


FIELD PROJECT MONITORING REPORT

	FIELD MONITORING REPORT	
	Programme/Project title:	Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP)
	Key objective of field visit	To monitor the field progress results of Grantees in Kampong Speu and Takeo provinces.
	Provinces/Districts visited:	1. Phnom Srouch district, Kampong Speu province 2. Baseth district, Kampong Speu province 3. Tram Kok district, Takeo province 4. Trang district, Takeo province
	Monitor(s):	Chun Sophat, Hou Sereyvathana, Sok Chamroeun and Vong Makara
	Monitoring visit date:	03-05 October, 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

From the perspective of monitoring team, there were not found any major concerns of the project implementation against the project work plan by grantees. Still, few actions need to be taken by grantees in order to deliver the results before smoothly closing its project life.

Chambok Community Based Eco-tourism (CBET)

1. The Vulnerable Reduction Assessment (VRA) data collection was conducted by Chambok's CF, however, the reporting was not yet draft.
2. By monitoring date, Chambok's CF doesn't process for the external consultant to conduct ending project evaluation while the timeline of project shall be ended in late of November 2012.

Green Village (Phaum Baitong)

3. Hold discussion among Famer Water Using Committee (FWUC) to collect budgets from first crops to fix minor broken parts of spillway. This also reflected to the level functionality of FWUC.
4. Fish culture in the rice field also challenges with the selection farmers due to when they harvest their crop, they also need to catch the fish because the farmers were not able to standby to protect the fish.

Takeo Community Forestry Integrated Development Association (TCFIDA)

5. The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) was introduced and applies by selection farmers nearby the canal rehabilitation, however, up-to-date of monitoring visit there was yet to harvest. Therefore, this output need to be carefully checked and monitored by the TCFIDA's team.
6. Photo documentary was not yet developed by the TCFIDA team while the external evaluator is on the recruitment process (announcement)

Our Objective Organization (OOO)

7. OOO's project team already developed photo story but that version subjective to be revised based on comment from CCBAP team.

Key actions Recommended

Priority	Who	What	By When
Chambok Community Based Eco-torism (CBET)			
1	CBET's chief and technical assistant from Mlub Baitong	Consolidate VRA data and start to write VRA report	Mid-October 2012
2	CBET's chief and technical assistant from Mlub Baitong	Use the given generic TOR from CCBAP team to announce for the external consultant to conduct ending project evaluation for CBET	Late-October 2012
Green Village (Phaum Baitong)			
3	Green Village team and Famer Water Using Committee (FWUC)	Conduct meeting among the FWUC members to conduct the water using fee (contribution) based on guideline of the group in order to fix the broken part of spillways and keep update in the ending project report by Green Village to SGP	Mid-October 2012
Takeo Community Forestry Integrated Development Association (TCFIDA)			
4	TCFIDA team	Once the farmer who applies the SRI techniques conduct their harvesting, the TCFIDA has to record the figure and comparing the results of applies traditional with the SRI techniques	Early-November 2012
5	TCFIDA team	Collecting the project activities photos from the early start to end of project and start to develop the photo story	Mid-November 2012
Our Objective Organization (OOO)			
6	OOO team	OOO team have to revise the photo story based on comment from CCBAP team such as script on the video story, add more photos of project activities, interview...etc.	Mid-November 2012

EXPLANATORY COMMENTS**1. Relevance**

Strategically, the overall objective of Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP) designed to contribute to output 2.3 within the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP 2011-2015). To achieve the CCBAP's outputs, there were 46 projects had been granted to implement adaptation measure in the community level, in term of tracking the progress outputs, continuous monitoring support visit had been made to capture the project results, having said that, 4 projects were conduct monitoring visit by the mission team.

The mission team had met various people during these 3 days visit, by meeting and discussing with grantee team, local authorities, commune councils and beneficiaries to triangulate information in output level. In general, all information obtained from different people revealed that they're pleased and satisfied with project's outputs due to grantees team had used the Vulnerable Reduction Assessment (VRA) tool, which instructed by CCBAP team to consult with local authorities as well as the communities in the early started of their project. For instant, in CBET community forestry, the primary need from representative of 336 families in Chambok commune were pipeline installation to flow water from mountain to the villages, therefore, villagers were committed to contribute their labour during pipeline installation around 19km (connected from reservoir on the mountain to every household in the village) and they also willing to pay the using water free 1,000 Riels per household per month in order to

maintain the drainage. Moreover, few households were visited by the mission team, they told us that during the shortfall of raining water they used water from the pipeline to watering their rice seedlings which size around 4*5m, then once the rain water comes, they will start to plant seedling.

Continued to the project outputs of Phaum Baitong (Green Village), through supporting spillways (25.40m length and width 4.50m) to Pheary Meanchey commune, 774 families from 6 villages had been received water from this spillway. The commune councils told the mission team that now the villagers in his village was already harvest 1st time and now they're starting to plant seedling for 2nd time due to they have sufficient water from the spillway, in comparing to the previous project start the villagers were only do one crop and sometime not even have the fruitful harvest. In addition, the key farmers who selected to apply the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) technique revealed that her crop had been increased from 2.1 ton to 4.7 ton per hectares and she observed that the villager in her village starting to change their attitude to apply SRI like her.

Similarly, after discussed with local authorities and beneficiaries in TCFIDA and OOO, all the people are really appreciated with the project outputs such as lake and canal rehabilitation that enable community people to manage water to irrigate their rice both rainy and dry seasons, more importantly, they are able to increase their crop at least from 2 to 3 times per year. On the other hand, the community people also pleased with the saving group output that they could borrow revolving funds to buy rice seeds, vegetable seeds, do chicken raising, especially with 2% of interest rate among their group is cheaper than other MFI that operating within their community. For example, in TCFIDA, 150 villagers (80 women) no longer indebt with MFI, after they started to join saving groups.

As mentioned the above, it's clearly that the 4 grantees were monitoring by the mission team had implementing their project intervention on the right track and respond to the real need of the community people in their respective target areas.

2. Efficiency

In comparing to logframe as well as project work plan, all of agreed outputs between UNDP/SGP and each grantees, had been achieved and completed as it timeframe, even there are few activities still on-going, however, as it trends, the mission team observed that those activities shall be completed before the project ended.

The tangible outputs had been counted and verifiable during the mission trip to the above four grantees, such as CBET had 19850m pipeline installation from the reservoir to 336 households, which saving a lot of time for community to fetching the water, promoted on their daily living sanitation and they're able to manage the water to use in year round for each household. The 7 saving groups had already formed and receiving funding to use for creation other options of income generation like pig raising as well as vegetable growing.

For Phaum Baitong (Green Village), one completed spillways with irrigated water capacity around 331 hectare or benefited to 357 families, 24 Water Using Committee Group (WUCG) with 10 of its members are women had formed, 122 families had joined the rice seeds banks, 30 model farming had been selected and apply the SRI techniques. The extended outputs from the project implementation also like 10 new water pumping machines had just bought for the families that just able to do 2 crops, due to spillway is able to manage the water well, therefore the community people noted that increasing fishes along the canal.

It's also important to note that the countable output from TCFIDA like Toap Phyo lake had already completed the rehabilitation process, finishing tree planting on the bank, unpaved road around 2km by using the soil from the lake, saving group from three villages had trained and receiving funding to use for their improve income generation.

For OOO, the rehabilitation canal from Thlork to Sambour communes with the length 6,575m had finished, rice seeds bank had formed a group with consist of member 100 families from 5 villages, 1 Water Using Committee Group (WUCG) with 43 members and 100 families received the rice seeds bank had join the SRI training and apply to their rice field.

In conclusion, all the grantees received funding based on disbursement plan had use the budgets to produce outputs upon the agreed work plan with CCBAP.

3. Effectiveness

The mission team observed that the community people and local authority had started to understand the development under CCBAP support is different from development as usual. For example, meeting with commune council members in Pheary Meanchey commune, he told that due to apply SRI techniques with enough water among the 30 farmers demonstration, in result, the rice production has increased from 2.1 ton per hectare to 4.7 ton per hectare. Having seen this result, now the villagers in his commune around 60% of 357 families starting to follow and change their attitude to use the 'Senpidor' seeds as the model farmer.

In addition, the chief of CBET community forestry, also told that through supporting the pipeline installation within his village, the villagers not only use the water for household consumption but also using this water for their diversify crop. It's important to note that 80% of 336 families had started to grow vegetable such as morning glory and cucumber and they are able to sell this vegetable products to the market.

Similarly, the representative of Sre Ronong commune within the TCFIDA target area had already informed the mission team during the field visit that, being supported the saving group with the amount of 900\$ for three villages or 160 members in her commune, now the villagers no longer intended to loan from any MFI any more, due to they understand that the loan from MFI is high rate and the money flow to outside the village, if they starting to save with the group, even though, they are able to loan in small amount just around 100,000 Riels to 500,000 Riels but interest rate is lower just 2% and of course the money will keep flowing within the village especially not more villager lost their property or their agriculture land.

For OOO, rice seed bank output was effectively implemented due to they have a clear guideline and rule to agree among the rice seed bank members, in result, 2,000kg of rice seen bank had been distributed to 100 families, thus the 25 people of each village had received the rice seed bank and they paid back to the committee of their group with only 10% interest and this amount of rice seed back will add-on from one season to another. In this regard, the potential of members of each village can be increased from time to time and all villagers will have a quality of adaptation seeds for their farming.

4. Potential Sustainability

The Vulnerable Reduction Assessment (VRA) was the entry point for commitment and sustainability consultation process with the community and the local authority. As the observation from mission team during the visit, the sustainability trend had been emerged among the local authorities, for example, the commune councils agreed to integrate the project activities into the Commune Development Plan (CDP) and promised to continue to provide guidance to the formed groups within their commune.

In the community people level, the forming group such as Water Using Committees Group (WUCG), saving committees, rice seed bank committees, pipeline water using committee, community pond water using committee, likely to be the existing structure and clear role and responsibility to keep continuing their work and project outputs after the project ended in late November 2012. It's also important to note that, all the small scale water infrastructures, capitals (revolving fund), technical skills

being provided to the community people will be remaining as the properties of the community as the whole, that's why this concepts had been realized from the community level in the beginning of project starting and it was the promotion of ownership to the community people.

In conclusion, the sense of sustainability among the local authorities, commune councils, representative of various committee had been formed and built capacity during the project period were emerged and proof the commitment to keep continuing even the project ended.

5 ANNEX:

Activities carried out

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Projects/Official: There is no UNDP project office in Kampong Speu and Takeo • Local Government Offices/Officials: N/A • UN agencies/officials: N/A 		
Date/Time	Activities	Responsible Person/Participants
Wednesday 03rd October 2012 (Day I)		
08:00-10:30	Travel from Phnom Penh to Phnom Srouch district, Kampong Speu Province	Driver
10:30-12:00	Meeting with Chambok forestry committees, local authority and beneficiaries (Mr. Touch Morn, Chief, Tel: 012 938 920) (Mr. Sophana, Mlup Baitong, Tel: 012 413 857/ 023 214 409) Project Target Area: Chambok Commune, Phnom Srouch district, Kampong Speu province	Mission Team
12:00-13:30	Lunch Break	
13:30-15:00	Visit field site of Chambok project Project Target Area: Chambok Commune, Phnom Srouch district, Kampong Speu province	Mission Team
15:00-17:00	Travel back to Kampong Speu town	Driver
Stay overnight in Kampong Speu Province		
Thursday 04th October 2012 (Day II)		
08:00-09:00	Travel from Kampong Speu province to Baseth district, Kompong Speu Province	Driver
09:00-10:00	Meeting with local authority and Green Village staff at Pheari Meanchey commune office. Mr. Em Sokchea, Director, Tel: 012 658 707/097 703 6902 Project Target Area: 6 Villages (Sach Trei, Tuek Thla, Samrong Pong Tuek, Prey Rong, Ta Saom Aok, Trapeang Phlong), 1 Commune (Pheari Meanchey), 1 District (Baseth)	Mission Team
10:00-12:00	Field visit to Green Village's project site and meeting with	Mission Team

	beneficiaries at Sach Trei village	
12:00-13:30	Lunch Break	
13:30-14:30	Travel to Tram Kok Takeo province	Driver
14:30-16:30	Field visit to Top Phous lake in Takeo Community Forestry Integrated Development Association (TCFIDA)	Mission Team
16:30-17:00	Travel from Tram Kok to Takeo town	Driver
Stay overnight in Takeo Province		
Friday 05th October 2012 (Day III)		
07:30-08:00	Travel from Takeo province to Traing district	Driver
08:00-12:00	Meeting with Our Objective Organization project staff Field visit to Thlork commune and meeting with local authority and beneficiaries	Mission Team
12:00-13:30	Lunch Break	
13:30-16:30	Travel from Traing to Takeo province and continue to Phnom Penh	Driver
List of visited/interacted people		
Chambok Community Based Eco-torism (CBET) – Kampong Speu		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Touch Mor, Chief of Community Forestry Committee 2. 2 Families had growed vegetables 3. Few families received funds for diversify their incomes through pig raising 		
Phaum Bait ong (Green Village) – Kampong Speu		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Em Sokchea, Executive Director 2. Mr. Kim Sarun, Programme Manager 3. Mr. Dy Kosal, project staff 4. All Pheary Meanchey commune councils members 5. All representative of 6 village targets 		
Takeo Community Forestry Integrated Development Association (TCFIDA) – Takeo		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Sderng Nhor, Chief of TCFIDA 2. Representative of Srer Ronorng commune 3. Representative of project beneficiaires nearby the community pond 		
Our Objective Organization – Takeo		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Horn Hoeun, Executive Director 2. Ouch Rotha, Programme Manager 3. Representative of Thlork commune councils 4. Representative of Sambuor commune councils 5. Representative of project beneficiaries 		

Photographs of the Field Visits

Chambok Community Based Eco-tourism (CBET) – Photos



The pipeline installation from the top of mountain to the down stream in village and women pull out their seedling to after using the water of pipeline to recue their shortall of water

Phaum Baitong (Green Village) – Photos



The competition constructed spillway with full capacity of water management and the green rice field using benefiting from this water management

Takeo Community Forestry Integred Development Association (TCFIDA) – Photos



The competition of community pond and the SRI rice field

Our Objective Organization (OOO) – Photos



The rehabilitation canal by the OOO in Thlorc commune and the mission team meeting with commune councils and representative of WUCG