



PROGRESS REPORT (Oct 2017-Aug, 2018)

Project Title:

“Quality of life improvement, Education and Protection
Of marginalized rural border children in Western of Cambodia
“Battambang and Pailin Province”



SUBMITTED TO US-CHARITY

Written by Dr. ENG Samnang

Position: CFS Director

28th Aug, 2018



TABLE CONTENTS

	PAGE
PROJECT SUMMAY	2
FINACIAL SUMMARY	3
PROGRESS SUMMARY	3
PROJECT ACHIEVEMET	
COMMUNITY BASED ACTIVITY	4
FAMILY VISITS	5
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	5
SELF HELP GROUP	6
INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITY	7
COMMUNITY WARTER SANITATION AND HYGIENE	12
SCHOOL BASED ACTIVITY	
PLAY THERAPY	19
SCHOOL AWARENESS RAISING	20
SCHOOL MONITORING	20
SCHOOL SANITATION AND HYGIENE	21
COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTER	24
CENTER BASED ACTIVITY	27
STRENGHTEN LOCAL NETWORK	29
CASE STUDY	31



PROJECT REVIEW:

Cambodia Family Support (CFS) is a local non-governmental organization (LNGO). Our implementation is helping poor people who are living in post conflict areas-along Cambodia-Thai border, north-west of Battambang and Pailin province. Rattanak Mondul, Kamrieng and Pailin had almost similar problems because these areas are exposed to decades of armed conflict.

Pailin was the biggest center of the Khmer Rouge commander. It was well known as the last stronghold of Khmer Rouge power. Despite the terrible of Khmer Rouge power was over since 1979 but social insecurity and political instability did not over. The first national free election held in 1993 but the political, social instabilities at Rattanak Mondul, Kamrieng and Pailin province remains unsolved until late 1998.

From 1998, Royal Government of Cambodia has been made many great progressing toward rebuilding devastating. Significantly, the final elimination of armed conflict in 1998 made peace for the country. Peace in the country becomes a chance for reconstruction of this poorest country. However, consequences of decades conflict has put this areas too many social dysfunctional for including, misery of poverty, family separation, widow, disabled, low education, lack of confidence, lack of trusts, etc. Recent climate variation is another aggravating factor for rural poverty.

Project Goals:

The project's goal is to improve the quality of life of marginalized rural poor families and children in Rattanak Mondul and Kamrieng Districts, Battambang Province and Pailin and Sala Krau Districts, Pailin Province by helping them access education, clean water, sanitation & hygiene, income-generation, social protection networks and develop their potential for self-reliance.

Project Objectives:

1. 300 poor families (60 families in Rattanak mondul and 60 families in Kamrieng districts, 180 families in Pailin) will measure change of miserable poverty situation.
2. There are 36 Shelf help groups will completely be established (10 SHG in Pailin province, 13 SHGs in Rattanak mondul and 13 SHGs in Kamrieng districts).
3. 180 vulnerable families (60 families in Pailin, 60 families in Rattanak mondul and 60 families in Kamrieng districts) will be evaluated improve of accessing to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.
4. 268 teachers and 258 schoolchildren will be trained to sustain school friendly activity at every local school targeted.
5. 102 WCCC including CCWC members will be improved their capacity to implement their networks effectively for protect and prevent marginalize population.
6. 530 marginalized children who had problems with their education will be addressed for a stable learning environment.
7. 450 vulnerable, migrant children and their families will be referred for medical therapy.
8. 80% of the population and 80% schools targeted will evaluate improve understanding about where they can seek for help, consequence of illegal migration, human trafficking, violence against children in school and in community and unclean water, sanitation and hygiene
9. 360 women and parents will access to "Pailin Family Center" for counselling, solving problems, temporary drop in and referring for other vocational training skill.

PROJECT SUMMARY:

• Summary Financial Report (Oct-2017 –Aug 2018)

Source of funds (Calculated in USD)	Opening Balance	Income Supported	Expenses	Closing Balance
1-US-Charity	14,912.30	99,658.00	87,133.93	27,436.37
2. Terre des hommes Germany (Tdh-G)	12,368.95	40,376.43	39,503.94	13,241.44
3. CFS-Australia (CFSA)	8,015.59	20,569.78	18,241.62	10,343.75
4. Chris McGowan (Prey Ampor project)	537.84	3,790.00	4,275.85	51.99
5. Helping hand (Macquarie)	0.00	41,280.00	41,023.07	256.93
8. Cambodia-Act (Plan-Cambodia)	2,176.01	11,924.00	13,831.91	268.10

• Summary Achievements:

No	Main indicators	Plan Submitted (2017-19)				Results			Results		
						Jan-Sept 2017			Oct 2017-Aug-18		
		Plan	RM	KR	Pailin	RM	KR	Pailin	RM	KR	Pailin
1	Income generation start-up assistance	300	100	100	100	24	39	33	54	77	62
2	Emergency assistance	270	90	90	90	18	20	19	22	39	34
3	Villager self-help groups established	36	12	12	12	6	6	6	3	6	8
4	Latrines installed	180	60	60	60	36	62	38	45	52	65
5	Water filters provided	180	60	60	60	0	33	27	0	55	57
6	Rain-water collection jugs provided	180	60	60	60	70	72	16	77	45	61
7	Wells or ponds dug for community	15	5	5	5	6	0	0	4	15	0
8	Teachers trained for school network	268	82	80	106	38	24	64	0	0	0
9	Children trained to be peer educators	258	54	65	139	16	121	56	28	90	0
10	Local officials trained for network	102	28	32	42	0	0	20	0	0	51
11	Drop out children referred to public school	530	180	140	210	111	147	23	131	125	179
12	Children referred to Health center	330	100	100	130	59	49	4	87	93	94
13	Parents referred to Health center	220	90	65	65	44	46	1	49	46	73
14	Villagers attending awareness raising	25100	8360	8370	8370	1942	1596	190	1847	977	937
15	Children attending awareness raising	11480	3826	3826	3828	3502	5455	199	3589	3239	119
16	Piglets given from 1 family to another	90	15	60	15	16	39	0	15	39	0
17	Heifers purchased for families	70	30	20	20	9	12	1	4	6	7
18	Calves given from 1 family to another	90	40	40	10	20	9	0	13	14	0
19	Houses for destitute	6	2	2	2	1	2	0	4	2	1
20	Literacy centers built	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
21	School uniforms provided	500	150	150	200	82	152	5	34	225	117
22	School toilets constructed	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	2
23	School hand washing constructed	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	4
24	Goats purchased for families	60	20	20	20	17	0	0	0	1	0
25	Kid goats given from 1 family to another	60	20	20	20	9	0	0	3	9	0
26	Pailin Family Center persons assisted	360	0	0	360	0	0	72	2	18	183
27	Portable solar lights distri- via SHGs	0	0	0	0	30	30	40	0	0	0

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS:

Cambodia Family Support (CFS) commits to change vulnerable situation among rural poor family by bringing them to meet their basic needs toward long terms of self-sufficiency and sustainability.

To reach this ambition, there are four keys component were generally implemented such as

- A. Community based activity,
- B. School based activity,
- C. Center based activity and
- D. Strengthen local network to prevent, protect and address their local needs:



How we did?

A. COMMUNITY BASED ACTIVITY:

Community based activity is a fundamental of helping the poor families. It is fundamental because most of poor families are living in the community and their vulnerable or problems were firstly happened at community as usual. Based on many years experienced, many poor children and poor families were usually lack of understanding on how to access to the available of local services or somewhere particular at rural remote areas the services for helping them might not available. Therefore, enable them to access directly to the community local service is the most important for long term address their needs. Community based is enable project staff to quickly realize the vulnerable situations and/or the best way of provides assistance on time. As philosophy, community based activity is generally provided five consecutive activities included:

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

1. Family visit:

Family visit is a first step for project intervention, it is an important step toward providing intervention appropriately because during family we can better understand the reality of the family.



(Family visits conducted by CFS staff)

CFS staff are moving from one village/place to another. This moving was allowing us to meet and identify vulnerable children and their family. CFS staff generally communicated with local leaders and as well as with vulnerable family, talked and discussed to build confidence through telling them who we are?, why we come?, And how can we help?, before other interventions are carried out. As soon possible, an emergency assistance and plus other way of helping for long terms self-sufficiency and sustainability will be done. It is to reports that the way of helping poor family is different from one family to another family.

2. Emergency assistance:

Emergency assistance was the second step provided after home visit. As soon as possible, after home visited a family assistance or emergency assistance will be given immediately to help the neediest on time. Usually, various assistances were provided to adapt with their basic needs and in accordance to the situation such as foods assistance, shelters fixed, house utilities or refers them to another services which is CFS service not available. This activity was usually immediately done for those who need extra resources/or services that CFS cannot be given. CFS provided foods for children and their family, whenever identified that family shortage of food security.



(CFS Provided food to poor family)

Within the reporting period, CFS provided an emergency assistance to 95 poor families, (22 families in Rattanak Mondul, 39 families in Kamrieng and 34 families in Pailin). It is noted that, some families got only a bag of rice but some other families got mixed with house utensils and material for shelter fixed.

Emergency assistance provided by CFS:

Support	Rattanak Mondul	Kamrieng	Pailin	Total
Food	9	22	21	52
House utilities	8	15	9	32
Shelter-Fixed	5	2	4	11
Total	22	39	34	95

3. Self-Help Group establishment: (SHG)

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

Generally, in between 15 to 40 families are willingness to join in a group. Each group has to vote in order to identify their own group leader and a treasurer. CFS is usually attended such process in order to coordinate and facilitate. Monthly saving, meeting, caring, sharing and passing their own resources to another were generally inserted into group's policy. The amount of saving was depended on ability of the group member and group consensus but prioritized to poor family's ability how much they can save per month. It was shown that the amount of saving are varied between 0.5 to 2.5 USD per month per family.

Within the reporting period, from Oct 2017 to Aug 2018, there are 17 SHG were established (Rattanak mondul 3 groups, Kamrieng 6 groups, Pailin, 8 groups). From the previous years until reporting period, there are 71 SHG were established with 1638 families are participated.

Number of SHG established:

Self Help Group (SHG)	No Groups established	Families Participated
Rattanak Mondul	23	464
Kamrieng	34	909
Palin	14	265
Total	71	1638



(SHG monthly meeting)



(SHG meeting and saving)

4. Livelihood income improvement (Income generation activity):

Livelihood income will be provided after emergency supported and especially after SHG established. In general, capital, material and equipment for generated income accompanies with technical will be given according to their plan, commitment and family potential. CFS provided various opportunities for rural poor family to generate incomes such as vegetable plantation, farm production, vegetable selling and micro business including small grocery store and etc.



(Vegetable plantation supported by CFS)



(Mushroom farm supported by CFS)



(Food shop/ selling supported by CFS)



(Mobile food and vegetable selling supported by CFS)



(Vehicle shop supported by CFS)

From Oct 2017-Aug 2018, there are 193 poor families received CFS supports to generate income, among these, there are 54 families in Rattanak Mondul (RM), 77 Families in Kamrieng (KR) and another 62 Families in Pailin.

Number of family accessed to CFS support for generate income:

Support	RM	KR	Pailin	Total
Fish	5	4	2	11
Chicken	6	13	15	34
Duck	6	3	4	6
Food selling	4	5	4	13
Grocery store	4	4	2	7
Sewing/waving	0	1	0	1
Motorbike	2	4	3	9
barber	1	2	1	4
Vegetable	3	14	7	24
Mushroom	0	2	1	3
Farming/Plantation	22	25	23	70
Total	54	77	62	193

Beside vegetable plantation, farm, vegetable selling, micro business including small grocery store/ food shop, vehicle fixed, the other income generation such as duck, chicken, fish, piglets, goats and cows are given to add and fuel their incomes.



(Chicken raising)



(Duck raising)



(Fish raising supported by CFS)



(Goat raised supported by CFS)



(Piglets raising supported CFS)

Piglets raised supported by CFS

Rattanak Mondul:

Piglets by Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Piglets bough by Years	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
Pass on by years	0	0	9	13	6	20	15	74
Completed pass on			2	2	2	4	15	-25

Kamrieng:

Piglets by Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Piglets bough by Years	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
Pass on by years	0	28	27	40	60	53	18	226
Completed pass on	27	10	18	24	20	9	0	-108

Pailin:

Piglets by Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Piglets bough by Years						0	0	0
Pass on by years						14	21	35
Completed pass on						0	0	0

It is to remark that, a term “completed pass on” (last column of each district as mentioned as above) is means that number of piglets are given to the poor families are removed from our record because they already gave back to CFS after they raised. According to the CFS policy piglets raised, when we gave them one piglet, they have to raise until they passed on two piglets to another family.

When they already passed on two piglets to another family then the piglets are firstly given them by CFS will belong to them. As at current records, there are 304 piglets are being raised by poor families (57 Piglets in Rattanak Mondul, 212 piglets in Kamrieng and another 35 piglets in Pailin). It is to report that all 35 piglets are passed from Kamrieng district in 2017 and 2018.

Calves raising, supported by CFS:

Calves raising is another additional initiative to help the poor to increase their income through raising it and sold it to the local market.



Rattanak Mondul:

Calves	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Calves bought by years	16	19	12	2	11	14	4	78
Passed on by years	0	1	5	18	20	27	13	84
Complete pass on	-10	-10	-5					-27

Kamrieng:

Calves	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Calves bought by years	7	25	13	4	0	15	6	70
Passed on by years	0	1	7	15	18	16	14	71
Complete pass on	-6	-8	-3	-3	-1			-21

Pailin:

Calves	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Calves bought by years						3	7	10
Passed on by years						2	2	4
Complete pass on						0	0	0

According to this record, there are 269 heifers including calves are being raised by poor families. Among these there are 135, raised in Rattanak Mondul, 120 raised in Kamrieng, and another 14 raised in Pailin,. It is to report that Pailin has started in 2017, CFS purchased 10 calves and 4 calves passed from Kamrieng.

Within the report period, there 2 calves were passed from Kamrieng.

5. Community water, sanitation and hygiene:

Community water, sanitation and hygiene is another additional project activity. This project activity is aimed at alleviating suffer among rural poor family from getting risk of disease. This project is fostering them to access to domestic clean water, sanitation and hygiene.

Practically, many poor families are not only poor economic but also poor knowledge on how to protect and prevent preventable diseases as well. Disease or sickness of a poor family member is generally aggravated family poverty condition as whole. Furthermore, poverty might leads them to lack of basic needs. Whenever their basic needs are not fulfilled, thus, domestic clean water, sanitation and hygiene will be generally neglected.





(Current practices among rural poor)

Respond to this risk practices, CFS conducted individual family and community education in order to provide better understanding of risk behavior and enable them to change their harmful practice and provided them with the following:

- A big jar (1800 liters) to a poor family
- Building a toilet for poor family
- A water filter for a poor family
- Pond and fixed water pump for community,

1. Activity of provided big jar (1800 liters):

Within the reporting period from Oct-2017 to Aug 2018, there are 183 big jars are provided by CFS to rural family, (77 in Rattanak Mondul, 45 in Kamrieng, and 61 in Pailin). We would like to report that each of family received one big jar (1800 Liters). The family has to responsible to make rain collectors, and plan for maintenance if any broken. CFS is promoting saving money among families in Self help group (SHG). Money saved will be used for maintenance or further fixed if any broken.



(Before)



(After providing)

2. Building toilets for the poor family:

From Oct-2017 to Aug 2018, there 162 latrines are provided by CFS to rural family, (45 in Rattanak Mondul, 52 in Kamrieng, and 65 in Pailin). As usual, CFS provided material for building toilets, community people especially in Self help group (SHG) helped together to build their own latrines. Here is an example of community people Self help group (SHG) helped each other to build their own latrines.



(A family identify a place where to build their latrine)



(community self-help group are helping together to build their latrine)



(Latrine completely built)

3. Water filters:

From Oct-2017 to Aug 2018, there 112 water filters are provided by CFS to rural family, (0 (Nothing) in Rattanak Mondul, 55 in Kamrieng, and 57 in Pailin). Each of family received one water filters.



(Water filters are given by CFS to self-help group families)

4. Water pump fixed and pond dig or renovated:

Within the period from Oct-2017 to Aug 2018, there 19 ponds (dig or renovated) and water pumps were fixed by CFS. Result is in the table below:

Water pumps and ponds	RM	KR	Pailin	Total
Ponds	3	3	0	6
Wells/water pumps fixed	1	12	0	13

Here are some pictures telling how Cambodia Family Support (CFS) provided assistance by fixing community broken wells and digging pond for community people.



(Pond dig by CFS for community people)



(Community pond, before and after renovated)

Water pump fixed:

During the reporting period, there are 13 broken pump wells were fixed by CFS. Among these there is one in Ratanak Mondul, and another 12 are in Kamrieng, Here are some picture of broken water pump were fixed by CFS.



(A broken pump well was firstly reported by villagers)



(Process of fixing)



(CFS director visited well after fixed)

B. School based activity,

School based activity has been conducted to most of school in CFS target areas. The objective of school based implementation is mainly promote school attend with a happy school environment. It is expecting that whenever school environmental is happy and clean then it might became a contributed factor to attract children go to the school or can stabilize children at the school.

In general, CFS conducted periodic school monitoring by collaborated with the trained teacher and trained children (Peer educators) to organize and conduct school related activities such as

- a) School play therapy
- b) School education
- c) Monitoring dropped out children and referred dropped out
- d) School sanitation and hygiene and School hand washing
- e) Build community center for education

a) School play therapy

School play therapy is aimed at providing children happy together. It is also a time that allows peer educators as well as their teachers identify or recognise child with behavioural or educational problems. Then, child with problems was brought to discuss with teachers, parents or community leaders to see if any best solution can be given to solve such problems.

In general, traditional play as having long long ago in Khmer culture are introduced during play therapy. Below here are some photos of school play therapy initiated by CFS.



(School happy environment conducted by trained teachers and Peer educators)

b) School awareness raising:

Ideally, school education/awareness raising is aimed at providing basic information to schoolchildren. The topic of disseminated information was initially trained by CFS. Those topics are included:

- Basic children's rights and need for participation and development
- Measure on how to protect themselves from getting risk of trafficking
- Consequence of violence including consequence of human trafficking
- Important of education
- Important of accessing to clean water, sanitation and hygiene and its consequences
- Important of hand washing and its useful
- How to seek intervention if they needs, etc.

Usually, trained children and their local trained schoolteachers are responsible to conduct such activity. Within the reporting period, there 6828 schoolchildren accessed to information provided their local trained teachers and Peer educators.

Number of school children attended school awareness raising

Participants	M	F	Total
Rattanak Mondul	1901	1688	3589
Kamrieng	1576	1663	3239
Pailin	57	62	119
Total	3534	3413	6828

Here are some pictures of school awareness raising:



(School awareness raising)

c) Monitoring dropped out children and referred dropped out

School monitoring is an important part of CFS implementation. This is important activity because through school monitoring we can see the capacity of the trained schoolteachers and children (Peer educators), and then we can fruitful them through local coaching. Furthermore, the dropped children is possible recorded and transferred to CFS community based in order to identified, solved and referred them back to their normal school. In general, there are two mutual problems such school and community /or child's educational problems were usually happened within family and community. Therefore, conducted school monitoring was so fruitful to see the reality among dropped out children, measure to solve and refer them back to normal education.

As commitment of CFS, from Oct 2017 to Aug 2018, there are 435 dropped out children referred back to normal school after their school, family and community problems were solved.

Number of dropped out children are referred to normal school

Children	M	F	Total
Rattanak Mondul	74	57	131
Kamrieng	61	64	125
Pailin	85	94	179
	220	215	435

d) School sanitation and hygiene and School hand washing

School sanitation, hygiene and hand washing is recently implemented. It is implemented by integrated it into routinely school awareness raising. CFS introduced such activity because of reality of the terrible school worse sanitation and hygiene being practices for some schools.



(School sanitation started up)



(Children and teachers participated to clean their school environment)



(The school environment has changed after implementation)

School hand washing and school toilets:

School hand washing and school toilets has been implemented since early 2018. This initiative was allowing school children for better understanding an important of cleaning their hand which is helping from getting away of preventable disease. For the duration of reporting period, there are 6 hand washing places and 4 school toilets were constructed by CFS.

Number of building	Rattanak Mondul	Kamrieng	Pailin	Total
School hand washing	0	2	4	6
School toilets	0	2	2	4

Below, here are some photos of school hand washing and school toilets constructed by CFS,



(School hand washing start up time)



(Ongoing process of building)



(CFS director conducted monitoring to building)



(Hand washing is being used after completed)

School toilets construction:



(Started time school toilet construction)



(Ongoing process of building)



(CFS director conducted monitoring to site school toilet construction)

Community education center or Literacy school:

During the reporting period, there are two community education center are built by CFS (one in Kamrieng district and another one in Pailin),

CFS's Community education center is being served as a bridge for reinforcing and transferring child's related educational problems to public school. Children with educational problems such as children's with under school achievement, dropped out children will be identified and placed them at community education center for a short period while community teachers will be sought their problems. Whenever their problems has completely addressed then the child will be reintegrated into their normal education with public school.

Generally before building community education center, local authority or local community leaders has to be proven the following criteria in advance such as:

- Ensure a place for building with secure place for child's education
- Ensure that number of children will not less than ministry education standard.
- Agreed to identify a local teacher
- Ensure that salary or other benefits related educational fee for teachers is not CFS responsible,
- CFS reserve our rights to access, monitor and dealing issue if any needs,

Here are some pictures of building community education center:

1. Prey santash Community Education Center:

Pey santash community Education center is located at Prey santash village, stoeungtrang commune, salakrau district, Pailin province. This education center was supported by Smith Family. Here are some pictures showing along the process of construction:



(CFS director visit a location for building)



(Ongoing process of construction)



(Community children are accessing to education center after build.

2. Tasen Community Education Center:

Tasen community education center is located at Deykraham village, tasen commune, Kamrieng district, Battambang province. This education center was funded by a team from Macquarie Foundation through helping hand project (HHP). Here are some pictures showing along the process of construction:



(Dr. Samnang, CFS director visit location before building)



(Ongoing process of building)



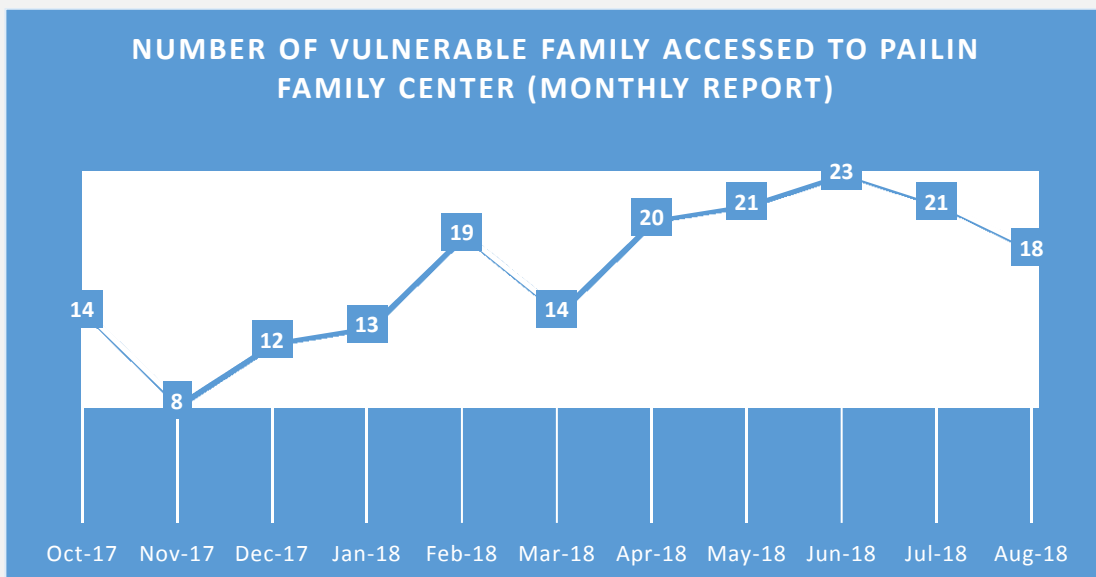
(Construction completed, allowed children are happy with education)

C. CENTER BASED ACTIVITY:

Center based activity was established in early 2017. This center is totally supported by US-Charity. This center is located at central municipality of Pailin province. The objective of established this center (Pailin Family Center) is serving for many purposes addressed of the most challenging problems of Pailin Province and the two districts of Battambang which border on Pailin, to include:

- A respite center for victims of domestic violence and sexual exploitation
- A 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. (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)
- Liaison, training and collaboration with local authorities (police, Ministries of Women's Affairs, Social Affairs and Office of the Governor) in the management of domestic violence, basic human rights and TIP.

According to routine monthly report; the number of vulnerable family accessed to Pailin Family Center (PFC) were varied from 8 families to 23 families per month. For the period from Oct 2017 to Aug 2018, there are 183 families had been accessed to PFC. Most of them were coming for supporting life skill training, consultation for improving livelihood income and for emergency assistance of domestic violence.



In general, our intervention is closely collaborated with relevant local authorities, including provincial social affairs department, women affairs department, local leaders and local police.

Below, here are an example of interventions has been made by PFC:

Example,



A girl who is currently living with very poor mother, who father was crossed Cambodia-Thai border for seeking a job opportunity in order to get some monies supports family, but her family received poorly supported from her father, she said.

Currently, she is living with her poor mother, her house is located closure to border at Kamrieng district. She was looking after her siblings and occasionally helped her mother for generated income through selling her labor force in an agriculture production field such corn or cassava plantation.

She came to PFC for getting assistance, because someone in her villages told that CFS/PFC might helped her, she said,

After provided counseling, we immediately conducted her home visits with her. On the arrival, we were so said to see her reality of family living condition, this girl's family is so poor with other four girls depended (See her house Picture),

We talked with mother by telling her who we are and why we come.

We decided to bring her back to PFC and gave her time accommodation and encourage, and allowing her time for an idea of the best solution to help her and her family with future of long terms self- sufficiency.

Finally, she decided herself for attended skill training which is available locally.

CFS will continue to see her at skill training and will support her after her skill graduated.

Here is another example of PFC helped vulnerable family



PFC is providing various modalities of helping vulnerable population. Let see, another example of this lady. A lady with her daughter is currently living at Prey veng province (Province close to Vietnam border).

She came to Pailin border to find her husband. Her husband told her that he come to Pailin border for doing a building construction. But several months were passed without getting any information, she started to self her own property for supported herself and her daughter.

From day to day she waited her husband but her waiting become hopeless, that is a reason for her to come to Pailin to seek her husband. Unfortunately, come to Pailin is not too easy as her thought, she said, she work from one place to another begging food and money from other along the street. Several days were quickly passed, her financial was run out. She has no way to go. As she was walking and begging along street, she was noticing by the police for several days, then police asked her where her come from? Why she come here? and so on...., then police brought her to PFC. After information taken we know that this lady was missing her husband. She was mentally ill and without wanting to travel back to Preyveng province where her house is there, she lost the ways and had not transportation fee accompany with mentally ill that is a reason why she couldn't go back home. CFS collaborated with local police and contacted to Police at Preyveng province. Police at Preyveng province sought her relatives at Preyveng province, then finally we get her back to her province safely with her relatives.

D. STRENGTHEN LOCAL NETWORK FOR PROTECTING AND PREVENTING VULNERABLE FAMILY:

We would like to report that local network for prevention and protection women and children recently called Women Children Consultative Committee (WCCC), this committee is for district level and Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC) is for commune level. This committee locally established by Cambodian government Ministry of Interior.



(CFS attended WCCC meeting)

CFS is a technical supporter. Unfortunately, some of WCCC and CCWC team members who previous trained by CFS were left after national commune election in Jun 2017. Generally, well performing of the WCCC and CCWC is a key addressing women, children's related matters for long terms local solution. But recent political changed has negative impacted to CFS implementation because they are busy with their political parties. Because of their busy work, community awareness raising and home visited to understand the population needs was poorly done. Furthermore, the number of WCCC and CCWC members who were planned to train by CFS are below expectation. Although we faced some challenges during this reporting period, but the protection network for some places are moving ahead as an evidence CCWC and WCCC meeting at provincial and district level including collaboration action between CFS and CCWC and WCCC for conducting home visit and community awareness has been done. For the reporting period, there are 3761 villagers has attended community awareness raising:



(CFS-Picture of community awareness raising)

Reporting number of community awareness raising:

Number of participants	M	F	Total
Rattanak Mondul	521	1326	1847
Kamrieng	384	593	977
Pailin	295	642	937
Total	1200	2561	3761

Collaboration action between action between CFS and CCWC and WCCC for conducting home visit



CCASES STUDY:

CFS called Lesson learn is a productive record for learning together. This learning will be used for further intervention. Through the records, our field staff can review best practices they had done with the most fruitful, and cost effectiveness. Lesson learn was usually done during CFS staff monthly meeting. It was a chance for all programme staff learn together, documented best practice and used it to improve further intervention.

Normally, a responsible success case told the story/background of the case including case management, how they proceeding from beginning until success. It was also reported the process on how she/he interacted with the cases. Everyone (CFS staff during meeting) has to raise questions concerning best practiced demonstration cases management and procedure, etc.

For example:

Case study:

Sin Soeur, aged 37 year old and his wife Loem Mao aged 31 year old. Currently they are living together with other 6 children, which are 3 females and 3 males at Ka-ngok village, Stoeng Kach commune, Sala Krau district and Pailin Province. Soeur birth's place was at Ra village, Ptas Prey commune, Sampov Meas district and Pursat province. His wife birth's place at Ta Ngaen Kraum village, Stoeng Kach commune, Sala Krau district and Pailin Province.

His background was that, Soeur himself had never attended school since he was a small boy. He even cannot read or write. His father was moving away from home with second wife, left his mother totally responsible for all domestic chores including family economic dependency. In 2004, his mother was passed away because of heart disease. Since then, Soeur has no one depended on that is a reason for him to migrate and move from one place to another without exactly goal destination until reaching Pailin.

In Pailin, Soeur lived with a neighbor as he had no own house or land for cultivation in a rural village far from the central city. During living with his neighbor Soeur did various things included animal herds and more often sold his labor force in an agriculture production field for daily foods. Soeur continues to tell us that, the neighbors he lived with was also so poor with uncomfortable shelter, lack of water and electricity. One year later, his memorized that in 2005 while he was cleaning land for cultivation, he was accidentally stepped on mine explosion, resulted for two legs amputees. Consequently, Soeur living condition was more and more miserable and desperately.



(Soeur picture with his daughter during first met with CFS director)

After remedy, he left hospital and continued to work for a neighbor that he used to live with because he had no way to go, he said. As a land mine survivor, Soeur daily agriculture performance was not productive as before that is a reason for his neighbor that he lived with was not happy with him. He noticed by himself, he said. From day to day Soeur life was so confusion and terrible while his life with his neighbor was not harmony as before, that is a reason for him to left the neighbor that he used to live with. Then, Soeur decided to clean public land along side road near by other villagers and make his own cottage for placing himself. Soeur continued to generate his income by sold his labor force for another neighbors as usual. One day he met a girl who worked with him

during cassava plantation. Later they married and live together. Soeur's wife also an orphan girl since her parent passed away for many years ago before meeting Soeur.

Several years was so quickly passed since his married, they had five children's before meeting CFS staff. Soeur wounded on his foot were relapsed. Consequently, he couldn't works that was aggravated his economic incomes because of only his wife took over responsible for all family incomes alone. From day to day Mao (Soeur's wife) was moved away from home, she worked anything as she can in order to cash labour for her family. Her incomes was so terrible even they had nothing to eat sometimes, they just could only borrowed foods from other nearby villagers for her children, she said. Moreover, Mao was getting pregnant, as result of pregnant she could only occasionally moved out for earning money supported the family. Her biggest daughter was turned but remain not enough foods for her children, she said,



(CFS director visits Mao's family)

CFS community outreach monitor had found Mao by a villager reported. Immediately, the information of Soeur's family was quickly discussed with CFS direct for getting assistance. After visiting and information taken, we realized that Mao's situation has to be taken into consideration with immediately addressed. The reality was that Mao's family has no land for cultivation even her house was illegal setting on side road. More often, village leaders informed them to remove her house from public side road but she cannot do it because she has no way to go, and inability to resettle new house since her husband wounded remain unrecovered and even they don't have a place where to rebuild as well. Another terrible was that she had pregnant, her pregnant was closure to term for delivering baby, her shelter was not secured for placing her baby after delivery, because we met her pregnant is closure to raining season, we also identified that their food security was shortage, her sanitation and hygiene was so poor, particularly, her economic key player was totally depended on her daughter aged 12, (Look at her picture, she is wearing orange T-shirt).

Dr. Samang, CFS director and his teams decided to contact village leader and sought another if any bloc of land charity is available from other. Dr Samnang promised them to move her house from public side road by replacing new suitable shelter for her family if any bloc of land is available. Immediately, Soeur and his wife were brought to provincial hospital for medical therapy. Food and a bag of rice was given. Cloths and water purification were provided by CFS staff in order to secure children hanger. CFS outreach team kept frequently visit Mao's family.

A month later, we were very lucky to hear that someone who lived in USA is having a farm nearby Soeur village, and currently he (a family who is currently living in USA) is hiring someone at Soeur village for looking after his farmland. He was very generous donated a bloc of land in his farmland for Soeur family resettle a new shelter. Immediately, after getting information we went to visit a place where we can build a new house for Soeur's family.



(CFS director, visit a place where a bloc of land donated to Soeur family for building his house)

Dr. Samnang, CFS director took a serious consideration to this case, in especially his regular monitors to Mao's healthy by brought her for antenatal care at provincial hospital advised her for delivering baby at public hospital. As planned, a suitable shelter was completely built before Mao delivering baby, her house was secure for her baby during raining season.



(Dr Samnang, visited Soeur and wife after house building)

Not too long, her baby was born, CFS project staff has brought some baby utilities to hospital where Mao delivery there. Here baby so healthy.



(CFS staff visit Mao during her delivery at hospital)



(Dr. Samnang visit her after she back home)

Since Mao's baby has already delivery and Soeur's wounded has cured, therefore, further steps for future self-reliance was discussed. At the beginning of talking about future plan for generate income, Soeur so hesitated to start. We brought him for many places to see where families who has already success by CFS supported. After visiting some success families, firstly, Soeur decided to start his income generation with chicken raising. So we gave some chicken female for Soeur's family to raise for starting their income generation.



(CFS provided chicken to Soeur's family)

A few months later, Soeur himself asked for another micro-business. We asked him about professional experienced of doing such proposed business, he said he had learned by observing from another fixed motor-shop nearby his village. CFS outreach monitor conducted evaluation again to Soeur professional in order to make sure whether he can handle such proposed business or not. After evaluation, CFS outreach monitor

reported that his house was too small to let him doing such proposed fixed motor-shop. So, to respond to his commitment, and professional he has leaned we decided to build a motor-shop for him by enlarged his current frond house. See picture below,



(Soeur's house is enlarged for his Motor-shop)

After completing of enlarged building then we support material for him to start his shop for fixing motorbike as his commitment. Finally, his fixed Motor-shop was started up with fairly earn some for supporting his family.



(Soeur fixed motor-shop is running quiet well with fairly getting income for everyday life)

According to recent evaluation, CFS outreach monitor reported that Souer's family economic condition is much better compare to previous before helped by CFS. His daily income and food is not depended on neighbour as he used to, he said, during recent evaluation.

On behalf of Cambodia Family (CFS), our staff and I, would greatly like to extend our best thank for very generous you had done to CFS. We acknowledge your value supports.

It would never been having a great achievement like this without your value supports.

Please accept Our Best Regards

Dr. Samnang, director of CFS

