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**S.C.A.O. ECC**

**EDUCATION & COMMUNITY CENTER - PNEA PON - CAMBODIA**

*Education & Community Centre*

*Prey Ponror Household Survey Report 2015*





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## Background on Cambodia

Cambodia covers 181,035 square kilometres and is bordered by Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. It has a tropical humid climate with two seasons, the hot season from December to April, and the rainy season from May to November. Cambodia has a population of 15.4 million people that is largely Buddhist, with a small Muslim minority (around 2.5%). There is also a small Christian community. The GNI per capita is \$880, and is considerably less than those of Vietnam, Thailand and Laos. In 2014, GDP was also calculated to be \$16.7 billion. The economy has grown at a rapid pace in recent years (up to 7% annually) due to a strong export sector, private investments, and growth in agricultural production. The main exports include clothing and footwear, timber, rubber, and rice, while the main imports include cigarettes, petroleum products and gold.



Although Cambodia is making great improvements in many areas, corruption remains deeply rooted in the country's operations, and it is still one of the world's poorest countries and is still rated to be a low income country. 20.5% of the population live on less than \$1 a day, 90% of which live in the countryside. Education is a key tool in lifting people out of poverty, especially in rural areas. Although the enrolment rates are remarkably high at 95.2%, completion is a major issue. Children often are unable to complete primary education due to their assistance being required mainly at home or on the farm. The main challenges that face development in Cambodia are the lack of effective management of land and natural resources which will fast diminish without appropriate action and poor public service delivery which stems from decades of corruption.



## *Background on S.C.A.O.*

S.C.A.O. is a non-profit organization that has been running since December 2007. Education and community development are its underpinning values. Established by Mr. Sameth and his wife, it has been their passion and devotion to children that have driven them to open up an education centre where children are cared for, loved, and educated. S.C.A.O. gives children the opportunity to live with the Sameth Family, escape from poverty and isolation and be in an environment where education is accessible. These children are taught valuable skills that will help them become independent and self-sustainable, as well as giving them the opportunity to have a brighter and more prosperous future. Since opening in 2007, S.C.A.O. has expanded and developed as an organisation.

S.C.A.O. now operates two schools. The second school opened in the village of Som ROUNG in August 2011. This report will specifically focus on the second school called S.C.A.O. II. The SC00P Foundation and other partner NGOs headed the building of the school. It is accessible to all students who wish to attend, and currently has 250 students attending. A third school is currently being planned in the village of Prey Ponror, with construction beginning before the end of 2015.



S.C.A.O. School 2, Som ROUNG



S.C.A.O. School 1, Phnom Penh



## *Background on Prey Ponror & Education and Community Centre*

The “Save poor Children in Asia Organization” (Cambodia) plans the new construction of an Education and Community Centre in Prey Ponror, a village located 25km north west of the capital Phnom Penh. During this project, S.C.A.O. will be supported by its partner organisations

- “Kinderhilfe in Kambodscha e.V.” (Germany)
- “GECKO Kinderhilfe Südostasien e.V.” (Germany)
- “Estrellas de camboya” (Spain)
- “SCOOP Foundation” (Ireland)
- “Pacha Youth Foundation” (USA)

The hinterland of Prey Ponror consists of 16 smaller villages, which are all accessible by bike. The public education system runs 2 primary schools and 1 high school and is therefore accessible for 1,000 students per day.

The aim of S.C.A.O. is to improve the level of education which the public education system is able to provide. The main focus lies on free English and Computer courses. We expect up to 400 students to attend classes every day. In addition, there are plans to improve water supply by organizing wells and water filters, organise healthcare courses, building toilets and so on. All these measures are going to be coordinated with the officials, of course.



S.C.A.O. is quite experienced in realising such projects (see reference project) and is currently running 2 schools with 600 students per day. The planning for this project started in November 2013, start of construction is planned for November 2014 and start of teaching is planned for November 2015. For more details concerning this project (including budget plan), donation categories, involved organisations and their agents please have a look at the referring sites.

As there is an awareness of the donors need for the appropriate application of their funds, transparency is at high priority. Therefore, if you wish to have additional information you are not able to get within this website, please do not hesitate to contact us! There will be an additional newsletter going out in the coming weeks, with specific focus on the new education and community centre in Prey Ponror.



## *Education and Community Centre Construction Site*



First piling



Surrounding



Traditional Ceremony





## *Water Filter Project in Prey Ponror*

The village of Prey Ponror located 25 kilometres northwest of Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. There are 16 villages in close proximity to Prey Ponror Village, and all of these are within cycling distance to the location of the new S.C.A.O. Education and Community Centre (S.C.A.O. III).

The majority of the households in Prey Ponror village rely on water wells for their drinking water. With this well water they have to boil it, and let it cool before it is safe to drink. This is costly for the families because they are constantly buying firewood for fuel, or families must spend too much of their time collecting this. Also, some people do not wait for the water to boil and cool; instead they drink it straight away. This leads to health problems for the villagers which prevent them from working or attending school, and is yet another drain on the little income that they may have. S.C.A.O. III is currently in the planning phase of development. Construction plans are being put together and ideas are being morphed together. It is important for S.C.A.O. to develop a relationship with Prey Ponror village before S.C.A.O. III opens. With S.C.A.O. having an established name within the villages and among the villagers, it is very good promotion for the S.C.A.O. Education and Community Centre once it opens its doors to the surrounding community. Parents and students will be aware of what S.C.A.O. offers to the community.







On the 1st February 2015, international volunteers and local Khmer staff organized a gathering of approximately 100 families in Prey Ponror Village. Here the villagers were given a demonstration of the ceramic water filter by Vibol. He explained how they worked, how to clean them, and most importantly, the benefits that the water filters have on a family's health. Following this demonstration of the water filters, the volunteers and Khmer staff divided up into teams. Each team carried out household surveys on the villagers gathered. This information will provide S.C.A.O. with more information on the issues that may exist in Prey Ponror Village. This will aid S.C.A.O. in taking action through various projects in the future to combat these issues.

The water filter project was funded through a group of Polish friends (Czysta Woda / Clean water for Cambodia) who are living in Phnom Penh. Together through communication with Peter Downey, (Development Officer) the project was planned. Czysta Woda funded the project through an online crowdfunding platform which turned out to be a great success.

On the 15th March 2015 the distribution of the water filters took place in the village. The villagers were given one further training session on the use and maintenance of the water filter. They were then free to take the water filter home and then have constant access to clean safe drinking water. This water filter distribution was seen as a great success, and all villagers that were involved seemed to be very happy about S.C.A.O.'s involvement in Prey Ponror. In the future, S.C.A.O. will continue to work with these villagers, in an attempt to provide them with the means to grow, prosper and develop, to the fullest of their potential, as we have been doing with other families in the past.

## *Community Development*

As previously stated, the work that S.C.A.O. carries out isn't limited to providing vital free education to those in need. The following are all activities in which S.C.A.O. have been involved in the past, and will continue to be involved in around the new Education Centre in Prey Ponror.

- Water filter projects.
- Building of toilets.
- Rice Distribution.
- Clothing Distribution.
- Clean and safe sanitation practices for children.
- Human trafficking awareness campaign.
- Football teams.





## Community Youth Group – Som Rong

Another way in which we have seen increased involvement by S.C.A.O. in Community Development this year, is that S.C.A.O. have introduced a student council, and S.C.A.O. II have introduced a Community Youth Group. These groups are a relatively new introduction to both schools, and following their success already we will also plan to introduce a youth group to the village in Prey Ponror.

The establishment of this CYG was formed as research has shown that the youth of today need basic support, safe places to gather, good relationships with peers and adults, increased opportunities through learning and practicing skills, and other constructive activities.

These needs are the goals of the group that we have set up in the school. We aim to empower the youth of the village here in Som Rong in gaining important decision making and problem solving skills.



Some members of the Som Rong Community Youth Group



Members of the CYG cleaning up the local Pagoda.

Here at S.C.A.O., we view the establishment of this group as a vital aspect of the organisation, and what we are trying to achieve. It also creates stronger links between S.C.A.O., its students and the community. We have helped by giving the youth in Som Rong a voice, and they have helped us by expressing the voices of youth in unison, showing us where we can further improve in the activities of the organisation.

CYG is still in the very early stage of its development, as the Committee has only recently been voted in, and meetings have only become consistent recently. The Committee consists of a Chairperson and two Vice Chairpersons, all of which were voted democratically by the students in the Youth Group. Many plans have been set for the future and it is hoped that this year, the group will become fully self-sustainable, and there will not be any need for any facilitation from Khmer teachers or volunteers as there was at the beginning.

### Some of the goals consist of the following:

- Regular village clean-ups. The first clean-up, which will be around the local Pagoda and main road. We hope to have regular clean-ups, and will look toward more sustainable disposal of rubbish.
- Different workshops in relation to prevalent problems such as environmental problems, or other current issues that many local people face.
- Skill-sharing: with the possibility of volunteers or students sharing their skills and teaching others.
- Skill development.
- Other: as students in this group have the ability the hope is that they will be proactive and organise many activities in the future.

We, along with the members, are very excited to see what this group will achieve in the future, and we look forward to seeing what can be done when all of the youth in this village are given their own voice, and a means of acting upon it.

## *Volunteers – The Sustainable Approach*

One of the most important aspects of S.C.A.O., is that none of the work that we do could be done without the volunteers. These volunteers make up most of the teachers in the 2 schools, and the organisation also gets most of its funding from the volunteers who stay here.

This funding goes toward paying for Khmer teachers wages, wages for the full time staff that also work within both schools and centres, while also helping in other running cost that also exist within S.C.A.O.. They also help the organisation generate profits each year, which are always reinvested into the running of S.C.A.O. and its projects.

S.C.A.O. has been incredibly lucky to receive the high numbers of hardworking volunteers that come to work in the schools each year, and many of whom who return year after year. We have received volunteers from all over the world, with many coming from; Ireland, Germany, Australia, Japan, Spain and Singapore.

S.C.A.O. is also very excited looking toward the 2015/16 year. German Red Cross Volunteers have increased this year and each school will now receive 2 long term (1 year) volunteers. International Development and Food Policy students from University College Cork (Ireland) which were brought in to the organisation as research interns (6 month placement), increased this year, with 2 students arriving to work in each of the schools.

With these increases, especially in long terms volunteers, work that must be carried out within the organisation can run much more smoothly, and is completed more effectively.



*Just one of the many volunteers that arrived this year at S.C.A.O.*



# *Prey Ponror Household Survey*

## *Introduction*

The surveys that were carried out in Prey Ponror Village were split into 5 sections, consisting of:

1. Income & Household
2. Children & Education
3. Transport & Communication
4. Medical & Healthcare
5. General (including comments and improvements section)

In the following, each section will be examined in detail, and vital analysis received from families will be analysed.

The value of the collection of these households surveys is unquestionable, as it enables S.C.A.O. to provide the most needed services, to some of the most vulnerable families living in these regions.

Following the analysis of the household surveys and the conclusion given, the full survey that was given to the villagers can be seen at the end of the report.



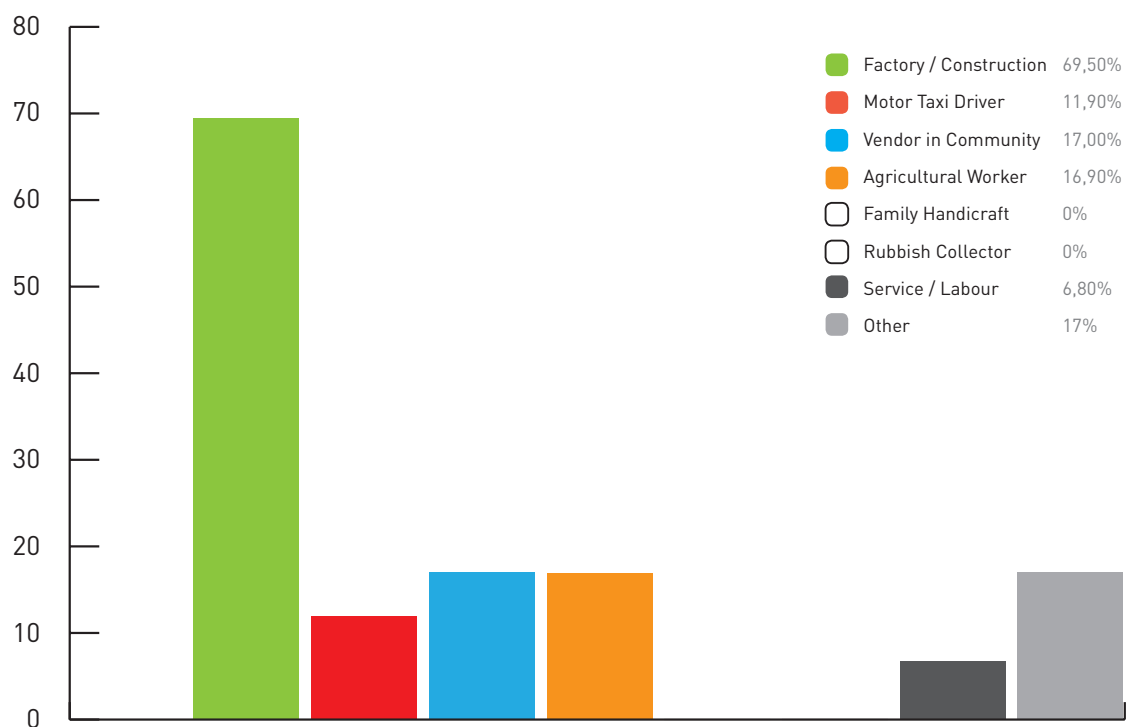
# Part 1 – Income & Household

The average age of interviewee was found to be 42.53 years old. The average number of family members per household was 5.61, with the maximum number of members in a household at 12. 88.1% of families reported having at least 1 child under the age of 18. About 20% of families also reported having between 4-6 children.

The average number of family members who are income earners was calculated to be 2.17 members per household, although in many circumstances this may not be the case in relation to seasonal work such as agricultural work. The maximum number of family members in a household who were income earners was 9 members in the household.

## Main Income Source

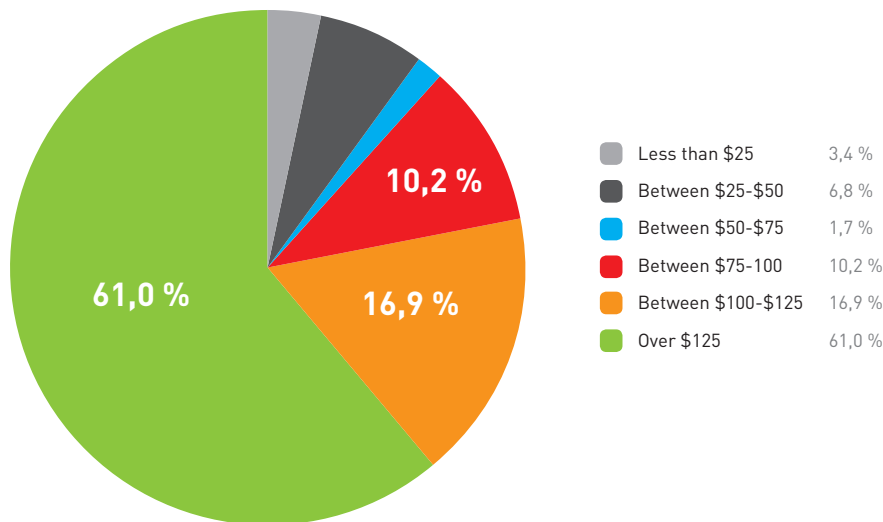
The bar chart shows that families main income sources, by vast majority are factory and construction work, with 69% of families relying on this income source. Community vendors, agricultural workers and other sections were all similar at about 17%. Other main income sources also consisted of the following activities: truck driver, army, livestock seller, mechanic, fortune teller and artist.





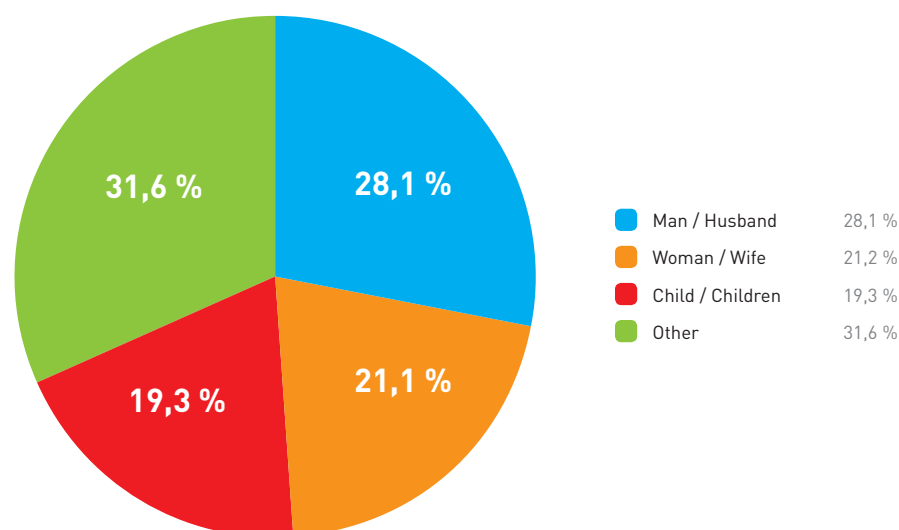
## Income Per Month

The following pie chart shows the income per month. The majority of respondents said that they earned over \$125 a month. When compared to the average family size of over 5, 39% of family could be living on less than \$1 a day. Over 20% of families must also rely on less than \$100 a month.



## Main Income Earners

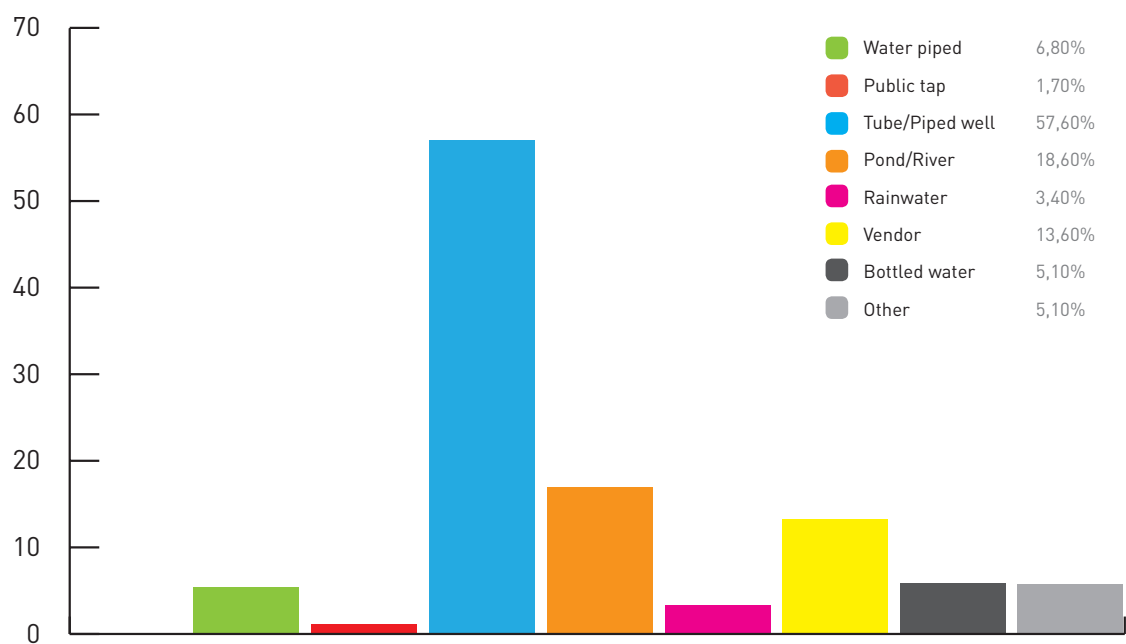
The main income earners within the household yielded a wide range of results, as can be seen from following pie chart. The majority of respondents stated "other" in this category, but followed up by stating it was the combination of the wife and husband that brought about their main source of income. Nearly 20% of respondents did however also mention that the children were the main income earners in the household.



Source of Drinking Water

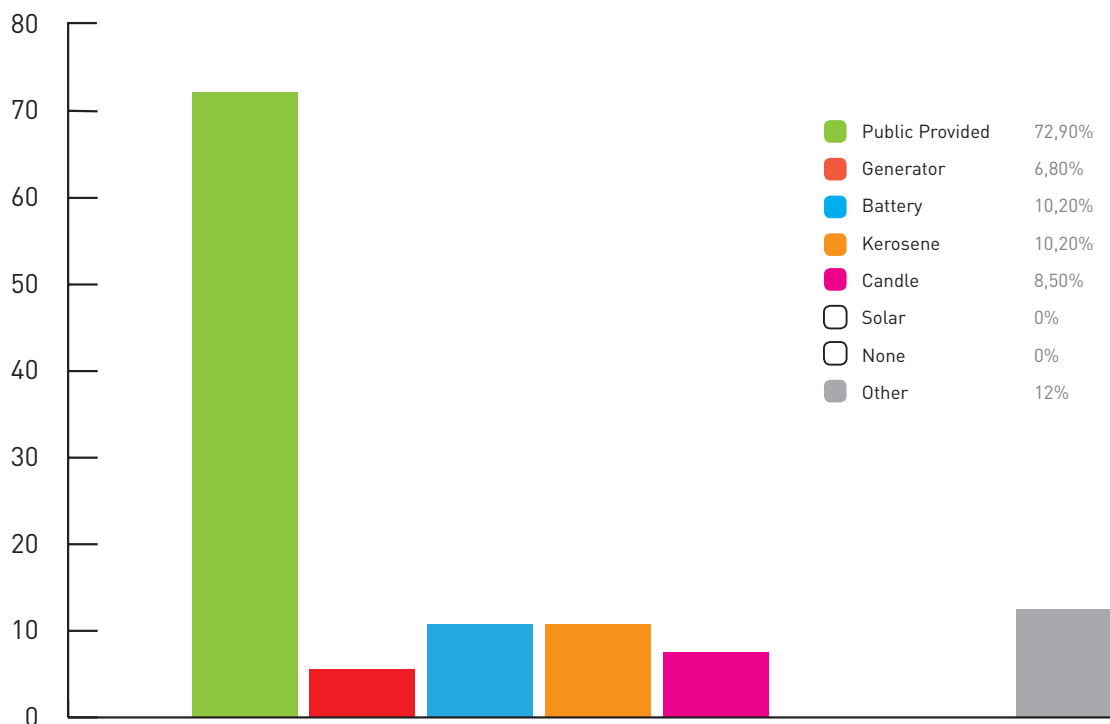


The following bar chart shows where households source their drinking water. 57.6% of families reported that they receive their water from a tube/piped well. This water, as stated by many respondents, is not clean enough to drink straight after collection, although many do. Many illnesses come about from this source of drinking water, and this issue has already been tackled by S.C.A.O. in Prey Ponror following the water filter distribution, it is an issue that will continue to be tackled in the future.



## Main Lighting Source

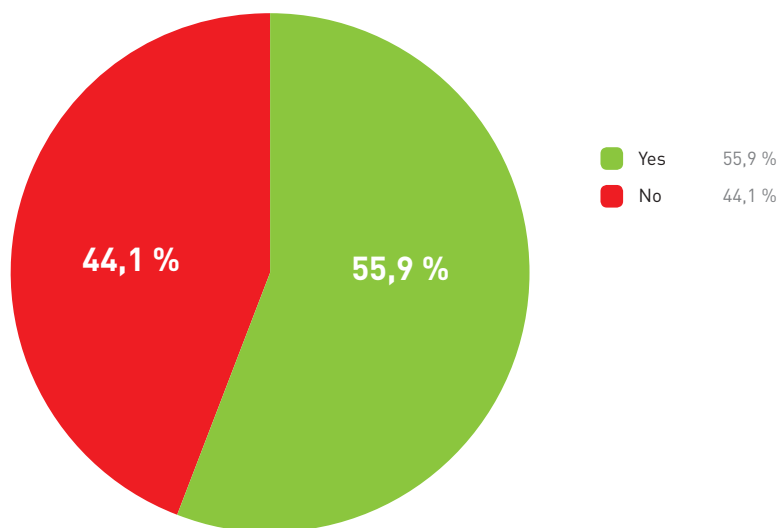
This bar chart highlights families' main sources of lighting. Main results showed that over 70% of families main source of lighting was that from public provided electricity. Further research did however show that the public provided electricity can be very inconsistent at times, and on many occasions families can be left without any electricity for prolonged periods of time.





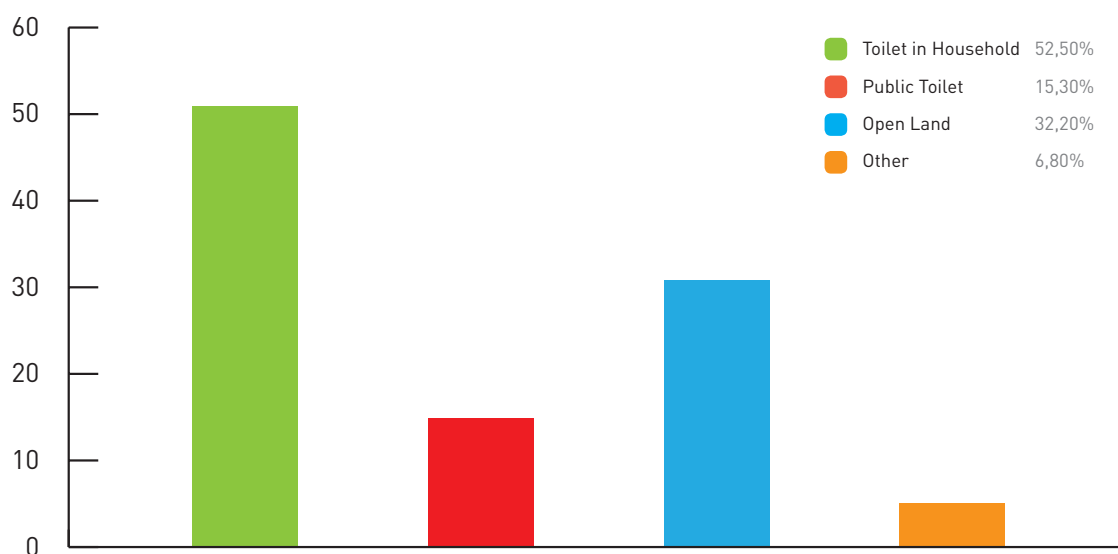
## Access to Toilet

In relation to families access to toilets. Only 55.9% of families claimed to have access to a toilet.



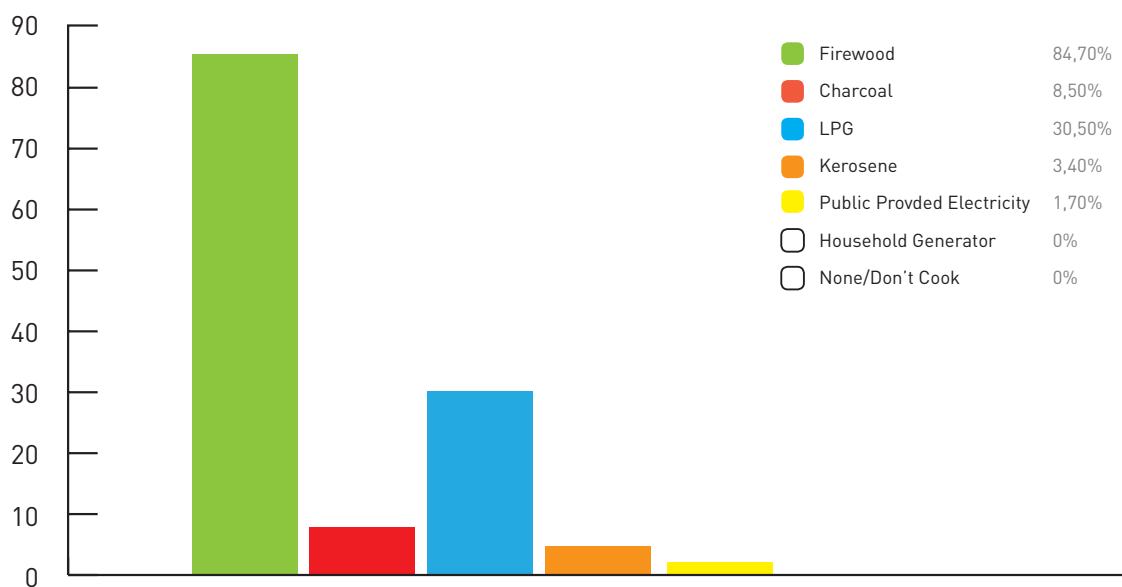
## Toilet Facility Used

The main toilet facility used by families was a toilet in the household, however, over 30% of families claimed to have to rely on their main facility being open land, as they do not have any other access to a toilet. This very high percentage could attribute to high rates of sickness in the village which will be discussed later in the report.



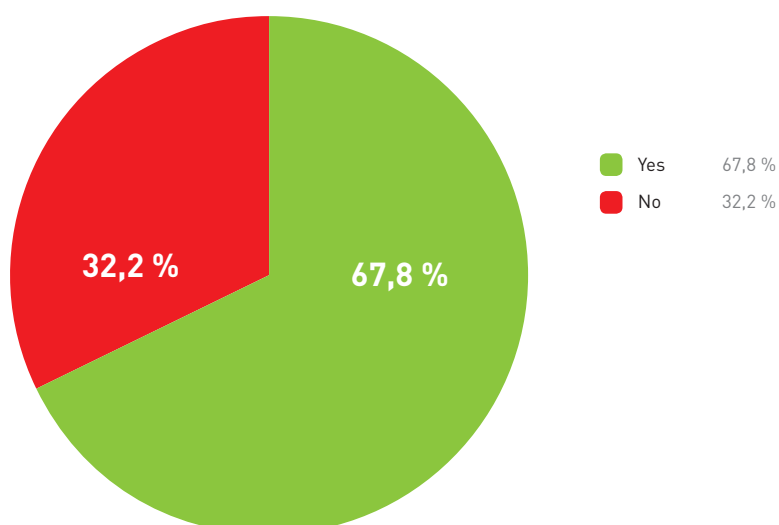
## Fuel Used for Cooking

As can be seen from the bar chart below, the vast majority of the residents on Prey Ponror rely on firewood as their main fuel for cooking, as 84.7% of respondents claimed. Liquid Petroleum Gas was claimed to have been used by 30.5% of residents in the village. While all other types of fuel were used by less than 10% of the interviewee.



## Livestock Owned

67.8% of families reported to owning livestock, and the bar chart following the pie-chart shows that the vast majority of the families have chicken as their main form of livestock. Livestock consisted primarily of chickens, and with about 30% of families reporting having at least 1 cow



## Part 2 – Children and Education

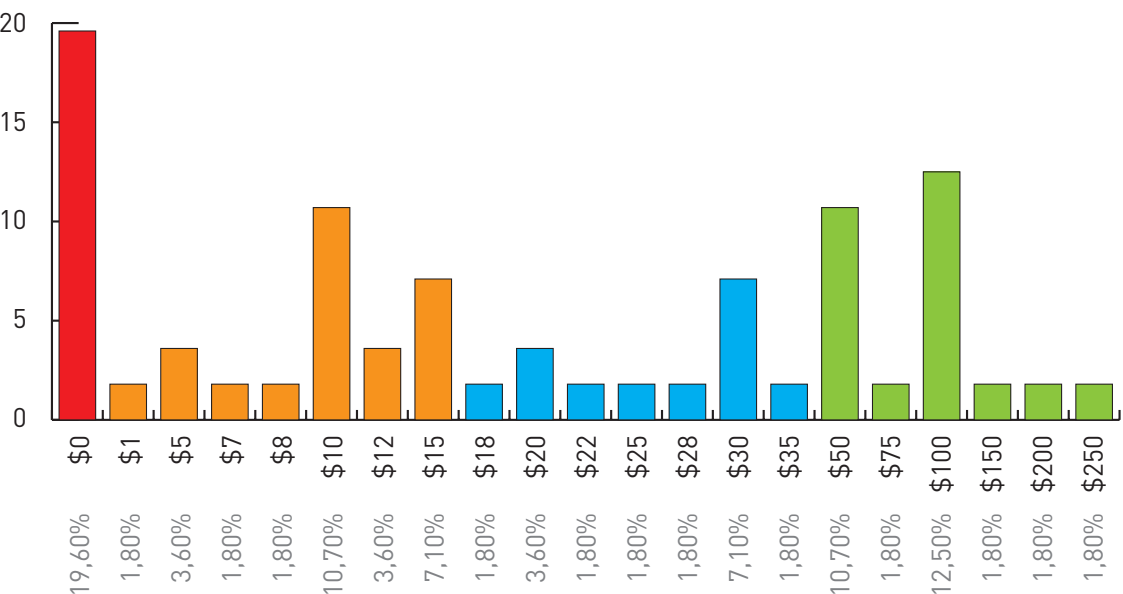
The following section of this report covers children and education in Prey Ponror. Approximately 50% of all families reported to having at least 1 child within each of the three age categories in the survey, the age categories were within the; 0-5, 6-11, and 12-18 age categories. There were dropout rates of over 5% in both of the older age categories.



### Education - \$ Per Month

Analysing the data received from the household surveys in this village, and from the bar chart below, we were also able to note that:

- \$38.08 was the mean spent by families each month on education in the village.
- Minimum was \$0 per month, while maximum was \$250.
- 18.6% of families reported spending \$0 on education each month



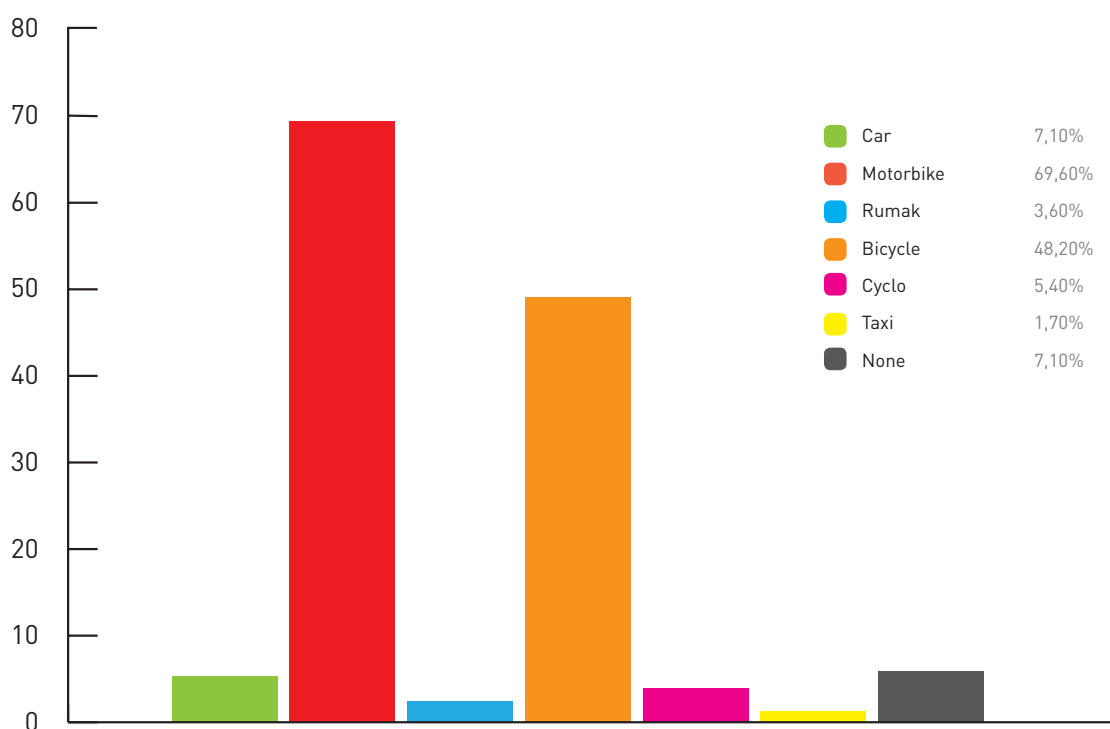


## Part 3 – Transport and Communication

### Transport



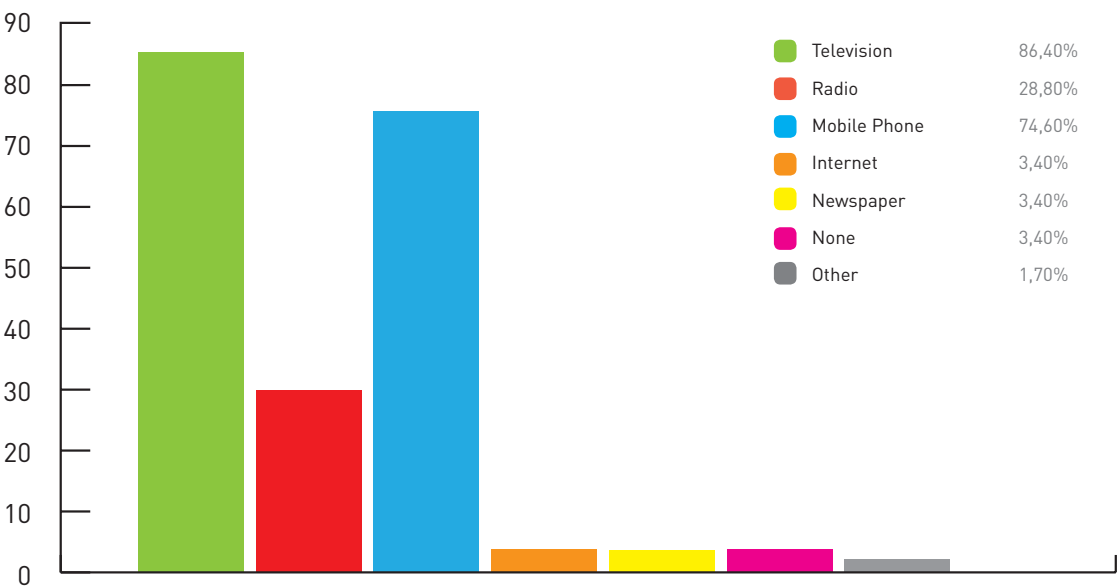
The following bar chart shows the means of transport that families have access to. From the bar chart, it can be noted that the main mode of transport is primarily the motorbike at 70%, and bicycle coming in at the next most popular at just under 50%. In Prey Ponror, there doesn't seem to be any other forms of transport that are available to many people.



Communication/Media Tools



The next bar chart shows the media/communication tools that families have at their disposal. The vast majority of families claim to have access to TV and mobile phones, with both of these over 75%. The likes of radio, internet access and newspaper access are all quite low.

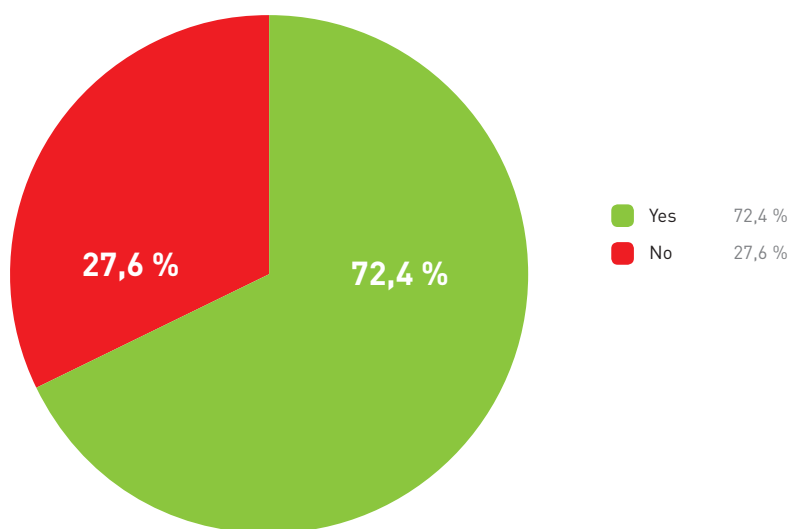


## Part 4 – Medical & Health Care

This section of the report focuses on the basic medical & healthcare aspects that exist in Prey Ponror, and will highlight goods which are lacking/in existence.

### Breastfeed

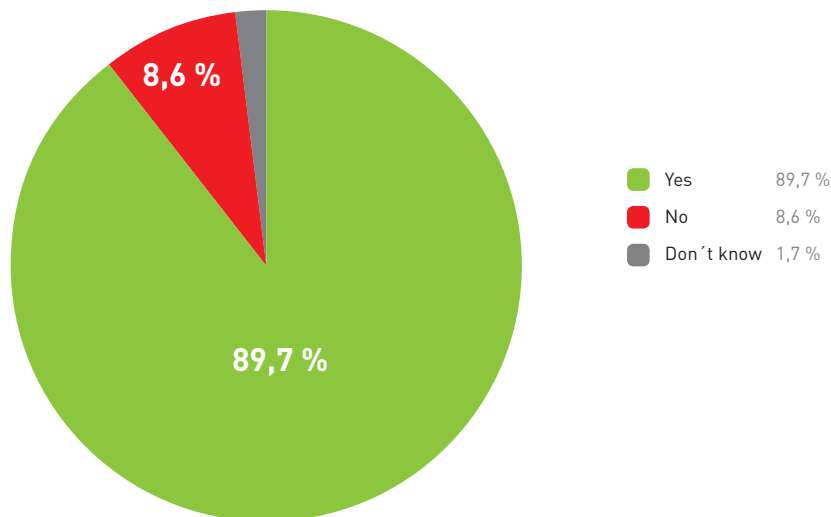
The following pie-chart shows that either at presents/in the past, 72.4% of mothers have breastfed their children.





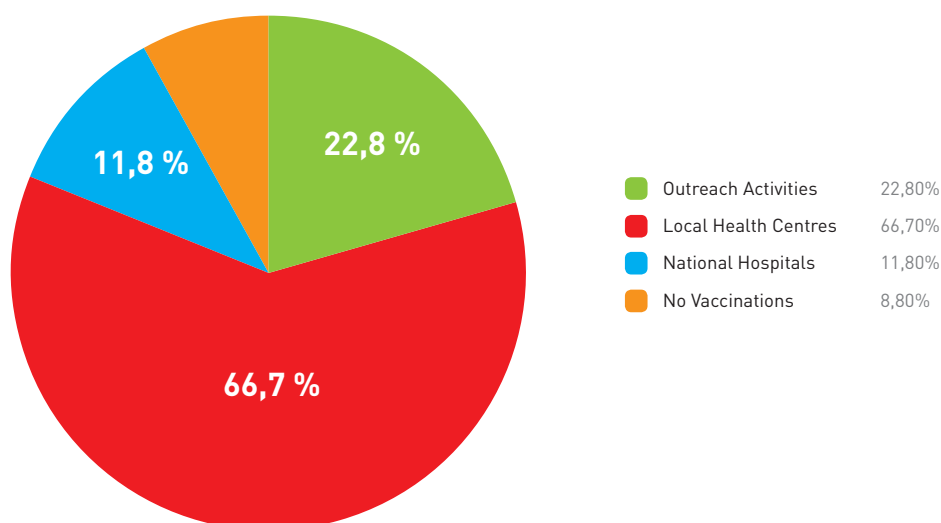
## Vaccination in Past

The next pie chart shows that there has been a reasonably high vaccination rate among the youth in Prey Ponror, with 89.7% of youth having received a vaccination in the past.



## Vaccination Location

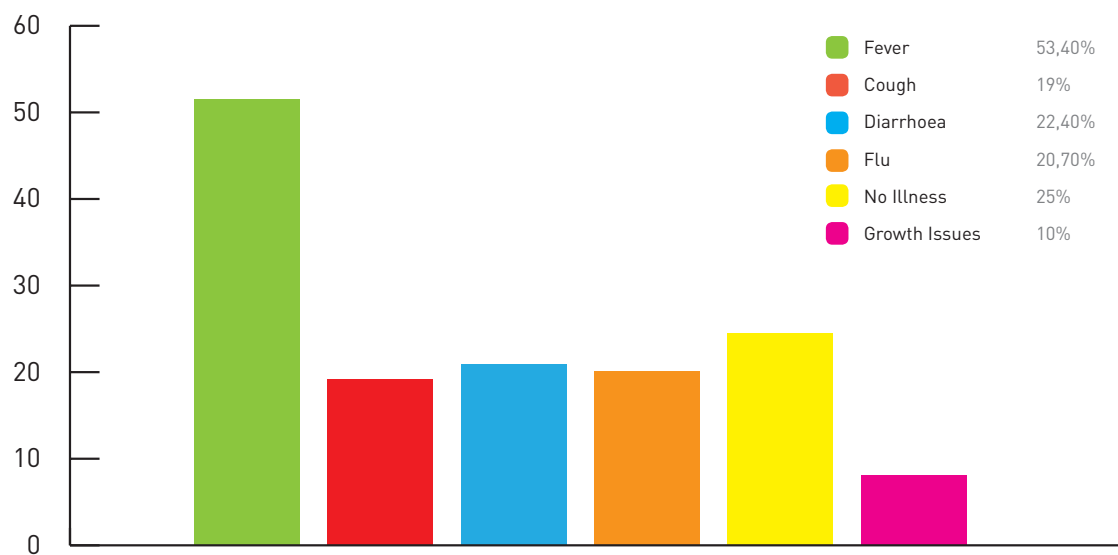
This pie-chart in brief shows the main vaccination locations in the past, with the vast majority showing to be from local health centres at 66.7%. While 22.8% of families have reported receiving vaccinations from outreach activities, 8.8% of interviewees reported having had no vaccinations in the past.



## Main Illnesses

This bar chart shows the main illnesses felt by children in households in the last 2 months. Over 50% of families that have children reported to their children suffering from fever, and only 25% of families reporting that no illness had been felt.

Other illnesses mentioned: low white blood cell counts, bronchitis, constant dizziness, many members sick within the same family, throat problems



Many families residing in Prey Ponror mentioned other health problems including:

- Constant fatigue.
- Low white blood cell counts.
- Stomach problems.
- Stunting/Growth issues among children.

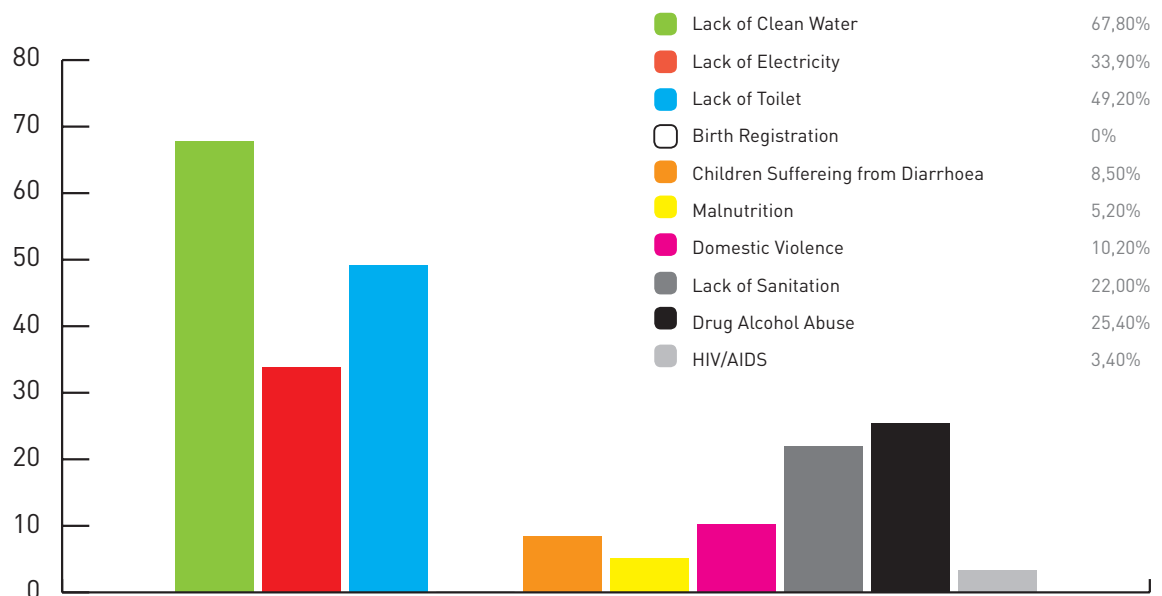


## Part 5 – General

### Main Problems Faced by Families

This section outlines the main problems faced by families in Prey Ponror. It includes the following:

- Lack of clean water: 67.8%.
- Lack of toilet: 49.2%.
- Lack of electricity: 33.9%.
- Drug/Alcohol abuse: 25.4%.
- Lack of sanitation/rubbish collection: 22.0%.
- Children suffering from diarrhoea: 8.5%.
- Domestic Violence: 10.2%.
- Malnutrition: 5.2%.
- HIV/AIDS: 3.4%.



- Other Medical Issues: access to health centres and hospitals, and an array of other health problems that the family cannot afford to treat.
- Other issues: the most prevalent problems that showed up in this section were that of the high cost of electricity, long distances that many children must travel to school, and the constant burning of rubbish. Other issues mentioned included constant sickness, electricity shortages, expensive healthcare, drug/alcohol related violence, fighting between families, and security issues.



## *Voice of the people*

This section is most valuable in the survey as it gives S.C.A.O. an opportunity to hear and learn exactly what the people living in this village think will benefit them the most. It includes what services those living in the village would like to see introduced or improved upon in Prey Ponror.

The following are the most prevalent problems highlighted by families in the village:

### **Electricity:**

It has been highlighted that the main electricity network in the village is owned privately, is too expensive for most, and very difficult to gain access to. Those who do not have access to this network have to rely on other forms of creating electricity for cooking and lighting, and these are also prone to regular power shortages.

### **Toilets:**

As was evident throughout the data gathered in the survey, one of the most prevalent problems felt in this village is that of access to clean and safe toilets. Many respondents said in this section they hope in the future for their own access to a toilet, one for each family and as part of the house on their own land.

### **Healthcare:**

This was also a recurring theme throughout the survey. Many people mentioned the need for affordable healthcare, a need for good and highly trained doctors, and access to healthcare clinic that is in close proximity to the village.

### **Education:**

Many highlighted the need for schools and education services. The need for free education; closer proximity to schools; availability of English lessons, computer lessons and Chinese lessons; and that education is especially lacking for young children, so they would like access to a preschool, which is something that S.C.A.O. will introduce.

### **Water:**

Many said they needed access to clean and safe drinking water, access to wells, need for water filters as too much money is needed/wasted in boiling water each day.

### **Income Generation:**

It was highlighted that many do not have enough income to buy enough food each month, and that there is also a high tendency to borrow money. Some said they would like to see more employment diversification.

### **Meeting Point:**

Many also highlighted the lack of a village Centre, where villagers can meet for discussions, ceremonies, village meetings, and to discuss education.

### **Other:**

need for factories/shops for employment opportunities, increasing alcohol abuse problems, increased pollution with continued burning of rubbish, complete lack of internet access, many family members falling ill, housing and homelessness, problems with local lake as water is at its lowest it has ever been (too shallow).

## Questionnaire

The final part of the questionnaire includes a comment section where interviewees are given the opportunity to express their personal concerns.

This is very valuable to S.C.A.O. as it gives both interviewers/interviewees the opportunity to engage and give their own opinion based on everyday living situations. The result mirrors much of what was stated throughout the report many of which are recurring problems.

- Some noted their proximity to the mountain, which is very close to the village, and noted that they have even than even more difficulties in day to day life.
- Many interviewees expressed the excitement and happiness felt as a result of S.C.A.O.'s involvement in the development of the village such as the water filter project, and other activities which will be provided in the future. Many said that they were very excited about the prospect of all children having access to free education provided by S.C.A.O..
- Water problems and the high cost of access to clean water, electricity shortages, toilet shortages, health problems and proximity to affordable healthcare services were mentioned once again.
- Poor housing situations were also mentioned by some of the respondents along with the existence of homelessness for some villagers.
- An emphasis was also put on some of the elderly in this village, and that they would like to see some form of projects implemented for care of these elderly.
- Need for hygiene education was also highlighted, which is also provided by S.C.A.O..



## Conclusion

In conclusion, the main issues analysed and discussed throughout this survey and report are very similar to that of the issues that existed in Som Rong(the location of S.C.A.O. II).

In addition, activities that S.C.A.O. undertake each year are highly relatable to the problems that currently exist in Prey Ponror.

Many of the issues that currently exist in Prey Ponror are activities which have existed in Som Rong Village in the past, and we will continue, in the future to tackle these problems as best we can. Through the provision of education to all those living in proximity to Prey Ponror village, through healthcare and sanitation projects, and through every other activity in which S.C.A.O. is involved.



## The Future for S.C.A.O.

The future for S.C.A.O.'s relationship with those living in poverty in Cambodia is bright and vibrant. With volunteer numbers at all-time highs, the building of the new Centre in Prey Ponror, and many new initiatives being introduced at present, everyone is very excited at what the future holds for S.C.A.O., its students, and the communities in which it works.

In Cambodia, a country whose economic growth has been very high in the last decade, S.C.A.O. is an organisation who set their focuses on the poorest in the country, those who have been unaffected by this decade of high economic growth. S.C.A.O. focuses its operations on basic human rights and needs, and the impact that it makes in many of these people's lives is long lasting and sustainable, whether it be through the provision of education or on healthcare. This will continue to be the main focus of S.C.A.O.'s operations, as year by year, the running of S.C.A.O. becomes more sustainable and more effective.



# Attachment A – Questionnaire:

## Survey of Prey Ponror Village

Interviewed by: .....

Date of Interview: .....

Name of Interviewee: .....

Name of Family: .....

Phone number for household: .....

Age of interviewee? .....

1. How many family members in the household? .....

2. How many under 18 years of age? .....

### Income & Household

3. How many family members are income earners? .....

4. Who is the main income earner?

☐ Man/Husband

☐ Woman/Wife

☐ Child/Children

☐ Grandfather/Grandmother

☐ Other .....

5. How much income per month does the family make?

☐ No income

☐ Less than 100,000 Riel (\$25)

☐ Between 100,000 to 200,000 Riel (\$25-\$50)

☐ Between 200,000 to 300,000 Riel (\$50-\$75)

☐ Between 300,000 to 400,000 Riel (\$75-\$100)

☐ Between 400,000 to 500,000 Riel (\$100-\$125)

☐ Over 500,000 Riel (\$125+)

6. What are the family's income sources? Main occupation?

☐ Factory/Construction worker

☐ Motor Taxi Driver

☐ Vendor in Community (Shop/Coffee shop)

☐ Agricultural worker

☐ Family handicraft

☐ Rubbish collectors

☐ Service/Labour (Laundry/House Cleaning/Hairdressing)

☐ Other occupation .....

**7. Who is the head of the household?**

- ☐ Man/Husband
- ☐ Woman/Wife
- ☐ Child/Children
- ☐ Grandfather/Grandmother
- ☐ Other .....

**8. Where do you source your drinking water from?**

- ☐ Water piped into dwelling
- ☐ Public tap
- ☐ Tube/piped well
- ☐ Pond/River/Stream
- ☐ Rainwater
- ☐ Tanker truck/ Vendor
- ☐ Bottled water
- ☐ Other .....

**9. What is your household's main source of lighting?**

- ☐ Publicly-provided electricity/City power
- ☐ Generator
- ☐ Battery
- ☐ Kerosene lamp
- ☐ Candle
- ☐ Solar
- ☐ None
- ☐ Other .....

**10. Do you have access to a toilet?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

**11. What toilet facility does your household usually use?**

- ☐ Toilet in the household
- ☐ Public toilet/ pit latrine or shared with others
- ☐ Open land
- ☐ Other .....

**12. What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?**

- ☐ Firewood
- ☐ Charcoal
- ☐ Liquid Petroleum Gas- LPG
- ☐ Kerosene
- ☐ Publicly-provided electricity
- ☐ Household generator
- ☐ None/ Don't cook
- ☐ Other .....

13. Does your household own any livestock?

☐ Yes

☐ No

14. What type of animal or bird does the household own?

Type of Livestock	Number of Livestock currently owned
Cattle	
Buffaloes	
Horses, Ponies	
Pigs	
Sheep	
Goats	
Chickens	
Ducks	
Quail	
Other (Specify)	

### Children & Education

15. Are there any children aged 0-5 in the family?

☐ Yes

☐ No

16. If YES, how many? Male\_\_\_\_\_ Female\_\_\_\_\_

17. Are there any children aged 6-11 in the family?

☐ Yes

☐ No

18. If YES, how many? Male\_\_\_\_\_ Female\_\_\_\_\_

19. Are there any children aged 6-11 going to primary school? How many?

☐ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

☐ No \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Drop out of school \_\_\_\_\_

20. Are there any children aged 12-18 in the family?

☐ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

☐ No \_\_\_\_\_

21. If YES, how many? Male\_\_\_\_\_ Female\_\_\_\_\_

22. Are there any children aged 12-18 going to secondary school? How many?

☐ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

☐ No \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Drop out of school \_\_\_\_\_

23. How much does the family spend on education services per month? \_\_\_\_\_\$



**Transport & Communication**

**24. What transport does the family have?**

- ☐ Car
- ☐ Motorbike
- ☐ Rumak/Tricycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Cyclo
- ☐ Other
- ☐ None

**25. What communication/media tools does the family use?**

- ☐ TV
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Mobile phone
- ☐ Internet
- ☐ Newspaper
- ☐ Other .....

**Medical & Health Care**

**26. Do you breastfeed your children?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

**27. Have your children ever received a vaccination?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't Know

**28. Where did your children receive most of the vaccinations?**

- ☐ Outreach activities
- ☐ Health Centre
- ☐ National hospital
- ☐ Private Clinic
- ☐ Other .....

**29. Has any child had an illness in the last 2 months?**

- ☐ Fever
- ☐ Cough
- ☐ Diarrhoea
- ☐ Flu
- ☐ Other .....

**30. How much money would the household spend on healthcare per month? \_\_\_\_\_\$**

**General**

**31. What are the main problems faced by Families in Prey Ponror?**

- ☐ Lack of clean water
- ☐ Lack of electricity
- ☐ Lack of toilet
- ☐ Birth registration
- ☐ Children suffering with diarrhoea
- ☐ Malnutrition
- ☐ Domestic violence
- ☐ Lack of sanitation/rubbish collection
- ☐ Drug/Alcohol use
- ☐ HIV/AIDS
- ☐ Other medical issues
- ☐ Other .....

**32. What services would you like to see improved or introduced to Prey Ponror?**

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**33. Any other comments/notes from the Interviewee/Interviewer**

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