



**ANNUAL REPORT
(Jan-Dec 2025)**



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

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INTRODUCTION

This introduction, we would like to introduce some key importance notes about project such as why are we implementing this project? And current situation in target of Cambodia Family Support (CFS) implementing project? Where are we implementing? How are we implementing? Objectives, and Expected results that we intended to achieve.

- **Why are we implementing this project?
(Previous and current situation in target project implementation)**

Forty-seven years quickly passed since the Khmer Rouge power was over. Royal Government of Cambodia made many great progressing toward rebuilding devastating of the country, significantly, political, security, peace and evident of poverty rate declined from almost 52% in 1980 to 17% in 2022 (WB-2022).

Sadly, while Cambodia economic progress has been reported, Covid-19 including recent Cambodia-Thai border dispute is pushing almost million migrant workers back to their home country, leaving some of them without job or no income opportunity, aggravating poor economic condition. In addition, heavy consequences resulted from decades of internal conflict plus lately border clashed is pushing Cambodian especially rural villagers particular who are living along Cambodia-Thai border faced too many challenges due to conflict pushing the leaving their home town, displace, seeking to where any place that they can hide themselves from armed conflict as internal displace persons (IDPs). Life in conflict situation and life living as internal displace person (IDP) such as in camp caused mental distress and psychological fear. More often, people who had mental distress are usually expressed verbally or physically violence, said a Cambodian psychologist.

- Terribly, as of December 2025, escalated border clashes by Thai military used F-16 fighter jets forced more than 400,000 local Cambodians who lived along Cambodia-Thai border to flee from their homes again and again. The displacement is putting further straining resources, disrupting livelihoods and prompting a large-scale humanitarian response as numbers continue to climb unpredicted, reported by Cambodia Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF, Dec 2025).
- The report added that, the number of Internal displace persons (IDP) are going to climb up unexpectedly, local villagers including children from almost 1/3 of 24 provinces in Cambodia are evacuated to inside the country, while some family members especially men are remains in the villages for looking after their own property. Many reporters confirmed that, Cambodia-Thai border dispute in 2025 has putting Cambodia into severely consequences including loss of life, forced thousands and thousands villagers particular who are living along Cambodia-Thai border to move out hometown, devastation due to disrupted trade, affected economic growth and loss of farming, loss of jobs, additional to a crisis of Cambodian migrant workers who returning home without employment opportunity, loss of remittances, even local security instability. The conflict disrupts trade, impacts tourism, strains resources for displaced families, and poses long-term risks investment and local security.

- World Vision International (WVI) 2025 released a report about Child Vulnerability. It was reported that globally, millions of children are growing up in unsafe and unequal conditions – without reliable access to food, water, sanitation, shelter, health, or education. Nearly 900 million live in poverty, and more than 333 million survive on less than US\$3 a day. The recent conflicts, climate change, and COVID-19 have affected children's life. Almost one billion children now face extreme climate risks, while 470 million – nearly one in five – live in conflict zones, with lasting consequences for their safety and development. Report also added that violence and abuse has seen a rise in violent discipline, child marriage, and forced displacement. Myanmar, Cambodia, and Laos demonstrate the highest vulnerability levels in this domain. Violent discipline remains deeply entrenched, affecting children across the region. Cambodia reports 66% of children 1-14 years old experiencing violent discipline (WVI-2025).
- UNICEF, in Jun 2025 identified that, 1.6 billion children around the world or 2 in 3 – regularly endure violent punishment by caregivers at home. Around 1.2 billion are subjected to corporal punishment at home. Violent discipline is common even among the very youngest children: Nearly 400 million children under 5 or 6 in 10 children within that age group globally regularly endure psychological aggression or physical punishment at home. UNICEF added that, around 330 million of children are punished by physical means. Harmful social norms that underpin violent childrearing methods persist, with slightly more than 1 in 4 mothers and primary caregivers indicating that physical punishment is necessary to raise and educate children properly. While teaching children self-regulation is an integral part of parenting in all countries and cultures, a large body of evidence confirms that violent discipline is both ineffective and can have negative consequences ranging from immediate impacts to long-term harm.
- For the children, imagine that, how can they learn if our school is a fear place? Can you imagine if a child scare fighting. Practical experience has been telling us that violence including psychological and corporal punishment will causing to fear, anger and dropout. Many psychologists agreed that corporal punishment against children in school or in home will lead to short and long terms negative impacts for children because children will learn from their teachers and their parents or their takers or from their society. Children growth and adapted according to their local social environment. Seeing terrible event today or practicing today will cope and adapt as they growth to adult. These will become forms of violence, behaviour conducted by today will become children's behaviours tomorrow.
- According to psychologist perspective, children who experienced in violence can have seriously effects on their psychological and physical health. Children who are subjected to violence may exposed to physical injury, sexually transmitted infections, depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and suicidal thoughts. They may also begin to exhibit risky, aggressive and anti-social behaviour. Children who grow up around violence have a greater chance of replicating or bad model for new generation.

- Strengthening of children and youths' participation to voice out concerns and appeal for actions to address the identified problem with basic focus on corporal punishment in schools and homes such description as below:



A. Strengthen local networks:

Network operation within this cycle will mostly be starting with refreshing to enhance the local capacity of all members to enable them their response to problems of children related violence focus on corporal punishment. Schools and homes corporal punishment in the proposed targets will be the most focusing. To achieve this, CFS will continue to work with Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) and Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC). CFS will continue to use funding from other donors to enhancing new member's capacity, refreshing the capacity of other some previous members with mainly focusing on addressing specific of misunderstanding of corporal punishment "Light Violence". CFS will collaborate with WCCC, CCWC and with local leaders to raise awareness to parents or care takers about short-term and long-term negative impacts of violence against children, especially addressing the behavior change that currently misunderstood "Light Violence" as mean of discipline that being practice, acceptable among community parents/care takers.

At the same time, CFS will integrate trained "Child-Youth Peer Educators" to participate with local networks by encourage them to work closely with WCCC-CCWC. To achieve this idea, CFS will introduce trained "Child-Youth Peer Educators" to WCCC-CCWC, facilitate them to participate quarterly meeting with WCCC and CCWC. Slowly and gradually CFS will continue to train and encourage them to raise, identified problems mainly corporal punishment, identify the effective measure to address the behavior change among their teachers, and community parents-care takers. "Child-Youth Peer Educators" will be trained not just only to free school and home violence through led awareness raising but anger management, effective of the meeting, effective of reporting, and networking related implementation will be also be considered.

B. School based activity:

School based activity or School based approach is a crucial important for achieving expected results. This approach can bring together schoolchildren and schoolteachers to participate in this project activities. Several steps had been designed such as:

- Firstly, CFS will work with school principals and school teachers to seek potential children and youths, and recruited them to be key actors (peer educators) at their local schools.
- Secondly, CFS will train the selected children and youth to be peer educators. The topic related fundamental of children rights with strong emphasis on short- and long-term negative impacts of violence against children, focusing on complication of the corporal punishment “Light violence”. Trained peer educators will introduce by CFS about effective of meeting, effective school and community led awareness including how to use material for education will be equipped.
- Thirdly, CFS will support children and youth educators to establish program planning for implementation.
- Fourthly, CFS provides on-going support to children-youth educators to organize awareness raising in school and in community with particular focus on short-term and long-term negative impacts of corporal punishment with aimed at changing misunderstood and “behavior of light violence”, and access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene is included.
- Fifthly, CFS will facilitate children youth educators to attend relevant networking at different levels including WCCC, CWCC to bring about concerns or express their voice of violence, specifically corporal punishment.
- Lastly, to ensure smooth implementation of school-based implementation, CFS will assist school healthy environment, including clean school environment, plantation and other materials distribution for educational support. This materials support will fund by other donors.

C. The Community based activity:

The Community based activity is a fundamental component. This component will be implemented as supported to School based activity. At this level, child-youth peers will work closely with parents, and community leaders. The CFS staff will implement to ensure that community parents, care givers and community leaders together with child-youth peers are working smoothly. This is an initial stage that CFS staff will coordinate or facilitate community leaders and child-youth peer to conduct led awareness in respective village.

The awareness will mainly focus on protection children from all forms of violence especially free corporal punishment “Light violence”. Furthermore, CFS will help child-youth peer educators to attend meeting, discussing with local authorities, specifically commune council for women and children (CWCC) and allow them to respond and report child’s problems related violence especially “Light violence” against children in their local community. Furthermore, Parents Interested Groups (PIG)/or Self-help group (SHG) will

be formed and gradually integrated the concept of changing violence practice through gradually aware them on consequences of violence “Light Violence” basic concept of anger management. The PIGs will be formed through promote existing self-help group (SHG) members for participation to this group. Parents who joining in PIGs group will be conducted regular group meeting. CFS staff and as well as Child-Youth peer educator will help the group to implement and responsible their own group at the initial stage. Sharing information and telling story within the group meeting about the success practice, changing practice or changing behavior toward free home violence will routinely be done among their group. Furthermore, Community water sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) accompany with income generation among poor family will be incorporative to fruitful and fulfil basic need among poor family.

Therefore, there are several steps to achieve Community based activities such as:

- Trained Child youths Peer educators will be introduced by CFS to collaborate with WCCC, CCWC. Together Child youth peer educators will conduct led awareness raising. The awareness activity will ensure that violence behaviors among community members, especially practice of “Light violence” is unacceptable and illegal against to national law and seriously affect long-term child development.
- Trained child-youth peer educators in respective commune or in their respective district will be encouraged by CFS staff to attend a regular or quarterly meeting WCCC, CCWC.
- CFS will going to make sure that child related corporal punishment were raised during WCCC, CCWC meeting. Children voice such as Child youth peers that attend such meeting will be taken into WCCC, CCWC members consideration and address accordingly.
- All forms of violence including corporal punishment needs supportive activity including participation of children and youth. This participation can be productive by firstly train children-youth and establish their network then collaborate with community council, attending monthly meeting with community leaders to raise their concerns including risk and danger of corporal punishment and other related children and youth matters in their local community.
- Through collaborative action with all local stakeholder, children who being at risk or being vulnerable to violence in especially children who being risk of corporal punishment will be identified and to address locally or even referring them for an appropriate intervention.
- Parents Interests Group will voluntarily take from Self-help group that already established. CFS will promote PIGs group and continue to work with existing community self-help group (SHG) to enable them to promote cultures of sharing, helping, include integrating of behavior change toward free corporal punishment or address corporal punishment in respective group. Good practice of free corporal

punishment and process of changing behavior will be documented, and sharing among individual group.

- CFS will use another resource that we are getting from other donors to encourage community parents to access our capital support. Family income generation related initiatives will be regular provided and monitored by CFS staff; to make sure that their income is increased, food security is stable, be able to support their children growth, education and development.
- On-going monitoring to ensure that ensured that children, youth and women in the community are living free from all forms of violence especially free from physical violence including “Light Violence”.
- In addition, CFS is going to learn from an experience GNO who successfully implement project to end corporal punishment such as Cambodian Women Crisis Center (CWCC), Cambodian Organization for Children and Development (COCD). Cambodia Family Support (CFS) will learn from CWCC about Parent Interested Group (PIG), and community and school Anger management. We will learn about Child youth group to address Corporal punishment, and how to sustain members of child clubs from COCD and CWCC.
- Through practical implementation has been seen that sickness among under-five children is more likely caused by preventable disease such as pneumonia and diarrhea. That sickness is usually disturbance child’s related development and education. It was documented that poor access to clean water, domestic sanitation and hygiene is a root cause of this sickness and resulting to malnourished such as stung, waste and underweight among under five children which is lead to long term effect child’s development including their education, therefore, school and community healthy environment will be done by improving community access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene. This commitment can be reached through providing rain water containers (jar 2000 liters), drilling or boiling water pounds or pump water accompany with community education for improving water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) especially change local knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP).

These approaches are relatively designed to promote children and youth participation in all matters affecting them. With this, the project will be effectively implemented with strong participation of children and youths through various supportive actions such as provincial and district responsible key persons will be identified via one day orientation workshop at the initial phase of project implementation. CSF, director will closely to monitor and encourage the responsible key persons especially key persons from provincial and district education department to conduct vertically supervision to targeted schools in order to strengthen local schoolteacher’s capacity respond to End Violence in schools including “Light corporal punishment” in schools. This initiative will be sustainable with another commitment of Child-youth peer educator participation and CCWC and WCCC. The concerns and problems of violence against children “Light violence” will be putting into or addressed through regular monthly meeting with participation of CFS staff and Child-youth peer representative.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM:

Goal of the project:

Protection impoverished rural poor and children from all forms 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 will be measure improved their 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 improved income at the end of project phase,
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- 2025				
		Battambang		Pailin		Total
		RM	KR	S-KRAO	PL-D	
1	Youth trained to conduct awareness raising	0	0	0	0	0
2	School awareness raising (WASH-VAC)	0	0	1633	1353	2986
3	Community Awareness (WASH-VAC)	744	607	1603	1861	4815
4	Latrines built for poor families	1	0	63	0	64
5	Water filters provided to poor family	0	8	3	0	11
6	Water jugs will be given to poor	0	0	70	0	70
7	Wells- ponds will be dug for community	0	3	3	1	7
8	Build school handwashing	0	0	0	0	0
9	Build school toilet	0	0	0	0	0
10	Literacy centers will be built	1	0	0	0	1
11	Child attended local-national meeting	0	0	0	0	0
12	Establish self help group	0	0	2	0	2
13	Families generated income supported by CFS	14	11	34	9	68
14	Emergency assistance	35	59	127	26	247
15	Heifer will be bought	0	0	0	0	0
16	Calves will be able to pass on	22	23	9	0	54
17	Piglet will be passed on	0	8	12	2	22
18	Goats will be passed on	7	0	26	0	33
19	Houses built for the poor families	0	0	4	0	4
20	Teacher trained to be school network	0	0	0	0	0
21	WCCC's and CCWC trained to address child's problems	0	0	0	0	0
22	Drop out children referred public school	0	0	0	0	0
23	Vulnerable children referred to health center	24	0	79	77	180
24	School uniforms will be given to poor	52	6	8	6	72
25	Vulnerable parents referred to health center	13	11	65	48	137
26	Vulnerable women and children referred to PFC	0	0	0	0	0
27	Youth referred to vocational training	0	0	0	0	0
28	Malnourished children recover	0	0	31	0	31
29	House Fixed and house built	4	1	4	4	13
30	Disability initiatives - education & upskilling -	9	18	11	5	43

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)	730.17	22,750.35	22,190.15	1290.37
CFS-Australia	11,477.21	47,502.79	47,811.28	11168.72
Private donors (For Education Center)	0.00	13,515.38	13,515.38	0
Private donors (water Pump & house building	0.00	14,986.51	14,986.51	0
Private donors (water Pump)	0.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	0
Total	12,207.38	101,055.03	100,803.32	12,459.09

(Financial summary-2025)

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.

Our implementation is three mutual supportive approaches including:

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



CFS working approaches

Why are we working in 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 mainly to help the poor to help themselves by improving their income. 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 what we are implementing with poor families:

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 collect 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 visit 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. Below, here are some pictures of CFS conducting home visits.



(Family or home visits)

As practical experienced, a proper addressing problem was initially started by home visiting, 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 problems. 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 further assistance such as starting improving their income. It is depended on family problems and their commitment. To start help them for generate income, family assistance such as provided them with a bag of rice should be first for some families, below, here is Emergency assistance provided by CFS in 2025.

2. Emergency assistance:

As soon as possible, after family visited, or information of a family is evaluated an emergency assistant will be given if it is seen that family had a serious problem or shortage of food security. Usually, an emergency assistant is starting soon by giving them a bag of food and to encourage them to access social services such as health care or legal services etc.

CFS provided emergency assistance as an initially step before additional capital assistance or livelihood improvement. It is to report that referral assistance will also be given for vulnerable children or women who needs extra resources or extra services that CFS cannot be provided. Usually, a referral for an appropriate services including safety shelter of NGO and vocational training were generally done.

CFS provided immediately assistance for those who evaluated as having shortage of foods or inappropriate shelter etc. Within the reporting period from Jan-Dec 2025, there are 579 families received emergency assistance provided by CFS. Among those families, there are 126 families in Rattanak Mondul, 125 families in Kamrieng, 266 families in Salakrao, and 62 families in Pailin district, (See table below).

Emergency assistance provided by CFS:

Emergency Support	RM	KR	Salakrao	Pailin	Total
Food	35	59	127	26	247
House utilities	35	59	127	26	247
School uniform	52	6	8	6	72
Shelter-Fixed	4	1	1	4	10
Building houses	0	0	3	0	3
Total	126	125	266	62	579

NB:

Numbers of families who received foods assistant this year are much more than usual because they are shortage of foods security, no income, displace due to border clashes. Mostly they are internal displaced persons (IDP) and returnees from Thailand.

Below, here are some pictures of CFS provided food assistance to poor families:



(Food assistance provided by CFS)

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 to 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 agreed 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 according the group consensus.

After Shelf help group (SHG) establishment, CFS staff was going to help them via monitoring. Gradually and individually SHG monitoring was ensured that the group proceeding and implementing with sustainable of self-managing.

There are 7 Self-help groups (SHG) established in 2025, Among these, there are tow groups established in Rattanak Mondul, a group in Kamrieng, two groups in Salakrao, and another two groups in Pailin. Up to reporting period, 39 SHGs are actively implementing,

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

Self Help Group (SHG)	Active SHG implemented in 2024	New group established in 2025	Active SHG implement
Rattanak Mondul district	7	2	9
Kamrieng district	9	1	10
Salakrao district	10	2	12
Palin district	6	2	8
Total	32	7	39

Here are some pictures:



(SHG meeting and Monitoring)

4. Income generation activity:

Income generation activity is a core of CFS implementation. Usually, this activity was to support poor parents 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 2025, 177 poor families received capital assistance including animal offspring supported by CFS to generate incomes. Among these, there are 43 families in Rattanak Mondul (RM), 42 families in Kamrieng (KR), 81 families in Salakrao district and another 11 families in Pailin district. Their generated income were differently as seen in report table reported 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	3	0	3
Chicken	3	2	6	1	12
Duck	0	2	0	0	2
Calves raising	22	23	9	0	54
Piglets raising	0	8	12	2	22
Goats raising	7	0	26	0	33
Food selling	1	2	2	1	6
Grocery store	2	1	4	2	9
Sewing/waving	1	0	1	0	2
Motorbike barber	1	0	1	1	3
barber	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetable	2	3	7	0	12
Mushroom	0	0	2	1	3
Farming/Plantation	4	1	8	3	16
Total	43	42	81	11	177

Here are some pictures that CFS helped rural poor family to improve their life through generate income. Normally, poor families can be improved their life through various opportunities, here are some examples of the CFS helped poor families to generate income:



(Income generation supported by CFS)



(Vegetable plantation)



(Sewing-shop)



(Foods shop)





(Piglet raising)





(Cows raising)



(Goats raising)



(Frogs raising)



(Fish raising)

5. Water, sanitation and hygiene:

Cambodia has made a significant progress over the last 54 years bringing rural people to access to sanitary latrines countrywide, but some challenges need to be fight against. Water and sanitation and hygiene especially among rural families continues to be worsen due to careless until today. Open defecation is greatly achieved in pass few years. Some provinces including Battambang and Pailin provinces where is CFS working declared open defecation free. It is a great result of CFS commitment.



Early 2025, CFS had got an appreciation letter,
This appreciation was given by Pailin provincial governor

This appreciation letter was confirmed by provincial governor that CFS was actively participation with Royal government of Cambodia contributed to greatly achieving, open defecation free in Pailin province in 2025. Although open defecation free was confirmed, but, many other relevant issues of sanitation and hygiene remained need to be more focused such rural domestic clean, access to clean water, sufficient quantity/quality of clean water to be utilized, and some broken of domestic latrines, etc. These are some pictures of our rural poor that they are practicing due to shortage,



(Children taught about WASH practicing)





(That current practices need to be more improved, because all these practicing are contributing to health risk)

Realized difficulty, that is why CFS helping rural poor for improving their practicing through achieving some results as below table:

Here is summary of key results of WASH, implemented by CFS in 2025

No	Main Activities	RM	KR	S-KRAO	PL-D	Total
1	Latrines built for poor families	1	0	63	0	64
2	Water filters provided to poor family	0	8	3	0	11
3	Water jugs will be given to poor	0	0	70	0	70
4	Wells- ponds will be dug for community	0	3	3	1	7

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

KR stand for Kamrieng district (Battambang province)

a. Community domestic clean:

By home visits, CFS staff usually encouraged 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.



(Domestic before and after clean as an example)
(Domestic clean)

Beside domestic clean, CFS staff also encourage rural family including children, together helping each other to clean their community environment, below here are some pictures of villagers helped each other to clean their community environment.





(Community cleaning environment as an example)

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 to be used.

CFS educated school children on important of cleaning hands. Briefly, based on monitoring records, from Jan-Dec 2025, there are 64 latrines were completely built for poor family (each family got one for private used). Among these supported, there are 63 latrines installed in Salakrao district and only one latrine in Rattanak Mondul.

Here are some pictures of CFS built latrines for rural poor families:

Example 1.



Helping each other to build

Complete built

Example 2.



Before building



They helped each other



Latrine complete built

Normally, community self-help group were helping each other to build their latrines
Example 2.



Before building



They helped each other



Latrine complete built

c. Big jar (1800 Litre):

Within the same period, there are 70 big jar (1800 Liters each) provided by CFS to Salakroa district, Pailin province in 2025.

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



Before providing



After providing



Before providing



After providing



Before providing



After providing

(Jars supported by CFS)

d. Water filters:

CFS usually provided water filter to rural poor families whenever we evaluate that those families are at right risk to access unclear water, usually one family received one,

Within this report period, there are 11 water filters were given to 11 families. Among these there are 8 water filters given to poor families in Kamrieng district, Battambang province and another 3 water filters were given to 3 families in Salakrao, Pailin provinces,

Here are some pictures of giving them as below:



(Water filter Provided by CFS)

e. Dug-Pump water and fixed water pump:

In 2025, there are 7 water pumps were fixed and dug for villagers, among these there are 3 water wells were fixed in Kamrieng district, 2 were fixed in Salakrao district, in pump water well was dug in Salakrao and another one was dug in Pailin district.

Below are some pictures:

New bore-well/ dug for villager in Pailin:



(Pre-visiting before bore)

Researching underground water sources had done to make sure that drilling will result sufficient water to be used. As agreed, drilling by using heavy machine was done, as showing pictures as below:



Dr. Samnang and his colleagues conducted traditional and culture believe before water well drilling. This activity was conducted as advised by local elderly people who currently living around that village, (Then the activity of drilling water started)



New water bore-In 2025

Fixed water pump:

Within the reporting period, there are 5 water pumps were completely fixed, here are some pictures of these fixing water pumps,



Water well fixed and usable,

B. SCHOOL ACTIVITY:

There are two importances school related activities, first is school education and second is school building.

1. School education:

School activity is an activity to provide school-children with basic understanding on how to prevent themselves from getting risk of all forms violence including trafficking, physical violence, and health risk related water, sanitation and hygiene.

To be sustainable, CFS recruited and trained local schoolchildren to be peer educators, then peer educator will collaborate with their schoolteacher to further their knowledge to their friends in their local schools. From Jan-Dec 2025, there are 2986 (1640 females) schoolchildren accessed to led awareness which was conducted by child peer educators. Normally, CFS staff was helping child peer educators initially to giving them with more confident in organizing led awareness sessions. Then, they are going to collaborate with their local school to continue their sessions independently.

See training pictures training as 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 in school targeted. Generally, CFS introduced traditional game for happy school environment. It was observed that children are happy during play activity. Below, here are some pictures of CFS conducting happy school environment:



(Play activity to promote school happy environment)

COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTER

2. School building (kindergarten or community education center)

This year 2025, there is a center for education (kindergarten) was 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 kindly 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.

It was a long history since 2016, 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 led 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. During the visit, our visitors 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, plovrmeas commune, Rattanak Mondul district, Battambang province.
8. In 2024 another community center for education/community literacy school also supported to build and finished in Jun 2024.
9. This year, in Mar 2025, there was another school was built in Bouron, Treng commune, Rattanak Mondul district, Battambang province. This school was completely built in May 2025. 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 and school started-learning),

C. STRENGTHEN LOCAL NETWORK:

Strengthen local network is one of CFS commitment. Usually, technical assistance including problems solving skill were discussed. Local key actors generally attended this meeting such as community leaders, villages leaders, including relevant departments including social affairs, women affairs, police, teachers, because they 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.

As usual, CFS remains actively supported this network, Women Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) is an event for gathering them to 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.



(Collaboration with WCCC/ CCWC monthly meeting)

To be effective of the meeting, problems are generally discussed and raised during the meeting. Then, relevant key persons will directly conduct home visiting and addressing cases or problems solving were generally made. Below are some pictures of collaboration network to addressing cases in local villages:





(Local authority and CCWC, together conducted home visit to address Case problems)

Other activities, such as houses fixed and building house are needing for our poor, In 2025, there are 13 hoses were completely built and fixed, Three house were built and another 10 houses were fixed.





(Three house building in CFS village)



(House fixed-Usually, SHG members are helping together)

PROBLEMS FACED OR CHALLENGES:

In 2025 CFS continues to achieving great result. However, we met some challenges during implementation, these challenges are:

- Border clashed as aggressive Thai army has pushing many villages to leave their hometown. As internal displace persons (IDP), they are leaving property, crop and as well as lost of crop, and animal when they are returning,
- Although cross international border has not been reported but internal movement among reproductive aged still continues. Most of them are selling their labour force to for getting monies, 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 proper support including their basic rights are not met.

- Landlessness among rural poor villagers were generally reported as the most difficulty for improving their livelihood, because they don't have land for own cultivation or own productivity for improve their situation.
- Although we helped some poor parents but other poor skill among them (rural families) are also difficulty, lack of commitment and poor skill has been reported as the most of difficult for helping them. It is need an appropriate time for approaching them and helping them.
- Some of poor families were gave up in the process of livelihood improvement. For example this year was evident, they are moving out form their villages because they was afraid of fighting. They moved or eventually believed in finding other opportunity better then they are staying in their villages, mostly they said.
- 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.
- 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.
- Travelling to rural families mostly difficult in especially rainy season and some place we cannot accessible. It takes time for travelling to conducting follow up/home visiting for those families who are living in rural remote area. Therefore, frequency of home visiting or follow up are not often.

ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION:

Based on practical implementation in 2025, we can reflect our intervention by assess and gives some recommendations as the following:

- Water sanitation and hygiene in rural need be continued. Provide sufficient of water for rural poor family is really needed. Need of water is not for utilization, but for improving livelihood such as agriculture productivities, home gardening, animal raising and plantation are water needed, furthermore, for handwashing for sanitation, hygiene also water needed.
- Awareness raising on safe migration and consequences of migration or consequences of abuse during migratory process should be continues 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 aligned with CFS Goals and objectives.
- Children-Youth led awareness raising at school and at community should be continues addressing the problems of cleaning environment, sanitation, hygiene, food safety, and promote behavioural change toward positive parenting and stop community and school violence of all forms.
- Our villagers are needing more house; therefore, it would be good if more houses building for the most vulnerable family should be continued,

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.)

NB: On behalf of CFS director, I would like to extend our gratitude to several donors who kindly contribute not just only monies but also technically to us. Thank you for your contribution.

Our website: www.cambodiafs.org

You can view our report and pictures on our website

Battambang, 2th Feb, 2026

Respectively submitted by
Dr. ENG Samnang
CFS director