school and community. We are using schoolchildren and youth key persons to monitor child-and communities related issues.

The objective of this training was to enable local children and youth for further their knowledge to address long-term sustainable of water, sanitation and hygiene included, other issues such the consequence of abuse, domestic violence, trafficking in persons and climate change preparedness etc. It is to report that the topic of school and community awareness was changing from one topic to another. The place for conducting Child-youth led awareness raising was also moving from one school or from one village to another, based on their monthly plan. Approximately 40 to 70, both male and female school children or community parents attended awareness session. See picture below:





Child-Youth led school awareness raising



Child-Youth led school awareness raising



Child-Youth led school awareness raising



In addition, during school awareness raising, play activity has been integrated in every CFS target schools. Play activity aimed at promoting school attendance through happy school environment. This activity is gathering school children for play and for happy together. Psychologically, happy school environment is a contributing factor to attracting children to go to the school.

Normally, CFS collaborated with the trained teachers and trained children-Youth (Peer educators) to conduct play activity. Play activity is not only for physical development but also for psychological and spiritual development as well. There are several activities have been introduced during play activity such as traditional games competition, sport, reading, telling story, drawing, and game puzzle etc. Below, there are some pictures of play activity conducted by Schoolchildren-Youth in the target,

Generally, CFS introduced traditional game for happy school environment. It was observed that children are happy during play activity.



**Play activity to promote school happy environment**





**Play activity to promote school happy environment**

Additional to ongoing education, CFS provided schools and communities with material assistance including big jar (1800liters) for storage rainwater, water filters for filtration water for drinking, toilets to participate with Cambodia-Government to end open defecation as committed. In addition, CFS helped villagers dug ponds and bored wells, or fixed pump wells to enable community villagers in the target to having sufficient drinking water and utilization. CFS helped school-children with building school handwashing, school toilets, school water storage based on reality needs.

Briefly, based on monitoring records, from Aug-2021 to Jul-2022, there are 215 latrines were completely installed for poor family (each family got one for private used). Among these supported, there are 30 latrines installed in Rattanak Mondul district (RM), 70 latrines in Kamrieng district (KR), 30 latrines in Salakrao district and 85 latrines in Pailin district, Pailin province.

At the same period, there are 365 big jar (180 Liters were provided by CFS), each family got one. Among these there are 110 water jars provided to poor families in Rattanak Mondul district, district, 70 big jars in Kamrieng district and 60 big jars in Salakrao district and another 125 in Pailin District, Pailin province.

From Aug 2021 to Jul-2022, 240 water filters are provided by CFS to poor family (one water filter for each family), among these supported, there are 60 water filters in Rattanak Mondul district, 60 water filters in Kamrieng district, 30 water filters in salakrao district and another 90 in Pailin district, Pailin province.

Within the same period, from Aug 2021 to Jul 2022, 12 water pumps/wells are completely built and fixed. Among these, there is one pumps well bored in Rattanak Mondul distirect, 6 bore well were fixed at Kamrieng district, 5 pump wells are fixed in Pailin district, Pailin province. Within this reporting period, there are 3 new schools-handwashing and one school latrine were built in Kamrieng district.

**See report table below:**



### Table report:

	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Latrines	30	70	30	85	215
Jugs	110	70	60	125	365
Water filters	60	60	30	90	240
Water pumps/well	1	6	0	5	12
Build school handwashing	0	3	0	0	3
Build school toilet	0	1	0	0	1

Note: RM is standing for Rattanak mondul district, (Battambang province)

KR is standing for Kamrieng district (Battambang province)

Salakrao is a district of Pailin province,

(Pailin are having 2 districts, Salakrao district and Pailin district or Pailin municipality)

### b) CFS building Latrines:

In general, villagers in Self-Help-Group helping each other to build their latrines, here is an example of helping each other,



Before building



They helped each other



Latrine complete built



Before building



Helping each other to build



Complete build



Latrine, supported by CFS



**c) Big rain-water collection jar (1800 Litre):**

Here are some pictures of CFS providing big jar to poor family,



**Helped each other to putting big jar**



**A family, before and after providing jar**



**A family, before and after providing jar**





**Jars supported by CFS**

**d) Water filters (drinking water):**

Here are some pictures of CFS provided water filters to villagers:



**CFS-provided water filters to rural families**

**e) Water pump/ponds for community,**

Below, here are some pictures of CFS helped rural family to access clean water by fixing or digging/bore wells:

**Water well are fixed and used by local villagers:**

**Example (1)**



**Well before fixed**



**Well is fixing**



**The same well after fixed**

**Example (2) of well fixed:**



**Well before fixed**



**Well is fixing**





**The same well after fixed**

Within this reporting period, there are 11 wells were fixed in Kamrieng and Pailin. Only one well was bored in Rattanak Mondul, See picture as below:

**Bore well in Rattanak Mondul,**



**Well before digging**



**Well is digging**



**Community children are using well after digging**



**School latrine:**

Withing this reporting period, there is only one school latrine was built. This school toilet build in Kamrieng district. Here are some picture school toilet, supported by CFS



**School toilet before building**

The background was that, we a got a report from local school teacher that their school-latrine was deteriorated which not able to use anymore. CFS had visited and seen that this school latrine need to be renovated or build new one. After discussion, we decided to build a new one. See process picture of building as below:



**School latrine in process of building**



**A school latrine is in the process of building**



**(he same school latrine is using by school children after building**

**f) School hand washing:**

It is to report that from Aug-2021 to Jul 2022, CFS built three school handwashing. These three school handwashing were built in Kamrieng. See some picture as below:



**School handwashing in the process of building**





**School handwashing completely built**



**School handwashing completely built**

**g) Build community center for education (literacy school)**

It is to report that from Aug-2021 to Jul 2022, there is a center for education (Literacy center) was completely built. This education center was funded by private donors who are currently living in Perth (Australia). Since 2017, they have financially supported CFS to build seven communities education centers (Literacy school) included this one.

It is to report that this year (2022) CFS was very lucky to receive a donation 30000 m<sup>2</sup> of lands from local government to establish or use for helping another families who are lack of land or in appropriate shelter to stay. CFS used that land to build an education center (Community center for education) as an initial step then CFS will seek other supporters for re-infrastructure as further needs. Below here are some pictures of the school building:



**Dr. Samnang Visit location for school building on the Land donated to CFS**



**Started construction**













Our community children hare happy to have their education

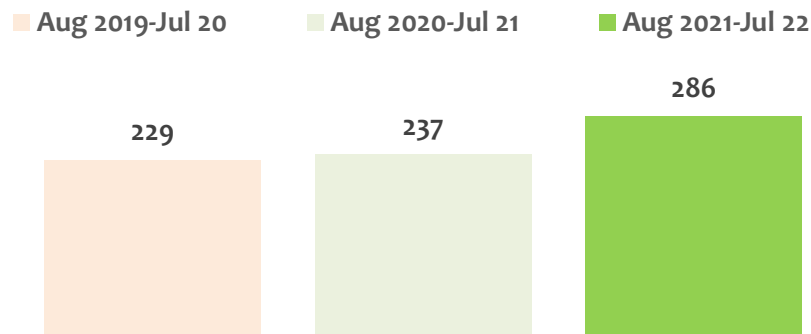
### C. CENTER BASED ACTIVITY:

Center based activity is referring to Pailin Family Center. Pailin Family Center established since Jan 2017. The main objective of implementation Pailin Family Center is serving and addressing of the most challenging problems among rural family in especially women and children. Generally, Pailin Family Center is focusing on:

- 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.

According to the center recorded, approximately 230 of vulnerable women and children including handicap persons, trafficked victims, victims of domestic violent had access to Pailin Family Cenrer. Within the reporting period, from Aug 2021-Jul 2022, there are 286 women, children with their families accessed to Pailin Family Center (PFC).

### Number of vulnerable women, children and their family access to Center



#### Classification by age and sex:

Vulnerable who access Center	M	F	Total
Children under school aged	3	9	12
Children school aged	30	56	86
Youth at skill training aged	5	14	19
Referred back home for generated income	61	81	142
Referred back home without income generation	0	0	0
Referred for skill training in private shop	2	4	6
Referred for skill training in public institution	0	0	0
Referred for skill training (NGOs)	0	6	6
Referred to other network NGOs for long terms placement	6	9	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>286</b>

Pailin Family Center (PFC) has been providing various chances to helping vulnerable people in especially women and children. In general, Pailin Family Center provided information on how to address the issues that they have, we provided counseling, conducted home visit for information verification, collaboration with local authority such as local police or ministry of social affairs, ministry of women affairs to dealing with problems faced.

For those vulnerable women and children who needs extra assistance or CFS cannot be affordable, then, those vulnerable women and children will be referred for other network NGOs or government institutions such orphan children referred for long term placement in orphanage shelters, or referred for vocational training or referred back to family and community (reintegration) etc.

**Below, here are some pictures of Pailin family activities:**





Children and their family access to Pailin Family Center

Below, here are some pictures of CFS staff contacts other NGOs for referring vulnerable women and children that CFS cannot offering them assistance. Some orphan children needs long-terms placement/or orphanage center.



Here is an example of referring orphan children for long-term placement with orphanage center running by government or by NGO networks

Some youth who need extra assistance that CFS cannot be offered will be referred to skill training. This is another example of our staff send them for Skill training.



**A poor girl has been sending and learning skill, provided by other NGOs**

#### **D. STRENGTHEN LOCAL NETWORK:**

As practiced, strengthen local network is one of CFS commitment of the CFS to sustain technique for addressing of problems of the women, children and other vulnerable persons locally. Local network was established-aimed at prevention and protection women and children and other local risk population.

Network members formed by representatives from relevant office of the governments ministries such as local police, school principal, district admin leader, social affairs, agriculture, and women affairs and other local NGOs who works locally. Recently it became Women Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) for district level and Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC) at commune level. These committees were officially established by Cambodian Government Interior



Ministry. CFS usually collaborating with WCCC and CCWC to implement three main mutual important activities such as the following:

- CFS attend regular monthly meeting
- CFS collaborate with them for disseminated information-inform to community people,
- CFS collaborate with them for conducting home visit (we call it as collaborative visit) to analyse and seek root-cause of the problems etc.

CFS remain support WCCC meeting. We attending as a technically supporter, facilitated to enabled them to raise women and children related issues and support further actions. 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 through this commitment. Below, here is picture of CFS with WCCC meeting.



**CFS-attended WCCC or CCWC monthly meeting**



**CFS-attended WCCC or CCWC monthly meeting**

During meeting, we talked and discussed women and children issues, and together solved or discussed the way how we can help women and children. CFS collaborated with local WCCC or CCWC and other local authorities to conduct awareness raising to their local population. In general, the topics of awareness were changing from time to time. The place is also moving from place to place. Awareness raising is focusing on consequences of human trafficking, illegal migration, safe migration, domestic violence, and risk of climate change, climate change preparedness and danger of chemical used on foods were raised.



**Dr. Samnang, CFS director participated with CWCC-WCCC in Community awareness raising**



**CFS-supported CWCC-WCCC conducted community awareness raising**



## CASE STUDY:

Case study is a collective process of helping poor family. It is recorded a success story for sharing among CFS staff and documentation to be a lesson learned. Case study is telling the process of CFS implementation to change the quality of life of rural poor family. It was recording from the beginning of the family in difficulty situation until their lives are ensured, lived independently with self-sufficiency. Here is an example:

### CFS Bring Hope For Poor Family:

**Choum Cheat** is a poor man, currently he is living in a poor village at rural remote area, Stroeung trang commune, Salakrao district, Pailin province. Although, his one eye cannot be visible (blind) but **Choum Cheat** has a good responsive in taking care of his large family.



**Choum Cheat's house before getting assistance**

**Choum Cheat** has to be responsible to earn daily income by his labor forces to support this large family including his older and younger sister who are widows with disease of high blood pressure. **Choum Cheat** did anything as he can to get daily income to exchange food for his family. His jobs was mostly plantation for those who offered him daily. Chicken raising and plantation such as peanut, corn and cassava mostly done, he said.

Sometimes **Choum Cheat's** family has to borrow money or rice from his neighbors to cook for his family whenever he cannot find job especially in the dry-season. The difficulty situation of **Choum Cheat** family was reported by his villagers to Cambodia Family Support (CFS) during community Self Help Group (SHG) meeting. Later, Dr. Samang, head of CFS visited his house and realized that **Choum Cheat** family need assistance definitely. Dr. Samnang, his CFS team including **Choum Cheat** himself talked about possible to change his family lives.



**Dr. Samnang, brought him to see a family**

Initially, **Choum Cheat** so hesitates to do thing, we talked with him almost two hours but he still not felt confident with us. Dr. Samnang and his teams had never disappointed with his behavior. Couple days later, CFS team invited him and his family to attend a Community meeting, we talked with other villagers who had got/supported by CFS previously. Everyone expressed an interested in supported of CFS. After meeting, we brought **Choum Cheat** family accompanied by a villager leader to see a family who had previously supported by CFS.

A family who previously supported by CFS told **Choum Cheat** about CFS helped her family and other villagers in the village.

Back to his houses, Dr. Samnang, his team and **Choum Cheat** talked again about plan of action on how to improve his family situation. We told **Choum Cheat** many things that he can do based on his own resource and skill. We had evaluated that **Choum Cheat** has a great potential since he has his own land and experienced in plantation and animal raising. As his land is available, we introduced him with various choices- options with his own decisions. We also told him that CFS will continue to encourage him, follow up and support him to do if he decides to do so.

Finally, **Choum Cheat** agreed to receive assistance from CFS. He told us that he want to start improving his living condition by animal raising such chicken. Later, CFS field worker bring him materials and animal offspring for him to start (See pictures below).



CFS provided him materials



CFS provided him Chicken-offspring

**Choum Cheat**, chicken raised was so productive, so quick, he has got income by chicken raised, he told us that he used to bring chicken to sell in local market and get income for family, he said during our home followed up.



**Choum Cheat's** chicken raising so productive



We continue to tell **Choum Cheat** that if he want to do more thing to add to the current chicken raising in order to get more incomes, then we will consider to support him. Later, he decided to raise goat. Later, his neighbors who raised CFS goats had passed on goats offspring to him.



**Choum Cheat** got Goats offspring from his neighbors



**Choum Cheat** raising goats

**Choum Cheat** raised goats to add his family incomes. Day by day, his chicken and his goats brought him more and more incomes. He told us that, he save some monies and he hopes to have a good shelter for his families in the future, (he said during my visit). Since his land was available, last year he started peanut plantation. Fortunately, his plantation was so good, he get much more incomes by his plantations.





**Dr. Samnang, head of CFS visit him**

Finally, Choup Cheat's dream come true. This year, Dr. Samnang head of CFS decided to participate with Choup Cheat to build a house for his family.



**Process of building**



**Choum Cheat's house Almost finished**



**Choum Cheat's house, visited by CFS field worker lately**

Choum Cheat's dream of having good house is come true.



### **PROBLEMS FACED OR CHALLENGES:**

Although during the reporting period CFS is having great achievement but we met some challenges during the implementation, these challenges are:

- Landlessness among rural poor were generally reported as difficulty for improvement because they don't have land for own cultivation or production for livelihood improvement.
- Poor skill among rural families and lack of commitment has been reported as the most of difficult for helping them. It is might need time for approaching them and changing them.
- Migration across international border, legally or illegally, is a reality. Mostly migrants are at reproductive aged. Most of them are selling their labour force to abroad to support children/other family members left behind. Some children of migrant parents are looked after by their sibling or grandparents which they are too old to be taking care of them. It was commonly seen that children who placed with their sibling or eventually placed with their grandparents are often reported such lack of support and their basic rights are not met.
- Some of poor families gave up in the process of livelihood improvement. They are moving or believed in someone who pulled them for migration.
- Most of rural poor are generally depended on their crops-production. Insufficient or shortages of water is effecting their production and greatly impacting on daily livelihoods.
- Some villagers are refused to change their practices of using chemical fertilizer. They affirmed chemical fertilizer will fruitful their crops or have good results and better prices.
- The capacity of CFS staff responding to climate change needs improving.
- Some youth's capacity for awareness raising or further their knowledge to their friends remain poor. Our observation is that their capacity is poor, poor of facilitation skill, coordination skill, problems solving skill, especially poor skill of addressing problems and priority issues. That need to be improved.
- Road for travelling to rural families mostly difficult especially in rainy season and some place we cannot assess. It is takes time for travelling to conduct follow up/home visits for those families who is living in remote area. Therefore, frequency of home visiting or follow up is not often.
- A major donor had to regretfully recind previous commitment for CFS significant funding for 2023-2025. This is because of USA tax regulations. The donor has indicated they remain very satisfied with the work CFS is doing.

## ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION:

Based on practical implementation from Aug 2021 to Jul 2022, we can made some recommendations as the following:

- Staff capacity building to responding to climate change must be taken into consideration. This recommendation can be done by trained them to fruitful to address the needs of community villagers.
- The commitment of improving rural water shall be continued. Provide sufficient of water for rural poor family is really needed. Need of water is not for improving livelihood, such as agriculture productivities, home gardening, animal raising and plantation but for handwashing, sanitation, hygiene for their general health as needed.
- Awareness raising on safe migration and consequences of migration or consequences of abuse during migratory process should be increased among rural poor.
- Keep doing good collaboration all relevant stakeholders to dealing and addressing of all vulnerable related mater. The program should 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 continued. It is might be proposed to modify by teaching them for further knowledge to their friends on how to live with Covid-19 outbreak.
- Children-Youth led awareness raising at school and at community on cleaning environment, sanitation, hygiene, food safety, pesticide and chemical fertilizer shall be speeded up.
- The capaicity building among Child-youth-network members shall be considered / or trained them more especially facilitation skill, coordination skill, problems solving skill, addressing problems and priority issues.
- Awareness of safe migration and consequences of migration or consequences during migratory process should be increased among rural poor.
- Water sanitation and hygiene related activity should be focused particular at Pailin province.
- We are searching for funding to replace that which has been lost. While we are looking for other donor commitments, activities are slowed down.



## Information materials

Our website: [www.cambodiafs.org](http://www.cambodiafs.org)

## Other Remarks

Within the reporting period there are some positive remarks has been recorded as below reported:

- CFS child-youth 4 persons (all four girls) were sent to attend-Cambodia- tdh-G partners meeting and another 2 youth (girls) were elected and sent to attend Regional of tdh-G meeting.
- Thanks and appreciation letter had given by Battambang provincial governor to CFS this year.
- Internal CFS policies has been finalized and being used within CFS.
- Financial audit is finalized, the report will be shared to relevant CFS donors.

Battambang, 30<sup>th</sup> Oct-2022

Respectively submitted by  
Dr. ENG Samnang  
CFS Director

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