



**MINISTRY OF  
PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT**

**NATION RELIGION KING**



**QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT-  
MARCH-APRIL-MAY 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 fourth quarter of operations (March-April-May 2019). The project continued to work on the committed deliverables.

The key actions of this quarter have been the continual liaison with the key stakeholders in the project action including the ADB team, MPWT team, Provincial PIU, community representatives and vulnerable community.

In this quarter, we have increased our liaison with the other aid partners, govt. departments and key focal within the ADB.

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 third Quarter of operations.

## **Acknowledgements**

This report would not have been possible without the generous contributions of time and expertise of many individuals and organisations. The team would like to express its sincere gratitude to all our partners in this collaborative effort. A number of individuals consulted during the preparation of this Report provided invaluable advice, information and material. The funding for this study came from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Govt. of Cambodia project funded by the Asian Development Bank.

## Table of Contents

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>LIST OF MAPS</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT –CMEI</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.1 PROJECT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES</b>	9
<b>2.2 KEY BENCHMARKS FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>	10
<b>2.3 CMEI APPROACH</b>	10
<b>3. OPERATIONAL GEOGRAPHY: KAMPONG CHHNANG &amp; PURSAT PROVINCES</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4. OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>4.1 PRESENT SITUATION OF THE OVERALL PROJECT</b>	13
<b>4.2 MOVEMENT OF COMMUNITIES IN KAMPONG CHHNANG PROVINCE</b>	13
<b>4.3 URBANISATION IN CAMBODIA</b>	13
<b>4.4 THE MEKONG RIVER</b>	14
<b>4.5 THE TONLE SAP LAKE</b>	14
<b>4.6 ENDLESS CYCLE OF POVERTY</b>	14
<b>4.7 VIETNAMESE COMMUNITIES ON THE TONLE SAP</b>	15
<b>4.8 MOST THREATENED LAKE</b>	15
<b>4.9 SEASONAL PATTERNS AND HAZARD PROFILE</b>	15
<b>4.10 AGRICULTURE</b>	15
<b>4.11 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>	15
<b>5. OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS OF THE CMEI PROJECT</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>5.1 IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS</b>	17
<b>5.1.1. ACTIVITIES REPORT:</b>	17
<b>5.1.2. MANAGEMENT MEETINGS</b>	17
<b>5.1.3. IDENTIFICATION OF NEW VILLAGES FOR KAMPONG CHHNANG AND PURSAT TEAMS:</b>	18
<b>5.1.4. UPDATED AND REVISED THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:</b>	18
<b>5.2 TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN</b>	18
<b>5.2.1. BRAINSTORMING ON TRAINING AND PLANNING ACTIONS</b>	18
<b>5.2.2. DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING TOR'S</b>	18
<b>5.2.3. POST TRAINING QUESTIONNAIRES TO GAUGE KNOWLEDGE</b>	18
<b>5.3 REPORTING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT:</b>	22
<b>5.3.1. GPS PHOTO MANAGEMENT</b>	22
<b>5.3.2. TRAININGS REPORT:</b>	22
<b>5.3.3. CASE STUDY OF IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS</b>	22
<b>5.3.4. PROBLEMS WITH THE DELL LAPTOP</b>	22
<b>5.4 PROGRAMME AND TEAM MANAGEMENT</b>	22
<b>5.5 SMALL SCALE SANITATION GRANTS</b>	25
<b>5.6 VARIANCE ORDER 01</b>	26
<b>5.7 HUMAN RESOURCES</b>	26
<b>5.8 COMMUNICATION</b>	26
<b>5.9 COORDINATION ACTIONS</b>	26

5.9.1.	MPWT	26
5.9.2.	ADB	26
5.9.3.	COORDINATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS	27
5.9.4.	COORDINATED ACTIONS WITH OTHER COMPONENTS WITHIN THE TONLE SAP 01 - PMIS	28
5.10	CHALLENGES IN OPERATIONAL GEOGRAPHY	28
5.11	PLANNING ACTIONS FOR THE NEXT QUARTER	29
6.	GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION PLAN	29
7.	RISKS, OPPORTUNITIES, BARRIERS AND KEY CHALLENGES	33
7.1	DELAYS IN IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	33
7.2	BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTATION	34
8.	HUMAN INTEREST STORIES	36
8	8.1 TRAINING HELPS IMPROVE LIFESTYLE	36
9.	UTILISATION	38
9.1	EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS QTR04	38
9.2	OVERALL EXPENDITURE SCENARIO	39
9.3	ADB CONTRACT TRACKER	40
10.	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	40
11.	UPCOMING ACTIONS AND EMERGING PATHWAYS	43
12.	HUMAN RESOURCES	44
12.1.	CHANGE IN PER DIEM	44
12.2.	REALLOCATION OF THE PER DIEM ALLOWANCES FOR NATIONAL STAFF	44
12.3.	TEAM MANAGEMENT	45
12.4.	MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	45
12.5.	LIST OF CMEI TEAM MEMBERS AND TOR	46
13.	ANNEXURES	49

### List of Maps

Map 1: Map of the operational areas .....	12
-------------------------------------------	----

### List of Figures

Figure 1: Management Structure of the CMEI	45
Figure 2: Organogram of the team CMEI	45

### List of Tables

Table 1: Operational geographical details .....	11
Table 2: Geolocation of the operational villages .....	11
Table 3: Detailed Implementation Schedule .....	40
Table 4: List of CMEI Team and ToR .....	46

### List of Graphs

Graph 1: Expenditure Analysis – Qtr-04 .....	38
Graph 2: Overall Expenditure Scenario.....	39

### List of Photographs

Photograph 1: Training Exercises with the Vulnerable Community Members .....	9
Photograph 2: Field Inspection of existing Water Sources .....	16
Photograph 3: Focus discussions with the village representatives .....	19
Photograph 4: Rapid Visual Screening (RVS) of the Floods and water logging .....	21
Photograph 5: Mosque in the relocation area in Kampong Chhnang.....	24
Photograph 6: Consultative meetings with the key stakeholders in the field .....	28
Photograph 7: Gender mainstreaming and inclusion is a key focus of the project.....	30
Photograph 8: Field inspections in Pursat .....	33
Photograph 9: Status of Solid waste management in Pursat.....	34

## List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank;
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Committee;
ASEAN	The Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BBB	Building Back Better;
BER	Bid Evaluation Report
CAR	Climate change adaptation And Risk reduction;
CCA	Climate Change and Adaptation
CCDM	Commune Council Disaster Management;
CHF	Cambodian Humanitarian Forum;
CMEI	Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvements
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EGM	Effective Gender Mainstreaming;
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GAP	Gender Action Plan;
GMS	The Greater Mekong Sub region
GOVT	Government
HH	Head Household;
HHP	Health and Hygiene Promotion
HVCA	Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessments;
ID	Identification Card;
IEC	Information, Education and Communication;
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IEIA	Initial Environmental Impact Assessment
IRC	Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee,
KPCH	Kampong Chhnang;
LRRD	Linking Relief Recovery to Development.
MEAL	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning;
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance,
MOH	Ministry of Health;
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport;
MRD	Ministry Rural Development;
MTR	Mid Term Review
NCB	National Competitive Bidding;
NGO	Nongovernmental organizations,
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
PADEK	Partnership in Development in Kampuchea;
PAH	Project Affected Households
PAM	Project Administration Manual
PCC	Provincial coordination committee,

PD	Project Director
PDOWA	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs
PDPWT	Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport
PDRD	Provincial Development of Rural Department;
PIU	Project implementation unit,
PMIS	Project management and implementation support,
PMU	Project management unit,
PVCA	Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments;
RP	Resettlement Plan
SADD	Sex Age Disaggregated Data
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
TOR	Term of Reference;
TSUADF	The Tonle Sap Urban Areas Development Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program;
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program;
UNFCCC	United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
VDMG	Village Disaster Management Group;
VO	Variation Order;
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene;
WCCC	Women and Children's Consultative Committees;
WEDC	West East Development Cambodia;
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plan

# ចលនាសហគមន៍ និងការកែលម្អបរិស្ថាន

## Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvement



### 1. Executive Summary

- 1- This executive summary presents the quarterly phase implementation actions for the CMEI project of MPWT supported by 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 coordinated actions with other groups, aid partners, govt. line departments has significantly improved. 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 fourth implementation phase has demonstrated the need to coordinate in an increased manner with other players in the operational geography both provincially and at the national level. This builds on the last phase's focus on vulnerable. This will result in more integrated capacity building programming. 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.

## 2. Background of the project –CMEI

- 4- The CMEI project supported by MPWT and funded by 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: 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. CMEI’s 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.



Photograph 1: Training Exercises with the Vulnerable Community Members

### 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**

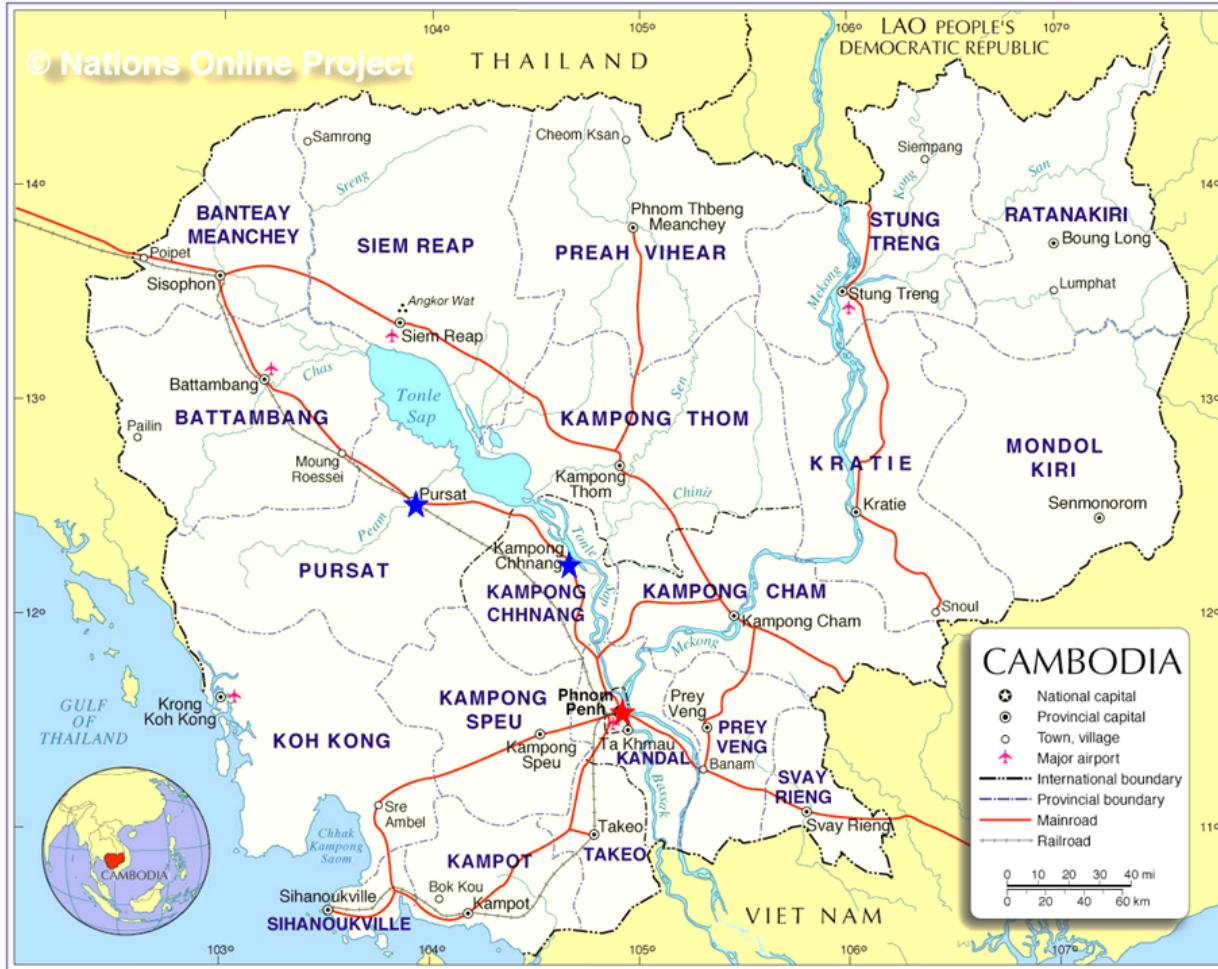
S.No	Geography- Province	Focus areas	Focus Areas
1.	<b>Kampong Chhnang Municipality</b> (Total 7,928 households or 40,360 people. Covers 26 villages in 4 Sangkats)	Kampong Chhnang Town	Samrong village, Chong Kosh village and Kandal village.
2.	<b>Pursat Municipality</b> (Total 13,314 households or 63,773 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**



ថវិកាសហគមន៍ និងការកែលម្អបរិស្ថាន  
**Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvement CMEI**



## **4. Operational Environment**

### **4.1 Present Situation of the overall Project**

- 14- Since the Ministry of Economy and Finance requested ADB to cancel the Kampong Chhnang Embankment subproject (package CW04), a number of replacement options have been discussed. Of these, the government's preference is to increase the scope of the Pursat Drainage and WWTP subproject (Packages CW05a & b). The reasons for this are as follows:
  - a. Kampong Chhnang is undergoing very rapid development with minimal planning.
  - b. Medium-term infrastructure needs are highly uncertain and are likely to considerably exceed that which could be financed under the existing project.
  - c. Therefore, any infrastructure investments carried out their risk being superseded or made redundant by unpredictable urbanisation.
  - d. At this stage, the project should confine itself to supporting city planning through the Master Plan currently being financed.
- 15- The Pursat drainage project was budget-constrained resulting in a combined-sewer system, which makes pumping impossible and the system is therefore reliant on gravity. This in turn severely limits the options for wastewater treatment plants. A separate system would enable a more suitable location for a WWTP, which will accommodate city growth, better environmental standards to be met, as well as the avoidance of periodic and large pollution events caused by storm water flushing. The subproject scope could also be widened to increase residents on the east bank
- 16- The existing storm water drainage system in Pursat was not designed to be a combined sewer, but has become one due to informal connections to manholes and drains. This means that the number of connected households is likely to be low as no dedicated project has attempted to connect them. A concerted effort to connect residents to a separated sewer system could be a source of economic benefits for the project, which may currently be under estimated.

### **4.2 Movement of communities in Kampong Chhnang Province**

- 17- 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.
- 18- 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 centres.

### **4.3 Urbanisation in Cambodia**

- 19- 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 O & M. The project follows TSUADF and Kampong Chhnang and Pursat urban development strategies to 2030.

- 20- 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 GMS and 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.

#### **4.4 The Mekong River**

- 21- 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.

#### **4.5 The Tonle Sap Lake**

- 22- 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 Tonle Sap River that connects the lake to the Mekong River. They form the central part of a complex hydrological system, in the 12,876 km<sup>2</sup> (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 Tonle Sap Lake and Tonle Sap River are a current freeze-frame representation of the slowly, but ever shifting lower Mekong basin.
- 23- 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.
- 24- In Cambodia, millions of people rely directly on the Tonle 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.
- 25- 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.

#### **4.6 Endless Cycle of Poverty**

- 26- 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.

#### **4.7 Vietnamese communities on the Tonle Sap**

27- 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.

#### **4.8 Most threatened lake**

28- The Global Nature Fund, based in Radolfzell, Germany, named the Tonle Sap the world's most threatened lake in 2016. The Tonle 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.

#### **4.9 Seasonal Patterns and Hazard Profile**

- 29- 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 Chhnang 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 Chhnang 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.
- 30- During extreme flood years, floodwaters 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.

#### **4.10 Agriculture**

31- 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.

#### **4.11 Solid Waste Management**

32- The areas proximate to the Tonle Sap have a huge 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 riverbank'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.



Photograph 2: Field Inspection of existing Water Sources

## 5. Overall Project progress of the CMEI project

- 33- In the fourth quarter of the project, the work has focused on the donor level liaison, provincial meetings and community outreach. This largely due to uncertainty on part of the delays in the finalisation of the MTR review mission deliverables. The CMEI team is hopeful that we will be able to iron out all confusion and clarity will prevail to ensure that the work continues as planned and the benefit of the larger project reach the community soon.

### 5.1 IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

- 34- 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.
- 35- 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.

#### 5.1.1. Activities Report:

- 36- The key activities of the reporting period were finalised based on the reports submitted by the field teams. The Phnom Penh team followed up with the field teams in both provinces of Kampong Chhnang and Pursat for this action.
- 37- In the third week of every each month, all the fields' team staff for both provinces of Kampong Chhnang and Pursat were reminded by emails and calls about their fields work plans and reports. The provincial field team staff are needed to submit their monthly work plans and reports in very each month, so that the Phnom Penh team staff can support them to implement the field activities intervention with the target beneficiaries in the target areas. The Phnom Penh team provided comments and inputs into the work plans and reports and solved the field issues and challenges for improving the fields' activities implementation. The monthly reports from the teams were analysed, reviewed and finalised. These monthly activities reports of provincial fields' teams' staff are kept as internal documentation at the end of each month. The finalized monthly reports were used with internal CMEI's team staff and relevant project implementation stakeholders as well as more importantly for developing the quarterly progress reports for submitting to MPWT Office.

#### 5.1.2. Management Meetings

- 38- The meeting was on 08 May 2019 for discussing the budget needed for the implementation of the field activities and the requirements from the donors, especially from MPWT for intervening the routine field activities. In particular, the team analysed the budget needed for the trainings in line with MPWT's approved budget and committed outputs. Further, the team discussed about the design of latrine construction with the MPWT engineer. The designs were submitted to the MPWT for forward sharing the ADB.

### **5.1.3. Identification of new villages for Kampong Chhnang and Pursat teams:**

- 39- Based on the discussions with ADB and MPWT owing to the embankment cancellation scenario, we were advised to look for new villages in the operational geography. The field team staff in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat Province thereafter facilitated and coordinated with the respective local authorities to look, search and found out the new villages fitting to the selection criteria selection developed by CMEI. The information about the new villages was collected including the detail information and statistics. The villages are still being finalised and we have been advised by the PMIS team leader to look for villages beyond the river in Pursat given the new development activities planned for the areas beyond the river. The areas in kampong Chhnang are mostly ID poor 1- 2 inhabited areas along the river including Viet communities in the northern side of the boat harbour.

### **5.1.4. Updated and revised the implementation plan:**

- 40- The implementation plan was updated and revised based on the needs from all the CMEI team members, especially on the needs from the CMEI Project lead because the CMEI Project team staff supervised the overall activities in the whole implementation plan. The CMEI team management monitored all the activities relevant to the each member in the implementation plan. If some activities were delayed, could not be done, and affected the whole implementation plan, the CMEI Project lead revised the plan. The TL followed upon the delays with all relevant members for revising implementation plan accordingly. All the team members were informed about the changes in the implementation plan and provided clarity on actions needed with due guidance.

## **5.2 TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN**

### **5.2.1. Brainstorming on training and planning actions**

- 41- The core mandate of CMEI fields' routine activities implementation is to conduct the trainings to the target selected beneficiaries in CMEI's target villages and schools. The CMEI Project lead proposed the appointment by emails and calls for setting up the discussion meeting together with all specialists for talking in detail about the trainings plan. This was based on the real achievements from the field team as well as the activities in line with the implementation plan. The trainings plan developed were accordingly linked to the project's field activity intervention.

### **5.2.2. Development of Training ToR's**

- 42- The team was informed about the approved training lists from the MPWT side. The detailed ToR for the trainings were developed thereafter in a coordinated manner. The needs of the field were interspersed within the action planning. The TORs were developed in a standardized format approved by MPWT and mentioned the background, objective, output and target participant lists as well as the estimated budget expenditure for each training sessions. All ToR's were reviewed and finalised by the team. These ToR's were subsequently added to the VO-01 document set. The intent of the training modules is to provide key benefits to the participants in terms of adding awareness and knowledge, improving practices and outcomes to induce positive impacts for the vulnerable communities including the schoolchildren. The CMEI team had developed a higher number of needed trainings, which were reduced owing to limited budgets and time frame.

### **5.2.3. Post training questionnaires to gauge knowledge**

- 43- After conducting the trainings in target areas for the last 3 phase, the CMEI is assimilating the information about the levels of know how within the training participants. 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 asked to develop the questionnaires. This is to gauge the change in their knowledge and practices in terms of the trainings provided. This included trainings on health and Hygiene Promotion in their communities and schools, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change adaptation (DRR-CCA). The specialists within the team were asked to make the questionnaire, which were administered in the field by the community mobilisers. The WASH Specialist was tasked to develop the Health and Hygiene Promotion questionnaires form and the CCA advisor was asked to develop the questionnaire for the DRR-CCA training. This was to be run by the Community Mobilisers (CMs) in each respective province. The questionnaires were translated in Khmer language for the ease of management and so that the respondents could better understand the questions and respond in a more informed manner. The final format was converted from Word to Excel for ease of data entry and analysis.



Photograph 3: Focus discussions with the village representatives

44- 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. The CMs in each respective province went to their communities and schools asking all the selected training participants about Health and Hygiene Promotion topics.

- 45- Thereafter the CMs in both provinces had to enter all the data that they already collected into excel spreadsheet and sent to the Provincial Coordinators in each respective province for reviewing and certifying the data. Then, the Provincial Coordinators in both provinces needed to send that certified data to the WASH Specialist for analysing.



Photograph 4: Rapid Visual Screening (RVS) of the Floods and water logging

## **5.3 REPORTING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT:**

### **5.3.1. GPS Photo Management**

- 46- The Kampong Chhnang team needed to develop the GPS photos taken into the folder management that had been briefed earlier. The .work is slower given the migration and movement of the beneficiaries in the field. The collection of the relevant statistics to go along with the photos is still underway. The Pursat team had also to draft and develop the criteria of ID poor households with GPS photos and sent to the Phnom Penh team.

### **5.3.2. Trainings report:**

- 47- A series of communications were held with the field teams, trainers for the finalisation of the raining summary reports. There were five training reports for the current reporting phase. These reports were compiled into one training report.

### **5.3.3. Case study of implementation actions**

- 48- The CMEI team has been developing case studies for each province describing about their real condition of living of the project communities and schools before the project started, during the project implementation and over time. The field teams have been trained on the collection of the case studies. The field team collects the information, which is reviewed by the Phnom Penh team and analysed, on the following key questions: What was the change and impact for each implementation period for the project target beneficiaries. The cases study also covered the changes related to the participants after receiving the trainings on health and hygiene promotion, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation before, during and after the project intervention. This leads to the possible outcomes and impacts over time.
- 49- The Provincial field team staff in Kampong Chhnang usually wrote down and developed the cases study in Khmer language in the end of every each month. They drafted two or three cases study per month and sent them to the Phnom Penh team staff. All the cases study in Khmer language were translated into English language by the staff in Phnom Pen Office. The cases study were also checked and corrected the meaning and the spellings. The staff in Phnom Penh Office furthermore edited and provided the comments and inputs into those cases study.

### **5.3.4. Problems with the DELL laptop**

- 50- The CMEI Project's team members have been facing computer problems. This hampered the work with the Team leader's computer crashing and staying with the service centre for the repairs for over 2 months in the implementation phase. Although, a spare laptop was provided by the consulting firm to manage the situation, considerable data was lost. The nature of the computer and information technology market in the country is such that the repairs are undertaken at a very slow rate as the key spares are imported once the issue are bought to the service centre. This creates substantial delays. The CMEI team has invested in back up devices to back up the data periodically back up the data.

## **5.4 PROGRAMME AND TEAM MANAGEMENT**

- 51- 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.
- 52- 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.
- 53- The programme Meetings are important events to take stock of all the issues, challenges and the gaps of field activities in both provinces in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat. The CMEI project is implementing the programming in a time when some of the operational areas are going through changes beyond our control. The CMEI's team members' staff and the CMEI Project lead including the Provincial Project fields teams' staff discussed, and brainstormed on the implementation plan and the actions to be undertaken in the programme meeting. The programme meeting was held in kampong Chhnang on 05 April 2019. This was accompanied by a field visit to the Chong Kosh village to review the actions of the provincial teams. The bi-monthly meeting has been rotationally hosted in field locations and the central office. The meetings in the field visits are always accompanied by field visit, which allows the teams to oversee the works undertaken, take lessons and provide feedback. It was agreed in the meeting as a collective to face these challenges and work together to ensure that the pending actions like GPS photo management are completed and better visibility is ensured for the project.
- 54- The specific issues included the training actions, related budgets, per-diem for the participants. The changes from the ADB meeting were also included in the discussions as these have a direct impact on the team's work. The specific issues discussed included the changes and cancellation of field activities in both provinces in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat. The agenda of bi-monthly meeting focused on the fields visit to Samrong and Chong Kosh Village, discussion on the current implementation phase(achievements and update challenges as well as successes and measures taken), discussion and finalization on draft beneficiary database in current CMEI villages, post HHP, DRR and CCA trainings questionnaires and data entry forms for post HHP, DRR and CCA trainings, discussion on criteria for addition of new villages, GPS photo management, case story collection, action plan- road map for the next programme cycle and feedback and wrap up-planning for next meeting. More importantly, the whole team got together to solve the issues and challenges in the fields in order to improve the routine activities implementation in a quality and sustainable manner.
- 55- This is an important action agenda as per the team as this helps in collectively solving and improving the field project activities implementation for the project CMEI.
- 56- 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.
- 57- The CMEI project is implementing the programming in a time when some of the operational areas are going through changes beyond our control. The CMEI's team members' staff and the CMEI Project lead including the Provincial Project fields teams' staff discussed, and brainstormed on the implementation plan and the actions to be undertaken in the programme meeting. The programme meeting was held in kampong Chhnang on 05 April 2019. This was accompanied by a field visit to the Chong Kosh village to review the actions of the provincial teams.

- 58- The bi-monthly meeting has been rotationally hosted in field locations and the central office. The meetings in the field visits are always accompanied by field visit which allows the teams to oversee the works undertaken, take lessons and provide feedback.
- 59- It was agreed in the meeting as a collective to face these challenges and work together to ensure that the pending actions like GPS photo management are completed and better visibility is ensured for the project.
- 60- The agenda of bi-monthly meeting focused on the fields visit to Samrong and Chong KoshVillage, discussion on the current implementation phase(achievements and update challenges as well as successes and measures taken), discussion and finalization on draft beneficiary database in current CMEI villages, post HHP, DRR and CCA trainings questionnaires and data entry forms for post HHP, DRR and CCA trainings, discussion on criteria for addition of new villages, GPS photo management, case story collection, action plan- road map for the next programme cycle and feedback and wrap up-planning for next meeting. More importantly, the whole team got together to solve the issues and challenges in the fields in order to improve the routine activities implementation in a quality and sustainable manner. The key outcomes included:
- The Kampong Chhnang team needed to develop the GPS photos taken documents and the data as well as the statistic collection documentation for the new villages for Phnom Penh team.
  - The Pursat team had also to draft and develop the criteria of ID poor households with GPS photos and sent to the Phnom Penh team.



Photograph 5: Mosque in the relocation area in Kampong Chhnang

## 5.5 SMALL SCALE SANITATION GRANTS

- 61- 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.
- 62- 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.
- 63- The ADB's feedback on the submitted bid documents was received in late January 2019. . Detailed meetings had been conducted with the ADB team in Feb 2019 (26 Feb 2019) on the next steps. The CMEI team leader had shared the detailed response in early March 2019 for the ADB team (4 March 2019). In April 2019 (11 April 2019), the team leader had a detailed correspondence with the ADB focal on the bidding document for the CW09 Package, Tonle Sap 1. The movement of the communities in Kampong Chhnang will eventually have an impact on the final geography. This geography will also be aligned to the revised CMEI project Geography. The flooding in early part of the year (last quarter) 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 approach. 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.
- 64- Given these challenges and more specifically with the rising floods and movement of communities, we had a detailed correspondence with the ADB. The ADB sent a mail with queries on the Small Scale Sanitation actions, the team leader sent a response based on the updates from the field including the discussions already carried out with the PD-MPWT earlier in the month.
- 65- Our position is consistent that we will be assessing the villages once more, include new areas, look for more community centric infrastructure needs while factoring in the land tenures. This will necessitate an overt and clear ADB approval. This will include the following actions:
- (a) We will await the confirmation from the ADB on the next steps for the villages in KPCH- once approved, we will share the selection criteria and come up with the new villages
  - (b) We will await the confirmation from ADB on the next steps on the small scale grants Programme – once confirmed, we will mount a revised assessment
  - (c) We will prioritize the current CMEI work now
- 66- Given the changes in the operational geography and the pending confirmation on the actions, we remain on a wait and watch mode.

## 5.6 VARIANCE ORDER 01

- 67- The CMEI team approached the MPWT in the month of March 2019 for accessing the additional funds to ensure that the committed actions are completed. The delays due to the Sanitation grants actions had led to the delays. Given that the Aid Memoire for the TS-1 project (earlier mission) is still pending, it was agreed that the engineering action would be delayed. Hence, it was advised to seek the funds for the identified immediate necessary actions, which include the trainings to be conducted. The advice from the MPWT was to first seek the contingency funds available in the agreed budget to the tune of used \$87,950/-. The total additional ask of the VO -01 will be 0%.
- 68- The additional time sought will be more for the field teams as their time is running out. It was also agreed that maintaining a proper work life balance of the team leader, the home based tenure of the team leader will be increased within the existing agreed budget. It was agreed that the CMEI VO-01 will have detailed training and IEC ToRs.
- 69- The team focal worked on their own trainings activities within the estimated budget expenditure per each activity using the format agreed with the MPWT and submitted to the team leader for review and forward actions. There were a series of back and forth with the MPWT team and meetings of the TL with the MPWT team. Post these detailed exchanges, the final VO was submitted to MPWT for approval.

## 5.7 HUMAN RESOURCES

- 70- In consultation with the MPWT, the CMEI team approached for the readjustment of the allocated Per Diem for the national team members. This to ensure accounting and allow the specialist to travel to the field more often to support the field teams. There is no change in the agreed and allocated overall budget. The Per Diems for the national staff was managed with internal adjustment with the approval from the PD, MPWT for this.

## 5.8 COMMUNICATION

- 71- 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 design mode. The CMEI project will have its own webpage soon to broadcast the details of the action to a wider audience.

## 5.9 COORDINATION ACTIONS

### 5.9.1. MPWT

- 72- The CMEI has continually coordinated with the MPWT team in the current implementation phase. We have sought the advice and guidance from the MPWT Team who have obliged with suggestions through changes of field activities intervention linked to the timeframe, especially for the extension of VO for field staff to implement their field works. The CMEI team also reported about the achievements, challenges, issues and gaps for improvement of project implementation, especially the reasons of delay for field project implementation to the MPWT team and discussed together about that for finding out the appropriate solutions to improve the project fields activities implementation together.

### 5.9.2. ADB

- 73- The CMEI team also coordinates with the ADB staff team continually including the key people in Manilla and in Phnom Penh (Gender team). The ADB conducted a final review meeting on 04 March 2019 to discuss about the final decision to put in the aid memoire. Key Consultants were present in the meeting updating about the project implementation including their achievements, issues, challenges and gaps. During the review meeting session, the CMEI's Project lead also reported the main

achievements from both provinces in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat including the fields' issues, challenges and gaps to the ADB team. The ADB Review mission came to Cambodia in the month of May 2019 (23-29 May) to finalise the pending actions.

- 74- The key issue was the embankment cancellation that was leading to delays in other actions especially in Kampong Chhnang province. The ADB had many questions to which the CMEI team leader responded confidently. The CMEI team expects that the ADB will put it in the key discussion points and observations in the Aid Memoire as this will be a testimony to the hardships faced by the consulting firms in implementing the actions. The delays largely due to the external factors to which the consulting firm's do not have any role to play. The 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 Tonle Sap River in the Kampong Chhnang province (incl. CMEI villages of Chong Kosh and Kandal). The TL of the PMIS team corroborated the ground zero situation as well.
- 75- 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. The key recommendations of the ADB mission and subsequent teleconference included the following:
- It was agreed that a VC meeting should be arranged with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Economy and Finance for 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2019 to discuss the environmental approvals process, which is a bottleneck for a number of contracts.
  - MPWT should immediately start the process of engagement of an EIA / IEIA and resettlement consultant to support the ongoing approvals processes for Loan-3684-CAM Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin, now that the PPTA contract has come to an end, and before the mobilisation of the Project Implementation Consultant under TS2-CS01
- 76- MPWT should formally write to ADB to request the change in scope discussed on the VC, notably the expansion of the Pursat Drainage subproject, as the preferred replacement option. The Aid memoir is yet to be finalised at the time of writing this report.

### 5.9.3. Coordination with Stakeholders

- 77- 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. Coordination meetings with key officials in provinces further compliment this - 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
- 78- 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.

#### 5.9.4. Coordinated actions with other components within the Tonle Sap 01 -PMIS

- 79- 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:
- Sharing of progress report on a regular basis
  - Periodic meeting between the team leaders of the CMEI and the PMIS teams
  - Collaboration on beneficiary databases. The teams have worked with each other on the need for parity of data management actions
  - Information management: collective information management and collection of information in pre agreed manner
  - use of digital data gathering solutions with spatial referencing (mobile handheld devices)
  - development of a joint information management system
  - 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
  - Capacity Building plan: Joint training of teams in information collection and Capacity building plan for the provincial authorities



Photograph 6: Consultative meetings with the key stakeholders in the field

#### 5.10 CHALLENGES IN OPERATIONAL GEOGRAPHY

- 80- The continuity of the uncertainty on part of the donors and the implementing counterparts in the departments on the future of the kampong Chhnang actions have cast a shadow on the continuity of operations.
- 81- The community is restive about the delays in the small-scale sanitation actions while the needs continue to rise. The community about the delays is questioning the CMEI team members each time and they have to provide a 'politically correct' response to ensure the continuity of the relationship and not upset the provincial department teams.

82- 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.

These options have been shared with the ADB teams on the mission and the CMEI team is awaiting a formal response on the way ahead.

### 5.11 PLANNING ACTIONS FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

83- **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 and related actions.

84- **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.

85- **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

86- 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.

87- The operational areas is a predominantly agrarian patriarchal society setup.

88- 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).

89- 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.

90- 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.



Photograph 7: Gender mainstreaming and inclusion is a key focus of the project

- 91- 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.
- 92- 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.

<b>GENDER ACTIVITIES/ ACTIONS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ TARGETS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
3.1 Sanitation grants to ID Poor 1 and 2, including female-headed households, if categorized as ID Poor 1 or ID Poor 2.	3.1.1 Household sanitation grants benefit at least 40% women-headed households.	PMU, PIU, PMIS consultants, PDOWA, NGO, and WCCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping of ID Poor 1 and 2 completed</li> </ul>
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).	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.	PMU, PIU, PMIS consultants, PDOWA, NGO, and WCCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations with the women groups is continual</li> <li>• The targeting of women is intensive for the engagement in the project action.</li> </ul>
3.3. Capacity development and IEC materials will be gender-sensitive.	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).	PMU, PIU, PMIS consultants, PDOWA, NGO, and WCCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project has consulted the MRD and the other INGOs</li> <li>• Collection of a wide range of IEC is completed</li> <li>• Key messages on WASH actions is being finalized</li> </ul>

- 93- 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.
- 94- 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



Photograph 8: Field inspections in Pursat

## 7. Risks, Opportunities, Barriers and key challenges

### 7.1 Delays in Implementation TimeLine

- 95- 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 5-6 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. Moreover, the community too is getting restive about the delays which is bound to affect the other actions when implemented.
- 96- 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.



Photograph 9: Status of Solid waste management in Pursat

## 7.2 Barriers to Implementation

97- 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.
  - 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.
- 98- 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 Training helps improve lifestyle

99- MSS. YUONG CHANTREA, 29 years old, lives in Chong Kosh village, Sangkat Phsar Chhnang in Kompong Chhnang Town with widow mother. She is one of the 25 trainees in the training session conducted on 12-13 December 2018 about health and hygiene promotion focusing on 1. Hygiene, diarrhoea and its prevention including how to make ORS. 2. Practice of hand washing. 3. Personal hygiene. 4. Water and hygiene. 5. Environmental hygiene supported by CMEI Project.

100- Mss. Yuong Chantrea said that this course is very important for the community villagers as well as to herself, as in the past, she has never been interested in hand washing before eating food. But now, she daily practices hand washing. In the past, when the family members had diarrhoea, they bought medicines at pharmacy and from the hospital because they did not know how to make ORS. Recently, my mother was sick, she had diarrhoea. I made ORS for her. The technique is to boil a litre of water. Then adding 4 teaspoons of sugar and a half-



teaspoon of salt. I gave this to my mother to drink and it was very effective like buying medicines from pharmacy or hospital. The taste is good. It's cost effective and helped my mother to recover said Chantrea.

101- Mss. Yuong Chantrea added that earlier we were not concerned about water safety, if we feel thirsty, we drink any water. Now, we started to drink boiling water. Furthermore, when we go to planting and farming, we carry boiled water with us. The importance of sanitation practices is to ensure that good health, free from diseases without spending on treatment and medicines.

102- When the staff asked Miss. Chantrea, do you want someone else to understand about health and hygiene promotion like you? She replied yes, and said that she will impart the knowledge gained from the training with her neighbours as well as her family. However, I would like to suggest that CMEI should do more activities to the community villagers for their well-being through educational events, videos, educational media, audio books for their better understanding. I can also do it , if I will be encouraged and supported to do so.

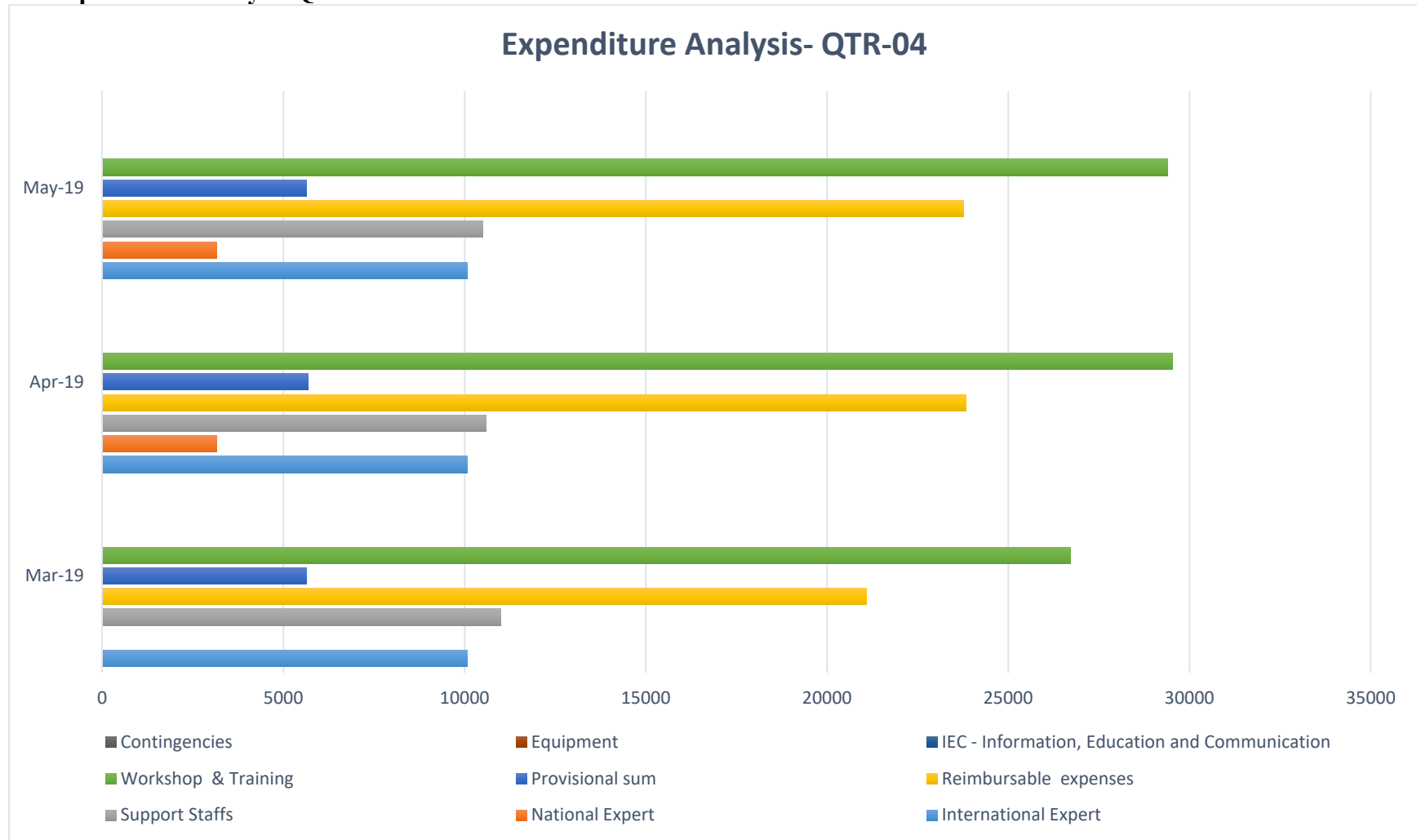
103- Lastly, Chantrea thanked the project staff for the training. She added that although the course was short, she gained a lot of knowledge related to health and hygiene promotion. She also requested for more trainings of his kind.  
Prepared by Mrs. Sak Mom- May 03, 2019



## 9. Utilisation

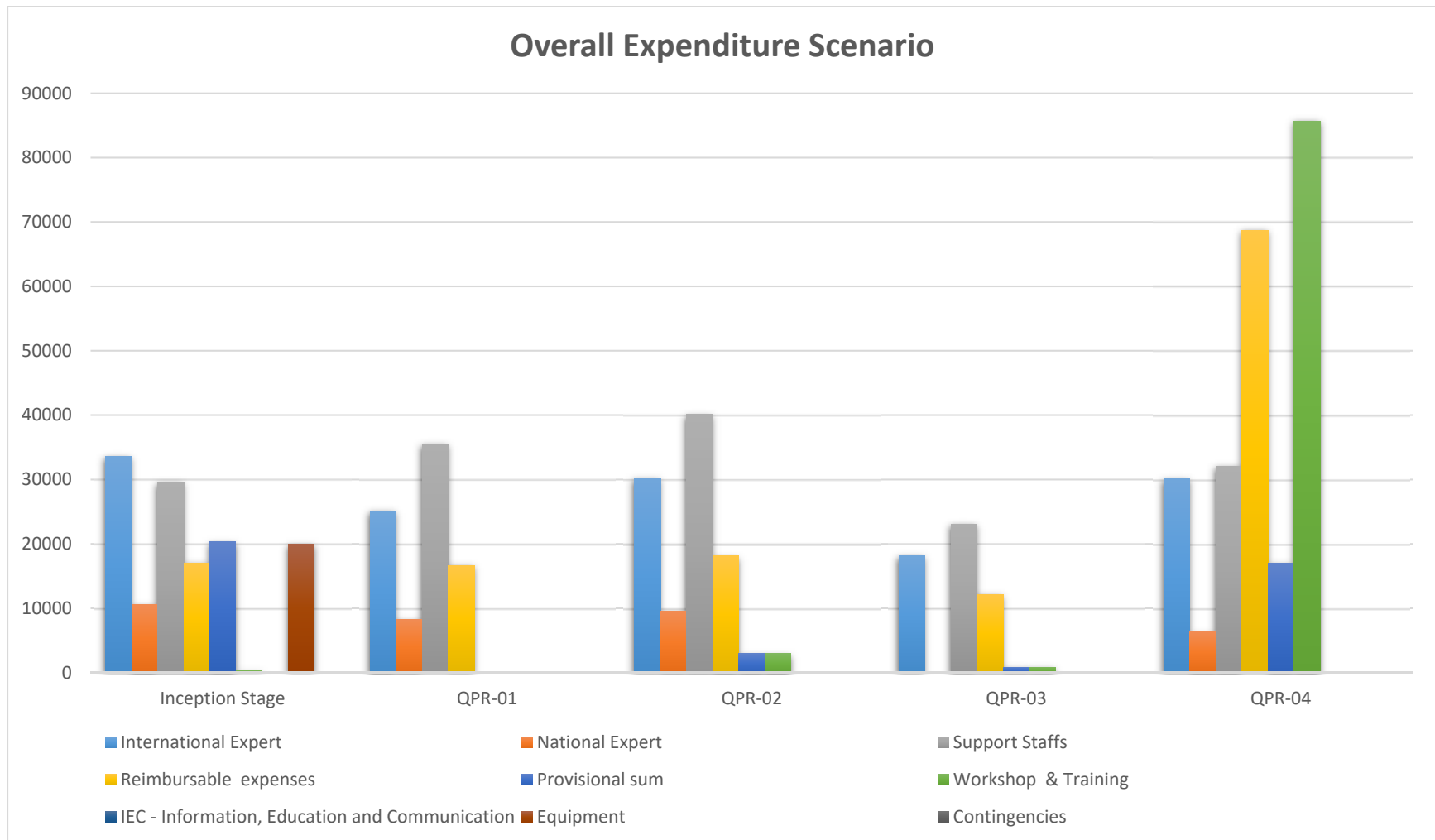
The financial spending in the current quarter is as per the planned outputs in line with the implementation action plan.

### 9.1 Expenditure Analysis Qtr04



Graph 1: Expenditure Analysis – Qtr-04

## 9.2 Overall Expenditure Scenario



Graph 2: Overall Expenditure Scenario

### 9.3 ADB Contract Tracker

The project CMEI has been continually supporting the MPWT on the contractual papers and documentation. In Mid-April, we submitted the contract tracker information filling in the key information needed for the project actions. The key information contained in the table was as follows

<b>Disbursed (in million USD)</b>	3,78,219
<b>Undisbursed (in million USD)</b>	4,51,658
<b>Actual Commencement</b>	01-Mar-18
<b>Elapsed Time</b>	12 months

## 10. Project Implementation Schedule

104- The project team has defined the project schedule as per the three core outputs. The actions are proceeding as per the timeline given below. Certain actions have been revised as per the prevailing operational environment in the field.

**Table 3: Detailed Implementation Schedule**

	<b>Output 01 - Community Mobilisation and Institutional Strengthening</b>	<b>Output 02: Capacity Building</b>	<b>3. Output 03- Advocacy and Sustainability</b>
<b>Community engagement</b>	<p>Identification of vulnerable villages (poverty, minority and climate change adaptation)</p> <p>Village level mass meeting before implementation</p> <p>Regular meetings with the committees</p> <p>Review and improve methodology through initial consultations with concerned stakeholders at village and province level for other scalable solutions</p>	<p>Infra user committees will be formed for each small-scale infrastructure</p> <p>The CO will start to generate sufficient funds for their input as Community Share.</p>	
<b>Capacity Building</b>	<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>Assistance in planning, implementing &amp; supervising community environmental improvements</p>	<p>Formulation of O&amp;M guideline within the management committee and Training on O&amp;M</p>

	<p>Signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between PADEK and CO on roles and responsibilities: a. Formation of Committees (Project Committee, Operation and 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: a. Documentation of outcomes of meeting b. Community Motivation and Social Organization (During Implementation of project) Preparing capacity building plan for Village CAR committee Capacity building of CAR committee (Conducting various Trainings on “technical administration and project management)</p>	<p>Copies/prints of the design will be given to CO for guidance</p> <p>Undertake community awareness programs on climate change and sanitation (solid waste management, excreta disposal, personal hygiene, community hygiene, communicable diseases) Prepare Capacity Building Plan for village CAR Committee</p> <p>Capacity Building of CAR Committee (technical administration and project management)</p> <p>Hygiene awareness sessions</p> <p>Community awareness program on climate change</p>	
<p><b>Implementation Action</b></p>	<p>CAR Committee led climate change adaptation and sanitation needs assessment in poor community including minority group</p> <p>Conduct WASH and CCA assessment with relevant NGOs, government institutions and communities</p> <p>Needs assessment for flood assistance</p>	<p>CAR committee led Climate change adaptation and sanitation needs assessments in poor communities (including minority groups)</p> <p>The PADEK Technical team along with the CO will undertake a survey for the selection of suitable sites for small scale infrastructures</p> <p>CAR committee led Needs assessments for small-scale infrastructure works on</p>	<p>The PADEK Technical team along with the CO will undertake a survey for the selection of suitable sites for the infrastructure actions 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 Develop policy paper on safer resilience community infrastructure</p>

	<p>Coordinate flood response on WASH</p> <p>CAR Committee led needs assessment for small scale infrastructure work on CCA and sanitation</p>	<p>climate change adaptation and sanitation</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>Communications, IEC, Learning Events Forum</p> <p>Distribute IEC materials</p> <p>Prepare report on community environmental improvements and lessons</p> <p>Handover of Project Outputs to the project communities</p>
<p><b>Handholding Management and Exit</b></p>	<p>Regular visits of the Social Organizers/engineer to the project area</p>	<p>Conduct training on Hygiene Promotion</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

105- Based on the continual project implementation, there are some key directions which are emerging for the CMEI project to take up

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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. Change in Per Diem

In the month of March 2019, we requested for a minor readjustment within the agreed Reimbursable expenses. The request was specifically to realign the per diem allowance allocations for the national team members. This was to accommodate the enhanced demands in the implementation side. The original and proposed detailed tables were attached with the request letter. There was no change in any agreed rates, amount or contractual agreements. The project director subsequently approved the request.

### 12.2. Reallocation of the Per Diem Allowances for National Staff

N o.	Item Description	Original Contract				Total Utilisation (till 28 Feb 2019)		Prop osed Cha nge	Rev ised Tot al	Revised Balance		Rema rks
		U ni t	Un it Ra te (U SS )	Qua ntity	Total Amou nt (US\$)	Qua ntity	Total Amo unt (US\$)			Qua ntity	Total Amo unt (US\$)	
<b>Per-diem Allowance for National</b>												
K N 1	<b>Eang Sreyneang</b>	D ay s	35. 00	35.0 0	1,225. 00	2.00	70.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	140.0 0	Chang e
	Administration Officer											
<b>Per-diem Allowance for Non Key Staffs</b>												
N K 1	<b>Botum Kep</b>	D ay s	35. 00	20.0 0	700.0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chang e
	Office Assistant											
N K 2	<b>Sak Mom</b>	D ay s	35. 00	25.0 0	875.0 0	14.0 0	490.0 0	-	25.0 0	11.0 0	385.0 0	No Chang e
	Provincial Project Officer											
N K 3	<b>Kann Vuthy/Him Saroeurn</b>	D ay s	35. 00	25.0 0	875.0 0	16.0 0	560.0 0	-	25.0 0	9.00	315.0 0	No Chang e
	Provincial Project Officer											
N K 4	<b>Sam Ath Kung</b>	D ay s	35. 00	20.0 0	700.0 0	-	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	175.0 0	Chang e
	Hygiene and Gender Promotion Specialist											
N K 5	<b>Un Sokrit/Meas Phally</b>	D ay s	35. 00	20.0 0	700.0 0	20.0 0	700.0 0	39.0 0	59.0 0	39.0 0	1,365 .00	Chang e
	Environmental/WASH Engineer											
N K 6	<b>Neou Sethea/Srei Kosal</b>	D ay s	35. 00	15.0 0	525.0 0	15.0 0	525.0 0	25.0 0	40.0 0	25.0 0	875.0 0	Chang e
	Climate Change Advisor											
N K 7	<b>Srereymony Chin/Nam Chamnab</b>	D ay s	35. 00	20.0 0	700.0 0	12.0 0	420.0 0	-	20.0 0	8.00	280.0 0	No Chang e
	Community Mobiliser											
N K 8	<b>Chandara Uy/Kong Sedth</b>	D ay s	35. 00	20.0 0	700.0 0	11.0 0	385.0 0	-	20.0 0	9.00	315.0 0	No Chang e
	Community Mobiliser											
<b>Sub Total Per-diem Allowance National</b>			<b>35. 00</b>	<b>200. 00</b>	<b>7,000. 00</b>	<b>90.0 0</b>	<b>3,150 .00</b>	<b>73.0 0</b>	<b>200. 00</b>	<b>110. 00</b>	<b>3,850 .00</b>	
<b>Total Per-diem Allowance International + National</b>					<b>55,60 0.00</b>						<b>7,000 .00</b>	

### 12.3. Team management

106- 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 continual training of the staff on key thematic areas. We have used the time available on working with the vulnerable groups and also covered the core aspects of the evolving situation. 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 continued with the deliberations with the MPWT team on the need for an engineering focal in the team.

### 12.4. Management Structure

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



Figure 1: Management Structure of the CMEI

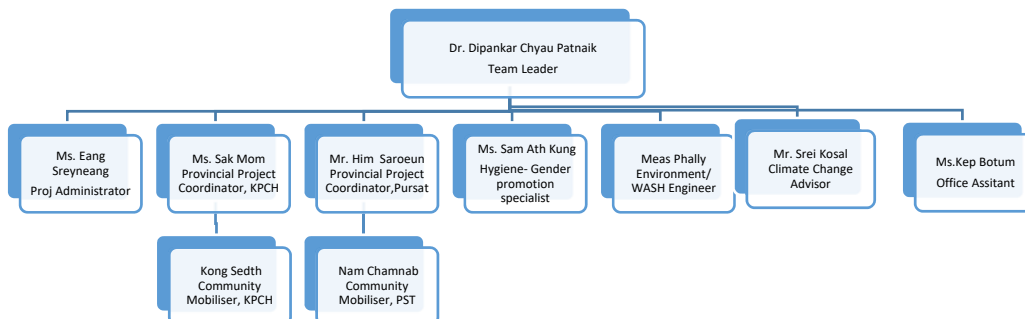


Figure 2: Organogram of the team CMEI

## 12.5. List of CMEI team members and ToR

Table 4: List of CMEI Team and ToR

Name of the Position	Terms of Reference
<b>Team Leader /Community Development Manager</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. Dipankar Chyau Patnaik- Based in Phnom Penh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over all accountable for the management of project including the project and operations management</li> <li>Responsible for managing the assign team for delivery of the project results and performance of individual team members</li> <li>Report to designated PMU as well as WEDEC CEO or any other designated directors in due course</li> <li>Manage seamless national level coordination and communication with the key stakeholders in MPWT and key PIU members in targeted provinces</li> <li>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</li> <li>Responsible for the project compliance in accordance of WEDC, PADEK internal compliance procedures and systems</li> <li>Responsible for the project compliance in accordance of ADB and MPWT compliance procedures and systems</li> <li>Taking lead in setting out the strategy and project operation strategies, coordination and communication strategies</li> <li>Taking lead and helping the provincial coordinators for project implementation and sub national level coordination with key stakeholders</li> <li>Maintaining the good relations with in-country key stakeholders</li> </ul>
<b>Provincial Project Coordinator</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Sak Mom - Based in Kampong Chhannag</li> <li>Mr. Saroeurn Him - Based in Pursat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This role provides coordination in the field for the lead agency working closely with field staff, partners' agencies and Government Departments.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>ensuring the coordination with PIU and with TL, ensuring the resource mobilization with help of administrator</li> <li>Supervise adequate management of financial, logistical and program materials at the project level.</li> <li>Ensure consistency of interventions between the provinces and work with the CCA, WASH coordinators and MEAL coordinators to capture lessons learnt.</li> <li>Conduct ongoing evaluation of the actions taken and propose corrective measures if necessary.</li> <li>Field visits and spot check.</li> <li>responsible to helping community mobiliser</li> <li>Support community mobilizers on pre, during and post training data collection and final reporting</li> <li>Document the processes, lessons learned, best practices, case studies and other relevant information regularly</li> <li>Document the progress, success stories and success cases</li> <li>Ensure the target for gender equality and social inclusion as per the project document</li> <li>Report work progress in regular basis with evidences of quality and work progress</li> <li>Participate in relevant meetings with the local and district authorities, cluster meetings or other relevant technical groups at field level</li> <li>Maintain regular communication with partner agencies and ensure that relevant information</li> </ul>

<p><b>Projector Administrator</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sreyneang Eang – Based in Phnom Penh</li> </ul>	<p>is fed into the project teams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure project documentation of each activities</li> <li>• Ensure key commitments with communities and partners are achievable and respected</li> <li>• Assist the TL in setting out the strategy and project operation strategies, coordination and communication strategies;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Assist the Team Leader in preparing reports and consolidating the reports prepared by all team members;</li> <li>• Provide support in administrative and finance issues to ensure the effective running of the project implementation;</li> <li>• Drafting project correspondence and communication;</li> <li>• Prepare administrative, procurement and financial plans according to ADB procedures and requirements;</li> <li>• Provide proper accounting to the project by controlling the supporting documents for payments and prepare financial related reports;</li> <li>• Prepare and submit payment requests with proper documentation to MPWT-PMU;</li> <li>• Edit reports and other documents for correctness of form and content in financial issues according to ADB requirements;</li> <li>• 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.)</li> <li>• Collect and keep files of project documents, expert reports and ensure general circulation of documents;</li> <li>• Follow-up on audit recommendations (including ADB or external Audit recommendations);</li> <li>• Implement effective internal controls and ensure proper functioning of a client-oriented financial resources management system due to the MPWT and ADB procedures;</li> <li>• 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 procedures;</li> <li>• Interact with MPWT-PMU to request funds transfer, verify financial reports, budget revisions;</li> <li>• Provide financial monitoring over project commitments and expenditures, and assist the Project Management in assuring proper project delivery;</li> <li>• Control the usage of non-expendable equipment (record keeping, drawing up regular inventories);</li> <li>• Assist in procurement of services and goods under the project;</li> <li>• Conduct financial management assessment and recommend measures to strengthen financial management capacities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Climate Change Advisor</b> Mr. Srei Kosal</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This role provides coordination in the field for the lead agency working closely with field staff, partners’ agencies and Government Departments.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Coordinate the implementation of the program, monitor field activities across the province and ensure respect of implementation deadline.</li> <li>• Supervise adequate management of financial, logistical and program materials at the project level.</li> <li>• Ensure consistency of interventions between the provinces and work with the CCA, WASH coordinators and MEAL coordinators to capture lessons learnt.</li> <li>• Conduct ongoing evaluation of the actions taken and propose corrective measures if necessary.</li> </ul>

**Hygiene and Gender Promotion Specialist-Mr. Meas Phally**

- The position/resilience and WASH will be responsible for the successful implementation of the WASH component and interventions of CMEI project actions in the provinces of Pursat and Kampong Chhnang as well as national level liaison.
- The focus is on the Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Resilience (including Disaster Risk Reduction-DRR and Climate Change Adaptation-CCA).
- This will include assessments, partnership management for local implementing agencies, water point/source repair and installation, wastewater and storm water management actions, latrine construction, hygiene promotion and awareness sessions.
- S/He will be reporting to Team Leader (TL) – CMEI project during the course of project implementation.
- The role works with the Project implementation unit of the CMEI project in providing support to the team leader in line with the agreed plan.

**Community Mobiliser**

- 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**

- Change in Per diem Approval –April 2019
- Minutes of the VC -29<sup>th</sup> April 2019
- Post Training Questionnaire-DRR – CCA
- Post Training Questionnaire- Post HHP
- Programme Meeting Minutes
- Training Reports
- JAG meeting minutes



**End of Document**

**Copyright © 2019 CMEI,  
All rights reserved.**

**Contact us:  
PADEK: 72, St 360, Phnom Penh 554, Cambodia  
Ph: +855 23 216 224  
Website: <http://padek.org/>**

<b>Project Name:</b>	Loan-3311-CAM Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin and Loan-3684-CAM Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin	
<b>Mission Leader</b>  Alexander Nash	<b>Through</b>  Michael White PAU Head, SEUW	<b>Supervisor</b>  Vijay Padmanabhan Director, SEUW
<b>Supervisor Action and Comments</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> More Information Required <input type="checkbox"/> For Discussion		
<b>Mission Type</b> Video Conference with MPWT and PIC consultants	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Mission Dates</b> 29 April 2019
<b>Mission Members</b>	HE Vong Pisith, Alexander Nash, Les Taylor, Louis Rijk	
<b>Mission Purpose</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion of replacement options for Kampong Chhnang Embankment</li> <li>• Any other business relating</li> </ul>	
<b>Supervisor Decision Required</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>	
<b>Mission Findings</b>	<p><b>Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since the Ministry of Economy and Finance requested ADB to cancel the Kampong Chhnang Embankment subproject (<b>package CW04</b>), a number of replacement options have been discussed.</li> <li>• Of these, the government's preference is to increase the scope of the Pursat Drainage and WWTP sub-project (<b>Packages CW05a &amp; b</b>). The reasons for this are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Kampong Chhnang is undergoing very rapid development with minimal planning. Medium-term infrastructure needs are highly uncertain and are likely to considerably exceed that which could be financed under the existing project. Therefore, any infrastructure investments carried out there risk being superseded or made redundant by unpredictable urbanisation. At this stage, the project should confine itself to supporting city planning through the Master Plan currently being financed.</li> <li>– The Pursat drainage project was budget-constrained resulting in a combined-sewer system which makes pumping impossible and the system is therefore reliant on gravity. This in turn severely limits the options for wastewater treatment plants. A separate system would enable a more suitable location for a WWTP which will accommodate city growth, better environmental standards to be met, as well as the avoidance of periodic and large pollution events caused by stormwater flushing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The subproject scope could also be widened to increase residents on the east bank</li> <li>• The existing stormwater drainage system in Pursat was not designed to be a combined sewer, but has become one due to informal connections to manholes and drains. This means that the number of connected households is likely to be low as no dedicated project has attempted to connect them. A concerted</li> </ul>	

	<p>effort to connect residents to a separated sewer system could be a source of economic benefits for the project which may currently be under estimated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was agreed that the design proposed for the community lead initiatives (<b>package CW09</b>) is probably unviable due to lack of land title for most of the beneficiaries. The NGO working under a consulting contract with MPWT (<b>package CS04</b>) to develop CW09 have 10 months remaining on their contract and are thought to be still working full time despite an effective suspension of their activities.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>Other Activities, Meetings, or Findings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>Recommendations and Next Steps</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was agreed that a VC meeting should be arranged with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Economy and Finance for 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2019 to discuss the environmental approvals process, which is a bottleneck for a number of contracts.</li> <li>• MPWT should issue a stop work order to contract CS04 (Partnership for Development in Kampuchea) to ensure sufficient budget remains for the NGO to complete the task after the project scope change</li> <li>• MPWT should immediately start the process of engagement of an EIA / IEIA and resettlement consultant to support the ongoing approvals processes for Loan-3684-CAM Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin, now that the PPTA contract has come to an end, and before the mobilisation of the Project Implementation Consultant under TS2-CS01</li> <li>• MPWT should formally write to ADB to request the change in scope discussed on the VC, notably the expansion of the Pursat Drainage subproject, as the preferred replacement option.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Attachments</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> List of Persons Met                      <input type="checkbox"/> Follow Up Letter                      <input type="checkbox"/> Project Performance Report</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> MOU/Aide Memoire                      <input type="checkbox"/> Time Bound Action Plan                      <input type="checkbox"/> Other materials _____</p>	
<p><b>cc:</b> Director SEUW, Country Director, CARM Safeguards team, K. Swain, V. Villanueva, Les Taylor, Louis Rijk</p>	

Phnom Penh, Date: 09. April. 2019.

Attn:

H.E. Vong Pisith  
Deputy Director General  
Ministry of Public Works & Transport  
Fourth Floor, Western Building, CNR Norodom Blvd. & Street #106  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Fax: (855) 23 426 110

Sub.: Request for readjustment within the agreed Reimbursable expenses (per diem) for National Team of the Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvement Project

Ref: Contract for Consultant's Services No. MPWT/PMU/IUEMTSP/QBS/004 between MPWT and PADEK in Association with WEDC, dated 07 January 20 18: Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project ADB Grant: 0454-CAM (SCF) Project

Dear Excellency,

In accordance with the above-mentioned subject and reference, We, Partnership for Development in Cambodia (PADEK) in association with West East Development (Cambodia) Co., Ltd. (WEDC), hereby request your kind approval for minor readjustment within the agreed Reimbursable expenses. The request is specifically to realign the per diem allowance allocations for the national team members.

This is to accommodate the enhanced demands in the implementation side. The original and proposed detailed tables are attached with the request letter. There is no change in any agreed rates, amount or contractual agreements.

We will very much appreciate if you could approve this request.

Please accept, Your Excellency, our highest consideration,

Assuring you of our best cooperation continually,

CERTIFIED BY:



Mr. Ross Sovann  
Project Coordinator  
Date: 09.04.2019.

APPROVED BY:



H.E. VONG PISITH  
Project Director  
Date: 18-Apr-19

Encl:

- a) Copies of the agreed budget and the proposed budget

Contract No. MPWT/PMU/UEMTSP/QBS/004  
 NGO Support for Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvement

**(B) REIMBURSABLE EXPENSE (proposed)**  
 Per-diem Allowances (National)

No.	Item Description	Original Contract				Total Utilisation (till 28 Feb 2019)		Proposed Change		Revised Total	Revised Balance		Remarks
		Unit	Unit Rate (US\$)	Quantity	Total Amount (US\$)	Quantity	Total Amount (US\$)	Quantity	Total Amount (US\$)		Quantity	Total Amount (US\$)	
	Per-diem Allowance for National												
KN1	Eang Sreyneang Administration Officer	Days	35.00	35.00	1,225.00	2.00	70.00	4.00	6.00	140.00	4.00	140.00	Change
	Per-diem Allowance for Non Key Staffs												
NK1	Botum Kep Office Assistant	Days	35.00	20.00	700.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Change
NK2	Sak Mom Provincial Project Officer	Days	35.00	25.00	875.00	14.00	490.00	-	25.00	385.00	11.00	385.00	No Change
NK3	Kann Vuthy/Him Saroeurn Provincial Project Officer	Days	35.00	25.00	875.00	16.00	560.00	-	25.00	315.00	9.00	315.00	No Change
NK4	Sam Ath Kung Hygiene and Gender Promotion Specialist	Days	35.00	20.00	700.00	-	-	5.00	5.00	175.00	5.00	175.00	Change
NK5	Un Sokrit/Meas Phally Environmental/WASH Engineer	Days	35.00	20.00	700.00	20.00	700.00	39.00	59.00	1,365.00	39.00	1,365.00	Change
NK6	Neou Sethea/Srei Kosal Climate Change Advisor	Days	35.00	15.00	525.00	15.00	525.00	25.00	40.00	875.00	25.00	875.00	Change
NK7	Srereymony Chini/Nam Chamnab Community Mobiliser	Days	35.00	20.00	700.00	12.00	420.00	-	20.00	280.00	8.00	280.00	No Change
NK8	Chandara Uy/Kong Sedth Community Mobiliser	Days	35.00	20.00	700.00	11.00	385.00	-	20.00	315.00	9.00	315.00	No Change
	Sub Total Per-diem Allowance National		35.00	200.00	7,000.00	90.00	3,150.00	73.00	200.00	3,850.00	110.00	3,850.00	
	Total Per-diem Allowance International + National				55,600.00					7,000.00		7,000.00	

Proposed Changes - dt. 19 March 2019

1. Reduced Per diem allocation for Administration Officer and Office Assistant & Hyg & Gender Prom Sp.
2. Enhanced Per diem allocation for the Environmental/WASH Engineer & Climate Change Advisor

Prepared by:

  
 Mr. Ross Sovann  
 Project Coordinator

Date: 09-04-2019.

Reviewed and Approved by:



H.E. Vong Pisith  
 Project Director

Date: 18-Apr-19

**Post CCA and DRR Training Questionnaires Form**

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

***For the Interviewee***

<b>សំណួរ/Questions</b>	<b>រៀបចំសម្រេច/Select right answers</b>
<p>១. ស្ថានភាពបរិយាកាស នៅក្នុងពេលវេលានិងទីកន្លែងណាមួយជាក់លាក់ ដែលអាចវាស់បាន ក្នុងនោះមាន សីតុណ្ហភាព កម្រិតទឹកភ្លៀង ពពក សំណើម សម្ពាធនិងល្បឿនខ្យល់។ វាអាចមានការប្រែប្រួលក្នុងរយៈពេល១ថ្ងៃ និងផ្លាស់ប្តូរពីមួយថ្ងៃទៅមួយថ្ងៃ។</p> <p>1. Environmental situation in a specific time and place that can be measured, including temperature, level of rainwater, cloud, humidity, wind velocity, and wind pressure. It can change in one day and change from day to day.</p>	<p>“ ធាតុអាកាស/Weather</p> <p>“ អាកាសធាតុ/Climate</p>
<p>២. លក្ខខណ្ឌបរិយាកាសគិតជាមធ្យមក្នុងរយៈពេលវែងដែលអាចបកស្រាយតាមក្រាហ្វិក/ស្ថិតិ។វាអាចបង្ហាញលក្ខខណ្ឌបរិយាកាសក្នុងរយៈពេល៣០ឆ្នាំតាមការកំណត់របស់អង្គការឧតុនិយមពិភពលោក។</p> <p>2. Environment condition calculated on an average basis for long term and explained by graphic/statistic. It is presents a scenario of environmental patterns for a period of 30 years, depending on the environment condition presented by World’s Meteorological Organization.</p>	<p>“ ធាតុអាកាស/Weather</p> <p>“ អាកាសធាតុ/Climate</p>
<p>៣. តើការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុមានផលប៉ះពាល់លើអ្វីខ្លះ?</p> <p>3. What are the effects of climate change on?</p>	<p>“ កំណើនកម្ពស់ទឹកសមុទ្រ/Increasing level of sea</p> <p>“ កំណើនសីតុណ្ហភាព/Increasing of temperature</p> <p>“ ភ្លៀងធ្លាក់មិនទៀងទាត់/Irregular rainfall</p> <p>“ កសិកម្ម/Agriculture</p> <p>“ សុខភាព/Health</p>

	<p>“រុក្ខឈើ/Forest</p> <p>“ប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ី/Ecology system</p>
<p>៤. តើមូលហេតុអ្វីខ្លះដែលធ្វើឱ្យមានការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ?</p> <p>4. What causes can be attributed to have caused climate change?</p>	<p>“ការកាប់បំផ្លាញរុក្ខឈើ/Destruction of Rainforest</p> <p>“វិស័យដឹកជញ្ជូន/Unchecked Transportation</p> <p>“វិស័យឧស្សាហកម្ម/ Industrialization</p> <p>“កំដៅកើនឡើង/Increasing Heat</p>
<p>៥. តើការដុតសម្រាម ជាពិសេសប្លាស្ទិកធ្វើឱ្យមានប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះ?</p> <p>5. What are the effects of burning solid waste, especially burning plastic?</p>	<p>“សុខភាព/Health</p> <p>“កំដៅកើនឡើង/Increase in heat</p> <p>“ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ/Climate change</p> <p>“ប៉ះពាល់ថវិកាគ្រួសារ/Impact to families’ budget</p> <p>“ឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់កើនឡើង/Increase of greenhouse gases</p> <p>“បន្ថយឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់/Decreasing of greenhouse gases</p> <p>“ធ្វើឱ្យអាកាសធាតុត្រជាក់កើនឡើង/Cold temperature is in creasing</p>
<p>៦. តើមួយណាជាសកម្មភាពវាយតម្លៃពីសមត្ថភាព ភាពងាយរងគ្រោះ និងមុខសញ្ញាគ្រោះថ្នាក់ ភាពងាយរងគ្រោះ?</p> <p>6. Which activities were focused in the Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity assessment?</p>	<p>“កំណត់បានភាពងាយរងគ្រោះជាគន្លឹះពិសេសរបស់សហគមន៍</p> <p>Identify the key vulnerabilities of a particular community</p> <p>“ពន្យល់ពីវិធីដែលសមាជិកសហគមន៍ដឹងពីហានិភ័យ ចំពោះអាយុជីវិត និងការរស់នៅរបស់ពួកគេ</p> <p>Explain how community members perceive risks and threats to their lives and livelihoods</p> <p>“វិភាគពីធនធាន សមត្ថភាព និងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រឆ្លើយតប និងកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ</p> <p>Analyze the resources ,capacity, and available strategies to address or reduce disaster risks</p> <p>“ជួយសហគមន៍បង្កើតបង្កើតផែនការដែលជាលទ្ធផលសំខាន់ពីដំណើរការ HVCA</p> <p>Help the community members develop an action plan as an important output of the PVCA process</p>
<p>៧. តើអ្វីខ្លះដែលជាគោលបំណងរបស់ HVCA?</p> <p>7. What are purposes of Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity</p>	<p>“ការពន្យល់អ្នកចូលរួមពីរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធរបស់ សមត្ថភាព ភាពងាយរងគ្រោះ និងមុខសញ្ញាគ្រោះថ្នាក់ HVCA</p> <p>Explanation participants on the structure of Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity Assessment</p>

<p>assessment?</p>	<p>“បង្កើត និងអនុវត្តន៍ ផែនការភូមិដែលផុតពីការដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ ធ្វើសកម្មភាពឆ្លើយតប និងទប់ទល់នឹងគ្រោះ រាំងស្ងួត និងទឹកជំនន់</p> <p>Develop safe village action and implementation plan about the Disaster mitigation and response action, coping with drought and flood</p> <p>“កំណត់មុខសញ្ញាគ្រោះថ្នាក់ និងកម្រិតផលប៉ះពាល់ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ឧបករណ៍ HVCA</p> <p>Identify hazards and level of impacts and the use of HVCA tools</p>
<p>៨. ដើម្បីចូលរួមកាត់បន្ថយឥទ្ធិពលនៃការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុតើសមាជិក សហគមន៍ត្រូវធ្វើអ្វីខ្លះ?</p> <p>8. How can community members contribute to reduce the impact of climate change?</p>	<p>“កាត់បន្ថយការប្រើប្រាស់ថ្នាំពុលកសិកម្ម និង ជីគីមី</p> <p>Reduce the use of pesticide and chemical fertilizer</p> <p>“មិនដុតសម្រាម ឬរុំព្រ ឬចំការ ដែលបង្កផ្សែងខ្លាំង</p> <p>Do not burn the solid waste, forest, or rubbish in the farm that produce smoke</p> <p>“មិនប្រើប្រាស់គ្រឿងយន្តចាស់ៗ ដែលមានផ្សែងខ្លាំង</p> <p>Do not use the old machine that emerge a lot of smoke</p> <p>“មិនចោលសំរាមពាលវាលពាសកាល</p> <p>Do not throw the waste any where</p> <p>“មិនកាប់បំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើ</p> <p>Do not destroy the forest or cut the trees</p>
<p>៩. តើសហគមន៍ ត្រូវរៀបចំអ្វីខ្លះដើម្បីទប់ទល់ នឹងគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្ត រាយដែលនឹងជួបប្រទះនៅថ្ងៃខាងមុខ?</p> <p>9. How can communities prepare to cope with disaster risk reduction which will hit the community in the near future?</p>	<p>“ផ្តល់ចំណេះដឹងដល់សមាជិកសហគមន៍ស្តីពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងផលប៉ះពាល់</p> <p>Provide knowledge on CCA and its impact to community members</p> <p>“ធ្វើផែនការសម្រាប់គ្រោះអាសន្ន និងឆ្លើតប</p> <p>Develop Emergency Preparedness and Respond Plan</p> <p>“ជ្រើសរើសពូជស្រូវ និងពូជដំណាំដែលធន់នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ</p> <p>Select resilient rice seed and crop seed to the climate change</p> <p>“ត្រៀមទឹក និងស្បៀង</p> <p>Prepare water and food</p> <p>“ត្រៀមថវិកា</p> <p>Prepare budget</p> <p>“រៀបចំជុសជុលផ្ទះសំបែងឱ្យបានល្អវិញ ដើម្បីទប់ទល់នឹងខ្យល់ច្រុះ</p> <p>Repair houses back into good condition to cope with storm</p>

១០. តើកសិករអាចរៀនសូត្រអ្វីមួយសម្រាប់គ្រោះរាំងស្ងួត?

10. What activities will help prepare the communities to face the situation of drought?

បង្កើតប្រភពទឹក ដូចជាស្រះទឹក ទំនប់ទឹកតូចៗ

Create the source of water such as ponds and small dams

រៀបចំទឹកតាមសម្រាប់ការប្រើប្រាស់ក្នុងពេលរាំងស្ងួត

Prepare the jars for keeping water and using in dry season

ប្រើប្រាស់ពូជស្រូវ និងពូជដំណាំផ្សេងៗ ដែលមានអាយុកាលខ្លី

Apply the short time maturity variety of rice seed/crop seed for production

បង្កើនការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកំប៉ុស្តរួចជាងមុន

Produce and apply the organic fertilizer (compost)

រៀបចំផុសផុលផ្ទះសំបែងឱ្យបានរឹងមាំ ដើម្បីទប់ទល់នឹងខ្យល់ព្យុះ

Repair houses back into good condition to cope with storm

រៀបចំប្រព័ន្ធយាយទឹក ដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយឥទ្ធិពលទឹកជំនន់

Prepare the drainage system to reduce the affect by flood

**For the Interviewer**

Name of interviewer:

Signature

GPS photos of interviewee

Post HHP Training Questionnaires Form	
Interviewee Name:	Village/School Name:
Date (DD/MM/YY):	Grade Level:
Gender:	Type of beneficiary:
Nationality:	Family member:
<i>For the Interviewee</i>	
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	
<b>A. Handwashing and Germs:</b>	
<p>១.តើអ្នកលាងសម្អាតដៃជាមួយនឹងសាប៊ូទេ? ប្រសិនបើលាង តើពេលណាដែលអ្នកគ្រូលាងសម្អាតដៃជាមួយនឹងសាប៊ូ (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>e. អត់លាង No</p>
<p>២. តើអ្នកគ្រូលាងសម្អាតដៃជាមួយនឹងអ្វី? (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. ឡាច់ Sand</p> <p>d. រេង និង ទឹក Ash and water</p>
<p>៣.តើជំងឺរាករាងកាយរយះអ្វី?</p> <p>3. Provide your opinion about the way in which diarrhea spreads? <i>ចំណើយជ្រើសរើសមានច្រើន</i></p> <p><i>There can be <b>more than one</b> 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. ការបង្ហោរបង់ពាសវាលពាសកាល Open Defecation</p> <p>h. ផ្សេងៗ, បញ្ជាក់បន្ថែម other, please specify</p> <p>i. មិនដឹង Don't know</p>
<p>៤.ហេតុអ្វីបានជាយើងគួរលាងសម្អាតដៃជាមួយសាប៊ូក្រោយពេលប្រើប្រាស់ បង្គន់រួច? (រុករានរើសចម្លើយមួយត្រឹមត្រូវបំផុត)</p> <p>4. Why should we wash our hands using soap after using the toilet? (Choose the best answer)</p>	<p>a. ធ្វើអោយដៃយើងស្អាតជាងមុន Our hands will become whiter with washing</p> <p>b. សាប៊ូធ្វើអោយដៃយើងមានក្លិនក្រអូប The soap makes our hands smell nice</p> <p>c. ផ្ទេរមេរោគចេញពីដៃ និងការពារពីជំងឺផ្សេងៗ To remove germs from our hands and prevent illness</p> <p>d. ពីព្រោះគ្រូប្រាប់យើងអោយលាងសម្អាតដៃ Because the teacher told us to wash our hands</p>
<p><b>B. Personal Hygiene:</b></p>	
<p>៥. តើសកម្មភាពណាខ្លះដែលអ្នកបានអនុវត្តជាប្រចាំ? (ពិនិត្យហើយគូស រាល់សកម្មភាពដែលអ្នកធ្លាប់បានអនុវត្ត)</p> <p>5. Which do you practice on a regular basis? (Check all that apply)</p>	<p>a. ដុសធ្មេញ Brushing teeth</p> <p>b. កក់សក់ Combing/ Brushing your hair</p> <p>c. កាត់ក្រចកដៃ និង ជើង Cutting finger/toe nails</p> <p>d. លាងសម្លៀកបំពាក់ Washing Uniforms</p> <p>e. គ្រប់ចំណេះទាំងអស់ខាងលើ All of the above</p>
<p>៦.សូមប្រាប់ខ្ញុំពីអ្វីដែលអ្នកធ្លាប់អនុវត្តនៅពេលដែលអ្នកក្អកក្អាយ កណ្តាល</p> <p>6. What do you do when you cough or sneeze?</p>	<p>a. ក្អក រឺ កណ្តាលនៅក្នុងខ្យល់ Sneeze/cough into the open air</p> <p>b. ប្រើកន្សែងដៃខ្ពស់ Into a handkerchief</p> <p>c. ប្រើកែងដៃខ្ពស់ Into your elbow</p> <p>d. ប្រើដៃខ្ពស់ Into your hands</p>
<p><b>C. Environmental Hygiene:</b></p>	

<p>៧. ការប្រើប្រាស់បង្គន់មានសារៈសំខាន់ណាស់ ព្រោះវាមិនធ្វើអោយ លាមក ទៅរាយប៉ាយក្នុង បរិស្ថាន?</p> <p>7. Using a latrine is important because it separates feces from the environment?</p>	<p>a. ត្រឹមត្រូវ True</p> <p>b. មិនត្រឹមត្រូវ False</p>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

**D. Water Purification:**

<p>៨. តើមានហេតុផលសំខាន់ៗអ្វីបានជាយើងត្រូវបន្ថែមទឹកមុននឹងយកមកញ៉ាំ?</p> <p>8. What is the most important reason to treat water before drinking?</p>	<p>a. ធ្វើអោយទឹកមានរសជាតិប្រសើរជាងមុន To make it taste better</p> <p>b. សំលាប់មេរោគ/កំចាត់សារធាតុបង្ករោគចេញពីក្នុងទឹក To kill/remove harmful pathogens in the water</p> <p>c. អត់ដឹង I don't know</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>៩. តើវិធីសាស្ត្របន្ថែមទឹកណាដែលអ្នកធ្លាប់ បានដឹង (គូសគ្រប់ចំណីដែលអ្នកធ្លាប់អនុវត្តន៍)</p> <p>9. Which water treatment methods are you familiar with? (Check all that apply)</p>	<p>a. កាដាំទឹក Boiling</p> <p>b. ការបង់ក្លរ Chlorination/chemical</p> <p>c. ការចម្រោះ Filtration</p> <p>d. សូឌីស/ការសម្លាប់មេរោគដោយកាំរស្មីព្រះអាទិត្យ Sodis/Solar disinfection</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>១០. សូមប្រាប់ពីវិធីផលិត ទឹកអូរ៉ាលីត ?</p> <p>10. Please describe how to make ORS? (ការវាស់និងកំរិតនៃការធ្វើ) (measurements and dosage of making)</p> <p><i>ត្រូវប្រាកដថាអ្នកសម្ភាសន៍មានការយល់ដឹងដូចគ្នាអំពីរបៀបធ្វើ ORS ។ Make sure that interviewers have the same understanding of how to make ORS.</i></p>	<p>a. ត្រឹមត្រូវតាមបច្ចេកទេស Correct technique</p> <p>b. មិនត្រឹមត្រូវតាមបច្ចេកទេស Incorrect technique</p> <p>c. ដឹងខ្លះៗ Know some</p> <p>d. មិនដឹង Don't know</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**PRACTICE**

	<p>a. សមាជិកគ្រួសារ Family members</p>
--	--------------------------------------------

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

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

**For the Interviewer**

សង្កេតនិងកត់ត្រានូវអ្វីដែលអ្នកឃើញពីស្ថានភាពនៅក្នុងបង្គន់និងសម្ភារៈលាងដៃ (ប្រសិនបើមាន) នៅជុំវិញផ្ទះសម្ភារៈផ្ទះបាយសាលារៀនថ្នាក់និងទីធ្លាជុំវិញផ្ទះនិងសម្ភារៈអប់រំ (ផ្ទាំងបង្ហាញនិងខិត្តប័ណ្ណ) និងឧបករណ៍ប្រើប្រាស់។ ល។ 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

កម្រងសំណួរ

វាយតម្លៃការយល់ដឹងពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ

នៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយក្រោយបញ្ចប់វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល

Post Questionnaire Assessment on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

ល.រ	សំណួរ/Questions	រៀបចំសម្រេច/Select right answers
១	<p>ស្ថានភាពបរិយាកាស ទៅក្នុងពេលវេលា និងទីកន្លែងណាមួយជាក់លាក់ ដែលអាចវាស់បាន ក្នុងនោះមាន សីតុណ្ហភាព កម្រិតទឹកភ្លៀង ពពក សំណើម សម្ពាធនៃខ្យល់ និងល្បឿនខ្យល់។ វាអាចមានការប្រែប្រួលក្នុងរយៈពេល១ថ្ងៃ និងផ្លាស់ប្តូរពីមួយថ្ងៃទៅមួយថ្ងៃ។</p> <p>Environmental situation in a specific time and place that can be measured, including temperature, level of rain water, cloud, humidity, wind velocity, and wind pressure. It can change in one day and change from day to day.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ធាតុអាកាស/Weather</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> អាកាសធាតុ/Climate</p>
២	<p>លក្ខខណ្ឌបរិយាកាសគិតជាមធ្យមក្នុងរយៈពេលវែងដែលអាចបកស្រាយតាម ក្រាហ្វិក/ស្ថិតិ។ វាអាចបង្ហាញលក្ខខណ្ឌបរិយាកាសក្នុងរយៈពេល៣០ឆ្នាំតាម ការកំណត់របស់អង្គការឧតុនិយមពិភពលោក។</p> <p>Environment condition calculated on an average basis for long term and explained by graphic/statistic. It is presents a scenario of environmental partterns for a period of 30 years, depending on the environment condition presented by World's Meteorological Organization.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ធាតុអាកាស/Weather</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> អាកាសធាតុ/Climate</p>
៣	<p>តើការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុមានផលប៉ះពាល់លើអ្វីខ្លះ?</p> <p>What are the effects of climate change on?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> កំណើនកម្ពស់ទឹកសមុទ្រ/Increasing level of sea</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> កំណើនសីតុណ្ហភាព/Increasing of temperature</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ភ្លៀងធ្លាក់មិនទៀងទាត់/Irregular rainfall</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> កសិកម្ម/Agriculture</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> សុខភាព/Health</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> រុក្ខជាតិ/Forest</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ី/Ecology system</p>
៤	<p>តើមូលហេតុអ្វីខ្លះដែលធ្វើឱ្យមានការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ?</p> <p>What causes can be attributed to have caused climate change?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ការកាប់បំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើ/Destruction of Rainforest</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> វិស័យដឹកជញ្ជូន/Unchecked Transportation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> វិស័យឧស្សាហកម្ម/Industrialization</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> កំដៅកើនឡើង/Increasing Heat</p>
៥	<p>តើការដុតសម្រាម ជាពិសេសជាស្លឹកធ្វើឱ្យមានផលប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះ?</p> <p>What are the effects of burning solid waste, especially burning plastic?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> សុខភាព/Health</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> កំដៅកើនឡើង/Increase in heat</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ/Climate change</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ថវិកាគ្រួសារ/Families' budget</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់កើនឡើង/Increase of greenhouse gases</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> បន្ថយឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់/Decreasing of greenhouse gases</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ធ្វើឱ្យមានខ្យល់ត្រជាក់/Making of cold wind</p>

<p>៦</p>	<p>តើមួយណាជាសកម្មភាពដោយតម្លៃពីសមត្ថភាព ភាពងាយរងគ្រោះ និងមុខសញ្ញាគ្រោះថ្នាក់ ភាពងាយរងគ្រោះ? Which activities were focused in the Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity assessment?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> កំណត់បានភាពងាយរងគ្រោះជាគន្លឹះពិសេសរបស់សហគមន៍/ Identify the key vulnerabilities of a particular community <input type="checkbox"/> ពន្យល់ពីអ្វីដែលសមាជិកសហគមន៍ដឹងពីហានិភ័យ ចំពោះអាយុជីវិត និងការរស់នៅរបស់ពួកគេ/Explain how community members perceive risks and threats to their lives and livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> វិភាគពីធនធាន សមត្ថភាព និងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រឆ្លើយតប និងកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ/ Analyze the resources ,capacity, and available strategies to address or reduce disaster risks <input type="checkbox"/> ជួយសហគមន៍បង្កើតបង្កើតផែនការដែលជាលទ្ធផលសំខាន់ពីដំណើរការ HVCA/ Help the community members develop an action plan as an important output of the PVCA process.</p>
<p>៧</p>	<p>តើអ្វីខ្លះដែលជាគោលបំណងរបស់ HVCA? What are purposes of Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity assessment?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ការពន្យល់អំពីរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធរបស់ សមត្ថភាព ភាពងាយរងគ្រោះ និងមុខសញ្ញាគ្រោះថ្នាក់ HVCA /Explanation participants on the structure of Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity Assessment <input type="checkbox"/> បង្កើត និងអនុវត្តន៍ ផែនការអន្តរកាលដែលផ្តល់ជំនួយដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ ធ្វើសកម្មភាពឆ្លើយតប និងទប់ទល់នឹងគ្រោះរាំងស្ងួត និងទឹកជំនន់ Develop safe village action and implementation plan about the Disaster mitigation and response action, coping with drought and flood <input type="checkbox"/> កំណត់មុខសញ្ញាគ្រោះថ្នាក់ និងកម្រិតផលប៉ះពាល់ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ឧបករណ៍ HVCA Identify hazards and level of impacts and the use of HVCAtools</p>
<p>៨</p>	<p>តើយើងអាចកាត់បន្ថយឥទ្ធិពលវិបាកអាកាសធាតុអ្វីសមាជិកសហគមន៍ត្រូវធ្វើអ្វីខ្លះ? How can community members contribute to reduce the impact of climate change?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> កាត់បន្ថយការប្រើប្រាស់ថ្នាំពុលកសិកម្ម និង ជីគីមី /Reduce the use of pesticide and chemical fertilizer <input type="checkbox"/> មិនដុតសម្រាម ឬក្រែង ឬចំការ ដែលបង្កឱ្យមានផ្សែងផ្សែង/Do not burn the solid waste, forest, or rubbish in the farm that produce smoke <input type="checkbox"/> មិនប្រើប្រាស់គ្រឿងយន្តចាស់ៗ ដែលមានផ្សែងផ្សែង/Do not use the old machine that emerge a lot of smoke <input type="checkbox"/> មិនទោលសំរាមពេញទៅណាមួយ /Do not throw the waste any where <input type="checkbox"/> មិនកាប់បំផ្លាញឬក្រែងឈើ /Do not destroy the forest or cut the trees</p>
<p>៩</p>	<p>តើសហគមន៍ ត្រូវរៀបចំអ្វីខ្លះដើម្បីទប់ទល់ និងគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយដែលនឹងជួបប្រទះនៅថ្ងៃខាងមុខ? How can communities prepare to cope with disaster risk reduction which will hit the community in the near future?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ផ្តល់ចំណេះដឹងដល់សមាជិកសហគមន៍អំពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងផលប៉ះពាល់/ Provide knowledge on CCA and its impact to community members <input type="checkbox"/> ធ្វើផែនការសម្រាប់គ្រោះមហន្តរាយ និងឆ្លើយតប/Develop Emergency Preparedness and Respond Plan <input type="checkbox"/> ជ្រើសរើសពូជស្រូវ និងពូជដំណាំដែលធន់នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ/Select resilient rice seed and crop seed to the climate change <input type="checkbox"/> ត្រៀមទឹក និងស្បៀង/Prepare water and food for <input type="checkbox"/> ត្រៀមថវិកា/Prepare budget for <input type="checkbox"/> រៀបចំជួសជុលផ្ទះសំបែងឱ្យបានល្អវិញ ដើម្បីទប់ទល់នឹងខ្យល់ព្យុះ Repair houses back into good condition to cope with storm</p>
<p>១០</p>	<p>តើសកម្មភាពណាខ្លះដែលត្រូវត្រៀមបង្ការសម្រាប់គ្រោះរាំងស្ងួត? What activities will help prepare the communities to face the situation of drought?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> បង្កើតប្រភពទឹក ដូចជាស្រះទឹក ទំនប់ទឹកតូចៗ/ Create the source of water such as ponds and small dams <input type="checkbox"/> ត្រៀមទឹកតាមសម្រាប់ការប្រើប្រាស់ក្នុងពេលរាំងស្ងួត/Prepare the jars for keeping water and using in dry season <input type="checkbox"/> ប្រើប្រាស់ពូជស្រូវ និងពូជដំណាំផ្សេងៗ ដែលមានអាយុកាលខ្លី /Apply the short time maturity variety of rice seed/crop seed for production</p>



		<input type="checkbox"/> បង្កើនការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកំប៉ុស្តរុក្ខជាតិ / Produce and apply the organic fertilizer (compost) <input type="checkbox"/> រៀបចំផ្តល់ជូនសម្រាប់ជម្រកនិងបាត់វិវាទ ដើម្បីទប់ទល់នឹងខ្យល់ព្យុះ/ Repair houses back into good condition to cope with storm <input type="checkbox"/> រៀបចំប្រព័ន្ធបណ្តាញទឹក ដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយឥទ្ធិពលទឹកជំនន់/Prepare the drainage system to reduce the affect by flood
--	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**INVITATION *for***  
**MONTHLY PROGRAMME MEETING**

Dear Colleagues  
Greetings

The CMEI project is implementing the programming in a time when some of the operational areas are going through changes beyond our control. we will be taking up these challenges in the planned Programme meeting and also work together to ensure that the pending actions like GPS photo management are completed and better visibility is ensured for the project. we will also undertake the discussions on the addition of new villages.

On behalf of the project, I invite you to the monthly programme meeting to be held on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2019 in Kampong Chhnang

Please find the agenda for the meeting as below:

<b>Agenda- 05<sup>th</sup> April 2019</b>	
0930-0945	<b>Registration &amp; Introduction of the Participants</b>
0945-1130	Field Visit – Samrong and Chong Kosh Village
1130-1230	Lunch
1230-1245	Discussion on the <b>current implementation phase– Achievements &amp; Update Challenges/ Successes/ Measures Taken</b>
1245-1330	Discussion and Finalization on draft Beneficiary Database in current CMEI villages
1330-1400	Post HHP and CCA trainings questionnaires Data entry forms for post HHP and CCA trainings.
1400-1430	Discussion on criteria for addition of New Villages
1430-1500	GPS Photo management
1530-1600	Case story collection
1600-1630	<b>Action Plan- Road Map for the next Programme cycle</b>
1630-1645	<b>Feedback and Wrap Up- Planning for Next Meeting</b>

I sincerely hope that you will be able to join the event.

For any queries, please contact:

- Eang Sreyneang, Administrator, +855 92 621 111

Dr. Dipankar Chyau Patnaik  
Team Leader,  
PADEK in partnership with WEDC  
Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin

**Community Mobilisation and Environmental Improvements**

<b>A</b>		<b>Meeting Details</b>
<b>A1.</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chamnab Nam, Community Mobiliser</li> <li>2. Sedth Kong, Community Mobiliser</li> <li>3. Mon Sak, Provincial Coordinator</li> <li>4. Saroeurn Him, Provincial Coordinator</li> <li>5. Rithy Kem, Finance Officer</li> <li>6. Phally Meas, WASH officer</li> <li>7. Kosal Srei, Climate Change Advisor</li> <li>8. Dr. Dipankar Chyau Patnaik, Team Leader</li> </ol>
<b>A2.</b>	<b>Meeting Venue</b>	CMEI field office, Kampong Chhnang
<b>A3.</b>	<b>Date</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> April 2019
<b>B</b>		<b>Action Points</b>
<b>B1.</b>	<b>Field Visit – Samrong and Chong Kosh Village</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prog. team visited the field areas in the kampong Chhnang province.</li> <li>• This included the villages in the Ksham Sangkat, the village no. 04 which are the areas where the relocated villagers are settling in.</li> <li>• The number of the villagers who moved from Chong Kosh are 92 as of now. This movement was largely due to the river festival in the KPCH province.</li> <li>• The CMEI programme is trying to map the number of households who have moved into the new areas.</li> <li>• Each Province has to identify 4-5 villages which will be verified once the MPWT approves the action for the needs assessment</li> </ul>
<b>B2.</b>	<b>Discussion on the current implementation phase– Achievements &amp; Update Challenges/ Successes/ Measures Taken</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The TL updated the progress of the current project and thereafter updated the team on the progress of the small scale sanitation grants.</li> <li>• <b>CMEI:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The TL updated the team that we will move ahead on the actions as planned in the CMEI plan.</li> <li>○ We will priotise our pending training actions.</li> <li>○ The provinces committed to finish the pending HHP and CCA training by DRR/CCA training on 24-25June 2019 for KPCH and 20-21, June for Pursat.</li> <li>○ We have submitted our proposal for the changes and additional time request to the ministry, we are still awaiting the approval on the documents.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Small Scale Sanitation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This action is slow due to the delay in finalisatin of the ADB aid memoire</li> <li>○ Once the decision about the embankments are finalised, the action is expected to pick up</li> <li>○ The TL will be keeping the team informed on the next developments</li> <li>○ We expect things to pick speed after the KNY</li> <li>○ The PC and CM of each province are advised to inform and respond to the communities that the delay is due to the pace of the authorities. CMEI has to operate within the sphere of</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		the authoritative mechanism. This is a little different from the NGO – donor grant management process.																														
B3.	<b>Post HHP and CCA trainings questionnaires and Data entry forms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The TL informed that the questionnaire is to be used to assess the change in knowledge of the trainee participants</li> <li>Project CMEI will continually assess the behavior change and suitably adapt the gap areas into the refresher trainings</li> <li>The Formats were discussed with the team, inputs debated and added into the draft Questionnaire</li> <li>The Questionnaire for HHP and CCA are now finalized</li> <li>The Frequency of the ben. information collection is 3 months (each quarter)</li> <li>The Community mobiliser is responsible to interact with each trainee every 3 months and fill up the questionnaire</li> <li>The PC will review the information collected and approve the final product</li> <li>The respective trainer will review the input data and produce the report every quarter (15 days after the final data collection date)</li> <li>The feedback on the Questionnaire were taken up and will be shared in the coming week.</li> <li>The timeframe of the action is attached below</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Training Actions</th> <th>Pursat Province</th> <th>KPCH Province</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>CCA/DDR Training - 22 participants (Key Focal: Mr. Meas Phally)</b></td> <td><b>22 Participants</b></td> <td><b>28 Participants</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Field data collection by CM</td> <td>16-May</td> <td>16-May</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reviewed data by PC and send to CCA</td> <td>23-May</td> <td>23-May</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Analyse data and write the report</td> <td>30-May</td> <td>30-May</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Health and Hygiene Training (Key Focal: Mr. Srei Kosal)</b></td> <td><b>27 Participants</b></td> <td><b>73 Participants</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Field data collection by CM</td> <td>20-Jun</td> <td>20-Jun</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reviewed data by PC and send to WASH Specialist</td> <td>27-Jun</td> <td>27-Jun</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Analyse data and write the report</td> <td>4-Jul</td> <td>4-Jul</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Note:</i> the CM has to follow up 2 times within the reporting period, if the trainee is not traceable or contacted, the CM should write down the reasons in the questionnaire</p>	Training Actions	Pursat Province	KPCH Province	<b>CCA/DDR Training - 22 participants (Key Focal: Mr. Meas Phally)</b>	<b>22 Participants</b>	<b>28 Participants</b>	Field data collection by CM	16-May	16-May	Reviewed data by PC and send to CCA	23-May	23-May	Analyse data and write the report	30-May	30-May				<b>Health and Hygiene Training (Key Focal: Mr. Srei Kosal)</b>	<b>27 Participants</b>	<b>73 Participants</b>	Field data collection by CM	20-Jun	20-Jun	Reviewed data by PC and send to WASH Specialist	27-Jun	27-Jun	Analyse data and write the report	4-Jul	4-Jul
Training Actions	Pursat Province	KPCH Province																														
<b>CCA/DDR Training - 22 participants (Key Focal: Mr. Meas Phally)</b>	<b>22 Participants</b>	<b>28 Participants</b>																														
Field data collection by CM	16-May	16-May																														
Reviewed data by PC and send to CCA	23-May	23-May																														
Analyse data and write the report	30-May	30-May																														
<b>Health and Hygiene Training (Key Focal: Mr. Srei Kosal)</b>	<b>27 Participants</b>	<b>73 Participants</b>																														
Field data collection by CM	20-Jun	20-Jun																														
Reviewed data by PC and send to WASH Specialist	27-Jun	27-Jun																														
Analyse data and write the report	4-Jul	4-Jul																														
B4.	<b>Discussion on criteria for addition of New Villages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The criteria for the selection of the new villages was discussed in detail.</li> <li>The TL will finalise the criteria and share with the ministry for approval.</li> <li>Once the criteria is approved, project CMEI will mount a detailed needs assessment to identify the villages for operations.</li> <li>This action will take time and we have to remain patient.</li> </ul>																														

**Minutes  
Programme Meeting**

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The field teams are advised not to promise any inclusion actions to the village authorities.</li> <li>The TL informed that we will continue the CMEI villages as before on training and capacity building actions</li> <li>The inclusion of the new villages will be for the small scale sanitation actions and also for those villages who have moved.</li> </ul>																												
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>#</th> <th>Village</th> <th>CMEI</th> <th>Small Scale Sanitation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Samrong- KPCH</td> <td>No Change</td> <td>Most probable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Chong Kosh- KPCH</td> <td>No Change</td> <td>Partially probable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Kandal- KPCH</td> <td>No Change</td> <td>Partially probable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Toul Makak- Pursat</td> <td>No Change</td> <td>Most probable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Kosh- Pursat</td> <td>No Change</td> <td>Most probable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Kabal Hong- Pursat</td> <td>No Change</td> <td>Dropped</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	#	Village	CMEI	Small Scale Sanitation	1	Samrong- KPCH	No Change	Most probable	2	Chong Kosh- KPCH	No Change	Partially probable	3	Kandal- KPCH	No Change	Partially probable	4	Toul Makak- Pursat	No Change	Most probable	5	Kosh- Pursat	No Change	Most probable	6	Kabal Hong- Pursat	No Change	Dropped
#	Village	CMEI	Small Scale Sanitation																											
1	Samrong- KPCH	No Change	Most probable																											
2	Chong Kosh- KPCH	No Change	Partially probable																											
3	Kandal- KPCH	No Change	Partially probable																											
4	Toul Makak- Pursat	No Change	Most probable																											
5	Kosh- Pursat	No Change	Most probable																											
6	Kabal Hong- Pursat	No Change	Dropped																											
B5.	<b>GPS Photo management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The photos of the GPS will have to be shared with the TL once more by the field teams as the TL’s laptop has crashed.</li> <li>The TL has created a google drive location where the field teams can upload.</li> </ul>																												
B6.	<b>Case story collection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PC’s will collect 2 case stories for each province and share with the TL by end of April 2019. The topic of the case stories will be</li> <li>The changes in the lives of the training participants – how are they using the knowledge provided to them</li> <li>The needs of sanitation and public health at the household and community level</li> </ul>																												
B7.	<b>Action Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PP team will work on the action plan and share the output after the KNY</li> </ul>																												
B8.	Next Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The next meeting will be in Pursat in the first week of June 2019</li> </ul>																												