



# CAMBODIA

## Statement of Impact

SVAY CHRUM DISTRICT, SVAY RIENG PROVINCE,  
CAMBODIA (2011-2014)

# CAMBODIA



ChildFund Australia is an independent and non-religious international development organisation that works to reduce poverty for children in the developing world.

ChildFund Australia is a member of the ChildFund Alliance - a global network of 12 organisations which assists more than 15 million children in 58 countries.

**Photography:** All images in this report are of children and youth in ChildFund-supported villages in Svay Rieng Province, Cambodia. Photography by Cindy Bryson or ChildFund staff.

**Report design:** Sally Woodward-Hawes

**Copyright:** ChildFund Australia, August 2014

[www.childfund.org.au](http://www.childfund.org.au)

This document presents the results of ChildFund Australia's first formal assessment of the impact of the organisation's development programs, applying ChildFund's Development Effectiveness Framework. The findings included here were agreed by representatives of the Svay Chrum community, in Svay Rieng province, Cambodia, after reflections prompted by considering data from the Development Effectiveness Framework and other sources.

Over the past five years ChildFund Australia has been building a Development Effectiveness Framework to provide answers to three basic questions:

- how do we know if our work makes a difference and gets results?
- how do we learn from our experience in order to improve the way we work?
- how do community members and local partners directly participate in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of development projects?

Under the Development Effectiveness Framework ChildFund staff and partners collect evidence of the results of community development programs. This evidence is quantitative (such as data on organisational outputs – products or services delivered) and qualitative (such as case studies on the way individual children, families and other partners experience the effects of activities supported by ChildFund).

To collect evidence on long-term change in partner communities, and ChildFund Australia's contribution to that change (our impact), we use an approach which combines quantitative and qualitative measurement. This involves conducting surveys on organisational Outcome Indicators with randomly selected samples of community members in program areas every three years. Results from the surveys can be compared, Indicator by Indicator, to show change over time.

After the survey ChildFund staff make presentations on the results at area level meetings in which adults, youth and children from partner communities participate along with local government representatives and officials. Participants give their assessment of the validity of survey findings by comparing them to their own experiences, then discuss and make recommendations to ChildFund for future development projects.

Representatives from these meetings are then invited to a final, two day consultation in which they are presented with additional evidence of the work of ChildFund and other development actors, including the government, in the program area over the previous three years. The first day of the meeting involves discussion and agreement on the extent to which change on each Outcome Indicator can be attributed to the work of ChildFund. On the second day the representatives discuss and agree on a "Statement of Impact" in which they document their conclusions about changes that have occurred in the program area and ChildFund's contribution to those changes.

Representatives from six communes in the District of Svay Chrum in Svay Rieng Province, Cambodia, local government officials from the District and a small group of peers from non-government organisations working in Svay Rieng produced this first Statement of Impact under ChildFund's Development Effectiveness Framework in February 2014.

For the purposes of this report, they are referred to as 'Community Representatives'.

Community Representatives were asked to analyse the data collected and to try to reach a consensus on the extent to which ChildFund has contributed to the changes achieved in this province.

As such, the conclusions contained below, regarding ChildFund's impact in Svay Chrum, represent the carefully considered opinion of the Svay Chrum Representative Group, rather than a view put forward by ChildFund Australia.

## + Introduction



CAMBODIA

This Statement of Impact is about long term change in Svay Chrum District, Svay Rieng Province, Cambodia and ChildFund's contribution to it.

The Statement focuses on a set of Outcome Indicators adopted by ChildFund which cover child well-being, education, maternal and child health, access to water and sanitation, HIV and AIDS, youth working conditions and household income.

The statement represents the considered views of community representatives, government and elected officials, and civil society from Svay Chrum district. These views were developed at commune and district level consultations, and at two final reflection meetings at which they reached conclusions about the changes that

took place in Svay Chrum over the three years, and the extent of ChildFund's contribution to those changes.

To help Community Representatives come to their conclusions, they were presented with evidence from surveys conducted in April 2011 and December 2013, which showed changes over time. The surveys were conducted by interviewing randomly selected samples of children, youth, women and selected Local Authorities. Sampling was done using a methodology called Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS). The group also reviewed a range of data relating to activities of ChildFund, government and other organisations, along with case studies of change that took place.

## Projects, inputs and outputs +

ChildFund Australia began operations in Svay Chrum District in 2008. During the period 2008-2013 ChildFund implemented 21 development projects in the District with a total investment of around US \$2.3m. These projects covered education, household water and sanitation, livelihoods (especially youth livelihoods), child well-being and protection and community participation in local government planning processes.

ChildFund tracked project implementation throughout the period 2008-2013. Prominent achievements included construction of primary schools, libraries, school water and sanitation facilities, and household wells and toilets.

Along with these physical improvements ChildFund also contributed to raising levels of understanding and skills of community and government partners through activities such as conducting awareness campaigns on hygiene and sanitation, child rights and child protection (safe migration), teacher training, especially of kindergarten teachers, training of local government officials, formation and support of child clubs and youth groups and for youth educators to work informally to extend awareness and understanding and raise skills amongst their peers.

## Summary of findings related to change, ChildFund's overall contribution, and recommendations +

The results of the survey conducted in December 2013 showed that in the six target communes of Svay Chrum district there are many positive changes compared to the results of the survey conducted in 2011. The Svay Chrum Representative Group concluded that ChildFund had a **major responsibility** for the changes. The most notable changes related to health, education and economics and the participation of children, youth and families in community development activities.

For the future, considering these findings and the situation in Svay Chrum, Community Representatives recommended that ChildFund should consider supporting projects in the following areas: disaster preparedness and management, child protection, gender, the promotion of participation and decision-making of children and youth in the process of community development, and to strengthening activities of existing projects to ensure effective and sustainable development.

## + Change by Outcome Indicator and attribution to ChildFund

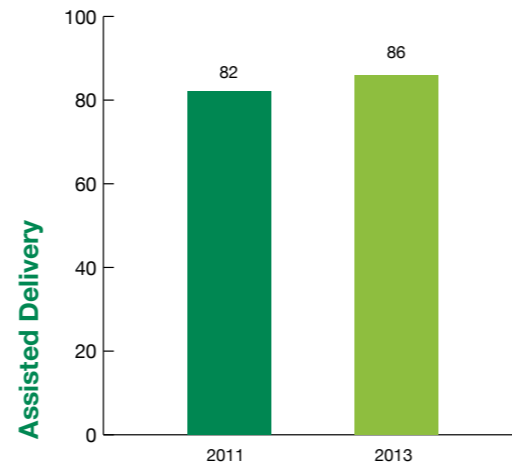
In this section, each of ChildFund's 18 Outcome Indicators are presented in graphical form, showing changes detected between 2011 and 2013. The changes

are described, and Community Representatives indicate their considered assessment of ChildFund's contribution to the changes.

### Outcome Indicator 1:

*% of women 15-49 years with children age 0-59 months who delivered their last child while being assisted by skilled and trained personnel.*

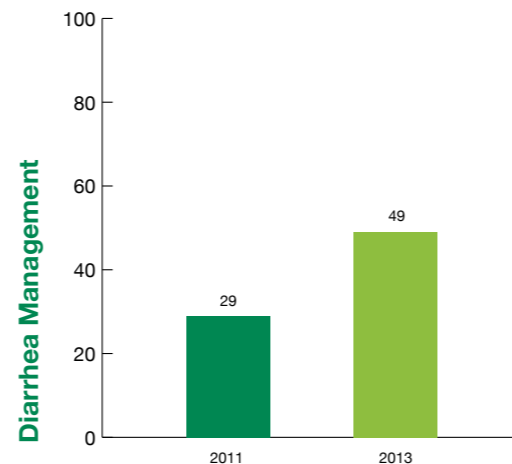
Results indicate that women who delivered children with a professional midwife present increased from 82% in 2011 to 86% in 2013 in Svay Chrum District. Community Representatives noted that ChildFund had not implemented any activities contributing to this indicator and that many other development actors had been engaged.



### Outcome Indicator 2:

*% of women 15-49 years with children 0-59 months whose most recent case of diarrhea was acceptably managed.*

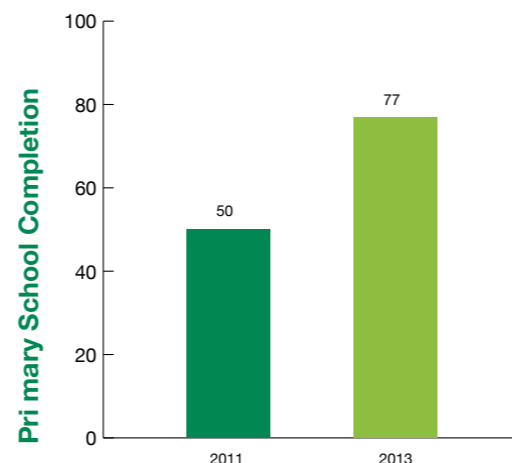
Results show that understanding of diarrhoea management in Svay Chrum District increased from 29% in 2011 to 49% in 2013. Community Representatives noted that ChildFund had not implemented activities contributing to this indicator. Many development actors contributed to the change.



### Outcome Indicator 3:

*% of 12-16 year old boys and girls who have completed primary education.*

Results indicate that primary school completion in Svay Chrum increased from 50% in 2011 to 77% in 2013. The Community Representatives concluded that ChildFund made a **major contribution** to the change through activities such as the campaign to promote school attendance among children, school construction, library, school kitchen gardens, the provision of school materials, teacher training, awareness raising on the importance of education to parents, and children's clubs.



### Outcome Indicator 4:

*% of children and youth who perform at or above their current grade level in reading.*

Community Representatives noted the results indicating that reading capacity of children has decreased. They concluded that this was because of frequent changes in study programs, parents failing to follow up on their children's study and failing to help teach their children at home. Also, some teachers did not invest much effort in their teaching. Community Representatives requested development actors and government focus on improving the quality of education and suggested that parents pay more attention to their children's study.

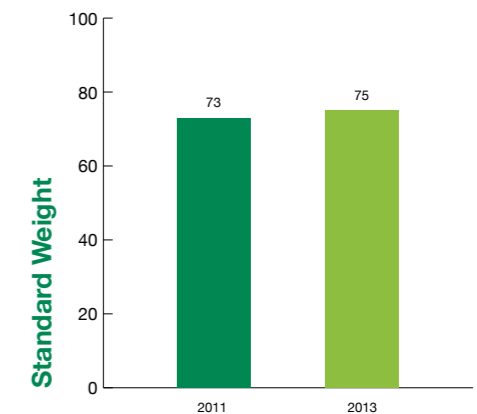
Although there is no comparative data for youth (data not collected in 2011), Community Representatives noted that youths' reading capacity was still limited and requires more attention.



### Outcome Indicator 5:

*% of boys and girls 0-59 months who are not below minus two standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population.*

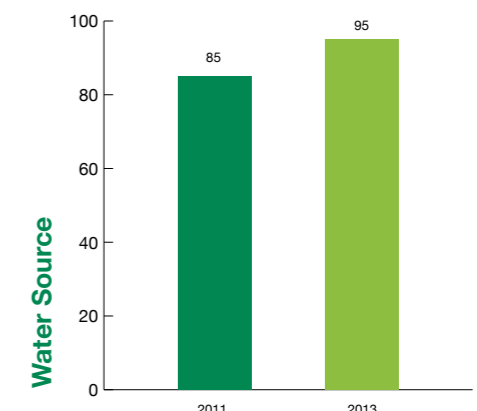
The small change on this indicator is positive in Svay Chrum, increasing from 73% in 2011 to 75% in 2013. Community Representatives concluded that ChildFund had made a **major contribution** to the change because even though ChildFund did not carry out projects related to this, ChildFund has provided training on agricultural production (vegetables, fish, chicken, etc.).



### Outcome Indicator 6:

*% of households (with children age 0-59 months) with year-round access to an improved, affordable water source.*

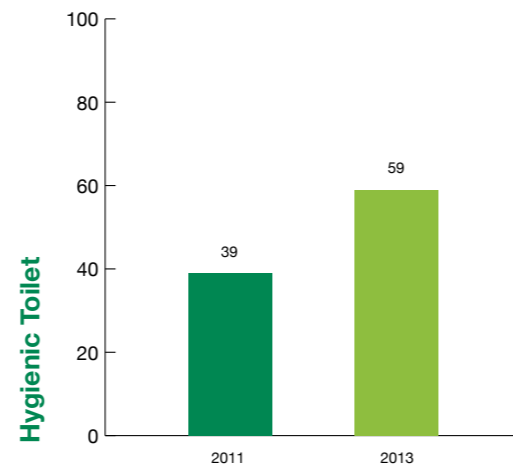
Access to sources of clean water in Svay Chrum increased from 85% in 2011 to 95% in 2013. Community Representatives concluded that ChildFund had made a **significant contribution** to the change because of well construction, training, health and sanitation awareness raising and mobilizing support from government along with other development actors such as UNICEF, KADRA, REDA, Clean Cambodia, and Holistic Development Organization.



## Outcome Indicator 7:

*% of households (with children age 0-59 months) with year-round access to a hygienic toilet.*

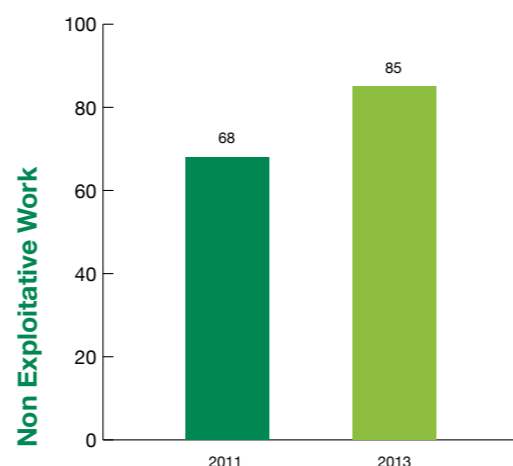
Access to hygienic toilets in households in Svay Chrum increased from 39% in 2011 to 59% in 2013. Community Representatives concluded that ChildFund had a **major responsibility** for the change as it was the only development actor who had effectively intervened on this issue. ChildFund provided hygienic toilets to households, provided training on the use and repair of toilets, and ensured that people had a better understanding about the issue. There were other small activities by government and NGOs, such as CFED, UNICEF, IDE, Health Centre, and Holistic Development Organization.



## Outcome Indicator 8:

*% of youth who are not doing exploitative, harmful or dangerous work.*

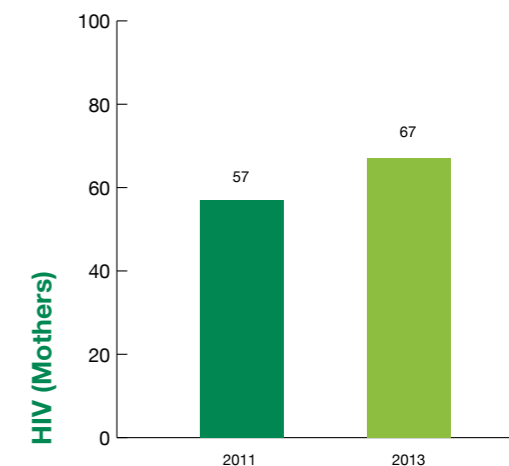
Non-exploitative work in Svay Chrum increased from 68% in 2011 to 85% in 2013. Community Representatives concluded that ChildFund made a **significant contribution** to the change because ChildFund had intervened effectively and collaborated with the government on education, information sharing, training, campaigns, youth forums, and the establishment of youth networks in all target communes. ChildFund also produced banners to raise awareness among youth groups, households and communities on safe immigration.



## Outcome Indicator 9:

*% of women of child bearing age and youth can identify and articulate at least two ways of preventing HIV infection.*

For women, this indicator increased from 57% in 2011 to 67% in 2013 in Svay Chrum. Community Representatives agreed that ChildFund had made a **minor contribution** to the change because it was mostly women who participated in awareness raising in the communities.



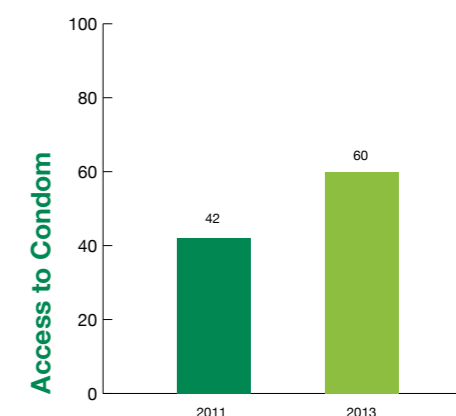
For youth, this indicator decreased from 64% in 2011 to 55% in 2013 in Svay Chrum. Community Representatives agreed that was because, although youth participated in the ChildFund projects and attended training, there were many more youth who didn't attend. There is a need to have more training and raise awareness more widely to all youth in the communities.



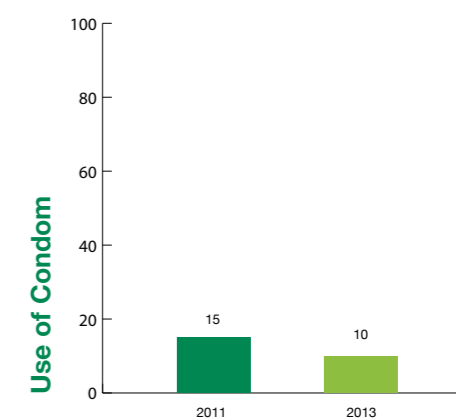
## Outcome Indicator 10:

*% of youth being able to access and having knowledge of how to use condoms effectively.*

Access to condoms: results on this indicator increased from 42% in 2011 to 60% in 2013 in Svay Chrum. Community Representatives concluded that ChildFund had made a **minor contribution** to the change because of the provision of integrated information on access to condom supplier sites in all awareness raising sessions and training courses.



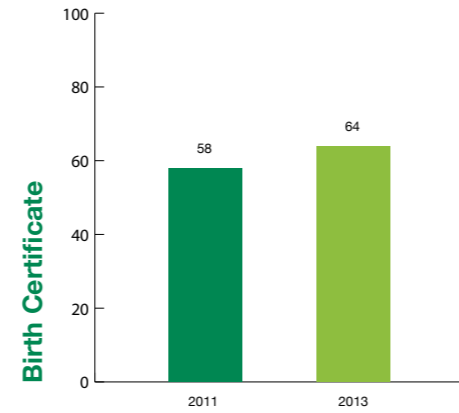
Knowledge of the use of condoms decreased from 15% in 2011 to 10% in 2013 in Svay Chrum. This is a negative change. Community Representatives requested more and broader training and awareness raising and more educational materials for implementing activities related to this indicator. They said that reasons for the decrease could be that most youth didn't participate in awareness raising activities in communities and that some organisations had completed their projects on condom use.



## Outcome Indicator 11:

*% of children aged 0-5 years whose mother/ caregiver can produce a birth registration certificate*

This indicator increased from 58% in 2011 to 64% in 2013 in Svay Chrum District. Community representatives concluded that ChildFund had made a **significant contribution** to the change because it had implemented activities and had supported local authorities to accelerate birth registration.

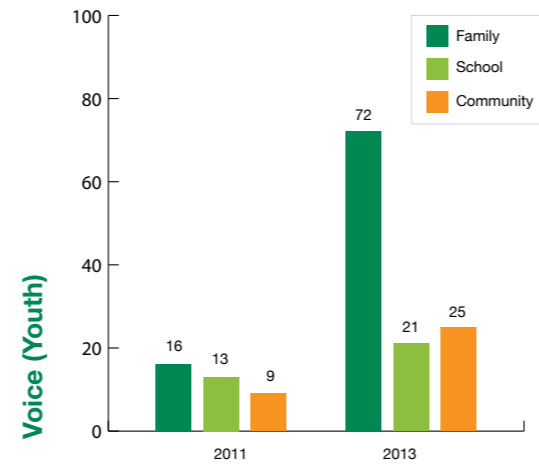
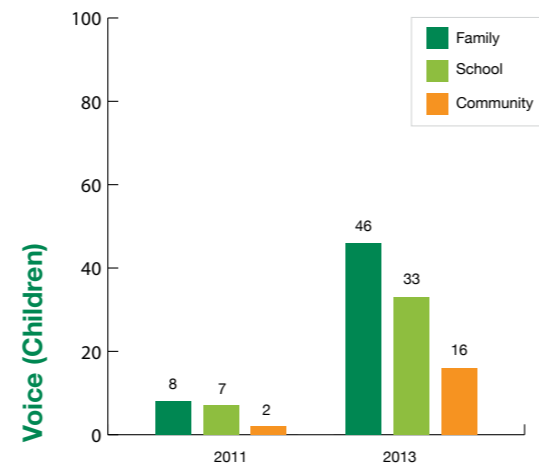


## Outcome Indicator 12:

*% of children and youth who report having opportunities to voice their opinions in decisions that concern them.*

For children: there were positive changes as measured by this Indicator, with participation increasing between 2011 and 2013 from 8%-46% in households, 7%-33% in schools, and 2%-16% in communities. Community Representatives concluded that ChildFund was the **major contributor** to change because it had implemented relevant development projects in Svay Chrum District, such as the school leadership and management project, library construction, children's clubs, kindergartens, livelihood training, provision of educational materials to children and training on livelihoods to teachers at target schools.

For youth: there were also positive changes, from 16%-72% in households, 13%-21% in schools and 9%-25% in communities. Community representatives concluded that ChildFund made a **major contribution** to the change because it had implemented relevant development projects in Svay Chrum District, such as library construction at target communes, youth public forums, youth group networks in all villages in target communes, and training on livelihoods, leadership, self-development, study tours and integrated agriculture.



## Outcome Indicator 13:

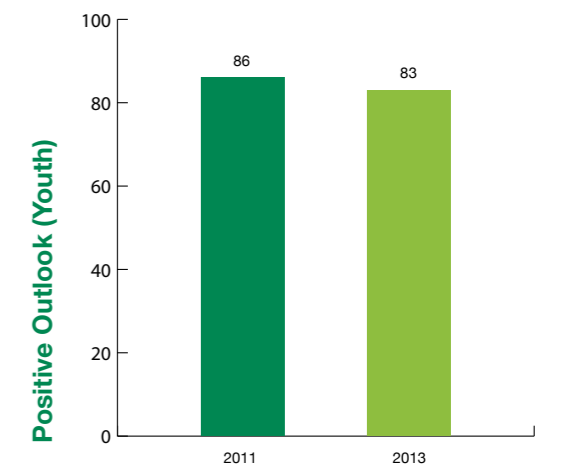
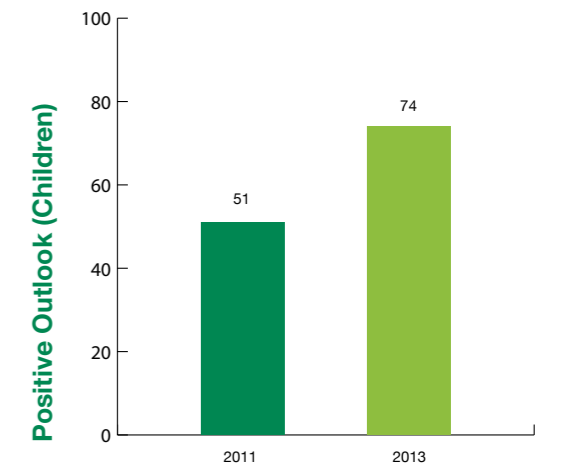
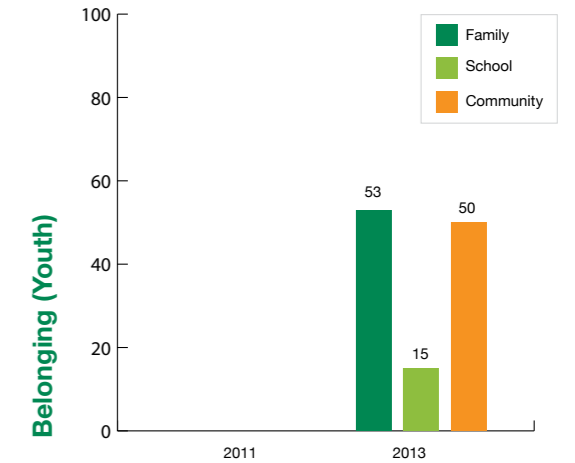
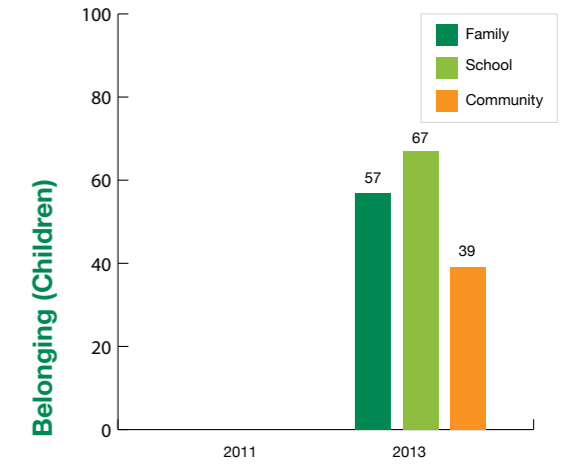
*% of children 6-14 and youth age 15-24 with a sense of belonging and a positive outlook for their future.*

For 'belonging': although there was no comparative data for this Indicator, Community Representatives noted that children who reported having a sense of belonging stood at 57% for households, 68% for schools, and 39% for communities. Community Representatives noted that children at school felt a stronger sense of belonging than in households and communities. Other development partners, such as government, schools and families/ households were thought to have contributed to these figures, as well as ChildFund.

Although there was no data for comparison, Community Representatives noted that the percentage of youth who reported having a sense of belonging was 53% for households, 15% for schools, and 50% for communities. They noted that youth felt a stronger sense of belonging to their family/household than to schools and observed that ChildFund had created youth clubs at target communes and provided more opportunities to youth than they received at schools.

The data indicates that children reporting a 'positive outlook' in Svay Chrum had increased from 51% in 2011 to 74% in 2013. Community Representatives concluded that ChildFund was **largely responsible** for the change because it had supported effective and important interventions for communities and, especially, activities working with parents, communities, child clubs and local authorities, along with other related NGOs.

Although the positive outlook reported by youth in Svay Chrum district decreased from 86% to 83%, it was noted by Community Representatives that ChildFund had a lot of activities targeting youth. Despite this, youth experienced negative influences from their friends. Therefore, Community Representatives advised that ChildFund should work together with other development partners to continue educating youth.

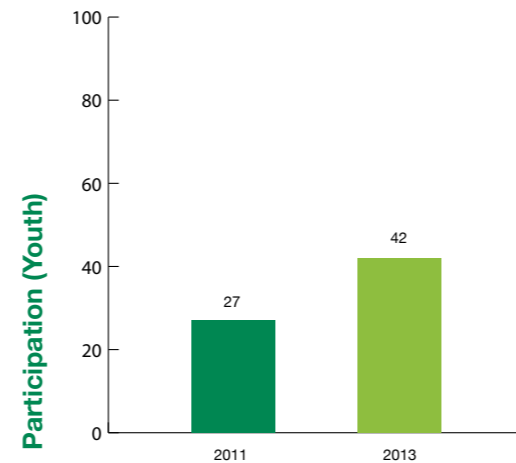
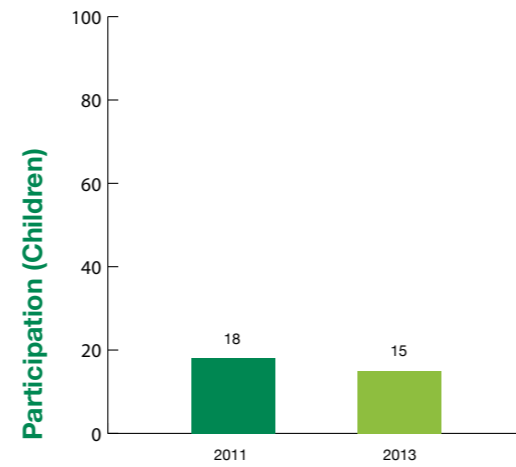


## Outcome Indicator 14:

*% of children and youth who participate in youth groups, clubs or other social or community organisations*

For children: Community Representatives noted a decrease in this indicator from 18% in 2011 to 15% in 2013. They requested ChildFund to continue supporting children's clubs in communities in all target villages and communes.

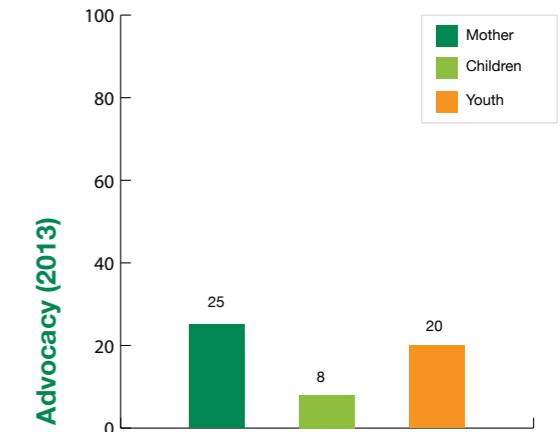
For youth: this Indicator increased from 27% in 2011 to 42% in 2013. Community Representatives concluded that the increase was mainly due to ChildFund's **major contribution** to specific development projects in Svay Chrum, including building libraries in target communes, training on livelihoods, leadership, self-development, study tours, and integrated agriculture activities.



## Outcome Indicator 15:

*% of women, children and youth reporting having lobbied, as part of a group, community-level partners to provide better services and to realise the rights of child.*

Although there was no data for comparison, Community Representatives concluded that ChildFund collaborated with local authorities to support guardians of children and youth to create development work plans and contribute to commune and district investment programs, through its programs on Community Voices, understanding on child rights and on leadership.

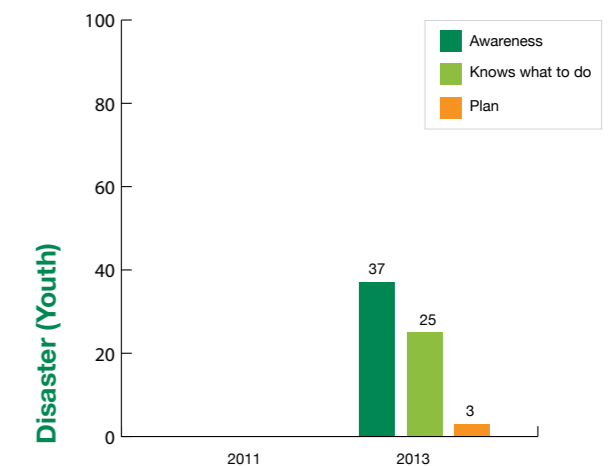
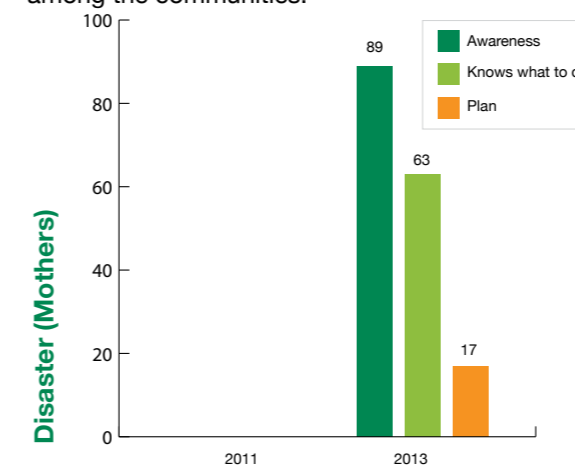
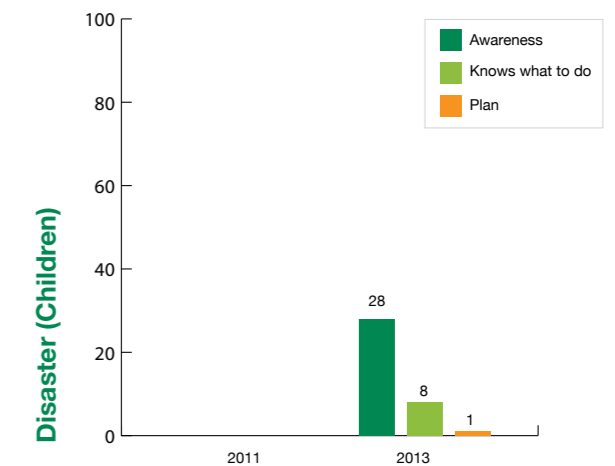


## Outcome Indicator 16:

*% of communities with a disaster preparedness plan based on a survey of risks, including those related to adaptation to anticipated climate change, relevant to local conditions, known to the community, and consistent with national standards.*

The data shows that most villagers did not understand the disaster management plans of commune authorities. In this case, Community Representatives noted that authorities did not have any awareness raising plan for most communities as yet. It was also noted that development partners and government needed to increase awareness raising on disaster management plans for communities widely.

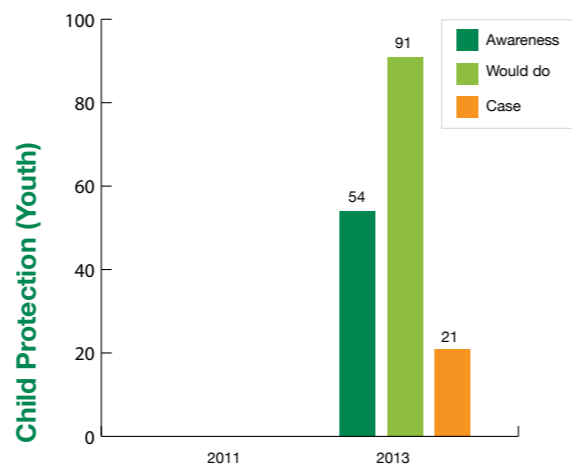
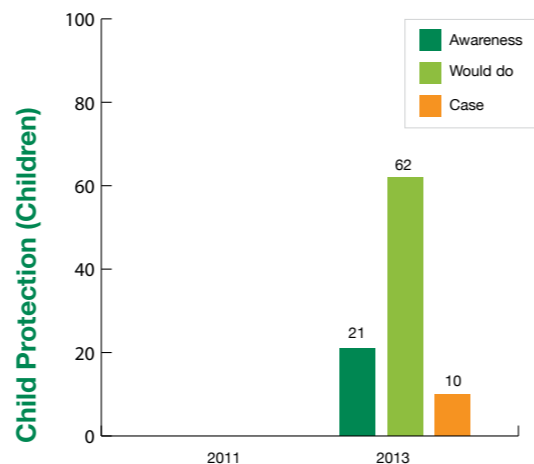
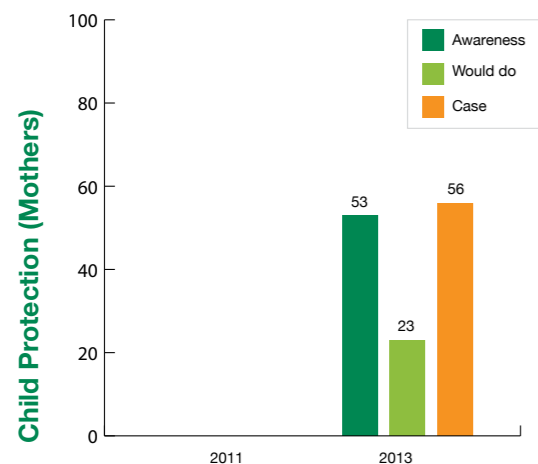
Understanding among children and youth on disaster, disaster prevention, and disaster management plans was limited. Although there was no data for comparison, the Community Representatives noted that government and development partners should have disaster management plans, and raise awareness more widely among the communities.



## Outcome Indicator 17:

*% of mothers, children, youth and local authorities who: (a) can name at least three different kinds of child abuse; (b) can say what they would do if a friend, relative or community member told them something bad had happened to a child; and (c) can give an example of a response to a situation of something bad happening to a child*

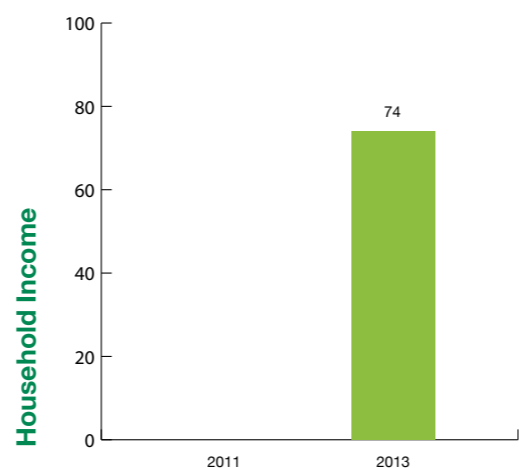
Although there was no 2011 data for comparison, Community Representatives noted that ChildFund had worked with local authorities in the prevention of child abuse through projects such as training on child rights, child protection, street banners on environment, safety and safe migration for local authorities, youth, parents and teachers. ChildFund had also led campaigns on child protection and child trafficking, set up children's clubs and organised events on International Children's Day.



## Outcome Indicator 18:

*% of mothers/caregivers of children aged from 0 to 5 years who report generation of significant additional household income over the last three years which was spent on family needs.*

Although there was no 2011 data for comparison, Community Representatives noted that ChildFund worked with local authorities and government experts from the Svay Chrum Agriculture Office to provide vocational training on integrated agriculture (including Integrated Pest Management) and support to small-scale youth businesses in all target villages and communes.



## + ChildFund Cambodia Management Response

In response to the assessment of impact by the Community Representatives, the ChildFund Cambodia senior management team gave the following management response.

The ChildFund Cambodia Senior Management Team recognises the importance of the Svay Chrum District 2011 and 2013 outcome indicator surveys and 2014 Attribution and Impact workshops to future program development and project identification. We would like to thank all community leaders and members, youth and representatives of civil society who participated in the process, and who together identified the impact of ChildFund's work across the program area during the three-year cycle of engagement. As well, it is important to acknowledge the Development Effectiveness specialists in Cambodia and Australia who led the process and ensured its success.

Since 2008, ChildFund Cambodia has developed programs and projects in close consultation with Svay Chrum District communities. We did not intend that ChildFund activities would address every indicator being addressed in the organisational outcome surveys. ChildFund Cambodia accepts the ranking of the Attribution workshop and will use the results to inform future planning to better serve communities and respond to the needs of children and young people.

This was the first time that ChildFund has completed the Impact and Attribution workshops, and therefore it was an important learning opportunity for all of us and an important milestone in the work of ChildFund Australia.

Senior Management Team  
ChildFund Cambodia  
March 2014





