



**MINISTRY OF
PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT**



NATION RELIGION KING



**QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT-
DECEMBER-JANUARY- FEBRUARY 2019**

Project: Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin (RRP CAM 42285-013)

Package IV: NGO Support for Community Mobilization and Environment Improvement
Submitted to Ministry of Public Works and Transport
- Government of Cambodia



in association with



Preface

This document is the Quarterly Progress Report prepared for the CMEI project's third quarter of operations (December 2018- January- February 2019). The project continued to work on the committed deliverables. This resulted in translating the CMEI Project principles into community action. This includes support for community planning and prioritization, and provision of community-driven climate-resilient urban environmental infrastructure. The involvement of local communities, including poor, vulnerable and ethnic Cham and Vietnamese, in planning, decision-making and supervision of the works will encourage local solutions and greater accountability of the services delivered. It will help to create ownership and provide benefits to those often marginalized and vulnerable. The report incorporates also stakeholder inputs received in the implementation of the second Quarter of operations.

Acknowledgements

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Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
LIST OF MAPS	5
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	5
<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	5
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	6
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
2. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT -CMEI	9
2.1 PROJECT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES	9
2.2 KEY BENCHMARKS FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	10
2.3 CMEI APPROACH	10
3. OPERATIONAL GEOGRAPHY: KAMPONG CHHNANG & PURSAT PROVINCES	11
4. PRESENT SITUATION	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
4.1 ONGOING MOVEMENT OF COMMUNITIES IN KAMPONG CHHNANG PROVINCE:	13
4.2 URBANISATION IN CAMBODIA	13
4.3 THE MEKONG RIVER	14
4.4 THE TONLE SAP LAKE	14
4.5 ENDLESS CYCLE OF POVERTY	14
4.6 VIETNAMESE COMMUNITIES ON THE TONLE SAP	16
4.7 MOST THREATENED LAKE	16
4.8 SEASONAL PATTERNS AND HAZARD PROFILE	16
4.9 AGRICULTURE	16
4.10SOLID WATES MANAGEMENT	16
5. OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS OF THE CMEI PROJECT	18
5.1 SMALL SCALE SANITATION PROGRAMME	18
5.2 COMMUNITY MOBILISATION AND PROGRAMME APPROACH	20
5.3 PROFILING THE PROJECT COMMUNITIES	21
5.4 TRAININGS CUSTOMISED FOR PROJECT COMMUNITY	21
5.5 HYGIENE PROMOTION TRAININGS IN KAMPONG CHHNANG AND PURSAT	22
5.6 BUILDING A KNOWHOW ON WATER FILTRATION UNITS	22
5.7 PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT	23
5.8 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND FIELD VISITS	23
5.9 TORs FOR UPCOMING TRAINING	23
5.10Post- TRAINING QUESTIONNAIRES FOR KNOWLEDGE MEASUREMENT	24
5.11STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION MEETINGS FOR LATRINE DESIGN FINALISATION	24
5.12ADB MISSION- FEBRUARY 2019	25
5.13COMMUNICATION	25
5.14COORDINATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS	26
5.15COORDINATED ACTIONS WITH OTHER COMPONENTS WITHIN THE TONLE SAP 01 -PMIS	26
5.16CHALLENGES IN OPERATIONAL GEOGRAPHY	27
5.17PLANNING ACTIONS FOR THE NEXT QUARTER	27
6. GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION PLAN	27
7. RISKS, OPPORTUNITIES, BARRIERS AND KEY CHALLENGES	31

7.1 DELAYS IN IMPLEMENTATION TIME LINE	31
7.2 BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTATION	31
8. HUMAN INTEREST STORIES	34
8.1 CAPACITY BUILDING IS A KEY FACTOR TO IMPROVE AWARENESS IN MINDSET	34
9. UTILISATION	36
10. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	38
11. UPCOMING ACTIONS AND EMERGING PATHWAYS	41
12. HUMAN RESOURCES	42
12.1. TEAM MANAGEMENT	42
12.2. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	42
12.3. LIST OF CMEI TEAM MEMBERS AND TOR	44
13. ANNEXURES	47

List of Maps

Map 1: Map of the operational areas 12

List of Figures

Figure 1: Management Structure of the CMEI42
Figure 2: Organogram of the team CMEI..... 43

List of Tables

Table 1: Operational geographical details 11
Table 2: Geolocation of the operational villages..... 11
Table 3: Detailed Implementation Schedule 38
Table 4: List of CMEI Team and ToR 44

List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank;
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Committee;
ANKO	Aknakut Organisation;
BBB	Building Back Better;
CAR	Climate change adaptation And Risk reduction;
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation;
CCDM	Commune Council Disaster Management;
CHF	Cambodian Humanitarian Forum;
CMEI	Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvements;
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction;
EGM	Effective Gender Mainstreaming;
GAP	Gender Action Program;
GAP	Gender Action Plan;
HH	Head Household;
HVCA	Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessments;
ID	Identification Card;
IEC	Information, Education and Communication;
KPCH	Kampong Chhnang;
LRRD	Linking Relief Recovery to Development.
MEAL	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning;
MOH	Ministry of Health;
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport;
MRD	Ministry Rural Development;
NCB	National Competitive Bidding;
PADEK	Partnership in Development in Kampuchea;
PDRD	Provincial Development of Rural Department;
PIU	Program Implementation Unit;
PMIS	Program Management Implementation Support;
PMU	Program Monitoring Unit;
PVCA	Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments;
TOR	Term of Reference;
UNDP	United Nations Development Program;
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program;
UNFCCC	United Nation Climate Change Cambodia;
VDMG	Village Disaster Management Group;
VO	Variation Order;
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene;

Package IV: NGO Support for Community Mobilization and Environment Improvement

WCCC Women and Children's Consultative Committees;
WCCC Women and Children's Consultative Committees;
WEDC West East Development Cambodia;

1. Executive Summary



- 1- This executive summary presents the quarterly phase implementation actions for the CMEI project of Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) supported by Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Project in into the fourth quarterly phase of implementation at the time of this report. The proposed actions in the earlier reports are being continued at a good speed and with expected results. The staff and the communities are connected at much more informed levels. The project team took a one-month break with proper planning to compensate for the slowdown of the actions in the field. The other stakeholders including the govt. functionaries and the civil society actors understand the project action and support the field teams.
- 2- The third implementation phase has demonstrated the need to focus on the vulnerable groups and respond accordingly to their in a customised form. This will result in tailor made training programme and future sale up programming actions. We have continued to receive continued support and guidance from the Ministry which is much appreciated. We have continued to liaise with the other components of the wider programme incrementally.
- 3- The Project has continued to build on the assessment actions of the small-scale infrastructure works and supported the development of the bidding document, which have submitted the bidding documents to the ADB through the Ministry. We hope to continue the project on the desired scale and scope. The project is also committed to bring out the emerging needs of the vulnerable community.

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Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvement



2. Background of the project –CMEI

- 4- The CMEI- Community Mobilisation and Environment Improvement project supported by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB) is being implemented across the vulnerable areas of Cambodia. The Project looks at the interconnections between infrastructure developments, urban management, water and climate change in Tonle Sap Region specifically in the two provinces of Pursat and Kampong Chhnang in Cambodia.
- 5- The Ministry of Public Works and Transport and provincial departments of public works and transport of Kampong Chhnang and Pursat are wholly responsible for the implementation of ADB financed projects, as agreed jointly between the borrower and ADB, and in accordance with Government and ADB’s policies and procedures. ADB staff is responsible to support implementation including compliance by Ministry of Public Works and Transport and provincial departments of public works and transport of Kampong Chhnang and Pursat of their obligations and responsibilities for project implementation in accordance with ADB’s policies and procedures.
- 6- The agencies PADEK and WEDC have been awarded the project output: Community Mobilization and Environmental improvements (CMEI) under the project titled “Integrated Urban Environmental Management in Tonle Sap Basin” This is part of a larger mandate to help develop the Tonle Sap basin. The Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvements (CMEI) output is working to translate Project principles into community action. This includes support for community planning and prioritization, and provision of community-driven climate-resilient urban environmental infrastructure. The involvement of local communities, including poor, vulnerable and ethnic Cham and Vietnamese, in planning, decision-making and supervision of the works will encourage local solutions and greater accountability of the services delivered. It will help to create ownership and provide benefits to those often marginalized and vulnerable.

2.1 Project Outputs and Outcomes

- 7- The project aims to address the climate change and environmental needs of the urban poor and vulnerable, including ethnic Cham and Vietnamese in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat – making the project more inclusive by extending benefits from large infrastructure investments.
- 8- It includes improved household sanitation for ID Poor 1 and 2 in the current municipality area; climate change and hygiene awareness and action; and community small-scale

infrastructure improvements in pre-identified poor and vulnerable areas in each municipality. Small-scale infrastructure improvements will be prioritized by the communities and will be financed by the project, national government, and community. The output will help extend project benefits to the poor and vulnerable groups.

- 9- The output includes the following sub-outputs and activities:
 - a. Household sanitation grants for ID Poor 1 and ID Poor 2 households within the defined municipality area).
 - b. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to promote project awareness, hygiene awareness, initiate behavioural change and disseminate climate change information to men and women. The project area for the IEC efforts will include Sangkats in the existing municipal boundary and adjacent urban Sangkats. It will generate information and opportunities for knowledge management to further strengthen the knowledge management aspects of the project; and,
 - c. Small-scale infrastructure improvements in Sangkats that are pre-identified by the project survey as being poor and vulnerable to poor urban environmental conditions (e.g., community sanitation, improved drainage with access roads, or community collection points for solid waste management). These components will connect directly with Output 1 and 2 investments to ensure that local communities are also direct beneficiaries. Communities residing in the urban Sangkats of the existing municipal boundary area will be eligible for assistance.

2.2 Key benchmarks for project implementation

- a) Address the climate change and environmental needs of the urban poor and vulnerable, including ethnic Cham and Vietnamese in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat.
- b) Making the project more inclusive by extending benefits from large infrastructure investments.
- c) Improved household sanitation for ID Poor 1 and 2 in the current targeted municipality areas; climate change and hygiene awareness and actions;
- d) Small-scale infrastructure improvements prioritized by the communities and financed by the project, national government, and community.
- e) Help extend project benefits to the poor and vulnerable group by the end of project period.

2.3 CMEI Approach

- 10- The project has adopted an integrated WASH approach covering the following key action agendas:
 - a) supports effective processes to manage water and sanitation systems assisting in establishment of Water Trust Funds, Drinking Water Users Associations and local networks of stakeholders, as well as help in the development of Water Safety Plans,
 - b) supports various abovementioned stakeholders in constructing and managing water and sanitation systems in project target villages; and
 - c) Ensures a civil society and govt. collaborative monitoring mechanism is in place at urban municipal level so that consumers, operators and other stakeholders can hold a constructive dialogue over management in water consumption area.

3. Operational Geography: Kampong Chhnang & Pursat Provinces

11- The project is being implemented in the Tonle Sap Lake Basin geography. The Tonle Sap is the largest body of water in Cambodia ebbs and flows depending on the time of year. The Sangkats of operation of CMEI have been pre-identified for inclusion in the small-scale infrastructure improvements.

12- The project covers 2 provinces

Table 1: Operational geographical details

S.No	Geography- Province	Focus areas	Focus Areas
1.	Kampong Chhnang Municipality (Total 7,928 households or 40,360 people. Covers 26 villages in 4 Sangkats)	Kampong Chhnang Town	Samrong village, Chong Kosh village and Kandal village.
2.	Pursat Municipality (Total 13,314 households or 63,773 people. Covers 66 villages in 7 Sangkats)	Pursat Town	Kbal Hong village, Toul Makak village and Kos village

13- Based on the evolving operational environment, the villages might change in consultation with the other components of the project and the MPWT. For each additional community, detailed needs assessment will be carried out and submitted to the MPWT.

Table 2: Geolocation of the operational villages

Province	Commune	Village	Latitude	Longitude
Pursat	Pursat	Kbal Hong	12°32'53.86"N	103°55'10.27"E
Pursat	Roleab	Toul Makak	12°30'24.69"N	103°57'40.42"E
Pursat	Lo Lork Sar	Kos	12°30'17.39"N	103°53'52.82"E
Kampong Chhnang	Phsar Chh nang	Samrong	12°15'31.92"N	104°40'29.63"E
Kampong Chhnang	Phsar Chh nang	Chong Kosh	12°16'16.82"N	104°40'35.31"E
Kampong Chhnang	Phsar Chh nang	Kandal	12°15'57.13"N	104°41'5.74"E

Map 1: Map of the operational areas



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Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvement CMEI



4. Operational Environment

4.1 Movement of communities in Kampong Chhnang Province

14- The move to evict the residents of the “floating village” follows a campaign two years ago that saw thousands repatriated to Vietnam from their homes on the Tonle Sap, where global warming and overfishing have reduced the seasonal inflow and outflow of water on the environmentally threatened lake. For long there have been talks about their repatriation to Vietnam due to lack of documentation needed to stay in Cambodia. They have also been offered to buy land to live near the Tonle Sap lake. The land offer appears genuine, but it is costly and the plots also lack titles or other documentation that prove the new owners have the right to stay. Many communities do not have money to buy the land. As per the media reports, there are plans to improve conditions at the relocation site, and that all ethnic Vietnamese families would be finally moved from the lake by July 2019. Among the infrastructure projects being prepared are facilities to provide water and electricity, as well as health centers.

4.2 Urbanisation in Cambodia

15- The project will contribute to increased economic activities and environmental protection in towns in the Tonle Sap Basin. It responds to the need of municipal governments for integrated urban environmental management in urban areas around Tonle Sap Lake. The project will improve urban services and enhance climate change resilience in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat municipalities through urban area environmental improvements; community mobilization and environmental improvements; strengthened sector coordination and operations; and strengthened capacity for project implementation, and operation and maintenance (O&M). The project follows the Tonle Sap Urban Areas Development Framework (TSUADF) and Kampong Chhnang and Pursat urban development strategies to 2030.

16- Urbanization in Cambodia is taking place rapidly since 2004 with an average urban growth rate of 2.6% per year. In 2013, about 21.4% of Cambodia’s population lived in urban areas. Urban areas are crucial to Cambodia’s economic development and its integration into regional markets such as the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). However, urbanization has been taking place with minimal coordination and regulation, inadequate infrastructure and insufficient regard for the environmental impacts of development. This has resulted in unplanned growth, inefficient land use, damage and loss of natural resources, and inadequate access to urban services. Problems are attributable to poor urban management, little strategic spatial planning, poor integration of environmental management in urban planning, and insufficient investment in infrastructure and community services. Urban planning and investments are needed to accommodate expanding urban populations, sustain economic growth in urban areas, and protect the environment.

4.3 The Mekong River

17- The Mekong is the world's 12th-longest river, second only to the Amazon in terms of biodiversity importance, and the world's most productive inland fishery. It is also a transboundary river – rising from the glaciers of the Tibetan Plateau, in China, before tumbling down through Myanmar, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia and emptying into the South China Sea, in Vietnam. The Mekong is therefore a critical point of contestation, or cooperation, between the six states that share its resources.

4.4 The Tonle Sap Lake

18- The Tonle Sap Lake feeds the Tonle Sap River, which is a tributary to the Mekong River, connecting in Phnom Penh, the most populous city in Cambodia. In monsoon, the water flows in reverse with the Tonle Sap River filling the lake. The Mekong connects to the 120 km (75 mi) long Tonlé Sap River that connects the lake to the Mekong River. They form the central part of a complex hydrological system, in the 12,876 km² (4,971 sq mi) Cambodian floodplain covered with a mosaic of natural and agricultural habitats that the Mekong replenishes with water and sediments annually. The central plain formation is the result of millions of years of Mekong alluvial deposition and discharge. From a geological perspective, the Tonlé Sap Lake and Tonle Sap River are a current freeze-frame representation of the slowly, but ever shifting lower Mekong basin.

19- From 2500 square kilometres, Tonle Sap swells to 12,000 square kilometres. As the lake, size changes floating houses are moved closer to places that remain navigable all year round. Annual fluctuation of the Mekong's water volume, supplemented by the Asian monsoon regime causes a unique flow reversal of the Tonle Sap River.

20- In Cambodia, millions of people rely directly on the Tonlé Sap Lake, the largest lake in Southeast Asia, for their food and income. But overfishing has depleted stocks of fish there, perpetuating poverty in one of the region's poorest countries.

21- According to the Wildlife Conservation Society, The Tonle Sap Great Lake is of tremendous ecological importance. As the largest freshwater swamp forest habitat in Southeast Asia, 149 species of fish have been identified. Estimates put the annual fish catch of Tonle Sap between 180,000 tonnes and 250,000 tonnes. The continual global warming and overfishing have reduced the seasonal inflow and outflow of water on the environmentally threatened lake.

4.5 Endless Cycle of Poverty

22- The communities engaged in fishing have informed that over the years, the fish catch has gone down and the lake is overfished. The poor and marginalised communities have in the CMEI assessments bought out the need for external assistance, whether from governments or non-governmental organizations, to help them get them out of the vicious problem and break the cycle of poverty.



4.6 Vietnamese communities on the Tonle Sap

23- Thousands of ethnic Vietnamese live in the floating villages that dot the Tonle Sap- the largest freshwater lake in South East Asia. Their livelihoods are threatened due to the effects of climate change and migration patterns. The communities cite the key reasons for their continual poverty and poor living conditions to the environmental damage to the Tonle Sap that has decimated the fishing. The lack of fish is the single biggest challenge to the long-term sustenance of the lake ecosystem and the communities dependent on the lake.

4.7 Most threatened lake

24- The Global Nature Fund, based in Radolfzell, Germany, named the Tonle Sap the world's most threatened lake in 2016. The Tonlé Sap River connects the lake to the Mekong River to form the central part of a complex hydrological system in the Cambodian floodplain. It covers a myriad of natural and agricultural habitats that the Mekong replenishes with water and sediments annually. The natural seasonal inflow and outflow of water has been hammered by a combination of global warming, overfishing and illegal fishing, the mostly illegal clearance of surrounding forestlands and the Asian dam-building boom that threatens the entire Mekong River system.

4.8 Seasonal Patterns and Hazard Profile

25- The monsoon season runs from as early as May to as late as November with south-westerly winds sweeping towards the northeast, bringing rains that account for 75 – 80 percent of the region's annual rainfall. Monsoons bring heavy rains that make the operational areas vulnerable to water related emergencies, particularly flooding. Following the start of the monsoon season, flooding generally occurs in almost all operational areas of kampong Chhannag and in 2 villages of Pursat from late August to early October. The monsoon season is marked by wet and dry seasons of relatively equal length. The dry season runs from November through March when temperatures range from about 27 to 40 degrees Celsius on average. The areas in Kampong Chhannag are more humid and warm given their proximity to the Tonle Sap Lake. The coolest average temperatures usually are found from around October to January. The driest parts are in the southeast and northwest. These dry areas receive less than 470mm annually during the monsoon season. The coolest and most comfortable months run from October to January.

26- During extreme flood years, flood waters have washed away roads, destroyed crops and livestock, damaged homes, and other infrastructure, and caused the loss of human life. The heavy rains often exacerbate seasonal flooding.

4.9 Agriculture

27- Despite the typically destructive nature of floods, agriculture in the operational geography is highly dependent upon the annual flooding and receding of the Mekong and Tonle Sap Lake which brings fertile alluvium to the central plains, making the soil ideal for planting.

4.10 Solid Wates Management

28- The areas proximate to the Tonle Sap have a hug problem with garbage dumping into the water body. Most days, one would find garbage strewn in a thick carpet a couple of metres

across and similar metres long, spilling down from the river bank's crest and directly into the water below. For the communities in the villages on the river, this has been a sight for a couple years now as they remain off the garbage collection radar.



5. Overall Project progress of the CMEI project

29- In the third quarter of the project, the work has largely focused on ensuring meeting the requirements of the MPWT on actions, which complement the main project of the CMEI. This has meant that the bulk of the works have focused on the small-scale sanitation efforts.

5.1 Small Scale Sanitation Programme

30- The CMEI project was asked for a concept note on 12 July 2018 on the proposed actions regarding the Small Scale Infrastructure actions in the ADB interaction session. The assessment was carried out in the operational provinces of Pursat and Kampong Chhnang. The CMEI project submitted a detailed concept note to the MPWT and the ADB on 31 July 2018 for the implementation of the Small Scale Infrastructure grants work. A revised updated version was submitted on 16 August 2018. The ADB mission meeting held on 10th September in Phnom Penh agreed to take the Concept note be taken up for next stage action. The Consultant team thereafter devoted time and resources to mount a detailed assessment report covering the operational areas. The assessment report formed the basis for the proposed action. This entailed multiple coordination meetings at provincial and national level, needs assessment in the communities, identification and finalise of technical details of the support needs, design of needed support in appropriate manner including- design, costing and estimate of implementation timeline.

31- Given the urgency of the action, CMEI team prioritised the action over the CMEI project deliverables as this support is meant to compliment the CMEI components. The assessment and the subsequent development of the proposed action has taken a substantial amount of time of the CMEI team and leading to minor postponement of committed actions along the implementation timeline. While CMEI project team has been continually supporting the MPWT, the project is still awaiting a go ahead.

32- The ADB's feedback on the submitted bid documents was received in late January 2019. The movement of the communities in Kampong Chhnang will have an impact on the final geography. This geography will also be aligned to the revised CMEI project Geography. The current flooding in the region mandates a high raised toilet design, which had been

questioned in the ADB feedback. The rising flood levels in the proposed geography necessitate this. The major challenges for the proposed action in the provinces are:

- (a) uncertainty in the geo location of the project communities in both Kandal and Chong Kosh
- (b) the alignment of the proposed embankment is still unclear, it may pose a serious threat to the Kandal village making perennially flooded.
- (c) most of the beneficiaries in Kbal Hong village of Pursat province do not possess land tenure titles.

5.2 Movement of Communities in Kampong Chhnang

33- The movement and the ongoing actions for the river festival are affecting both villages of CMEI operations- Chong kosh and Kandal. Project CMEI target community villagers moved from Chong Kosh to other three new villages and other various provinces. They also moved from Kandal to other nine new villages and other various provinces. We currently do not know exactly how many and what is the number of people who moved to different areas because the movement of community villagers is in progress. The final numbers will be ascertained only after the river festival in March 2019. The team leader had individually briefed the PD-MPWT on the field developments through the updated picture sitrep on 25th February 2019.

5.3 Situation Analysis of Sanitation Facilities in Pursat

34- The CMEI conducted field assessments in Pursat on the status of Sanitation Facilities present in the operational areas in Feb 2019. This was to understand the evolving need and plan the next steps. The key findings are thus:

- a. Some poor households had already the latrines, which were not in standard condition (as per agreed standards) including construction quality, durability and case load.
- b. Some poor households had received supports from agencies like sustainable Cambodia (SC) through the Rotary project in Toul Makak village, Sangkat Roleap. These latrines have metal roofs with the palm leaf walls. These latrines were built in January 2017 while the other latrines were built by households themselves for which we were not able to ascertain the specific date.
- c. Some of the poor households in Kosh villages, Sangkat Loloksa had their own latrines which were built by themselves in concrete with metal roof, but they were not as per the standard; the poor households in this village have not received latrine support from any NGOs or other institutions (at the time of the assessment).
- d. In both villages of Toul Makak and Kosh, most of the poor households had their own legal lands with land certificates and their lands have enough spaces for latrine construction, but through our observations, we found that majority of the poor households in Toul Makak and Kosh villages did not possess household latrines. The majority of the households practice open defecation in the areas nearby or in the forest.
- e. In Kbal Hong village, Sangkat Pteas Prey in Pursat Town, we found that some of the poor households had their own latrines, which were built by themselves without standard. The majority of HHs did not get any latrine supports from any NGOs.

35- The key gaps in the village are::

- a. The poor households had no legal land certificates;

- b. Those poor households are living on the illegal land along a proposed road for a long time. The settlement continue to remain vulnerable to any road building/ expansion or canal construction plans in the future.
- c. Most of the poor ID card holders could show only temporary ID cards that were recognized by Sangkat authorities because they are waiting the official ID poor cards from the provincial Department of Planning.

36- Inference

37- After the assessment, we observed that most of the poor households in the villages had no latrines to use, they practice open defecation which adversely affects the public health conditions and hurts the community from achieving their full potential on livelihoods.

38- The key Suggestions:

- a. It is proposed to the PC to look for new villages for the CMEI project – a minimum of prospective 3 villages in lieu of Kbal Hong village in Pursat Town. It is important to look for villages which are poor and vulnerable but not highly flood prone as the project has limited structural support component on the DRR side
- b. We will continue with the two villages of CMEI target areas (Toul Makak and Kosh village);
- c. The selection of the beneficiary will be based on the agreed selection criteria of the CMEU project agreed with the Sangkat and Commune authorities and PMU
- d. Important to conduct full household mapping of the existing latrines at the household level to ascertain the present condition of the latrines. Support can be provided to extremely poor household with very poor and old latrines to augment the household public health conditions.

39- Key actions

40- It was agreed that CMEI team will conduct Detailed household mapping covering the following key conditions:

- a. ID Poor status
- b. Own legal land / or not
- c. Own toilet / or not
- d. Have land for the toilet
- e. Stay on the property for the whole year / migrate seasonally
- f. Have they received any support from any other agency on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH),
Do they live with the relative

5.4 Community Mobilisation and programme approach

41- The CMEI team has continued to invest in the community mobilization and worked with the authorities. The project has moved ahead with the planned activities with key community meetings and focus discussions with the provincial authorities. The project is committed to focus on the following key strategies:

- a. evidence- generation and advocacy for policy dialogue to inform and strengthen key policies, and budgets
- b. institutional and human capacity strengthening for field implementation
- c. communication for development, to promote healthy practices and social norms and facilitate community mobilization and ownership;

- d. service delivery, to ensure that community demand is met through strengthened needs assessment and fund raising
- e. broad partnerships for with key stakeholders to ensure aid effectiveness
- f. innovation, to support programme implementation, communication and monitoring of results, including through social media and mobile technology.

5.5 Profiling the project communities

42- The project has continually worked with the identified stakeholders in the field, referencing the available secondary literature sets and above all continually interacting with the project communities. With more than 170 floating villages on Tonle Sap, the majority of the 80,000 inhabitants are considered non-immigrant foreigners. There are made up three ethnic groups of Vietnamese, Khmer and Cham and are reported by media as a people without a country. Their solution then and generations later today, is to live in wooden homes floating on bamboo rafts and barrels. Caught in an unending cycle of poverty the thousands living on Tonle Sap lake are unable to overcome their status of being a people without a country. Children born to those who survive on Tonle Sap are not issued birth certificates. Those who call the floating villages home cannot attend public schools, own property, get a factory job, attain a driver's license or open a bank account.



5.6 Trainings customised for project community

43- The project team conducted multiple meetings and series of communications between both provinces of Kampong Chhnang and Pursat in the month of December 2018 to arrive at the next set of key training needed by the project communities. A good amount of time was also spent to finalise the training reports of the trainings conducted in the earlier quarter. These trainings were the outcomes of the hard work put in by the field teams and guided continually by the Phnom Penh team. The efforts included scheduling multiple consultative meetings with the sangkat and commune stakeholders for selecting the appropriate dates for

conducting the trainings in the beginning of December 2018. Post date finalisation, the provincial field teams needed to communicate and coordinate with the local authorities for inviting the suitable and selected participants for the trainings. During the trainings conducted, all the facilitators shared their each roles and responsibilities, especially for the responsibility of taking the trainings notes. Afterwards, all the trainings notes were developed as well as combined for making the trainings reports. At the end, the trainings reports were developed and finalized accordingly by the CMEI's management team.

5.7 Hygiene promotion trainings in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat

44- The hygiene promotion trainings were conducted with the selected participants from the six villages including the local authorities in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat province in November and December 2018. Prior to the trainings, the training facilitator developed the trainings curriculums, pre and post trainings questionnaires test, trainings documents and trainings agendas as well as prepared the trainings materials and IEC materials as well. The facilitator coordinated with the provincial field teams staff in both provinces as per the dates agreed. The trainings were successfully conducted with the supports from the management team and the provincial teams. The participants committed to share their learnings to spread their knowledge and practices from the trainings to other people in their own villages. The Community Mobilisers have been tasked to follow up all the participants to continually measure whether how they are following their commitments. They report this in the monthly reports.



5.8 Building a knowhow on Water Filtration units

45- In order to build an informed understanding on the status of water filtration units available in the country and possible solutions that can be suggested for the project communities, the CMEI team collected information. This action involved meeting suppliers, coordinating with the dealers and collecting information about products and quotations for possible scale up

action as the need for water is a felt need within the provinces. The efforts included liaising with the private companies and National NGOs in February 2019. This is an ongoing action.

5.9 Programme Management

- 46- At the end of each month, all the CMEI team members have to develop the monthly report for submission to their respective line managers. The process of developing monthly report is to collect all the notes of activities done per each day in the notebook of each individual person and combined them into monthly report using the unique monthly report template agreed by the whole team within the Team Leader's approval. The achievement of activities per each month is also being monitored and matched with the monthly time sheet. This is an evolving action agenda with the field team needing continual supervision and guidance. However, the field teams are welcoming the positive aspects of better management and monitoring leading to support.
- 47- The senior management of WEDC and PADEK attends the management team meetings. These meetings help in discussing the important issues that needed to be discussed as a collective particularly pertaining to the budget and project implementation as well as donor issues. The experience has been helpful so far and we are keen to bring in a higher level of metrics including performance management and monitoring analysis of task wise actions over time.

5.10 Implementation plan and Field Visits

- 48- The implementation plan has been continually updated based on monitoring and mapping as the timeline proceeds. The delays due to the focus on the small scale sanitation actions has meant some activities are delayed. The staff is doubling up with the tasks and the priority now is to ensure full support to the MPWT on the small-scale sanitation actions. The implementation plan is verified in each meeting and updated as mandates the work plan of the CMEI project. The plan designed with the relevant focal persons including the team leader and specialists is then sent to the provincial field staff for inputs, clarifications prior to the meeting. This plan is then finalised as a collective in the meeting. The implementation plan is an important and very useful tool to timely implement our field project activities in a qualitative and fruitful manner. The issues and challenges happening in the field help updated the plan based on the real situation.
- 49- The management team has continually supervised the project and also provided the comments and feedbacks to the provincial field teams for improving their activities. This is done to continually encourage the provincial field teams to implement their activities in line with the implementation plan. Furthermore, the team went to the fields to observe the activities and provided constructive feedback.

5.11 ToRs for upcoming Training

- 50- In the run up to the VO -01 to ensure that the project is able to deliver on the committed actions, the team developed the key ToRs. The relevant specialists and team leader worked to prepare the documents for developing the trainings TORs in standardized format approved by all the team members together. The trainings TORs needed to clearly mention and specify about the background, objective, output and target participants lists as well as the estimated budget expenditure per each training sessions conducted. It furthermore stated that how

important benefits is for the participants after getting the trainings including awareness, knowledge, practices and outcomes that will be the outcomes leading to positive impacts to the community participants. International consulting firms have been approached for some key trainings including CWS and RedR.

5.12 Post- Training questionnaires for Knowledge measurement

51- A few months have passed since the health and the CMEI Project in the project geography conducted hygiene promotion trainings. The CMEI team would like to know about the status of participant's knowledge and practices that they received from the trainings. More importantly, the team would like to know on how the participants disseminated their knowledge to other people in the community's villages. With this intent in mind, the WASH specialist was tasked to develop the questionnaires. This is an important action as part of assessing the behaviour change and knowledge uptake in the project participants. The outreach of the WASH programming is dependent on this action. This is also the stepping-stone to develop the next steps of WASH interventions in the field. The questionnaire is developed and linked to an excel spreadsheet for the data capture and analysis.

5.13 Stakeholder Coordination meetings for latrine design finalisation

52- Our CMEI team prepared, arranged and organised the meeting with the engineer from MPWT to discuss more detail about the technical drawing and specifications for latrines construction as suggested by ADB on December 2018 to both provinces of Kampong Chhnang and Pursat. The engineer from CMEI's Project developed and finalized all the technical drawing and specifications for latrines construction and submitted to the engineer from MPWT for suggestions, comments and feedbacks during the meeting conducted. Later, all the technical drawings and specifications for latrines construction were finalized and sent them to the ADB team.

53- The management of CMEI team called and wrote emails down for preparing, arranging and organising the meeting with the engineer from MRD to discuss in detail about the technical drawing and specifications for latrines construction.



5.14 ADB mission- February 2019

54- The ADB Review mission came to Cambodia after the earlier mission in Sept 2018. The ADB mission was 25-26 February 2019. CMEI team participated in the ADB meeting held at MPWT and ADB Office. The meeting discussed the all the projects funded by ADB and the team leaders had to report on the achievements, issues, challenges and gaps for the project implementation. The major challenge was the cancellation of the proposed embankment action request by the Govt. of Cambodia to the ADB, which meant that the works were stalled in the province of Kampong Chhnang. The review meeting was preceded by unprecedented movement of people along the TonleSap River in the Kampong Chhnang province (incl. CMEI villages of Chong Kosh and Kandal). The photo situation report shared earlier with the PD-MPWT was shared with the ADB mission in the print form. The TL of the PMIS team corroborated the ground zero situation as well.

55- The ADB lead focal person tried to find the solutions as a collective. The ADB team suggested that when looking for new locations, it would be good to focus on the Viet and Cham Communities in the province in line with the project assessment document. The key concerns of the CMEI Project were added in aid memoir.

5.15 Communication

56- The use of social media has picked up with a dedicated Facebook page. The intent is to continually update the information about the works of the project CMEI and broadcast it. The project is very consciously building a credible database of information and the generation of the datasets is using the SADD- Sex Age Disaggregated data design mode. The CMEI project will have its own webpage soon to broadcast the details of the action to a wider audience.

5.16 Coordination with Stakeholders

57- The project has held continual meetings with other components team for enhanced coordination and collaboration. The project team has completed a core analysis of the key Stakeholders in the target geography along with the detailed assessments in the field. The detailed stakeholder mapping was provided in the Inception Report. This is further complimented by coordination meetings with key officials in provinces - provincial project office and administration staff which are in being held continually in the field and Phnom Penh level. The key meetings with other agencies and stakeholders at the national level included: Oxfam, Cambodia Humanitarian Forum, Save the Children, People in Need, Red Cross

58- Several development partners are actively engaged in addressing climate risks in Cambodia. Key donors include the Governments of Australia, Denmark, the European Community, France, and Japan. Multilateral institutions such as the World Bank Group, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and others are involved in several projects with implications for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.



5.17 Coordinated actions with other components within the Tonle Sap 01 -PMIS

59- The CMEI project has continued to coordinate with the PMIS team from the inception stage.

The key actions that will be progressively implemented with mutual consensus include:

- a) Sharing of progress report on a regular basis
- b) Periodic meeting between the team leaders of the CMEI and the PMIS teams
- c) Collaboration on beneficiary databases. The teams have worked with each other on the need for parity of data management actions
- d) Information management: collective information management and collection of information in pre agreed manner
- e) use of digital data gathering solutions with spatial referencing (mobile handheld devices)

- f) development of a joint information management system
- g) Field based coordination: field staff will be connected to each other at the coordinator level, continual information sharing to complement our actions in the field incl. community level meetings
- h) Capacity Building plan: Joint training of teams in information collection and Capacity building plan for the provincial authorities

5.18 Challenges in Operational geography

- 60- Given that the movement has happened, it will be difficult to work with the same community beneficiaries in the two villages as the people have moved and the remaining ones are in the process of movement. This presents two scenarios for the CMEI project:
- a) to work with the same community members in areas where they move to
 - b) to work with a cohesive group of identified vulnerable community groups
- The option (b) looks more practical and doable and will be considered in the coming implementation phase.

5.19 Planning Actions for the next Quarter

- 61- **Ongoing movement of communities in Kampong Chhnang Province:** The CMEI project will wait from any further action in the geography till the culmination of the River festival.
- 62- **Small Scale Sanitation Grants Programme:** There is a need to look for new geography for the proposed action. Given the above-mentioned challenges, there is a need to undertake a second revised needs assessment for the two provinces. The revised assessment will come up with the revised geography, which will be less flood prone to minimise the investment and keep it cost effective and efficient. Additionally, the revised action will consider an enhanced mix of community based support as against individual household support given the minimal household conditions present including land tenures, size of the land holding, the flood prone nature of the locations, govt. approvals and the possibility of project action completion within the agreed timeline. The time of the assessment will be after the River festival in Mid-March. Post assessment, a revised plan of action will be submitted to ADB for review. The timeline for this action will be around mid-April to mid May 2019.
- 63- **CMEI Project operations and geography:** any changes that are undertaken with regard to the contract will mandate MPWT/ADB approval and will be processed through contract variation actions. This action will be dealt by the management team of the contract holder of the project WEDC-PADEK with the MPWT in due course.

6. Gender and Social Inclusion Plan

- 64- The project is focusing on Women in a major way, targeting the female headed households within the ID Poor 1 and 2 to ensure better delivery of the CMEI [project and also the development of the project documentation for the Sanitation grants.
- 65- The operational areas is a predominantly agrarian patriarchal society setup.
- 66- The project has continually and meaningfully engaged in consultations with women in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat. This has helped in prioritizing the needs of the women in small-scale infrastructure improvements (e.g., gender-specific requirements for public infrastructure, such as separate latrines for women with trash bins, if appropriate).

- 67- The project is making all efforts to ensure at least 40% of participants in CMEI activities and training are women. The thrust as informed by the inception stage will be on hygiene IEC campaigns covers topics focused on women (e.g., at least 30% of hygiene campaigns focus on menstrual hygiene and solid waste management) to be prioritized.
- 68- The key findings in the field indicate:
- a. The design of the project should focus on the development of activities that give the women additional income. – this process was suitably adopted for the small scale sanitation supports assessment and subsequent notes.
 - b. It is important to provide opportunity for women to play a significant role in the financial and managerial aspects of household production. This is being included in the next steps of CAR committee formation.
 - c. It is important to promote work that is suitable for women, which is relatively light and attuned to their normal chores. The interactions with the women groups indicated that women to contribute to and increase their household’s income when supported, while not neglecting their household duties.
 - d. Most women are keen to take on handicraft and vegetable garden activities after the end of the main farming seasons of cultivation and harvesting. Past studies have shown that Men see these activities as appropriate, as the women can stay at home and look after the house and the children.
 - e. Women are less likely to migrate to find work, but the men continue to do so. For men who help with off farm activities, their responsibility is mainly in gathering raw materials, and cutting and splitting them. With this division of duties, women are able to focus better on the intricate work of the chosen livelihood skill work and share in the responsibilities of managing the financial affairs of the household and the enterprise.
 - f. On the other hand, there are just too many responsibilities at home, which limits the concentration of women on running the enterprise of choice, thereby lowering operational and output efficiency.
 - g. There is a need for increasing awareness of gender issues in the project areas, as well as the imperatives generated by gender mainstreaming. People have begun to understand the potential to be explored in revising the roles and responsibilities of men and women.
- 69- The CMEI has consulted the PMIS team on the community profile along with the extensive field level outreach actions. The Project is classified as ‘Effective Gender Mainstreaming’ (EGM) under the Asian Development Bank’s (ADB) guidelines (March 2010). The Project impact is increased economic activities and environmental protection in towns in the Tonle Sap Basin and the outcome of the project will be improved urban services and enhanced climate change resilience in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat municipalities.
- 70- The CMEI Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been prepared in accordance with ADB’s Policy on Gender and Development (1998), ADB Operations Manual Section C2/BP (2010) Gender and Development in ADB Operations, the Government’s goal to strengthen the role and social status of women through capacity building for women in all sectors, changing discriminatory social attitudes, and safeguarding women’s rights to actively and equally participate in nation building as well as in coordination with the other components under the larger project.

GENDER ACTIVITIES/ ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/TARGETS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	STATUS
<p>3.1 Sanitation grants to ID Poor 1 and 2, including female-headed households, if categorized as ID Poor 1 or ID Poor 2.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Household sanitation grants benefit at least 40% women-headed households.</p>	<p>PMU, PIU, PMIS consultants, PDOWA, NGO, and WCCC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of ID Poor 1 and 2 completed
<p>3.2 Meaningfully consultations with women in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat on priority small scale Infrastructure improvements and design (e.g., gender-specific requirements for public infrastructure, such as separate latrines for women with trash bins, if appropriate).</p>	<p>3.2.1 Consultations with women groups on identification of Infrastructure needs and their location. Target: 40% of Participants in consultations are women. 100% of women groups in selected localities Consulted.</p>	<p>PMU, PIU, PMIS consultants, PDOWA, NGO, and WCCC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with the women groups is continual • The targeting of women is intensive for the engagement in the project action.
<p>3.3. Capacity development and IEC materials will be gender-sensitive.</p>	<p>3.3.1 At least 40% of participants in CMEI activities and training are women. 3.3.2 IEC materials are checked by MPWT gender working group and PDOWA. 3.3.3 Hygiene IEC campaigns cover topics that are important for women (e.g., at least 30% of hygiene campaigns focus on menstrual hygiene and solid waste management).</p>	<p>PMU, PIU, PMIS consultants, PDOWA, NGO, and WCCC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has consulted the MRD and the other INGOs • Collection of a wide range of IEC is completed • Key messages on WASH actions is being finalized

- 71- The Gender Action Plan includes specific gender actions to help ensure men and women actively participate in project activities, receive project information, and have access to opportunities during project implementation. In this report the performance indicators/targets of the plan as presented in the PAM have been reformulated based on the SMART criteria to be able to more accurately measure the level of achievement
- a. The gender action plan (GAP) will support the implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates in the CMEI process, which may include priority areas, key activities and indicators, timelines for implementation, responsible and key actors and indicative resource requirements for each activity, and to further elaborate its review and monitoring processes.
 - b. The GAP seeks to advance women's full, equal and meaningful participation and promote gender-responsive climate policy and the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the CMEI project
 - c. Gender-responsive climate policy requires further strengthening in all activities concerning adaptation, mitigation and related means of implementation (finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building) as well as decision-making on the implementation of climate policies (UNFCCC).
 - d. The GAP recognizes that gender-related action is being progressed across all areas of the project and with respect to the ADB gender guidelines.
 - e. The GAP seeks to enhance the understanding and expertise of stakeholders on the systematic integration of gender considerations and the application of such understanding and expertise in the thematic areas under the CMEI project action.
 - f. The GAP aims to ensure the respect, promotion and consideration of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the project action.
- 72- Women are increasingly seen as taking upon themselves more visible roles in community development, participating in all levels of community social affairs in central and local governments. This has been seen particularly in their participation in commune councils and in the community decision-making process. There is a need to ensure that the project is implemented in a systematic manner with a participatory approach experience gained during the project's implementation, they are now prepared and backed

7. Risks, Opportunities, Barriers and key challenges

7.1 Delays in Implementation TimeLine

73- Given the urgency of the action, CMEI team prioritised the action over the CMEI project deliverables as this support is meant to compliment the CMEI components. The assessment and the subsequent development of the proposed action took substantial amount of time of the CMEI team and this meant that the committed timeline on the approved budget has been prolonged. This support action which has continued for over 3-4 months (still continuing) has meant that planned CMEI project have been slightly pushed ahead. While CMEI project team has been continually supporting the MPWT, the project is still awaiting a go ahead. Given that substantial time and efforts have been put into the small scale investment project, additional funds may be needed to continue the committed actions and ensure to deliver the committed outputs.

74- CMEI has classified the issues and opportunities can be classified under the following broad headings:

- **Structural:** how power is distributed and exercised in the operation of management, decision-making, service delivery, and governance structures, and the ways in which social norms, gender, representation and inclusion are addressed.
- **Climate and environmental:** potential adverse effects due to environmental change and degradation, including loss of natural resources, pollution from effluents and energy use, hydro-meteorological and geophysical change.
- **Infrastructural:** potential adverse effects resulting from the failure of physical structures – including buildings, roads, power supplies and protective infrastructure, such as flood protection embankments – resulting from misuse, internal weakness, and/or poor design and maintenance.
- **Livelihood and market:** income, household food and nutrition security, control of productive assets, access to business opportunities, operation of and access to markets, fluctuation of global prices, and the ability to maintain sustainable and profitable livelihoods.
- **Health and wellbeing:** physical, mental, spiritual and social wellbeing affecting lives and livelihoods, and social stresses that erode personal, family and communal cohesion and strength.
- **Conflict:** physical and psychological violence, destruction of assets and dislocation of communities, breakdown or absence of governance/state structures and services and where there is no rule of law.

7.2 Barriers to Implementation

75- CMEI has identified **barriers to implementation** of adaptation measures. These include:

- Inadequate technical, financial, and institutional capacity of government agencies and of local communities for dealing with climate hazards, as well as limited coordination among the agencies and communities;
- Limited integration of climate change issues into national policies and programs; and
- Limited awareness of climate change issues.
- Climate change may bring not only negative impacts but also new economic opportunities, but the lack of available information and measures to identify these opportunities hampers the country's ability to respond to a changing climate

environment. Addressing the gaps identified below is central to placing Cambodia on the course of successful adaptation to climate change.

- A better understanding of the local dimensions of vulnerability is essential for developing appropriate adaptation measures that will mitigate any adverse consequences. This requires detailed vulnerability assessments to be conducted in the most vulnerable communities.
- Flood forecasting and communication systems are weak and should be improved in those areas that are heavily affected by floods. Feasibility studies for early warning systems are central to this goal, particularly at the province and community level.
- There is a growing demand for detailed accounts of local adaptation to climate change to serve as a starting point for knowledge exchange on successful practices among vulnerable populations and to support rational policymaking in vulnerable areas.
- Mainstreaming disaster risk management into planning and administration requires further research on appropriate mechanisms for mainstreaming at the administrative level, including studies on the differential effects of climate variability and change on disaster vulnerability, including shifting rainfall patterns.
- Additional research is required to properly evaluate the impacts of a changing climate on crop yields under various management scenarios.
- Accurate and reliable local forecasts of extreme climate events are non-existent. Villagers in downstream areas essentially rely on word of mouth from upstream areas to ready themselves for floods. Observation and forecasting systems need to be installed where appropriate.
- Meteorological information for Cambodia is sparse, and a country-wide network of hydro meteorological stations needs to be established in order to quantify long-term changes in climate, including benchmarking future climate variability and change.
- Comprehensive vulnerability maps identifying the locations of high vulnerability could support disaster planners in preparing communities for worse-case impacts as well as help local communities take an active role in identifying appropriate response mechanisms.
- The use of existing meteorological information is limited to specific agencies, and this information needs to be tailored to decision makers across a wider range of sectors, including water resources management.

76- The project faced considerable **challenges** in the Election timeframe, as we had to conduct the needs assessment on WASH and CCA. The time period of the implementation faced the national election campaign and rainy season and hence, it was difficult to take appointments with community villagers, community members, local authorities, and governmental focal persons and NGOs representatives as well. The appointments were made, changed and rejected by the local authorities, community villagers, community members and local authorities. The schedule and plan for conducting the needs assessment had to be flexible and changed a lot based on the agreement from the communities and local authorities.

- Some of appointed villagers were very busy with their political campaigns and their daily income generation/food consumption because they are very poor families;
- Some commune council chiefs and village chiefs were very busy with their political party meetings conducted by high ranking officers from Phnom Penh and Provincial Town;
- The list of ID poor in some villages are different between the information from the

Provincial Department of Planning;

- Mobilization of Vietnamese ID poor I and II from Kandal to Chong Kosh village;
- The areas in Kandal and Chong Kosh villages in Kampong Chhnang province are not accessible by motorcycle because of flood and hence have proved to be very difficult for project activities implementation.

77- However, all PCs and CMs tried with their best to make appointments and the process of conducting the needs assessment happened and done. The needs assessment was conducted in time. The issues were identified through focus group discussions, the number of respondents were less given the heavy rains and the electoral environment. The HHs interview and observations/transit works with HHs were difficult and the individual interviews with government departments, provincial departments, local authorities, community members/groups and NGOs in Pursat province were less in number. However, the project ensured that a fair number was accessed. The resources were also limited for conducting this kind of needs assessment. Nevertheless, the findings from the needs assessment were still detailed, accurate and very useful for our concept note.

78- It is evident from the above challenges that a sustained commitment is needed at the field level. The project CMEI is aware of this and the field staff are being continually motivated and trained. These efforts have already been initiated and will lead to better coordination and planning ensuring more robust implementation.

8. Human Interest Stories

8.1 Capacity Building Is A Key Factor To Improve Awareness In Mind-set

Case Story of Mr. Khit Khoeuth, Toul Makak village,

Project's Area: Toul Makak village of Sangkat Roleap, Pursat Town Pursat Province

Author's name: Mr. Him Saroeurn, Project Coordinator

Interview Agreement: Yes

Toul Makak is one of the CMEI's target villages in Pursat province located in the South Eastern part of Pursat Town. These villages are drought and flash flood prone areas.

CMEI team selected one of a community committee member Khit Kheouth who is from a poor household. He has improved his knowledge when he attended in the training courses on health and hygiene promotion as well as HVCA conducted by the CMEI team. He said that he is now gaining better knowledge than before. He also stated that he felt he already had 40% awareness about health and CCA before participating in these training courses as he had attended in other public and village dissemination events by state agents and NGO staffs.

Mr. Khit Khoeuth is 47 years old and lives with seven family members including a married couple who all are dependent on him.

He is holding an ID poor 1 family in Toul Makak village, Sangkat Roleap in Pursat Town. He mentioned that he is divorced from his wife and has 7 children and has been living in the same village.

He was disabled in the war and is not disappointed and he tries all his best for supporting his life and family.

He was selected to be as a vice village chief in Toul Makak village with a little salary but now he could get 60.5 dollars per month.

He smiling says that although the money is low, he enjoys working to serve his villagers. Since he attended the training courses, his knowledge has improved 50% to 60% on health and hygiene promotion. He now understands how bad his own health gets when he eat bad food or drinks. He also understands the need to clean utensils prior to eating, boiling water, , eating after washing hands and hand washing after using of toilet. .

The Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) training has increased his knowledge and awareness on the topic by 50 to 55%. The training was provided by CMEI team with the support from MPWT and ADB.

Prior to the training, he knew only that climate change was from the natural events, but now he realized that the climate change is also caused from the human made disasters. This included deforestation, burning plastic bags, using chemical fertilizer, fuel burns...etc. He also expressed that all these issues were caused big negative impacts to human health, animals and disease spread out. It also affected the families and the nation's social economic growth as well.

After attaining this knowledge set, he worries a lot about his children health and the neighbour's health as well. He said that he disseminated his knowledge from the training to other community members. He also talked about the importance of health promotion. He mentioned the need to maintain our household latrine and wells. There is a need to keep them clean and educate the poor families to stop the open defecation. Wells are the sources of water from underground and people can access water from them to use daily needs, especially during the dry season.

Lastly, he proposed that his family really needed latrines and took a chance to thank as well as propose to MPWT and ADB to provide latrines constructions and build clean water system in Toul Makaka village to the poor households, in particularly women headed households.

He proposed more that MPWT and ADB should provide more training courses to the whole community on health and hygiene promotion and CCA. He also requested to train community villagers on how to keep safe data with their community leaders and have more opportunity to learn.

Prepared by Mr. Saroeurn Him, CMEI Project Coordinator

9. Utilisation

The financial spending in the current quarter is as per the planned outputs in line with the implementation action plan.

10. Project Implementation Schedule

79- The project team has defined the project schedule as per the three core outputs. The actions are proceeding as per the timeline given below.

Table 3: Detailed Implementation Schedule

	Output 01 - Community Mobilisation and Institutional Strengthening	Output 02: Capacity Building	3. Output 03- Advocacy and Sustainability
Community engagement	<p><i>Identification of vulnerable villages (poverty, minority and climate change adaptation)</i></p> <p><i>Village level mass meeting before implementation</i></p> <p><i>Regular meetings with the committees</i></p> <p><i>Review and improve methodology through initial consultations with concerned stakeholders at village and province level for other scalable solutions</i></p>	<p><i>Infra user committees will be formed for each small-scale infrastructure</i></p> <p>The CO will start to generate sufficient funds for their input as Community Share.</p>	
Capacity Building	<p>Formulation of “village CAR (Climate change adaptation And Risk reduction) committees” in targeted villages (including setting up rules and regulation, roles and responsibilities for members etc.)</p> <p>Signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between PADEK and CO on roles and responsibilities:</p> <p>a. Formation of Committees (Project Committee, Operation and</p>	<p>Assistance in planning, implementing & supervising community environmental improvements</p> <p>Copies/prints of the design will be given to CO for guidance</p>	<p>Formulation of O&M guideline within the management committee and Training on O&M</p>

	<p>Maintenance Committee) b. Setting out operation and maintenance plan</p> <p>Formation and strengthening of village CAR to target communities</p> <p>Draft of the Action Plan of village CAR Committee</p> <p>Setting out CAR implementation strategy and plan for various activities of the project:</p> <p>a. Documentation of outcomes of meeting</p> <p>b. Community Motivation and Social Organization (During Implementation of project)</p> <p>Capacity building of CAR committee (Conducting various Trainings on “technical administration and project management)</p>	<p><i>Undertake community awareness programs on climate change and sanitation (solid waste management, excreta disposal, personal hygiene, community hygiene, communicable diseases)</i></p> <p><i>Prepare Capacity Building Plan for village CAR Committee</i></p> <p>Capacity Building of CAR Committee (technical administration and project management)</p> <p><i>Hygiene awareness sessions</i></p> <p><i>Community awareness program on climate change</i></p>	
<p>Implementation Action</p>	<p>CAR Committee led climate change adaptation and sanitation needs assessment in poor community including minority group</p> <p><i>Conduct WASH and CCA assessment with relevant NGOs, government institutions and communities</i></p>	<p><i>CAR committee led Climate change adaptation and sanitation needs assessments in poor communities (including minority groups)</i></p> <p><i>The PADEK Technical team along with the CO will undertake a survey for the selection of suitable sites for small scale infrastructures</i></p>	<p>The PADEK Technical team along with the CO will undertake a survey for the selection of suitable sites for the infrastructure actions</p> <p>Brand and Visual Identity Incl. Development of Audio Visual Materials</p>

	<p><i>Needs assessment for flood assistance</i></p> <p><i>Coordinate flood response on WASH</i></p> <p><i>CAR Committee led needs assessment for small scale infrastructure work on CCA and sanitation</i></p>	<p><i>CAR committee led Needs assessments for small-scale infrastructure works on climate change adaptation and sanitation</i></p> <p>Construction of small scale infrastructure under strict supervision of Field Engineer and Project Committee</p> <p>Work Completion certificate from CO</p>	<p>Develop Audio Visual Materials</p> <p>Field test Audio materials</p> <p>Roll out of Audio Visual materials</p> <p>Process Document for Strategy for local engagement and ownership for Safer Structures including development of policy paper on Safer Resilient Structures and small mitigation measures</p> <p>Develop policy paper on safer resilience community infrastructure</p> <p><i>Communications, IEC, Learning Events Forum</i></p> <p><i>Distribute IEC materials</i></p> <p>Prepare report on community environmental improvements and lessons</p> <p>Handover of Project Outputs to the project communities</p>
<p>Handholding - Management and Exit</p>	<p>Regular visits of the Social Organizers/engineer to the project area</p>	<p><i>Conduct training on Hygiene Promotion</i></p> <p>Conduct training on MEAL</p> <p>Conduct training on Digital data gathering and how to take good pictures with smart phone</p> <p>Conduct training on CHS</p>	<p>Media Relations, Communications, Capacity Building and Digital Communications</p> <p>Internal monitoring of safeguards, including RPs and EMPs (continuous, as per agreed safeguard documents)</p>

Note: the text in *italics* are completed actions

11. Upcoming Actions and emerging pathways

- 80- Based on the continual project implementation, there are some key directions which are emerging for the CMEI project to take up
- 81- **Focus on the Small Scale Mitigation Measures:** the current work on the support of the bidding documentation for the small-scale mitigation action has provided a series of actions to the team to take up.
- 82- **Focus on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Clean water, basic toilets and the practice of good hygiene are essential for human survival, and the foundation upon which development begins. Improving access to these basic needs has a positive impact on the growth and development of children and communities around the world. These needs continue to a big challenge in the CMEI operational areas and will be a priority action.
- 83- **Focus on the Urban Poor:** the poor in the urban locations within the project geography are extremely vulnerable to the continuity of disaster and changes in the seasonal patterns. This exposes them to every increasing medical risks, and employment hardship from which they are not able to come out. The Project CMEI will focus on these communities.
- 84- **Focus on the Community Needs:** The project will continue to focus on the identification of the needs of the project community related to capacity, knowledge, skills and systems.
- 85- **Focus on Policy and Global Standards/ Approaches:** This include the Policy, institutional and operational gaps in delivering the Resilient Recovery Process considering the Building Back Better (BBB) and Linking Relief, Recovery to Development (LRRD) especially for the most vulnerable HHs.
- 86- **Focus on Livelihoods rejuvenation:** The inception stage was used to study the livelihood options and preference of the most vulnerable households to adopt the livelihood and resilience initiative, knowledge and technology. This has strengthened the scope of enhancing and strengthening at the community/Provincial level as well as identify the linkage between local, provincial and national level entities, their institutional capacity and gaps, needs and recommend appropriate action of redressal.
- 87- **Enhance the Institutional Capacity:** Events such as flooding and drought can have devastating effects on the rural poor in Cambodia. But by providing communities with the tools and knowledge to respond to and withstand natural disasters, it becomes easier for families to reduce the impact on their lives and livelihoods and to recover when disaster strikes. Padek will help communities to strengthen their resilience and capacity to cope with natural disasters and the effects of climate change.
- 88- **Enhance Public Private Investment and Convergence opportunities:** It is difficult to meet the capital demands for social and infrastructure development in developing countries with their governments' limited budgets and ODA support. Given that the private sector accounts for a large proportion of the financial flows to developing countries, the project will explore options and pathways to ensure integration.
- 89- **Digital data gathering and information management:** The project will use digital solution for information management with the use of hand held mobile devices using open source software solutions like kobo collect which will empower the teams to do near real-time monitoring.

12. Human Resources

12.1. Team management

90- The team has been working in the right spirits continually over the implementation phase. Team members are able to understand each other as they work with each other. The mutually beneficial team bonding has resulted in better convergence and assimilation of ideas, which is proving helpful for the project action. The program meetings have resulted in ensuring the training of the staff especially the field teams on the use of GPS enabled photo capture. We spent a good time on identifying the key vulnerable groups that the project will be focusing on. The key topics covered included: improvement methodology, the programme cycle, learning sessions, and monitoring progress. These participatory training sessions have been very useful. We have also initiated our conversation with the MPWT for the need for an engineering focal in the team. The project team took a break of one month from 14 December to 15 January 2019.

12.2. Management Structure

91- The structure of the team has remained the same as below:

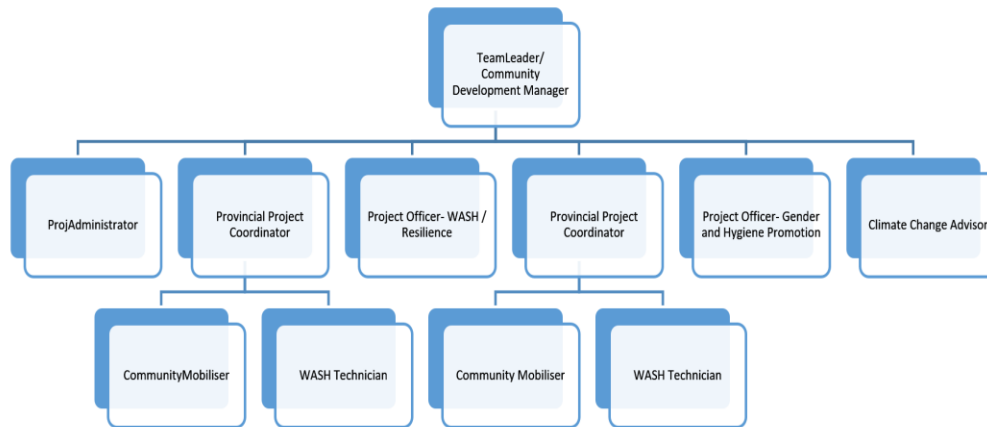


Figure 1: Management Structure of the CMEI

Figure 2: Organogram of the team CMEI

12.3. List of CMEI team members and ToR

Table 4: List of CMEI Team and ToR

Name of the Position	Terms of Reference
<p>Team Leader /Community Development Manager</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Dipankar Chyau Patnaik - Based in Phnom Penh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over all accountable for the management of project including the project and operations management • Responsible for managing the assign team for delivery of the project results and performance of individual team members • Report to designated PMU as well as WEDEC CEO or any other designated directors in due course • Manage seamless national level coordination and communication with the key stakeholders in MPWT and key PIU members in targeted provinces • Responsible for providing regular updates internally and externally as agreed in the project agreement with MPWT and ADB adhering the standards, format and procedures set by ministry and ADB • Responsible for the project compliance in accordance of WEDC, PADEK internal compliance procedures and systems • Responsible for the project compliance in accordance of ADB and MPWT compliance procedures and systems • Taking lead in setting out the strategy and project operation strategies, coordination and communication strategies • Taking lead and helping the provincial coordinators for project implementation and sub national level coordination with key stakeholders • Maintaining the good relations with in-country key stakeholders
<p>Provincial Project Coordinator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sak Mom - Based in Kampong Chhannag • Saroeurn Him - Based in Pursat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This role provides coordination in the field for the lead agency working closely with field staff, partners' agencies and Government Departments. • Organizing internal meetings, Leading reporting to donor, working with teams across both agencies to follow up on implementation, identifying gaps and challenges and working with teams to find a solution. • prepare the provincial work plan, implementation of work plan, Coordinate the implementation of the program, monitor field activities across the province and ensure respect of implementation deadline. • ensuring the coordination with PIU and with TL, ensuring the resource mobilization with help of administrator • Supervise adequate management of financial, logistical and program materials at the project level. • Ensure consistency of interventions between the provinces and work with the CCA, WASH coordinators and MEAL coordinators to capture lessons learnt. • Conduct ongoing evaluation of the actions taken and propose corrective measures if necessary. • Field visits and spot check. • responsible to helping community mobiliser • Support community mobilizers on pre, during and post training data collection and final reporting • Document the processes, lessons learned, best practices, case studies and other relevant information regularly

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document the progress, success stories and success cases • Ensure the target for gender equality and social inclusion as per the project document • Report work progress in regular basis with evidences of quality and work progress • Participate in relevant meetings with the local and district authorities, cluster meetings or other relevant technical groups at field level • Maintain regular communication with partner agencies and ensure that relevant information is fed into the project teams • Ensure project documentation of each activities • Ensure key commitments with communities and partners are achievable and respected
<p>Projector Administrator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sreyneang Eang – Based in Phon Penh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over all accountable for the management of project including the project and operations management; • Assist the TL in setting out the strategy and project operation strategies, coordination and communication strategies; • Assist the TL in managing the assign team for delivery of the project results and performance of individual team members; • Assist the TL in providing regular updates internally and externally as agreed in the project agreement with MPWT and ADB adhering the standards, format and procedures set by ministry and ADB; • Assist the Team Leader in preparing reports and consolidating the reports prepared by all team members; • Manage coordination and communication with the key stakeholders in MPWT and key PIU members in targeted provinces; • Provide support in administrative and finance issues to ensure the effective running of the project implementation; • Drafting project correspondence and communication; • Prepare administrative, procurement and financial plans according to ADB procedures and requirements; • Provide proper accounting to the project by controlling the supporting documents for payments and prepare financial related reports; • Prepare and submit payment requests with proper documentation to MPWT-PMU; • Edit reports and other documents for correctness of form and content in financial issues according to ADB requirements; • Provide necessary financial and logistical support to the PC, TL and project consultants in conducting different project activities (training workshops, stakeholder consultations, arrangements of field visits, etc.) • Collect and keep files of project documents, expert reports and ensure general circulation of documents; • Maintain the project’s disbursement ledger and journal • Follow-up on audit recommendations (including ADB or external Audit recommendations); • Implement effective internal controls and ensure proper functioning of a client-oriented financial resources management system due to the MPWT and ADB procedures; • Contribute to preparation of periodic financial reports required by relevant national and/or donor procedures for project, donors, government and other parties involved in implementation and funding of activities due to ADB

	<p>procedures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interact with MPWT-PMU to request funds transfer, verify financial reports, budget revisions; • Provide financial monitoring over project commitments and expenditures, and assist the Project Management in assuring proper project delivery; • Control the usage of non-expendable equipment (record keeping, drawing up regular inventories); • Assist in procurement of services and goods under the project; • Conduct financial management assessment and recommend measures to strengthen financial management capacities
<p>Climate Change Advisor Srei Kosal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This role provides coordination in the field for the lead agency working closely with field staff, partners' agencies and Government Departments. • Organizing internal meetings, leading reporting to donor, working with teams across both agencies to follow up on implementation, identifying gaps and challenges and working with teams to find a solution. • Coordinate the implementation of the program, monitor field activities across the province and ensure respect of implementation deadline. • Supervise adequate management of financial, logistical and program materials at the project level. • Ensure consistency of interventions between the provinces and work with the CCA, WASH coordinators and MEAL coordinators to capture lessons learnt. • Conduct ongoing evaluation of the actions taken and propose corrective measures if necessary.
<p>Community Mobiliser</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This role provides coordination in the field for the lead agency working closely with field staff, partners' agencies and Government Departments. • Organizing internal meetings, leading reporting to donor, working with teams across both agencies to follow up on implementation, identifying gaps and challenges and working with teams to find a solution. • Coordinate the implementation of the program, monitor field activities across the province and ensure respect of implementation deadline. • Supervise adequate management of financial, logistical and program materials at the project level. • Ensure consistency of interventions between the provinces and work with the CCA, WASH coordinators and MEAL coordinators to capture lessons learnt. • Conduct ongoing evaluation of the actions taken and propose corrective measures if necessary.

13. Annexures

- Training reports
- Situation Report in Kampong Chhnang
- Post Training Questionnaire
- Field Visit Report in Pursat



End of Document

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SITUATION REPORT

Village: Chong Kosh, Kampong Chhnang Province, Cambodia

Date: 21 February 2019



The homes being dismantled in the village on the banks of the river



Dismantling of the homes underway



Homes erected in new location in Chong Kosh-01



Interactions with the villagers moving to the new areas in the Village



Houses erected in new location in Chong Kosh-02



New location in Chong Kosh



Indicative levels of the past floods in the new location



Debris on the River Bank



Situation at the River bank



Rapid Social map developed with the village communities



Location of the villages plotted on google Earth

End of Report

Post HHP Training Questionnaires Form

Interviewee Name:	Village/School Name:
Date (DD/MM/YY):	Grade Level:
Gender:	Type of beneficiary:
Nationality:	Family member:

For the Interviewee

KNOWLEDGE

A. Handwashing and Germs:

<p>១. តើអ្នកលាងសម្អាតដៃជាមួយនឹងសាប៊ូទេ? ប្រសិនបើលាង តើពេលណាដែលអ្នកត្រូវលាងសម្អាតដៃជាមួយនឹងសាប៊ូ (ជ្រើសរើសចម្លើយពីរត្រឹមត្រូវបំផុត)</p> <p>1. Do you wash your hands with soap? If yes, among the following, which are the most critical time of Hand Washing? (Select two correct answers)</p>	<p>a. មុនពេលញ៉ាំអាហារ ឬពេលផ្តល់អាហារអោយអ្នកដទៃ Before eating or feeding others</p> <p>b. ក្រោយពេលចេញពីបង្គន់ After toilet use</p> <p>c. ក្រោយពេលលេងកំសាន្ត After playing</p> <p>d. ក្រោយពេលញ៉ាំអាហារ ឬពេលផ្តល់អាហារអោយអ្នកដទៃ After eating or feeding others</p> <p style="background-color: yellow;">e. អត់លាង No</p>
<p>២. តើអ្នកគួរលាងសម្អាតដៃជាមួយនឹងអ្វី? (ជ្រើសរើសចម្លើយមួយត្រឹមត្រូវបំផុត)</p> <p>2. What should you wash your hands with? (Choose the best answer)</p>	<p>a. ទឹក Water only</p> <p>b. សាប៊ូ និង ទឹក Soap and Water</p> <p>c. ខ្សាច់ Sand</p> <p>d. ជេ: និង ទឹក Ash and water</p>
<p>៣. តើជំងឺរាកឆ្លងតាមរយៈអ្វី? ចំណើយជ្រើសរើសមានច្រើន</p> <p>3. Provide your opinion about the way in which diarrhea spreads? <i>There can be more than one answer.</i></p>	<p>a. ដៃកខ្វក់ Dirty hands</p> <p>b. ទឹកកខ្វក់ Dirty water</p> <p>c. រុយ Flies</p> <p>d. កាកសំណល់រឹង Solid Waste strewn around</p> <p>e. អាហារមិនស្អាត Unclean food</p> <p>f. បង្គន់មិនស្អាត Dirty latrines</p> <p>g. ការបន្ទោរបងពាសវាលពាសកាល Open Defecation</p> <p>h. ផ្សេងៗ, បញ្ជាក់បន្ថែម other, please specify</p> <p>i. មិនដឹង Don't know</p>
<p>៤. ហេតុអ្វីបានជាយើងគួរលាងសម្អាតដៃជាមួយសាប៊ូក្រោយពេលប្រើប្រាស់បង្គន់រួច? (ជ្រើសរើសចម្លើយមួយត្រឹមត្រូវបំផុត)</p> <p>4. Why should we wash our hands using soap after using the toilet? (Choose the</p>	<p>a. ធ្វើអោយដៃយើងស្រាវស្រាយ Our hands will become whiter with washing</p> <p>b. សាប៊ូធ្វើអោយដៃយើងមានក្លិនក្រអូប The soap makes our hands smell nice</p> <p>c. ជម្រះមេរោគចេញពីដៃ និងការពារពីជំងឺផ្សេងៗ To remove germs from our hands and prevent illness</p>

<p>soap after using the toilet? (Choose the best answer)</p>	<p>d. ពីព្រោះគ្រូប្រាប់យើងអោយលាងសម្អាតដៃ Because the teacher told us to wash our hands</p>
<p>B. Personal Hygiene:</p>	
<p>៥. តើសកម្មភាពណាខ្លះដែលអ្នកបានអនុវត្តន៍ជាប្រចាំ? (ពិនិត្យហើយត្រូវសរសេរសកម្មភាពដែលអ្នកធ្លាប់បានអនុវត្តន៍) 5. Which do you practice on a regular basis? (Check all that apply)</p>	<p>a. ដុសធ្មេញ Brushing teeth b. កក់សក់ Combing/ Brushing your hair c. កាត់ក្រចកដៃ និង ជើង Cutting finger/toe nails d. បោកសម្លៀកបំពាក់ Washing Uniforms e. គ្រប់ចំលើយទាំងអស់ខាងលើ All of the above</p>
<p>៦. សូមប្រាប់ខ្ញុំពីវិធីដែលអ្នកធ្លាប់អនុវត្តនៅពេលដែលអ្នកក្អកក្អាយ 6. What do you do when you cough or sneeze?</p>	<p>a. ក្អក ក្អាយនៅក្នុងខ្យល់ Sneeze/cough into the open air b. ប្រើកន្សែងដៃខ្ទប់ Into a handkerchief c. ប្រើកែងដៃខ្ទប់ Into your elbow d. ប្រើដៃខ្ទប់ Into your hands</p>
<p>C. Environmental Hygiene:</p>	
<p>៧. ការប្រើប្រាស់បង្គន់មានសារៈសំខាន់ណាស់ព្រោះវាមិនធ្វើអោយ លាមក នៅរាយប៉ាយក្នុងបរិស្ថាន? 7. Using a latrine is important because it separates feces from the environment?</p>	<p>a. ត្រឹមត្រូវ True b. មិនត្រឹមត្រូវ False</p>
<p>D. Water Purification:</p>	
<p>៨. តើមានហេតុផលសំខាន់អ្វីបានជាយើងត្រូវបន្សុទ្ធនឹកមុននឹងយកមកញ៉ាំ? 8. What is the most important reason to treat water before drinking?</p>	<p>a. ធ្វើអោយទឹកមានរសជាតិប្រសើរជាងមុន To make it taste better b. សំលាប់មេរោគ/កំចាត់សារធាតុបង្ករោគចេញពីក្នុងទឹក To kill/remove harmful pathogens in the water c. អត់ដឹង I don't know</p>
<p>៩. តើវិធីសាស្ត្របន្សុទ្ធនឹកណាដែលអ្នកធ្លាប់បានដឹង (ត្រូវគ្រប់ចំលើយដែលអ្នកធ្លាប់អនុវត្តន៍) 9. Which water treatment methods are you familiar with? (Check all that apply)</p>	<p>a. កាដាទឹក Boiling b. ការបង់ក្លរ Chlorination/chemical c. ការចម្រោះ Filtration d. សូឌីស/ការសម្លាប់មេរោគដោយកាំរស្មីព្រះអាទិត្យ Sodis/Solar disinfection</p>
<p>១០. សូមប្រាប់ពីវិធីផលិត ទឹកអូរ៉ាលីត ? 10. Please describe how to make ORS? (ការវាស់និងកំរិតនៃការធ្វើ) (measurements and dosage of making)</p>	<p>a. ត្រឹមត្រូវតាមបច្ចេកទេស Correct technique</p>

ត្រូវប្រាកដថាអ្នកសម្ភាសន៍មានការយល់ដឹងដូចគ្នាអំពីរបៀបធ្វើ ORS ។
 Make sure that interviewers have the same understanding of how to make ORS.

- b. មិនត្រឹមត្រូវតាមបច្ចេកទេស
Incorrect technique
- c. ដឹងខ្លះៗ
Know some
- d. មិនដឹង
Don't know

PRACTICE

11. តើអ្នកបានផ្សព្វផ្សាយចំណេះដឹងនិងការអនុវត្ត? ប្រសិនបើមានតើអ្នកណា? (ជ្រើសរើសយកច្រើនតាមដែលអាចអនុវត្តបាន)
 Have you spread the knowledge and practice? If yes to whom (pls pick as many as applicable)

- a. សមាជិកគ្រួសារ
Family members
- b. មិត្តភក្តិ
Friends
- c. អ្នកជិតខាង
Neighbours
- d. អ្នកភូមិផ្សេងៗទៀត
Other villagers
- e. សិស្សសាលាដទៃទៀត
Other school students
- f. អត់ទេ
No
- g. ផ្សេងៗទៀត (បញ្ជាក់:)
Others (specify:.....)

For the Interviewer

សង្កេតនិងកត់ត្រានូវអ្វីដែលអ្នកឃើញព្រមទាំងស្ថានភាពនៅក្នុងបង្គននិងសម្ភារៈលាងដៃ (ប្រសិនបើមាន) នៅជុំវិញផ្ទះសម្ភារៈផ្ទះបាយសាលារៀនថ្នាក់និងទីធ្លាជុំវិញផ្ទះនិងសម្ភារៈអប់រំ (ផ្ទាំងបង្ហាញនិងខ្សែបណ្តាញ) និងឧបករណ៍ប្រើប្រាស់។
 Observe and write down what you see the situation in the toilet and hand washing facilities (if they have), around house, kitchen materials, school, class and compost and IEC materials use (posters and leaflets)...etc.

Name of interviewer:

Signature

GPS photos of interviewee

Rapid Assessment Report

Date: 20 February 2019

Location: villages of Toul Makak, Kbal Hong and Kosh in Pursat Province

Team:

- Dr. Dipankar Chyau Patnaik dcpatnaik08@gmail.com
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Key Summary

On 20th February 2019, CMEI Team led by Dr. Dipankar Chyau Patnaik, Team Leader conducted the field assessment house by house in the village of Toul Makak, Sangkat Roleap, Kosh village, Sangkat Loloksa and Kbal Hong villag, Sangkat Phteas Prey in Pursat Town.

The objectives of the assessment were:

- To verify the project beneficiaries, specifically the ID Poor HHs (Poor1, Poor2 and the ID Poor without ID Poor cards that will probably receive the sanitation supports (latrines).
- Verify the programme outreach and awareness levels of the public health/health and hygiene promotion component in the CMEI project;
- To review the participatory processes of CMEI Teams between the provincial and national levels through spot checks to the poor households in order to implement the project in a qualitative and efficient manner.
- To study the real needs of communities and set out an appropriate strategy for the CMEI project.

Key findings:

- Some poor households had already the latrines, which were not in standard condition (as per agreed standards) including construction quality, durability and case load.
- Some poor households had received supports from agencies like sustainable Cambodia (SC) through the Rotary project in Toul Makak village, Sangkat Roleap. These latrines have metal roofs with the palm leaf walls. These latrines were built in January 2017 while the other latrines were built by households themselves for which we were not able to ascertain the specific date.
- Some of the poor households in Kosh villages, Sangkat Loloksa had their own latrines which were built by themselves in concrete with metal roof, but they were not as per the standard; the poor households in this village have not received latrine support from any NGOs or other institutions (at the time of the assessment).
- In both villages of Toul Makak and Kosh, most of the poor households had their own legal lands with land certificates and their lands have enough spaces for latrine construction, but through our observations, we found that majority of the poor

households in Toul Makak and Kosh villages did not possess household latrines. The majority of the households practice open defecation in the areas nearby or in the forest.

- In Kbal Hong village, Sangkat Pteas Prey in Pursat Town, we found that some of the poor households had their own latrines, which were built by themselves without standard. The majority of HHs did not get any latrine supports from any NGOs.
 - The key gaps in the village are::
 - 1- The poor households had no legal land certificates;
 - 2- Those poor households are living on the illegal land along a proposed road for a long time. The settlement continue to remain vulnerable to any road building/ expansion or canal construction plans in the future.
 - 3- Most of the poor ID card holders could show only temporary ID cards that were recognized by Sangkat authorities because they are waiting the official ID poor cards from the provincial Department of Planning.

Inference

- After the assessment, we observed that most of the poor households in the villages had no latrines to use, they practice open defecation which adversely affects the public health conditions and hurts the community from achieving their full potential on livelihoods.

The key Suggestions:

1. It is proposed to the PC to look for new villages for the CMEI project – a minimum of prospective 3 villages in lieu of Kbal Hong village in Pursat Town. It is important to look for villages which are poor and vulnerable but not highly flood prone as the project has limited structural support component on the DRR side

2. We will continue with the two villages of CMEI target areas (Toul Makak and Kosh village);
3. The selection of the beneficiary will be based on the agreed selection criteria of the CMEU project agreed with the Sangkat and Commune authorities and PMU
4. Important to conduct full household mapping of the existing latrines at the household level to ascertain the present condition of the latrines. Support can be provided to extremely poor household with very poor and old latrines to augment the household public health conditions.

Key actions

- Detailed household mapping covering the following key conditions
 - ID Poor status
 - Own legal land / or not
 - Own toilet / or not
 - Have land for the toilet
 - Stay on the property for the whole year / migrate seasonally
 - Have they received any support from any other agency on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH),
 - Do they live with the relative

End of Report