



Rural Community and Environment
Development Organization
(RCEDO)

**External Evaluation Report on
Integrated Community Based Livelihood Enhancement Project
In Changkal district of Oddar Meanchey Province**

April, 2011

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CC	Commune Councillor
CDC	Cambodian Development Council
CFD	Community Development Fund
CNGO	Cambodian Non Governmental Organization
DANGO	Development Agencies Non Government Organization
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PDRD	Provincial Department of Rural Development
PTWG	Provincial Technical Working Group
RCEDO	Rural Community and Environment Development Organization
TOR	Term of Reference
VDA	Village Development Alliance

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We would like to express our special thanks to Mr. **Sam Serey Wathana** and RCEDO Management staff for their supports and assistance, including appointments for interviews and other arrangements that make this work possible.

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Evaluation Team

Mr. Kuy Sophal

Mr. Heng Bunthoeun

Executive Summary

RCEDO is an independent Cambodian Local Non-government Organization, which was founded in 1998, and registered, with the Ministry of Interior of Kingdom of Cambodia on 13 July 1998.

At the end of the project there is an external evaluation need to assess the project effectiveness and impact for next project improvement.

An independent external evaluation was carried out at project end phase to evaluate the progress reaching its 2008-2011 goal and objectives and make recommendations for the future. While maintaining independence/neutrality, the evaluation was carried out using a participatory approach, which seeks the views and assessments of all parties.

RCEDO has completed the planned activities and produced the planned outputs and outcomes and finally contribute to the impact of the program. The outputs on the awareness of health and hygiene, receive mosquito net with malatab and water purifiers could produce the outcomes of changing the habit such as sleep in the mosquito net, use water purifiers, boiling water, washing before eating and after leaving the comfort room. These outcomes could contribute to decrease the incidents of malaria, diarrhoea and other water born diseases. The outputs of having latrine and pump water could produce the outcomes of access to clean water for drinking and gardening, improving household hygiene and other water born diseases. The outputs of receiving vegetable growing and compost making skills with the production materials could produce the outcomes of increasing vegetable and rice production and lead to increase family food intake and additional income. This project mainstreamed gender in all activities. Women are encouraged to participate in all activities and built the capacity especially to empower in the decision making position and as the result more than 50% of women are in VDA members and other project committees. The project started with group organizing. The groups' capacity on organizing, management, and implementation was built. The group saving is one of the factors to contribute to group financial sustainability. They could use the saving fund to repair, maintain, and expand their business in income generation. This is the sign of future sustainability. The project is not only benefited to the target beneficiaries but also non beneficiaries to use the project model such as latrine, vegetable growing techniques by their own.

Based on the evaluation findings, there are the following general recommendations that RCEDO should consider for future improvement:

- Increase number of strategies such as animal raising, other crop production and income generation activities in order to realization of objectives and goal
- Establish baseline data for measuring changes of the future project.

And the specific recommendation should be seen in 7.2.

1. Introduction

1.1. RCEDO Background

RCEDO is an independent Cambodian Local Non-government Organization, which was founded in 1998, and registered, with the Ministry of Interior of Kingdom of Cambodia on 13 July 1998.

Since 1999 until the present, RCEDO has supported rural communities in Banteay Meanchey and Odder Meanchey provinces, to improve their living condition, peace, freedom, and democratic processes. Over the past 8 years, RCEDO has been working towards this goal by providing a range of development projects such as agricultural skills training, animal raising, water sanitation, and health/hygiene, credit and saving schemes, decentralization schemes, and education on democracy.

RCEDO's 15 staffs (5 female), have gained a high level of expertise in the field of rural development through implementing these projects. Staffs have been involved in the program design, implementation and evaluation stages on water sanitation, family latrine, and community development projects, and as a result they have gained a high level of technical knowledge as well as extensive knowledge of the local communes, where this proposed project will be implemented. In order to achieve these projects RCEDO has received funds from a variety of international donors including; Netherlands embassy, Canada Fund, Ockenden, Embassy of Japan, NZAID, Diakonia, AusAID, ZOA and World Bank.

At the end of the project there is an external evaluation need to assess the project effectiveness and impact for next project improvement.

1.2. Evaluation Objectives

The objectives of this evaluation are:

1. To measure and assess the progress of the project in reaching the objectives delineated in the 2009-2011 proposal
2. To identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in implementation of the project.
3. To draw conclusion and recommendations for future improvement

1.3. Evaluation Team

The evaluation team consists of two people, Mr. KUY Sophal and Mr. HENG Bunthoeun.

1.4. Evaluation methodologies

The methods selected for data collection and analysis were based on the Terms of Reference (TOR) (please see *Appendix I*). The Evaluation was conducted over the course of 10 days. The initial half day was spent in preparation, reviewing documents and planning. The team members were able to sit together to develop the draft guide questions, schedules and plans for the field work and spend half day to discuss and confirm the schedule and plan with RCEDO key staff.

Three days were spent in the field research of the programme target areas; half day in RCEDO office for interviewing with key and operational staff; one day with other NGOs and provincial line departments in Oddar Meanchey. The team spent one day for data consolidation and compilation for debriefing. A half day debriefing of draft evaluation findings was conducted with all RCEDO staff and board members in RCEDO office. Three days were spent for drafting the report and

submit draft report to RCEDO staff for final comments and the finally was submitted to RCEDO. (See Appendix II for the Evaluation schedule).

A purposive random sampling method was used to select the following six villages:

1. Tapen, Por Ror Commune
2. Kok Sanke, Pong Ror Commune
3. Kok Spearn, Krasang Commune
4. Sre Prang, Choeung Pean Commune
5. Kok Rang, Choeung Pean Commune
6. Kok Trang, Choeung Pean Commune

In every village interview, at least one RCEDO staff was accompanied the evaluation team during the entire field visit.

Data was collected using qualitative research methods such as focus group discussions, semi-structured, and unstructured interviews with different stakeholders. Data was collected from the following stakeholders:

- District Agricultural Officer
- Vice District chief
- Commune chief and clerk
- Village chief
- Village Health support committee
- Deputy health department
- Deputy Agricultural department
- Other NGO management staff and
- RCEDO Staff

2. Program Development and Implementation

2.1. Program need assessment

The program assessed the community needs by using a tool called Participatory Rural Appraisal. During the planning process, RCEDO also involved other stakeholders such as CC and government line departments and offices. The program identified poorest and most disadvantaged villages as the target areas. RCEDO was very effective in targeting their activities at disadvantaged areas and poor groups such as widow, handicapped people who live in the communities within those areas. The program was not competing with any services to community already provided by other agencies, particularly government. Government services provision to these communities is negligible and likely to remain for some years. Based on the results of discussion during the visit, most respondents were able to describe the development activities in their villages and its reasons to have those activities. There are clear selection target beneficiary's criteria. The beneficiaries could describe the selection criteria and describe the process of project development such as group formation, group rule and regulation, participation etc.

Those activities included the sector of health and hygiene which aimed to reducing incident of common diseases and improving access to safe water, hygiene facilities as well as improving livelihood and income sources for disadvantaged groups in the target areas of Oddar Meanchey province.

2.2. Program planning, monitoring and evaluation

The evaluation team reviewed the total period from three years but in terms of activity achievement focuses on the current project term commenced in 2008. The program implementation plan is the main tool for program staff to monitor the implementation of activities. The annual plan was developed from 2008 onwards, which is based on the project proposal outputs and indicators of the project proposal submitted to Community Development Fund (CDF).

The existence of annual plan was very useful for management or program staff to the implementation of activities. We learned that there are four levels of plans such as monthly plan, quarterly, semester and annual plan. Annual and semester plan were mostly used by management to prepare the reports but seldom reviewed by the project staff at field office in Oddar Meanchey. However, project staff used both plans to develop their quarterly and monthly plans. After reviewing previous annual reports it became clear that most expected outputs and indicators were achieved.

From discussion with field project staff, we found that project monitoring was based on the outputs and indicators developed in the project proposal which has been submitted to CDF for funding support. During the project implementation, staff used monitoring check list to verify the progress of each activity implemented in the community. Most of data collected from field are indicated only the outputs/outcomes which produced the numbers rather than impacts. There was not ongoing monitoring of the impacts. It became clear that there is a need to develop comprehensive monitoring plan in order to obtain the information about project outcomes/impacts by the end of each year, and using as internal assessment tool.

At community level, the monitoring check list did not exist with Village Development Alliance (VDA). Since VDA is playing important roles in mobilization resources and coordination the development work, therefore it is useful for them to take over the responsibilities of monitoring of activities which has been implemented at village level. In order to do this, VDA needs also to get more training in monitoring skills in order to prepare proper plan and monitor progress of community development activities.

Field Staff reported to evaluation team that there was no external evaluation happening before. Assessing impact was made more difficult by the continued absence of baseline therefore, in order to monitor and assess the changes and progress we suggested the project to conduct baseline study in the next project phase.

Generally project design and methodology are an appropriate response to the needs of the majority of beneficiaries. In general, the design provides a set of activities that would expect to lead to the achievement of objectives. However, the evaluation team noted that some objectives were not adequately designed the strategies in order to effectively support its realization.

2.3. External collaboration

Collaboration with other organizations has been used as a strategy to enable the project operates effectively where it lacks of technical support. For all aspects of the project there was the collaboration with the provincial offices of relevant government departments such as Health and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery. Collaboration hinges on the counterpart mechanism at the district level, whereby the project has been technically supported by two staff from both health centers and other one staff from district office of agriculture, forestry, and fishery. The project thereby gains access to counterpart's technical expertise and knowledge, while establishing good relationship with the various departments and ensuring that they informed on time about the project plans and

activities. In addition to the project, staffs from both departments gain new skills and experiences from their work with project. The linkages established should have substantial benefits for sustainability since they established the degree of knowledge and ownership of the project activities and objectives in the provincial offices of government departments.

The heads of Department were very pleased with the cooperation with the project and continuous efforts should be made to maintain this level. Despite RCEDO has very good reputation with provincial departments, the project seems not to have capacity building in the proposal. There will be the time that government staff to take over activities from project. Further enhancement of skills and experiences is thus needed. We suggested developing capacity building plan on the basis of which government counterpart staff will be enabled to attend training course and workshop in order to be more effective contributing to project implementation.

NGOs management staff have informed the evaluation team that there are two kind of provincial meetings. One is the provincial technical working group (PTWG) on health which is organized in monthly basis. Health department invites NGOs and concerned agencies who work on health/ health integrated project to attend this meeting. Another meeting called development agencies non government organization meeting (DANGO). This meeting holds in monthly basis and leading by a steering committee which is composed of three NGOs representatives, and the rotating of Steering Committee is occurred in each of every six months. A committee has the roles to call for meeting and arranging logistically support during meeting.

However, there is an issue of coordination with NGOs who are working in the same target areas. We suggest that project should engage more in discussion on how best to increase collaboration. This would require closer links in terms of aligning work plan, and initiatives and activities at the implementation staff level and a frequent management level cooperation mechanism to align project approaches. This may require more time and effort than anticipated but the investment will benefit the target population.

During the interview with heads of development agencies and government departments we learnt about good cooperation with RCEDO program. RCEDO has especially build up among government counterparts. The current cooperation on health and agriculture issues was welcomed by all counterparts. Provincial counterpart reported that RCEDO staff attended the meeting regularly with provincial technical working group on health and DANGO. We suggested that it would be useful to include in the number of meeting and a list of main topics discussed to the project report.

As the result from meeting with district and commune authorities, all respondents have reported very good collaboration with RCEDO in term of coordination and information sharing about the project for instant; informing and gathering people during activities implementation. The vice district chief reported the good collaboration areas of quarterly and annual report and plan sharing from RCEDO. Commune Council (CC) also expressed the good collaboration that RCEDO has participated in the process of commune investment plan that was held at commune level, and district integrated plan that was organized at Chong Kal district. However evaluation team suggested to RCEDO to share the quarterly plan and reports with CC in all communes, if possible project should consider in supporting of capacity building to CC members in the areas that project needs them to assist.

2.4. Women participation

Based on the discussions with project staff and beneficiaries has shown that most projects were taking women into account in their development activities. In nine project activities there was evidence of RCEDO incorporating women issues into projects at the planning and implementation

stages. In most cases, these activities had a positive impact on women despite their lack of involvement in project designs. During the field interview, the evaluation team observed that there are high level of women participated in the project, especially in interviewing process. Women are also empowered in the leadership position especially in VDA and other project committees. There are more than 50% of women in leadership position.

Based on the above findings, RCEDO conducted participatory program need assessment and planning that respond to the real needs of the community. There is also the checklist at staff level to monitor the project progress. RCEDO also mainstreamed gender in all project activities especially promoting women in decision making position. However there should be some improvement on monitoring mechanism at project community level, baseline data for measuring changes and consideration of building capacity of counterpart staff on the relevant capacity such as project design and management in order they are able to take over the project in the future.

3. Incident of vulnerable diseases decreased

Reduced the incidents of vulnerable diseases of target beneficiaries in 4 selected communes of Chongkal district, Oddar Meanchey province is one of the three program objectives. This objective sought to reduce the incidents of vulnerable diseases of target beneficiaries through organizing health hygiene and other vulnerable diseases education awareness, distributing mosquito net and Malatab medicine, and water purifier activities to the selected families in all villages of the project areas. In order to implement these activities, RCEDO collaborated with provincial health department which it hinges on the counterpart mechanism at commune/district level.

As discussion with RCEDO staff in implementation of the project and community people who have participated in focused group discussion in six visited villages, and through project report reviewed (first year, second year and third year report), the evaluation team found that the community awareness and workshops on health care, hygiene facilities, water born diseases and HIV/AIDS have been conducted in 20 villages of project areas. Most respondents said that they attended community awareness and workshops on above topics. The activities were conducted with the support from health support committees and commune health center (Pong Ror and Chong Kal communes) staff and facilitation by RCEDO staff.

All respondents were able to answer the questions related to the knowledge what they received from awareness and workshops, which included the causes and prevention of the above educating topics. For instants they are able to explain the causes of diarrheas, malaria, HIV/AIDS, and prevention methods. Most of them reported that they have been applying knowledge to their daily lives such as sleeping in mosquito nets, boiling water, washing hand with soap before eating and leaving from the latrine. The team also observed that people are using jar cover to prevent from mosquito hiding inside the jar.

Mosquito nets distribution aimed to contribute the reducing of incidence of malaria disease in the project areas. Malaria is still a problem in the villages where RCEDO is being implemented.

From the project reports shown that 350 mosquito nets with treated insecticide have been distributed to 350 families in 20 villages of the projects areas. All respondents reported that each family has received one treated insecticide net. They also expressed that there is not enough nets for all members in a family to sleep, they feel that the numbers of malaria cases has decreased if compare to the last three years. Based on the health centered reported from 2008-2010 indicated that the numbers of malaria case have been decreased from time to time for instant; 2008 had 27 cases, 2009 had 58 cases and 2010 had 12 cases (This data get from annual report by both health

centers, Pong Ror and Chonkal commune). However, the evaluation team could not get any other data to measure between 2008-2010, there are no baseline from the project that help our team to judge whether the incidence of malaria disease decrease or not since the project begins to do interventions.

Most respondents reported a need for new mosquito nets because they are become old. While it is possible that some villagers could afford to replace their own nets and they still need project to support insecticide for net treatment or informing them where they can purchase insecticide. It is clear for some families cannot afford to replace old nets.

The project provided villagers 310 water purifiers for 310 families in 20 villages of the project areas. The purpose of the water purifiers is to intend in reducing water born diseases in the project area. The activity thus fitted to the current needs of community people especially decreasing diarrhea in the community with very few problems. One of problem is that the recipients are not able to find filters to replace when it was broken, secondly they still use the distributed filters even it was expired, and most of them also mentioned that they are affordable to pay the cost of spare parts but it is a matter of availability of water purifiers and its spare parts at the local markets. However, evaluation team found that four filter spare parts are available in Kouk Rang village and managing by village development alliance. VDA said that it cost 20,000 Riel per filter.

Participants in focused group discussion have expressed that water purifiers are not only assisting a lot to community people to reduce water born disease but also helps villagers to save time in boiling water as well as reducing of women burden in collection fire wood from the forest. To address the lack of water filter spare parts at the local market, we suggested the project to establish the link between private shops at Chong Kal district or/and Som Rong towns and let people know about water purifiers and its spare parts are available at those market places.

All respondents thought that incidence of vulnerable disease have been decreased in their communities. They said the incidence of malaria has fallen significantly, more people are drinking boiled water, and incidence of diarrhea has decreased. The majority of respondents showed a good understanding of the way of preventing malaria, diarrhea, and HIV/AIDS and they are using mosquito nets and water purifiers.

The activities in this objective were done as planned. There has been significant progress made in the project villages regarding improving of family hygiene and reducing of incidence diseases. This has already resulted in reducing case of diarrhoeal and malaria diseases. However there is still a need to continue this project. RCEDO should consider continuing awareness raising on the common diseases in collaboration with provincial health department and using current appropriate education materials. The nets, Malatab medicine and water purifier distribution should also be continued for the next project phase.

4. Improved access to safe water consumption and sanitation facilities

The interventions supported under this objective included providing materials and training in building family latrines and hand pump wells construction. All the hand pump wells visited meet the good quality standards determined by rural water supply department of Ministry of Rural Development (MRD). During the field visit, two visited facilities were productive and functional serving the target population within the definition of rural water supply coverage. Where appropriate, the water well schemes visited included fence for protection from animal. The team observed that the facilities are being used by the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries said that fences are protected wells from animal mostly in the dry season when access to alternative sources of water for their animals is limited. They also reported that the water from well are used by most community

members (mainly by women), especially during dry season. Access to the water is free for all families in community. In addition, well committees were established and members were trained to manage the water supply facilities.

The main sources of water use in the visited villages are from the ponds and hand pump wells which are constructed by development agencies such as UNICEF in the year 2007, RCEDO in 2009 and 2010 and recently MRD/IMF funded project just finished the hand pumps well construction in some RCEDO project villages. The team found that some community pond constructions supported by RCEDO/EU just finished. In the last visited village (Kok Trang), most respondents said that they still use the water from the stream which is located around 500 meters from the village because they the taste of the wells water is not favorable.

Some wells constructed by other development agencies were broken and they are waiting for Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD) to repair, some said that committee members are most likely not having enough skills to repair broken well. Some said that they do not have enough spare parts.

We suggest project to establish the link with local shops to ensure the well spare parts are available at local markets. Evaluation team also suggests project should establish collaboration with PDRD. The linkages established should substantial benefits for sustainability since well committee members are able to buy well spare parts and asking technical or material assistance from PDRD. Where appropriate, project should consider in providing other water facilities such as ponds and water purifiers for improving access of safe water consumption in the communities.

The prime focus of the sanitation facilities of the RCEDO program was on the promotion of construction and use of household latrines (Pour-flushed).The construction of latrine activity is to encourage personal and family hygienic practices. During activity implementation, RCEDO project supplied reinforcing rings, bowl and skilled construction while super structure constructed by beneficiaries (e.g. slab, wall and roof structure, labor). The households dug the pits and constructed the superstructure using local and imported materials. In the villages of RCEDO supported, all beneficiaries constructed concrete slabs. In some instances, local construction materials such as leave of palm tree, bamboo tree were used to construct roof and wall structures.

The evaluation team observed that household toilets are being used effectively. Hand washing facilities are also available at the door step of the toilet. Community members interviewed said that all members in the family who received support from the project use the latrine; they wash their hands with soap after using the toilet. On the contrary, only a few households who just completed the construction started using their toilets without hand washing facilities. Some respondents reported that few family latrines with support from the project have not yet completely constructed. The evaluation team observed in last visited village (Kok Trang), four family latrines is under construction, this was due to late material distribution, and those beneficiaries are busy in their field work.

However, respondents reported that villagers who do not have latrines and do not receive support from the project, still defecates in open areas with burying but some who do have underlined dry pit use only during dry season but most of them do not use its during wet season this is because of the water fulfills pits and land slide causing the shallow pit of the toilets.

All respondents were able to explain the important of having family latrines and some said that there are five to six families in the project villages have replicated and building their own latrines after visiting project. The latrines that were constructed meet the needs expressed by all respondents to have a facility that was closed to dwelling. Prior to the installment of latrine, villagers had to

walk significant distance to locate a place that offered privacy. Women respondents emphasized the advantage of having latrine, highlighting the benefit of a service that met the requirement of being close to home. In this sense the latrines really satisfy the need of the population and have had a significant impact.

The activities were done as planned and contributed to improve the access to safe water consumption and sanitation facilities. We suggest that project should continue to monitor to where toilets not yet completely constructed by few beneficiaries.

5. Increased family livelihood and income sources

In order to support the realization of this objective project has designed two main activities such as training on vegetable growing, compost making, and demonstration plot establishment. In addition above activities there some other activities already existed in the community like rice banks and self help group.

Most respondents said that they participated in vegetable growing and compost making training and receiving vegetable seeds for growing. Each family received technical and growing material support from the project. As a result from project assistance, most of participants have applied their knowledge and skill from the training in producing vegetable for families' consumption and selling. Some of participants interviewed grow vegetable in both season, some other could grow only dry season. Growers have sold the surplus vegetable in their communities. They reported that families who have been planting got income varied from 30,000 riel –100,000 Reils per family per season. However, we found that most farmers grow only for their own consumptions.

The project also selected vegetable growing farmers for demonstration purpose. The project provided seeds to selected farmer households to support first year of demonstration. The purpose of this activity is to establish and support farmers to implement appropriate agriculture techniques in the purpose of sharing knowledge among community farmers in the target areas. During the field visit discussions, the team was informed that two farmers demonstration model were able to sell their crops and could earn about 800,000 Riels (around US\$ 200) per season and another one could earn 1,000,000 Reils (around US\$ 250). Many farmers visited the plots and exchange ideas about appropriate farming techniques. Unfortunately no records were kept of visitors. The team observed that two selected farmers continued to maintain these production levels after project technical assistance ended. For this purpose, information and skill exchange should be promoted and more demonstration plots should be developed.

The above activities were not enough to the realization of the family livelihood and income sources increased objective. There should be other proposed activities. Demonstration plot is one of the best strategies to transfer appropriate agricultural techniques that should continue in the next project phase.

The existing activities in the project that have been contributing to the objective are rice banks and self help groups. There are two types of rice bank, one was introduced by project since 2005, and other one is recently established with the concept of rice saving group which composed of members varied from one to another group. The 2005 rice banks provided villagers with addition materials for construction of rice barns and rice seeds for communities. The purpose of rice banks is to bridge the food shortage periods for community members. The evaluation team could visit a rice bank which the committee composed of five members in which two are women. The committee members were trained on committee roles and responsibilities and bookkeeping. 1,450 Kgs (450 Kgs as rice seeds and 1,000 Kgs for rice in need) of rice was the initial support. Up to now there are in the total of five tons with 100 % of repayment rate. This activity could help the community in the shortage

season. There were some minor problems such as some members were late payment and another one was the loss of rice due to birds and rats. We may label activity as very successful, because the rice bank is one of the activities managed by community and activity holds people together. It may serve as a good example for sustainable community development as well as taking part in food security for villagers.

By end of 2010, project initiated the establishment of rice saving groups which each group composed of members vary from 10-15 persons. Each member has to save rice one time per year in the certain amount which is agreed by members in the group. The purpose of this rice saving is to bridge the food shortage periods for members in group. At the moment, the collected rice was kept at the rice barns of group leaders. The amount of rice will be increasing from year to year therefore project should assist group members in mobilization of resources to build the rice barn if it is possible project should provide some material support to the construction.

6. Program Impact

In all community members visited were very pleased with the improved water facilities provided by the projects, and were observed to have been making good use of them. Both community members and governmental partner staff reported that the availability of safe drinking water provide the tangible benefits and impacts on people's health, especially children who are now much less likely to suffer from diarrhea. There is also a perception among women that they have benefited most from the water supply and latrine as a result of both reduction in the amount of time and effort they have to collect water and to defecate, and the improvements in the health of their children.

The project also increased access to sanitation through construction of household's latrines. The main benefit of the hygiene and sanitation efforts has been the introduction of the practice of latrine construction and use. Access to improve sanitation has effects beyond reducing the health impacts of open defecation. In rural villages, women can attend to their bodily functions only during the hours of darkness as it is not seen as proper for them to be seen doing so in daylight. Therefore according to women informants, having a private, convenient, and clean place to attend to personal hygiene is particularly beneficial to them.

In general RCEDO has completed the planned activities and produced the planned outputs and outcomes and finally contribute to the impact of the program. The outputs on the awareness of health and hygiene, receive mosquito net with malatab medicine and water purifiers could produce the outcomes of changing the habit such as sleep in the mosquito net, use water purifiers, boiling water, washing hand before eating and after finishing leaving the comfort room. These outcomes could contribute to decrease the incidents of malaria, diarrhoea and other water born diseases. The outputs of having latrine and pump water could produce the outcomes of access to clean water for drinking and gardening, improving household hygiene and reducing other water born diseases. The outputs of receiving vegetable growing and compost making skills with the production materials could produce the outcomes of increasing vegetable and rice production and lead to increase family food intake and additional income.

This project mainstreamed gender in all activities. Women are encouraged to participate in activities and build the capacity especially to empower in the decision making position and as the result more than 50% of women are VDA and other project committees. The project started with group organizing. The group's capacity on organizing, management, and implementation was built. The group saving is one of the factors to contribute to group financial sustainability. They could use the saving fund to repair, maintain, and expand their business in income generation. This is the sign of future sustainability. The project is not only benefited to the target beneficiaries but also non beneficiaries to use the project model such as latrine, vegetable growing techniques by their own.

7. Recommendations

Based on the evaluation findings, there are the following general and specific recommendations that RCEDO should consider for future improvement.

7.1. General recommendation

For general recommendations, RCEDO should:

- Increase number of strategies such as animal raising, other crop production and income generation activities in order to realization of objectives and goal
- Establish baseline data for measuring changes of the future project.

7.2. Specific recommendations

For specific recommendations, RCEDO should:

- Continue to raise awareness on health hygiene and vulnerable diseases to target villagers who did not receive the education yet.
- Collaborate with health centre to put Albet powder in water jar to reduce dengue fever
- Establish information mechanisms for people to access to Malatab tablet or liquid and water purifier spare parts and pump well spare parts.
- Follow up the unconstructed latrines in order to completed as planned
- Consider other strategies to access to safe water such as pond
- Establish the link with PDRD in technical and material support for long term use of community pump wells.
- Increase demonstration to other farmers because it is the most effective strategies of skill and knowledge sharing
- Discuss with rice bank committee to replace the current impure seed that repay by the members
- Discuss with the rice bank committee to take measure to reduce the losses of rice seed from rats and birds.
- Consider the rice store construction when the saving of rice capitals increase.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terms of Reference

1. Background

RCEDO is an independent Cambodian Local Non-government Organization, which was founded in 1998, and registered, with the Ministry of Interior of Kingdom of Cambodia on 13 July 1998.

Since 1999 until the present day, RCEDO has supported rural communities in Banteay Meanchey and Odder Meanchey provinces, to improve their living condition, peace, freedom and democratic processes. Over the past 8 years, RCEDO has been working towards this goal by providing a range of developmental projects such as agricultural skills training, animal raising, water sanitation, and health/hygiene, credit saving schemes, decentralization schemes and education on democracy.

RCEDO's 15 staffs (5 female), have gained a high level of expertise in the field of rural development through implementing these projects. Staff have been involved in the program design, implementation and evaluation stages in such water sanitation, family latrine and community development projects, and as a result have gained a high level of technical knowledge as well as extensive knowledge of the local communes, where this proposed project will be implemented. In order to achieve these projects RCEDO has received funds from a variety of international donors including; Netherlands embassy, Canada Fund, Ockenden, Embassy of Japan, NZAID, Diakonia, AusAID, ZOA and World Bank .

At the end of the project there is a external evaluation need to assess the project effectiveness and impact for next project improvement.

2. Objectives and methods of the external evaluation

Objectives

4. To measure and assess the progress of the project in reaching the objectives delineated in the 2009-2011 proposal
5. To identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in implementation of the project.
6. To draw conclusion and recommendations for future improvement

• Deliverables

1. The evaluator will prepare an evaluation report that describes the evaluation processes and puts forward the evaluator's findings and recommendations. Evaluation reports must be in English.
2. A verbal presentation and explanation of results will be made by the evaluator to the project.

• Scope of the work

- The evaluator will review and analyze existing project documents provided by the Project Implementers.
- The process of evaluation will include the conduct of interviews and focus group discussions with relevant community stakeholders.

- **Method:** While maintaining independence/neutrality, the evaluation will be carried out using a participatory approach, which seeks the views and assessments of all parties. The activities include:
 - Reading of project related papers provided RCEDO
 - Meeting with RCEDO for finalization of the plan
 - Study of relevant information provided by RCEDO
 - Field trip to RCEDO office and community. Six of 20 villages will be selected for interviewing. Focus group discussion and individual household interview on each type of beneficiaries will be conducted in each selected village.
 - Debriefing
 - Write evaluation report

- **Evaluation Time Frame**
The external evaluation will be conducted in April 2011, 10 days in total including report preparation and submission.

3. Qualifications and Requirements for the external evaluator, roles and responsibility of Evaluators and RCEDO

3.1. The external evaluator must be an expert in the field of Rural Development and Participatory approaches and should have the following qualifications:

- At least 5 years experience in Rural Development
- Adequate knowledge on participatory approaches
- Knowledge of programming and project cycle management -desirable
- Experience as an evaluator of projects preferably in the field of Participatory Evaluation
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills
- Experience in producing high quality written reports

3.2. The roles and responsibilities are identified as follows:

1. Review and confirm with RCEDO management the objectives of the evaluation, process and methods to be used, expected outcomes, and the format for the presentation of the results.
2. Become familiar with the RCEDO program by reviewing all relevant documents and discussions with staff.
3. Develop appropriate interviewing techniques, presenting preliminary findings to RCEDO staff and to RCEDO target beneficiaries.
4. Coordinate the activities of the Evaluation and keep RCEDO management informed of the progress.
5. Use a participatory approach that encourages discussion of the findings, and ownership of the conclusions and recommendations by all primary stakeholders.
6. Upon completion of the final draft, discuss the results with RCEDO management.
7. Complete the final evaluation report, following the outline agreed upon with RCEDO management.

3.3. The Roles and Responsibilities of RCEDO

RCEDO Executive Director, Program Manager and staff will be available to the Evaluation Team for consultation on the general direction of the program evaluation and to address any issues/concerns arising during the exercise.

4. Time frame and Budget

The following is intended as a guide to the times estimated for each component of the work. The Evaluation Team will be required to prepare and submit a detailed work plan at the beginning of the evaluation process. The evaluation is scheduled to begin on (01/04/2011) and it is expected to take 10 days.

4.1. Time frame

1 days (4/04/2011): Meet with RCEDO management, study relevant program documents provided by RCEDO, design evaluation process and methods, select sample target beneficiaries, develop guide questionnaires with team, finalize and submit work plan.

1.5 days (5-6/04/2011): Interview RCEDO staff, representatives of NGOs and representatives of concerned government officials and meeting with board of RCEDO.

2.5 days (7-9/04/2011): Interview _____project beneficiaries and meeting other community stakeholders

1 day (11/04/2011): Findings consolidation and compilation for debriefing

1 day (12/04/2011): Conduct one day debriefing workshop with RCEDO staff.

3 days (18-20/04/2011): Finalizing the final evaluation report

(The above schedule will be flexible)

Total Working Days: 10 days.

4.2. Budget: Around USD 2000

Appendix 2: Tentative evaluation schedule

Date and time	Activities	Person Responsible	Where
4 April 2011 AM PM	-Departure for ODM province -Meeting with RCEDO management staff to finalize evaluation plan	Sophal, Bunthoeun	ODM
5 April 2011 AM: 08:00-12:00: PM: 01:30-03:30	Meeting with villagers at Tapen and Kok Sang Ke villages of Pong Ror commune Meeting with villagers in Kok Spean villages of Kro Sang commune	Bunthoeun	ODM
6 April 2011 AM: 08:00-09:20	Meeting with commune council (CC) and health center staff and	Bunthoeun	ODM

09:20-11:00	village chiefs (5persons). Meeting with vice district chief, Agriculture district officer of Chong Kal district, and CC of Chong Kal commune (5 persons).		
11:00-11:30	Interview Model Farmer		
PM: 01:30-03:30	Meeting with villagers at Srea Prang village of Choeng Tean commune.		
7 April 2011		Bunthoeun	ODM
AM: 08:00-10:00	Meeting with villagers in Kok Rang village of Chueng Tean commune.		
10:00-12:00	Meeting with villagers in Kouk Trang village of Chueng Tean commune.		
PM 03:00-05:00	Meeting with PSDD, ZOA, CAAFW and CHRA		
8 April 2011		Bunthoeun	ODM
AM: 08:00-12:00	Meeting with RCEDO staff at RCEDO office in ODM		
PM: 02:00-02:30	Meeting with Vice Director of Agricultural Department		
02:40-03:10	Meeting with Vice Director of Health Department.		
9 April 2011	Findings consolidation and compilation for debriefing	Sophal, Bunthoeun	BMC
11 April 2011	Debriefing draft evaluation findings to RCEDO	Sophal, Bunthoeun	BMC
13 April 2011	Finalizing the evaluation report and submitting the report to RCEDO	Sophal, Bunthoeun	BMC

Appendix 3: List of Project Beneficiaries

Appendix 4: List of Respondents

1. RCEDO staff

No	Name	Sex	Position	Other
1	Im Kimsan	Male	Community Facilitator	
2	Pech Sieng Huo	Male	Fommunity Facilitator	
3	Ek Chan Troeung	Male	Community Facilitator	

2. NGO staff

No	Name	Sex	Position	Other
1	Heng Kim Noeub	Male	Project Manager	CHHRA (Cambodian Health and Human Right Association) organization

3. Department staff

No	Name	Sex	Position	Other
1	Yoeun Buntha	Male	Deputy Director of Agriculture, forestry and fishery Department	
2	Seng Samy Lornng	Male	Deputy Director of Health Department	
3	Mean Vuthy	Male	Chief of district agriculture, forestry and fishery office.	

4. district, commune, villages authorities

No	Name	Sex	Position	Other
1	Thorn Kuth	Male	Vice district Chief of Chong Kal district	
2	Kuy Vanna	Male	Chief of Chong Kal commune	
3	Phak Rin	Male	Chief of Pong Ror commune	
4	So Theth	Male	first vice commune chief of Chong Kal	
5	Pann Khann	Male	Commune Council member of Pong Ror	
6	Lay Chhorn	Male	commune clerk of Chong Kal	
7	You Sei	Male	Banteay Chor village chief	
8	Chhoeung Chhann	Male	Tapen village chief	
9	Thoun Heang	Male	Prey Norkor village chife	
10	Rin Koun	Male	Pong Ror village chief	
11	Chhim Seth	Male	Kouk Sang Ke village chief	

5. Villagers who jointed focus group discussion in six visited villages

5.1 Participants in Tapen Village

No	Name	Sex	Position	Beneficiary of project activity
1	Kim Saroeun	Male	Villager	Rice seed
2	Ly Dear	Male	Villager	Latrine, health hygiene awareness
3	Oun Chork	Male	Villager	Rice seed
4	Leuth Oun	Male	Villager	Rice seed
5	Hear Horng	Male	Villager	Latrine, health hygiene awareness
6	Choy Vab	Male	Villager	Rice seed

7	Khounh Phak Khdey	Male	Villager	Rice seed
8	Nem Rolork	Female	Villager	Rice seed
9	Chim Sok Cheuth	Female	Villager	Vegetable and compost making
10	Treth Srey Mao	Female	Villager	Vegetable and compost making
11	Muy Nhanhn	Female	Villager	Vegetable and compost making
12	Reth Sopkak	Female	Villager	Latrine, health hygiene awareness
13	Chhoeun Sak	Female	Villager	Rice seed
14	Eng Sophanna	Female	Villager	Rice seed
15	Hean Choub	Female	Villager	Rice seed
16	Sorn Kim Penh	Female	Villager	Rice seed
17	Thou Srey La	Female	Villager	Rice seed
18	Thou Srey Leav	Female	Villager	Rice seed

Note: Rice seed assistance is another project of RCEDO which supported by EU.

5.2 Participants in Kouk Sang Ke village

No	Name	Sex	Position	Beneficiary of project activity
1	Minh Phorn	Female	Villager	Rice seed and water purifier
2	Im Ming	Female	Villager	Rice seed
3	Phal Pouch	Female	Villager	Rice seed
4	Koev Phorl	Female	Villager	Rice seed
5	An Choung	Female	Villager	Latrine, health hygiene awareness
6	Chhoeung Lounh	Female	Villager	Water filters, health hygiene awareness
7	Thoung Boeuth	Female	Villager	Water Purifier and Latrine
8	Vann Chorm	Female	Villager	Water Purifier
9	Cheab Roeun	Female	Villager	Rice seed
10	Tuo Huy	Female	Villager	Rice seed
11	Oum Orn	Female	Villager	Water filters, health hygiene awareness
12	Phally Hun	Female	Villager	Latrine, vegetable and compost making
13	Chen Lea	Female	Villager	Rice seed

5.3 Participants in Kouk Spean village

No	Name	Sex	Position	Beneficiary of project activity
1	Num Leng	Male	Chief of group	Latrine, Well, water purifier and mosquito net.
2	Leng Rada	Male	Chief of group	Water purifier and mosquito net.
3	Phea Kheas	Male	Chief of group	Latrine, water purifier and mosquito net.
4	Bouen Yann	Male	Chief of group	Water purifier and mosquito net
5	Nith My	Male	village Chief	Latrine, water purifier and mosquito net.
6	Va loeng	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net
7	Khun Luon	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net

8	Oeu Roeung	Famale	Villagers	Water purifier and mosquito net
9	Seng Oul	Female	Villager	Latrine, water purifier and mosquito net.
10	Teav Ouy	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net
11	Vo euth Moy	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net
12	Leng Toeu	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net
13	Yoeum Ye am	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net
14	Leng Tum	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net
15	Soeun Yung	Female	Cashier	Water purifier and mosquito net
16	Reuk Thuoch	Female	Villager	Latrine, water purifier and mosquito net.
17	Suoy Ngek	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net
18	Loem Chan	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net, well
19	Phea Lech	Female	Villager	Latrine, water purifier and mosquito net.
20	Poeu Sokhoun	Female	Villager	Non beneficiary

5.4 Participants in Sre Brang village

No	Name	Sex	Position	Beneficiary of project activity
1	Nong Bona	Male	village Chief	Water purifier, vegetable and mosquito net.
2	Seng Hart	Male	Vice village Chief	Water purifier, vegetable and mosquito net.
3	Phin Cheun	Male	Villager	Mosquito net and Vegetable
4	Roeun Navy	Male	Villager	Latrine, vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
5	Phoeng Nang	Femal	villager	Latrine, mosquito net and vegetable
6	Pek Thou	Female	Villager	Mosquito net
7	Pork Heab	Female	Villager	Mosquito net
8	Son Vuoth	Famale	Villagers	Mosquito net
9	Vang Eb	Female	Villager	Mosquito net
10	Sor Ang Hoeun	Female	Villager	Mosquito net
11	Thoeun Oun	Female	Villager	Latrine, vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
12	Chou Sokphea	Female	Villager	Latrine, vegetable, mosquito net.
13	Chou Saloeum	Female	Villager	Vegetable, mosquito net
14	Chheang Nang	Female	Villager	Mosquito net
15	Soun Sa Kum	Cashier	Villager	Vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
16	Pork Thy	Female	Villager	vegetable, mosquito net.
17	Sroeun Leuth	Female	Villager	Mosquito net
18	Chhou Chan	Female	Villager	Vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
19	Vann Vo eun	Male	Villager	Vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
20	Pay Lath	Female	Villager	Vegetable, mosquito net.
21	Chhlorm Samith	Male	Villager	Latrine, vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
22	Thin Thy	Male	Villager	Vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
23	Tath Doeung	Male	Villager	Latrine, vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.

24	Chheun Tu	Male	Villager	Latrine, vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
25	Sman Plea	Male	Villager	Vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
26	Peanh Orng	Female	Villager	Vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
27	Chlam Peuy	Female	Villager	Vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier
28	Chheav Neun	Female	Villager	Latrine, vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
29	Chek Leub	Female	Villager	Non beneficiary
30	Ath Sarath	Female	Villager	Latrine, vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
31	Chhou Salas	Female	Villager	Vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
32	Thorng Nuk	Female	Villager	Vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
33	Yan Sam	Female	Villager	Mosquito net and water purifier.
34	Sman Prach	Female	Villager	Latrine, vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.
35	Mean Soer	Female	Villager	Vegetable, mosquito net
36	Seng Prek	Female	Villager	Mosquito net and water purifier.
37	Pork Hub	Female	Villager	Mosquito net
38	Pech Meah	Male	Villager	Mosquito net and vegetable
39	Phinh Roeub	Male	Villager	Vegetable, mosquito net and water purifier.

5.5 Participants in Kouk Rang village

No	Name	Sex	Position	Beneficiary of project activity
1	Chhang Cho euth	Female	Chief of group	Latrine, Well, water purifier and mosquito net.
2	Meu Pheuy	Male	Chief of group	Water purifier and mosquito net, well
3	Eav Phall	Male	Village Chief	Latrine, water purifier and mosquito net.
4	Smay Smouy	Male	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net
5	Torch Chi	Male	Chief of Group	Latrine, water purifier and mosquito net.
6	Youn La	Female	Cashier	Water purifier and mosquito net
7	Phal Chantha	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net
8	Poun Sarom	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net
9	Kon Heab	Female	Villager	Latrine, water purifier and mosquito net.
10	Poun Saroeung	Female	Villager	Non beneficiary
11	Hak Lean	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net
12	Chhang Sok Chan	Female	Villager	Non beneficiary
13	Mork Ro euth	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net
14	Moun Torng	Female	Chief of Group	Non beneficiary
15	Ly Leuth	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net
16	Siem Phalla	Male	Villager	Latrine, water purifier and mosquito net.
17	Soeun Suon	Female	Group Chief	Water purifier and mosquito net
18	Mao Ram	Female	Villager	Water purifier and mosquito net
19	Loeun Yi	Female	Vice	Latrine, water purifier and mosquito net.

			chief od Group	
20	Chhoun Chon	Female	Vice chief od Group	Water purifier and mosquito net

5.6 Participants in Kouk Trang village

No	Name	Sex	Position	Beneficiary of project activity
1	Hak Teav	Female	Villager	Latrine
2	Pek Beuy	Female	Villager	Latrine
3	Hor Sok Kheab	Female	Villager	Latrine.
4	Lam Seab	Female	Villager	Water purifier
5	Hak Ly	Female	Villager	Water purifier
6	Lom Leun	Female	Villager	Water purifier, vegetable, compost making
7	Choek Leung	Female	Villager	Non beneficiary
8	Vorn Touth	Female	Villager	Water purifier
9	Meuy Sath	Female	Villager	Water Purifier
10	Mang Mab	Male	Villager	Water Purifier
11	Lam Say	Female	Villager	Latrine
12	Seim Heim	Female	Villager	Water Purifier
13	Seur Sok	Female	Villager	Non beneficiary
14	Leu Keun	Female	Villager	Latrine
15	Leun Ramdoul	Female	Village member	Water purifier and Latrine
16	Chhim Sreuy	Male	Villager	Latrine
17	Thy Seuy	Femal	Villager	Non beneficiary
18	Thy Deab	Female	Villager	Non beneficiary
19	Ngam Sun	Female	Villager	Non beneficiary
20	Yan Khorn	Female	Villager	Non beneficiary
21	Yes Pik	Female	Villager	Latrine