



PROGRAM REPORT
(August 2020-July 2021)

Improving quality of life, providing education and protection
of marginalized rural families in western Cambodia:
Battambang and Pailin Provinces



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INTRODUCTION

Cambodia country is similar to other countries in the world. It was well known as negatively effected by the novel Corona virus pandemic (Covid-19). Covid-19 in Cambodia is quickly spreading in the last couple months. The number of new cases and death cases are rapidly increasing especially from Mar-2021. It was remembered that since the beginning of Covid-19 outbreak until Mar-2021 (In Mar-2021 is the time of starting Community Covid-19 outbreak). It is meant that since the beginning of Covid-19 outbreak in Cambodia only 470 accumulated cases and zero death was reported by Cambodian-Ministry of Health-Mar-2021. However, a couple months later, the number of Covid-19 are toll up to 75,152 new cases and 1,339 reported deaths (by Cambodia MOH-Jul 2021).

Cambodia ministry of health (MOH) has been putting many efforts to fight against Covid-19 spreading. Vaccinating, testing to identify new cases, lock-down of some villages, quarantine for suspect cases and provision therapy to the Covid-19 positive cases has been continuing. Covid-19 outbreak in Cambodia has made many challenges. Public services including private services has temporally hold on or eventually lockdown. Hundred domestic and international flights are mostly cancelled. Thousands of national and international visitors are dramatically falling down, almost null recording. Private schools, public schools, public gathering places such as resorts, hotels, markets, supermarkets, stores, leisure places, meeting, workshop, conferences, religious-cultural ceremonies, entertainments, music performances, national or international event are temporally shutting down. Villagers who are suspected of having Covid-19 are locking down at homes. Some business or livelihood income related activities are turned to be inactive during covid-19. Consequently, Covid-19 is pushing rural families to be more poor. Reality at CFS's targets, many rural poor are mostly depended on daily wage labor to get daily income to support family's members, but Covid-19 outbreak is keeping them at home with no or little income whilst the other needs of their family's members remained needed. You see, while fathers are awaiting job opportunity, mothers had already lent money from their neighbors buying foods and cooking pots for family members. Since May 2020, Royal government of Cambodia provided approximately 230 Million USD to almost 700, 000 families who has affecting directly or indirectly due to Covid-19. It has been several months ago that some of rural poor are having difficulty with no income whatsoever. They are staying at home without paid or little paid. No one exactly knows when it will be last.

Many rapporteurs had similarly ideas on negative economic impact due to Covid-19 pandemic. Global pandemic is a major cause pushing domestic product fall by 2.5% for developing countries and 1.8% for industrial countries. The declines are nearly 4% below the benchmark for the whole world. The declines are nearly twice as larger which is assumed to take longer (by ADB, Apr, 2020). Covid-19 is aggravating poverty especially for rural people. Poverty and schools shutting down is leading to increase child-labor. Although we do not have an accurate number of child-labor arising in Cambodia but we believed that child-labor in Cambodia is increasing as other countries. ILO reported that the number of children selling labor has risen to 160 million worldwide. It is increasing 8.4 million in the last four years which we have never seen before. The report also stated that millions of children in poor family are getting more at risk due to impacts of Covid-19, (Jun 2021 by ILO and UNICEF).

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought about massive declines in well-being around the world. And pushing higher poverty. Estimates that almost 20 million life-years were lost to COVID-19 by December 2020. Over the same period and by the most conservative definition, more than 120

million fall into poverty because of the pandemic. The poverty burden of the pandemic, relative to the mortality burden, is much higher for poor countries (ADB-2021).

CFS BACKGROUND

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

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

In August 2008, Dr. Eng Samnang, the former head of FSP, discussed with the former IOM Chief of Mission in Cambodia Dr. Vincent Keane, who had returned to Australia, the possibility of re-establishing the program with a local base. As a result, in August 2008, Cambodia Family Support (CFS) was officially registered with Cambodian Government Ministry of Interior as a non-profit, non-governmental organization. CFS was initially funded with a modest budget by Cambodia Family Support Australia (CFSa) in partnership with Rotary Australia.

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

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

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

PROJECT GOALS:

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.

Project Objectives:

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

Expected results:

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, counselling, solving problems, temporary accommodation and/or referring for vocational training skill.

EXPECTED (TARGET) RESULTS SUMMARY:**Target plan by districts:**

No	Main indicators (in English)	Target 2020-21	Expected results for 2 years (Jan 2020-Dec 2021)			
			BATTAMBANG		PAILIN PROVINCE	
			RM	KR	Salakrao	PL-D
1	Youth trained to conduct awareness raising	36	0	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

Note:

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

EXPECTED RESULTS & ACTUAL RESULTS

No	Main indicators (in English)	Target 2020- 2021	Actual Results				Actual Results				Results 2020 - 2021
			From Sept 2019-Jul 2020				From Aug-20 to Jul 2021				
			BATTAMBANG		PAILIN		BATTAMBANG		PAILIN PROVINCE		
			RM	KR	Salakrao	PL-D	RM	KR	Salakrao	PL-D	
1	Youth trained to conduct awareness raising	36	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	36
2	School awareness raising (WASH-ECR)	3600	833	729	187	0	0	344	0	0	2093
3	Community Awareness (WASH-ECR)	3600	1249	1395	1029	19	791	787	990	846	7106
4	Latrines built for poor families	450	21	75	55	0	90	100	0	26	367
5	Water filters provided to poor family	450	90	80	70	1	70	40	42	69	462
6	Water jugs will be given to poor	450	13	40	60	0	50	70	50	40	323
7	Wells- ponds will be dug for community	15	7	14	2	0	8	21	3	5	60
8	Build school hand-washing	15	0	4	1	0	2	3	3	0	13
9	Build school toilet	15	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
10	Literacy centers will be built	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
11	Child attended local-national meeting	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Establish self help group (SHG)	30	3	4	3	1	2	1	2	3	19
13	Families generated income supported by CFS	300	28	38	36	2	34	40	40	38	256
14	Emergency assistance (Given food)	120	18	36	35	2	22	289	32	13	447
15	Heifer will be bought	30	8	4	1	0	1	3	3	3	23
16	Calves will be able to pass on	100	13	21	1	0	13	16	3	0	67
17	Piglet will be passed on	100	5	18	15	0	6	4	20	6	74
18	Goats will be passed on	40	11	5	2	0	8	8	6	6	46
19	Houses built for the poor families	9	2	2	1	0	3	2	1	2	13
20	Teacher trained to be school network	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	WCCC trained to address child's problems	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Drop out children referred public school	750	16	44	30	0	88	16	1	7	202
23	Vulnerable children referred to health center	450	27	6	35	4	28	31	69	49	249
24	School uniforms will be given to poor	450	7	97	28	0	0	0	0	2	134
25	Vulnerable parents referred to health center	450	15	1	15	1	17	31	55	32	167
26	Vulnerable women and children referred to PFC	720	22	16	176	15	7	12	64	154	466

(Comparative table: Plan and achievement)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

Source of funds	Opening Bal	Supported	Expenses	Closing Bal
Terre des hommes Germany (Tdh-G)	13773.20	25381.98	26231.69	12923.49
A private USA charitable foundation	72667.60	152953.00	141159.72	84460.88
CFS-Australia (via Rotary Australia World Community Service (RAWCS))	19604.92	7787.94	23980.08	3412.78
Private donors for Education Center) (via RAWCS)	0	8500.00	8500.00	0.00
Water Sanitation-Cycle 14 (Rotary Club of Western Endeavour)	0.00	1863.25	1863.25	0.00
Private donor for Animal Bank (via RAWCS)	0.00	6030.00	1300.00	4730.00

PROJECT 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

1. Family visit:

Family visit is a first step of project intervention. This activity is an important step toward providing other interventions appropriately. Family visited is a time to enabled CFS staff to understanding the reality of the family. In general, family evaluation was done before starting. Family visiting is a time that allow us to talk, discussed and identified the best way on how to address their problems. We together with the family themselves and family neighbors were talking and discussing the problems faced and seek solution together.

Sometime family visits had done in collaboration with local authority. CFS brought 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 we called it as “Family Evaluation” In generally, family visit is telling us the reality of the poor,

we talked and discuss with local leaders which is trying to identify the best ways to address the problems of the vulnerable family. We start by telling them who we are? why we come? And how can we help? Etc. Here are some pictures of the CFS conduct family or home visited:



(Family visited)

(Family visits has done in collaboration with local leaders sometimes)

2. Emergency assistance:

As soon as possible after a family visiting, or after family evaluation, emergency assistance will be given if any family identified that they are having a serious problem or shortage of food etc. Emergency assistance of the CFS is soon starting with giving them a bag of food, and encourage them to continue to deal with other problems. We are generally participated with them in order to help them and along with additional capital assistance or livelihood improvement in order to bring them toward long terms sustainability with self-sufficiency.

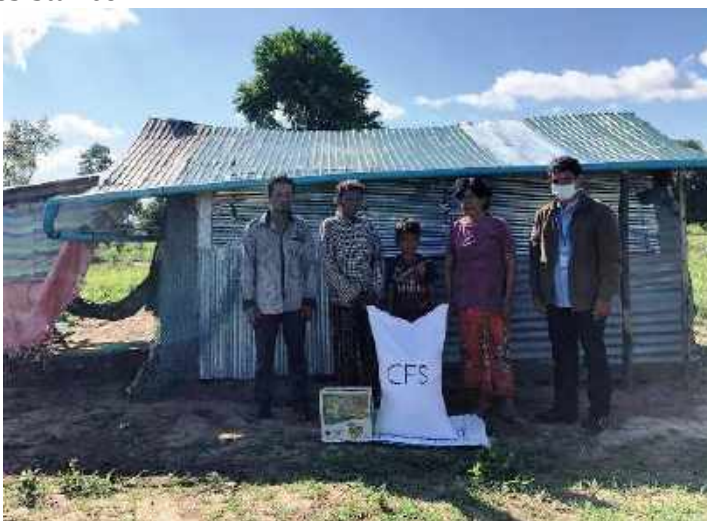
It is to report that referral assistance will be done for vulnerable children or women who needs extra resources or needs extra services that CFS cannot be provided. A referral for an appropriate place including safety shelter of NGO or vocational training etc.

CFS provided immediately assistance for those who evaluated as having shortage of foods, house or shelter is inappropriate to stay etc. Within the reporting period from Aug 2020 to Jul 2021, there are 458 families received an emergency assistance supported by CFS. Among those families, there are 51 families in Rattanak Mondul, 300 families in Kamrieng, 107 in Pailin (71 families in Salakrao, and 36 families in Pailin district (See table below).

Emergency assistance provided by CFS:

Support	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Food	22	289	32	13	356
House utilities	22	3	32	13	70
Shelter-Fixed	4	6	6	8	24
Building houses	3	2	1	2	8
Total	51	300	71	36	458

Some pictures of emergency assistance:



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

House building & House fixing:

CFS is usually collaborated with local villagers or local leader in order to share a small plot of land for house building for poor family who has not an appropriate house or land. Within this reporting period there were 24 houses had fixed and 8 houses had built for poor family (See report table above).

Here are some pictures of house building:

Example (1)



(House before building)



(House after building)

Example (2)



(House before building)



(House after building)

Additional to current poverty and Covid-19, in October 2020, there was a severe tropical storms had affecting Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand. The situation in CFS operating area has worsened effected. CFS is operational in Battambang Province where Kamrieng is the district most severely impacted by the flooding, with thousands of families are. CFS and local authorities had actively in providing emergency relief to Kamrieng District where many 'CFS families' were affected. It was remembered that, there are 283 families in Kamrieng district received emergency assistance, supported by CFS.



(CFS provided emergency assistance to flood victims)

3. Self-Help Group establishment: (SHG)

Usually, CFS is encouraged community parent join together to establish a group called “Self-Help-Groups” (SHG). The idea of SHG establishment is aimed at promoting community poor family both rich and poor together as a group for helping each other.

There are several steps proceeding to reach the end of SHG establishment. These steps are included disseminated information to local people about the importance helping together, meeting discussing on how to help each other, saving, passing resources, established group internal policy, voting and training manager and treasurer of the group on how to manage their own group etc.

Generally, in between 15 to 40 families are voluntary joining 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 importance 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 on 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 report that from Aug 2020 to Jul 2021, there are 8 SHG were established (two groups established in Rattanak Mondul, one group established in Kamrieng, two groups in Salakrao district and another one group established in Pailin district, Pailin province).

By the time of reporting period there are 95 SHGs are established with 1884 families are participated.

Number of SHG established:

No	Results	Battambang		Pailin	
		RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin
1	SHG-established	2	1	2	3
2	Families participated	37	18	52	64

Total SHG and number of family participation:

Self Help Group (SHG)	No of Groups	Families Participated
Rattanak Mondul district	29	586
Kamrieng district	40	765
Salakrao district	22	453
Pailin district	4	80
Total	95	1884

It is to remark that since Feb 2021 community Covid-19 outbreak has seen in Cambodia, this outbreak has led to slowly community activity particular for forming and proceeding Self help group (SHG)

establishment. It is meant that, CFS has able to conduct monitoring visit to 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 during Covid-19)



(SHG meeting during Covid-19 and saving)





SHG monitoring (Only group leader are met)

4. Income generation activity:

Implementation of the CFS is promoting family income generation. This activity is generally done after emergency supported and Self-help group (SHG) establishment. CFS provided various opportunities to poor families to enable them to generate incomes. Usually, CFS provided capital and material 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 is also encouraging 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. As commitment of the CFS, from Aug 2020-Jul 2021, there are 152 poor families received capital assistance, supported by CFS to generate incomes. Among these, there are 34 families in Rattanak Mondul (RM), 40 Families in Kamrieng (KR), 40 Families in Salakrao district and another 38 families in Pailin district. See report table as below:

Number of family accessed to CFS support for generate income:

Income generation	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Fish/Frog	0	2	3	2	7
Chicken	6	4	12	2	24
Duck	2	3	2	3	10
Food selling	3	5	2	4	14
Grocery store	4	2	3	2	11
Sewing/waving	9	7	6	4	26
Motorbike	2	5	5	2	14
barber	2	3	2	5	12
Vegetable	4	6	4	8	22
Mushroom	0	1	0	2	3
Farming/Plantation	2	2	1	4	9
Total	34	40	40	38	152

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



(Vegetable plantation)





(Vegetable plantation)

Micro business activities to generating incomes, Supported by CFS



Micro business activities to generating incomes, Supported by CFS



(Income generation supported by CFS)





(Income generation supported by CFS)

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

Chicken raising supported by CFS:



(Dr. Samnang, CFS director visiting a family who raised chicken)



(Chicken raised, supported by CFS)

Fish raising supported by CFS





(Fish raising, supported by CFS)

Frog raising, supported by CFS



(Frog raising supported by CFS)

Goats raising, supported by CFS:

Goats raised is an easy activity because they ate only three leave but community parents are hesitated to raise it because they don't have not enough space-or land-size to raise it, that is why the speed of raising it was too slow since CFS initiated this project in 2018. We are providing only to family who has enough land space to raise it. According to the record in Jul 2021, there are 15 goats were bought (12 nannies and 3 billies). Until now there are another 74 goats has been recording as passed on to another family within and outside their Self-help group (SHG). See table report below:

Goats raising supported by CFS:



Goats raising supported by CFS:

CFS-Goats raising project:

Goats raising	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Goats bough by Years	14	1	0	0	15
Passed on by years	36	22	16	6	80
Complete passed on	8	6	5	2	21
Pregnant	12	8	11	4	35
Giving birth	7	11	6	5	29
Goats currently raised	42	17	11	4	74

(Accumulated number)

Piglets raising, supported by CFS:

Piglets raising is a productive domestic cattle's breed. Some families at some places are wishing to raise it, but some families are not. The reason is that piglets need too much water and eat human foods. CFS is working in the area of shortage water or water difficulty and some poor families are shortage of food, therefore, raising piglets is not a good idea for poor family who lives at shortage water region and so poor not enough food. Another reason is that this year community outbreak of Covid-19 is aggravating poverty with human food are increased price in general. All these reasons that lead to many poor families are refusing to raise it since their economic especially food security is not stable. That is a main reason showing us the number of piglets raising are declining this year.

It is to report that at the time of reporting, there are 219 piglets are currently raised among CFS-target families. Among these, there are 10 piglets being raised in Rattanak mondul district, 141 piglets are raising in Kamrieng district and 68 piglets are raising in Pailin province. See report table below:

CFS Piglets raising:

Piglets Number Records	RM	PL	KR	Total
Piglets bought by years	8	0	94	102
Passed on by years	184	126	322	632
Complete pass on	182	58	275	515
Current giving birth	7	21	17	45
Currently pregnant	8	18	32	58
Piglets currently raising	10	68	141	219

Note: The number of complete pass-on in the above table here are not recorded or not under control of CFS project anymore. According to the animal raising policy of the CFS stated that once CFS give one animal to a family. This family has to be raised an animal for income, nutrition and must returned 2 to CFS. Once a family has already passed one 2 animals to CFS, the first one that we gave will belong those family. Here are some pictures of piglets raising as below,

Piglets raised, supported by CFS



(Piglets raising supported by CFS)





(Piglets raising supported by CFS)

Calves raising, supported by CFS:

It is to report that more and more community parents are likely like to raise calves. Heifer or bull is expensive with a suitable way for increasing income. According to recent record at the time of reporting, there are 352 calves including heifers currently raising by poor families. Among these, there are 154 in Rattanak mondul and 165 in Kamrieng district and 33 are raising in Pailin province. See report table below:

Number of CFS calves/Heifers				
Heifer Number Records	RM	KR	PL	Total
Calves bought by years	92	80	17	189
Passed on by years	132	130	16	278
Complete passed on	70	45	0	115
Current giving birth	79	74	14	167
Currently pregnant	70	95	14	179
Calves currently raising	154	165	33	352

Note: Number of complete pass-on as reporting in the above table are not recorded or not under control of CFS project anymore, these numbers of heifers are already belonging to the family who has already gave or pass on 2 calves to CFS after raising for given to another family. It is also mean that they got one calves from CFS then 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 189 calves had bought since the pass 10 years ago (CFS started cow project since 2012, but the implementation of this component 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 to look after this component. According to the recent record, up to date, there are 278 calves are able to pass from one family to another. It is also meant that 78% of the current calves or heifer are raising were getting from pass on from one family to another.

Here are some calves raising photo as below:





5. Community water, sanitation and hygiene:

Sanitation and Hygiene is an 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. It was reported 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 economic development. In its report, UNICEF urging local authorities to make greater commitments and investments to tackling the issue of improving access to clean water and basic sanitation (UNICEF-2018).

Water and sanitation and hygiene at rural area still need improvement especially during Covid-19 water is more needing for handwashing. Community water, sanitation and hygiene is still considering as a high priority in Cambodia, especially for rural remote of Cambodia.

Almost 80 % of Cambodian are living in rural areas, they are mostly depended on agricultural production but their agriculture production is total based of rainfall in general. More often seasonal variation is putting them for another difficulty. The reality is that water of some ponds or streams gradually seeped-out or eventually dried up during dry season. Shortage of water for domestic utilization, including sanitation and hygiene are at risk for their health while they are needing for more water for cleaning hand during Covid-19.

In addition, it was seen that rural poor are living without privet sanitary toilets. The question is that where do the excreta of these people go? approximately 30% of Cambodian under five children are malnourished, diarrhea, pneumonia and other poor health due to poor access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene are frequently reported. Waste of family medical expense caused by preventable disease is another exacerbated current poverty condition of rural poor. The vulnerability of children in high prevalence of water-borne diseases was remarkable by poor access to potable water and fecal waste contamination (WHO-2018).

Practically, open defecation among rural children and poor of domestic clean, poor sanitation and hygiene remained daily seen. Poor sanitation and hygiene will lead to repetition of sickness. Sickness will generally aggravate poor economic condition. Water sanitation and hygiene at rural areas is need for more consideration. In addition, behavior change such as domestic sanitation and hygiene including open defecation among rural children is taken into considering. Moreover, education for long term safety practicing of sanitation and hygiene would be done gradually through changing Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP). Below are some pictures of current rural practices of sanitation and hygiene:



(Domestic sanitation and hygiene and a rural child is practicing open defecation).



(The current practice of sanitation and hygiene)

Realizing the current need of rural poor families, CFS provided ongoing education, accompanying with material assistance including big jar (1800liters) for storage rainwater, water filters for filtration water for drinking, toilets to end open defecation. In addition, CFS helped villagers digging ponds and bore wells, or fixed wells, to enable the target population to having sufficient drinking water and utilization. Furthermore, CFS had helped school children with building school handwashing, school toilets, school water storage based on reality needs.

Briefly, CFS implements the following activities to improve the current situation of water, sanitation and hygiene:

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

According to project recorded, there are 216 latrines were completely installed for poor family (each family got one). Among these supported, there are 90 toilets installed in Rattanak Mondul district (RM), 100 toilets installed in Kamrieng district (KR), 26 toilets installed in Pailin province.

At the same period, there are 210 water jars provided to poor families. Each of family received one big jar. Among big jar provided, there are 50 jar in Rattanak Mondul district, 70 big jars in Kamrieng district and 90 big jars in Pailin province.

From Aug 2020 to Jul-2021, CFS provided 221 water filters to poor family (one for each family), among these supported, there are 70 water filters in Rattanak Mondul district, 40 water filters in Kamrieng district, 111 water filters are provided people in Pailin province.

Within the same period, from Aug 2020 to Jul 2021, there are 37 water pumps/wells are completely built or dug. Among these, there are 23 pumps well were fixed (5 pump wells were fixed at Rattanak Mondul, 10 pumps well were fixed at Kamrieng, 8 pump wells are fixed in Pailin province. Within this reporting period, there are 14 new water bores are completely bored, among these there are 3 at Rattanak Mondul district, 10 bore wells at Kamrieng district and one pond in Rattanak Mondul.

Brief results:

CFS supported	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Latrines	90	100	0	26	216
Jugs	50	70	50	40	210
Water filters	70	40	42	69	221
Water pumps/well	8	21	3	5	37

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)

Below are some pictures of CFS activity improving water, sanitation and hygiene:

a. CFS building Toilets:



(Villager helped each other to build their latrine)



(Picture of CFS helped villager to build their latrines)



(Villagers, they are helping each other to build their latrine)



(Toilet complete built)



(Toilet supported by CFS)

b. A big jar (1800 liters):

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



(CFS helped each other to putting big jar)



(Before and after putting jar)



(Before and after putting jar)



(Before and after putting jar)



(Jar supported by CFS)

c. Water filters:

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



(Water filters provided by CFS)



(Water filter provided by CFS. One water filter for each of poor family)



(Water filter provided by CFS. One water filter for each of poor family)



(Water filter provided by CFS. One water filter for each of poor family)

d. Water pump/ ponds or for community,

Below, here are some pictures of CFS helped rural family to access clean water through digging/ bore wells



Before and after bored (Before and after dug)





Before and after bore (Before and after dug)



Before and after bore (Before and after dug)



(A child is using bore well, supported by CFS)

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

Period from Aug 2020 to Jul-2021, community education on importance of accessing to clean water sanitation and hygiene was done with many poor families but this activity was not gathering as before. We did individually from one family to another, and moving from one village to another. The change of working methodology due to Covid-19. Below here are number of villagers receiving education.

Number of villager accessed to CFS-education.

Districts	M	F	Total
Rattanak Mondul (RM)	153	638	791
Kamrieng (KR)	205	582	787
Salakrao	291	699	990
Pailin	184	662	846
Total	833	2581	3414

B. SCHOOL BASED ACTIVITY:

School based activity is an implement activity aim at promoting school attendant among rural children. Usually, CFS is conducting many activities at school and at community to promoting and encouraging children go to the school. These activities are included:

- Train school teachers and school children
- Organize play at school
- Monitoring and referring dropped out children
- Support school materials-uniform for poor children
- Child led awareness raising etc.
- Build community center for education (literacy school)
- Build school toilets, handwashing and water storage, etc.

a) Train school teachers and school children

It is to report that from Aug-2020 to Jul-2021, there are 36 School children selected and trained to be peer educators (Training of trainers-TOT). No school teachers had trained in this reporting period due to Covid-19. It is to remark that the number of Covid-19-cases reported re-increased a couple weeks after school children training that is a reason for not able to continue to conduct training to school teachers. Below, here are some pictures schoolchildren training.





[CFS-Conduct a training Child-Peers training (TOT)]

b) Organize play at school

Play activity has been conducting in every CFS target schools. This activity is aimed at promoting school attendant through happy school environment. This activity is gathering school children for play and for happy together. Psychologically, happy school environment is a contributing factor attracting children to go to the school.

Normally, CFS collaborated with the trained teachers and trained children (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 before Covid-19 outbreak in the target,



(Play activity conducted by Trained teachers and Child Peers)





(Play activity conducted by trained teachers and child's Peers)

c) Monitoring and referring dropped out children back to normal school

Referring dropped out children and conducting monitoring to children who has dropped out due to problem. Problem of a child can be happened in school or in family or in community. All problems are flowing to CFS. The monitoring activity is routinely done. CFS established a local network for contacting and to addressing problems. Every network member has known each other and they know on how to contact each other or report to each other, sharing information to each other. (See more at component 4 for Strengthening network). Although within this reporting period all schools are closed down for servery months, but it was recorded that 112 children (44 males and 68 females) has been referred to normal school. See number below:

Referred children to School	M	F	Total
Rattanak Mondul	37	51	88
Kamrieng	5	11	16
Salakrao	0	1	1
Pailin	2	5	7
Total	44	68	112

It is to remark that in Oct 2020 the school reopened and re-closed since February 2021 until now. It is also meant that from Oct 2020 to Feb 2021, the school was opening, that is why CFS enable to refer dropped out children to the normal school.

d) Support school materials-uniform for poor children

Within this reporting period, almost non children received school materials supported by CFS due to Covid-19. And most of the school were closed.

e) Child led awareness raising:

Normally, CFS in collaboration with trained teachers and child's peer conducted school led awareness raising. Within this reporting period, there are only few schools were enabled to conduct child Led awareness raising. The other schools are not because of Covid-19. Here are some picture of Child Led Awareness raising,





(Child Led awareness raising conducted by Trained teachers and Child Peers)

f) Build community center for education (literacy school)

It is to report that from Aug-2020 to Jul 2021 CFS helped a local community build one education center (literacy school). This education center was funded by private donors who are currently living in Perth (Australia). Below here are some pictures of the school building:



(CFS staff contact local authority to discuss a possible School building)



(Dr. Samnang and his teams and community members visit a place where to build)



(The construction started)



(Dr. Samnang, the director of CFS, visiting process of construction)



(Visiting the process of construction)



The school almost complete



(The school almost complete with water storage containers in foreground)



(New education center completed)

- g) School sanitation and Hygiene (provide school toilets, handwashing and water storage)**
Actually, school toilets, handwashing and water storage are installed together but within this reporting period only 8 handwashing and water storage are completed, amount these there are 3 in Pailin province, 3 in Kamrieng district and another 2 in Rattanak Mondul, please see some pictures of handwashing that we built,



(School handwashing supported by CFS)



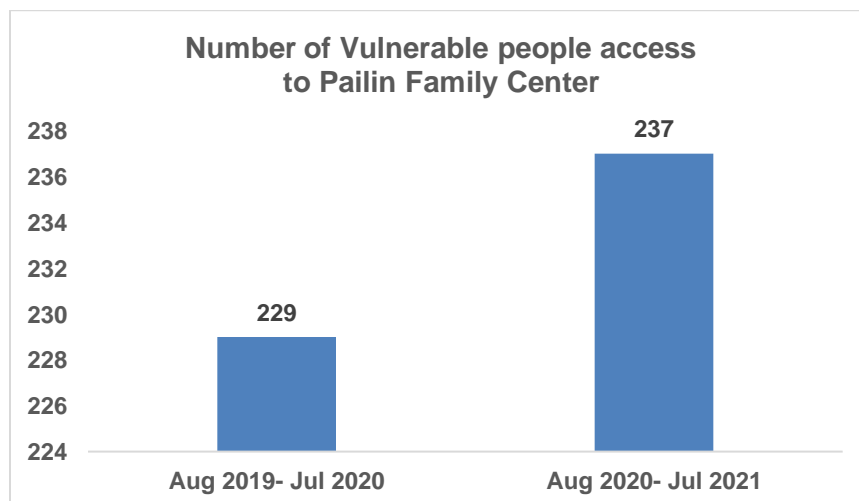
(School handwashing supported by CFS)

C. CENTER BASED ACTIVITY:

Center based activity is mostly referring to Pailin Family Center. CFS had been implementing Pailin Family Center since Jan 2017. The main objective of established Pailin Family Center is serving and addressed 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 Center. Within the reporting period, from Aug 2020-Jul 2021, there are 237 women and children accessed to Pailin Family Center (PFC).



Classification by age and sex:

Vulnerable people who access Center	M	F	Total
Children under school aged	15	19	34
Children school aged	13	19	32
Children under skill training aged	16	34	50
Referred back home for generated income	23	56	79
Referred for skill training	5	16	21
Referred to other network NGOs	5	16	21
Total	77	160	237

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 we faced or vulnerable women and children will be referred for long term placement, referred for vocational training or referred back to family and community (reintegration) all are usually done.

Below, here are some pictures of Pailin family activities:



(Children and their family access to Pailin Family Center)



(Here are some pictures of Pailin family Center contact other NGOs for referring Children to long terms placement which is CFS center unable to provide)



(Here is an example picture that a handicap-poor parents access to Pailin family center for getting assistance)



(A poor handicap family who access to Pailin Family Center and referred for training skill which implement by NGOs –Government network)



(This is another example of our staff visiting poor family for verifying information after their accessing to Pailin Family Center. This poor family who wishes to send their daughter 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 to sustain technical addressing of problems of women, children and other vulnerable persons locally. Local network was established for prevention and protection women and children and other local risk population. This network formed by representatives from relevant office of government 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 is usually collaborating with WCCC and CCWC to implement three main 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 monthly meeting or attended network meeting)

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

Problems faced or Challenges:

Although CFS is having great achievement as has been reporting but we have met some challenges during the implementation, these challenges are:

- Since Covid-19 is continuing outbreak, it is leading CFS staff scaring of accessing to community or contacting with local people in general.
- Poor understanding of Covid-19 pandemic among population targeted and CFS staff themselves.
- Staff capacity building was plan but not able to implement due to covid-19
- Covid-19 outbreak is aggravating livelihood income among rural poor in general,
- Migration across international border/legally or illegally were daily reality seen, reported mostly migrants are at reproductive aged, selling their labour force to abroad, placing their children at home commonly seen. Some of migrant children are looking after by their sibling or eventually by their grandparents, too old to be taking care of their children.
- Most of rural poor are generally depended on their crops-production, but their crops were totally depended on water. Insufficient or shortages of water is effecting their production and greatly impact on daily livelihoods.
- Climate change or seasonal variation is hardly addressed and needs participation and time.

- Practically, it is seeing that climate change (seasonal variation), shortage of water and livelihood income and interconnected- and closely linkage. Obviously, migration is one of the biggest issue and lead to many vulnerable and greatly impact over children especially poor children who currently living in rural areas.
- Landlessness among rural poor were generally reported as difficulty for livelihood improvement and other improvement.

Assessment & Recommendation:

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

- CFS has been implemented their plan compliant with Cambodia Ministry of Health instructions. It is to report that social distancing, facial mask and hand-washing are practically implemented among CFS staff and CFS target groups.
- Some of activities for example gathering villagers, Self-help group meeting or meeting-training with villager and children are postponing due to (Covid-19), We all are keeping monitoring with Self help group leaders and keeping implement social distancing as advised by Cambodia Ministry of Health.
- Individual family visited and other individual helped poor family has been implemented as usual but their generated income is majority negative effected, due to Covid-19
- Other activities that not involved many people or not involved with gathering people are greatly achieved such as construction or building school hand-washing, toilets, distributed water filters, provision of big jar (1000L each) and pump well fixed, or new bore-water wells etc.
- CFS remains keeping a good collaboration with all stakeholders in the target in order to achieving expected goal.

Recommendations:

- We continue to participating with local authorities to fight against Covid-19 contamination, mode of prevention and protection should be included in the programme implementation with applicable and feasible.
- Staff capacity building on prevention and protection is continuously done, and to further knowledge community villagers.
- Livelihood income, or generating income among rural poor during Covid-19 should be speed up, with improve of capital assistance accompanying with improving rural access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.

- Provide sufficient of water for rural poor family is really needed for improving livelihood, it is not just only for handwashing for sanitation in the time of Covid-19 that we need more water for handwashing but also necessary for agriculture productivities such as home gardening and animal raising and so on.
- Awareness of Safe migration and consequences of migration or consequences during migratory process should be increased among rural poor.
- Keep going good collaboration with all stakeholders dealing and addressing of all matters related to the most vulnerable rural poor. We continue to help them as much as we can and in line with CFS goals and objectives.
- Youth training, meeting and youth led awareness raising should be started immediately after Covid-19 controllable. Or it is might be proposed to modify by teaching them for further knowledge to their friends on how to live with Covid-19 outbreak.
- Water sanitation and hygiene related activity should be focused particular at Pailin province.

Battambang, 1st Aug-2021

Respectfully submitted by
CFS director
Dr. ENG Samnang
