



PROGRESS REPORT

(Jan-Jun 2019)

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



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Project summary:**Project Title:**

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

Project Holder:

Cambodia Family Support (CFS)

Period Covered:

Jan-Jun 2019

1. Project review

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

Expected Outcomes:

1. To improve livelihood income among rural poor family in Kamrieng, Rattanak mondul district, Battambang province and Salakrao, pailin province.
2. To increase school attendance among rural poor children in Rattanak Mondul, Kamrieng and Salakrao.
3. To enable rural poor family in in Rattanak Mondul, Kamrieng and Salakrao access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.
4. To refine the capacity of safety net to enable them effectively address the population's needs.
5. To change harmful practicing among marginalized rural population on accessing to local services, unsafe migration, water, sanitation and hygiene.
6. To enable the most vulnerable women and children who need emergency assistance access to Pailin Family Center

Expected outputs:

1. 300 poor families (80 families in Rattanak mondul and 80 families in Kamrieng districts and 140 families in Pailin) will be changed their vulnerable through improving livelihood income.
2. There are 24 Shelf help groups will completely be established (6 in Rattanak mondul, 6 in Kamrieng district and 12 in Pailin).
3. 300 families (100 families in Rattanak mondul, 100 families in Kamrieng districts and 100 families in Pailin) will be evaluated improve of accessing to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.
4. 140 teachers and 240 schoolchildren will be trained to sustain school friendly activity at every local school targeted.
5. 105 WCCC including CCWC members will be improved their capacity to implement safety net effectively for protect and prevent marginalize population.
6. 450 marginalized children who had not enroll or dropped out will be addressed and reunited for a stable learning environment.
7. 450 vulnerable, migrant children and their families will be referred for medical therapy.
8. 70% of the population and 80% schools targeted will access to awareness raising
9. Pailin Family Center will be servicing vulnerable with emergency assistance.

	Key Activities (make sure that the key activities are reflected in the budget)	Related to what Output
1)	Community mapping to identify marginalized families for basic intervention.	300 Poor or vulnerable children and their families will be mapped for project intervention
2)	Ongoing family, community assessment and encourage family to develop a feasible plan for livelihood improvement.	A plan for individual family improvement will be developed for a tool implementation
3)	Provide capitals or animal husbandry to marginalized family to improve their income.	150 animal husbandries will be given to 70 poor families (60 heifers will be bought and 90 will be passed on)
4)	Conduct ongoing family monitoring to ensure that amount support is generated income for the poor.	Regular monitoring for technical assistant will be given to family who had supported by CFS
5)	Build 10 house for selected poor families	10 houses will be built and handover to 10 needy families
6)	Information of self-help group (SHG) establishment will be disseminated throughout community.	24 SHG will be established. Expectedly there are 12 families to 30 families will be formed to be a group.
7)	Conduct training to SHG leaders	Each of SHG leader will be trained to be able manage their own group.
8)	Conduct monitoring to SHG established	Technical for implement and manage SHG will be improve through regular monitored by CFS
9)	Member of SHG will be identified and elected for receiving water jug, water filter and install latrine	300 latrine, 260 water jar and 260 water filters will be given to SHG members.
10)	Conduct technical assistance in the process of building latrine	Participate with SHG leaders to provide technical assistance along process of latrine installation.
11)	Conduct ongoing home monitoring to see latrines built and are correctly used	The correct usage among latrines users will be monitored through home visiting
12)	Conduct assessment for providing pound or pump well	10 pounds or 10 pump well will be established
13)	Review manual of training with focusing on advantage of school friendly activity	A Module of school friendly manual will be updated for training
14)	Conduct school friendly training to schoolteachers and school children	140 teachers and 240 schoolchildren will be trained for conducting school friendly activity
15)	Participate or organize school led awareness raising	Up to 8539 schoolchildren will attend child led awareness raising in their school
16)	Conduct ongoing monitoring and technical coaching trained teachers and children on effective of organizing school friendly activity.	Technical of school friendly activities will be refined through regular monitoring by CFS
17)	Conduct international children's day	At lease, 600 children will attend to promote their rights
18)	Review role, responsibility, develop module of planning cycle for building the capacity of WCCC and CCWC	A module of function and responsibility, planning cycle will be developed for a training to 62 members of WCCC and CCWC,
19)	Conduct training to WCCC and CCWC	105 members of the WCCC and CCWC will be trained on function, responsibility and planning cycle

20)	Participate with WCCC and CCWC meeting to address marginalized problems	Number of child and woman problems will be recorded
21)	Conduct school visit to monitor dropped out children	Number of dropped out children will be recorded and intervention
22)	Participate with regular school meeting to address child's related educational problems	Child educational related problem will be addressed through regular meeting
23)	Build 3 literacy schools	3 Literacy school will be built
24)	Ongoing home visit to identify marginalized or child related sickness	Sickness children and their families will be recorded
25)	Refer family or child related sickness to meet a proper health care	450 children will be referred for appropriate medical treatment
26)	Participate with WCCC and CCWC to develop schedule for community awareness raising	A schedule of monthly awareness raising will be developed
27)	Participate with WCCC and CCWC to conduct community awareness raising	At lease,70% of the total targeted (both male and females 27486) will be accessed to information provided by WCCC and CCWC
28)	Servicing assistance at Pailin Family Center (PFC)	Ten vulnerable persons will be access to Pailin Family Center each month.
29)	Reuniting or Referring vulnerable persons to an appropriate safety place.	Each month 10 vulnerable persons who access to PFC will be united or referred after their problems had completely solved,
30)	Develop a directory resource for getting any assistance related to PFC activity	Relevant services including contact persons will be developed as a resource for implementation.

Funds spent during the report period:

Source of funds Jan-Jun 2019 (Calculated in USD)	Opening Balance	Income Supported	Expenses	Closing Balance
1-US-Charity	55733.27	44,198.00	48,351.38	51,579.89
2. Terre des hommes Germany (Tdh-G)	2,505.79	23,956.61	18,993.69	7,468.71
3. CFS-Australia (CFSA)	4280.9	17,868.93	10,052.37	12,097.46
4. Helping hand (Macquarie) (HHP4)	14,196.92	5623.08	16,256.84	3,563.16
5. Private donors (Samaki School building)	0	10,860.88	10,860.88	0.00
6. Water Sanitation-Cycle 12 (Rotary-Delkeith)	0	1801.00	1,763.00	0.00
7. Cambodia-Act (Plan-Cambodia)	8,094.94	5,062.00	13,013.45	143.49

Plan 2018-2019 (Review):

No	Main indicators	Expected results for period of 2 years (Jan 2018-Dec 2019)			
		RM	KR	PL	Total
1	Establish self help group	6	6	12	24
2	Capital provision for livelihood improvement	80	80	140	300
3	Emergency assistance	30	30	40	100
4	Heifer will be bought	20	20	20	60
5	Calves will be able to pass on	40	40	10	90
6	Piglet will be passed on	40	80	20	140
7	Goats will be bought	10	10	10	30
8	Goats will be passed on	20	20	20	60
9	House will be built for the poor families	3	3	4	10
10	Latrines will be installed	100	100	100	300
11	Water filters will be provided	80	80	100	260
12	Water jugs will be given to poor	80	80	100	260
13	Wells- ponds will be dug for community	2	3	5	10
14	Teacher trained to be school network	40	40	60	140
15	Child train to be peer educator	60	60	120	240
16	Child led awareness raising (By Child peers)	1630	1202	5706	8538
17	WCCC's trained to address child's problems	28	30	47	105
18	Population awareness raising	5881	4991	16614	27486
19	Drop out children referred public school	150	150	150	450
20	School uniforms will be given to poor	150	150	200	500
21	Vulnerable children referred to health center	150	150	150	450
23	Literacy centers will be built	1	1	1	3
24	School toilet will be built	2	2	4	8
25	School hand washing	2	2	4	8
26	Vulnerable family access to PFC	0	0	120	120

Note:

Cambodia Family Support (CFS) is implementing at 3 different target areas, Rattanak Mondul district (RM), Kamrieng district (KR) and Pailin province (PL)

Progress Summary (Jan-Jun 2019)

No	Main indicators	Planned 2018- 2019	Result Jan-Dec 2018				Result Jan-Jun 2019			
			RM	KR	PL	Total	RM	KR	PL	Total
1	Establish self help group	24	3	6	7	16	1	1	2	4
2	Capital provision for livelihood improvement	300	75	105	112	292	14	55	13	82
3	Emergency assistance	100	22	48	24	94	10	9	11	30
4	Heifer will be bought	60	5	6	7	18	2	5	2	9
5	Calves will be able to pass on	90	20	19	2	41	14	10	4	28
6	Piglet will be passed on	140	26	52	11	89	12	24	9	45
7	Goats will be bought	30	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
8	Goats will be passed on	60	5	9	0	14	8	0	3	11
9	House will be built for the poor families	10	4	6	1	11	4	3	1	8
10	Latrines will be installed	300	65	27	35	127	35	21	67	123
11	Water filters will be provided	260	0	55	27	82	0	0	50	50
12	Water jugs will be given to poor	260	77	45	41	163	30	25	80	135
13	Wells- ponds will be dug for community	10	6	12	0	18	1	5	0	6
14	Teacher trained to be school network	140	28	28	32	88	20	45	30	95
15	Child train to be peer educator	240	28	90	42	160	20	142	30	192
16	Child led awareness raising (By Child peers)	8538	3773	3529	119	7421	2023	1855	417	4295
17	WCCC's trained to address child's problems	105	0	28	72	100	38	23	19	80
18	Population awareness raising	27486	2172	1042	989	4203	923	457	554	1934
19	Drop out children referred public school	450	150	220	213	583	24	51	32	107
20	School uniforms will be given to poor	500	54	181	124	359	32	47	77	156
21	Vulnerable children referred to health center	450	77	78	89	244	41	77	41	159
23	Literacy centers will be built	3	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
24	School toilet will be built	8	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
25	School hand washing	8	0	2	4	6	1	0	1	2
26	Vulnerable family access to PFC	120	5	30	229	264	7	16	109	132

Verification planned of activities with progress:

2. Project achievements		
2.1 Project activities		
Planned activities (Refer to proposal)		Implementation <i>Implemented as planned? If yes, describe in details. If not, please describe reasons.</i>
1)	Community mapping to identify marginalized families for basic intervention.	CFS has been implemented of a mapping vulnerable children and their families. This mapped is telling CFS staff as roadmap to proceed their intervention where and how to help the vulnerable families.
2)	Ongoing family, community assessment and encourage family to develop a feasible plan for livelihood improvement.	Practically, a plan for individual family was developed before starting family assistance. Family plan is used to improve quality of life of the rural poor in general.
3)	Provide capitals or animal husbandry to marginalized family to improve their income.	Rural poor families in CFS target areas has receiving animal husbandries as plan. Because animal husbandries such as calves, piglets, chicken duck or fish is part giving poor family to improve their living condition.
4)	Conduct ongoing family monitoring to ensure that amount support is generated income for the poor.	In general, monitoring tool was developed and used accompany with regular technical monitoring. Technical monitoring is importance to see whether capital provision or animal husbandries which were provided by CFS were appropriately used or not.
5)	Build 10 house for selected poor families	This activity is implemented as plan. Shelter is a basic need. CFS provided materials and Shelf-Help group members and other community members helped together built the house.
6)	Information of self-help group (SHG) establishment will be disseminated throughout community.	Information of Self-help group (SHG) establishment were was generally disseminated throughout community. This given information as an important to allow community parents aware of and promoted participation.
7)	Conduct training to SHG leaders	Training to SHG established has generally done. It is important in especially for the group leaders. Through a training, the group members or group leaders knows on how to implement or manage their group for sustainability by themselves.
8)	Conduct monitoring to SHG established	Monitoring to SHG was done as plan. Through monitoring, CFS staff be able to improve the technical for group implement or manage their SHG more efficiency.
9)	Member of SHG will be identified and elected for receiving water jug, water filter and install latrine	Latrine, water jar and water filters were given to SHG members as plan. Because recent community assessment found that rural poor are mostly suffering due to lack of water, sanitation and hygiene.
10)	Conduct technical assistance in the process of building latrine	This activity was implemented as plan. Technical assistance of building latrine was generally done. That was allowed community SHG know on how to build their own latrines correctly.

11)	Conduct ongoing home monitoring to see latrines built and are correctly used	Monitoring the use of latrine was generally done. This is important particularly among children in order to make sure that they used their own latrines correctly or not. Then through monitoring we can improve it.
12)	Conduct assessment for providing pond or pump well	Assessment for providing pond was done as plan. Because this assessment is crucial important to look at the area or people who are the most needs.
13)	Review manual of training with focusing on advantage of school friendly activity	Module of school friendly manual was revised and updated as plan. The previous module is missing some important part that is why this cycle we revised with more profound than previous one.
14)	Conduct school friendly training to schoolteachers and school children	School teachers and Peer educators were trained as plan. Trained teachers and Peer are gradually improve their skill for further their knowledge to their friends at local schools.
15)	Participate or organize school led awareness raising	School led awareness raising has been conducted as plan. school led awareness raising was giving school children with various topic including consequences of physical violence in school, importance of safe migration, trafficking and sanitation and hygiene etc.
16)	Conduct ongoing monitoring and technical coaching trained teachers and children on effective of organizing school friendly activity.	Ongoing monitoring for technical coaching to trained teachers and children was regular done by CFS. This monitoring was given chance to trained teachers and Peer educators for improving their skill of providing information to their constitutions.
17)	Conduct international children's day	International children's day was conducted as plan in 1st Jun 2019 this year. This activity was able to carry out only in Palin this year. This is because of financial difficulty.
18)	Review role, responsibility, develop module of planning cycle for building the capacity of WCCC and CCWC	Reviewing module for participated training to WCCC and CCWC was done. This revised was fuelling CCWC and WCCC member for more effective functioning.
19)	Conduct training to WCCC and CCWC	The training of role and function of WCCC and CCWC was achieving as planned.
20)	Participate with WCCC and CCWC meeting to address marginalized problems	A regular meeting among WCCC and CCWC were done as plan. This meeting was allowing WCCC and CCWC including children's related stakeholders better understanding of children and women related matter. Beside this meeting, CFS is better understanding of local children and women's situation.
21)	Conduct school visit to monitor dropped out children	School monitoring was regular done as plan. This monitoring activity was telling CFS as well as Peers educators and their teacher deeply understand child related problems including drop out problems. Through result of monitoring CFS and teachers or with CCWC will be conduct home visit for further intervention in order to bring child's related problem back to their normal education.

22)	Participate with regular school meeting to address child's related educational problems	A regular school meeting to address child's related educational problems has been done as planned. Generally, CFS was attended this meeting in order to understand child related problems and further activity for addressing those individual problems.
23)	Build 3 literacy schools	Within this reporting period, there was a primary school with three rooms was completely build.
24)	Ongoing home visit to identify marginalized or child related sickness	Home visit related activity was done as plan. This activity was crucial important for better understand the root cause of the rural children and further activity will continue to conduct to address children or their families related their sickness.
25)	Refer family or child related sickness to meet a proper health care	Referred for appropriate medical treatment or care had been conducted as plan. This activity was allowing children receive a proper medical care.
26)	Participate with WCCC and CCWC to develop schedule for community awareness raising	A schedule of monthly awareness raising was developed as plan but activity of conducting was NOT regular done because of the political situation.
27)	Participate with WCCC and CCWC to conduct community awareness raising	Community awareness raising has poorly done because of WCCC and CCWC were very busy with their own works.
28)	Servicing assistance at Pailin Family Center (PFC)	This activity was proceeding as plan. More than fifteen families or vulnerable persons are normally access to Pailin Family Center each month.
29)	Reuniting or Referring vulnerable persons to an appropriate safety place.	Vulnerable women, children and their family who accessed to PFC were united and referred for appropriate places as plan. Because their problems were completely solved.
30)	Develop a directory resource for getting any assistance related to PFC activity	A directory resource for collaboration assistance has been achieving in this period. The directory resource has been using as a tool to get an assistance from other local existing government and NGOs.

2.2 Outputs (services) and use of outputs

Planned output (Refer to proposal)	Realized outputs / use of outputs What planned outputs have been realized? Which one not? Why not? Have the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders made use of the project output? Please describe.																																																																																
1) 300 poor families (80 families in Rattanakmondul and 80 families in Kamrieng districts and 140 families in Pailin) will be changed their vulnerable through improving livelihood income.	<p>From Jan-Jun 2019, CFS has achieved a great result compared to expected plan.</p> <p>There are 82 families has been accessed to generated income supported by CFS. Among those supports, there are 14 Families in Rattanak Mondul, 55 families in Kamrieng and 13 families in Pailin. Usually, various livelihood supports has been given, See reported table as below:</p> <p>Table: Livelihood income supported by CFS (Jan-Jun 2019).</p> <table><tr><th>Support</th><th>RM</th><th>KR</th><th>Pailin</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Fish</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Chicken</td><td>1</td><td>38</td><td>2</td><td>41</td></tr><tr><td>Duck</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Pig</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Cow</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Goat</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Food selling</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Grocery store</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Sewing/waving</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Motorbike</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>barber</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Vegetable</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Mushroom</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Farming/Plantation</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>14</td><td>55</td><td>13</td><td>82</td></tr></table>	Support	RM	KR	Pailin	Total	Fish	0	1	0	1	Chicken	1	38	2	41	Duck	0	2	2	4	Pig	0	0	0	0	Cow	7	0	0	7	Goat	0	0	0	0	Food selling	1	3	2	6	Grocery store	0	2	1	3	Sewing/waving	0	0	0	0	Motorbike	0	1	0	1	barber	0	0	0	0	Vegetable	0	3	4	7	Mushroom	0	3	0	3	Farming/Plantation	5	2	2	9	Total	14	55	13	82
Support	RM	KR	Pailin	Total																																																																													
Fish	0	1	0	1																																																																													
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Cow	7	0	0	7																																																																													
Goat	0	0	0	0																																																																													
Food selling	1	3	2	6																																																																													
Grocery store	0	2	1	3																																																																													
Sewing/waving	0	0	0	0																																																																													
Motorbike	0	1	0	1																																																																													
barber	0	0	0	0																																																																													
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Farming/Plantation	5	2	2	9																																																																													
Total	14	55	13	82																																																																													

CFS provided various livelihood income opportunity to poor family. Below, here are some pictures:
Farming and vegetable plantation:





(Livelihood income supported by CFS)

Mushroom farm:



Duck and Chicken Raising:



Fish raising:



Motorbike fixed/repared,



Grocery store and food selling etc.



Animal raising:
Piglets raising:





Piglets raised in Rattanak Mondul:

Piglets by Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Piglets bought by Years	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
Piglets Pass on by years	0	0	9	13	6	20	26	12	86
Completed pass on			5	7	3	10	15	6	-36
Pregnant								4	
Giving birth								3	
Piglets raised by years	6	0	11	13	6	20	26	12	58

Piglets raised in Kamrieng:

Piglets by Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Piglets bought by Years	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
Piglets Pass on by years	0	28	27	40	60	53	52	24	280
Completed pass on	-27	-10	-18	-20	-30	-27	-26	-12	-170
Pregnant								6	
Giving birth								9	
Piglets raised by years	67	18	9	16	40	41	52	24	208

Piglets raised in Pailin:

Piglets by Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Piglets bought by Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piglets Pass on by years	0	0	0	0	0	14	33	9	47
Completed pass on	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Pregnant	0	0	0	0	0		0	3	
Giving birth	0	0	0	0	0			2	
Piglets raised by years	0	0	0	0	0	14	33	9	47

(Note: Pailin program started piglets raising in 2017. It is to remember that all piglets raised in Pailin passed on from Kamrieng district families).

Raising piglet is part of contributing to improve livelihood income of the poor. But it is to report that our remained hesitated to raise it because of some reasons:

- Poorest families are mostly shortage of food for their children. Raised piglets was noted as shortage foods aggravation for their family because piglets are eaten human's foods.
- Since 2016, there was a huge of piglet farm locally established by a Thai Company, which is making local piglets price gradually declined that is a reason for the poor are hesitated to raise it.
- Recent piglets sickness is worsen for people to raising it.

Calves raising:



Number of Calves/heifer are raising in Rattanak Mondul:

Calves	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Calves bought by years	16	19	12	2	11	14	5	2	81
Passed on by years	0	1	5	18	19	27	20	14	104
Complete passed on	-10	-10	-5	-6	-2	0	0	-2	-35
Current giving birth								35	
Currently pregnant								73	
Currently calves raising	16	20	17	20	30	41	25	16	150

Number of Calves/heifer are raising in Kamrieng:

Calves	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Calves bought by years	7	25	13	4	0	15	6	5	75
Passed on by years	0	1	7	15	18	16	19	10	86
Complete passed on		-4	-7	-7	-9	-3	0	0	-30
Current giving birth								69	
Currently pregnant								68	
Currently calves raising		26	20	19	18	31	25	25	131

Number of Calves/heifer are raising in Pailin:

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

Note: At Pailin, there are 4 heifers were passing on from Rattanak Mondul (RM) and another 4 from Kamrieng district, Raising Calves or heifers is greatly contribution to generate livelihood income for rural poor. Our practical implementation has been shown that heifer price is an expensive and local markets is available, that is why poor family are most likely interested in raising it. Furthermore, heifer is easy to raise, they eat nothing human foods. CFS started project of calves raising since 2012, but we started from a small amount (see reported table). Up to Jun 2019, there are 301 Heifers are currently raising by the poor families (150 heifer and calves raising at RM, 131 heifer and calves raising at Kamrieng and 20 calves in Pailin.

There are 65 heifers are not recorded because they have completely passed on to another poor within or out of their Self help group. Complete passed on is meant that heifers which were given to poor family by CFS will be belong to them after they has already passed on to another families as CFS term of reference for calves raising. According to CFS policy on raising heifers, CFS gave one calve a poor family a cow they have to pass on 2 cows to another family. Whenever they has already passed 2 calves to another family, so that their calves/heifers which were previously given by CFS will be belong them after given 2 to another family. (For example, I gave you one calves, you have to pass on 2 calves to another families).

Goats raising:

Goats are productive animal but rural people are scaring to raising it because of poor local market. CFS initiated goats raising since 2016, but according to the record, only 56 goats are currently raised by the poor families, (29 goats in Rattanak Moundul, 17 goats in Kamrieng and another 10 goats in Pailin). 10 goats in Pailin are passed on from Rattanak Mondul district and Kamrieng. Up to the reporting period, there are 15 goats firstly bought. It is showing that 41 goats are passed on from previous family who raised it. This year the climate was too hot leading scare to raise goat because of not enough food for them. Some of people they sold it out and will be purchased later, they reported to our field staff.

From period Jan-Jun 2019, there are 18 Goats were selling out because of no family who want to raise, that is why we didn't see much improvement about goats raising in this reporting period.

Goats raised by years	RM	KR	PL	Total
Goats bough by Years	14	1	0	15
Passed on by years	15	16	10	41
Complete passed on	-4	-5	0	-9
Pregnant	3	0	4	
Giving birth	8	0	2	
Goats raised by years	21	17	7	56





(Goats raising supported by CFS)

2) There are 24 Shelf help groups will completely be established (6 in Rattanakmondul, 6 in Kamrieng district and 12 in Pailin).

Remark: Above expected output is for period 2 years

From Jan-Jun 2019, there are 4 Self-help groups (SHG) are established, **SHG established during reporting period (Jan-Dec 2018)**

Jan-Jun 2019	RM	KR	Pailin	Total
Number of Groups	1	1	2	4
Number of families participation	14	12	55	81

The total self-help groups are established:

All groups	RM	KR	Pailin	Total
Number of Groups	24	35	17	76
Number of families participation	479	621	337	1437

Since 2011, there are 76 SHG had are established, 24 groups in Rattanak Mondul, 35 groups in Kamrieng, and 17 groups in Pailin, (Table above is reporting number of self help group established and the number of families are participated). Based on recorded, there are 1437 families are participated in CFS for self help group (SHG) establishment.

The objective of establishment Self-Help-Groups 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 normally exercised.

In generally, there are 15 to 40 families are willingness to join in a group. Each group has to be voted in order to identify their own group leader and treasurer. CFS is usually attended process of self help group establishment in order to coordinate and facilitate.

Monthly saving, meeting, caring, sharing and passing their own resources to another within their group were generally inserted into group's policy. Role and implementation of the group were their own group decision. 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.



(Self Help Group establishment and Saving)

3) 300 families (100 families in Rattanakmondul, 100 families in Kamrieng districts and 100 families in Pailin) will be evaluated improve of accessing to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.

Within the reporting period CFS has produced a great outputs of water sanitation and hygiene component. Normally, CFS has implemented community and school water sanitation and hygiene.

Community water, sanitation and hygiene:

It is to report that rural situation of water, sanitation and hygiene remain needs to be improved, most of rural people in especially children are the most vulnerable, Most of rural family depended on rain water, prolong absence of the rain and dry season this year was leading rural family to use an inappropriate sources of water. In addition to poor of knowledge on how to prevent themselves from getting risk of disease due to waterborne, social practice of careless sanitation and hygiene, insufficient of water due to season variation is a challenging for them.



Due to season variation, plantation was not productive, April 2019



So hot and dry this year (Photo taken in April 2019)

Water, sanitation and hygiene is one of critical issues need to be addressed, because of our rural people especially children are remained having unhealthy practices, see pictures below:





A rural poor woman is using local water as her thirsty.
(Photo taken by Dr. Samnang, in May, 2019)

In reality, consequence of open defecation, accessing to unclean water, poor management of waste disposal including other harmful practices of household sanitation and hygiene, were usually reported as a link to repetition of sickness which is aggravated to economic living condition. Therefore, gradually educates to change their current rural practices is a crucial important part contributing to poverty alleviation. Below here are some pictures of CFS implementation activities of community water, sanitation and hygiene.

Realized of difficulty among rural family, Dr. Samnang director of CFS discussed with his teams and decided supports as we can. There are various of actions had been done to address local water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) such as latrines equipment, Jugs (2000 Liters), water filters and bore/drilling wells. Period from Jan-Jun 2019, CFS has built 123 toilets, 135 water jars (2000 liters), 50 water filters and 5 pumps were bored and wells a pump well was fixed,

Report table:

WASH	RM	KR	Pailin	Total
Latrines	35	21	67	123
Jugs	30	25	80	135
Water filters	0	0	50	50
Wells	1	5	0	6
School hand washing	1	0	1	2

Bore water/ wells:

From Jan-Jun 2019, there are 5 water pumps are bored for rural communities. And another pump well was previously bored by social fund since 2014 was recently fixed by CFS. It is noted that ponds and water wells are exceptionally provided to rural communities for those evaluated as the most shortage of water.

For example,

Their pond they used to use were dry up and evaluated as water shortages. Most of people has to travel for long distance to carry water or sometimes they have to buy water from other source which is water locally is not available,



(A big pond was dry up as an example)

That is why fixing ponds, fixing pump well or even new water bored are committed by CFS to help those needy.

Below are some pictures of our commitment,





(Water wells supported by CFS)



(A water well was fixed by CFS)

Latrines supported by CFS:

It is important to note that, CFS provided materials or equipment to Self-help group members (SHG), then the group members helped each other to build their own latrines. They helped each other to build for a family and move from one family to another. Furthermore, before building a meeting among SHG to discuss how and where to build, especially how to use or taking care of the toilets or water jugs or wells or ponds has been identified. Below is a sample picture of CFS activity helping rural people to build their latrines,

Example (1)



(Villagers helped each other for their latrines building)



(Community self help group member helped each other)



(Finally they have their own latrine)

Example (2)



They helped each other



(Finally, she has a good latrine to be used)

Example (3)



(villagers helped each other)



Practically, CFS was promoting villager in self help group (SHG- member) helped each other to build latrine, they are moving from one family to another until they all are finished.

Water jugs provided by CFS:



Jar (2000 liters) are providing to rural family whenever CFS field staff evaluated that they are all finished installed latrine, and place for putting jar and they have an appropriate installed rain catcher.



(Before supported)



(After putting jar)



(Before supporting jar)



(After supporting jar)

Water filters provided by CFS:

Water filters are given to SHG who has completely built their own toilets and well demonstrated about consequences of harmful practice of poor-sanitation and hygiene.



(Water filters provided to rural poor families)



(A healthy child is using CFS water filter)

School handwashing:

School handwashing is a part of School water, sanitation and hygiene. In general, there are four main initiatives of school water, sanitation and hygiene has been implementing since 2015. These activities were to promote:

- Appropriate school waste disposal
- Education on consequence which is affecting to unhealthy practice of WASH.
- School latrine construction
- Hand washing construction etc.

Within this reporting period, from Jan to Jun 2019, there are 2 main activities has been done;

- A. school handwashing
- B. School education.

Period from Jan-Jun 2019, there are two handwashing were completely built, one at Rattanak mondul and another one at Pailin.





(Handwashing was completely built at a school in Rattanak Mondul)

Handwashing at a primary school in Pailin,





(School hand washing Supported by CFS)

4) 140 teachers and 240 schoolchildren will be trained to sustain school friendly activity at every local school targeted.

Training:

Within this reporting period from Jan-Jun 2019, there are 192 peer educators had trained, (Male 107 and females 85). And 95 Schoolteacher (61 males, 34 females) has been trained to school networks.

Total number of trained teacher and peer educators are:

Participants	M	F	Total
Teachers	61	34	95
Peer educators	85	107	192
Total	146	141	287

Rattanak Mondul (RM)

Participants	M	F	Total
Teachers	12	8	20
Peer educators	12	8	20
Total	24	26	40

Kamrieng (KR)

Participants	M	F	Total
Teachers	29	16	45
Peer educators	53	89	142
Total	82	105	187

Pailin (PL)

Participants	M	F	Total
Teachers	20	10	30
Peer educators	20	10	30
Total	40	20	60



(Teacher training to be network)



(Peer training)

5) 105 WCCC including CCWC members will be improved their capacity to implement safety net effectively for protect and prevent marginalize population.

Training:

From Jan-Jun 2019, there are 80 WCCC including CCWC has been trained. The number of trained WCCC and CCWC is reporting in the table below:

WCCC-CCWC	M	F	Total
Rattanak Mondul	18	20	38
Kamrieng	12	11	23
Pailin	4	15	19
Total	34	46	80

	<p>From Jan-Jun 2019, reviewing WCCC and CCWC role and responsibility had done. It is to remark that some of new members of WCCC and CCWC has recently nominated by government ministry of interior after national assembly election. Therefore, refreshing training to WCCC and CCWC is important to allow them to better understand their role and responsibility and framework collaboration with CFS. In general, CFS has close collaboration with WCCC and CCWC to addressing women and children’s related matters.</p>																																								
<p>6) 450 marginalized children who had not enroll or dropped out will be addressed and reunited for a stable learning environment.</p>	<p>As resulted of collaboration with WCCC and CCWC, referred children’s related educational problems or number of reunited them back to normal public school is highly achieved compared to number of planning set up in project cycle.</p> <p>From Jan-Jun 2019, there are 107 (46 Male, 61 females) children who has problems with their education has been solved. Most of them are referred through school and community network back to their normal education.</p> <p>Number of children referred to public school by CFS</p> <table><tr><th>Children</th><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Rattanak Mondul</td><td>8</td><td>16</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>24</td><td>27</td><td>51</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>14</td><td>18</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>46</td><td>61</td><td>107</td></tr></table>	Children	M	F	Total	Rattanak Mondul	8	16	24	Kamrieng	24	27	51	Pailin	14	18	32		46	61	107																				
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<p>7) 450 vulnerable, migrant children and their families will be referred for medical therapy.</p>	<p>From Jan-Jun 2019, As result of collaboration actions between WCCC, CCWC and CFS, there are 159 sickness parents and children are referred for medical therapy at local hospital/ Health center (81 children and 78 parents).</p> <p>Number of children referred for medical therapy:</p> <table><tr><th>Children</th><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Rattanak Mondul</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>17</td><td>26</td><td>43</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>10</td><td>13</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>32</td><td>49</td><td>81</td></tr></table> <p>Number of parents referred for medical therapy:</p> <table><tr><th>Parents</th><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Rattanak Mondul</td><td>9</td><td>17</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>13</td><td>21</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>8</td><td>10</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>30</td><td>48</td><td>78</td></tr></table>	Children	M	F	Total	Rattanak Mondul	5	10	15	Kamrieng	17	26	43	Pailin	10	13	23		32	49	81	Parents	M	F	Total	Rattanak Mondul	9	17	26	Kamrieng	13	21	34	Pailin	8	10	18		30	48	78
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<p>8) 70% of the population (27486 both male and female) and 80% schools targeted (8539 both male and female) will be accessed to awareness raising</p>	<p>CFS is usually collaborating with WCCC and CCWC to conduct community awareness raising and collaborating with trained peers and school teachers for organizing school awareness raising.</p> <p>From Jan-Jun 2019, community and school awareness raising has been done as plan. The objectives of community awareness and school awareness raising is enhancing community parents and schoolchildren to change their harmful practices which leading to safety and healthy.</p> <p>In general, the topics of community and school awareness raising were</p>																																								

changed from time to time. But usually the topics were:

- Awareness of available of CFS programme,
- How to be safe during migratory process,
- Consequence of human trafficking,
- Consequence of domestic violence,
- Consequence of child labors,
- Consequence of accessing to unclean water, sanitation and hygiene.
- How to access to appropriate intervention where and how to seek for help etc.

From Jan-Jun 2019, there are 1943 community parents and 3878 school children has been accessing to information provided by CFS in collaboration activities with WCCC, CCWC, school peers children and school teachers. Table below is reporting the number of community and school awareness raising:

Community awareness raising:

Participants	M	F	Total
Rattanak Mondul	141	782	923
Kamrieng	142	315	457
Pailin	118	436	554
Total	401	1533	1934

School awareness raising (Child led awareness raising):

Participants	M	F	Total
Rattanak Mondul	1103	920	2023
Kamrieng	867	988	1855
Pailin	210	207	417
Total	2180	2115	3878

It is to report that School awareness raising were generally conducted by trained peer and teachers. Community awareness were organized and conducted by trained WCCC and CWCC with coordinated CFS field staff. Below here are some pictures of community and school awareness raising:



(Community awareness raising)



(Community awareness raising)

Child led awareness raising:





(Awareness conducted by Child Peers)

It is to remark that child led awareness raising was also done in community and school. Most of this activity in school was done during school friendly activity (Play-therapy).

School friendly activity:

School friendly activity was generally organized by trained children (Peers) with coordinated and facilitated by their local teachers.

School friendly activity is aimed at providing school happy environment. It is a key to promote children for interested in school. School friendly activity is also a contributing factor to increase school attendant rate.

CFS used traditional game to promote school happy environment. Here are some pictures which is telling the activity of school friendly activity (school happy environment). Children's play was not just only brought happy alone but they brought good relation, respect each other, respect rule, love and care, team work. Such initiative of play also brought together for building peace for their future society as well.

CFS promote school happy environment through everyday school program. It means that School happy environment was integrated into school curriculum, and mainly responsible by their school principal. In general, traditional games have been introduced to school happy environments. It is happy, attractive, and costless.



(School happy environment)





(School friendly activity organized by Child Peers)

9)Pailin Family Center will be servicing vulnerable with emergency assistance.

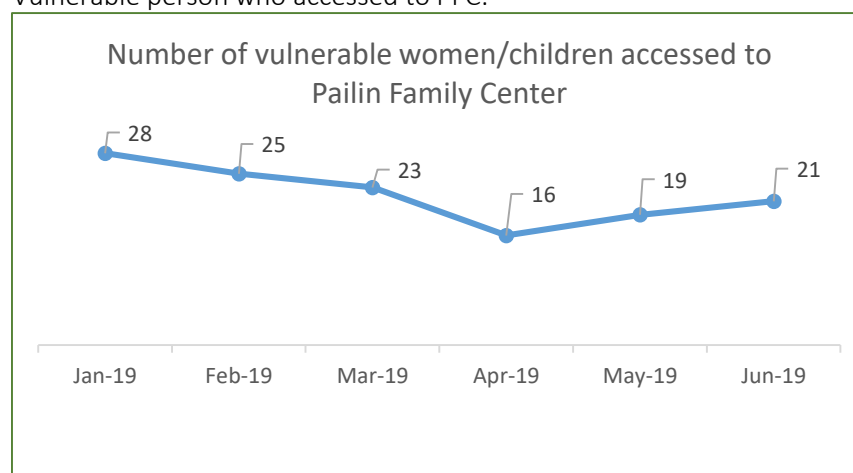
Pailin Family Center was implementing as plan. We called it as a Center based activity. Center based activity was established in early 2017. This center is totally supported by US funds (US-Charity). Pailin Family Center located at central municipality of Pailin province. The objective of establishing this center is to serving for many purposes related to most challenging problems in Pailin Province and the two conjunction districts

of Rattanak Mondul and Kamrieng Battambang province, to include:

- A respite center for victims of domestic violence and sexual exploitation
- A counselling service for persons with mental health problems
- 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 15 families to 25 families per month, it is slightly increased number of vulnerable persons accessed to this center, (CFS recorded compared to report 2018).

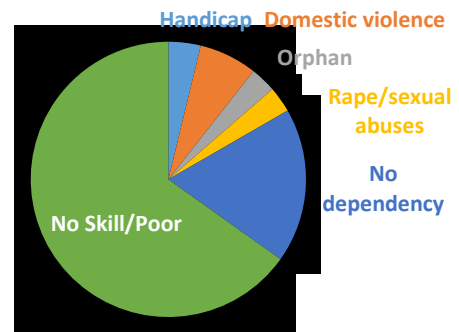
For the period from Jan to Jun 2019, there are 132 vulnerable children and women had been accessed to PFC. Most of them were coming for life skill training, consultation for improving livelihood income and for emergency assistance because of domestic violence including sexual abuses.

Vulnerable person who accessed to PFC:



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 are type of vulnerable women and children access to Pailin Family Center (PFC).

VULNERABLE WOMEN/CHILDREN ACCESSED TO PAILIN FAMILY CENTER



3. Project outcomes

Outcome 1: (copy from approved proposal) <i>To improve livelihood income among rural poor family in Kamrieng, Rattanakmondul district, Battambang province and Salakrao, pailin province</i>		
Indicators	Results <i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under "outcomes"?</i>	Need for change? <i>Please describe</i>
Indicator 1.1 (copy from approved proposal) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% of 300 Poor families who accessed to CFS livelihood project will measure improve their income over 2UDS/day at the end of 2019. (This indicator is for measuring two years period,)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From Jan to Jun 2019, there are 82 poor families has been supported by CFS to generate income (14 families in Rattanak Mondul, 55 families in Kamrieng, and another 13 families in Pailin). CFS used our own measurement tool to measure change their income improvement. This tool was used to measure change of their income before and after supported. It was a quantitative measure. As result, 50% of the families who had supported by CFS to generates income are randomly selected for measuring changed. This called internal livelihood income measurement. According to measurement, it was shown that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 80% of respondent has replied that they had changed their income compared to before CFS supported. Among 55% of respondent replied that their economic incomes have been changed from unstable daily income to approximately 30,000 Riel/day (about 7 USD/day as an average. 15% of them reported that their income has slightly increased from unstable daily income to 15000 Riel/day (4 USD). 30% of them said that their economic income is hardly measured due to they had just received support for a short period of time. Their livelihood income is in the process of development. For example, they are raising piglets, cow/Heifer, chicken, and duck etc. They had just started recently. Therefore, their income will be measurable later. 	No need to be changed

Outcome 2: (copy from approved proposal) To increase school attendance among rural poor children in RattanakMondul, Kamrieng and Salakrao.																																											
Indicators	Results Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under “outcomes”?		Need for change? Please describe																																								
Indicator 2.1 (copy from approved proposal) <ul style="list-style-type: none">450 dropped out children will be take up school by the end 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">As CFS commitment, the number of bringing drop out children due to educational problems or children who had never enrolled to the school was greatly achieved during this reporting period.As recorded, there are 107 dropped out children and children who had never enrolled has been referred to local public school. <p>Report number:</p> <table><tr><th>Children</th><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Rattanak Mondul</td><td>8</td><td>16</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>24</td><td>27</td><td>51</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>14</td><td>18</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>46</td><td>61</td><td>107</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Based on our practical experiences has been shown that, there are complex causes and sometimes seen as mutual causes has pulling and pushing children out of school. But poverty and low value of child’s education among poor parents remains a major cause of putting children away from school. Therefore, generate income among the poor parents is a key for long term responding to their children’s education. In addition, promoting school learning environment is a contributed factor to stabilize child’s education at school.Normally, children who had difficulty or shortages of school materials were identified. CFS provided school material for those needy children. Usually, CFS provided school uniforms, noted books, pen and pencils. <p>As result, from Jan-Jun 2019, there are 156 poor children received uniforms including other school materials supported from CFS.</p> <p>Report table:</p> <table><tr><th>Supported school Uniform</th><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>RattanakMondul</td><td>13</td><td>19</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>19</td><td>28</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>32</td><td>45</td><td>77</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>64</td><td>92</td><td>156</td></tr></table>		Children	M	F	Total	Rattanak Mondul	8	16	24	Kamrieng	24	27	51	Pailin	14	18	32		46	61	107	Supported school Uniform	M	F	Total	RattanakMondul	13	19	32	Kamrieng	19	28	47	Pailin	32	45	77	Total	64	92	156	No need to be changed
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Outcome 3: (copy from approved proposal) To enable rural poor family in RattanakMondul, Kamrieng and Salakrao(Pailin Province) access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.																																																																	
Indicators	Results Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under “outcomes”?				Need for change? Please describe																																																												
Indicator 3.1 (copy from approved proposal) <ul style="list-style-type: none">By the end of 2019, 300 families will be measured improve access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene This expected number will be used to measure period 2 years,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For the reporting period, from Jan to Jun 2019, CFS has achieved a great result of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). This great achievement is reporting in the table below: Result of WASH Supported by CFS:<table><tr><th>Water-sanitation</th><th>RM</th><th>KR</th><th>Pailin</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Latrines</td><td>35</td><td>21</td><td>67</td><td>123</td></tr><tr><td>Jugs</td><td>30</td><td>25</td><td>80</td><td>135</td></tr><tr><td>Water filters</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Wells</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>School hand washing</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>Based on this achievement, CFS is expecting to reach the result as planned. CFS is gradually contributing to achieving MDG which was committed by Royal government of Cambodia to be free defecation by the year 2025.As committed by Royal government of Cambodia, recently it was seen that local rural development department such as in Rattanak Mondul, Kamrieng and Pailin was starting contributes the equipment and materials to the poor families for building the toilets but the exact amount quantity of providing is not obtainable recently.Although an accurate number of latrines built by local government and government refined population access to clean water was not clearly reported, but, the local situation of the population access to toilet and clean water have been reported greatly improved in general. Table:1: <table><tr><th colspan="3">Percentage (%) of local population access to clean water</th></tr><tr><th>District</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th></tr><tr><td>Rattanakmondul</td><td>58%</td><td>61%</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>40%</td><td>46%</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>45%</td><td>48%</td></tr></table> Table:2: <table><tr><th colspan="3">Percentage (%) of local population access to own toilet</th></tr><tr><th>District</th><th>2017</th><th>2018</th></tr><tr><td>Rattanakmondul</td><td>46%</td><td>62%</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>60%</td><td>63%</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>48%</td><td>65%</td></tr></table> (Sourced: local authority (Jun 2018)).				Water-sanitation	RM	KR	Pailin	Total	Latrines	35	21	67	123	Jugs	30	25	80	135	Water filters	0	0	50	50	Wells	1	5	0	6	School hand washing	1	0	1	2	Percentage (%) of local population access to clean water			District	2017	2018	Rattanakmondul	58%	61%	Kamrieng	40%	46%	Pailin	45%	48%	Percentage (%) of local population access to own toilet			District	2017	2018	Rattanakmondul	46%	62%	Kamrieng	60%	63%	Pailin	48%	65%	No need to be changed
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Percentage (%) of local population access to own toilet																																																																	
District	2017	2018																																																															
Rattanakmondul	46%	62%																																																															
Kamrieng	60%	63%																																																															
Pailin	48%	65%																																																															

<p><i>Outcome 4: (copy from approved proposal)</i></p> <p><i>To refine the capacity of safety net members to enable them implement more effectively to address the population's needs.</i></p>		
Indicators	Results <i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under "outcomes"?</i>	Need for change? <i>Please describe</i>
<p>Indicator 4.1 (copy from approved proposal)</p> <p>Capacity of CCWC and WCCC will be improved to enable to identifying, problems solving, planning and monitoring women and children related problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacity of WCCC and CCWC is a fundamental key to address local vulnerable women and children issues. Therefore, training/ or review their role and responsibility for a long sustainability for addressing the local women children problems need to be done. • Recently, CFS has very good collaboration with WCCC and CCWC who had previously trained or recently trained by CFS. It is reporting that within this reporting period, CCWC and WCCC who has trained by CFS are able to organize and conduct community awareness by themselves. The population needs were generally integrated into their training and planning. • Although home visited to understand the population needs was poorly conducted by CCWC or by WCCC but they did with collaboration with CFS occasionally. It was a great time that poor parents and other vulnerable women and children has a chance to meet with CCWC and WCCC. So that they can raised their concerns directly to CCWC and WCCC during their visiting. • For the reporting period, Jan-Jun 2019, it was noted that CCWC and WCCC has conducted home visit to understand and solved vulnerable problems during their visiting. Furthermore, the trained WCCC and CCWC were gradually well demonstrated their capacity to improve their performance during home visit or even community awareness session. • CFS is usually collaboration with them during home visit, meeting and community awareness raising. CFS was integrating the use of checklist to measure the capacity of CCWC and WCCC in addressing their population needs during home visit and community awareness raising. Planning and supporting were done together with CCWC and WCCC or even with vulnerable women and children and their family. 	<p>No need to change but propose for more focus from Jan-2019 onward,</p>

- In addition, during the reporting period from Jan-Jun 2019, CFS has attended CCWC and WCCC meeting at provincial and district level and even in the community level.
- Here are some evident photos during collaboration with them.



(CFS collaboration with WCCC and CCWC conduct home visit)



(Home visit to understand vulnerable problems)

Outcome 5: (copy from approved proposal)

To change harmful practicing among marginalized rural population on accessing to local services, unsafe migration, water, sanitation and hygiene.

Indicators	Results <i>Has the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders improved as you have described in the proposal under “outcomes”?</i>	Need for change? <i>Please describe</i>																																								
Indicator 5.1 (copy from approved proposal) By the end of 2019, 10% (4876) of local population will be evaluated improved access to social service, knows the way of safe migration and improved practice of accessing to clean water and sanitation	<p>Within the reporting period, CFS has achieved a great number of people access to information provided by CFS in compared to planning cycle.</p> <p>Quantitatively, there are 1934 local population had accessed to information provided by CFS in collaboration with WCCC and CCWC. Among those there are 75% of local populations who had accessed to awareness raising has demonstrated correctly to question after trained.</p> <table><tr><th>Parents</th><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Rattanak Mondul</td><td>141</td><td>782</td><td>923</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>142</td><td>315</td><td>457</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>118</td><td>436</td><td>554</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>401</td><td>1533</td><td>1934</td></tr></table> <p>Approximately 90% of schoolchildren who accessed to awareness raising of water sanitation and hygiene has demonstrated correctly to basic ways on how to improve access of water sanitation and hygiene.</p> <table><tr><th>Children</th><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Rattanak Mondul</td><td>1103</td><td>920</td><td>2023</td></tr><tr><td>Kamrieng</td><td>867</td><td>988</td><td>1855</td></tr><tr><td>Pailin</td><td>210</td><td>207</td><td>417</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>2180</td><td>2115</td><td>4295</td></tr></table> <p>It is important to remark that from Jan-Jun 2019, CFS was integrating the knowledge, attitude and practice [KAP-checklist] to measure change of local practices.</p> <p>A checklist for measuring change (KAP) was developed and used internally. CFS used this checklist to measure changes the general awareness in order to measure change including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• on safe migration,• consequences of human trafficking, domestic violence,• Measure changes practice of accessing to clean water, sanitation and hygiene, in especially the way of cleaning hands etc.	Parents	M	F	Total	Rattanak Mondul	141	782	923	Kamrieng	142	315	457	Pailin	118	436	554	Total	401	1533	1934	Children	M	F	Total	Rattanak Mondul	1103	920	2023	Kamrieng	867	988	1855	Pailin	210	207	417	Total	2180	2115	4295	No change is required,
Parents	M	F	Total																																							
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<p><i>Outcome 6: (copy from approved proposal)</i> <i>To enable the most vulnerable women and children who need emergency assistance access to Pailin Family Center</i></p>		
Indicators	Results	Need for change? Please describe
<p>Indicator 6.1 (copy from approved proposal)</p> <p>No less than 10 women including children will received emergency assist through accessing to Pailin Family Center</p>	<p>Within the reporting period, from Jan-Jun 2019, there are 132 women and children has been accessing to Pailin Family Center (PFC). This figure is being demonstrating that the number of accessing to PFC is greatly achieved compared to expected results as set up before implementation.</p> <p>Pailin Family Center (PFC) provided various ways of helping vulnerable women and children. In general, information taken, counseling, conducted home visit for information verification in collaboration with local police or local authority, referred for long term placement, referred for vocational training or referred back, family and community reintegration are usually done. It is to report that from Jan-Jun 2018, approximately 65% of vulnerable women who has accessed to Pailin Family Center has been report their problems has been solved. And other 35% is in the process of dealing problems. Let see the process of solving problems as an examples:</p> <div data-bbox="604 1202 1203 1968" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>A girl who has no skills, she used to live with her relatives. She worked exchange for foods, she brought to our PFC by WCCC.</p>	<p>No need to be changed</p>



Unfortunately, the skill training in Pailin Family Center is not available, so our counselor decided to refer her to another NGO who has skill training and very good collaboration with CFS.



That girl had referred to a safety NGO. By our field staff



CFS staff has brought her to a safety NGO for skill training



Finally, a girl has decided herself for a skill

4. Project impacts

What impacts the project had on the target groups? IMPACTS are answers to the questions: What benefits--economic, social, political, environmental, cultural, etc.--has society or community realised or received because of the project intervention? What contributions has the project made that help facilitate the actualisation of the UNCRC, the Millennium Development Goals and or other societal goals for empowerment, development and human rights promotion.

Within the reporting period from Jan to Jun 2019, CFS had made a great achievement which is greatly impacted on population targeted. This impact is not only for individual of poor family who was directly getting supports from CFS but also for throughout community as whole.

In addition, this impact is not only seen in terms of quantitative but also seen as qualitative. Despite of this impact is difficulty to measure a short period of time but we can classify by two main impacts such as economic and behavioral changed:

A. Economic impact:

- Economic impact here is mostly reporting by family income improvement. Although an accurate income is hardly measurable but we can measure it by calculating their income in Khmer Riel or in USD that they earned per day by comparing their income earned at initial stage to income at the time of reporting as at Jun 2018 (Measure income before and after helping within duration of 6 months).
- It is to report that since early 2018 and currently using. CFS has developed a small tool for measuring local income. CFS is using that tool internally to measure economic changes. It is regularly recorded through process of monitoring. It is hardly measured for those who had just start their livelihood income few months ago.
- Due to time constrain, it is to report that only 50 families who received supports for more than three months are randomly selected for interview to measuring economic change. 10 family in Rattanak Mondul, 30 families in Kamrieng and 10 families in Pailin).
- Based on family interviewed it was found that 60 % of 50 families who were selected said that they has hoped to change their income but they are hesitated to reply how much it is, because they had just got supported last few month ago, they said,

As result of measurement 60% of them said that their income is hardly measurable due to his or her their plantation or animal raising is in the process of development. The reason were that some animal raising is expecting to be solved but they will be sickness or died afterward. Some of them said that plantation is productive but the market price will is unpredicted.

- 15% of 50 families who had interviewed replied that they had changed their income. The amount of changed is comparing their economic income improvement before and after getting assistant from CFS. Most of them replied that their daily income changed from unstable daily income to approximately 30000 Riel/day (about 7 USD/day, said by respondent.
- 25% of them reported that their income has slightly increased from unstable daily income to 15,000 Riel/day (approximately 3.5USD per day).

B. Impact on behavioral changed:

Behavior changed here is referring to changing Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP).

Within the reporting period from Jan-Jun 2019, CFS has made greatly impact on behavioral changed, this changed is mostly found among community self-help group, schoolteachers, schoolchildren and Women Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) and Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC).

- Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) changed among shelf help group:
Self-help group (SHG) is a good example of positive impact for long term community sustainable. This impact is gradually becoming a good model of sharing and expanding the resources from one family to another and from one shelf help group (SHG) to another SHG. It is also means that a poor family was starting to help other poor by themselves through sharing their own personal resources through passing on their gift/resources.

As evidence, the community poor family has shared or passed on their resource to another poor villagers within or even outside their group saving. For example, from Jan to Jun 2019, there are 28 calves, 45 piglets and 11 goats were passed on to their community poor families.

A great impact is that, passed on their resource maybe became a good model for local young generation to learn from their parents. Young generation who are currently living with their parents or with their communities will obviously see and learned from their parent's models on helping other and they may use this good model for their future generation. It is changed from practice they used to live individually, by changing to help other within or even outside their local communities.

- KAP changed after getting information on risk behavior:
Based on recent evaluation recently conducted by CFS staff, knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) among villagers has gradually measured changes. From Jan-Jun 2019, more than 80% of villagers who had accessed to CFS information are responded correctly to the questions on the important of access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.
- KAP changed among schoolchildren:
Approximately 90% of the local schoolchildren are demonstrated correctly on the impact and consequences of accessing to unclean water, sanitation and hygiene. Regarding to their practice, it was reported by peer educators that 70 % of schoolchildren who had accessed to education about water, sanitation and hygiene had changed their usual practice from unknown washing to correctly washing hand (it is measure after using school toilets and handwashing). This positive change is obviously impacts on their health. This positive impact will be contributing to reduce the economic lost due to medical expenses caused by preventable disease such as diarrhea and pneumonia.

- KAP changed among peer educators and schoolteachers:
Peer educator is a schoolchild who had trained by CFS to be child educator at their local school. Children are trained to be peer educators are able to disseminate or even further their knowledge to their friends, we called Peer to Peer educator. Peer to Peer educator are generally recruited from and by local schools. Before trained they are mostly shy and hesitated to implement even talk to their friend. But after trained they are gradually received coaching to increase their capacity, thus, from time to time they are able to further or disseminated information to their friend productively. This activity is not impact for only today for children themselves but also become a good model for future to other friends. These children are used such knowledge for long term sustainable for their local schools. Within this reporting period, more than 80% of the trained peer educators are able to lead their local activities such child led awareness raising or disseminated information to their friends, they are able to organize school friendly activity and they know the way of reporting or even seeking appropriate assistance and addressing their friends related problems.
- KAP changed among CCWC and WCCC:
Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC) and Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) trained within this reporting is over expectation. Almost 65% of women and children who had problems are reported completely solved by the trained CCWC and WCCC. More importantly, Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC), and Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) are able to organize their routine monthly meeting and planning to address vulnerable women and children by themselves. CFS is usually collaborated with CCWC and WCCC conducted home visit and conducted community awareness raising. It was a great time to allow CCWC and WCCC who has their role for addressing population meet with local population themselves and listened to the voice of poor population who needed assistance or wishes to solve their problems locally. Therefore, increase the capacity among WCCC and CCWC members remain need and it is a key for a long sustainable addressing local population needs by themselves.

5. Unforeseen developments and side effects (positive/negative)

Which unforeseen developments appeared? What else has changed in the situation of the beneficiaries or primary stakeholders? Which side effects were observed? What has been done to reduce them?

- Within the reporting period, there is one unforeseen positive developments has been seen. The positive development was that all CFS staff has participated in five years strategic plan for 2020 to 2024.
- It is to remark that the five strategic plan for 2020 to 2014 was supported by CFSA, CFS-USA and Terre des hommes-Germany with technical assistance, expert from Philippines.





(A week of strategic plan workshop has been conducted, this training was held in April 2019),
The result of this workshop or CFS strategic plan will separately report soon.

6. Assessment and Recommendations

What are the strengths of the project and what factors contributed to its effectiveness, efficiency, and overall success? What problems and difficulties were encountered during project implementation, and what factors hindered the full realization of the objective(s) and expected results? What are areas for improvement? What measures or recommendations should/must be pursued in the next period of the project cycle?

From Jun-2019 until end of project cycle Dec 2019, CFS will focus on the following:

- Continue to Identify family model with bringing the poorest family who hesitated to start their generate income to visit family model who has greatly success in their generating income.
- Continue to implement Self Help Group (SHG) with continue to focusing on improving performance and management of the group leaders.
- Continue to collaborate with CCWC and WCCC and encourage CCWC and WCCC to continue to address vulnerable their vulnerable population.
- Continue to promote school attendance through promote school happy environment and promote collaboration with local teachers and encourage them to monitor children's related educational problems.
- Very importance step and issue which is taken from five years strategic plan. And develop action plan as accordance with follow of five years direction plan and strategy.

7. Information materials

What project-related information materials like photos, stories, publications, power point presentations, webpage, sound slides, etc. were made available to the public during the period under review? If possible, kindly send all these materials separately.

- Nothing produce except half year report

8. Other Remarks

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

During the reporting period from Jan-Jun 2019, CFS would like to highlight a best achievement of building a primary school. Such primary school having three rooms.

A Sakava/or a Samaki primary school situate approximately 120 Km from central city of Battabmang, this school is located in Samaki village, Tasen commune, Kamrieng district Battambang province, close to Thai border. The road to go that village is very exciting, and very difficult, in especially during rainy season because of muddy and sticky.



Dr. Samnang, director of CFS first visit to this school.



(CFS staff conduct school monitoring during building)



(Material transportation for building)



(Dr. Samnang, in front of old school)

It was remembered that in 2017, Smith family and his team Rotary Delkeith came from Perth, Australia, they are very generous donates their own pocket to bore a well, fixed a toilet with two rooms and built a handwashing after they had seeing a seriousness shortage of water and latrine needs of among 132 schoolchildren in that school.



In November 2018, he and his teams come back to that school again and see his donation was greatly expended for boring pump well, building handwashing and fixing latrine for appropriate used.





(Smith's family and his Rotary Delkeith visited Samaki school)

During his second visits, he has seen an old school which was deteriorated and also he got a requested from villagers as well as from local school children for building a new school for them.





(Smith and his friends visited a deteriorated school)

A few months later after his coming back to Perth, Australia, Smith notified Dr. Samnang, the director of Cambodia Family Support (CFS) that his family and his friends of Rotary club Deilkeith has secured fund for contribution to CFS to allow us to start building a new school for them as needed.

No later, our CFS field staff has back to that school, met with villagers and village leader discussed and decided location for building.



(CFS field staff discussed where and how to build that school)

Then the school building was started with community labor assistance.



(CFS staff visiting location for school building)



(community parents helped what they can during building)



(Dr. Samnang, visiting along the process of building)



(The school building has standing, see from back of the school)



(Viewed from front of the school)



(The school has equipped with two storage of water)



Then the school table was made and fixed for school children



(New whiteboard has putting)





(We are greatly thanks for Smith Family and his Rotary club Delkeith, Perth, Australia for very generous)

CASES STUDY:

This case study is telling a good practice and process helping a rural poor family.

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

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



(Chhim Prose's house)

At the first time of our visited, we wanted to talk with Chhim Pros but we cannot because Chhim Pros was seriously under influenced of alcohol. We just able to bring his wife to local health center for medical therapy.

We do not give up, we tried a few more times to visit him and wishes to meet and talk with him but we still cannot meet. Later, we decided to tell the neighbor to call us if Chhim Pros is out of influenced of alcoholic.

Finally, we are able to meet with him and talk with him,



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

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

After working there for several years he had poorly contacted to his family in Cambodia, because he did not know how to contact and ask for any assistance. One day, he got sick, his employer brought him back and dropped him close to Cambodia border at the night time. He didn't know where it was, Chhim Pros said. Once he got up, he knows that he was in a mango field, he walked, he pains and fears because of he didn't know where to go. He walked and run without direction, fortunately, she heard the sound from the pagoda, he decided to reach the sound there and aske the monk for the direction to go to Cambodia.

Finally, he got home, Chhim Pros has hopeless because of his cannot complain for his labor for almost two years. From time to time, Chhim Pros used to dream and seen badly thing in his dream. Fear and hand tremble usually happened, as result of this sickness he cannot work that is why his living condition was totally depended on his children.

After getting his story and his problems, we decided to bring him some medications and tell him for future hope, a few months later, Chhim Pros was evaluated much better, he has good health, and start to smile, During my visit, I told him to be happy and promised to help him with generate income to support the family and start new life, with learn to forget previous thing.

Along the process of mental rehabilitation, we decided to support Chhim Pros with a bag of rice with house utensils.



(Chhim Pros has got supported from CFS)

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



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

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



As his land for plantation was cleaned, we decided to support him seeds and other material to fruitful his plantations.



(Material and seeds supported by CFS)

Chhim Pros vegetable was quickly growing. He was very happy to see his fruitful production.



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



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



Chhim Pros is a clever man, he saved some monies, bought some chickens to more income,
Finally, he asked additional support for having a suitable shelter,

CFS had asked neighbor contribution their labor and additional some support for building a suitable shelter
for Chhim Pros's family.



We built a house for him with participation from their neighbor



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



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

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

On behalf of Cambodia Family (CFS) and myself, I would greatly like to extend our best thanks for your very generous. We acknowledge your value supports.
It has never been having a great achievement like this without your value supports.
Please accept our Best Thanks,

Battambang, 8th Jun 2019
Respectfully submitted by
Dr. Samnang ENG