

## FIELD PROJECT MONITORING REPORT

	<b>FIELD MONITORING REPORT</b>	
	Programme/Project title:	Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP)
	Key objective of field visit	To conduct field monitoring of project implementation on both technical and financial managements as well as to provide coaching supports for any issues and challenges are arising in the project implementation.
	Provinces/Districts visited:	1. Svay Chrum and Kampong Ro district, Svay Rieng province 2. Peam Ro district, Prey Veng province
	Monitor(s):	Chun Sophat, Hou Sereyvathana, Vouch Leang and Vong Makara
Monitoring visit date:	01-02 March, 2012	

### SUMMARY

Rating	a	b	c	d	Not Assessed
RELEVANCE					
EFFICIENCY					
EFFECTIVENESS					
POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY					

Note: a=very good; b=above average; c=below average; d=serious deficiencies

### Major Issues that may require immediate action

Based on the team monitoring and team discussion, we haven't yet seen any critical issues that require immediate action during this field monitoring. In the mean time, the monitoring team had found that some soft certain issues should be action taken in order to reach the objective of CCBAP, those points has given in the below list:

#### **Humanity Bright Organization (HBO)**

1. HBO team should spend more time with beneficiaries during the training, meeting or home visit, particularly self help groups to explain them to aware of adaptation techniques and how those self help groups be adapted to the climate changed.
2. HBO team should consolidate the master record of saving fund, which cover 7 saving groups (HBO funded, contribute from each group, balance budgets, remaining percentage, interest gained and total amount of the saving fund)
3. For both community fisheries, Boeng Khvang and Prek Osmach are planned to plant flooded trees (Smach), it was unofficially banned by Fisheries Administration (FiA) officer. To solve this issue, HBO team should be prepared the official letter based on the request from the above community fishery to inquiry the FiA staff and suggest them to advise based on the local experience if they banned to plant Smach, what other tree that useful for community to grow on the behalf. **Ba Bong Community Fisheries (Ba Bong CFi)**
4. For Ba Bong Community Fishery, should be finalize its procurement papers of canal renovation to send to UNDP/SGP/CCBAP team review before signed the contract with the company.
5. The concern of monitoring team on the budget management of Ba Bong CFi was that finance staff still cash in handed, even it was small amount (38USD) but should be cash from the bank is the better practice.

#### **Light New of Unity (LNU)**

6. Similar to the above suggestion, LNU should extend their explanation to 15 self-help groups about how these groups functioning to CBA.

7. LNU knew the total of 15 self-help groups or 182 villagers (135 female), so LNU team should desegregate this number by group, for instance, how many for saving, vegetable, chicken raising...etc.

8. Cash in hand also the concern from monitoring team, therefore, LNU should consider to mitigate this risk by not to keep money with finance staff.

8. LNU should be speeding up activities as most of the 20 pond rehabilitations are not yet started to rehabilitate and the rain is coming continuously.

**NGO/CBO Work-plans and reports**

9. The capacity of NGO/CBO in planning and results reporting are limited. This needs to be built on their capacity through mentoring/coaching programme in order for their well understanding of the results based concepts. That will be responded to the RBM context of project planning and reporting which is recommended by UNDP.

10. In overall observation during the field visit, drought was the main issue entirely the project target, its impact is likely to cause the delay of project activities and the obstacle for beneficiaries to apply the new skill after attended the agriculture training. Additionally, acknowledgment from farmers that shortage of water was longer period than flooded, therefore the farmers need to well understand of water management during rainy and dry seasons.

**Key actions Recommended\***

Priority	Who	What	By When
1	HBO, LNU and Ba Bong Community Fisheries	Brief CBA concept during monthly meeting or relevant training	Mar-Nov 2012
2	HBO	Refine their recoding sheet to manage all the budget by including (HBO funded, self help group contributed, interest, total budget and percentage)	Mar-Nov 2012
3	HBO	Summary the issues from Community Fisheries, prepare the official letter to inquiry to FA officer, what will they advice on type of tree planted should recommend to the community fisheries	Mar-Apr 2012
4	HBO, LNU and Ba Bong Community Fisheries	Prepare the procurement paper works to send to SGP/CCBAP team to review	Mar 2012
5	LNU	Cash the money from the bank as specific as possible for activities implementation do not cash by estimation to avoid the cash in hand	Mar-Apr 2012
6	HBO, LNU and Ba Bong Community Fisheries	Brief CBA concept during monthly meeting or relevant training	Mar-Nov 2012
7	LNU	LNU team need to develop a table that manage all 15 self-help groups, which segregate by saving group, chicken raising, vegetable...etc. and on-going monitored	Mar-Nov 2012
8	HBO, LNU	Cash the money from the bank as specific as possible for activities implementation do not cash by estimation to avoid the cash in hand	Mar-Apr 2012
9	M&E Officer, SGP/CCBAP	Conduct mentoring to HBO and LNU focal person on how to prepare the work plan and the Progress Report based on planning based tool and reflect on how the project results contributing to SGP/CCBAP outputs	Mar, July and October 2012
10	Mission Team, HBO, LNU and Ba Bong	The mission team have provided the recommendation to all NGOs/CBOs and direct	By the time of field

	Community Fisheries staff	farmers/committees during the visit on how to maintain the water usage, water management technique of community or family ponds and water storage during the dry season, and after the canal rehabilitation. It is one of the continuous actions taken for grantee's staff through home visit, field monitoring and other project activities in order to mentor the farmer water using group to understand on water management.	monitoring, and on going
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**EXPLANATORY COMMENTS**

**1. Relevance**

Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP) is a 3 years programme (2010-2012) implemented through UNDP funded by Sida. The CCBAP has three main components (1) improved necessary capacity within NGOs, CBOs and local communities to implement community adaptation measures, (2) mainstreamed adaptation to climate change at commune level, and (3) lessons learned and good practices documented and share to influence changes of policy and programme development. The CCBAP will contribute to output 2.3 of the CPAP 2011-2015.

In connection of the VRA exercised with the target community, the needs and prioritization of climate change adaptive techniques and coping mechanism has been raised and being implemented among the community including ordinary farmers, community fisheries and saving group members. Referring to the field monitoring visit, particularly activities were implementing by target villagers such as diverse seeds selection on seasonal based, chicken raising applies after received technical training, community ponds rehabilitation in order to maintain the water to use for year round. As such, the combinations of these activities are contributing to relevant outputs of CCBAP, for instance, by joining the saving groups which funded by the project, it was one of an approach that enable target villagers to use those saving fund in chicken raising and vegetable growing beside their ordinary farming season. In other word, through implementing these activities, target villagers were receiving the training in order to build their capacity to changing their attention from the old habit of animal raising or farming to adopt/apply with the current climate change trend.

**2. Efficiency**

In order to indicate the impact of climate change to local people were largely unaware to its effected, CCBAP had funded to 46 LNGOs/CBOs with USD 1,912,400 committed, which benefits to 353 villages, 97 communes, 48 districts and 18 provinces from January to December 2011. In results, the CCBAP team has delivered 3 project's outputs by timelines and in line with the proposed budget while the report had been submitted on time to the Embassy of Sweden.

As field observation of project activities, by the end of year 2012, SGP/CCBAP has funded 133,827.80 USD to HBO, LNU and Ba Bong Community Fisheries. By having this amount of assistance funds, currently emerged outputs of direct beneficiaries 2,143 farmers <sup>1</sup>(1010 female) were attended the agriculture technical training, climate change awareness raising which provided by implementing partners (HBO, LNU and Ba Bong Community Fisheries), the selection farmers 727 (252 female) are able to apply skills in their daily life including chicken raising, vegetable growing, understand of compost fertilizer and 80% of participants who attended aware on climate changed and its impact to their daily life. For example a selection farmer Mr. Tith Phally, from Ta Saang village was spent two or three times per day to watering his vegetable, use chemical fertilizer and practice based on his natural experiences while he was able to sell his crop only two times per year. Alternatively, after attended the agriculture training, he is understanding the climate change effected, so he used plastic to cover base of his vegetable, in result he spent only one time per day to watering his vegetable, he changed his habit to use the compost fertilizer

<sup>1</sup> This figure will be increased after the family with community ponds and canal rehabilitation process is finished.

to maintain the soil quality and he is able to sell his vegetable 3 to 4 time per year so he gain more income from the project implementation. Additionally, a farmer Mr. Sok Som's plantation land was flooded from last year which has never happened in his village before, luckily, he was participating in saving groups, so that he loaned 30\$ or 120,000 Riels from the group for vegetable seeds and he was growing beans with adaptive technique during the M&E visit. As field observation, from this amount of money, the farmer able to continue their plantation such as cucumber and bean and they able to sell at least 3 times per year which each time they earn 250\$ after sold their crop. In reflection to these activities, the farmers gain knowledge from the CCBAP project intervention, build more adaptive knowledge by not focusing only their natural habit and practice. In the meantime the intervention activities are moving on the right track while its trend will contribute to the outputs of the CCBAP project.

### **3. Effectiveness**

Through meeting with project partners, the monitoring team had seen a lot about the impact of CCBAP project, which is implementing in Svay Rieng and Prey Veng provinces. In comparing before the project start, the ordinary farmers within the target villages were keep grow vegetable, rice and chicken raising based on their old habit with received low benefits plus they do not understand the effected from climate change. In contrast, after 6 months of project implementation, through awareness raising, participate in the series of trainings, the farmers and villagers 727 or 34% are starting to change their habit. For instance, the farmers use the plastic to cover vegetable ridges or hills in order to reduce the water evaporation from the soil, weed and disease control, saving irrigated water, reduce main power on field working (watering and clearing weeds). Moreover, as the mission team observed that the farmers start to consider using resilience rice seeds that can be adapted to drought up to one month. On the other hand, 116 (53 female) beneficiaries from HBO started to learn and change their behaviours from free chicken raising, without providing food by changed their attitude to raise checking in the cage with providing food and preventing spreading disease from outside. In overall the above beneficiaries were trying to change their daily practices based on the technical skills that they gained from the provided training.

Furthermore, the canal and pound (community and household) rehabilitations are on the procurement processes, once it is getting done, the projects establish famer water use committees or pond committees to manage and sustainable use of canals and ponds in purpose to manage efficiently water use, especially to rescue their crops and animal raising in drought season.

### **4. Potential Sustainability**

Bottom-up project design and participatory processes are crucial for strong ownership and adaptation responses acceptable in the local and cultural context. Moreover, local authorities are strongly support to the project partners and communities in implementing the project activities in term of supporting project implementing coordination. As mentioned in the SGP/CCBAP objective number 2 and 3, project team had involved the commune councils at the early stage of project planning by engage them to use the VRA tool to consultation with the communities. Having said that, capacity building on climate change to commune councils had been mainstreamed and the finding results from VRA were suggested to consider integrating into the CDP and CIP.

Moreover, through discussion and observation during the field visit, self-help groups as well as the community fisheries are committed and willing to maintain their activities by close collaboration with local authorities such as village chief, commune chief, commune councils, FiA officer in order to seek their support and advice on their development works. Similarly, the feedback from commune chief and local authorities had promised to on-going support to the above existing CBOs structure even if the SGP/CCBAP will coming to the end of the project. In general observation from the monitoring team, the transmission of lessons learned across the projects helps identify best practices, bring successes to scale and replicate and evolve adaptation practice under changing climate.

## 5 ANNEX:

### Activities carried out

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UNDP Projects/Official:</b> There is no UNDP project office in Svay Rieng and Prey Veng</li> <li>• <b>Local Government Offices/Officials:</b> N/A</li> <li>• <b>UN agencies/officials:</b> N/A</li> </ul>		
Time	Activities	Location
<b>Day 1: 29th February 2012</b>		
14:00 – 17:30	Travelling from Phnom Penh to Svay Rieng	Phnom Penh – Svay Rieng
<b>Day 2: 01<sup>st</sup> March 2012</b>		
08:00 – 10:00	Meeting with project staff of HBO at the office	Chorng Prek village, Sangkat Svay Rieng, Svay Rieng city, Svay Rieng Province
10:00 – 12:00	Visit field site of HBO project	2 communes (Svay Ta Yean, Chamlorng), 2 districts (Svay Chrum, Kampong Ro), Svay Rieng Province
13:30-14:30	Travelling from Svay Rieng to Peam Ror district, field site of Ba Bong CFi	Svay Rieng to Prey Veng
14:30-17:00	Visit project field site of Ba Bong CFi	Peam Ror district, Prey Veng Province
<b>Day 3: 02<sup>nd</sup> March 2012</b>		
07:30-09:00	Travelling to of Light New of Unity (LNU)	Nak Loeung to Kapong Trabek
09:00-14:00	Meeting with project staff of and visit field site of Light New of Unity (LNU)	Chrey, Thkov, Prey Poun, Cham, Cheang Daek , 1 district Kampong Trabek, Prey Veng province.
14:00-17:00	Travelling back to Phnom Penh	Prey Veng to Phnom Penh
<b>List of visited/interacted people</b>		
<b>Humanity Bright Organization (HBO) – Svay Reing</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ms. Ven Veasna, Executive Director</li> <li>2. Mr. Chao Ousa, Programme Manager</li> <li>3. Mr. Sed Yan, Chief of Kampong Chamlorng Commune</li> <li>4. Mr. Ieng Nov, Chief of O Smach Diversification Fisheries Committee</li> <li>5. Ms. Mein Thany, Head of saving group in Ta Saang Village, Kampong Chamlong Commune, Svay Chrum District, Svay Rieng Province</li> <li>6. Mr. Tith Phally, vegetable model farmer in Ta Saang Village, Kampong Chamlong Commune, Svay Chrum District, Svay Rieng Province</li> <li>7. Mr. Sok Som, farmer and a member of saving group in Ta Saang Village, Kampong Chamlong Commune, Svay Chrum District, Svay Rieng Province</li> </ol>		
<b>Ba Bong Community Fisheries – Prey Veng Province</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mr. Uo Tor, Chief of Ba Bong Community Fisheries</li> <li>2. Mr. Chao Nuon, Chief of Ba Bong Commune</li> <li>3. Mr. Paov Tha, and his wife Ms. Sok Khun, a vegetable farmer and a member of saving group in Ba Bong Village, Ba Bong Commune, Peam Ror District, Prey Veng Province.</li> <li>4. Meeting with saving group (Head of the group Ms. Braing Sa Hai and Mr. Seng Tieng) in in Ba Bong Village, Ba Bong Commune, Peam Ror District, Prey Veng Province.</li> </ol>		
<b>Light New if Unity (LNU) – Prey Veng Province</b>		

1. Ms. Vong Sany, Executive Director
2. Mr. Soa Sam Orn, Project Manager
3. Mr. Va Vutha, a model farmer (vegetable, chicken raising, fish raising and bio-gas) in Kanh Chrok Village, Cham Commune, Kompong Trabek District, Prey Veng Province.
4. Ms. You Sokmoeun, Head of saving group in Veal Village, Cham Commune, Kampong Trabek District, Prey Veng Province.

## Photographs of the Field Visits

### Human Bright Organization (HBO) – Photos



The cucumber growing through applying resilience technique of water conservation Mr. Tith Phally,  
vegetable model farmer in Ta Saang Village,



The beans field of Mr. Sok Som, farmer and a member of saving group in Ta Saang Village  
Beans growing through resilience techniques of water conservation

## Ba Bong Community Fisheries – Photos



CCBAP and MSU team were meeting with Ba Bong Community Fisheries Committee



Meeting with saving group (direct beneficiaries) in order to verify the implementation activities by Ba Bong CFI



Saving Group member who received fund from Ba Bong CFI to create their income through chicken raising, which their raising aligned with the climate change adaptation



Ms. Sok Khun, a vegetable farmer and a member of saving group that received funding from Ba Bong Community Fisheries (Ba Bong CFI)

## Ligh New Unity (LNU) – Photos



The chicken raising in adaptation technique by model farmer, Mr. Va Vutha