



## Final Project Report

<b>Project title:</b>	Water, sanitation and hygiene for rural families and schools along Cambodia -Thai border
<b>Period of report:</b>	October 2011- January 2012
<b>Project duration:</b>	Four months
<b>Funds donated from Rotary Club of Perth (Australia)</b>	USD 5241.88 (Remaining balance from previous cycle USD 36.04)
<b>Funds spent during report period:</b>	USD 5265.34

### PROJECT REVIEW:

#### Project objective:

Improve water, sanitation and hygiene for rural schools and poor families along Cambodia - Thai border (Battambang Province)

#### Expected results:

##### A. SCHOOL SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- To provide 36 garbage bins for 12 schools in Kamrieng district (3 garbage bins will be provided for each school).
- Provide basic health education on impacts of waste disposal, importance access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene at 12 selected schools.

##### B. HOUSEHOLD HYGIENE AND SANITATION

To select a small village that will serve as an example for the affected to neighboring villages of what can be achieved through community action and support, to include the following:

1. Provision of 2000 liter water jugs to 40 selected poor households in Kamrieng district in order to enable them storage of rainwater for drinking.
2. To install dry latrines to selected 40 poor families in Kamrieng district.
3. Provision of 40 water filters for 40 poor families in Kamrieng district.
4. To improve community parents about the importance of access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene and other health related preventable.
5. To develop appropriate family garbage collection and disposal systems

## PROGRESS REPORT

### SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS:

In October 2011, the poor people are living along Cambodia-Thai border (Kamrieng district, Battambang province) has very grateful to receive funding from Rotary club (Perth, Australia) to improve school and family water, sanitation and hygiene. Within this support, there are:

1. 42 families received water jug 2000L (One for each family)
2. 49 latrine (One latrine for each family) was completely built and correctly used
3. 40 water purifications are provided to 40 poor family (One for each family)
4. 17 Schools received waste container from project (3 waste containers for each school)
5. School awareness on water and sanitation has been conducting in 17 selected schools

### **Water is our life!**

*Where there is no water, a drop of water is more expensive than diamonds.*

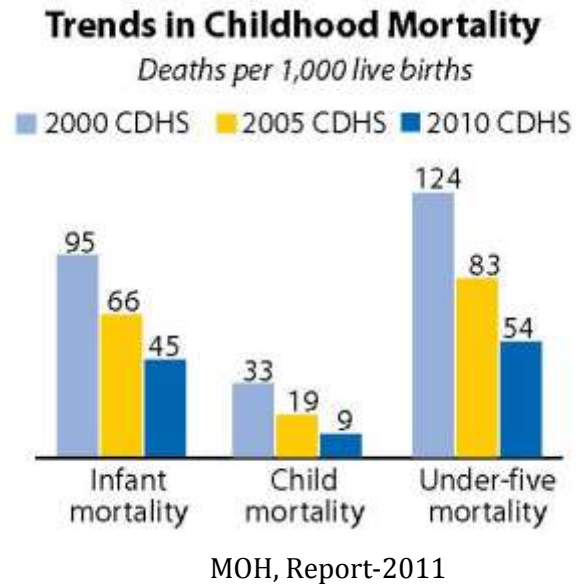
(old Cambodian saying)



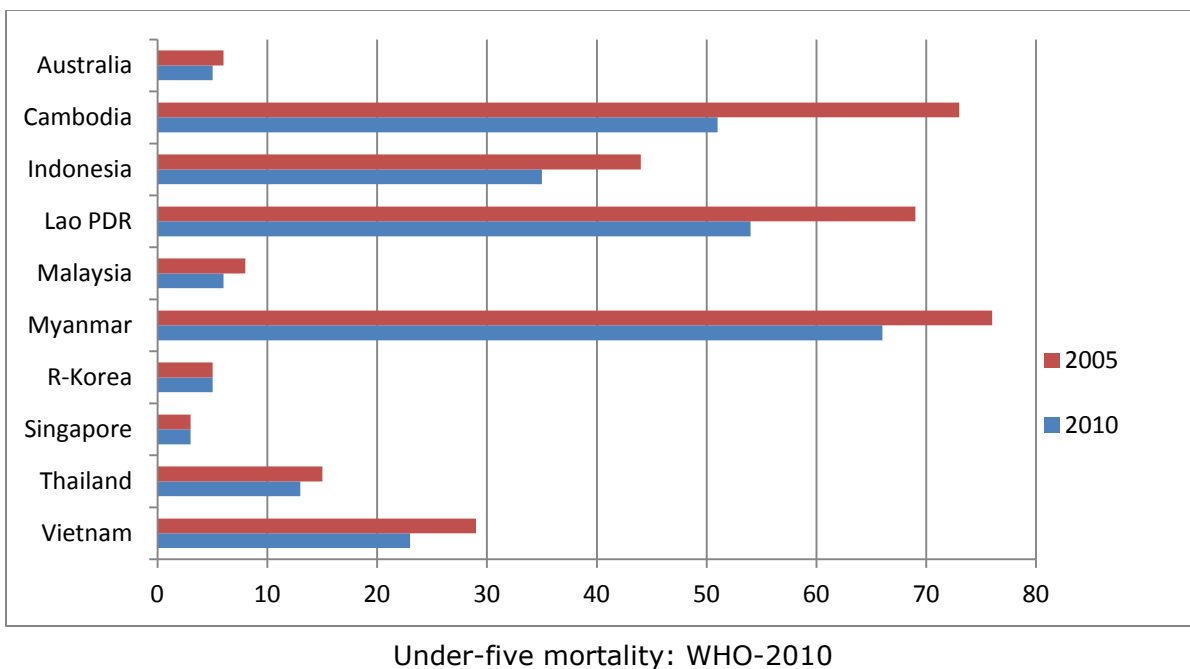
**Where there is no water, life for people and animals is not easy,  
(quote from this boy tending a cow)**

Government of Cambodia remain considers that water and health is interconnected. Without water is without health and if without health is without development. Therefore, improve to access clean water, sanitation and hygiene will positively impact to better health especially reduce under five mortality as clearly stated in the key indicators of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG).

With only five years left to achieve Millennium Development Goal which calls for reducing the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Cambodian government, especially ministry of health (Cambodia MOH) is fully committed to achieving it.



Since 2000 the under-five mortality rate has dropped from 124 to 83 in 2005, and continued to decline to 54 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010, (Table above, Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey-CDHS- Report 2011). This figure is showing a great result toward achieving MDG in the next five years. Despite the number of under-five mortality rate is declined but this rate is remains high compare to neighboring countries. It is reminds that more effort needs to be continued.



Cambodia rural children in especially under-five mortality are usually reported suffering from preventable diseases such as diarrhea and pneumonia. Such preventable disease is more likely derived from access to unclean water, sanitation, personal and household hygiene.



Due to poor awareness of sanitation and personal hygiene children is usually exposed to health risk.

To reduce health risk and medical expenditure, the awareness about preventable disease and its root causes are remains necessary for particular Cambodian rural family.





Parents who have a poor understanding about importance of sanitation and hygiene usually leave their children exposed and vulnerable to health risks.



Cambodian culture accepts that children including female children are responsible to provide water and cook for their family. This is documented in the Cambodian traditional code written by Moen May in 1972. During the dry season, children walked for long distances to seek and collect water wherever they can. The following photos depicted children performing this task.





In November 2011, CFS had the opportunity to host a psychosocial workshop in Battambang. Representatives from seven countries participated, including Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Philippines. The delegates visited CFS. They recommended that adding more water and sanitation projects into current CFS target activities is most important for development.

**We take with this opportunity, on behalf of poor children in Kamrieng district of Battambang province, to provide a special 'Thank you' to the Australian people especially to the members of Perth Rotary Club who generously provided funds to CFS to enable us to implement water and sanitation projects.**



With funding from by Rotary club of Perth Australia, 42 jugs (2000 Liters for each) were given to 42 families in Kamrieng district Battambang province (From Oct 2011 to Jan 2012).



(A house before providing jug)



(The same house after supporting jug)



(A house before providing jug)



(The same house after supporting jug)



(A house before providing jug)

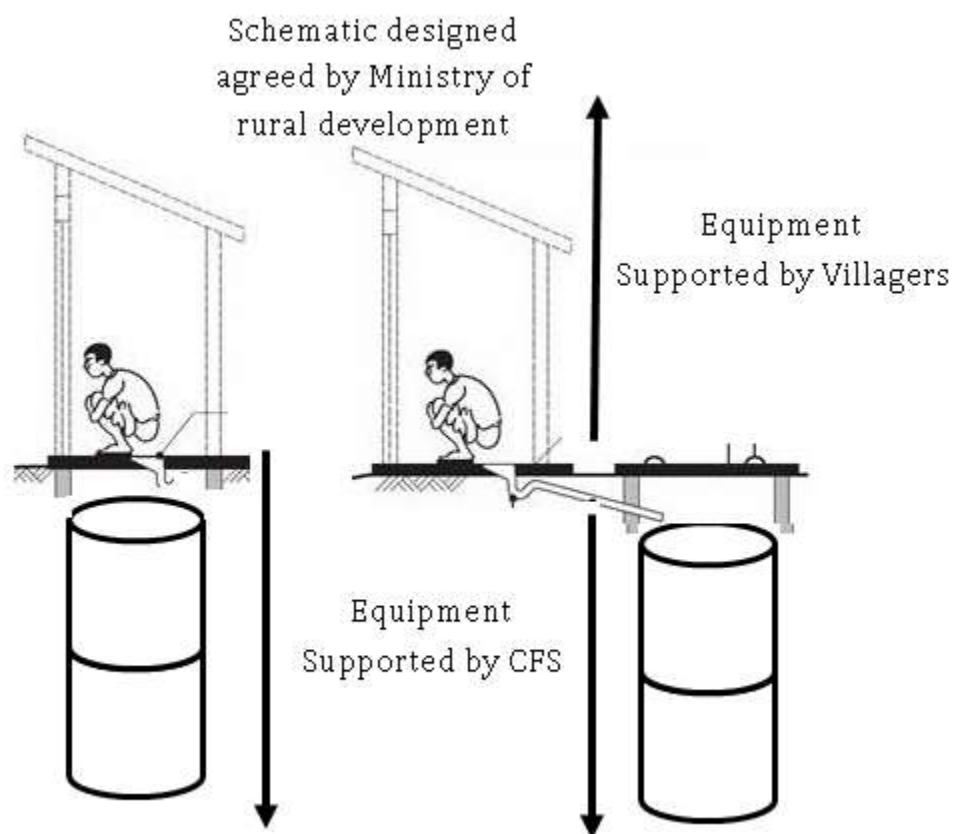


(The same house after supporting jug)



(Jug 2000L provided to villagers)

Within the same period, 49 latrines were completely built and being correctly used by community people (one latrine built for one family). It should be noted that family visit or family situation evaluation is done before providing. Family who evaluated difficult for water storage and have no latrine will be given. Community parent is responsible to make their own rain-catcher and find out natural resources to build upper part of the latrine. Cambodia Family support has contacted to Ministry of rural development beforehand in order to get an experience on how to build latrine to villager. CFS has got approval of designed before built.



The ministry of rural development remains estimated that only 19% of the current rural households access to clean water and sanitation. This is a matter of great importance, which will have an impact on other health and poverty targets. Diarrhea, which is a consequence of poor water, sanitation and hygiene, is directly responsible for a large number of health expenditure and it is also a contributing factor in many more problems and exacerbated poverty. Based on the current rate with today speed, it was predicted that rural sanitation between 2015 and 2025 is far beyond expectation to reach MDG, from the 30 percent target contained in the original plan 2015 CMDG up to 100 percent rural sanitation coverage only 10 years later. This is required for more attention, more investment, and new innovative approaches.

One of other observation is that rural people especially children is usually practicing open defecation or without access to their own toilet. Therefore to build their awareness of important about spreading disease derived from open defecation and help them to build their own latrine is a very crucial important from the present time onward.





(Latrine were built by CFS Project)

From Oct 2011 to Jan 2012, the project assisted 17 schools in Kamrieng district develop an appropriate waste disposal site at their local schools. Additionally, 51 waste containers (3 waste containers for each school) and school awareness raising about importance of sanitation and hygiene were provided by CFS to those schools.



It was observed that some schools are unclean and they don't know and neglected about important of school clean environment



Currently, CFS has integrated school education about school clean environment. As result, school children aware and participate in cleaning their schools.





(School clean activity)

Due to CFS initiative about school hygiene, recently it was seen that some schools are clean





To complement with water, sanitation and hygiene, 40 water filters (one for each family) were given to poor families who were evaluated to not have easy access to clean drinking water.



(CFS staff told a villager how to use water filter)





(Children are happy with their water filter)

Feb, 2012  
Reported by  
Dr. Eng Samnang  
CFS-Director

