



ANNUAL REPORT  
(Jan-Dec 2024)



**CFS-Picture**

“Helping impoverish families & Preventing children from all forms of violence,  
promoting positive discipline practices  
in schools and homes”

10<sup>th</sup> Jan, 2025



## TABLE CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM	3
RESULTS SUMMARY	5
FINANCIAL SUMMARY	6
PROJECT ACHIEVEMET	
COMMUNITY ACTIVITY	8
FAMILY VISITS	8
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	10
SELF HELP GROUP	12
INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITY	13
COMMUNITY WARTER SANITATION AND HYGIENE	24
SCHOOL ACTIVITY	35
COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTER	40
CENTER ACTIVITY	44
STRENGHTEN LOCAL NETWORK	46
CASES STUDY	47
PROBLEMS FACED AND CHALLENGES	52
ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION	53
OTHER INFORMAITON AND REMARK	53



## INTRODUCTION

Although internal conflict was quickly passed over decades, but its consequences brought Cambodia to a poorest country in Asia. Devastating and seriously impacts due to insecurity and instability was highly challenged to Government of Cambodia for reconstruction of this country since 1979. But from 1993 Paris peace agreement, Government of Cambodia has made a significant and remarkable progress including national security and poverty reduction. National security stable and country peace is a chance for development as seen in especially economic growth. The poverty rate declined from almost 49% in 2005 to approximately 13.5 % in 2018 before Covid-19, (Cambodia, NIS, 2022).

The Royal government of Cambodia has implemented programs and policies to boost economic growth and reduce poverty, especially in rural areas. These initiatives are already seen in the Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (C-SDG); and National Action Plan for Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia, 2016–2025. This is shown government's commitment to addresses poverty. Furthermore, these initiatives included cash transfers particular during Covid-19, allocated funding to rural infrastructure development, and improvements in health care and education. The government aimed to reduce poverty further to below 10% by 2023.

However, according to the ADB, Cambodia remains one of the poorest countries in Southeast Asia, with a gross national income per capita of \$1,349 in 2021. Although Cambodia is still classified as Least Developed Country (LDC) by the UN, it could meet the criteria in 2024 for graduation from LDC status as early as 2027, (ADB-2024).

Furthermore, unpredictable and unmeasurable impact of COVID-19 including today Russia aggression in Ukraine, Israel and Hamas's War are being additionally impacted with current climate change. These challenges are creating major humanitarian crisis affecting millions of people's lives and severely economic shock, with uncertain duration. It is aggravating additionally people who lives in already extreme poverty worldwide. Directly or indirectly impacts to Cambodian lives especially for those who lives in fragile condition such as poverty and dysfunctional. It was estimated that nearly three million among Cambodia's total population estimated at 16.9 million are poor (Khmer-time 2024).

The vast majority of Cambodians still live in rural areas. The share of the rural population was still 75% in 2022, little changed from 80% in 2010. Agriculture still employs the largest share of the workforce, although its share fell from 55% in 2010 to 39% in 2021. Informal employment and underemployment remain widespread, with most workers employed in low-productivity and low-wage sectors such as in agriculture and informal services. According to the ILO, 89% of Cambodian workers were employed in the informal sector in 2019, working in low-paying jobs without social protection or job security (UNDP-2024).

Poverty is still pervasive, particularly in rural areas. In 2019, the poverty rate in rural areas was 22.8% using the national poverty line, which was more than double 9.6% in urban areas. A similar disparity can be seen in food poverty, which has declined across the country but remains much higher in rural areas. While there have been notable achievements in reducing food and extreme poverty through economic growth. But ADB report that about 30% of Cambodians are "near poor" or vulnerable to being pushed into poverty by illness, disasters, or economic shocks, proportion of the population remains vulnerable (ADB-Nov,2024).

Moreover, in 2023 UNICEF recommended that more actions urgently be addressed of Violence against children (VAC) corporal punishment is in particular. Cambodia promulgated a legislation to prevent violence, neglect and exploitation of children over many decades, and a new draft law on child protection is at the final stages of consideration. The National Child Protection Commission (NCPC) was established by Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC) in 2015 to strengthen the child protection system and eliminate all forms of child abuse, violence and neglect, and a National Policy on Child Protection Systems was adopted in 2019. Article 48 of the Cambodia Constitution protects children's "right to life, education, protection during wartime or sexual exploitation" but the child protection law remains in draft for a few years and has not been passed. The Cambodia Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) confirmed that law reform prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings is a government priority. Corporal punishment is widely practiced in schools, in the homes and in communities because it is an accepted social norm. Cambodian teachers and parents view corporal punishment as a way of educating their children. A report from Plan International (2022) added that more than half of children experience some form of physical violence before the age of 18. This is usually at home or at school. Another survey conducted by the Health Ministry and National Institute of Statistic (2022), showed that nearly half of Cambodian children aged 1 to 14 years old are disciplined in their homes using physical violence with social norms remaining a key factor in why adults hit their children. The survey additionally found that 43% of children aged 1 to 14 years are disciplined with physical violence at home, with 5% experiencing severe physical violence, like hitting the child on the face or head. Violence in any form and in any setting have serious effects on children's psychological and physical health. Children who are subjected to violence may experience physical injury, depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and suicidal thoughts. They may also begin to exhibit risky, aggressive and anti-social behavior. Children who grow up around violence have a greater chance of replicating violent child-rearing practices for the next generation.

In June 2023, CFS conducted a rapid assessment through focused group discussion (FGD). It was attended by local authorities, teachers and families. Significant feedback showed that children have the tendency to irregularly attend school due to unsafe family and/or school environment, particularly in relation to violence. The participants also shared that verbal and corporal punishment, including hitting, pulling ears or pinching were usually practiced. They viewed this violence as a means to educate or punish children for their misconducts and it is acceptable. Although an accurate data of corporal punishment in schools and homes among rural children is difficult to obtain, but via FGD in school and in community, participants agreed that the number of children who experience corporal punishment is visible like an iceberg- the exact numbers is difficult to see (according to a school principal).

Consequences of corporal punishment among children and youth have little skills. The experienced to engage or involved with local authorities were generally deepen in with family as social norm. Usually, violence against children and women are rarely considered at home, in schools and or in the communities. Cambodian culture views that children's problems are for adult decisions. Children who express their views or complain are considered disobedient and/or rude child/individual.

CFS proposes this project “Promotion of Positive Discipline/Parenting in Schools and Homes” to strengthen children and youth’s, parents and caregivers’, as well as local authorities’ capacity to establish an enabling environment for children to grow free from violence, as well as enabling the local child protection mechanisms to actively act and respond to prevent and respond to corporal punishment, and all forms of violence against children (VAC).

In addition, Cambodia Family Support (CFS) is one of the Non Governmental Organization (NGO) participate with, and committing with Government of Cambodia to fights against poverty and reduce population vulnerabilities including raised awareness of safe migration, heavy consequence of violence, especially long-term impact on child development, reducing rural dropped out education due to violence and poverty, changed rural practices of living without safety of accessing to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.

## **IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM:**

### **Goal of the project:**

Protection impoverished children from all form of violence, promotion of positive parenting/discipline practices in schools and homes in Pailin, and Battambang, Cambodia

### **Project Objectives:**

1. At the end of project cycle, children and their families have access to and are taking actions to further improve child protection services for the prevention of and response to corporal punishment
2. At the end of project cycle, child protection actors from 2 districts in Pailin and 2 districts in Battambang are equipped to provide and integrate positive discipline/parenting in prevention and response services on corporal punishment.
3. Families both in Battambang and Pailin measure improve that they improve families income through project intervention
4. Families both in Battambang and Pailin measure improve access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.

### **Expected results:**

- 1.1 5134 children (48% girls, including 24 peer educators) and 247 family members and care givers (59% females) increased their understanding on child rights, on corporal punishment as a form of VAC and the harm it results to; and on positive discipline. They are able to identify non-violence disciplining/parenting behavior at home and in schools.
- 1.2 24 children (50% females) increased their skills in informing their peers in schools and communities. Together with teachers, CCWC staff and WCCC, they reach a total of 5110 other children through awareness-raising activities about corporal punishment and positive discipline.

- 1.3 24 children gain confidence in conducting joint awareness-raising activities with teachers, village leaders, CWCC staff and WCCC officials on corporal punishment and positive discipline/parenting. They confidently join meetings where they express their views about corporal punishment and positive discipline/parenting.
- 2.1 244 child protection actors, composed of 163 teachers (45% females), 16 CCWC members (females), 4 heads of WCCC of Pailin province (females) and 61 village officials (26% females) improved their capacities to prevent and respond to corporal punishment incidents/concerns; they identify and implement recommendations to integrate promotion of positive discipline/parenting in school and community programmes.
- 2.2 3 out of the 6 communes improved their prevention, reporting and response mechanisms to corporal punishment cases and concerns.
- 2.3 50% out of the 35 schools have action plans to integrate promotion of positive discipline/parenting in their school child protection programme.
3. 150 Families both in Battambang and Pailin measure improve that they improve families income through project intervention
4. 150 Families both in Battambang and Pailin measure improve access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene.

**Activities:**

1. Collaborate with district education offices and primary and secondary schools to establish children & youth peer educators
2. Organize ToT for children and youth educators on corporal punishment prevention by using manual on positive parenting level 1 and 2
3. Conduct children and youth-led school awareness raising for primary and secondary school children on prevention of corporal punishment
4. Conduct children and youth's quarterly reflection meetings with school principals and teachers to discuss about corporal punishment progresses, challenges and next actions
5. Organize ToT for Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC) on corporal punishment prevention by collaborating with Office of Women Affairs and using manual on positive parenting level 1&2
6. In collaboration with CCWC, conduct community awareness sessions for community members, particularly parents and care givers on positive parenting and negative consequences of corporal punishment
7. Support children and youth peer educators to participate in quarterly meeting with commune council for women and children (CCWC)
8. Conduct on going to help impoverish family to increase income via various of local business opportunities
9. Help poor families to access clean water sanitation and hygiene

## RESULTS SUMMARY:

No	Main indicators (in English)	Results Jan-Dec 2024				
		Battambang		Pailin		Total
		RM	KR	S-KRAO	PL-D	
1	Youth trained to conduct awareness raising	0	0	16	8	24
2	School awareness raising (WASH-VAC)	0	0	2041	1850	3891
3	Community Awareness (WASH-VAC)	1086	803	919	1010	3818
4	Latrines built for poor families	0	0	15	30	45
5	Water filters provided to poor family	0	24	0	0	24
6	Water jugs will be given to poor	0	0	25	0	25
7	Wells- ponds will be dug for community	2	0	2	0	4
8	Literacy centers will be built	1	0	0	0	1
9	Establish self -help group	1	1	2	1	5
10	Families generated income supported by CFS	15	9	13	9	46
11	Emergency assistance	9	6	16	3	34
12	Calves will be able to pass on	28	25	16	3	72
13	Piglet will be passed on	10	11	19	2	42
14	Goats will be passed on	2	0	6	0	8
15	Houses built for the poor families	0	0	1	0	1
16	Teacher trained to be school network	0	0	10	6	16
17	Drop out children referred public school	7	9	6	10	32
18	Vulnerable children referred to health center	27	0	66	69	162
19	School uniforms will be given to poor	6	9	10	24	49
20	Vulnerable parents referred to health center	6	0	56	49	111
21	Vulnerable women and children referred to PFC	4	1	195	88	288
22	Youth referred to vocational training	0	4	3	0	7
23	Malnourished children recover	8	10	25	8	51
24	House Fixed	2	1	2	1	6

### Note:

- RM, stand for Rattanak Mondul district
- KR, stand for Kamrieng district
- PL-D, stand for Pailin district
- S-krao, stand for Salakrao district. Pailin province has two districts Pailin district and Salakrao district.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

Source of funds	Opening Bal	Supported	Expense	Closing Bal
Terre des hommes Germany (Tdh-G)	4,349.55	22,165.10	25,784.48	730.17
CFS-Australia	40,622.98	15,455.93	44,601.70	11,477.21
Private donors ( For Education Center)	-	12,500.00	12,500.00	-
Water Sanitation-Cycle 18 (Rotary Club)	-	3,293.35	3,272.00	-
Water Sanitation-Cycle 19 (Rotary Club)	-	1,930.00	1,930.00	-
Private donors (water Pump)	-	1,300.00	1,300.00	-
Private donors ( House building)	-	2,250.00	2,250.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,972.53</b>	<b>58,894.38</b>	<b>91,638.18</b>	<b>12,207.38</b>

### (Financial summary-2024)

## PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS:

Cambodia Family Support (CFS) is helping rural poor children and their families to meet their basic needs, improved livelihood which is gradually bringing them toward long terms sustainability and self-sufficiency.

Our implementation targets are in Battambang and Pailin province.

(1) Battambang province: We are working for two districts Rattanak Mondul, and Kamrieng districts.

(2) Pailin province: We are working for two districts Salakrao and Pailin.

CFS is implementing with four dual supportive components included:

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



**CFS working approaches**

## Why are we working with these components?

Working principle of Cambodia Family Support (CFS) is focusing on vulnerable women, children and their families. We enable rural poor parents/caretakers to responsible their children's education by themselves. Normally, a child is living and supporting by their parent/caretaker at home/village/community. Beside this a child will go to the school and spend most of their time with their friends and teachers.

### **At home:**

Normally at home, if a child has any problem they will absolutely approach or report to their parent or caretaker. The problem of a child will be disappeared if parent is capable to solve such problem by themselves. But many rural parents and caretakers are incapable to solve their problem by themselves. Knowledge, resources and social services might be challenging them, that is why we are working with them. In addition, parents are usually living in village or in a community, they will seek their neighbors to get assistance if they have any problem that they cannot solved by themselves, that is why we are working with self-help-group to promote group members to help each other. Moreover, they will seek another higher level such as village leaders, commune leaders or district leaders to help them if their problems cannot be solved by their family or by their group members, that is why we are working with village leaders, commune leaders or district leaders to establish robust local network, especially women children consultative committee (WCCC).

### **At School:**

Children spent most of their time with their friends and teachers at school. A child might approach their friend firstly before reaching their teachers if they have any problem at school. A child sometimes escaped from school or dropped out of school due to problem at school without proper addressed. Therefore, CFS works with friends (Peer to Peer educators) or working with teachers. Intentionally, children's voice are heard and taken into consideration by their teachers.

These components are mutual supportive activities which can be helped from each component to another. How these supportive can help each other? For example, a child who had a problem for not going to the school. A child who not going to the school because of he/she has a problem with his parents. He said, his father was usually bit him and forced him to work for getting money to exchange his alcohol drinking. So, with this history taken, a child might have problem firstly with family. But due to he/she didn't go to the school, so he or she might fear of school or even created a problem with the school. Therefore, the best dealing approach would be firstly approach to school teacher, verification problem and seek a possible solution to bring a child back to the school. We called this kind activity as "SCHOOL ACTIVITY". Secondly, we approach parents or local leaders at home or at community to understand why was that child not going to school. We identify root-cause and discussed the best solution with family and community. We called this kind of activity as "COMMUNITY ACTIVITY". In some cases, we might approach higher level including commune leaders or district leaders or approach network committee members if the problem cannot be solved locally. We called this approach as "STRENGTHEN LOCAL NETWORK" as an example.

Moreover since 2017, CFS operates center activity. This center was allowing crisis women and children to drop in shortly before other intervention can be carried out. In General, victims of sexual abuse, victims of women trafficking, victims of corporal punishment were allowed to access before quickly referral for further appropriate services.

## **A. COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES:**

Community activity is aimed at helping poor family. CFS is working with poor families at home or at community directly. As usual, most of poor families are living in the community and their vulnerable or problems firstly had happened at community. They are so poor. Their poor were not just only property and economically but also knowledge or ability on how to tackle down their problems in general.

Our experienced has been shown that many poor parents are usually scare or lack of understanding on how to access to the local available services or access to local resources. Some places, local services are not available for them. Therefore, raising them awareness on how, who and where they can access for helping are the most important and for long-term addressing their needs.

CFS staffs are moving from one place to place or from one village to another. This moving is seeking or responding immediately to the population needs. In general, there are six consecutive and connective activities had been done to enable us to help the rural population needs correctly, and on time. The community activities are included:

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

Below, here is describing each of above component:

### **1. Family visit:**

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

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

Sometime family visits had done several times by collaboration with local authority. CFS brought or invited local authority/local leaders to show their population problems and report what they need. Sometime we show them on how we had helped the poor who needs assistance. Family visit is also a time that allowing us to identify vulnerable children as well. Our experience has been shown that the way of helping vulnerable family is different from one family to another. Family visits was sometime called "Family Evaluation". In generally, family visits were showing us the reality family problems. We talked and discussed with them,

confirmed by their neighbor and local leaders in order to identify the best ways on how to address their problems.

As experienced, a proper addressing problem was started initially by building trust, making mutual respect and encouraging them to participate/cooperate with us through this home visiting. that is why home visiting is a vital key to address their vulnerable matters. We start by telling them who we are? Why are we coming? And how can we help? Etc. Home visits or family evaluation has to be done for more often for some families before starting or providing assistance. It is depended on family problems and their commitment. Below here are some pictures of conducting home visits.

**Home visit or Family evaluation:**





**(Family or home visits)**

## **2. Emergency assistance:**

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

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

CFS provided immediately assistance for those family who evaluated and seen having shortage of foods or inappropriate shelter to stay etc. Within the reporting period from Jan-Dec 2024, there are 124 families received an emergency assistance supported from CFS.

Among those families, there are 26 families in Rattanak Mondul, 22 families in Kamrieng, 43 families in Salakrao, and 33 families in Pailin district, (See table below).

**Emergency assistance provided by CFS:**

Emergency Support	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Food	9	6	15	4	34
House utilities	9	6	15	4	34
School uniform	6	9	10	24	49
Shelter-Fixed	2	1	2	1	6
Building houses	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>124</b>

**Below, here are some pictures of food assistance, supported by CFS to the most vulnerable family:**



**CFS director and head of district women affairs provided food and house utensil to a poor lady**



**(Material and food assistance)**



**(CFS staff and local village leaders gave food to poor families)**

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

Self-help group (SHG), is a group of local villagers agreed to join together. The objective of SHG establishment is aimed at promoting rural families both rich and poor together join as a group for helping each other. There are several steps proceeding to reach the end of SHG establishment. These steps were included disseminate information on the objective of SHG establishment, the importance helping together, meeting discussing on how to help each other, saving, passing resources, established group internal policy, voting and training group leaders and treasurer of the group on how to manage their own group etc. In generally, in between 15 to 45 families are voluntary joined in order to form a group (Self Help Group). Each group has to vote themselves in order to elect their members to be a group leader and a treasurer. CFS usually attended in each process in order to coordinate and facilitate them to implement their group properly.

After elected their group leaders, CFS participated with them to tell on how Self help group (SHG) implementation. Implementation has to be slowly and slowly, promoting poor parents to agree for monthly meeting, saving, introduced on important of caring, sharing and passing on to their own resources to another. The group's policy of above sharing and helping are inserted. All member has to be agree to saving money but the amount of monthly saving is depended on ability of the group member or group consensus with prioritizing on ability of a poor family member how much they can save per month. Practically, the amount of saving is varied in between 0.5 to 2.5 USD per month per family.

It is to remark that since Feb 2021, Covid-19 outbreak in Cambodia has leded slowly community activity particular for forming and proceeding Shelf help group (SHG) establishment and its implementation. It is meant that, CFS has able to conduct monitoring or visiting group leaders individually only. This activity is restrictive for group meeting and with highly precaution of Covid-19 contamination. It is meaning that Covid-19 had negatively effected Self-help Group (SHG) implementation. During Covid-19 outbreak, most of SHG members are scaring to participate in their group meeting due to prevent Covid-19 contamination. Normally, the group meeting is a key for group functioning, therefore, without meeting the group was not well functioning. For instance, there are 95 groups before Covid-

19 outbreak but it was greatly declined to only 27 groups that recorded for proper implementation in 2024. Only 5 new groups are established in the year 2024.

**See table report below:  
Total SHG numbers:**

Self Help Group (SHG)	No of Groups before Covid-19	No of Groups proper implement after Covid-19	New group established in 2024	Active SHG implement
Rattanak Mondul district	29	6	1	7
Kamrieng district	40	8	1	9
Salakrao district	22	8	2	10
Palin district	4	5	1	6
Total	95	27	5	32

**Here are some pictures:**



(SHG meeting and Monitoring)

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

Income generation activity is a core of CFS implementation. Most of the time, our activity efforts were done to support to poor parent who are in the SHG. Whenever SHG completely established then meeting and discussing were done to identify who need first. Information of a poor family or a family in difficulty situation was usually came from this group meeting. CFS provided various assistance opportunities to poor families to enable them to generate local incomes. More often, CFS provided capital and material assistance based on commitment, professional skill and local potential of individual family. In general, we are promoting what

they can do locally to increase their own income such as vegetable plantation, vegetable selling, farming (corn, cassava, rice production, sesame etc.) and animal raising including goats, piglets, cows, duck, chicken and fish etc. CFS is encouraged poor parents to generate their income via micro business such as small grocery store / food shop, vehicle fixed, animal raising such as duck, chicken, fish, piglets, goats and cows with other activity which can be generated income to improve the quality of their life.

From Jan-Dec 2024, there are 46 poor families received capital assistance, supported by CFS to generate incomes. Among these, there are 15 families in Rattanak Mondul (RM), 9 Families in Kamrieng (KR), 13 Families in Salakrao district and another 9 families in Pailin district. See report table as below:

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

Income generation support by CFS	RM	KR	Sala Krav	Pailin	Total
Fish	0	0	1	1	2
Chicken	3	3	2	1	9
Duck	3	1	1	1	6
Food selling	0	1	1	1	3
Grocery store	2	1	2	2	7
Sewing/waving	1	0	1	0	2
Motorbike	1	0	1	0	2
barber	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetable	3	2	3	2	10
Mushroom	0	1	0	1	2
Farming/Plantation	2	0	1	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>46</b>

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



**(Mushroom farm supported by CFS)**



**(Mushroom farm supported by CFS)**





(Vegetable plantation)

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





**(Income generation activities, supported by CFS)**

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





**(Chicken and duck raising supported by CFS)**



**Fish raising supported by CFS**



**(Frog raising supported by CFS)**

### **Goats raising:**

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

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

Goats raising is not progress. The reason is cheap, not market and poor families are not having appropriate land/field to raising it. According to the record in Dec 2024, the number of goats were greatly declined. It was declined from 88 goats in 2022 to only 51 goats in Dec 2024. Among those, there are 30 in Rattanak Mondul (22 nannies, 7 billies), 8 in Kamrieng (6 nannies, 2 billies), 8 in Salakrao (5 nannies, 3 billies) and 5 in (Pailin district 4 nannies, 2 billies). See report number as below:

### Goats raising supported by CFS:

Goats raising	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Goat bough by Years	14	1	0	0	15
Passed on by years	56	32	26	13	127
Complete passed on	31	14	11	4	60
Pregnant	18	11	9	4	42
Giving birth	5	8	8	5	26
Death	9	11	7	4	31
Goats are currently raising	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>51</b>





**(Goats raising supported by CFS)**

### **Piglets raising:**

Piglets raising is a productive domestic cattle's breed. Some families in some places are interested in raising it, but some families are not. The reasons why do our poor family is not interested in raising piglets are:

- piglets need too much water and eat human foods.
- CFS is working in the area of shortage water and we are working with poor families that they are already shortage of food for their children, that is why raising piglets is not a good idea for those who poor and shortage of water.
- Poor water and poor of foods are leading to many families to refuse to raise piglets.

Furthermore, pigs are too many imported especially from Thailand and Vietnam. Imported piglet's price is cheaper compared to local pig price. That is why local poor families they don't want to raise it. Based on current records, the number of families raising piglets is continued to decline this year. As recorded, at the time of reporting, there are only 12 piglets are passed within the reporting period. It is also reported that only 17 families are currently raising piglets, among these are two families in Rattanak Mondul district, 7 families in Kamrieng district, 6 families in Salakroa district, and 2 piglets in Pailin district. See report table below:

### **Recorded Dec-2024**

<b>Piglets Number Records</b>	<b>RM</b>	<b>KR</b>	<b>S-Krao</b>	<b>Pailin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Piglets bought by years	8	94	0	0	102
Passed on by previous years	184	346	138	6	674
Passed on this year (2024)	10	11	19	2	42
<b>Complete pass on</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>553</b>
Current giving birth (2024)	0	0	0	0	0
Currently pregnant	1	2	2	0	5
Death	42	54	38	2	136
<b>Current families raising piglets</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>



**(Piglets raising supported by CFS)**

Note: The number of complete pass on in the above table are not recorded or not under control of CFS project anymore. According to the animal raising policy; when a family got an animal from CFS, that family has to be raised for generate income and nutrition. But that family is responsible to return 2 animals back to CFS. Whenever that family has already passed 2 animals to CFS, the first one that we gave will belong to those family and not control or recorded by CFS anymore. It is also remark that for some poor families they sold piglets by saying that they will buy new piglets to replace, but they don't, it is difficult case. Because they poor they cannot pay back. CFS is trying and encouraging them to pay back.

**Calves raising, supported by CFS:**

Calves raising is a productive resource. Rural people like to raise it. Our experience has been shown that villagers more and more are interested in raising calves. Heifer or bull is expensive with a quick suitable way for increasing income. According to recent records, (last update Nov-2024), there are 262 heifers including calves are currently raising by poor families. Among these, there are 113 heifers in Rattanak mondul district, 98 heifers in Kamrieng district, 43 heifers in Salakrao district, and 8 heifers are raising in Pailin district, Pailin province. See report table below:

**Accumulate recorded:**

Heifer Number Records	RM	KR	S-Krao	PL	Total
Calves bought by years	96	84	37	4	221
<b>Passed on by years</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>447</b>
<b>Complete passed on</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>339</b>
Current giving birth	38	16	15	11	80
Currently pregnant	32	46	18	5	101
Family sold, lost & Death without reported	34	26	12	8	80
<b>Calves currently raising</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>249</b>

**(Number of CFS calves/Heifers-Last updated in Nov 2024)**

Note: Number of completed pass on as red highlighted as above is reporting not record or not under control by CFS project anymore. It is meaning that 339 heifers are belong to poor families who already passed 2 calves to CFS. These number, CFS used to pass on to another family. It is also means that they got one calves from CFS then they raise it and later they pass on 2 calves to another family in the same way to villagers or to the same their Self help-group (SHG).

As this recorded, CFS would greatly like to report that there are 221 calves bought since 2012 is now increased another 447 calves (see reporting table as above). However, another 337 calves are not recorded anymore because they already passed on to another families. Therefore, 337 calves are belonged to families who already passed their calves to CFS or to other families. According to the recent record, there are 249 calves are raising by our poor families. These amount are minus 80 calves that families raised lost and death, update report Nov-2024.

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





**(CFS-cow raising, supported by CFS)**

## **5. Water, sanitation and hygiene:**

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

The cost of not investing in sanitation service delivery is high. A 2008 World Bank study in Cambodia found that poor sanitation leads to an economic loss of USD 448 million per year, which translates to approximately USD 32 per capita. Using the 2023 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator<sup>1</sup>, this loss is equivalent to USD 620 million per year or USD 44.3 per person, amounting to 2.1 per cent of the GDP.

In 2022, the Cambodia SDGs (CSDGs) were revised and targets were set for sanitation: 6.2.1 Proportion of population (households) using safely managed sanitation services – 50 per cent by 2030; 6.2.1.1 Proportion of rural population (rural households) have basic access to sanitation services – 100 per cent by 2030. But at present, 71 per cent of the population in rural areas has access to at least basic sanitation services, of which, 34 per cent access safely managed sanitation services. In urban areas, 93 per cent of the population has access to at least basic sanitation, of which, 45 per cent access safely managed sanitation services (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2023).

The Cambodia Vision 2030 sets the ambitious target of becoming an upper middle-income country by 2030 and a high-income country by 2050. According to expert group, Cambodia is on track to graduate to a middle-income country by 2027 and the GDP is estimated to grow at least 5 per cent per year (ADB, 2024).

Access to at least basic services has been growing steadily since 2000, with household access to sanitation services improving in both rural and urban settings. In rural areas, access to at least basic sanitation increased from 46 per cent to 71 per cent between 2015 and 2022. A similar trend can be seen in urban areas, where the proportion of households with at least basic services has improved. Over the same seven-year period, sanitation related services increased from 81 per cent to 93 per cent (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2023). By definition, the basic services do not necessarily entail climate resilience, and most of these gains might be lost during emergencies and climatic shocks (UNICEF, 2023).

The function for rural sanitation was recently transferred to the district administration with technical support from the Ministry of Rural Development through its provincial departments. Rural sanitation is targeting people living in challenging environments. The National Action Plan on rural, sanitation and hygiene established priority to meet targets and each province has developed its own provincial action plan to meet provincial sanitation targets. Rural sanitation is the responsibility of the district administration and various accountability mechanisms exist at the level, that is why CFS is one of outstanding local NGO committing with Local Government to improve rural water sanitation and hygiene even their faced financial difficulty.

Here is summary result of WASH implemented by CFS, from Jan to Dec 2024,

<b>Activities</b>	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
School awarness raising (WASH)	0	0	1687	1704	3391
Community Awareness (WASH)	986	743	864	1037	3630
Latrines built for poor families	0	0	15	30	45
Water filters provided to poor family	0	24	0	0	24
Water jar provided to poor family	0	0	25	0	25
Wells- dug for community	1	0	1	0	2
Ponds dug for community	0	0	1	0	1

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

KR stand for Kamrieng district (Battambang province)

Rural family practice of sanitation and hygiene remains need to be improve. The current practices of poor-hygienic can be worsen to especially children health and aggravate the family economic condition that they are being fragile. Sickness or repetition sickness of a child might cause by poor domestic hygienic. Sickness of children is a leading cause of low

productivity and aggravate poverty condition of a family. A study in Cambodia found that poor sanitation leads to an economic loss of USD 448 million per year, (WB-2008).

That is why in 2024, CFS committed and implemented community education on domestic sanitation and hygiene. Based on practical implementation, it was shown that poor of domestic sanitation and hygiene might lead for more often sickness or repetition of sickness in particular among under-five children. Sickness among rural poor family is aggravating poverty condition. Therefore, our community education of domestic clean or living with healthy environment will help rural villagers to understand the consequences of living in poor sanitation and hygiene. Below are some pictures that showing a process of CFS implementation to help rural family to live with healthy environment.

**Here are some pictures of some rural families are having poor hygiene:**



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

In order to improve these situations, this year 2024, CFS is implementing some activities to helping them, those activities are:

- a) Community education,
- b) Building toilets/latrines for poor family
- c) A big jar (1800 Litre) one for each poor family:
- d) Water filter for each poor family

- e) Ponds or for community,
- f) Water pump/ wells,

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

### a. Community domestic clean:

Example 1.

By home visits, CFS staff encourage parents to aware on important keeping their house clean. Clean for domestic living is useful for health and economic improvement. CFS promote school children, teachers, and parents about important of domestic and school cleaning. Below some pictures of family participate to clean their house.



(Family changed their behavior for better healthy environment)

## Example 2.



(Domestic clean)

### **b. Building latrines:**

Additional to ongoing of CFS school and community education, material assistance including latrines building materials, big jar (1800liters) for storage rainwater, water filters for filtration water for drinking were provided poor families. This initiative is to participate with Cambodia-Government to end open defecation as committed by the year 2030. In addition, CFS helped villagers dug ponds and bored wells, or fixed pump wells to enable community villagers in the target to having sufficient of water. CFS educated school children on important of cleaning hands. Briefly, based on monitoring records, from Jan-Dec 2024, there are 45 latrines were completely built for poor family (each family got one for private used). Among these supported, there are 15 latrines installed in Salakrao district and 30 latrines in Pailin district, Pailin province. Within the same period, there are 25 big jar (180 Liters each) provided by CFS 24 families in Salakroa district, Pailin province. Another 24 water filters provided to 24 families in Kamrieng district. In general, villagers in Self-Help-Group helped each other to build their latrines, here is an example of helping each other,

**Example-1**



Before building



They helped each other



Latrine complete built

**Example 2.**



Before building



Helping each other to build



Complete build

**c. Big jar (1800 Litre):**

Here are some pictures of CFS providing big jar (1800 Liters) to the poor families,



Before providing



After providing



**d. Water filters:**

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





**(Water filter Provided by CFS)**



**(Enable rural poor family for storage of drinking water)**

**e. Ponds dug for community,**

Whin this reporting period, only one pond was dug for community. Below here are some pictures



Picture before dug



**f. Water pump:**

Within this reporting period, from Jan-Dec 2024, there is one bore well was fixed and another new bore-well was drilled for community.

**New bore-well dug for community:**

Here are some pictures of new bore-well:



(Bore-well dug for rural community)

**Bore-well fixed for community:**



(Bore-well broken, abandoned)



We finally fixed it, this pump well is using by community families;

## B. SCHOOL BASED ACTIVITY:

### a) School education:

School education is an activity to provide school-children with happy learning environment. CFS also increase their capacity with training children to Peer-educators. Peer-educator will further their knowledge to their friends in their school. This year, CFS trained 24 Schoolchildren and youth in Pailin province. Among these there are 14 children are female and another 10 are male. See training pictures training as below:



(CFS-trained children to be peer-educators)



**(CFS-trained children to be peer-educators)**

The objective of Peers training is to enable local school children and youth for further their knowledge to address long-term sustainable of water, sanitation and hygiene included, all kind of abuse, including corporal punishment, domestic violence, trafficking in persons and climate change preparedness etc.

It is to report that the topic of school awareness was changing from one topic to another. The place for conducting Child-youth led awareness raising was also moving from one school or from one village to another, based on their monthly plan. Approximately 50 to 70, both male and female school children or community parents attended awareness session. See picture below:



**(Child-Youth Led school awareness raising)**

In addition, during school awareness raising, play activity has been integrated in every CFS target schools. Play activity aimed at promoting school attendant through happy school environment. This activity is gathering school children for play and for happy together. Psychologically, happy school environment is a contributing factor to attracting children to go to the school. Normally, CFS collaborated with the trained teachers and trained children-Youth (Peer educators) to conduct play activity. Play activity is not only for physical development but also for psychological and spiritual development as well. There are several activities have been introduced during play activity such as traditional games competition, sport, reading, telling story, drawing, and game puzzle etc. Below, there are some pictures of play activity conducted by Schoolchildren-Youth in the target,

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





**(Play activity to promote school happy environment)**

## **b) Community education center (literacy school)**

It is to report that this year 2024, there is a center for education (Literacy center) completely built. This education center was funded by private donors who are currently living in Perth (Australia). CFS take this opportunity to thank for many donors who supported this building including **Peter and Anne, Robinson, Dave and Ros Smith, Alan and Cheryl Mulgrew, and their families** for their very generous supported us.

The background of this support was that, "David and Rosalind Smith had visiting CFS in October 2016. They were members of a group from the Tabitha Foundation. That group was leaded by Mike Gurry who used to visit and support CFS project. During their visiting, Cambodia Family Support (CFS)-director Dr. Samnang brought and showed them on how CFS works to help rural communities. The difference between communities where CFS has been helped and where had not been was a quick remarked and admired by Smith and his team. The idea of "grass roots" participation and approach were impressed because of small amounts of supported had leading greatly positive changed. Of particular interest to Dave and Ros was the Literacy School that they had seen. Dave told me that education is a key means of further improving people's ability to progress and can be helped others with community sustainable.

Meeting directly with community people, David and Rosalind Smith inspected and inquired many questions. His wondering for not only on how CFS operating but also directed to local villagers on how this project fruitful the best of interest for local people in needs for long terms positive impacts for overall livelihood sustainable. After visiting and listening the approached of CFS implementation demonstrated by CFS director, Smith agreed to put his hand to help CFS to improve rural child's education after seeing the current situation. That is what they saw inspired to become involved and supported CFS.

The following year, Dr. Samnang, director of Cambodia Family Support (CFS), was keeping to seek David and Rosalind Smith and his team for a school building as rural community needs with prioritized on the difficulty situation of the child's education including were the children difficult to accessing to public school (Government-School) such as far from school, road difficulty, with muddy road or eventually flood across the road, broken bridge, especially during rainy season, flood season that separated children from their school, all these criteria are prioritized and focused,

Obviously, since 2017, David, Rosalind Smith, Alan Mulgrew, and Robinson families has already financially supported CFS to build Eight communities education centers (Literacy school) included this year one. These Eight education centers (Literacy school) are:

1. The first literacy school is Lomphat Literacy School (or Lophat Community Education Center). This school located in Lophat village, Oda commune, Kamrieng district, Battambang province, built in 2017.
2. The second Literacy school is Prey Sanhtah literacy school. This school located in Prey Sanhtah village, Steoung Trang commune, Salakrao district, Pailin Province. This school built in 2018.
3. The third literacy school is Samaki Literacy school. This school located in Samaki village, Tasen commune, Kamrieng district, Battambang province. This school built in 2019.

4. The fourth literacy school is Okoki- literacy school. This school located in Okoki village, Trang commune, Kamrieng district, Battambang province. This school built in 2020.
5. The fifth literacy school is Prey monkul literacy school. This school located in Preymonkul village, Otavao commune, Pailin district, Pailin province. This school built in 2021.
6. In Jun 2022, the sixth literacy school/community education center was proposed to build on CFS lands. This school located in Okanteangva village, Stoeungtrang commune, Salakrao district, Pailin province.
7. Although Covid-19 just quickly went out, in October 2023, David, Rosalind Smith, Alan Mulgrew, and Robinson families contributed his or her personal fund to help rural poor by provided fund to build a literacy center at “Chipang village, plovmeas commune, Rattanak Mondul district, Battambang province.
8. This year, 2024 another community center for education/community literacy school also supported to build and finished in Jun 2024.

See some pictures of building school as below:



(Dr. Samnang, director of CFS conduct pre location assessment)



(Community and local authority approved location for school building)



(Dr. Samnang director of CFS visited building progress)



(School building handover ceremony)



(School building handover and school started-learning)

### C. CENTER ACTIVITY:

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

- Victims of domestic violence and sexual exploitation
- Person who hopeless/ Cross-border trafficking for labour and/or sexual exploitation is an endemic issue in this area because poverty and the proximity of the Thai border. CFS collaboration with local authorities (police, Ministries of Women's Affairs, Social Affairs to manage cases of domestic violence, basic human rights and TIP etc.
- Counselling service for persons with mental health issues
- Temporary accommodation for the rural poor who need accommodation in Pailin while accessing emergency medical care and other emergency assistance.
- Coordination center for school and community-based awareness-raising of the risks of human trafficking (Trafficking in Persons (TIP)) among the vulnerable rural poor.

According to the center recorded, approximately 18 to 25 vulnerable women and children including handicap persons, victims of domestic violent, poor of skill, job lessness accessed to Pailin Family Center each month. Within the reporting period from Jan-Dec 2024, there are 288 women, children with their families accessed to Pailin Family Center (PFC).

#### Classification by age and sex:

Vulnerable who access Center	M	F	Total
Children under school aged	12	9	21
Children school aged	28	46	74
Youth at skill training aged	45	59	104
Referred back home for generated income	8	18	26
Referred back home without income generation	9	6	15
Referred for skill training in private shop	5	6	11
Referred for skill training in public institution	4	6	10
Referred for skill training (NGOs)	5	7	12
Referred to other network NGOs for long terms placement	6	9	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>288</b>

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

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

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



(CFS- collaborated with women and social affairs to address women and children issues)



Some young women they need extra assistance that CFS cannot be offered. In this case CFS referred them to skill training. As showing pictures above, young girl are attended to Skill training.

#### D. STRENGTHEN LOCAL NETWORK:

Strengthen local network is one of CFS commitment. Usually, technical assistance including problems solving skill were discussed. Community leaders, villages leaders, including relevant department such social affairs, women affairs, police, were formed to establish local network. Local network is aimed at prevention and protection women and children and other local risk population and dealing or address women and children or solving family problem effectively and on time.

CFS remains actively supported Women Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) meeting. We are attending this meeting regularly. Women and children related issues raised during meeting. This issue will formulate into a plan with a timeframe for conducting family visit and addressing. According to the problems raised in the meeting, as soon as possible CFS collaborates with WCCC member conducted home visit in order to understand of the problems. Generally, women and children's problems are solved through this commitment.

Below, here is picture of CFS with WCCC meeting.



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

## A CASE STUDY:

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

### CFS Bring hope to a poor lady:

Long Sokha is 62 years old, currently she is living with her three grand-son at Andong Thmor village, stoengtran commune, Salakrao district Pailin Province. She is a widow who husband passed away for several years ago due to brutal hyper-blood pressure, she said.

Normally, Sokha's life is as other rural ladies, her living condition was totally depended on her husband. That is why her living condition was gradually difficulty from time to time since her husband passed away. She sold her land property and personal value things to paying dept bondage of a commune micro-finance, she said.

She is living with her three grand-daughter- and grand-son. Her grand-daughter aged 13 years old attended irregular school and another grand-son aged 9 years old had never attended school, another small boy aged 5 usually when everywhere with her to cash labor or find foods.

At the first met, Sokha looks sad and completely despairingly, (see pictures below). She wants to go to pagoda but she still thinks about her grandson and grand-daughter who will take care of them



I spent few hours talked with Sokha to identify a potential of her and help her. We did community assessment to find out if any business she can do to support her grandson and her grand-daughter to go to the school. Finally, she decided to selling food along the main road close to her house. We gave her capital to start her business. We provided her with some rice to enable her to support her grandson and her grand-daughter- while her business is not getting better.



Through a regular family follow up, we had seen that her business was running quiet well. She got some monies from her selling food.



We had seen that Sokha's cottage had no jar to store water for drinking. So we decided to provide her with a big jar.



Sokha's house without jar



(Big jar was placed at her house)

We had also seen that Sokha's house had no latrine, it is difficulty for her grandchildren. So, we decided to provide her with a latrine



(We helped her to build a latrine)

As her living condition is gradually better, her business having some income, her house have toilet, and jar for storing drinking water, children have better health, then we sent her grandson an her grand-daughter to go to the school.

The children is now attend regular school, recently reported by her teachers.



Due to her houses so small, and especially leak during raining time. And as needed, community people, her neighbors, including CFS had seeking funds from other private donors and contribution to build a house for her. Her deteriorated house had been removed and changed to be a new one.



Some funds had donated to CFS to allow us to build a house for her.



(CFS director visiting process of building)



(CFS director visiting process of building)



Sokha, finally she has a good house,



(Her life was completely changed, she has her own business, her grandson is going to the school, she has her own house. She is the most delighted, what she dreams is now come true, she said,)

## **PROBLEMS FACED OR CHALLENGES:**

In 2024 CFS achieved a great result, meeting with target expected. However, we met some challenges during implementation, these challenges are:

- Landlessness among rural poor were generally reported as difficulty for improvement because they don't have land for own cultivation or production for livelihood improvement.
- Poor skill among rural families and lack of commitment has been reported as the most of difficult for helping them. It is might need time for approaching them and changing them.
- Migration across international border/legally or illegally were daily reality seen. Mostly migrants are at reproductive aged. Most of them are selling their labour force to abroad for getting monies but placing their children or other families at home. Some children of migrant parents are looking after by their sibling or eventually by their grandparents which they are too old to be taking care of them. It was commonly seen that children who placed with their sibling or eventually placed with their grandparents are often reported such lack of support and their basic rights are not met.
- Some of poor families were gave up in the process of livelihood improvement. They are moving or eventually believed in someone who pulled them for migration.
- Most of rural poor are generally depended on their crops-production, but their crops were totally depended on water. Insufficient or shortages of water is effecting their production and greatly impacting on daily livelihoods. It is resulted of climate change or seasonal variation.
- Some villagers are refused to change their practices of using chemical fertilizer. They affirmed that chemical fertilizer will fruitful their crops or have good results which is getting much income or getting much monies.
- The capacity of CFS staff responding to climate change remains poor. That is needing for addressing such matters.
- Some youth's capacity for Led awareness raising or further their knowledge to their friends remain poor. Our observation is that their capacity is poor, poor of facilitation skill, coordination skill, problems solving skill, especially poor skill of addressing problems and priority issues. That need to be improved, we still need some funding support to allow us to further train to them.
- Road for travelling to rural families mostly difficult in especially rainy season and some place we cannot assessable. It is takes time for travelling to conduct follow up/home visits for those families who is living in remote area. Therefore, frequency of home visiting or follow up is not often.

## ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION:

- Based on practical implementation 2024, we can be made some recommendations as the following:
- Staff capacity building to responding to climate change must be taken into consideration. This recommendation can be done by trained them to fruitful to address the needs of community villagers.
- The commitment of improving rural water shall be continued. Provide sufficient of water for rural poor family is really needed. Need of water is not for improving livelihood, such as agriculture productivities, home gardening, animal raising and plantation but for handwashing, sanitation, hygiene for their general health as needed.
- Awareness raising on safe migration and consequences of migration or consequences of abuse during migratory process should be increased among rural poor.
- Keep doing good collaboration all relevant stakeholders to dealing and addressing of all vulnerable related mater. The program should continue to help them as much as we can and in line with CFS Goals and objectives.
- Youth training, meeting and youth led awareness raising should be continued. It is might be proposed to modify by teaching them for further knowledge to their friends on how to live with Covid-19 outbreak.
- Children-Youth led awareness raising at school and at community on cleaning environment, sanitation, hygiene, food safety, pesticide and chemical fertilizer shall be speeded up.
- The continue to build the capacity of Child-youth-network shall be considered / or trained them more especially facilitation skill, coordination skill, problems solving skill, addressing problems and priority issues.
- House building for the most vulnerable family should be continued,
- Awareness of Safe migration and consequences of migration or consequences during migratory process should be increased among rural poor.
- Water sanitation and hygiene related activity should be focused particular at Pailin province.

## 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.)

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

You can view our report and pictures on our website

Battambang, 10<sup>th</sup> Jan-2024

Respectively submitted by  
Dr. ENG Samnang  
CFS director