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CAPFISH/FOSTER PROGRAM OF SMP CAMBODIA

Project Name	Measuring the impact of the SMP CapFish/Foster program on women's livelihoods and adaptability to climate change.
W+ Project ID	1
Project Start Date	March 2022
Project End Date	April 2023
Date of PDD	April 28 2022
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1. DESCRIPTION OF WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT ACTIVITIES

1.1 Summary Description of the Women’s Empowerment Activities Implemented

The project focuses on improving the resilience, productivity, and socio-economic conditions of women and men in the fishing communities as well as the ecological sustainability of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve (TSBR) through community-centered interventions that improve access to safe water and sanitation, enhanced education opportunity and quality for vulnerable and poor girls and boys with increased availability and accessibility to education, and facilitate the development of sustainable alternative livelihoods. In addition, the Green Economy component of the project creates sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities in three sub-sectors: eco- tourism, solar energy and sustainable agriculture through interventions that create income sources while reducing environmental pressures on the TSBR.

1.2 Project Sector(s) and Type(s)

The Capfish/Foster program, which is set to begin implementation in mid June 2022, is a three-and-a-half-year program funded by the European Union Delegation. The project is based in the Soutr Nikom District, Siem Reap, Cambodia, which is a rice-based farming system in lowland area of Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve

1.3 Project Implementer(s)

Organization name	Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP).
Contact person	Mr Keo Socheat
Title	Director
Address of Home Office and Field Office	44 c. St. 456 Phnom Penh, Cambodia
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1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project’s and Women’s Empowerment Activities

Provide contact information and roles/responsibilities for any other entities (public, private, foundations, agencies, etc.) involved in the implementation of women’s empowerment activities if different from the project developer. Copy the table as necessary.

Organization name	OXFAM/Cambodia
Role in the project	Provision of project funds
Contact person	Oskar Haq
Title	Inclusive Green Economy and Finance (IGE) – Program Manager (Capfish-Foster Lot1/GRAISEA/I-SME/FFC/BlockRice) Capfish/FOSTER – Consortium Manager (Lot 1)
Address	OXFAM The Point - 31 Mao Tse Toung Blvd (245), Phnom Penh
Telephone	+855 (0)17 634 901
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1.5 Project Activities Start Date(s)

The Capfish-Foster project activities are set to begin implementation in June 2022.

1.6 W+ Domain(s) and Crediting Period(s)

<i>W+ Domain and title of related activities (see section 5 for details)</i>	<i>Start Date</i>	<i>End Date</i>	<i>Crediting period: Total Years/Months</i>	<i>Any Associated Standard (e.g. CDM, VCS)</i>
Education & Knowledge	June 2022	December 2024	2 years 6 months	NA
Income & Assets	June 2022	December 2024	2 years 6 month	NA

1.7 Description of the Project’s Activities

The Capfish/Foster program’s overall aim is to support fishing communities in creating community-based enterprises in rice farming which is implemented by Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP). SMP is a non-profit, local non-government organization (NGO) working with rice farmers in the central floodplains of Cambodia to improve agricultural practices, increase incomes, and protect biological and cultural heritage through the application of the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP), the world's first standard for sustainable rice cultivation. The overall objective is to develop and promote market-driven sustainable rice production that provides benefits for communities on a gender-equality basis, and increases their resilience to climate change by improving their access to premium market opportunities and natural resource management, by following SRP standards.

In this project, SMP will target 10 villages of 2 communes in Soutr Nikom district, Siem Reap province, located in the TSBR.

Specific objectives of this project are to:

- 1) Support the development of the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) scheme in Soutr Nikom district.
- 2) Provide theoretical and technical support in establishing SRP group producers in the 10 target villages, in Soutr Nikom district.

- 3) Promote Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) in the SRP context to the target villages, to ensure equal participation and benefit sharing with women.

1.8 Project's Activity(ies) Boundary and Scope

The Catfish/Foster Program will be implemented by SMP in 10 villages in Soutre Nikom District, Siem Reap province, located in the TSB. The activities and beneficiaries are as follows:

- 300 households (HH) will benefit directly
- 1240 HH members benefit
- 10 farmer groups to be established
- 20 key SRP farmers recruited to sustain activities beyond the project cycle
- 84 trainings provided in total
- 200 people trained in climate smart agriculture
- 1200 tons of paddy will be harvested
- 10 women leaders will be identified and trained
- 20 trainers of GALs will be trained
- 20 will be trained in Gender Market Mapping

1.9 Conditions Prior to the Project's Initiation of Activities

Households in the baseline study area of Kien Sangkae are primarily engaged in farming activities that contribute to their livelihoods. Most of the crops are produced by women in the households and these largely include vegetables and rainy season rice for sale in local markets. Vegetable production provides both food and cash income and significantly contributes to cover daily household expenses, while rice is mainly produced for family consumption. Men are primarily engaged in off-farm work in nearby construction sites and brock production.

Most women respondents of the interviews stated that they had received prior training on Systems of Rice Intensification (SRI) as well as trainings on vegetable production for supply to local markets.

In addition, there are women's savings groups, agricultural cooperatives and rice producer groups that were established with the support of non-governmental organizations that were present in the area.

Women identified some of the key challenges to increasing rice production:

- Limited land holdings per household
- No access to labor-saving technology (e.g. weeding and planting machinery)



- Time poverty as a result of women assuming care work (e.g. cooking, cleaning, caring for children and elderly members, livestock management, etc.) combined with production activities.
- Limited knowledge of rice intensification techniques

1.10 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks

The project is in compliance with local laws

1.11 Project Implementer's Right to Engage in the Project

The project implementer has the right to engage in the project.

1.12 Other Forms of Environmental or Social Credit

NA

1.13 Additional Information Relevant to the Project

NA

2. GENDER AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

a) Community consultations

Community consultations were conducted by the Team members Barun Gurung and Chantheang Tong from 28-29 March 2022 to explore the overall socio-economic situation of women and men in the project target areas. Focus groups were conducted in 4 villages in Soutr Nikom District: Chrey Khang Cheung and Chi Keak in the Kien Sangkae commune; Kok Russey Khang Cheung and Kok Russey Khang Tbaung in the Dan Run commune.

Each focus group was comprised of 7-9 women that represented rice / vegetable producer groups and agriculture cooperatives in their respective villages.

2.2 Results of Initial Stakeholder Consultations

Background

- The study areas are rice-based farming systems in lowland area of Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve (TSBR). The communes are located along national roads and close to Soutr Nikom district center and market. Road access is quite good where local people can easily travel and transport produce to the market by motorbike and car/truck.
- Kien Sangkae commune is a rain-fed rice farming system where farmers cultivate rainy season rice once a year. Dan Run commune is a bit different because local farmers have paddy field for growing both rainy season rice (June-November) and water receding rice (November-January).
- Farming activities are primary source of household income for the local farmers. These include rainy season rice, vegetable, and livestock production. Vegetable production provides both food and cash income and significantly contributes to daily household expenses, while rice is mainly produced for family consumption. The majority of men are engaged in providing off-farm labor for construction sites and brick production factories. Female and male out-migration is also a significant employment opportunity that contributes to household incomes. In Chrey Khang Cheung village of the Kien Sangkae commune, approximately 30% of total households in the village have female and male family members that have migrated to Thailand for work, and a smaller 3% to Phnom Penh city for labor work.
- The study found that there is a livelihood project “Development of Sustainable Agriculture of Smallholders in Siem Reap” implemented by the French NGO, Group for Research and Exchange of Technology (GRET) and the Cambodian Institute for Research and Rural Development (CIRD), since 2011 which is still currently active in the four villages of the

study area. This project focused on improving agricultural productivity and market linkages through the following activities:

- Training on System of Rice Intensification (SRI) to improve rice yield: selecting good quality of seeds, transplanting 1-2 seedlings per clump, planting in rows, using organic fertilizers (compost, cow manure), etc.
 - Training on commercial vegetable production to supply local market and retail shops in the cities.
 - Rice and vegetable seed production for distributing to local farmers, mainly selling through the Agriculture Cooperative (AC).
 - Rice, vegetable and native chicken producer groups which exist in the 4 studied villages to supply safe produce to local market and retail shops in Phnom Penh (Khmer Farmer Market, Amarak Farm).
 - Saving groups which exist in the 4 studied villages, each group consists of about 100 members on average (85 women and 15 men)
 - More women than men are actively participating in community activities including agricultural co-operatives. One agricultural cooperative has been established at the district level which represents seven villages from the three communes of Kien Sangkae, Dan Run and Ta Yaek, of Soutr Nikom.
- **Rice producer groups:**
- about 4-5 women farmers per village are currently producing rice seeds to supply local farmers through the agricultural cooperative. Each village has the potential to produce approximately one tonne of rice seed, which sells at the price of 2,000 KHR (USD 1.00) per kilogram. These farmers buy foundation seeds from the Cambodia Agriculture Research Institute (CARDI), and they propagate on individual rice fields to produce quality, purified seeds to distribute to local farmers.
 - About 10-13 farmers (5 women) of AC members in each village have produced premium rice (1-1.5 tons per family) with a safe standard and sold at 1,200-1,300 KHR (through AC's market facilitation) which is 200-300 KHR higher than normal market.

Status of women

Women's Time Poverty

Women's work burden contributes to women being time-poor. Women spend an average of 17 hours a day, engaged in production and care work. As demonstrated by the Time Line below, women wake up early to perform cooking and cleaning activities and are similarly engaged in care and productive work throughout the day.



Time line

TIME	ACTIVITIES
4.30	Wake up and cleaning the house, kitchen
5.00	Cooking
5.30	Cleaning chicken coop, watering vegetable garden, harvest vegetables for market,
6.00	Go to market to sell vegetables
7.00	
8.00	Return from market, weeding kitchen garden,
10.00	Cooking lunch, feed animals, eating, washing dishes
11.00	
11.30	Rest
13.30	
13.30 – 17.00	Work on home garden
17.00 – 18.30	Preparing dinner; eat
18.30 – 19.00	Preparing chickens for roosting
19.00 – 21.00	Leisure and helping children with home work
21.00	Go to bed

Women’s Contribution to Production and Care-work

Women contribute significantly to household production through crop production and income generating activities such as production and sale of vegetables. Equally, they are typically engaged in care work such as cleaning, cooking, firewood collection and numerous other activities performed around the household. Men contribute as well to household and production work, though they are primarily engaged in daily wage labor outside the homestead.

Activity Profile

Activities	Women	Men
Crop production	X	x
Rice cultivation	X	x
Chicken raising	x	x
Pig raising	X	
Cow raising	x	X
Composting for sale	X	
Cleaning	X	
Washing clothes	X	x
Cooking	X	x
Child care	X	x
Livestock care	X	x

Fire wood collection	x	X
Assisting children with homework	X	x
Elder care	X	x
Attending weddings ceremonies	x	X
Attending meetings	X	x
Attending trainings	X	x
Participate in saving group meetings	X	x
Participating in community planning in agricultural cooperatives	X	x

3. SELECTION OF W+ DOMAINS

3.1 Selection of W+ Domains

The selection of the two W+ Domains of Income & Assets and Knowledge & Education is based on the stated aims of the project intervention and the anticipated benefits.

<i>W+ Domain</i>	<i>Benefits</i>	<i>Challenges/Risks</i>
<i>Knowledge & Education</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of training to build rice production skills will enhance women’s knowledge of climate smart agriculture. • The application of the Women’s Economic Empowerment (WEE) and the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) will enhance women’s knowledge related to economic growth and market development. 	Women’s time poverty will make it difficult for them to effectively engage in project activities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The formation of women’s producer groups, in addition to already existing savings and agricultural cooperatives, will enhance women’s collective strength to draw down resources and services from private and public sector organizations. 	
Income & Assets	The program’s aim to increase rice yields and marketing efforts will enhance income of women.	<p>Limited land holdings will pose a challenge to increase rice yields</p> <p>Lack of labor-saving technologies not available to women will compound women’s work loads and exacerbate existing time poverty</p>

4. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

<i>W+ Domain</i>	<i>Project activities</i>	<i>Number of Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Required sample size</i>
EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to build rice production skills will enhance women’s knowledge of climate smart agriculture. The application of the Women’s Economic Empowerment (WEE) and the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) will enhance women’s knowledge related to economic growth and market development. 	At least 620	80



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The formation of women’s producer groups, in addition to already existing savings and agricultural cooperatives, will enhance women’s collective strength to draw down resources and services from private and public sector organizations.. 		
<i>Income & Assets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase rice yields through the provision of improved seeds and climate smart technology. 	<i>At least 620</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>at least 620</i>	<i>120</i>

Outcomes

W+ DOMAIN: Education & Knowledge	<i>Immediate outcome (Short Term 0 - 6 months):</i>	<i>Intermediate outcome (Medium Term 6 - 24 months):</i>	<i>Delayed outcome (Long Term 24+ months):</i>
<i>Anticipated Outcomes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved knowledge of climate smart rice production techniques Adoption of climate smart rice production techniques 	Increased rice yields	Increased local organizational capacity of women’s savings / producer groups
<i>Indicators</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women’s <u>Recall</u> and <u>Comprehension</u> ability enhanced from baseline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of techniques by at least % of women who have been trained % of change in yields from baseline conditions 	Perceptible shift of women from the domestic to public spaces
<i>Means of Verification / Data</i>	<i>Survey/Interviews</i>	<i>Survey/Interviews</i>	
<i>Measurement Activities</i>	<i>Monitoring survey</i>	<i>Monitoring survey</i>	
<i>Expected Timeline of Measurement Activities</i>	<i>Feb-April 2023</i>	<i>Feb-April 2023</i>	



<i>Responsible for Measurement Activities</i>	<i>Barun Gurung & Chanthiang Tong</i>	<i>Barun Gurung & Chanthiang Tong</i>	
W+ DOMAIN: Income & Assets	<i>Immediate outcome (Short Term 0 - 6 months):</i>	<i>Intermediate outcome (Medium Term 6 - 24 months):</i>	<i>Delayed outcome (Long Term 24+ months):</i>
<i>Anticipated Outcomes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased incomes from rice production 	Conversion of income into assets	Increased decisions by women over HH and other large item
<i>Indicators</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50 % increase in HH income from baseline condition 	Shift from short term to longer term asset building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceptible shift in gender-based <i>deference</i> in decision making
<i>Means of Verification / Data</i>	<i>Survey/Interviews</i>	<i>Survey/Interviews</i>	
<i>Measurement Activities</i>	<i>Monitoring survey</i>	<i>Monitoring survey</i>	
<i>Expected Timeline of Measurement Activities</i>	<i>2 weeks between Feb-April 2023</i>	<i>2 weeks between Feb-April 2023</i>	
<i>Responsible for Measurement Activities</i>	<i>Barun Gurung & Chanthiang Tong</i>	<i>Barun Gurung & Chanthiang Tong</i>	

Do No Harm:

- The existing time constraints on women are not exacerbated with their engagement in intensive rice production technologies.
- Mitigation measures could be the introduction of time saving technology such as rice planting machines that are relatively low cost and could be shared through the rice producer groups.

5. BENEFIT SHARING MECHANISM

There are functioning savings groups for women for each village in the target areas that were previously established by an NGO, that can be acceptable local structures for the benefit sharing mechanism required by the W+ Standard. Each saving group has 100 members with 85% of their membership being women.

➤ **Saving groups:**

- initiated by the NGO project, one saving group was established in each target village, with around 100 members on average (range from 50-130 members per group/village). About 85 percent of saving group members are women.
- Savings groups are led and managed by a committee that is elected during the general meeting of members. This committee has a 2-3 year mandate and is comprised of five members: Chair person, Vice Chair person, Financial treasurer, Secretary and Monitor . Women are dominant in the committee composition. For instance, in Chrey Khang Cheung, women have roles of Chair person, Vice chair, Secretary and Monitor, and only one man has the role as Financial treasurer. In Kok Russey Khang Cheung, the main leadership positions are assumed by women.
- The group management and operation follow the group statute (by-laws) which was endorsed by group membership and (local) commune authorities.
- The saving group members are required to participate regularly in the monthly meetings, deposit monthly savings, participate in any meetings and training according to the invitation from the group leaders or relevant projects/programs.
- The members can borrow money from the groups based on the amount of their savings: maximum loan is equal to 3-4 times the amount of money borrowers' savings in groups. Some saving groups provide loans to its membership only, which reduces risk for loan default.
- The interest rate ranges from 2.3% per month (without extra administration fee), depending on the decision of each group members. This rate is higher than the rate of formal credit operated by local banks/MFIs (1.5-1.8% per month plus extra administration fee).

Profit sharing of the saving groups: Earnings from interest (2.3%) of the loans is divided into three parts as follows:

1. Member dividends for individual savings: 1.3%
 2. Honorarium for saving group committee: 3% (cost)
 3. Reserve funds of the group for default loans, operation and common activities: 6.5%
- Social funds for emergency reliefs: 0.5%



Signature of authorized representative submitting this Project Design Document

Name: Barun Gurung

Title : W+ Standard Consultant

Signature:

Date: April 29 2022



APPENDIX X: <title of appendix>

W+ Project Design Document Template Revision History		
#	Date	Description
1	2015	Original
2	22 May 2017	Edits to nomenclature for consistency. Removal of redundant information requests. Addition of time-frames and specificity regarding multiple domains and prevention of double-counting.
3	16 June 2017	Expansion of PDD requirements, transferred text from W+ Standard responding to public comments.
4	12 February 2019	Edits to clarify content of each section
5	27 October 2020	Edits to clarify content of each section