

**OPERATIONS ENFANTS
DU
CAMBODGE
(OEC)**

**ANNUAL GLOBAL SYNTHESIS REPORT
2019**

Children of all conditions in everywhere enjoy equal access to education, to protection and to liberty of opportunity.

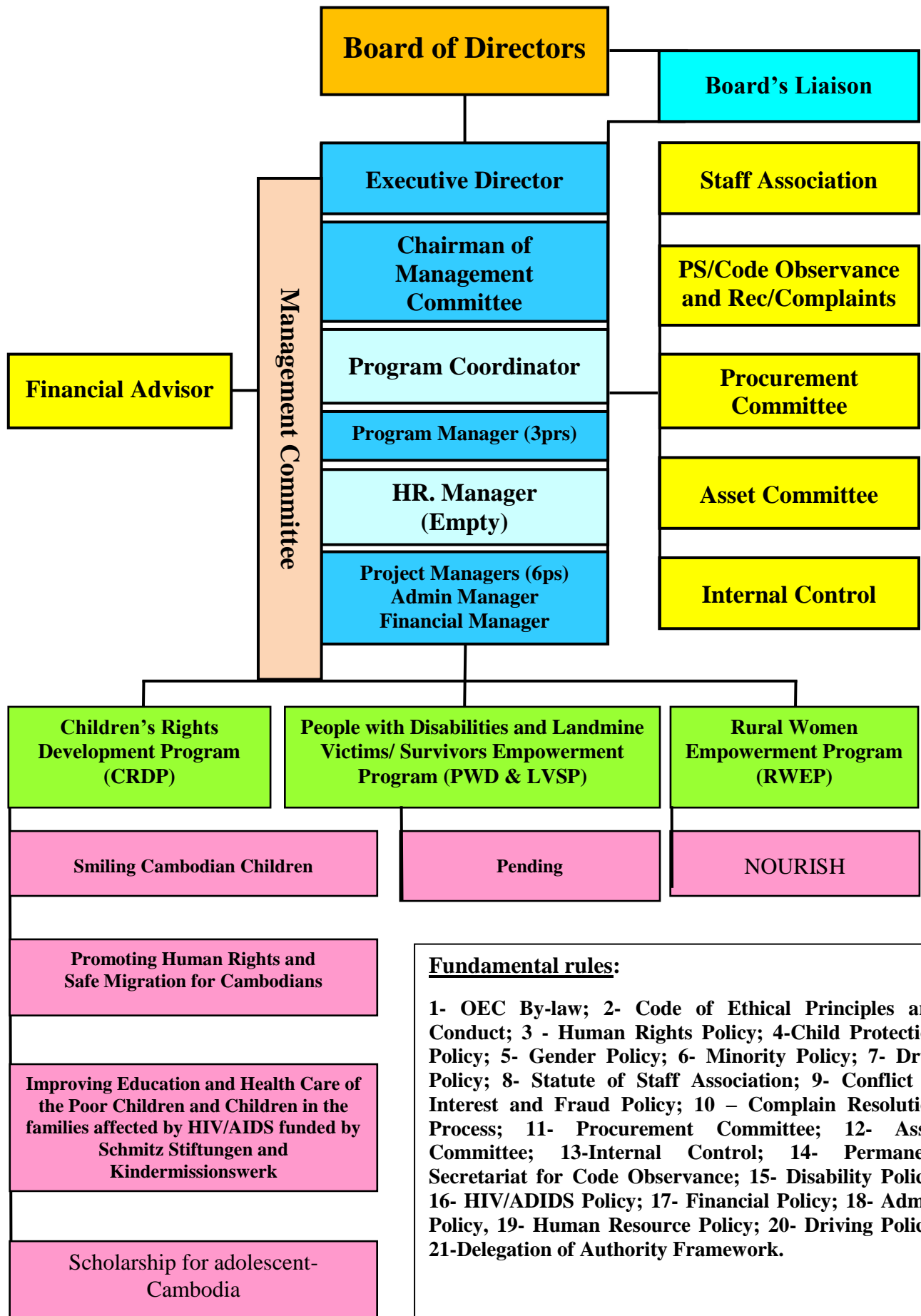
All people with disabilities of any cause gain full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms with better livelihood and dignity

Rural women have the right to be free from discrimination and violence, the right to freely determine their political status, and the right to freely pursue, participate in, and benefit from their economic, social and cultural level **Address:**

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ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE IN 2019



On behalf of OEC staff, I would like to express my deep gratitude to Save the Children/IKEA, Schmitz-Stiftungen, Kindermissionswerk, UNICEF, Australian Red Cross (ARC), FI/UNICEF, ILO, A triple-joining donors, BICE/ MISEREOR IHR HILFSWERK and Kindermissionswerk, SVENSKA POSTKOD STIFTELSEN/CMAC, Adopt-A-Minefield, EU/DFID, Family Health International (FHI), NOURISH, and KHANA, who have supported OEC to succeed in completing its Strategic Plan 2011-2015 and starting its new Strategic Plan 2016-2020.

I would like to express my very great appreciation to KINDERMISSIONWEAK/BICE who continues sponsoring in 2019 the project Smiling Cambodian Children, Schmitz Stiftungen who continues supporting the project Promoting Human Rights and Safe Migration for Cambodian, doubling with the project Improving Education and Health Care of the Poor Children and Children in the families affected by HIV/AIDS, and NOURISH who improves maternal health and child nutrition and addresses the lack of hygiene and sanitation among the rural population and responds to the real needs in the community.

My grateful thanks are also extended to Provincial Governors, Department of Education, Social Affairs and Health, and District Administrations who cooperated closely with the project team in conducting technical training for improving education quality, developing people livelihood through agricultural farming and livestock rising.

I would also like to extend my thanks to local authorities, especially to CCWC members, heads of village and VHSG for their participation in child protection, in improving maternal and children health for healthy learning and safe environment.

Finally, I wish to thank all OEC staff for their constant effort in realizing the stated mission in the line of Good Governance principles with consideration of SDG4 about quality of education,

Date:24 April 2020

The Chairperson of Management Committee,



Chhoeung Chhun

Board Meeting on 2019



FOCAL PERSONS OF OEC

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List of Donors in 2019

I. Schmitz Stiftungen supports from 2011

- 1-** Project's title : Improving Education and Health care for Poor children and Children affected by HIV / AIDS
Target Group : Poor Children and children affected by HIV/AIDS
Target Areas : PrekKhpor and PeamEk communes, Ek Phnom district of Battambang province
Duration : 2011-2023
- 2-** Project's title : Improving Human Rights and Safe Migration
Target Group : Children and Families of Migration
Target Areas : Thmorkol district of Battambang province
Duration : 01/10/2016-31/12/2023.
- 3-** Project's title : Scholarship for adolescent-Cambodia/Battambang
Target Group : Poor students continuing their study at University
Target Area : Ek Phnom district of Battambang province
Duration : 01/01/2014-31/12/2023

II. Kindermissionswerk supports OEC from 2012

- 4-** Project's title : Retain and Promote Education Quality of Children in family effected by HIV/AIDS
Target Group : Children in Families affected by HIV/AIDS
Target Areas : Roka commune, Sangker district, Battambang province
Duration : 01/08/2015-30/09/2018

III. BICE/AOK Foundation/Kindermissionswerk/Misereor (2008)

- 5-** Project's title : Smiling Cambodian Children
Target Group : Vulnerable Children
Target Areas : Prey Nub and Kampong Seila districts of Preah Sihanouk province
Duration : 2008 to Present

IV. USAID through Save the Children

Project's title : NOURISH
Target Group : Children and Pregnancy
Target Areas : Sangker, ThmorKol, MaungRussey, RukkhaKiry, Rattanak Mondul, Samlot, Bovel KohKralor and Kamrieng districts of Battambang province
Duration : 01/07/2014 to 30/06/2020 (6ys)

OPERATIONAL ZONES IN 2019 ★



BACKGROUND

Operations Enfants du Cambodge (OEC) is an organization not-for-profit, non-governmental, not to be part of, or controlled by, government or an intergovernmental agency and not affiliated with any political party. OEC is working to save and protect the rights of children, without any exception, distinction; without discrimination based on race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or original origin, state of wealth or birth. OEC is focusing principally on having the poor children, children with disabilities, orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS, children of landmine survivors and children addicted drug users, enjoyed equal opportunity, as their similar of normal conditions, for basic rights, especially for equal access to good quality of education in conformity with article 27 of Cambodian Law on the Protection and the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

By accepting the idea that children tend to thrive best when raised by their biological parents, and Mothers, and tend to find themselves generally in a more nurturing role, OEC has then the obligation to consider empowering women for the interest of children in concretizing article 14 of CEDAW in aligning with the spirit of SDG5, building the capacities of rural women to improve their business, social, economic and financial skills, so they can support their children learning fruitfully.

OEC has noted that poor and disabled parents, by force of struggling for life with difficulty have no full possibilities to support their children learning. The article 3 of CRC about the Best interests of the child might not be fully accomplished. Therefore to allow children of people with disabilities to have opportunity to

learn successively, we should apply article 11 of the Cambodian Law on the Protection and the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, asking The State to encourage citizens and philanthropists from the private sector and social organizations to participate in supporting persons with disabilities. With good livelihood, PWDs can assist their children in learning healthily.

The above ideas inspire OEC to create from its first strategic plan 2011-2015 three following Programs: Children's Rights Development Program (**CRDP**), Rural Women Empowerment Program (**RWEP**) and People with Disabilities and Landmine Victims/ Survivors Empowerment Program (**PWD/LVS/P**).

The overall goal of the Children's Rights Development Program is to empower children in difficult situation, in remote areas, vulnerable children, marginalized children, the out of school children, children without appropriate care, children with disabilities and children of persons with disabilities to enjoy their basic rights, especially equal access to quality of education and realize progressively the four principles of Child Rights: Non-Discrimination, Best interests of the child, The right to survival and development and The views of the child, leading to succeed article 19/CRC about Protection of children from all forms of violence.

The overall goals of Rural Women Empowerment Program (RWEP) is to empower rural women through right to development, gender equality, liberty of opportunity and outcome and mean to access to opportunity, enabling them to enjoy financial power, sustainable livelihood participating in social, economic, cultural and political life of their community, permitting them to support their children learning successfully.

The overall goals of the People with Disabilities and Landmine Victims/Survivors Program (PWD/LVS/P) is to empower people with disabilities by protecting and promoting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons with disabilities following the eight General Principles of the convention (Non-discrimination; Full and effective participation and inclusion in society; Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity; Equality of opportunity; Accessibility; Equality between men and women; Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.), including those who require more intensive support, in order to take all appropriate measures for vocational rehabilitation or income generating activities that can support their children learning.

In the aim at achieving the three above programs, OEC is working harmoniously with international donors and all levels of national authorities with strong consideration of the real situation of the country and diverse advices from regional, international and World summit to lead operations for Cambodian Children Well-being through the below principles:

Vision: Cambodian people and children of all conditions and categories enjoy basic rights for life development, full of hope, security and prosperity.

Mission: To bring local authorities and communities' members in common effort and activities for empowering children, people with disabilities and rural women.

Core Values: We believe and implement strictly the eight principles of Good Governance.

Staff Capacity Building in 2019

Nº	Training topics	Participant	Organizer/Facilitator	Training place
1	SDG1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, and 16.2 with Children's rights.	All OEC staffs in BTB.	OEC Program contr.	OEC office
2	Children rights and Inclusive Education	All OEC staffs in BTB.	Program Manager of CRDP	OEC office
3	Good Governance and Human Rights	All OEC staffs in BTB.	Program Manager of PWD/LVS/P	OEC office
4	Human Rights Based Approach to Development	All OEC staffs in BTB.	Admin Manager	OEC office
5	NGO Leadership and Human Rights	All OEC Staff	OEC Program Contr.	OEC office
6	Education as a Human Rights	All OEC staffs in BTB	OEC Program Manager of CRDP	OEC office
7	Rights and Responsibilities	All OEC staffs in BTB	Admin Manager	OEC office
8	Human Rights and Democracy	All OEC staffs in BTB	OEC Program Contr.	OEC office
9	How to Use The 5-Whys for Root Cause Analysis	All OEC staffs in BTB	OEC Program Contr.	OEC office
10	Buddhism and Democracy	All OEC staffs in BTB	OEC Program Contr.	OEC office
11	What is a Secret Cultural War?	All OEC Staff	Program Manager of PWD/LVS/P	OEC office
12	Democracy, Autocracy, and Bureaucracy *	All OEC staffs in BTB	Admin Manager	OEC office

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Range of Activities:

Our work is divided into three programs:

- I. Children's Rights Development Program (CRDP)
- II. People with Disabilities and Landmine Victims/Survivors Empowerment Program (PWD/LVS/P)
- III. Rural Women Empowerment Program (RWEPP)

Cooperation/Membership:

We consider cooperation as necessary tool for development processes. Therefore, we maintain partnerships with different stakeholders, being aware of the importance of every single project: local communities, authorities, and other organizations and individuals key persons.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS REALISED IN THE SCOPE OF PROGRAMS

I-CHILDREN'S RIGHTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CRDP)

1. Smiling Cambodian Children (SCC)

Final Report	From 1st April 2017 to 30 March 2020
Donor	KINDERMISSIONWEAK/BICE
Expense in 3 years	USD 140,521.31

Project Goal:

To contribute to national and local efforts for the reduction of child sexual exploitation, child abuse, and violence against children and health issue.

General Objectives

The project aims: to promote the establishment of Community-Based Child Protection Committees and Networks (CBCPNs) who have a role to play in protecting children, including children themselves. While bringing concrete solutions to the situation of individual children and young people, they also serve as platforms for holding duty-bearers accountable for promoting child rights and protecting children from violence.

The interventions provided by the project include:

- 1) Develop and support Non-Formal Education (NFE) classes in collaboration with local authorities and community members;
- 2) Establish and support Child-Clubs, Parents Associations and Child-Friendly Spaces;
- 3) Support children of NFE's classes to integrate them into formal school system;
- 4) Strengthen the structure of Children Council in public schools through consultative meeting in the view of promoting their roles and responsibilities for well-functioning and supporting their school;
- 5) Build capacity of children council, parents association, child club and child friendly space on gender equality, children rights, child protection, child abuse, child trafficking, child exploitation and all form of violation against children;
- 6) Provide learning and teaching materials to NFE's children and teachers;
- 7) Support victims by referring them to service providers for medical examination and treatment receiving emotional support. During this process, the project pays accommodation, food and transport cost with contacting LICADHO and ADHOC for legal support;
- 8) Follow closely the result of medical examination of the victim and the evolution of judicial process for eventual needs;
- 9) Build close cooperation and collaboration with Commune Chief, CCWC, Village Chiefs, territorial authorities and relevant NGOs in the target area for effective and unity of actions in child protection and strengthening basic children rights;
- 10) Support monthly refreshment cost of DCPC meeting with participation of CCWC and OEC project staff, discussing the past results and finding out new alternative objectives for good practices.
- 11) Conduct monthly follow up to examine the effect and implementation of the recommendations of Cambodian Education Ministry about Education quality, Family Environment, Elimination of Child abuse and neglect, Prevention of Child sexual exploitation and trafficking, and then writing a position papers, based on the project outputs and outcome communicated to District education and District Administration for information;
- 12) Document cases of abuses with disaggregation;
- 13) Monthly, Quarterly and Semester interaction and raise information with relevant Department and local authorities on Child Sexual abuse, Child trafficking, Violence against Children and Child education in the remote rural area in Sihanouk province for common discussion and decision making;
- 14) Participate actively in joint periodic meeting with Sihanouk Ville Advocacy Network (SNAN), Cambodian Network for Child Education (CNCE), and District Council for Children and Women (DCWC) Commune

Committee for Women and Children (CCWC), National Council Committee for Children and Women for sharing information and setting commonly protection and prevention activities;

- 15) Maintain permanent contact with The Cambodian Human Rights & Development Association (ADHOC), Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights (LICADHO) for rescue and post rescue of victims;
- 16) Maintain close contact with M'lop Tapang, Pour Un Sourire D'Enfant (PSE), Fountain of Life, House of Family and Allkids for exchanging all information related to prevention of children against all form of violence.

Working Areas

Smach Dieng (point of Prek Trabak) village, Ream commune, Smach Ta village, Chamkar Loung Commune, Killo II (Point of) Cham Srey village, Kampong Seila Commune, Krang Ath village, Kampong Seila Commune, O Krous (point of) Krang Ath Village, Kampong Seila commune, Thmey, Veal, Kampong Seila Commune, Stung Chhral, Prey Prosith, O Bakrotes Commune, Svay village, Ta-Ney Commune, Prey Nob and Kampong Seila Districts, Preah Sihanouk Province.

Implemented Activities and outputs:

I. Non-Formal Education

Statistics of non-formal students from 1st April 2017 to 30 March 2020

NFE-VILLAGE	School-year, Year I 1 st April 2017-to 30 March 2018				School-year, Year II 1 st April 2018 to 30 March 2019				School-year, Year III 1 st April 2019 to 30 March 2020			
	TOTAL	GIRL	Drop-out	To public school	TOTAL	GIRL	Drop-out	To public school	TOTAL	GIRL	Drop-out	To public school
Spem Bak	26	14	0	1	28	16	0	2	26	15	1	2
Prek Trabek	21	16	1	5	23	11	0	1	22	12	1	1
Samdech Ta	25	11	0	3	29	14	2	15	28	14	2	11
Krang Ath	32	17	1	2	34	18	6	13	32	18	3	7
Killo II	31	15	4	10	32	19	3	11	31	15	2	5
O Kroush	23	11	1	6	25	13	0	9	27	13	1	8
Grand Total	158	84	3/2	27/12	171	91	11/4	51/23	166	87	10/4	34/17

Statistic of NFE students integrated into Public Schools

	into grade 1			into grade 2			into grade 3			into grade 4			into grade 5			Total yearly
	TT	Boy	Girl	TT	Boy	Girl	TT	Boy	Girl	TT	Boy	Girl	TT	Boy	Girl	
1 st year	5	2	3	7	3	4	8	5	3	6	4	2	1	0	1	27/12
2 nd year	4	2	2	11	2	9	14	6	8	11	2	9	12	4	7	51/23
3 rd year	3	1	2	7	3	4	6	4	2	5	2	3	3	2	1	24/17
Grand Total																102/52

To recruit the 6 NFE teachers, the project team collaborated with the Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC), the District Office of Education (DOE) and the heads of village. They were then trained successively to practice effectively the following teaching techniques: Development stage of children, especially from 6 to 12 years old and from 12 to 14 for well adapting their teaching. After that the PT introduced students centered techniques to build effective teachers, beginning first by giving clear definition of child centered teaching techniques followed by successive methods and practices in continuous sessions: 1-Different forms of grouping strategies; 2-cooperative and inter-cooperative method; 3-Fishbowl meeting; 4-Peer learning and presentation; 5-Role play; 6- Bloom's Taxonomy of Learning Domains; 7-Method of using questions (Guiding questions, Open-Ended and Closed-Ended Questions, and Socratic questioning); Method of text explanation (Reading, repartition of the text, giving a title to every partition, commentary and interpretation, appreciation and conclusion) , storytelling(Origin of the story, 2 rounds of reading: the first slowly with emotion, the 2nd in normal speed, and then ask students to count the number of characters in the story, activities of every character: conflict, plot, struggle, denouement, lesson learnt); reading picture(Short time for observation; ask student to describe what they have seen; by guiding question ask student to determine the activities or inter-action between the characters in the picture; ask student to

read completely the picture followed by common response to What? Why? How? And then ask student to imagine the purpose of the producer and making common conclusion with lesson learnt). Educative game: 1- build polygon shapes using different numbers of Tangram pieces, tangram puzzles forming different shapes. 2- Problem solving games: To join 9 dots with 3 consecutive straight lines; 12 dots with 5 consecutive straight lines; 16 dots with 6 consecutive straight lines. 3- Divide a-given-15 tennis balls in a court by 3 consecutive straight lines in 5 groups of 3 tennis balls each and other collective games. Additionally the project team trained them on how to integrate child's rights into daily text reading and to do interpretation from the reading posters.

II. Child Clubs

Six Child clubs were created in the same location of Non-formal education. The first duty of the PT was to go organizing meeting with children of every non-formal education with assistance of their proper teacher to select child club leader by vote. Before the vote, the PT explained participants that they need a boy or girl with the following qualities: active, courageous, patient, curious, passionate in learning and helping others, impartial and sympathetic to be their leader. They have now to find this actor around them. The total number of child club were successively in Year I: 158 (84 girls); Year II: 171 (91 girls) and Year III: 164 (90 girls).

Training Strategies:

The first training of bi-monthly session, all club members were brought to understand that the creation of child club is the application of article 15 of CRC about the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly; article 13 about the right to freedom of expression, freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice; working in joining CC, PA, CCWC, community and schools to get strong protection of children against all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, stated in article 19 of CRC. The main mission of CC for Development is to get support for developing the members' personality, shaped with cognitive knowledge, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential to succeed their study in school and social integration in order to realize protection of children rights and gender equality.

The project teams made them know that the children's right to participation is an integral part of several Articles of the CRC, the key provision being Article 12. Article 12 states that every child has the right to freely express his or her own views in all matters affecting him or her. The child's view must be considered in a way appropriate to his or her age and maturity. This principle recognizes children and young people as actors in their own lives and applies at all times throughout a child's life. The project team brought child club members to know clearly that in addition to rights, children also have responsibilities, like adult members of the society. Rights and responsibilities go hand in hand. A child has the right to education, but at the same time his/her duty is to attend school. A child has a right to health protection, but he/she has an obligation to take care of his/her health. A child has a right to free speech, but by exercising one's right to free speech, the child must respect the rights of other children and adults, above all the right to protect one's honor and dignity. They have the right to be protected, but they have the principal responsibilities to play a watchdog observing around them suspicious people or any domestic violence, and then signaling to PA and CCWC for further action.

The method of working in group, conducting club meeting, analyzing and solving simple problem with reporting skills in verbal and short writing were taught, making child club an effective component of child protection network. In fulfilling article 24 of CRC about the right to Health and health services, the team conducted discussion on nutrition and health, hygiene and sanitation, and finally prevention against malaria, diarrhea and Dengue Fever for healthy learning.

Statistic of CC members working for Child Protection

Name of CC	Year I			Year II			Year III		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1- Spean Bak	26	12	14	28	12	16	26	11	15
2- Prek Trak	21	5	16	23	12	11	22	10	12
3- Samdech Ta	25	14	11	29	15	14	28	14	14
4- Krang Ath	32	15	17	34	16	18	32	14	18
5- Killo 11	31	16	15	32	13	19	31	16	15
6- O Kroush	23	12	11	25	12	13	27	11	16
Total	158	74	84	171	80	91	164	76	90

III. PARENT ASSOCIATION (PA)

Six Parents Associations (PA) were established at Prek Trabek, in the point of Smach Dieng village, Spean Bak, in the point of Oung village, Rem Commune, Prey Nob District, Samdech Ta Village, Chamkar Loung Commune, Killo 11, in the point of Chamsrey Village, Krang Ath village, O Kroush in the Point of Krang Ath village, Kampong Seila Commune, Kampong Seila District.

Goal and purpose of creation of Parents Associations:

Parent association (PA) is to get parents, families and members communities recognized as primary caregivers, protectors and guides of the children to develop their full personalities, capabilities, talents and spirit in free community and society. They take responsibilities to recognize and implement the basic rights by protecting them from being violated domestically and commercially exploitation and then building strong learning environment for them to become successful learners. For this end, they have to work closely with commune council for women and children (CCWC), child clubs members, and school support committee, especially with commune security police for rescuing the victim of violation or for saving the victim. There were in year one 181members/125F; year two 181/125F and year three only 150/50F.

Training Strategies:

The training strategies use the method of Learning for development and Adult learning method: Learning through observation, analyzing and building on experience.

In the project term, after explanation of the composition of a Parents Association (PA) and its component with a brief role and function, the project team organized selection by vote to elect in every PA, the president of association, leaving them to select later other member of the committee. Through quarterly training, the team started first by bringing PA members to comprehend their roles and function which is to support Boys and Girls to have effectively equal rights in human rights, fundamental freedoms, economic, social, cultural domain and in any other field; have children recognized as 'holders of rights' and CRC implemented for all children living within their community; allow boys and girls to have their right to participate and to be involved in decision that has impact on their lives; empower children and families by harmoniously working with Child Club (CC) members and Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) bringing children to be informed about their rights and to be provided with opportunities to express their views, and to be in consequence recognized as social across both in their own lives and in society, whereby the well-being of all children is important, but priority should be given to the most disadvantaged; get parents, families and communities recognized as primary caregivers, protectors and guides of boys and girls to develop their full personalities, capabilities, talents and spirit in free society; take responsibilities to recognize and implement human rights of children by protecting them from being violated and commercially exploited by a third party, and then building strong learning environment for the good of all children, capable of replacing adults in a prosperous future. To achieve these purposes, PA members were successively trained to:

1. Analyze for deep comprehension and effective practice of CRC, article 3 (Best interests of the child), 4 (Protection of rights), 5 (Parental guidance), 12 (Respect for the views of the child), 14 (Freedom of

- thought, conscience and religion), 16 (Right to privacy), 17 (Access to information; mass media), (Parental responsibilities; state assistance), 24 (Health and health services), 26 (Social security), 27 (Adequate standard of living), 28: (Right to education) 34 (Sexual exploitation), 36 (Other forms of exploitation), 39 (Rehabilitation of child victims);
2. Analyze for deep comprehension and effective practice of CEDW, article 3 (Women can enjoy basic human rights and fundamental freedoms), 5 (to eliminate sexist stereotyping), 6 (to stop trafficking and exploitation of women for prostitution), 7(women have the right to vote, to participate in forming and implementing government policies and to join public and political organizations), 10 (Women and girls should receive career and vocational guidance and have access to education opportunities on par with men or boys), 11 (Women have an equal right to work with men, which includes pay, promotions, training, health and safety), 15 (Women are to be equal before the law), 16 (Women have the same rights as their husbands in marriage, childcare and family life);
 3. Comprehend and use some important articles of the following laws for their awareness campaign stopping domestic violence and sexual abuse: Cambodian Law on The Prevention of Domestic Violence and The Protection of Victims; Law on the marriage and family; Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation; some important articles in Civil code and Criminal code;
 4. Know clearly the different types of domestic abuse with their causes and effects on children (short term and long term), signs of domestic violence and signs that a child is being sexually abused whereby PA needed to discuss with CCWC for setting strategy to approach the victim' family for practical solution;
 5. Know how to work with parents of child who has been sexually abused: The mother should choose good occasion and calm place far from other and use her loving eye by telling that: -She loves the child very much for ever and always trying to do possibility for developing her; -Do not ask direct questions, but using an open ended question; -She must ensure that she is very happy with her if she wants to discuss and propose anything; -She must not condemn her, but ensuring that she continues loving and trusting her forever; -Do not force the child, but leaving time for her to think and avoid using guiding questions that make her fear; -Always keep calm and never showing sign of anger; - Do not interrupt the child reporting by posing question; - Allow the child to do description according to her possibility; - She should confirm that is not her mistake; in the contrary she has to praise her courage of making report in assuring that She will protect her effectively; - Do not promise her that they will keep secretly the violation. Sometimes, at the beginning, the child has no courage to tell them completely; she needs to show genuine love and going to try again.
 6. The project team told in detail the story of Oprah Winfrey who is a famous and symbolic woman formerly and sexually violated, then struggling courageously to rebuild her prosperous life, the story of Malala Yousafzai who is a symbolic woman fighting for girl and education from her youngest life, and then she got later the youngest Nobel Peace Prize laureate. The both stories are important for reinforcing victims of sexual violation and for motivating students to accept leaning hard.

IV. CHILD FRIENDLY SPACES (CFS)

Goal and purpose of creation of Child Friendly Spaces

In principles, Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) is the implementation of article 6/CRC about rights to survival and development; article 28/CRC about rights to education; article 31/CRC about rights to leisure, play and culture, and the implementation of the Four 'Pillars of Learning by UNESCO: Learning to know, Learning to do, Learning to live together and Learning to be (good democratic citizen). The importance of creating CFS is to assemble children in a safe place for learning by doing and playing, cultivating a love for education, better than following their parents to work in the field or playing at home without safe taking care that can meet risk/danger, or remaining in ignorance. By common understanding, the chief of village accepted forming Child Friendly Spaces in their villages. After getting safe place, the team assisted by chief of village and commune council women and children succeeded to create 3 CFSs, one in Veal village, one in Tadoung and another one in Killo 11 in the point of Chamsrey village, Kampong Seila commune, Kampong Seila district, Preah Sihanouk Province, attended in total by: 69 children/42 girls, aged from 4 to 6 years old. Additionally, the team recruited a child of 14 to 15 years old, former student of grade 5 or 6 to be CFS leader.

Training strategies

The project provided bi-monthly training, first to build capacity of the 3 Child Friendly Space Leaders on basic children rights, sanitation and hygiene in term of basic health care, how to lead some cooperative and competitive games for early childhood, teaching methodology and early childhood pedagogy, reading and commenting pictures, storytelling, and learning by doing, by playing, by drawing and painting. Furthermore, the project staff included stages of child development from 3 to 6-year-old, for bringing them to well understand developmental characteristics of children in the view to improve working harmony and accomplishment among leaders and their members. After receiving training from the project team, CFS leaders prepared monthly action plan submitted to project team, then implemented their action plan through running daily classes with their members. The project team exercised regularly monthly follow up to collect feedback and check understanding or comprehension of child rights by asking simple evaluation question directly and by observing intercommunication between CFS members during their play for developing progressively their capacity,.

CHILD FRIENDLY SPACE ACTIVITIES DURING THE PROJECT TERM

In year one: The PT built capabilities of the 3 CFS leader enabling them to know the average of retention rate (lecture = 5%; Reading=10%; Audio-Visual= 20%; Discussion group=50%; Practice by doing= 75% and Teach others/immediate use of learning= 90%) to strengthen their effort adapting to children age. After that the team improved their capabilities by making them learn to form questions corresponding to the six cognitive of Bloom's Taxonomy (remembering, understanding, applying, analyzing, synthesizing and evaluating), because children in CFS, from 3 to 6 year old, are able to follow abstract concept of thinking including analyzing, evaluating and creating. After that the PT brought the 3 CFS leaders to practice exercises in forming questions for translation, interpretation of images, by using probing question, analysis and synthesis, and drawing out finally a learning lesson for children. The following session, the PT introduced the 6 types of Socratic Questions (Questions for clarification, questions that probe assumptions, questions that probe reasons and evidence, questions about Viewpoints and Perspectives, questions that probe implications and consequences, questions about the question, In practice, the PT made them use fables of Fontaine, Cambodian Folk tales and Gati lok. The CFS leaders were provided with Fontaine fables like the Two cocks, Crow and Fox, The Bear and the Gardener, The Cobbler and the Financier for implementation of storytelling.

In year two: The project team focuses mainly on the method of reading picture before bringing children to analyze child rights posters. The PT led the 3 CFS leaders to use guiding questions driving participants to see the Number of characters in the picture, characteristics, gestures and actions of each character, meaning perceived by each gesture or action, interaction between the characters in the picture, understandable meaning: Does this picture show a problem or Tell a result to follow? How can one make interpretation? Cannot understand? Why? Re-analyze? With images, it is easy to develop thinking and expressing capabilities of children. In addition the PT introduced Tangram by training the CFS leaders to build TANGRAM and to lead children to form simple animal shapes and successively geometric forms by using first only 3 pieces that can be increased progressively:





Tangrams might even help children perform better on tests of basic arithmetic, classify shapes, develop positive feelings about geometry, gain a stronger grasp of spatial relationships, develop an understanding of how geometric shapes can be decomposed, hone spatial rotation skills, acquire a precise vocabulary for manipulating shapes (e.g., "flip," "rotate") and learn the meaning of congruence

In year three: The PT conducted training session for the 3 CFS leaders clarifying Article 2 of CRC about non-discrimination driving them to comprehend that all children have equal right without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or sex, language, religion, or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status. As evidence, they have their parents working in private fabrics, parents fishing, parents collecting forest products, parents farming, they have to consider each other as brother sister of the same parents, practicing mutual aid for common development and prosperity, avoiding conflict and quarrel that troubles their play and progress.

After that the PT caused the 3 CFS leaders to analyze and accept that all rights are going along with responsibilities. For example children have the right to play; they have then responsibility of not harming other friend playing with them. Children have the right to access to education, but they have responsibility of attending class regularly on time and accomplishing all assigned works at home. Children have the right to protection and access to health care service, but they have responsibility of respecting strictly medical instruction for rehabilitation. These principles teach children to be attentive and thinking to all risks and consequence of what they plan to do. Many practical exercises through interpretation of pictures (Determination of activity name presented by the pictures and then to find the responsibilities).

Cooperation with educational institution in developing Child Council members

During the 3 years of project term, the PT work regularly with the representatives of Child Council existing in the following schools: 1- Sandech Ta in Chamkar Luong commune, 2-TC Cambodia in Kg Seila Commune, 3-Kirivant in Chhay Commune, 4-Prey Prasith and 5-Stung Chhral in O Bak Rotes commune; all the 5 in Kampong Seila district; 6- Svay in Ta-Ney commune, Prey Nob district in collaboration with the concerned school administration.

The PT conducted successively joint meetings in the school above listed for 3 rounds a year (Quadrimester), The total participant in each round of the 12 total rounds varied from 180/75F to 195/86F. The subject treated and discussed openly were: Article 6/1/CRC about the right of child to life and to development; article 3/UDHR about the right to life, liberty and security of person with house, food, cloth, education, health care, participation and capability of forming their own views, right to express those views freely in all matters affecting their living. The PT proved that these rights are protected by Cambodian constitution article 35 about right to participate actively in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the nation; article 31 about recognizing and respecting the Universal Declaration of Human rights, the covenants and conventions related to human rights, women's and children's rights. Consequently, the PT invited all members to accomplish mutual aid for common development. They were then driven to analyse article 18/1 about the best efforts of government to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child; article 27/1 asking States Parties to recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development and article 29(a) stating that Children's education should develop each child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential). In the next session, the PT drove all members analyzing article 19/CR about right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, physically or mentally that in close relation to right to education, and the Community members, parents and care takers should ensure that children are properly cared for and protect them from violence,

abuse and neglect. Discipline in family, in school involving violence is unacceptable. The PT led discussion on the consequence resulting in using violent punishment. The PT led also discussion largely on the consequence of physical abuse, emotional abuse, health neglect and sexual abuse by external or internal family that require participation of all Children Council members as watchdog to communicate all suspect or clear witness to CCWC for further solution.

The following round, the PT brought all participants analyzing the right of children to participation by making deduction from article 12/CRC establishing the right of the child to express views and to have those views respected and properly taken into consideration, that accept as the most important. This part of Article 12 relates closely to Article 3, which affords that the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children. Article 12 relates also closely to Article 5 that encourages parents to deal with rights issues in a manner consistent with the evolving. Adults are encouraged to work with children and young people in an inclusive way to ensure that their views are heard and valued in decision-making. In Rights Respecting Schools, children understand that participation is a right, "an entitlement not permission." In the following round, the PT raised the problem of Domestic Violence with its causes and consequence on child learning in short and long term, then the PT brought all members to analyze the effect of parents alcoholic, parents using drug and parent quarrelers, that require good communication between Child Council members, Child club members and Parents association members to share information for discussion with CCWC member and DCWC members, based on Article 18 (Parental responsibilities; state assistance): Both parents share responsibility for bringing up their children, and should always consider what is best for each child. The PT called on teachers, Children Council members, Parents Association members and Child club members to form a strong network for preventing child abuse and neglect. In the following joint meeting the PT invited the representatives of Children Council to reinforce class council for improving learning capabilities and enhancing discipline for social development. The class council should be composed of one leader, one assistant and 3 active members. The class is divided in groups, not exceeding 5 to 6 students. The class council establishes class mapping. The main goal is to practice mutual assistance for equal learning success and for establishing learning program out of class and maintaining good healthy learning, with regular periodic meeting for evaluation of leaning progress and finding alternative methodology including suggestion plan for proper teacher. The participants have discussed many things for constant improvement and for child right protection.

In the final joint meeting, the PT drove the participants to discuss the relationship between rights and responsibilities. For example children have the right to play; they have then responsibility of not harming other friend playing with them. Children have the right to access to education, but they have responsibility of attending class regularly on time and accomplishing all assigned home works. All persons certified by driving licence have the right to drive their proper car, but they have strict responsibilities to respect traffic code to avoid troubling other circulation. Now what are your responsibilities as Child Council? After exchanging numerous ideas, they revealed their Child Council's statute added by the following responsibilities: to respect the school rules, to do not make class dirty, to do not organize any event in the school without informing school administration; in general meeting with school administration, no one can get up and speak freely before raising hand asking authorization and acceptance by the meeting facilitator...etc In conclusion all participants recognize well that before taking or doing any think they have to think first to risk or consequence of not harming or disturbing other person.

Meeting with CCWC and DCPC

The project staff knows very well that the two committees are implementing the community-based child protection (CBCP) aiming at establishing community-based support systems for children-at-risk and children in need in special protection, mainly to strengthen child protection network that obliges the project to respond regularly to their invitation for monthly meeting in which all problems related to children and education are discussed and analysed for finding practical solution commonly. Concerning child abuse and sexual violation, the meeting advices all members to hurry contacting judicial police officer in commune for rapid intervention. The project staffs always works harmoniously in close cooperation with them.

Networking

The project works also in relation with the NGO Network for Preah Sihanouk Province (SNAN) which concentrates its work on land grabbing, child education, domestic violence and child abuse. The project has participated in its meeting 6 times. Additionally, the project works also in relation with the Cambodia Network for Child Education (CNCE) which focuses its work on child education and mobilizing. The project has participated in its meeting 3 times.

1. Provincial Level: Provincial Council Committee for Children and Women.
2. District Level: District Council for Children and Women.
3. Commune Level: Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC).

Collaboration with Provincial Office of Education, Youth and Sports

In February 2020, Mr. Meas Dul, Head of Provincial Primary School Office, in collaboration with the project teams, organized a refresher training course for improving capabilities of the 4 non-formal education (NFE) teachers including 3 females, demonstrating communication skills and teaching techniques in grade 1, 2 and 3 with strengthening literacy and pedagogy in early childhood education.

Celebration of International Level:

- The Project team organised on 1st June 2018 the International Children Day under the theme: "Working Together to Protect Children for Family and Society Development" with members of 2 child clubs in the 2 non-formal education classes, a total of 76/39 girls. The Khmer proverb: "Children are bamboo shoots to replace later the Bamboos" was well interpreted with final conclusion that the Bamboo shoots must make effort to grow up, while the bamboos must clean all trouble branches around them leaving space for bamboo shoots to develop.
- On 12 June, 2018, the project team organized Celebration of "The World Day against Child Labour" under the theme: "Preventing occupational accidents and welfare vulnerabilities for employees to eliminate child labour" with a total of 76/39 girls. The negative impacts on children were discussed: ruining their health, keeping them from being able to attend school, not allowing them to spend their childhood, a total destruction of children 'future life.

Project Evaluation

The project organized the Semester Reflection Meeting in both target districts, Kampong Seila and Prey Nop, participated in that relevant included local authorities, members of CCWC, members of DCPC and NFE's teachers. The purpose of this meeting was to present the project's accomplishment during 6 months of implementation, and sharing the plan for the next 6 months to concerned persons. The meeting asked participants to give their feedbacks and suggestions for making improvement of this plan.

As result, DCPC and CCWC members felt very satisfied of the project's achievement, considered as contribution to achieve the country development strategic plan and education strategic plan. To ensure fruitful achievement of the next 6 months plan, they also provided their following suggestions and feedbacks:

1. Advocate with educational actors to integrate NEF's student in the formal education system;
2. Continue to build good collaboration with all levels of local authorities and community members for serving the best of interest of children;
3. Work closely with parents for encouraging their children to study hard without sending their children to work in factory or other workplaces, countering child labour;
4. Extend the project's activities to other villages or communes facing difficulty and having numerous out of school children;
5. Education actors actively involve with the project to play a key role in training teachers for improving learning outcome of NFE's student;
6. All local authorities get involve in the project, following up and monitoring the project activities in close collaboration with the project team for sustainability.

Project Outcome:

The project creating Non-formal education classes responds to SDG4 which is to ensure inclusive & equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The target 4.1 says: "By 2030, ensure

that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes”. The project has fulfilled the right to equal access to good quality of education by enrolling 493 children in remote areas in Non Formal Education and integrated 112/52 girls in public school as contribution participating in the Cambodian Education Ministry Strategic Plan to have Net enrolment rate of 98.5% in the year 2023.

The Creation of Child Clubs and Parents Associations having goal to reduce child abuse and all forms of child sexual exploitation and violence against children is then to serve the target of SDG5: To end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere and to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation. The project has also served Strategic Objective of Cambodian Ministry of Women Affairs, which is to reduce all forms of violence against women and girls, stated in the Strategic Plan 2014-2018.

Consequently the project responds to the real need of Cambodian children and to the universal call for action to end poverty. The spirit of passivity disappears. It is then worth expanding the project to respond to the demand 1 and 2 of Prey Nob administration above stated.

Activities by pictures



Activities of non-formal education class at Spean Bak the point of Oung Village, Ream Commune, Prey Nob District and at Killo 11 the point of Cham Srey Village, Kampong Seila commune, Kampong Seila District Preah Sihanouk Province.



Activities of NFE class at O Krous Krang Ath Village, Kampong Seila commune, Kampong Seila District, Preah Sihanouk Province.



Activities of CFS at Killo 11, Ta dOUNg in Veal and Cham Srey Village Kampong Seila communes, Kampog Seila district, Preah Sihanouk Province.



Activities conducted session meeting with CC members at Public school Prey Prosith and Stueng Chral Primary Schools in Kg. O Bakrotes commune Kg. Seila districts, Preah Sihanouk Province



Activities of session meeting with CC members at Public Schools in TC Primary Schools in Kg. Seila commune Kampong. Seila district, Preah Sihanouk Province



Activities of session meeting with CC members at Public Schools in TC Primary Schools in Kg. Seila commune Kampong. Seila district, Preah Sihanouk Province



Activity of session meeting with CC members at Public school Kiri One Primary Schools in Chhay communes Kg. Seila districts Preah Sihanouk Province



Activities of session meeting with PA member at Killo 11 and Krang Ath Villages, Kg. Seila districts Preah Sihanouk Province



Activities of session meeting with PA member at Killo 11 and Krang Ath Villages, Kg. Seila districts Preah Sihanouk Province



Activities conducted session meeting with PA member at Spean Bak and Prek Trabek (Smach Dieng Villages, Prey Nob district Preah Sihanouk Province



Activity DCPC monthly meeting at Prey Nob district Preah Sihanouk Province



Activities DCPC monthly meeting at Kampong Seila district Preah Sihanouk Province



Activities DCPC monthly meeting at Prey Nob district Preah Sihanouk Province



Activities DCPC monthly meeting at Kampong Seila district Preah Sihanouk Province

2- Promoting Human Rights and Safe Migration for Cambodian

Annual Report	From 1st October 2018 to 30th September 2019
Donor	SCHMITZ STIFTUNGEN (KAM 15-5-16)
Expense in reporting period	USD 27,698.25

Project Goal:

To promote legal and safe migration of Cambodian people with empowerment of children left behind for equal access to good quality of education.

General Objectives

The project aims at driving community members to comprehend generally migration problems, internal and external migration with its causes and consequence, the result of skilled and unskilled migrants, mainly the danger of illegal migration and way to get safe migration, including development of children left behind with their guardians or caregivers.

Working Areas

In 4 communes of Thmor Kaul district: 1-Ta Meun commune (village of Ta Sei, Krasaing and Samrong) ; 2-Ta Poug commune (village of Tumpoung Tbong, Ang Tbong and Kauk Kduoch); 3-Bansay Traeng commune (Prey Leav and Thmey); 4-Kauk Khmum commune (Kandal Tbaong and Chhkae Kon)

Implemented Activities and outputs:

1. The project team in collaboration with District Committee for Women and Children (DCWC) and Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC), Educational staff and the heads of village to select new targeted children left behind in Bansay Traeng and Kauk Khmum commune, added to the previous existing, that made a total of 120 children.

Statistics of targeted children left behind in 2019

N°	District's name	Name of commune	Name of village	Targeted children	
				Total	Female
1	Thmor Kol	1. Ta Meun	1. Ta Sei 2. Krasang 3. Samrong	14	7
		2. Ta Poug	4. Tumpoung Tbong 5. Ang Tbong 6. Kauk Kduoch	32	15
		3. Bansay Treng	7. Prey Leav 8. Thmey	37	18
		4. Kauk Khmum	9. Kandal Tbong 10. Chhke Kon	37	24
TOTAL		4 communes	10 villages	120	64

Statistic of target students learning in school year 2018-2019

No	Description	Total	Female	Remarks
1	Primary school	84	38	
2	Lower secondary school	25	17	

3	Upper secondary school	11	9	
Total		120	64	

2. The project provided the 120 children with annual learning materials proportional to their learning grade and school uniforms to strengthen their learning with constant effort equal to student living their proper parents.

Provision of school materials and uniforms

No	Commune	School materials				Slippers	School uniforms
		Note book	Blue pen	Red pen	Rulers		
1	Ta Meun	230	68	30	14	14	14
2	Ta Poug	377	111	61	32	32	32
3	Bansay Treng	423	124	67	37	37	37
4	Kauk Khmum	430	127	69	37	37	37
Total		1,460	430	227	120	120	120

3. The project team in collaboration with Department of Labor and Vocational Training of Battambang, organized successively in the 2 new communes 4 training workshops dealing with migration situation for a total of 129 /88F composed of CCWC members, Communal Security Police, school directors, heads of villages and guardians The facilitator started first by making clear remarks on the danger facing by illegal migrants who moved irregularly across borders, either on their own or through informal brokers who transported them and organized employment. In June 2017, Thai government announced a new royal decree on migrant labor, under which employers will face steep fines for employing unauthorized immigrants up to \$24,000 per worker. Foreign workers without documentation face severe penalties as well, including up to five years in prison. Therefore people were asked to inform their sons, daughter or relatives to stop moving to Thailand illegally. The facilitator explained then the following legal process:

3.1. Get a passport and Travel Document



In order to get a passport you need to prepare 3 documents. Your Recruitment Agency will process your documents by first apply the Cambodian Overseas Working Card (OCWC) for you and then when you have OCWC you can apply for Travel Document

(Passport red or black passport).

Travel documents for Cambodian migrant workers is kind of travelling document that the Royal Government of Cambodia issued for Cambodian migrant workers to work abroad and valid only for 5 years. At the moment, the travel document is only valid between Cambodia and Thailand while there is a negotiation process with other countries to validate or recognize this travel documents.

If you want to apply for black passport, first you have to migrate to work in Thailand and you have to have your employer in Thailand in advance. Or you need to register with private recruitment agencies (PRA) in Cambodia to seeking for their service of recruitment and placement in Thailand.

Your PRA will process your document by first applying for the Cambodian Oversea Working card (OCWC) for you. When you have the OCWC, it means you are a migrant worker. So now you can apply for Travel document.

Now you can apply for OCWC in one stop service managed by General Department of Labour and General Department of Passport and Identification. In PHNOM PENH, you can go to PHSAR STEUNG MEANCHEY TMEY Supper market. Or you can go to BATTAMBANG province, KOH KONG province and BANTEAY MEANCHEY province.

3.2. Overseas Cambodian Worker Card (OCWC)

This document is obtained by the Private [Recruitment Agency](#) for migrant workers



You need to find a list of the certified recruitment agencies, which are the only authorized by the Royal Government of Cambodia to conduct a recruitment process and recruit migrant workers to Thailand. They are ordered alphabetically, to ease the search process. You can also download the official list of the Private Recruitment Agencies offering placement in Thailand prepared by the Cambodian Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training.

3.3. Visa Type L-A

There are several types of visas and they look very similar, only the letters are different: Only the labor visa (letters: L-A) allows you to work in Thailand. It is valid for 2 years and you cannot get it by yourself – a Private Recruitment Agency has to apply for you. TIP: When you receive your passport from the Recruitment Agency, check what kind of visa you got. Look for the L-A letters. If you find out that your visa is a tourist visa (TR), you cannot go to work. Give your passport back to the Recruitment Agency and demand a correct visa with no additional payment – it is not your fault that the visa is incorrect. If the Recruitment Agency still demands extra money, you should file a complaint with the police.

- To improve life standing of the poor guardians and caregivers of children left behind, the project team in cooperation with the concerned heads of the 4 communes selecting family who voluntarily accepted to practice generating activities as below listed:

No	Village	Commune	Number of families
1	Prey Leav	Bansay Treng	6
2	Thmey	Bansay Treng	2
3	Chhke Kon	Kauk Khmum	1
4	Tapoung Tbong	Ta Poug	1
Total			10

After having recruited the above practitioners, the project in cooperation with the distric agriculture service for having an agriculture officer conducting a training session of family farming, focusing first on characteristics of different kind of chicken, basic feeding method, caring for chickens, chicken diseases and Treatment, the use of vaccination, poultry disease prevention and management. At the end of the course, the project team provided the trainees with animal capital for starting their work.

5. To strengthen self-discipline, learning discipline, and social discipline for socialization of children left behind, the project team succeeded in cooperation with CCWC and the head of commune, to form a Child club in Bansay Traeng commune grouping 37/18g. The project team organized regularly monthly meeting, clarifying and discussing successively the role and function of child club in implementing article 15 of CRC about the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly; article 13 about the right to freedom of expression, freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice; working in joining CC, CCWC, community and schools to get strong protection of children against all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, stated in article 19 of CRC. The main aim of CC is to cultivate the spirit of mutual aid for common learning development capable of crossing primary, secondary school and university for being later good democratic citizen. To encourage them to have patience with strong determination and hard learning, by not taking poverty as obstacle, the team tell them detailed story of Aesop from slave to great popular thinker and Abraham Lincoln from a son of a wood cutter becoming President of the United State and the universal symbol of self-developer. In addition, the team led them analyze on how to build faithful friendship with all students with respect of individual right and dignity, how to learn individually at home and in cooperative group learning outside of school, in the village. In quality of children left behind, the team led them discuss on how to set an acceptable goal for the future? The project team, implementing UNESCO pillar of learning, especially learning by doing and learning by playing, used Fontaine fables and Cambodian Folk tale for storytelling and developing thinking power of child club members through method of storytelling and text explanation.
6. The project team established an English class for the 37 child club members at Bansay Traeng commune , conducted by a hired teacher, from 5-6 PM, every Monday to Friday. The teacher divides student into 2 groups, a group of beginners and a practical group. The beginners learn alphabets, numbers, introductory words and sentence; classroom sentences and commands, verb to be, classroom objects, room of a house and places in a district and province, and then they learn present continuous tense, questions and answers followed by present tense, positive, negative and short answers. The students in advanced group, they read short text, learn part of speech; Mixed Present Tenses, Simple Past and Present Perfect, Mixed Past Tenses, Mixed Future, Real Conditionals, Unreal Conditionals and Modal Verbs; Transitive / Intransitive Verbs + Objects.
7. The project team organized 2 training workshops for the interest of The 30 new caregivers and guardians separately in Samrong village, Ta-Meun commune and in Kauk Kduoch village, Tapoung commune, dealing with children rights and non-discrimination (Article 2), the best interests of the child (Article 3), right to survival, development and protection (Article 6), and returning to underline insistently article 3/2/CRC saying that legal guardians, or other individuals legally responsible for children, and to this end, shall take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures to protect children in taking into account the rights and duties of their parents, that means to take care of children left behind in terms of food, health care, domestic hygiene and discipline, so that they can study well by constantly reminding them of going to school on time and doing school assigned work seriously at home. Grandparents, or guardians, or caregivers should demonstrate their attention toward the children left behind with a permanent affection full of love and closeness to reinforce morale and self-confidence of children, not feeling abandoned, but warmly protected and living in a paternal atmosphere.
8. The project team in collaboration with Vocational Training Centre of Battambang, organized a second training workshop on migration held in Krasang primary school, Ta Meun commune, for the interest of the Head of Commune, Heads of Village, School Directors, CCWC member, Communal Security Police Officer and key persons of the commune, a total of 43/17F, treating the causes of migration (Educational, economical, overpopulation, political, war..etc) summarizing in Pull and Push factors. The facilitator led discussion on advantage and disadvantage of migration, analysis of article 13/2 of UNDHR about everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country and

article 12/2 of ICCPR about everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own, but emigrant workers must go in safe migration with official passport; the danger of illegal migration was clearly discussed. Additionally, the facilitator brought the participant to analyze the condition of unskilled emigrants who go working in Thailand in low level and low wage serve only work force of the host country and will face difficulties when returning back, because of having no technical capability responding to internal market. The skilled worker going to work outside can gain high working level and absorb new techniques or important knowledge, capable of serving his/her original country with great facility of responding to internal market.

9. The project team organized circle talk successively for villagers in the commune of Bansay Traeng and Kauk Khmum, revealing the result of open defecation near waterways which is carried into the water system minus treatment. As a consequence, the contaminated water ends up in the main water source. When people in these regions use the water as it for drinking and cooking (since the water is not boiled most of the time because of poverty and lack of education) it results in water-borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and trachoma. Therefore the poorest villagers volunteering to build latrine in sharing cost with the project's contribution will be supported for healthy living. Finally in consulting with the head of village and CCWC, the project found 3 poorest families for getting individual contribution of \$70.00 to start construction under the control of project team. The beneficiary paid complementary or other necessary materials and workforce for achievement.
10. In partnering with Habitat for Humanity which builds strength, stability and self-reliance through shelter, OEC team in close cooperation with CCWC and Village Development Committee (VDC) succeeded to build 4 new houses for the poorest families in Kauk Khmum and Bansay Traeng communes, creating good learning environment for children.

11. Learning Result in school year 2018 - 2019

No	Education System	# of students		Passed exam		Repeated		Dropped out	
		T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F
1	Primary school	84	38	77	37	6	1	1	0
2	Lower secondary school	25	17	25	17	0	0	0	0
3	Upper secondary school	11	9	11	9	0	0	0	0
	Total	120	64	113	63	6	1	1	0

Note: 25/17girls succeeded their Secondary Diploma.
11/9girls succeeded their Bacculaureate.

Project Outcome:

The message given to the 4 targeted communes spread out over the other 6 communes of Thmor Kaul awakening people of not trying to migrate illegally into other country that can cause direct danger for the migrant and sufferance for family members. People who want to migrate into other country for seeking job should then prepare their departure through a legal process in having clear information about desired location in the host country. Young people recognize the need of making effort to get some skills or specialty before deciding to migrate in order to get suitable working level with better wage.

Another behavior change appears amongst grandparents, guardians or caregiver who becomes conscious in paying more attention to build psychological well-being by maintaining strong relationship and closeness with children left behind reinforcing their morale and working discipline for successful learning with strong self-confidence, not feeling neglected.

This result causes territorial authorities wishing to see the project extending to other communes of the district for a sustainable human resource development.

Activities through pictures



School materials and uniforms provision to the targeted students



(Public awareness on Safe migration at Kauk Khmum and Banday Treng communes)



Semester meeting with local authorities, stakeholders and guardians



Awareness raising activity organized by of project staff on Child Rights, Primary health care and Domestic violence at the community level



Child Club's monthly meeting activity



Providing chicken breed to the targeted families for practicing livestock raising activity



Follow up target students learning activity at home and at school



New house building supported from Habitat for Humanity Cambodia



Field monitoring activity of Executive Director



Field visit activity of Schmitz Stiftungen representative

3. Scholarship for adolescent-Cambodia/Battambang, KAM 15-5-10

Annual Report	From 01 April 2015 to 15 October 2019
Donor	Schmitz-Stiftung Volmerswerther Straße (Mr. Ostler)
Expense in reporting period	USD 67,025.85

Project Goal:

To offer scholarship to four poor and serious students continuing their study in University of Battambang, as contribution to strengthen the right to development and to participate in enhancing knowledge and human resource capacity, stated in National Strategic Development Plan, fifth legislature of Royal Government of Cambodia, especially to help the four students terminate their university cycle in academic year 2019/, opening way for further optional determination.

General Objectives

- To put article 28 of CRC about right of the child to education with equal opportunity in concrete;
- To participate in building human resource of the country;
- To offer opportunity to poor students to enter into higher education, realizing their dream;
- To help students perform well in terminating their learning cycle

Working Areas

In Battambang and Sangkae district

Implemented Activities and outputs:

- The project team exercised monthly follow up by friendly visit the beneficiary at home, approaching university administration to collect information concerning learning behavior for encouragement or enhancement.
- The project team received regularly the mid and final term assessment from the university administration for follow up.

C. The project team pays regularly learning fee of student beneficiaries on time :

Name of beneficiaries	Amount paid in the 1 st university term in \$	Amount paid in the 2 nd university term in \$	Amount paid in the 3 rd university term in \$	Amount paid in the 4 th university term in \$	Total amount
Ms. Chea SreyLay	182	252	252	252	938
Ms. Sem Nisay	182	252	252	252	938
Ms. Thoeung Somaly	182	252	252	252	938
Venerable CheyChayDen	182	252	252	252	938
Grand Total	728	1008	1008	1008	3752

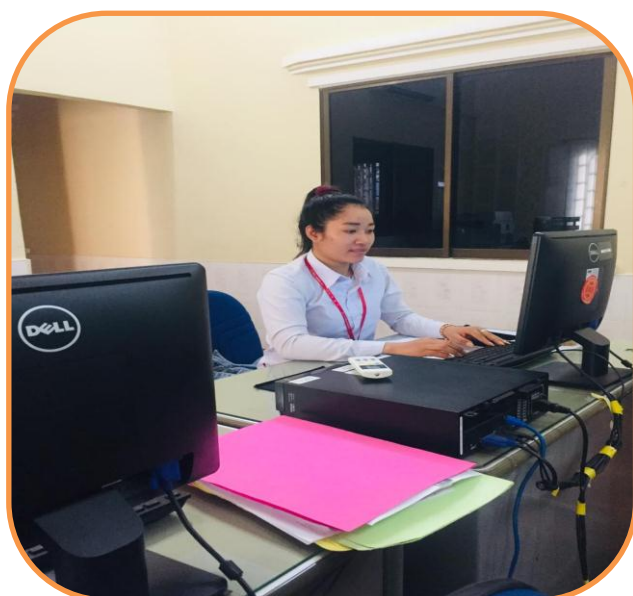
Note: The final learning fee was completely paid on 26 October 2018, but the beneficiaries have to continue learning until August 2019.

The beneficiaries have already entrusted the Executive Director of OEC to present their thankful letter to Mr. Michael Dirkx in Siem Reap province on 09 January 2020.

Project Outcome:

The project supported by Schmitz-StiftungVolmerswertherStraße is a psychological power strengthening learning effort not only of the 4 beneficiaries, but also benefiting other students driven by the 4 beneficiaries to come learning cooperatively with them, that mean the scholarship has also additional indirect beneficiaries, worth extending to enrich effective workforce.

Activities by pictures



Ms.Sem NiSay:

She first worked for *Canadia Bank Plc*, at Pursat Province



Ms.Sem NiSay:

She has working for *ATECH Biogas* in Battambang.



Ms. Chea SreyLay:

She has working in *World Mate Emergency Hospital* in Battambang



Ms. Thoeung Somaly:

She has working for *Nidec SC Wado Component Co,Ltd* at Poipet City



Venerable Chey ChayDen:

While he is studying at UBB.



Mr. Chey ChayDen:

He has been working for *one world property* at Phnom Penh City

4. Improving Education and Health Care of the Poor Children and Children in the families affected by HIV/AIDS

Annual Report	From 1st February 2018 to 31 January 2019:
Donor	Schmitz-Stiftungen
Expense in reporting period	USD 31,000.92

Project Goal:

To promote equal access to good quality of education and eliminate discrimination in education by providing poor children, children living with family affected by HIV/AIDS and orphan children with learning materials, supporting remedial course and improving some family livelihood for healthy learning

General Objectives

- To provide annual learning materials to 60 primary and secondary students
- To reinforce learning capabilities of students in grade 9 and 12 by allowing them to attend remedial course for succeeding their examination.
- To preserve annually a sum of \$300.00 for supporting medical cost, certified by communal clinic center, for some students falling ill during their school term.
- To support generating activities of 12 families well committing to have their life standing change for their children learning healthily.

Working Areas

The project operated in three communes of EkPhnom district:

1. PrekKhpop commune: 5 villages (PrekSno, Sna Pimuk, Prek Khpop, O-Kambot and Khvett)
2. Peam Ek commune: 6 villages (PeamEk, Chong Chdor, Ta Koam, Kok Dong and Kong Tum, Phease.)
3. Prek Norin commune: 6 villages (Prek Trob, Ansang Sak, Reach Doun Kaev, Rohal Suong, Preaek Norint and Preaek Krouch)

Implemented Activities and outputs:

A. Annual Provision of Learning Materials

Description of Items	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-9	Grade 10-12	TOTAL
1- Books	80	247	495	822
2- Blue Pen	16	38	99	153
3- Red Pen	60	60	60	180
4- Pencils	60	60	60	180
5- Ruler	60	60	60	180

B- Remedial classes

The project team accepted paying remedial course fee, only for students attending examination classes, to be strong in principal subjects, Math, Physic and Chemistry as following listed:

Children	Number of students attending remedial class depending on their option					The remedial class has only a length of 8 months
	Number	Math	Physic	Chemistry	Total	
Grade 9	2/1Girl	16 courses	0	0	16 courses	
Grade 12	13/9Girl	72 courses	48 courses	32 courses	152 courses	

C- Statistics of beneficiary students

EK PHNOM DISTRICT													Grand Total
Commune	Primary school						Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school			
	Gr.1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Gr.4	Gr.5	Gr.6	Gr.7	Gr.8	Gr.9	Gr.10	Gr.11	Gr.12	
Peam Ek	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	5	8	1	21
Prek Khpop	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	6	0	3	21
Prek Norin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	5	5	0	18
TOTAL	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	7	12	16	13	4	60

D. Income generating activities

In year 2, the project team in collaboration with chiefs of village selected 8 poor parents having strong desire to enhance their life standing by practicing income generating activities through raising livestock. Before providing them with animal capital, the project team in collaboration with district agriculture organized two-day training focusing mainly on chicken food, making in detail on prevention against infection and disease, beginning first by studying symptom of Avian Influenza, Ornithabacter (ORT), Colibacillosis - Also known as E-Coli or Cellulitis, followed by treatment of diarrhea, rout, gape, scaly legs and vaccination. At the end of training course, the project team distributed to them the animal capital below listed.

List of families practicing income generating activities

N°		Children in charge	Animal capital	Provision date
1	Ms.Chhan Sokhoeun	2children	*9 Ducks *Net for Cage=3.5 Kg	March.2018
2	Ms.Eang Charath	3children	*14 chicken	May.2018
3	Mr.Su Vizal	1 children	*11 Chicken *Net for Cage=4 Kg	June.2018
4	Mr.Sok MaNor	3 Children	*13 Chickens *3.7 Kg	July.2018
5	Mr.Phear Rina	2 Children	*5 Chicken * Net for Cage=5Kg	October.2018
6	Ms.SomReakSmey	2 Children	*9 ducks *Net for Cage=4.5 Kg	November.2018
7	Ms.Yara SoDany	3 Children	*15 Chicken *Net for Cage=3Kg	December.2018
8	Mr.SanSok Chong	4 Children	13 Chickens *4 Net for Cage	January.2018

E. Medical cost support to ill student

In May 2018 Ms. Yin Ponleu, secondary student, grade 8 of Prek Norin college, was successively sent to district clinic center, then to provincial hospital and finally to have blood checked by private laboratory before returning to have final result and medical certificate from doctor, confirming she get Toxic Goiter. The project teams paid \$30.00 for fee of medical examination with instructed medicine of \$12.00 following medical certificate issued by provincial doctor who ordered her to absorb regularly the medicine for 1 year before returning to see doctor again.

F. Follow up;

In the year-two school term, the project team has visited remedial class 2 times within the period November 2018-March 2019 to observe the teaching techniques and the leaning effort of the beneficiaries responding to the support. In the period May - August 2019, the project team, after studying individual monthly record books of the beneficiaries, went to contact proper teachers trying to ask them to motivate the weak students to be more active and to do assigned homework regularly. Apart from that, the team went to meet the proper parents again for friendly reminding them to control children home leaning, by not accepting them to watch TV longer than doing homework. Majority of parents expressed their happiness over the team vigilance.

Project Outcome:

A. Education

Among the 60 beneficiary students of the 3 communes, at the end of school year 2017-2018, two students of grade 12, Ms. Huon Vantha and Mr. Heng Seiha, succeeded their baccalaureate, the 2 others failing exam quitted the school. The other students leaving school were 2 of grade 7, two of grade 8, two of grade 9 and five of grade 10, in total 11 students abandoning school to help family work. The primary and secondary students promoted to their upper grade were only 47 to continue their learning cycle in the new school year 2018-2019. In consequence the project team has to recruit new 13 targeted children to complete the initial number 60 students.

B. Statistics of student in school year 2018-2019:

B. Statistics of student in school year 2018-2019:													
EK PHNOM DISTRICT													Grand Total
Commune	Primary school						Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school			
	Gr.1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Gr.4	Gr.5	Gr.6	Gr.7	Gr.8	Gr.9	Gr.10	Gr.11	Gr.12	
Peam Ek	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	6	7	23
Prek Khpop	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	4	4	1	21
Prek Norin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	7	16
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	4	6	9	13	15	60

Note: New complementary recruitment: Grade 3=1, Grade 4=1, Grade 5=1, Grade 6=1; Grade,7=1girl; Grade 8=1girl; Grade 9=2girl; Grade 10=1girl; Grade 11=2, and Grade 12=2students.

- C. **Thank Your letter:** Ms. Huon Vantha and Mr. Heng Seiha have sent a Thank You letter to donor through OEC, for having supported them to succeed their Baccalaureate, and wishing a continuance for others to follow their path.
- D. The poor parents of the two-awarded baccalaureate asked OEC to make its best calling the donor for supporting their children continuing study in university.

Activities by pictures



Activities of Trainers at Ek Phnom District training target group in optional vegetable growing and animal raising





Trainer have practicing the injection for chickens



Our team provided house certificate to Mrs. Chea Sall at Okambut Village that Supported by Habitat



Social worker in Peam Ek Commune Mr.Ben Yong have provided extra class fee to target group at Khdol DaunTav High School.



Ms.Loeurn KimLy is the student, whom OEC has selected to learn at University of Battambang, living at Sdey Loeur Village, Prek Luong commune



Ms.Yann Kanika is the student, whom OEC has selected to learn at University OF Battambang, living at Snapimuk Village, Prek Khpop commune

5. NOURISH

Period Covered by this Report	From 1st October 2018 to March 2019
Donor	USAID through Save the Save the Children
Expense in the period	\$291,410.73

Project Goal:

The main goal of the project is to improve maternal and child nutrition and address the lack of hygiene and sanitation among the rural population and respond to the real needs in the community, in line with government policies, especially Ministry Of Health and Ministry of Rural Development in reducing anemia in women and children, and reducing the proportion of stunted children by improvement of maternal and child diets and feeding practices for the period of the first 1,000 days.

General Objectives

1. Improving Community Delivery Platforms to Support Improved Nutrition
2. Creating Demand for Health/Nutrition, WASH, and Agriculture Practices, Services and Products;
3. Expand supply of agriculture and WASH products using the private sector.
4. Enhance capacity of sub-national government and civil society for integrated nutrition program.

Working Areas

In nine districts of Battambang province: 1-Sangkae, 2- Thmor Kaul, 3-Moung Ruessei, 4-Rukkha Kiri, 5-Grotanak Mondol, 6-Samlot, 7-Bavel, 8-Koh Kralor and 9-Kamrieng, a total of 240 villages.

Implemented Activities and outputs (extracted from NOURISH Semi-Annual Report, Submitted by: Save the Children on April 30, 2019)

1. IMPROVING COMMUNITY DELIVERY PLATFORMS TO SUPPORT INTEGRATED NUTRITION INTEGRA

INTEGRATED NUTRITION FOR THE “FIRST 1,000 DAYS”

In the past six months, NOURISH-trained Community Agents (CAs) (VHSG, VDCs and agriculture extension workers) continued to deliver targeted nutrition activities to “first 1,000 days” families at multiple levels, from individuals and families to peer groups and other community-wide for consistently using “Grow Together” tools, messages and materials. “Grow Together” materials promoted and reinforced the 13 key stunting prevention behaviors and practices across health/nutrition, WASH and agriculture. As part of the system to prevent malnutrition by routinely tracking children’s growth trends, CA provided monthly community Growth Monitoring Promotion (GMP), including weighing and nutritional advice 57,399 times (on average 19,133 per month) to children under two from 475 villages (all nutrition and nutrition/WASH intervention areas). In this reporting period, CAs also conducted home visits with tailored counseling to caregivers of children not growing well (4,560 visits), 290 pregnant women as well as 5,210 children 9-11 months of age. This age is a critical window for child growth in Cambodia when growth faltering begins for many children as a result of inadequate feeding practices and increased mobility. During GMP and home visits, the VHSGs refer all children to the health center, especially children who not growing well and who are sick to the Health Center for additional services.

To strengthen the quality of community activities and the skills of community agents to stimulate behavior change among “first 1,000 days” families, NOURISH completed Interpersonal Communication (IPC) training for an additional 65 Commune and District Committee for Women and Children officers (CCWC and DCWC), District Agriculture Officers (DAOs), and Agriculture Extension Workers this reporting period. This training series equipped NOURISH CAs and their supervisors (CCWC and DCWC) with IPC skills crucial for more

effective and standardized delivery of core stunting prevention messages and explanation of stunting prevention practices and behaviors at the community level.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF NOURISH’S INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION (IPC) FOR INTEGRATED NUTRITION TRAINING (OCTOBER 2018- MARCH 2019)

Province	Number of Participants	% of Correct Answers (Pretest)	% of Correct Answers(Post-test)	% Increase
Pursat	33	66	93	27
Siem Reap	32	66	94	28
Total/Average	65	66	94	28

In addition, NOURISH identified and supported existing groups of pregnant women and caregivers of young children to learn about integrated nutrition. During this reporting period, 261 mothers, grandmothers and other caregivers benefited from tailored group education sessions across all three project-supported provinces

Recognizing their achievements, and with a vision of incorporating these new, informal ‘change agents’ in this report period to add an extra helping hand to VHSG work, 2,680 caregivers in Battambang, Siem Reap and Pursat have “graduated from NOURISH group education program” by completing all 13 caregiver group education sessions led by NOURISH-empowered Caregiver Group Facilitators.

COMMUNITY ADVOCACY AND ACTION

“Grow Together” Community Dialogues bring everyone together to talk, decide and act for better children’s growth and development. Community Dialogues are locally owned and led by Village Chiefs and VHSG, with support from CCWC when needed, using community data on children’s growth to focus attention to nutrition and collective action. This reporting period, NOURISH conducted 654 Community Dialogues in Battambang, Pursat and Siem Reap. Villages focused on topics related to infant and young child feeding this period, particularly diet



diversity and feeding animal source foods, to complement NOURISH mass media activities in the same period. A total of 20,857 participants joined the dialogues, including 14,560 “first 1,000 days families” (70% in the project-supported villages). During the dialogues, 90% of “first 1,000 days” families made public commitments to adopt a new behavior (98% of families in Pursat, 90% in Battambang, and 86% in Siem Reap). As a result, 4,862 families achieved at least seven out of 13 key stunting prevention behaviors and were recognized as Champion Families: 842 families in Pursat, 1,742 in Battambang, and 2,278 in Siem Reap. Another 2,922 community members or “helping hands” encouraged family commitments and helped to create a supportive environment for women and children's nutrition. Village leaders recognized “helping hands” during each dialogue through public appreciation.

LINKING COMMUNITIES WITH DISTRICT AND COMMUNE RESOURCES

To strengthen the health system linkages with communities, NOURISH facilitated 133 quarterly supervision meetings and coaching sessions between Health Operational Districts (HODs), health workers and 950 VHSGs across the three provinces. In addition, 955 VHSGs, 112 health workers and 48 CCWCs met at health centers quarterly in the three provinces to share updates and challenges and work together to improve the quality of community-based activities. Such activities create strong collaboration between Community Agents and Health Center staff which develop VHSG's knowledge, skills and confidence, build greater ownership for community services in the health system, and contribute to improvements in the continuum of care as VHSG offer a helping hand to rural health workers.

In close collaboration with District Agriculture Officers (DAOs) and CCWC, NOURISH conducted 217 coaching and mentoring sessions on how to start and maintain nutrient-rich micro-home gardens with yard-long bean, moringa, and amaranth, and make small fish powder (SFP) for a total of 4,863 "first 1,000 days" families. As a result, together with DAOs, NOURISH-trained Community Agents helped to set up 3,055 new nutrient-rich micro gardens among "first 1,000 days" families in the three provinces in this reporting period. Also, additional 1,346 "first 1,000 days" families reported making small fish powder and



DAOs also supported to establish collective efforts and contributions for seeds, which will help maintain local interest and commitment in the three provinces during the past six months.

COLLABORATION WITH OTHER USAID-FUNDED ACTIVITIES

NOURISH continued to engage with other USAID and Feed the Future (FtF)-funded activities this period in order to maximize the impact on the nutritional status of Cambodian women and children, exchange experience and avoiding duplication in their working areas. In March 2019, NOURISH joined a consultative workshop organized the USAID-funded Promoting Healthy Behaviors (PHB) Project managed by Population Services International (PSI). The purpose of the workshop was to review evidence related to effective SBCC approaches (nutrition, WASH, malaria and tuberculosis, maternal and child health). NOURISH shared the "Grow Together" approach and lessons learned/best practices from this campaign and corresponding activities related to "Grow Together". NOURISH also provided input into the PHB Gender Assessment, sharing best practices and findings from the NOURISH project. In addition, NOURISH further provided technical support on the development of the PHB baseline survey specifically on key behavior change indicators development and definitions, questionnaires development, method of measurement for key questions, and method of analysis of key indicators based on USAID standard guidance and global evidence. NOURISH also shared the M&E plan and baseline data analysis plan with PHB. NOURISH continued to coordinate with the USAID-funded Rice Field Fish Enhancement Project (RFFEP II) managed by WorldFish and USAID's HARVEST II Project managed by Abt Associates. NOURISH participates in the quarterly FtF coordination meetings, which shares best practices, updates and identified areas for future collaboration across all the FtF partners. All projects also participate quarterly through PDAFF to share knowledge, best practices, program challenges, and technical support as well as coordinating planning and implementation. For WorldFish's RFFEP II Project, NOURISH continued to provide technical assistance to NOURISH-trained SFP producers. In addition, NOURISH continued to join provincial technical working groups with health sector partners to ensure coordination.

2. CREATING DEMAND FOR HEALTH, WASH AND AGRICULTURE PRACTICES, SERVICES AND PRODUCTS

To create sustained demand for nutrition, WASH and agriculture practices, services and products, NOURISH continued to work through “Grow Together,” the integrated SBCC stunting prevention campaign with “first 1,000 days” families at its core, CLTS, conditional cash transfers (CCT) and vouchers.

DEMAND FOR “FIRST 1,000 DAYS” PROGRAM/ADVOCACY ON STUNTING PREVENTION

During this period, NOURISH continued to pilot the Child Length Mat through February 2019, a community awareness raising and advocacy tool for child growth used by VHSGs in 71 villages in Pursat province. VHSG and caregivers reported that the Child Length Mat helped them to understand healthy child growth and take timely action to support their child’s growth and development. Health workers continued to see increased use of health services and requests by caregivers for child growth measures.

In February 2019, to foster sustainability of the tool, NOURISH brought key stakeholders together, including Pursat PHD, OD, health workers, CCWC, VHSG, and Village Chiefs to reflect on experiences.

Participants appreciated the Child Length Mat in their communities and its linkage to health services; VHSG committed to continue to use the Child Length Mat, with technical support from OD and Health Center staff. NOURISH is in the process of documenting lessons learned from the Child Length Mat pilot and will continue to advocate its benefits with CARD, MOH and other key influencers of community-based nutrition programs in Cambodia such as the World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Box 1. Child Length Mat reflections
Discussions during the handover workshop resulted in recommendations to continue and scale up the Child Length Mat. VHSG from all five communes committed to continue using the length mat. As one reported out,
“We are committed to continue this activity as it is really useful and helpful to all caregivers to take action on time according to the child’s measurement... It is easy to keep, move, and use. We recommend that it is extended to all communities in Pursat and nationwide.”

DEMAND FOR CRITICAL PRACTICES IN HEALTH, WASH AND AGRICULTURE

SBCC Tools and Materials Supporting Integrated Nutrition This period, NOURISH maintained full implementation of the carefully sequenced “Grow Together” Stunting Prevention Campaign. The current full coverage and deep reach of “Grow Together” materials ensure that key multi-sectoral messages are seen and heard, individuals are motivated to take action, and behaviors are adopted and sustained over time. This period, NOURISH strategically re-broadcast two TV spots to reinforce key behaviors on diet diversity: the “Grow Together” “Khmer-Lullaby” TV spot and the “Grow Together” Small Fish Powder TV spot coinciding with the availability of small indigenous fish in rice fields during the flooding season. These spots aired 28 times on two national channels. To amplify the impact of the TV spot releases, NOURISH coordinated a joint press release and complementary social media efforts through partners’ Facebook pages. In addition, NOURISH continued to distinctively utilize the “Grow Together” tools and materials during community activities and events (i.e. village fairs, community dialogues, caregiver group sessions, etc.) to support continued adoption and maintenance of the 13 key behaviors.

Community-Led Total Sanitation In this reporting period, NOURISH continued assisting the RGC to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in additional rural areas. In Cambodia, CLTS has been widely adopted and accepted as a successful strategy for increasing sanitation coverage by national and provincial government partners in Cambodia. NOURISH continued to rollout intensified CLTS post-triggering events supported by furthering capacity building activities for the PDRD, DoRD, local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and commune representatives.



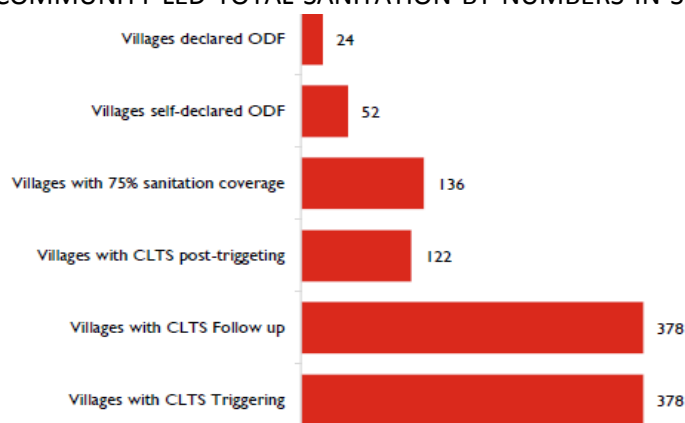
A mother and child watch on as their family toilet is constructed in Pursat.

CLTS post-triggering events took place in 122 villages. This included door-to-door follow-up on household commitments to encourage latrine construction and use by village and commune-level WASH focal points. Door-to-door home visits also included strengthened messaging to promote hand washing with soap and safe drinking water practices at the household. To bolster these efforts, NOURISH offered latrine vouchers to all ID Poor households in villages that reached 75% coverage, in line with MRD's guidelines. Additionally, 599 latrine vouchers were distributed and 531 were redeemed (see details below under – Demand for WASH and Agriculture Products)

During the reporting period, NOURISH facilitated 19 quarterly sanitation meetings for 859 participants (132 females) across all three Provinces. These meetings were held to review sanitation coverage progress results, share experiences on leading and coordinating community sanitation activities and addressing WASH challenges. These quarterly meetings were attended by district governors, deputy directors of PDRD, Health Centre Chiefs, Commune Council and CCWC and Village Chiefs. These meetings were used to identify potential villages to be declared ODF and update annual plans.

As a result of sanitation promotion activities, during October 2018 – March 2019, 3,570 latrines were built, increasing access to sanitation to 16,141 people; 136 villages reached 75% sanitation coverage and 52 villages achieved 100% sanitation based on their self-assessment. The NOURISH team and local counterparts undertook assessments of 52 villages in Siem Reap, Pursat and Battambang provinces which had (self)-declared as ODF by their Village Chiefs and Commune Councils and committees were formed for external ODF verification (in line with MRD's guidelines). Twenty-four villages across the three provinces were externally declared ODF during the reporting period, bringing the total number of ODF villages under NOURISH to 114. The remaining 28 villages will undergo external ODF verification in the next reporting period. Thus far, 22 villages in Pursat, 45 villages in Battambang and 47 villages in Siem Reap have been declared ODF.

FIGURE 4. COMMUNITY-LED TOTAL SANITATION BY NUMBERS IN SIEM REAP, PURSAT AND BATTAMBANG PROVINCES



Significantly, two communes were declared ODF in the target provinces during the reporting period, bringing the total number of communes declared ODF under the NOURISH project to three. To implement its innovative approach at scale, NOURISH continued to work with all stakeholders - national, provincial, and local governments, communities, the local private sector, and development partners to manage and align implementation with national sanitation priorities.



Towards this, NOURISH supported special events at the national level and in the three NOURISH supported provinces, including the National Sanitation Day celebration in November 2018. Aligned with MRD's broader goals of sanitation access, NOURISH supported the PDRDs, DORDs and Commune Councils in integrating WASH activities within Commune Investment Plans (CIPs) in all three provinces. NOURISH also contributed to capacity building efforts for the national and sub-national governments to develop Provincial Action Plans that operationalize the National Action Plan 2 (2019 – 2023) for rural WASH delivery. NOURISH actively engaged in the development of the Provincial Action Plans, linked to the National Action Plan 2 for the three target provinces. NOURISH provided technical inputs during the consultations on the National Action Plan 2 /Provincial Action Plans and its Results Framework in all three target provinces. These workshops were presided over by Provincial Governors with the Provincial Working Group members, NGOs and local authorities.

DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND NUTRITION SERVICES

"First 1,000 Days" Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Initiative During this reporting period, NOURISH completed activities supporting the "first 1,000 days" CCT in 475 villages in 48 communes across the three provinces and conducted a CCT closeout workshop bringing together stakeholders from across the three provinces and with national representatives. To mobilize all remaining eligible women to enroll in the NOURISH CCT program before the planned end of the CCT activity in March 2019 (coinciding with the launch of the new national government-led social protection program for pregnant women and young children to be launched in June 2019), NOURISH prepared and disseminated visually appealing CCT enrollment posters across CCT communities in August 2018, and removed these posters in December 2018.

From October to December 2018, NOURISH enrolled an additional 1,725 CCT beneficiaries, bringing the total for the life of the CCT activity to 22,044 people against the original target of 30,000. The NOURISH CCT program enrolled all potential ID poor beneficiaries in the project communities, confirmed through numerous local government record reviews and the endline survey. To date, based on condition(s) met, 18,734 CCT beneficiaries received at least one payment through the NOURISH contracted MFI, AMK.

In line with the planned closeout of the CCT activity by March 2019, all CCT posters were removed in the community by November 2018 and new enrollments were stopped at the end of 2018. NOURISH ensured clear communication with local authorities, communities, and beneficiaries about the planned project closeout of March 31, 2019 to avoid confusion and to provide information about the planned national social assistance program. To share information on this change and reflect on accomplishments, NOURISH organized a CCT completion and dissemination workshop in Pursat on February 20, 2019. The workshop invited 147 stakeholders (94 women) to discuss recommendations for future social assistance initiatives and ways to sustain elements of the activity. A representative from CARD also gave a detailed overview of what is planned for the national social assistance program for pregnant women and young children and confirmed

its planned launch in mid-2019. Participants included a representative of CARD, the Provincial Governor, USAID, PHD, OD, CCWC, Commune Chief, Health workers, VHSG, and CCT beneficiaries.

During the period, NOURISH and CCT Focal Persons organized 106 “first 1,000 days” Village Fairs that continued transforming bank account opening and cash-out events into learning opportunities for core NOURISH-supported stunting prevention behaviors and products. In addition, NOURISH presented the CCT web-based and mobile system, Cash for Khmer (C4K), to MoSVY this period after completing its development in the prior period.

NOURISH will support the RGC with the new national social assistance program, in partnership with UNICEF, to provide technical leadership to MoSAVY, utilizing NOURSH experience and expertise to provide technical support on the development of and training on the MIS system and commune level mobile app for the national program and providing technical input in the operational design of the national CCT program.

DEMAND FOR WASH AND AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS

Instructional Video for Producing Small Fish Powder (SFP)

To expand and sustain training of local SFP suppliers to produce with quality standards, NOURISH developed a 3:43 minute instructional video this period. The video enables suppliers to see how to properly make and store SFP using a step-by-step approach to ensure a standardized and high quality product that meets customers’ needs and safety standards. NOURISH posted the video on the Save the Children and USAID’s Facebook pages from November- December 2018 garnering 717 likes, 911 shares and 60,500 views. The video will be used as training and coaching tool with SMEs Small Fish Powder Marketing Materials To support sales of SFP during village fairs, trade fairs and direct sales, NOURISH developed and produced additional marketing materials including banners with stands for large events, leaflets for SMEs to use with customers, and stickers to brand sales areas, distributed through the women entrepreneurs who are supplying SFP in their communities and informal markets.



FIGURE 7: NEW SMALL FISH POWDER MARKETING MATERIALS DEVELOPED AND UTILIZED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



Vouchers to reduce financial barriers to WASH and agriculture products

In this reporting period, NOURISH continued its strategic approach to motivate community-wide behavior change to stop open defecation; stimulating demand for WASH products while developing a reliable, affordable, and consumer-responsive supply chain (see details in SO3). In order to further stimulate demand for latrines products amongst resource-constrained ID Poor 1 and 2 families, NOURISH continued to introduce and scale-up the latrine voucher program across the target provinces. With co-payments of \$30 from households, vouchers make latrines more affordable to poor families and allows for leveraging of local suppliers without distorting the market. Latrine vouchers for ID Poor beneficiaries were introduced in 30 communes: 15 in Siem Reap, 11 in Battambang and four in Pursat, across 132 villages. To scale up simultaneously across different locations, NOURISH supported orientations on the use of latrine vouchers, and the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders. Commune Council Focal Persons conducted 68 orientations with ID Poor families on the vouchers and distributed latrine vouchers to all beneficiaries in villages which reached 75% sanitation coverage, as per MRD’s guidelines. Representatives from DoRD/PDRD, CCWC/CC and village focal points conducted village sanitation coverage verification activities (to verify 75% sanitation coverage) prior to the distribution of latrine vouchers. Five hundred and ninety-nine latrine vouchers were distributed of which 531 were redeemed across the three provinces during the reporting period. NOURISH conducted latrine product quality standard inspections to ensure the latrines for the voucher program are delivered on time and to a satisfactory quality standard. Over the entire project period, 1783 latrine vouchers have been redeemed by beneficiaries. This has been made possible by encouraging improved communication between local authorities, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and ID Poor beneficiaries. Latrine vouchers add value to supply side strengthening efforts described in SO3. Supply side improvements have made it easier for families to access latrines, and vouchers have helped to create a market amongst the ID Poor and the whole community for these SMEs.

3. USING THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO EXPAND SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURE & WASH PRODUCTS

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

On the supply side, NOURISH continued to work with the local small and medium enterprises (SMEs) identified in previous mapping activities to increase the availability, accessibility and affordability of agriculture and WASH products in the market across project-supported areas. NOURISH mapped additional WASH SMEs. In total, 26 WASH SMEs were identified providing sanitation related products and services in the NOURISH-supported areas ranging in experience and capacities. In some communes, SMEs were previously engaged with sanitation marketing activities by other development partners, while those in more remote and challenging areas with lower coverage have had minimal exposure. As such, the capacity building approach was tailored to respond to these needs.

NOURISH supported a more diverse market of nutritious food products by helping SMEs to supply SFP in response to demand for nutritious year-round food for young children's growth and development. NOURISH identified and recruited SMEs with an aim to cover all NOURISH communities, with emphasis on areas that have longer availability of small fish to ensure production throughout the year and ability to reach even the remote areas with the product. Now 13 SMEs, primarily women entrepreneurs, in the NOURISH communities continue to benefit from technical support in sales and marketing, and quality checks, through NOURISH. Additionally, NOURISH began to design a Business Accelerator to support SMEs to grow and sustain operations by identifying the roles, functions, and procedures for the group. NOURISH also developed plans to expand support to these SMEs through more community-based sales agents, including previous Caregiver Group Facilitators who are already serving as change agents in their neighborhoods and communities for nutrition and VHSGs. These sales agents will be fully engaged through SMEs in the next period. In addition to this expansion through informal markets, NOURISH continued dialogue with Vissot to identify mechanisms for the factory to purchase dried fish from the SMEs for prepared foods such as Num Trey, the locally-made supplement for malnourished children.

TRAINING AND STRENGTHENING CAPACITY

Achieving ODF status requires that households have access to a range of affordable product options at convenient locations when demand is generated. Supporting the growth of local markets to supply WASH products and services through private entrepreneurship is a key requirement for sustainability of ODF outcomes in Cambodia. In Year Five, NOURISH continued to build the market for WASH products by addressing both supply and demand, by breaking down the barriers SMEs face to entering the market, and building households' demand for affordable improved WASH products and services. Demand generation through CLTS and the latrine voucher program continued to be augmented by capacity building efforts of SMEs, as well as integration of sanitation marketing to strengthen the supply chain related to sanitation products and services.

NOURISH continues to provide trainings and on-going coaching to bolster the capacities of WASH SMEs, both technical and business management related, to deliver products and services that support them to grow and diversify their businesses. Towards this, NOURISH further developed the capacity of 26 local SMEs mapped during the reporting period to engage or expand their businesses into the WASH sector through training, coaching, establishing the Business-to-Government (B2G) connections, and improving quality control management. Business-to-Government connections improve communication and networking between NOURISH SMEs and government commune, district and provincial counterparts which in turn improves market reach, communication and linkages between target areas and businesses. NOURISH interventions

consisted of brokering for WASH supply chain through sanitation inputs, capacity building and sustainability mechanisms such as improving business planning.

NOURISH carried out a series of face-to-face business coaching, monitoring of sales and follow-up with the 26 participating SMEs. On a monthly basis, coaching was provided which focused on identifying and solving the practical challenges experienced by the businesses, including fluctuating sales, quality issues, business financing (improving access to credit so that SMEs could expand their businesses), local government relations and external relations.

SMEs were coached on business growth strategies and bidding procedures, product diversification and networking opportunities with local authorities and NGOs. In particular, 12 SMEs were coached on WASH product diversification and reaching out to remote communities. These SMEs were also coached on communication strategies and linkages with key stakeholders such as provincial and local focal points and other WASH NGOs to bid for opportunities to improve WASH businesses. NOURISH supported four customized events aimed at linking 13 SMEs across the three NOURISH target provinces to PDRD, DoRD and local authorities to ensure an increased understanding of the role of the private sector and align with local government WASH priorities.

Additionally, three public and private sector engagement and linkage activities (B2G) were conducted in the provinces of Siem Reap, Battambang and Pursat. NOURISH facilitated linkage activities for 39 participants (4 females) and helped the private sector and government counterparts address and negotiate solutions to challenges with communication between the public and private sectors and WASH product quality issues. As a result, latrine SMEs provided assurance to improve products, communication, timeliness of delivery and increasing stocks; the public sector agreed to support SMEs in

increasing the demand for latrines and WASH products and improving engagement between local authorities and SMEs.

Through regular monthly coaching, and four tailored- activities, NOURISH supported 18 SMEs in bundling up products and services for WASH, including water filters and hand-washing devices. These SMEs reported a sale of 300 water filters during the reporting period as part of their product bundling strategy. NOURISH commenced documenting the experiences of WASH product bundling by participating SMEs.

NOURISH facilitated participating SMEs' attendance at high-level strategic business events, such as an industrial workshop organized by the Provincial Working Group on Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (PWG-RWSSH) and local NGOs. Five SMEs in Battambang and six SMEs in Pursat attended this workshop, which provided them with the opportunity to build their capacity and link with local authorities and other stakeholders such as micro-finance institutions and the private sector. This workshop was aimed to strengthen cooperation in the WASH sector and seek mechanisms to achieve the WASH National Action Plan 2 targets by 2023.

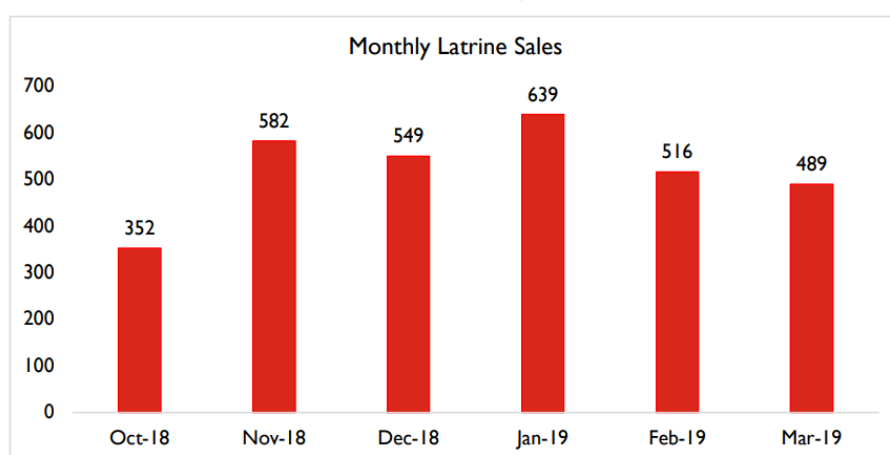
NOURISH invited three SFP suppliers in Siem Reap to participate in a short course to prepare a business plan together with the BSC, students and other entrepreneurs. In the same month, other suppliers in Battambang joined exchange visits to a mineral water factory and a safe vegetable supply chain. In addition to these discrete activities, NOURISH continued to provide individual coaching to each of the SFP suppliers monthly to ensure continued production and sales. Coaching helped to identify and address their challenges (such as a lack of access to small fish during the dry season) with practical, real-world solutions (such connecting SFP SMEs to small fish suppliers in another location) to manage their businesses smoothly.....

SALES AND MARKETING

The sanitation marketing activities of NOURISH are synchronized with CLTS and CCT village fairs to benefit from demand generation activities for buying and using latrines. During the reporting period, SMEs participated in 10 village fairs and 11 CLTS events. NOURISH also focused on helping businesses to create and supply demand for low cost sanitation products and services. By encouraging SMEs to participate in village fairs and CLTS events, NOURISH aims at informing the market that demand-side interventions are being undertaken in order to encourage SMEs about the possibility for demand growth. This in turn has supported communities to explore appropriate and affordable options for resource-constrained families.

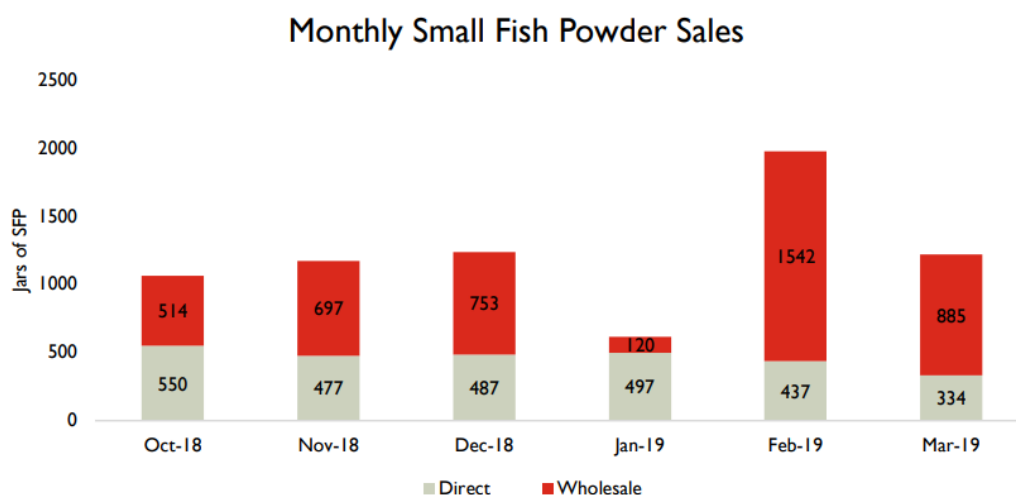
The 26 SMEs collaborating with NOURISH shared their monthly sales figures. In sum, 3,127 latrines were sold during this reporting period, representing nearly 26% increase in sales for the same period only a year ago. Over the NOURISH project duration, 14,808 latrines have thus far been sold by SMEs that are participating in the project. These SMEs reported a sale of 300 water filters in the NOURISH target areas. Additionally, NOURISH supported commune-level staff to become sales and promotional agents, linking them both to SMEs and demand generation activities.

FIGURE 8. MONTHLY LATRINE SALES IN NOURISH PROJECT AREAS



Supported by continued monthly coaching by NOURISH, with quality assurance checks in collaboration with the DAOs using an observation checklist on quality, SFP suppliers in NOURISH communities continue to produce and sell small fish powder for families through community events such as village fairs, monthly growth promotion sessions and home visits, as well as through informal markets. This period, SFP suppliers sold 7,293 jars direct to customers (Figure 9). Overall the suppliers sold 16,813 jars, including bulk purchase through NOURISH for food baskets.

FIGURE 9. MONTHLY SMALL FISH POWDER SALES



NOURISH helped SMEs to promote their SFP product through trade fairs and events, including National Nutrition Day on November 7, 2018 at the Council of Ministers, and the 2nd National WASH and Nutrition Integration Conference with displays and interactive quiz.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

WASH Products Quality Control

Building on the previous year's work on developing quality standards for WASH products, NOURISH continued working with PDRDs and participating SMEs to standardize WASH products, particularly latrines. In Year Four, a latrine construction manual was developed in consultation with NOURISH program partners and SMEs, covering design, production, installation, and usage in response to identified quality issues. This manual was successfully utilized in promoting quality products this reporting period. NOURISH, through four customized coaching events and monthly inspections, worked with six SMEs to standardize latrine products and service delivery in Siem Reap, Pursat and Battambang, in addition to the two Expanding Small Business (ESB) Business Service Centers (BSCs) in Siem Reap and Pursat. In addition, a checklist with specifications of latrine parts was used to interview and inspect latrine components with these SMEs. Improvements were noted amongst the inspected SMEs on toilet component production, services delivery and response to customer feedback.

In January 2019, three key documents on WASH quality standards were finalized and disseminated: Latrine Design, Production and Installation Manual in Khmer and in English, Enhancing the Quality of WASH Products in Cambodia, and Key Finding Report on Developing Quality Standards and Accreditation of WASH Products in Cambodia. Furthermore, NOURISH facilitated a dissemination workshop in January 2019 on WASH Products Quality Standards Assessment and Latrine Construction Manual in Phnom Penh. The 41 participants included representatives from the Ministry of Rural Development, latrine SMEs, PDRDs and NGOs working on WASH. The workshop included presentations on the assessment findings and an overview of the latrine construction manual, as well as group discussions on how to enforce product quality standards in Cambodia. The MRD Director of Rural Healthcare advised the participants to accept the results of the assessment and the manual as a supplement to the existing MRD's latrine manual, which was published in 2010. All reports were shared at a dissemination workshop and softcopy was shared with the Cambodian WASH sector via the WASH sector Google drive.

Ongoing monitoring by NOURISH and local authorities will be continued to ensure that the SMEs continue to address quality issues through the implementation of the guidelines in the latrine construction manual – through to the end of the NOURISH program and beyond. NOURISH will continue its efforts to ensure that comparable latrine quality standards are provided to poor and nonpoor households alike, and that latrines function to a minimum level of satisfaction for all customers to ensure equality.

SFP Quality Control

NOURISH continually strengthens the quality standards of SFP production by conducting periodic quality control checks of SFP and continual coaching. Trained District Agriculture Officers conduct bimonthly checks to each supplier before, during and post-SFP production. In addition, NOURISH conducts safety tests of random samples of SFP products by working with the Pasteur Institute of Cambodia to test the product against recognized safety and quality standards. NOURISH provides routine on-the-job-training to check and improve the quality of SFP through selection of small fish species, hygiene of preparation and packaging, and standards for processing and storage.

NOURISH is testing a new formulation of SFP to lengthen the shelf-life from the current four months, up to six months. Results should be ready in July/August of 2019. The NOURISH Agriculture Specialist has also developed an innovative prototype of an oven that improves roasting quality and allows larger quantities to be produced. Active SME's will be chosen to pilot this prototype in the next reporting period.

SUPPORT AND EXPAND BUSINESS SERVICES CENTERS

While many Cambodian SMEs provide agriculture and WASH products and services necessary for rural Cambodian consumers, these SMEs do not all operate to their full potential. To address the growth needs of agriculture and WASH SMEs in project-supported areas, NOURISH supported the establishment of Business Service Centers (BSCs) in Year Three and Four to provide a layer of capacity development and business support for SMEs. Five BSCs following three models were established in 2016 and 2017. The models supported are the expanding small business model, the association model and the university-based model.

NOURISH coached and mentored the expanding small business model (ESB) BSCs in Siem Reap and Pursat on business sustainability and business growth strategies. The BSC in Siem Reap has expanded its area of operation and established a better onsite office to support administrative work. In addition, this BSC is planning to extend its business by providing mobile toilets for rent and is targeting both project and non-project areas for this venture. Renting mobile latrines assists communities remain ODF during times of large gatherings and also indicates the growing entrepreneurship of the BSC. This BSC has started a contract with a construction company to supply bricks to construct 75 houses in Siem Reap, and this diversification of the business will help with its business sustainability. Both BSCs in Siem Reap and Pursat were also linked to provincial government authorities to build relationships with provincial departments as well as standardise product quality standards. These BSC were also coached on bulk purchasing strategies for WASH materials and resources in order to assist BSC-member SMEs to produce quality WASH products at lower costs.

During the reporting period, the BSC in Siem Reap supported three SMEs in its province on a bimonthly basis on sales and marketing, expanding sales network and WASH product diversification. The BSC ensured regular quarterly meetings with these SMEs to support them on procedures for seeking seed investment capital; linking them to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and local authorities such as village chiefs and commune councils; other business opportunities such as house construction projects, brick production, concrete column production, etc.

The BSC in Pursat supported four SMEs in Pursat province by providing consultations on WASH product marketing, business expansion and product diversification; establishing commission structures to bolster sales; and stock keeping and book keeping. During this period, the BSC in Pursat also facilitated a meeting with these SMEs to coach them on business reputation and the importance of product quality.

NOURISH continued to provide ongoing support to the association model BSC – the Cambodian Water Association (CWA). The CWA was supported on WASH business development and establishment of a WASH franchise with WASH sales agents in Siem Reap. The CWA continues to build on its success in selling the Tulip brand water filter, with its order intake steadily rising beyond the project provinces, including Phnom Penh. The CWA BSC in turn, supported two SMEs and the BSC in Siem Reap and Pursat on product diversification, including sales of local and imported water filters such as the Tulip and Rabbit brand; investment in brick production for toilet super-structures and house construction projects; business expansion to providing water filters and/or purified water for schools.

NOURISH has also continued to work with the university model BSCs – the University of Battambang (UBB) and Build Bright University (BBU) to coach them on business functioning, growth strategies and sustainability. In turn, these BSCs continued to provide value-added services to SMEs including the NOURISH project's participating SMEs and beyond. Both these BSC plan on continuing to provide several business development-related short courses aimed at SMEs, including business management and operations.

In Siem Reap, BBU conducted a business matching activity with SMEs. Twenty participants from four WASH SMEs joined the business matching activity, and another 30 participants were construction materials suppliers (two businesses), construction sub-contractors (three businesses), and others business enterprises. The activities included project introductions, BSC accomplishments, business matching by sharing contact details and business operation experience exchange. Additionally, BSC-BBU conducted a short course training on practical business plan development in Siem Reap to WASH and non-WASH SMEs. A numbers of

business plans were developed including business plans for latrines, WASH businesses and fish powder suppliers. This course was costed for the non-WASH SMEs at USD 15 per participant and helped the BSC to generate revenues. These SMEs comprised businesses such as online make-up, clothing, coffee shops, natural resort, tamarind pickle, travel agents and tour operators, wholesale food suppliers, bookshop, construction material suppliers, restaurateurs, wholesales of beverage, and vehicle spare parts. In all, 31 participants (14 females) took part in this course.

BSC UBB conducted a study tour for WASH SMEs, fish powder producers, and non-NOURISH SMEs from Battambang and Pursat provinces. The study tour allowed them to link their theoretical courses to a practical way of doing business. During this, SME were provided with the opportunity to interact with successful business owners, construction materials supplier, drinking water production chain and farmers innovation on waste management and composting using worms as natural fertilizers for farm crops and home gardening. Forty-one participants (17 females) joined this study tour. Going forward, UBB is planning to support six interns to undertake research and development activities within the BSC.

Moving forward, NOURISH will continue to engage with these five BSCs to ensure that SMEs, including NOURISH supported WASH and SFP SMEs, can benefit from their business acumen in the longer-term, thereby striving to meet the NOURISH objectives in the NOURISH-supported areas....

4. ENHANCING CAPACITY OF SUB-NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN INTEGRATED NUTRITION

BUILDING SUSTAINABILITY

In this reporting period, NOURISH continued building capacity of local NGO-partners. Specific support included:

- **Excel and Data Storage Training:** Topics including how to protect and link cells and sheets and create basic formulas, data storage and data entry methods and quality control
- **NOURISH MIS systems and mobile app for data collection:** Ongoing mentoring, coaching and technical support on proper use of mobile app for data collection, reviewing data quality and feedback on data input errors. Coaching on data cleaning and verification is between register and data in application.
- **Anti-Harassment Training:** This is a mandatory training for all Save the Children staff and partners. The training on harassment is about unwelcome conduct of any nature (sexual or otherwise), which has the purpose, or effect of violating the dignity of a person and of creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment. Such conduct may take place on a single occasion or on several occasions. Save the Children has a zero tolerance policy on harassment in the workplace.
- **Leadership and management training:** The training looked at the differences (and similarities) between a leader and a manager and the respective roles and responsibilities within a team and ways in which an organization can emphasize the effective leading and managing the works with the staff. It also looked at the ways both Leader and Manager can effectively support his/her subordinate staff through managing (human, work tasks, resource, information and time).
- **Project Management Training: The training cover topics such as:** understanding project objectives, starting and ending the project involving departments for the project implementation, strategy development while the project is designed (situation analysis, planning, implementation action, adjustment, monitoring and evaluation, learning and reflection), effective resource and risk management.

ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT (OCA) ENDLINE

From December 2018 to February 2019, NOURISH conducted a participatory endline OCA of the three local NGO-partners. The endline process consisted of a refresher workshop, guided self-assessment scoring on progress, discussion sets, results debriefing, and action plan development

Refresher workshop: NOURISH project staff organized a one-day workshop in Phnom Penh in January 2019 to refresh participants on the OCA process and tool. Participants included management staff from the three local NGO partners - with 15 participants, including the executive director, project/program management, human resource/administration managers, and finance managers. The main objective was to review/refresh the OCA tool with the three partners prior to completing the end-line assessment. Each organization also had group discussions to reflect on the key challenges to implementing actions identified in their organization's OCA Action Plan. Participants discussed how the identified actions were addressed, how challenges were overcome, and how they documented lessons learned.

Guided self-assessment: NOURISH supported guided self-assessment workshops for each local partner NGO: Operations Enfants du Cambodge (OEC) on 31 January 2019 with 8 participants; partners in Compassion (PC) on 9 June 2017 with 12 participants and WP on 20 February 2019. The self-assessment process was the same as for the baseline assessment and the midterm.

After cumulative results were presented for each organization, the participants worked in small groups to review the results for each capacity area, identify strengths, resources, skills, and attitudes already in place and progressing as well as to determine improvements that need to be made. The groups were encouraged to focus on each indicator score in order to generate deeper analysis and to look closely at indicators that scored low relative to others.

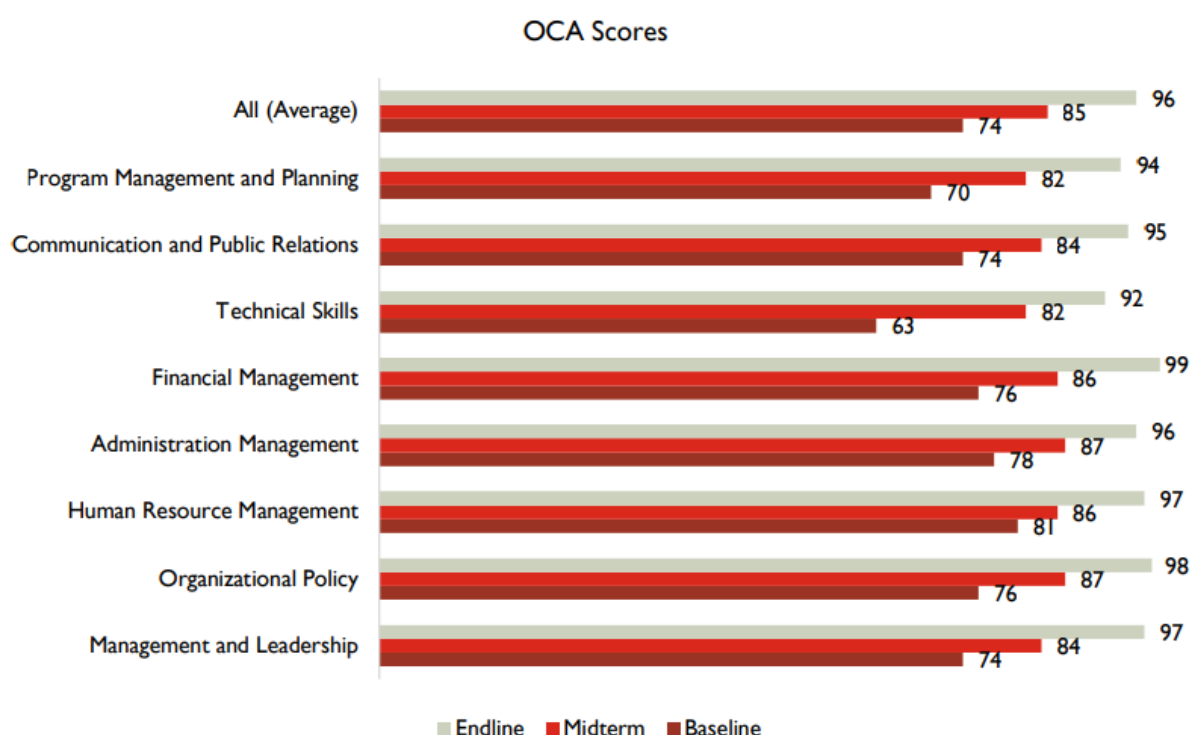
In each capacity area, the scores were averaged, indexed and profiled using various companion tools. After this, using a series of calculations, the raw score of 1–5 was transformed into scaled scores with a range of 0–100 in bar graphs with analysis based on the mean using a standard measurement of 0–100. The interpretation of the scaled scores is outlined below.

TABLE 2. OCA SELF-ASSESSMENT SCORING TOOL

Scaled Score	Interpretation
0 – 20	The organization has little, limited or no capacity or consensus in a given area
21 – 40	The organization capacity falls below the acceptable performance standard in this area
41 – 60	The organization capacity meets acceptable performance standards in this area
61 – 80	The organization capacity exceeds acceptable performance standards in this area
81 – 100	The organization capacity substantially exceeds acceptable performance standards in this area

Results from the guided self-assessment demonstrated a 22 point increase in the cumulative base-line assessment capacity scores for all three local NGO-partners from 74 to 96 points (out of 100). Average capacity area scores when combined for all local NGO partners increased across all areas and were all greater than 90 points. The area demonstrating the greatest improvement overall was financial management followed by management and leadership, organizational policy and human resource management. Figure 11 reflects the cumulative scores between the baseline, mid-term, and end-line assessments overall and for different capacity areas.

FIGURE 11. CUMULATIVE BASELINE, MIDTERM AND ENDLINE OCA SCORES



The three local NGO partner's end line results exceeded acceptable standards but they still need to plan for actions in order to continue to maintain and in some cases improve organizational capacity in specific areas. The process identified some common areas in need of improvement across all three organizations. These are: NGO governance (i.e., board and management/leadership); review/development of organizational strategic plans to meet the changing situations; refreshing and updating organizational policies, developing organizational monitoring and evaluation systems and the need for continued refresher trainings on the technical and fundraising skills. To follow up on identified needs from the OCA endline assessment, NOURISH will continue to conduct capacity/skills trainings twice a year, ongoing on-the-job support, and coaching and in-person technical support

TECHNICAL REFERENCE GROUPS (TRG)

In this reporting period NOURISH continued to organize TRG meetings in each province and exposure visits for government, partner and other NGO staff. The TRGs provide opportunities for interacting, sharing progressive achievements and program challenges, seeking technical support and for planning among the three key government line departments; PHD, PDRD and PD AFF. In addition, TRG membership includes the directors and/or representative of these three government line departments and supports the continued building of cross department relationship building, networking, and sharing of concerns and technical support from the local authorities. This mechanism has created the added value and program impact levels that contributing to the three components of NOURISH for reducing the stunted at the community nutrition platform. NOURISH continues to receive positive feedback of the utility of the TRG meetings:

Project Outcome:

From October 2018 to March 2019, NOURISH activities covered all 565 target villages in Battambang, Pursat and Siem Reap reaching directly a total of 31,070 "first 1,000 days" families (29,972 children under two and 290 pregnant women) at the community level, while stimulating demand for NOURISH-supported products, services and behaviors, and expanding private sector engagement. These activities also enhanced the capacity of core actors in integrated nutrition programming. Implementation of all project activities is generally on track at the central and sub-national levels in all three project-supported provinces. See Annexes 1 and 2 for progress on activities and performance measures.

From United States Government (USG) assistance: **16,141(F=8,142; M=7,999)** people gained access to a basic sanitation service.

29,972(F=15,160; M=14,812) children under two reached with community-level nutrition interventions.

290 pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific intervention

65 (F=41; M=24) individuals received nutrition-related professional training

24 villages declared as Open-defecation Free

Activities by pictures



OEC CURRENT DONOR SUMMARY 2019

Nº	Donors`name	Tilte Project	Amount	Start of contract	End of contract	Project period	Report period
1	USAID (Save the Children)	Nourish	\$143,784	14-Jun-18	18-Jun-19	6y	Monthly
2	Misereor	Smiling Cambodain children	\$33,530	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	3y	Semester
3	Kindermissionswerk	Smiling Cambodain children	\$83,621	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	3y	Semester
4	Bice (International Catholic Child Bureau)	Smiling Cambodain children				2y	
5	W. P. Schmitz-Stiftung	Improving Education and Health Care of the Poor/orphan children in families affected	\$29,548	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-19	2y	Yearly
6	W. P. Schmitz-Stiftung	Promoting Human Rights and Safe Migration for Cambodian	\$28,938	1-Oct-18	31-Sep-19	2y	Semester
Total			\$319,421				



Date: 24 April 2020
Prepared by
Admin Manager


Dos Roeungdeth