

Internal Mid-term Assessment (IMA)
Empowerment of Civil Society in Oddar Meanchay,
Cambodia (CISOM)
Implemented by ADDA, READA, CIDO, RCEDO, & KBA



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ACRONYMS

ADDA	Agricultural Development Denmark-Asia
AC	Agricultural Cooperative
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Commune Council
CP	Community Professional
CIP	Commune Investment Planning
CIDO	Community Based Integrated Development Organization
CISOM	Empowerment of Civil Society in Oddar Meanchy Cambodia
ID	Identity
IFFS	Integrated Farmer Field School
IMA	Internal Mid-term Assessment
IWEP	Integrated Women Empowerment Project
KBA	Khmer Buddhist Association
OMC	Oddar Meanchey Province
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PDWA	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs
RCEDO	Rural Community and Environment Development Organization
SHG	Self-help group
READA	Rural Economic and Agricultural Development Agency
TOT	Training of Trainer

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I. Executive Summary

An Internal Mid-term Evaluation for CISOM in Oddar Meanchey Province supported by CISU has been conducted in order to assess the impacts of project intervention on target groups and to seek the evidence based to support the achievements. Additionally, it aims to find out the challenges and trainings needed by target groups in order to strengthen and to sustain them upon the ending project.

The survey was conducted among the 10% of total SHG members by randomly selected. These 10% account for approximately 200 households in 67 target villages, which are divided into separate interviews, individual and group interview. 37% was for the group interview.

The survey was carried out through interviewing with representatives from various departments including Provincial Department of Agriculture and Provincial Department of Women's Affairs. The questionnaires were designed based on the project main activities such as vegetable plantation, chicken raising, marketing, gender and agriculture, SHG status and advocacy. Additionally, it was developed, comment and proven by project staff and partners. A final version of the questionnaires was trained to relevant staff and community professionals. There are total 204 of SHG members were interviewed. All information gathered were entered into data via of SPSS[®] software and analyzed.

Based on the IMA results, 37% of SHG mainly SHGs which have been established around a year, is likely to become active. 88% of SHGs members joint the meeting regularly and the meeting hold in average of twice per month. Moreover, 90% of SHGs member have saved their money properly and 95% loan have returned on time.

It is found out that most farmers are aware of SHGs and consider SHG as the most important mechanism to boost their living standard. Moreover, it is considered as a forum where people can seek support and get together to voice out. What is more, this mechanism has energized them to cope with their challenges. 93% of SHGs believed that the future of SHG will be prosperous. The report shows that SHG can see their strength and weakness including identifying further support to bridge the gaps to become a strong SHG in the future. On the other hand, the baseline report shows that only 10% of the villagers knew what is SHG. Last but not least, family migration has reduced from 6 to 2 families among the SHG members.

Furthermore, according to the individual interview, family who planted vegetable increased up to 100% comparing to the baseline report, which is only 27%. It shows that 66% of the family increased their plantation area more than double from the past. The yield of production was also increased in average up to 10.75 t/ha, comparing to the baseline survey, the report shown that the villagers could produce only about 6.66 t/ha. Additionally, the income was increasing up to 88.77USD per family yearly, comparing to the baseline, which is only 24.36 USD per

family per year. 82 % of the SHG members continued to use the technical knowledge learned from IFFS.

Regarding chicken raising activity, it is found out that 100% of all SHG members continued to raise the chicken. According to the baseline, it was only 58% of SHG did the chicken raising. The income generated from chicken raising activities was increased up to USD 112 per family per year (excluding the remaining chicken in their house presently). The income is almost double by comparing to the baseline report which was only USD 48 per family per year. Additionally, the mortality rate of chicken was reduced from 70% (baseline report) to 34%. To sum up, the total income from the project intervention on vegetable home garden and chicken raising are up to 200.77\$ per family per year. By comparing to the baseline, both vegetable home garden and chicken raising were only USD 72.36 per family per year.

65% of farmers are aware of market price and demands, before they start their production while only 18% knew it based on the baseline.

61% of the SHG members said that they made decision based on family consultation and the women are encouraged to take part in the decision-making and budget management. According to the baseline, it was found out that only 37 % of women joined the decision-making.

The report reveals that 88% of SHG members have the knowledge of advocacy and know how to seek support from outsiders, while before the project, only 29% used to practice the advocacy knowledge. Additionally, 71% of SHG members joint the CIP after they were trained the project. It is notice that most of them are capable to raise priority needs and follow up until they see the result.

Food security is the main concerns of people. According to the baseline report, it is found out that 82% of the farmers faced food shortage problem. However, this numbers is reduced to 34%, in the new survey report. The water supply is even a bigger concern for the farmers. According to the survey report, 72% of the villagers didn't have enough water for consumption and irrigation of more than 4 months.

Last but not least, 17 % of SHG members are facing serious problems regarding land dispute. Most of the disputes are against the powerful people. As the result, 76% of people who are having dispute are dared to submit their complaint to the relevant authorities.

II. Introduction

In order to find out effectiveness/impacts of intervened project/activities to its target beneficiaries, the project conducts the IMA in the fields of target areas. The information from this survey report provides a mid term evaluation of the implementation and achievements of CISOM. The project

started in 2013, and is implemented in 67 villages in 13 communes. The aim of the project is to improve the influence and educational level of women in the rural districts through participation in local civil societies, including self-help groups and other formal societies. The project coordinates closely with the Cambodian Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Empowerment of Civil Society in Oddar Meanchey Province has been established since early 2013 in 67 villages 13 communes 5 districts in Oddar Meanchey Province. With the technical support from ADDA, the project has been implemented by READA in partnership with its partners CIDO, KBA and RCEDO.

The primary direct beneficiaries are poor and vulnerable farming families, especially women-headed households. Target groups are ID Poor 1 and 2 households from 66 villages in ODM. A total of 2,157 beneficiaries were selected among the poor and poorest of the villagers. The project uses the existing ID poor lists as well as internal assessments to identify target people who have similar "poorest of the poor" socio-economic status.

Additionally, the project aims, at least 80 % of 2,000 poor families in ODM, have increased their own consumption and/or increased income at least 30 % from sale of vegetables, cash crops, rice and small livestock. Furthermore, at least 80 SHGs in ODM - comprising the poorest of the poor and in particular woman - have developed into basic democratic civil society organisations improving livelihood of SHG members, providing a safety net against shocks and promoting income generating activities of SHG members. Lastly, the action has built enhanced advocacy power of the 4 NGO partners and at least 60 (out of 80) SHGs in ODM which has resulted in increasingly influence on local and provincial decision making regarding rural development and livelihood of poor people.

The Overall Development Objective of this project is "Democratic civil society organizations have developed to efficiently advocate on behalf of poor people to defeat poverty & hunger, and they are reaching out for the Millennium Development Goals in Oddar Meanchey"

At the end of this internal impact assessment we will:

- Know more about effectiveness/impacts of project
- Gain more knowledge of making impact assessment
- Find sustainable ways in supporting to rural poor people in the project or others.
- Compile internal impact assessment report.

III. Project Background

As set forth in the project plan, civil society organisations, CIDO, RCEDO, KBA and SHGs have developed to efficiently advocate on behalf of poor people to defeat poverty & hunger and they are reaching out for the Millennium Development Goals in Oddar Meanchey.

The development objective of this project is "Democratic civil society organizations have developed to efficiently advocate on behalf of poor people to defeat poverty & hunger and they are reaching out for the Millennium Development Goals in Oddar Meanchey (ODM)". To achieve this development objective, 3 immediate objectives and success indicators have been outlined.

Immediate objective 1:

End 2015, at least 80 % of 2.000 poor families (poorest of the poor) in ODM have increased their own consumption and/or increased income at least 30 % from sale of vegetables, cash crops, rice and small livestock.

Result Indicators:

- 1.600 poor families report 30 % increase in their own consumption and/or income has increased at least 30 % from sale of vegetables, cash crops, rice and small livestock.
- Household status (wealth ranking) has improved.

Immediate objective 2:

End 2015, at least 80 SHGs in ODM - comprising the poorest of the poor and in particular woman - have developed into basic democratic civil society organisations improving livelihood of SHG members, providing a safety net against shocks and promoting income generating activities of SHG members.

Result Indicators:

- End 2015, 85 % of the SHGs meet regularly - at least every second week – they have discussed and agreed on democratic principles, including election of committee, voting's and they collect savings.
- At least 75 % of the SHG members are female
- End 2015, 85 % of the SHGs operate according to the group's constitution, internal leadership, structures, procedures and simple protocols developed.
- End 2015, 80 SHGs are registered CBOs at the commune council level
- End 2015, 20 SHG have established micro business activities.

Immediate objective 3:

End 2015, the action has built enhanced advocacy power of the 4 NGO partners and at least 60 (out of 80) SHGs in ODM which has resulted in increasingly influence on local and provincial decision making regarding rural development and livelihood of poor people.

Result Indicators:

- End 2015, advocacy themes have been discussed and prioritized by SHG assisted by NGOs
- End 2015, representatives from 60 SHGs have actively involved during the village and commune planning process.
- End 2015, local authorities respond positively and adopt priorities and recommendation of NGOs and civil society organizations into development plans of local and regional authorities

IV. Methodologies:

The methodologies are designed by the project staff and conducted in the following step:

- Developing the questionnaires and train the staff of NGO partners on how to use it
- Testing the questionnaires
- Sample size selection is 10% of total Self Help Groups. It is randomly selected by using sample method (200 households)
- Setting up schedule and group division for conducting interview
- Individual interview (Direct beneficiaries) is 10 %
- Group interview 37% of SHG (10 SHGs per NGO partner)
- Data entry Using SPSS software for analysis
- Data analysis Using SPSS software for analysis(*see more details in table 1 below*)

Table 1: List of SHGs and SHG members interviewed

District	Commune	SHG	% of Total N
Samraong	Samraong	1	3.3%
	kounKriel	6	20.0%
	Total	7	23.3%
Chong Kal	Krasang	3	10.0%
	Total	3	10.0%
BanteayAmpil	Kouk Mon	3	10.0%
	KoukKhpos	3	10.0%
	Beng	4	13.3%
	Total	10	33.3%
AnlongVaeng	AnlongVeang	2	6.7%
	Thlat	1	3.3%
	Lumtong	1	3.3%
	Total	4	13.3%
Trapangprasat	Lumtong	1	3.3%
	TrapangPrasath	2	6.7%
	Phaav	3	10.0%
	Total	6	20.0%
Total	Samraong	1	3.3%
	kounKriel	6	20.0%
	Krasang	3	10.0%
	Kouk Mon	3	10.0%
	KoukKhpos	3	10.0%
	Beng	4	13.3%
	AnlongVeang	2	6.7%
	Thlat	1	3.3%
	Lumtong	2	6.7%
	TrapangPrasath	2	6.7%
	Phaav	3	10.0%
	Total	30	100.0%

V. Results

A. Group interview

1. Status of SHG members:

The average members of each SHG since the establishment were around 26 people. Currently, the report found out that the average numbers of SHG members remain similarly, around 25 members per SHG and 84% of them are women. 83% of total SHG members presented in the interview and 96% of them are the women.

It is noticed that the average of dropping out members is 5%. However, it generally could attract at least one new member to join the SHG member. So far, the report reveals that 41% of ID poor 1 and 2 (21% of ID poor 1 and 20% ID poor2) are the members of the SHG while another 60% of family without ID poor are also participating in SHG. Most of the people who are living without the ID poor is

considered that they are living in a better standard comparing to the ID poor family. (see more details in table 2 below)

Table 2: Status of SHG members from 30 SHGs selected.

	SHG	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of member when it was started	30	20	36	26.10	4.245
Current total members	30	16	36	24.90	4.780
Current total female member	30	14	34	21.00	4.962
Number of member drop out	30	0	8	1.27	2.149
Number of new member	30	0	1	.10	.305
Number of family ID Poor1	30	0	22	5.13	5.117
Number of family ID Poor2	30	0	12	5.00	3.063
Number of family no ID Poor	30	3	27	14.83	6.035
Total member during interview	30	11	36	21.23	5.563
Total female member during interview	30	8	34	18.47	5.734

2. Group Meeting and Saving:

The report found out that 88% of members participated in meeting regularly and 90% of members saved money regularly. Additionally, 87% of SHG conducts bi-weekly meeting while another 7% of SHGs conducts one time meeting per month and another 7% conducted 4 times meeting per month. (see more in table 3 and 4)

Table 3: Status meeting and saving

	SHG	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Percentage
Current total members	30	16	36	24.90	
How many members in average are present in each meeting	30	13	30	21.77	88%
How many members in average are saving money in each meeting	30	13	36	22.4	90%

Table 4: conducted SHG meeting per month:

Time of meeting	SHG	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.00	2	6.7	6.7	6.7
2.00	26	86.7	86.7	93.3
4.00	2	6.7	6.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

3. Status of loan:

- 74% of total SHG members experienced in getting loan from SHG to run their own business
- Only 12% of total SHG members got loan for emergency
- Average 24 loans have been spent in each quarter. It is equal 33% (8) of total members had got loan for their business per month.
- Only 5% of members paid to the group late (see more details in table 5 below).

Table 5: Loan statement

	SHG	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Percentage
Current total members	30	16.00	36.00	24.90	
How many members asked for business loan	30	4.00	31.00	18.33	74%
How many members asked for emergency loan	30	0.00	15.00	2.97	12%
How much loan have it been spent(within Q3-2014)	30	8.00	60.00	24.00	32%
How much loan have it been paid late(withinQ3-2014)	30	0.00	3.00	1.27	5%

4. Positive change of being SHG member:

Almost 100% of SHG members expressed their satisfaction as shown in the table below.

Table 6: Positive change being SHG member:

Positive change	Responses		Percent of Cases
	SHG	Percent	
Increased Knowledge of vegetable and chicken	30	14.5%	100.0%
Increased Income	30	14.5%	100.0%
Affordable loan	30	14.5%	100.0%
Strengthening Unity	30	14.5%	100.0%
Brave and decision making	30	14.5%	100.0%
Problem discussion and identify Solutions	29	14.0%	96.7%
Powerful negotiation and advocacy	28	13.5%	93.3%
Total	207	100.0%	690.0%

5. Commune Investment Plan (CIP):

There were 24 SHGs (80%) participated in the debate conducted by the communes and their needs were incorporated into the Commune Investment Plan 2014.(see more details in table 7 below).

Table 7: Number of SHGs participated in CIP

CIP		Number of SHG	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	6	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Yes	24	80.0	80.0	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

6. Domestic violence:

57% of interviewees reported that some time their family members victimized from the domestic violence while another 43% of the SHG members never experienced from serious domestic violence. (see more details in table 8 below).

Table 8: Domestic violence within SHGs

Domestic violence		Number of SHG	Percent
Valid	Often	0	0
	Fairly	17	56.7
	No	13	43.3
	Total	30	100.0

7. Human right and Law:

Almost 100% of SHG members expressed their satisfactions with the project that provided them with some concept of basic Human Rights and Law. As the result, they know how to live peacefully and seek the intervention from the local authorities when it is need. Moreover, they are capable of involving with government agenda including CIP in order to ensure their rights are respected. *(see more details in table 9 below).*

Table 9: Benefit of knowing Human right and Law

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		SHG	Percent	
Human right and law	Understand how to live peacefully	28	25.9%	93.3%
	Seeking intervention from local authorities	30	27.8%	100.0%
	Seeking supports from CIP	25	23.1%	83.3%
	Feeling confident in seeking solutions	25	23.1%	83.3%
Total		108	100.0%	360.0%

8. Land dispute:

The report revealed that in the average of 6 families or 24% out of 25 SHG members experienced with land dispute. Additionally, most people who experienced the land disputed always seek the intervention. It is reported that 94 % of the members seeking intervention from local authorities while another 50% of SHG put this issue as the agenda for the internal discussion within SHG members and identify to the strategies to solve the problem. Additionally, another 22% of the SHG used to file the complaints to the Cadastral Commission and another 33% of SHG used to seek advice from NGOs/IOs. *(see more in table 10 below)*

Table 10: Land dispute:

Seeking intervention	Responses		Percent of Cases
	SHG	Percent	
Internal discussion within SHG	9	25.0%	50.0%
Seeking intervention from local authorities	17	47.2%	94.4%
File complaint to Cadastral Commission	4	11.1%	22.2%
Seeking advice from NGOs/IOs	6	16.7%	33.3%
Total	36	100.0%	200.0%

9. Future of SHG:

In term of strengthening the capacity of the SHG, the report found out that 93%, which is in the amount of 28 SHG, have strong confidence with their SHGs and believe that they will run properly. However, another 7% which is in the amount of 2SHG are still not confident about the future of their SHG. Furthermore, the report also collected the suggestion from the members in order to strengthen the SHG in the future as following:

- 37% of SHG is suggested to have regular meeting, saving and payback loan on time
- 30% need further support with more crop and animal varieties including technical assistance

- 13% is suggested to be trained on book keeping techniques.

(see more details in table 11 below).

Table 11: Future of SHG

		SHG	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Sure	2	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Trust	28	93.3	93.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Table 12: Suggestion to strong SHG in the future

Suggestion	SHG	Percent
Regular meeting, saving and payback loan on time	11	36.7
Train on book keeping record	4	13.3
Support more crop and animal varieties	9	30.0
Others	6	20.0
Total	30	100.0

10. Food shortage:

The shortage of food consumption is the main challenges of the people in ODM. The report reveals that 66% of SHG, which is amount 20 SHG of total 30 SHG highlighted that their families experienced the food shortage. 45% normally face the food shortage for around 2 months, August to September while the other 35% face the food shortage up to 3 months, August to October. (see more details in table 13 below).

Table 13: Food Shortage

Food Shortage	SHG	Percent	Valid Percent
2 months(August to September)	9	30.0	45.0
3 months (July to September)	1	3.3	5.0
3 months (August to October)	7	23.3	35.0
7 months (May to November)	1	3.3	5.0
Others	2	6.7	10.0
Total	20	66.7	100.0

11. Migration:

Before the project had been launched, it is found out that the average family who migrated to other countries were around 6 families in a group. However, the figure of migration is dropping down significantly from 6 to 2 families per group after they joined the SHG. However, event some of them still migrated to the other area, they could proxy to their family members to join every SHG meeting. The proxy right can be included the right to continue the saving process. (see more in the table 14 below)

Table 14: Migration

Migration	SHG	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation
How many families whose their members migration to other countries before joining the project	30	0.00	21.00	182.00	6.0667	5.69291
How many families whose their member migration to other countries after joining the project	30	0.00	8.00	58.00	1.9333	2.14851

B. Household Interview

1. Vegetable Growing

❖ Number of planter:

100% of the total 204 interviewees reported that they grew vegetable, 66% of which is 135 of total interviewees 204 planted vegetable more 2 times as they normally plant it from twice to 4 times a year.(see more details in table 15below).

Table 15: Number of SHG members grew vegetable in 2014:

		Families	Percent
Did you plant vegetable 2014	Yes	204	100.0
How often did you plant in the same	1	69	33.8
	2	114	55.9
	3	19	9.3
	4	2	1.0
	Total	204	100.0

❖ Area of plantation:

In average, each farmer grew vegetable in area of 101m² /family while the 68 m² grew more than 1 time.(see more details in table 16below).

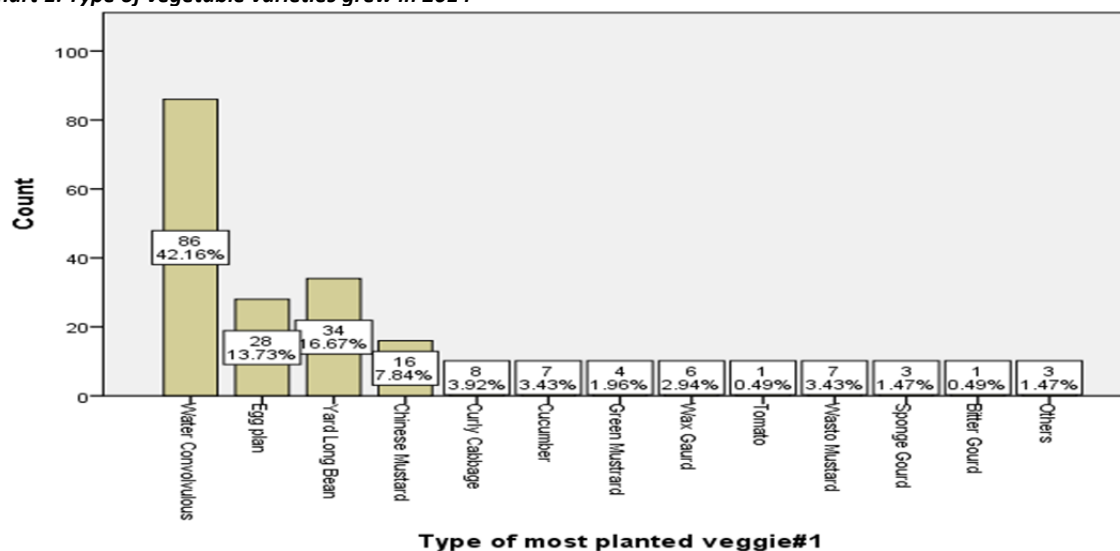
Table 16: Average area of vegetable grew in 2014

	Family	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
If yes, How big area did you plant in 2014	204	10	600	101.24	104.972
How big area did you plant more than once a year	204	0	600	67.87	97.658

❖ Type varieties of vegetable plantation:

Among of 13 types of vegetables, introduced by the project, farmers remained keeping those varieties for their plantation. The 4 out of 13 varieties are the most popular varieties of their plantation, which are water convolvulus, eggplant, yard long bean, cucumber, Chinese mustard. The average popular varieties are curly cabbage, cucumber, green mustard, wax gourd, wasto mustards, sponge gourd, bitter gourd.(see more details in chat below).

Chart 1: Type of vegetable varieties grew in 2014



❖ **The four most popular varieties which boost the family economic:**

In the chart 2 and 3 below describes the planted area, production and yields of the four most varieties (water convolvulus, eggplant, yard long bean and Chinese mustard). These four main varieties are very crucial and it can boost the livelihood of the communities significantly while they are very popular to grow for consumption and meet the market demand. Among the four varieties, it is observed that the yard long bean is the on the top rank in term of large scale of planted area and production. The farmers can earn much income and profit from the plantation of yard long bean.(see details in chart 2,3 below)

Chart 2: Planted area, production and yield of the 4 most varieties

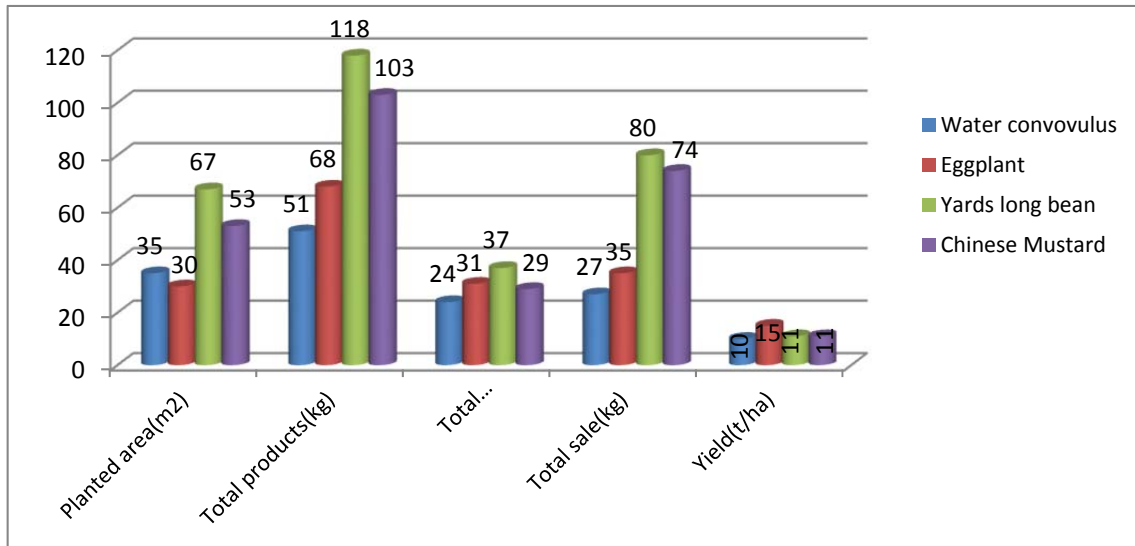
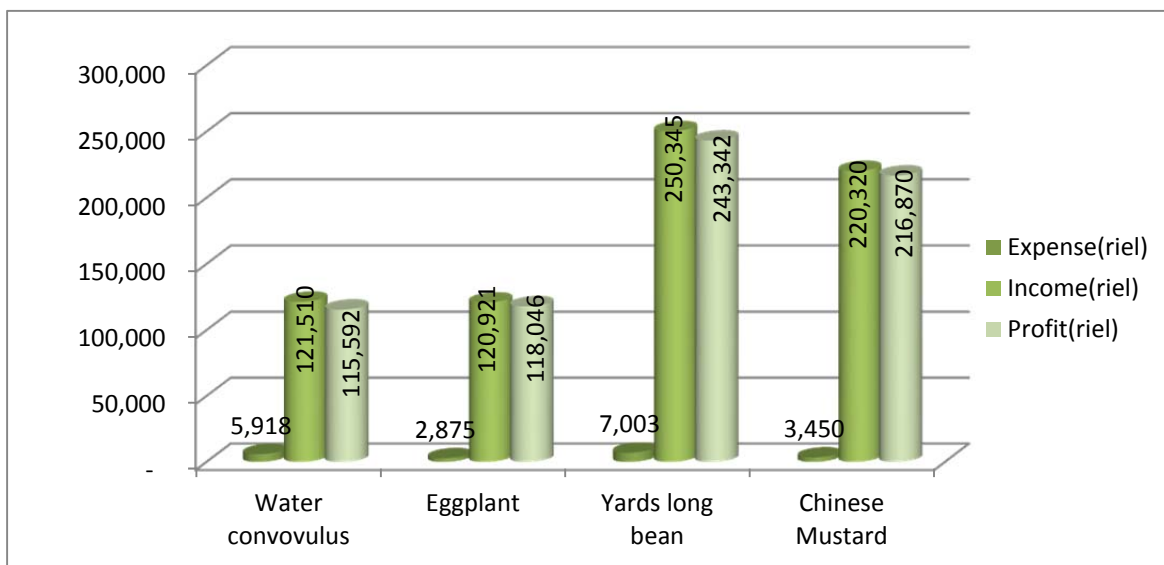


Chart 3: Income and profit from the 4 most varieties



❖ **Total Expense, Income and Profit from Vegetable Plantation:**

The report reveals that the cost of expense is mostly low in approximately 3% of total income because the farmers were supported by CISOM during IFFS with some farm inputs. Other farm inputs have been used from raw material or locally, it cost less. Based on the study, the prioritized vegetable are focusing on two major types of planted vegetables which covered around 70% of total planted area in a family.

The average income received was 350, 066 Riel per family. Among the total products, 40% were used for consumption. Additionally, the profit was 343, 707 Riel per family per year. It is noticed that the yield of vegetable was in the high level which tops 10.75 ton per hectare. Technically, this figure is considered as the high level in term of leaf vegetable production. (see more details in table 18,19,20 below).

Table 18: Total Income statement

Type		Planted area	How often of planted	Total products	Total product for consumption(kg)	Total product for sale(kg)	Income from sale(riels)	Yield t/ha)
Veg.#1	Mean	46	2	81	36	51	116,352	11
	N	204	204	204	204	204	204	204
	Std. Deviation	55	1	106	31	87	239,939	5
Veg#2	Mean	45	2	88	31	50	95,884	10
	N	202	202	202	202	202	202	202
	Std. Deviation	55	1	291	23	100	195,068	5
Total		92	2	169	68	101	212,236	10.76

Table 19: Total Expense statement

Type of vegetable		Type of expense (Riel)								Grand total expense
		Seed	land preparation	labor	organic fertilizer	chemical fertilizer	chemical pesticide	natural pesticide	Other expense	
Veg.#1	Mean	3,014	376	-	130	2,496	749	-	163	6,605
	N	203	203	203	200	203	203	202	203	203
	Std. Deviation	9,953	2,622	-	926	6,225	3,251	-	1,342	11,562
Veg#2	Mean	2,321	110	40	20	1,769	231	25	159	4,757
	N	201	201	201	200	201	201	200	201	201
	Std. Deviation	4,304	807	564	283	3,999	1,344	354	1,317	7,602
Total										11,362

Table 20: Total Profit statement

Products and Income					Total expense (riels)	Total profit	
Total products	Cons.	sold	Price/kg	Total income (riels)		Riel	%
169 kg	68 kg	101kg	2,101	355,069	11,362	343,707	97

❖ Status of Increased Plantation:

98% of SHG member responded that they have increased the area and income of the vegetable plantation in the average of double size. The average size is 50 square meter and some families increased it up to 300 square meter. (see more the table 21 below)

Table 21: Increased plantation area in 2014:

Increased plantation	Family	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Increased the area for veggie plantation comparing before joining CISOM	201	1	4	1.83	.457
How big increased area?(m2)	201	0	300	50.09	57.754
If increased. how much income increasing?(time)	201	0	10	1.14	1.191

❖ **Practicing the agricultural technique knowledge:**

Most SHG members have been using the agricultural techniques for their vegetable planting. The following is the figures to proof their practices:

- 99.5% practicing cultivation technique
- 98% practicing how to use chemical and natural fertilizers
- 74% practicing how to use natural pesticides
- 58% practicing how to use chemical pesticide safely (*see the table 22 below*)

Table 22: Practicing agricultural technique through IFFS

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		SHG member	Percent	
Techniques	Practicing plantation technique	203	30.2%	99.5%
	Practicing how to use chemical and natural fertilizer	200	29.8%	98.0%
	Practicing how to use natural pesticide	151	22.5%	74.0%
	Practicing on safe use of chemical pesticide	118	17.6%	57.8%
Total		672	100.0%	329.4%

❖ **Challenges in plantation:**

89% of farmers experienced the destruction of the insects to their plantation, particularly the most destruction insects are caterpillars. It destroyed on leaf stem and fruit while the other destructive insects are aphid, lady beetle, flea beetle, fruit fly and thrip. Moreover, 58% of growers experienced from the destruction of the diseases to their plantation, particularly, most destructive diseases are rot on stem, fruit and leaf, curly leaf, yellow leaf, spot leaf and bacteria wilt. Additionally, most villagers face with the water shortage. The insufficient water happened from February to May, which affected up to 65% of all planters. (See more in the table 23,24 ,25 below)

Table 23: Types of challenges

Type of challenges	Valid	SHG member	Percent	Valid Percent
Insect	Yes	182	89.2	89.2
Disease	Yes	118	57.8	57.8
Insufficient water (February to May)	Yes	133	65.2	65.2

Table24: Types of destruction insect

Type of insect	Family	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Aphid	55	27.0	30.2	30.2
Worm (leaf stem and fruit)	70	34.3	38.5	68.7
Lady Beetle	31	15.2	17.0	85.7
Flee Beetle	15	7.4	8.2	94.0
Fly Fruit	8	3.9	4.4	98.4
Thrip	3	1.5	1.6	100.0
Total	182	89.2	100.0	
System	22	10.8		
Total	204	100.0		

Table25: Types of destruction disease

Type of disease	Family	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Rot on Stem and Fruit	79	38.7	68.1	68.1
Curly Leaf	16	7.8	13.8	81.9
Yellow Leaf	17	8.3	14.7	96.6
Spot Leaf	3	1.5	2.6	99.1
Bacteria Wilt	1	.5	.9	100.0
Total	116	56.9	100.0	
System	88	43.1		
Total	204	100.0		

❖ **Means to boost vegetable cultivations:**

In order to boost or to enlarge the vegetable cultivation, 66% of total SHG members needs most modern techniques rather than what they had learnt and practiced. 39% requested the quality of vegetable seed from supporters. 19% do really need water supply system and 6% asked supports with modern agriculture inputs such as drip irrigation and pump engines.

(See more in the table26 below).

Table26: To boost vegetable plantation

Boost plantation	Responses		Percent of Cases
	SHG member	Percent	
No	8	3.8%	4.8%
Water for irrigation and using	32	15.2%	19.3%
Seed requirement	65	30.8%	39.2%
Modern Technical	96	45.5%	57.8%
Agriculture Input	10	4.7%	6.0%
Total	211	100.0%	127.1%

2. Chicken Raising

100% of the 204 families of respondents reported that they are currently raising the chickens. Totally, all family have 85 chicken (18 hens, 4cock, and other 26 chickens are weight from 0.4kg -1.2 Kg while other 37 are chicks. The mortality rate of chicken in2014 was 34%. (see more details in table 27 below)

Table 27: Average chickens of SHG member in 2014

Type of chicken	Total all	Total/Family	# Death all	# Death/Family	% Death
Hen	3769	18	655	3	17%
Cock	849	4	190	1	22%
Chicken(weigth0.4- 1.2kg)	5320	26	939	5	18%
Chick	7490	37	4205	21	56%
Total	17428	85	5989	29	34%

The total amount of chickens for selling, consumption and sharing with their neighbors were 33 chicken which is equal to 33kg per family and the total income was 459,867Riel/year excluding the other 23 chicken which are remaining in their house. The remaining chicken cost approximately up to 665,867Riel/year (see more details in table 28 below).

Table 28: Average income of a SHG member from chickens raising in 2014

Type of chicken	Head	Price/kg	Total income
Sold chicken	33	13,935	459,855
Remaining	23	8,956	206,000
	56		665,867

204 family who are raising the chickens had to expense for the chicken food, vaccination and treatment in approximately of 70,202 Riel per family per year but in comparison, they could earn the profit up to 404, 387 Riel. Additionally, if this profit included with the profit from the remaining chicken, the total profit will increase to 610,387 Riel a year. (see more details in table 29 below).

Table 29: Average profit of a SHG member from chickens raising in 2014

Type of expense	Family	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Expense for purchasing feed for chicken raising(riel)	204	0	312,000.00	13,565.20	40,432.89
Expense for own feed for chicken raising(riel)	204	0	1,600,000.00	48,319.12	127,908.42
Expense for vaccination(riel)	204	0	80,000.00	639.71	5,979.34
Expense for other	204	0	312,000.00	3,779.41	27,156.28
Total expense for chicken raising	204	0	1,600,000.00	70,202.94	145,470.87
How much profit do you get from chicken raising, annually(riel)	204	0	1,998,000.00	404,387.25	293,005.11
Total profit in year 2014				610,387.25	

64% of SHG members have increased the amount of chickens raising comparing to their status before working with the project while another 32% of them remain raising the chicken in the same amount of chicken. However, another 6% decreased it. For amount of increasing chicken, 33% of total families had increased 1 time of chicken raising and 31% had increased more than twice. (see more details in table 30,31below).

Table30: Status chicken raising within SHG members in 2014

Status of chicken raising	SHG member	Percent
Same	67	32.8
Decreased	6	2.9
Increased	131	64.2
Total	204	100.0

Table 31: Time of chicken raising increased in 2014

Time of increase	SHG member	Percent
0	69	33.8
1	69	33.8
2	57	27.9
3	6	2.9
5	2	1.0
8	1	.5
Total	204	100.0

❖ Technical Practice

Among the necessary techniques have been used to improve their chicken raising, it was observed that, 100% of respondents prepared chicken cages for the better condition for their chicken health. 90% have clear understanding and practice on how to select the productive chicken varieties, while other 97% responded that they had used the method on how to feed their chicken properly. However, only 27% respondents had practiced vaccination to their chicken. The reasons of less vaccination practice because most areas are far from the market so it is not easy for the farmers to access the market to buy the vaccine. Moreover, most of their houses situated far away from each other and it is hard to gather their chicken for vaccination to fit its dosage. *(see more details in table 32 below)*

Table 32: Time of chicken raising increased in 2014

Technical used	Responses		Percent of Cases
	SHG member	Percent	
Select of chicken varieties	184	28.7%	90.2%
Cage preparation	204	31.8%	100.0%
Feeding	198	30.8%	97.1%
Vaccination	56	8.7%	27.5%
Total	642	100.0%	314.7%

3. Marketing

65% of interviewees knew the demand and trend of the market before making their decision whether to invest into business or not, while the other 35% didn't realize this. 93% of the respondent had knowledge on the market price 28% knew the demand and 45% knew the market location while the other 25% knew the prioritized products meet the market demand. However, only 24% of respondents have established the contract with buyer before selling their products. *(see more in table 33,34,35 below).*

Table 33: Market knowledge

Marketing information	SHG member	Percent
Yes	133	65.2
No	71	34.8
Total	204	100.0

Table 34: Type of market information

Type of market information	Responses		Percent of Cases
	SHG member	Percent	
Market price	129	48.7%	92.8%
Market demand	39	14.7%	28.1%
Market location	63	23.8%	45.3%
The prioritized product meet the market demand	34	12.8%	24.5%
Total	265	100.0%	190.6%

Table 35: Farming contract

Farming contract	SHG member	Percent
Yes	3	1.5
No	201	98.5
Total	204	100.0

4. Gender and Agriculture

- Responsibility by gender:

61% of respondents reported that both wife and husband took the responsibility for the agricultural activities because their unity enables them to have stronger labor and it is also easy for discussion and making the common decision. 30% of SHG members highlighted that the wife took more responsibilities than the husband did because their wives could allocate more time to take care their farms while their husbands have to do other jobs. (see more details in table 36,37 below).

Table 36: Responsibility of agricultural activities within a family

	SHG member	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Hubby	17	8.3	8.3	8.3
Wife	61	29.9	29.9	38.2
Hubby and wife	125	61.3	61.3	99.5
Other	1	.5	.5	100.0
Total	204	100.0	100.0	

Table 37: Reason she/he response:

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	SHG members	Percent	
He/she has more time	74	27.0%	38.1%
He/she has more labor	141	51.5%	72.7%
He/she has inventive person and in favor farming	59	21.5%	30.4%
Total	274	100.0%	141.2%

- Decision making in selling products:

62% of respondents reported that the spouses actively join the consultation and made decision on how/when to sell their products. It is reported that 35% highlighted that the wife took lead in making decision to sell their products while another 3% referred to their husband. (see more details in table 38 below).

Table 38: Decision making in selling agricultural products

Decision in selling product	SHG member	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Hubby	6	2.9	2.9	2.9
Wife	72	35.3	35.3	38.2
Hubby and wife	126	61.8	61.8	100.0
Total	204	100.0	100.0	

- Who Keep the money:

96% of respondents told that their wives are money keepers, which earn from selling their products. (see more details in table 39 below).

Table 39: Keeping the money from selling the products

Keep the money	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Hubby	1	.5	.5	.5
Wife	196	96.1	96.1	96.6
Hubby and wife	7	3.4	3.4	100.0
Total	204	100.0	100.0	

- **Managing and use income from selling products:**

77% of both spouses participated in managing and deciding on how to use their money from selling agricultural products, 21% responded by wife and only 2% by their husband. (see more details in table 40 below)

Table 40: Manage and Use income from selling products:

Manage and use the income	Family	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Hubby	4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wife	43	21.1	21.1	23.0
Hubby and wife	157	77.0	77.0	100.0
Total	204	100.0	100.0	

5. Advocacy:

87% of SHG members know and understand on how to seek supports from outsiders. However, only 29% SHG members used to try seeking supports from others. (see more in the table 41 below)

Table 41: Understand and practice advocacy

Advocacy	Valid	SHG member	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Understand how to seek the support	Yes	179	87.7	87.7	87.7
Tried to seek the support	Yes	60	29.4	29.4	29.4

CIP is one of effective ways and a great chance for SHG members and villages to raise their needs and seek supports from government. 71% of SHG members used to participate in CIP processes while only 43% participated in CIP by the official invitation from the village chief. Furthermore, the 33% participated in the earlier stage by just joining the discussion among SHG members. The discussion is mainly focused on the prioritized needs and concerns of the communities. Then, the representatives of SHG brought all the issues to incorporate into CIP through the official invitation by commune chiefs. (see more in the table 42 below)

Table 42: Participated in CIP process

CIP	Valid	Family	Percent	Valid Percent
Participated in CIP process	Yes	145	71.1	71.1
Invited by the village personally	Yes	88	43.1	43.1
Discuss among SHG member	Yes	68	33.3	33.3

The villagers to be incorporated into CIP process had raised many prioritized needs and it is categorized as following:

- 69% source of water for consumption
- 13% Water system for irrigation
- 82% Road construction
- 26% School building
- 28% Toilet
- 4% Health
- 5% Rice bank
- 2% Small business (see more in the table 43 below)

Table 43: Prioritized needs incorporated in CIP

Prioritized need	Responses		Percent of Cases
	SHG member	Percent	
Source of water for consumption"	92	30.0%	68.7%
Water system for irrigation"	18	5.9%	13.4%
Road construction"	110	35.8%	82.1%
School building"	35	11.4%	26.1%
Toilet	37	12.1%	27.6%
Health	5	1.6%	3.7%
Small business"	2	.7%	1.5%
Rice Bank	6	2.0%	4.5%
Others	2	.7%	1.5%
Total	307	100.0%	229.1%

6. Insufficient food and water:

▪ Insufficient food:

66 % of total families had enough food but 34% had insufficient food. The following are the period and percentages of food shortage:

- 3% facing 1 month
- 31% facing 2 months (October to November)
- 39% facing 3 months (August to October)
- 27% facing over 3 months (July to November)

The average of food needs to be bridged is 228 kg per family. Based on their experiences to cope with this problem, 47% of SHG members borrowed the rice from others and 46% of SHG borrowed money from others while another 7% migrated to other countries. *(see more in the table 44 ,45 below)*

Table 44: Percentage of SHG member facing Insufficient food

Enough rice and paddy rice for food	Family	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Insufficient	70	34.3	34.3	34.3
Enough	134	65.7	65.7	100.0
Total	204	100.0	100.0	

Table 45: The period of Insufficient food

How long insufficient rice	Family	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 month	2	1.0	2.9	2.9
2 months(October to November)	22	10.8	31.4	34.3
3 months(August to October)	27	13.2	38.6	72.9
Over 3 months(July to November)	19	9.3	27.1	100.0
Total	70	34.3	100.0	
System	134	65.7		
	204	100.0		

▪ **Insufficient water for plantation and consumption:**

72% of SHG member had insufficient water. Average month of insufficiency is 5 months for January to May. (see more in the table 46,47 below)

Table 46 : Percentage of families facing Insufficient water

	SHG members	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Insufficient	147	72.1	72.1	72.1
Enough	147	72.1	72.1	100.0
Total	204	100.0	100.0	

Table 47: Period of Insufficient water

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
If it is insufficient, how many months are there	148	2	7	4.67	1.253
Valid N	148				

7. Land dispute:

17% of respondents said that they are currently having land dispute. This dispute happened among:

- 21% having dispute with relatives
- 18% having dispute with neighborhood
- 38% having dispute with powerful people
- 26% having dispute with private companies (see more in the table 48,49 below)

Table 48: Percentage of SHG member having land dispute

Land dispute	Family	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	35	17.2	17.2	17.2
No	169	82.8	82.8	100.0
Total	204	100.0	100.0	

Table 49: Countering party in land dispute

Dispute with	Responses		Percent of Cases
	Family	Percent	
Counter with relatives	7	20.6%	24.1%
Counter with Neighborhood	6	17.6%	20.7%
Counter with powerful people	13	38.2%	44.8%
Counter with private companies	8	23.5%	27.6%
Total	34	100.0%	117.2%

Alternative solution:

- 76% Submitting motion to local authorities
- 9 % Expression in public forum
- 15% Expression in CIP(see more in the table 50 below)

Table 50: Alternative solution

Alternative solution	Responses		Percent of Cases
	Family	Percent	
Submitting motion to local authorities	25	75.8%	92.6%
Expression in public forum	3	9.1%	11.1%
Expression in CIP	5	15.2%	18.5%
Total	33	100.0%	122.2%

8. Farmers' requests:

In order to improve their living standard, SHG members' requests and needs are categorized as following

- 39% Varieties of vegetable, animal and agriculture input
- 27% Technical training on crop, vegetable and livestock
- 21% Water resource for using and drinking and building irrigation system
- 4% Road construction
- 2% Small business at community
- 4% Sanitation
- 1% Capacity building legal on law and rights
- 1% Land dispute resolution
- 1% Marketing Price (See more in the table 51below)

Table 50: Percentage of SHG member having land dispute

Farmer's suggestion	Responses		Percent of Cases
	Family	Percent	
Varieties of vegetable, animal and agriculture input"	149	38.7%	76.4%
Technical training on crop, vegetable and livestock"	102	26.5%	52.3%
Building irrigation system"	3	.8%	1.5%
Water resource for using and drinking"	76	19.7%	39.0%
Road construction"	17	4.4%	8.7%
Small business at community"	9	2.3%	4.6%
Sanitation	16	4.2%	8.2%
Capacity building legal on law and rights	4	1.0%	2.1%
Land dispute resolution	2	.5%	1.0%
Marketing Price	2	.5%	1.0%
Other	5	1.3%	2.6%
Total	385	100.0%	197.4%

C. Interview with officer of line department and NGO Partners

It is reported that both officers from line departments and NGO partners claimed that they could learn a lot from the project, particularly agricultural technique, facilitation skill, conflict resolution and the management for SHG as whole. They also, highlighted that they did not know much such skills before they joint the project. On behalf of the provincial government offices, they could share such knowledge and skill to the citizen by working with the people more professionally. The vegetable plantation techniques are not only practiced by the people in their target area but also used by the provincial department officers to practice in their daily life. For instance, PDWA used to plant the vegetable in the front yard of their offices and now they are keeping planting it by using the knowledge from CISOM. The director of the provincial department was very much impressed with CISOM to support their staff and the citizen. Additionally, the PDA encourages CISOM to transform the SHG into AC.

The interview reveals that PDWA also focus on the policy implementation of gender mainstreaming. With the technical and knowledge from CISOM, PDWA focuses on helping more and more women by providing more education to women.

The officers from the line governments believe that CIP is great mechanism for advocacy purposes. The Commune Chiefs are very active and motivated. They always listen to the people's voice. They, also conduct the consultation meeting with their people. PDWA took this opportunity to offer the awareness raising on violence, sex trafficking and livelihood improvement. The provincial government

officers highlighted that the people are now more aware of the law and human rights and they are braver to reach the authorities. They also could have the access the information even it is somehow limited.

Furthermore, staff of NGO partners expressed their satisfaction with the project and they personally gain much more new knowledge and income to support their families. With a great support from the ADDA/READA, they can offer better support to the villagers and the local authorities as whole. The staff of NGO partners claimed that they are very proud to take part in CISOM while they can gain a lot of experiences such as agriculture techniques, SHG forming and management, conflict resolutions including the motivation to the SHG members.

One of NGO partners is impressed by transparency of the donor including gaining many more experiences and techniques. The staff felt that they are capable of working with other high profile people including facilitations and communication with them. The CISOM project is the model of the other NGOs as well as some NGO in ODM, which also copied CISOM's model and they used CPs of CISOM as their human resources.

VI. Conclusion and Recommendation:

According to the Internal Mid-term Assessment results, it is concluded the CISOM-SHG have been growing fast on group leading, consolidation, solidarity, initiative idea, particularly the concept of SHG have been widely spread to whole community about benefit of being SHG members or having SHG in the village comparing to the baseline report. Moreover, many positive changes of the SHG members' capacity have been occurring in mentality of social living. The technical knowledge enabled them to increase their income. The voice of SHG members or villagers is heard widely comparing to their situation before the project started. Last but not least, CISOM concept has reached to the line departments through the participation of their officers and they have disseminated CISOM knowledge to the people in ODM or projects within their departments. However, to become strong or efficient SHG with sustainability of their own management, the capacity building is the most requirements for initial SHG like this. As finding in farmers' request or suggestion from the SHG, both visible and invisible things are most requirements for them to accomplish the effectiveness future with fruitful social life and economic like other developed countries.

Furthermore, advocacy through CIP and public forum is one of the effective ways to boost the livelihood of the people while the vegetable plantation and chicken raising are very crucial to them. Additionally, in order to ensure the sustainable development, the people need such mechanism to ensure that their rights are respected and their voices are heard. Plantation without land security will never help the livelihood of the people better. So it needs clear standard of development with people participation to ensure the social corporates responsibilities are in place.

ANNEX1: Questionnaire Group interview



ANNEX2: Questionnaire Household interview



ANNEX3: Questionnaire interring line department



ANNEX4: Final IMA proposal

